



Ohio Valley Regional Development Commission

P.O. Box 149, Waverly, Ohio 45690-9012 USA

(740) 947-2853; (800) 223-7491 (Ohio only); (740) 947-3468 (Fax)

www.ovrdc.org

OVRDC GIS User Group

October 30, 2012, 1:00 p.m. to 3 p.m.

Ohio Valley Regional Development Commission
Waverly, Ohio

Agenda

1. Welcome and Introductions
2. Topics & Announcements from the Floor
3. OVRDC GIS User Group - Review of last meeting notes
4. Federal and State Initiatives Highlights: USGS, OGRIP, OSIP, LBRS, etc.
 - Ohio Chapter of URISA – Upcoming LIDAR Workshops
5. Local and Regional Initiatives:
 - Appalachian Ohio Geospatial Data Partnership (AOGDP)
 - Southern Ohio GIS User Group
 - County GIS Updates – What's up in your county?
 - Other News
6. “Tool of the Meeting” – OVRDC Infrastructure Mapping Program
 - Demonstration of ESRI ArcReader – Jason Gillow, OVRDC
7. Presentation: *“AOGDP – Gallia Co. – Local Government Innovation Fund Project”*
Bret Allphin – Buckeye Hills – Hocking Valley Regional Development District
8. Next Meeting: Tuesday, February 12, 2013, 1 PM to 3 PM at the Pike County Government Center, Waverly, Ohio.
9. Group Discussion, Ideas & Other Business
10. Adjourn

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OVRDC GIS User Group

August 14, 2012, 1:00 p.m. to 3 p.m.

Ohio Valley Regional Development Commission
Waverly, Ohio

Minutes

Call to Order

The OVRDC GIS User Group meeting was called to order by Jason Gillow, OVRDC Research/Planning Specialist at 1:00 p.m. Mr. Gillow welcomed everyone

- Welcome and Introductions – *Had about 20 people in attendance.*
- Topics & Announcements from the Floor
- OVRDC GIS User Group - Review of last meeting notes
- Federal and State Initiatives Highlights: USGS, OGRIP, OSIP, LBRS, etc.
- *Ohio GIS Conference September 19-21, 2012 – Discussion on topics above were mentioned*
- Local and Regional Initiatives:
 - Appalachian Ohio Geospatial Data Partnership
 - OVRDC Infrastructure Mapping Program
 - Other News – *Topics were discussed at the meeting*
- Presentation: “*ESRI ArcGIS 10.1 and ArcGIS Online*”;
 - *Jessica Spain, Account Manager (ESRI)*
- Next Meeting: Tuesday, Oct 30, 2012, 1 PM to 3 PM at the Pike County Government Center, Waverly, Ohio.
- Group Discussion & Other Business
- Adjourn

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Who's online

There are currently 0 users online.

Imagery and LiDAR workshops hosted by UC

Submitted by Matt Shade on Wed, 10/17/2012 - 8:54am

Please join us for an imagery workshop on November 7 and a LiDAR workshop on November 14 at University of Cincinnati.

Please register today using the following links.

Imagery: <http://ohurisa.org/imagery>

LiDAR: <http://ohurisa.org/lidar>

Space is limited to 40 seats for each workshop. A more detailed agenda will be posted soon.

The following descriptions are tentative and subject to change:

The LiDAR session will cover basic components of LiDAR systems, LiDAR elevation data and intensity data, Digital Surface Models, Canopy Height Model and bare earth DEM, LiDAR data sources, Different types of LiDAR systems, LiDAR data format and data conversions, Applications of LiDAR in hydrological and environmental studies, and using ESRI software.

The imagery session will give tutorials on how to use aerial photographs and satellite images in Google Earth, ArcGIS Explorer and ArcMap, lessons on how to find and identify aerial photographs and satellite image sources from USGS and some state agencies, as well as manipulation and visualization of multi-spectral and hyperspectral imagery (calculation of NDVI, image classification, etc). The class will focus on using ESRI software.

Tags:

Workshops

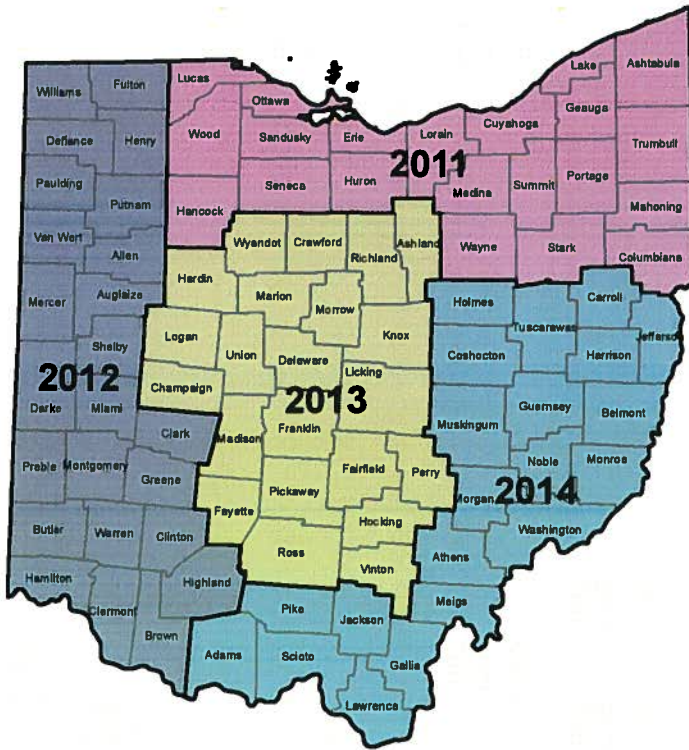
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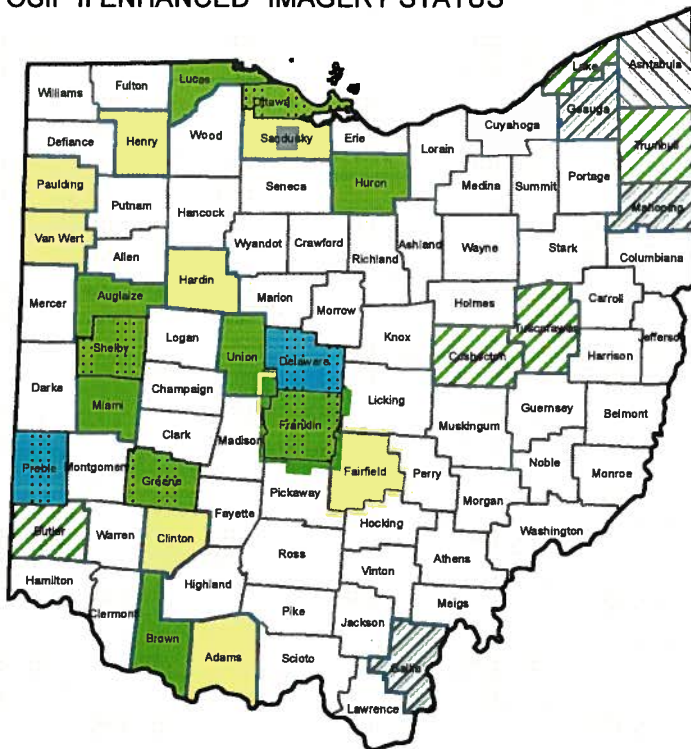
OHIO STATEWIDE IMAGERY PROGRAM

OSIP II ACQUISITION TIERS

OSIP II STANDARD 1FT IMAGERY STATUS



OSIP II ENHANCED* IMAGERY STATUS



OSIP II ENHANCED* LIDAR STATUS



Enhanced product schedule is independent of the tiered schedule for standard products.

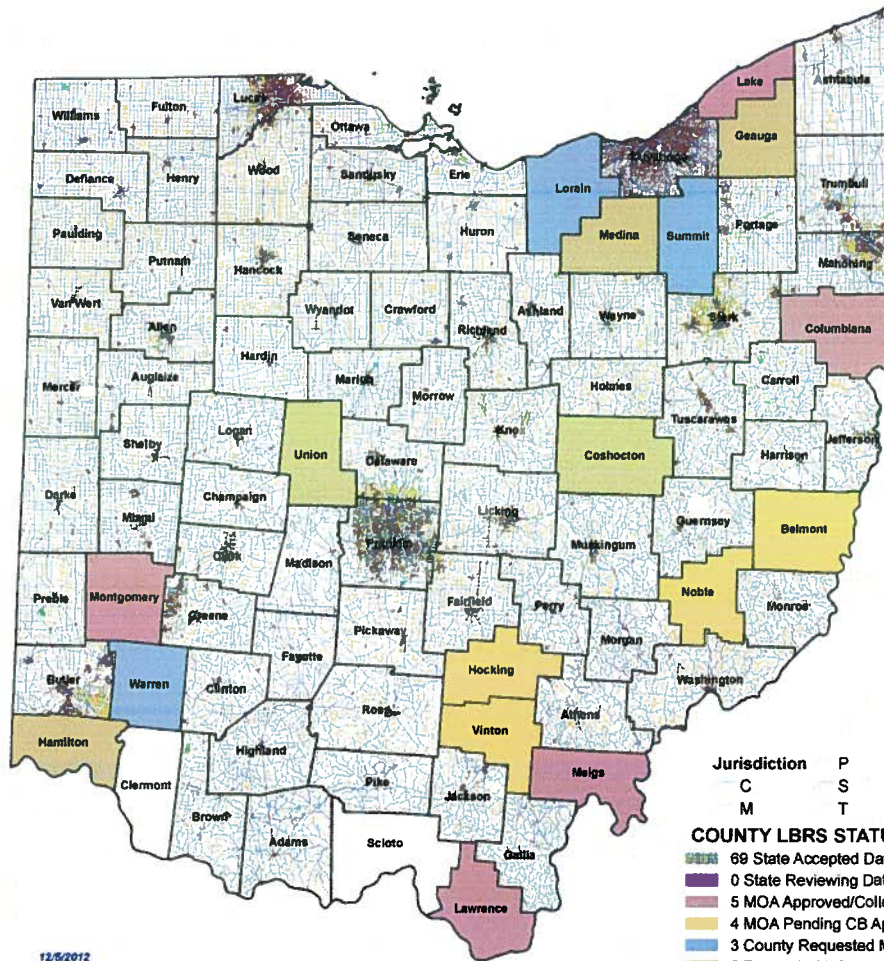
1FT Acquisition YEAR	Standard Imagery 1FT 4-Band	Enhanced Imagery 6IN 4-Band	Enhanced Imagery Obliques	Enhanced LIDAR 1M Average Post Spacing
2011	Accepted	Accepted	Delivered	Accepted
2012	Reviewing	Reviewing	Collecting	Reviewing
2013	Processing	Processing	Partially Collected	Processing
2014	Collecting	Collecting	Scheduled	Collecting
	Scheduled	Scheduled		Scheduled
		3IN 4-Band		1M Maximum Spacing



Location Based Response System

The Ohio Location Based Response System (LBRS) is a component of the e-SecureOhio initiative intended to address needs for coordinated data access between state agencies. The LBRS will provide a statewide, current, accurate, and accessible street centerline and addressing system that will be collaboratively maintained as an Ohio Asset by local and state resources.

Supporting Transportation Infrastructure - Planning, Safety and Emergency Response



12/5/2012

The LBRS program establishes partnerships between State and County government for the creation of spatially accurate street centerlines with address ranges and field verified site-specific address locations. Once established, maintenance of the data is performed by the county using local knowledge and expertise to ensure accuracy and completeness of the data.

Funding to support the development of LBRS compliant systems is available to counties through a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) that establishes roles and responsibilities for program participation. Seventy-eight counties are participating in the LBRS program; of those, sixty-nine counties have completed development and are providing LBRS compliant data to the state.

Participating counties provide project management and QA/QC on road names, addresses, etc to develop data that is compatible with the state's legacy roadway

inventory. Data developed through this system supports the needs of emergency responders at both the local and state level and provides digital mapping information required for 9-1-1 Phase II compliance within the counties.

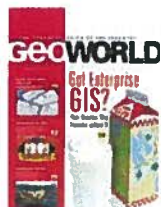
The Ohio Department of Transportation is the LBRS Program Sponsor, providing technical guidance, support, and data validation services. The LBRS program is administered by the Ohio Geographically Referenced Information Program office.

Through the collaborative efforts of State and Local government the LBRS program is producing highly accurate field verified data that is current, complete, consistent, and accessible. LBRS data is maintained as an Ohio asset by local resources and is provided to the state as part of a coordinated long-term effort by OGRIP to reduce redundant data collection by developing data that meets the needs of several levels of government. The LBRS supports a multi-jurisdictional approach to protecting the health, safety and welfare of the state's constituents.



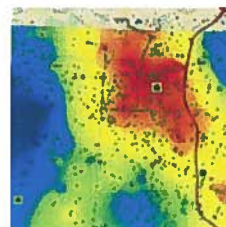

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Issue Date: , Posted On: 9/24/2012

Geospatial Data Sharing: Guidelines for Best Practices



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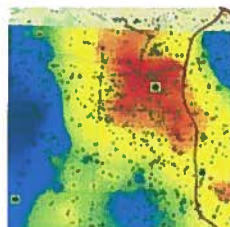
Understand
the basics of
mapped data.



GeoPoll

GeoPoll: Did you purchase an iPhone 5, and have you had problems with its new Maps application?
9/24/2012

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Online Exclusive

The National States Geographic Information Council (NSGIC) strongly believes that open sharing of geospatial data is in the best interest of our communities, states and nation. One of our goals is to make all non-sensitive geospatial data, produced or maintained using taxpayer funds, a part of the public record.

To realize this goal, NSGIC recommends that spatial data providers work to change any existing policies that inhibit geospatial data sharing. All states have public records laws that govern how data can be used. These laws require public access to government data

and apply to local as well as state governments. NSGIC encourages data custodians to become acquainted with their state's public records law and to work toward its broad, open interpretation.

Savvy organizations creating geospatial data recognize the value of these data to the decision-making process. They also appreciate the need for current and accurate geospatial data in decisions affecting economic development, social services, public safety, emergency management, human or environmental health, agriculture, natural resources, planning and transportation.

Now is the time to change existing policies which might be outdated or based on incorrect assumptions. Organizations can accrue tremendous value through the open sharing of geospatial data.

Government administrators, geospatial professionals and concerned citizens will continue advancing the use of public geospatial data assets in new areas. This effectively increases their agency's return on investment.

NSGIC will work to remove the obstacles that prevent open access to geospatial data, and help to develop data and technology standards and partnerships that support and enable a sustainable data sharing model.

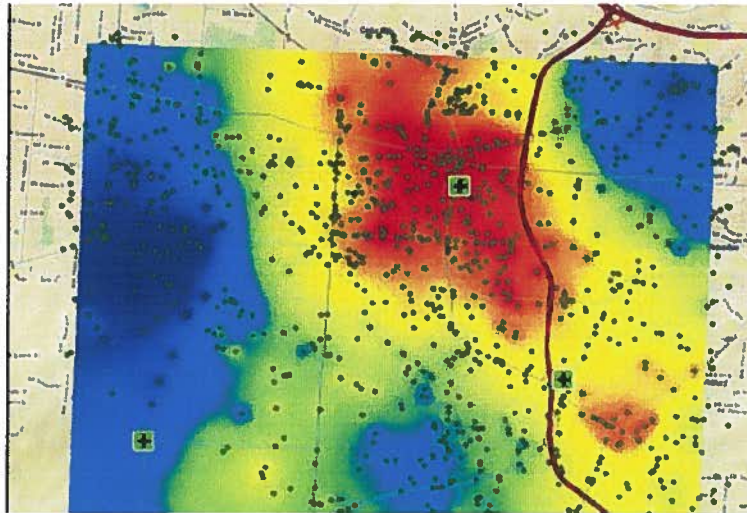
The Value of Accessible Geospatial Data

Access to public records is an essential component of our democracy that keeps citizens informed and our government accountable. These records include geospatial data produced or maintained using taxpayer resources. For this reason alone, and with certain narrow exceptions, geospatial data should be made available to the general public in the format that government analysts use, including computer readable and GIS-compatible formats.

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Easy public access to the most current and relevant geospatial data provides a number of other societal benefits as well. One such benefit is economic, because reference to the information contained in geospatial data greatly facilitates economic improvements. For example, geospatial data enables online mapping services, navigation systems, planning, building and managing physical infrastructure, preserving the environment and securing land ownership. Public safety and economic development efforts are better served when these data are utilized with programs that generate more accurate information for communities and their developers, lenders, insurers, and emergency planners.

The government agencies and communities that produce geospatial data also realize direct benefits from easy public access to these data. Most obviously, by openly sharing geospatial data, government agencies and communities eliminate the need to pay staff and attorneys to develop or defend data sharing agreements. Savings can be realized by reducing the staff time consumed by geospatial data sales. Data sharing also saves time and eliminates cost for data acquisition. In addition, data quality increases as use of the data increases. This is being seen everywhere open data are used and customer feedback is welcomed. In fact, both public and private sector users of openly shared data benefit from these improvements in data quality. Those obtaining the data are confident that they are getting the "best" version of the information available.

In short, by lifting restrictive geospatial data sharing policies, we realize numerous benefits.

Our Data Policy Vision

Nearly all public agencies derive benefits from the analysis, reference and display of geospatial data. These benefits may be categorized as cost savings (from more efficient operations); revenue enhancement (from more thorough taxation or regulatory enforcement); and better, faster, and more intelligent delivery of services to the public. The value of services that use geospatial data is appreciated by their recipients, but the credit for creating and maintaining geospatial data and technologies rarely accrues to the responsible entities. How can governmental GIS departments be assisted in meeting the fiscal challenges posed by the cost of producing and maintaining high quality data?

One suggested approach is to calculate the amount of money saved for an organization through geospatial analysis, any additional revenue collected, or the improved delivery of services resulting from geospatial technologies, and to then allocate a portion of those fiscal benefits to the organization's geospatial operating budget.

Studies indicate that counties with open data policies increase the value of their land more rapidly than counties that do not have open data policies. While it is acknowledged that the increase in property value does not come from government action, private investments in property development and renovation are better facilitated by easy access to geospatial land records.

These economic development activities are based on investors' analyses of the economic opportunities in the local geography. The increase in land values results in increased revenues to a county government from property taxes (this is NOT an increase in tax rate). A portion of this increased revenue should be allocated to maintain the geospatial data and geoprocessing capabilities from which the investment analysis was derived. Similarly, increases in economic activity stimulated by the ease of access to a government's geospatial data, provides increased revenues from business tax, income tax, sales tax, permit fees and the like.

In order to implement a policy of supporting government geospatial departments with a portion of the savings and revenues accrued from using geospatial data, several mechanisms should be developed or improved, including:

1. Calculating the cost savings of geospatial data use, by both government agencies and by the general public
2. Calculating the revenue changes in taxes and fees attributable to increased economic development and property valuation
3. Tracking cost savings and increased revenues as standard budgetary and accounting procedures of government agencies across the enterprise
4. Policy agreements to use a portion of documented savings and revenues to fund the ongoing operation of geospatial departments that create and maintain an organization's geospatial data

Both funding and organizational structure of geospatial operations remain serious problems for data sharing and

enterprise management. NSGIC will, over time, offer guidance on mitigating these problems. Because funding for geospatial operations has not been widely institutionalized, agencies sometimes look to data sales as an option for increasing revenues. Myth Number One points out the fallacy of the notion that data sales will support a geospatial operation.

An institutionalized service is something that an organization cannot do without. For example, when all departments are tied into a central payroll office, there will never be a time when the organization decides to eliminate this office, because the organization could not exist without it.

Geospatial data operations are similar in that they often tie together many departments. However, for many reasons, these operations aren't generally viewed as being critical to their entire organizations, so they are not yet institutionalized.

Another serious issue facing geospatial operations is organizational structure. Many organizations have allowed geospatial activities to emerge in a variety of departments without any central oversight. As a result, overall expenses can be far greater than needed and the integration of data is less than optimal. Since one single entity seldom manages all geospatial data, meaningful spatial analyses require coordination with multiple sources.

NSGIC encourages governments at all levels to integrate and share geospatial data between and within organizations, both horizontally and vertically. Enterprise data sharing requires standardization, stewardship and process governance to ensure that data are created once, maintained regularly, and used many times by all who need it. In that way, the funding issues related to data creation and maintenance can be reduced and managed.

The National States Geographic Information Council encourages all spatial data providers to reexamine their policies with regard to geospatial data sharing. NSGIC believes it is in the best interests of business, the public and government agencies to ensure open access to all non-sensitive geospatial data.

Geospatial data is vital to the operations of government and, wherever possible, should be a part of the public record. Our democratic principles require a free flow of information between the public and the government. When that flow is interrupted, there is damage to both the public's right to participate in decision-making and the private sector's ability to help "fuel" the economy by using government information.

We encourage organizations creating geospatial data to recognize the value of these data to the decision-making process and to appreciate the need for current and accurate geospatial data for important decisions.

Now is the time to change existing policies that are outdated or based on incorrect assumptions. Tremendous value can be realized by all organizations through the open sharing of geospatial data.

NSGIC calls on government administrators, geospatial professionals and concerned citizens to further advance the use of important geospatial data assets and to ensure that they remain freely accessible.

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GENERAL NEWS ON ACTIVITIES THAT IMPACT THE CORS PROGRAM - FROM THE NEWS

The Satellite Space Race

BY: LIU SHA

Global Times

18 October 2012

On Monday, three days after the European Union's global navigation satellite system (GNSS) Galileo launched its second pair of satellites, China announced that its own navigation system, Beidou, or Compass, would soon launch its 16th satellite and aim to provide free civilian service in the Asia-Pacific area.

Despite previously being heavily invested in the Galileo project, China has pulled away to set up its own independent satellite system. Tensions have been high between China and the EU with both wanting to use the same signal frequencies, but Chinese observers appear confident that the Chinese network is pulling ahead of its European competitor.

According to Xinhua, the Beidou navigation system will form a constellation of 35 satellites by 2020, when it will be able to compete with the US' Global Positioning System (GPS) and Russia's Global Navigation Satellite System.

Yang Qiangwen, chief engineer at the China Satellite Navigation Office, told China National Radio that Galileo won't be completed by 2014 as initially planned, and that the four current Galileo satellites are just test satellites.

"Not needing to rely on the US' GPS system is very important for national security, and the EU has definitely been lagging behind. China was a cooperative partner of the EU's Galileo project and tried to learn from it, but now Beidou's progress has surpassed it," said Huang Jun, a professor at the School of Aeronautic Science and Engineering, at Beijing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics.

Mixed signals

According to an agreement reached last month, China and the EU will meet again before the end of 2012 to discuss the signal from the Beidou-II system and whether it will overlap with the "Public Regulated Service" signals that Galileo plans to use.

"It may be a last-ditch attempt to resolve an issue that has been a thorn in the side of Europe's Galileo satellite navigation program for years," the US website Space News commented.

The commentary said that the EU had spent a long time talking with the US to reach a deal that would allow them to use that frequency, but it was now being used by China.

China joined the Galileo program in 2003 and promised to offer 230 million euro (\$301.1 million), but later found itself locked out of the decision-making process or technology development, prompting China to explore the creation of its own satellite projects.

Peter Gutierrez, a European correspondent from the magazine Inside GNSS, said in his report earlier this month that China felt that it had been mistreated after having paid for the privilege of joining the Galileo consortium as a partner, only to be shut out of its governing bodies.

China has insisted that Beidou obeys the rules of the UN's International Telecommunication Union (ITU), saying that the first nation to start broadcasting in a specific band gets priority and China launched its satellite first, the Global Times reported earlier.

Jean-Michel Fobe, president of Belgium's Eutrax Aerospace, told the Inside GNSS magazine that "The Chinese government sets its priorities and makes the decisions, not like here in Europe, where 27 different opinions have to be brought together before we can do anything."

A retired teacher with the Second Artillery Engineering University of the People's Liberation Army surnamed Song told the Global Times that "some Europeans have called it an act of 'revenge' by China, but we just followed the rules of 'first come, first served' that were set by the ITU,"

According to Song, the overlapping signals would not affect the normal operations, but during a conflict, if someone wanted to jam Beidou, they would also have to jam Galileo's signals. Besides, the frequency bandwidth is limited and the US and Russia have taken the best, leaving the second-best frequencies to other countries.

Money talks

Although the EU has been urging China to solve the issues surrounding the frequency overlap, it might soon realize that the Galileo navigation system no longer qualifies as a genuine competitor, especially when viewed on a financial footing, according to Song, and he's not the only one expressing this view.

"Inside the EU there are many different opinions, especially during this period. Most of them have been distracted by the economic crisis and the EU needs financial support from China, so it is hard to say how loudly they would speak when talking about the overlapping frequency issue," said Zhang Shengjun, deputy director of the School of Political Sciences and International Studies at Beijing Normal University.

Zhang told Global Times that the lingering crisis may not only reduce the amount of negotiation between the EU and China, but that the Galileo project may run into speed bumps due to financial problems.

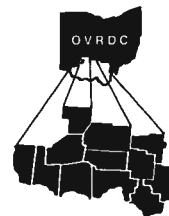
The European Commission Vice President has said that there is still a long way to go before it becomes a fully operational system, but they were confident that they would build the "most sophisticated satellite navigation system," according to the European Commission's press release on October 12.

Wider usage

According to news reports and video footage, Beidou terminals have been widely used in the People's Liberation Army, however, it is still no match for the US GPS network in terms of civilian use. According to the Xinhua News Agency, it is estimated that 95 percent of the navigation system terminals are GPS receivers. However, police forces have been gaining greater access to the network, with police in Beijing using the Beidou to monitor security during the 18th National Party Congress of the Communist Party of China in November, according to the China News Service.

Fu Li, a professor from the Beijing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics who has been studying different navigations systems, agreed its use is still limited but argued that Beidou possessed the advantage of bi-directional communication via text messages.

"Beidou's market is limited, but I guess there will be some administrative policies to ensure the profitability of Beidou in the future," a source inside China's aerospace industry told the Global Times in a previous interview.



Infrastructure Mapping Program – (DRAFT)

OVRDC provides infrastructure and utility mapping services to local governments and communities through the use of its geographic information system (GIS) and global positioning system (GPS). Standard product deliverables to communities will be paper and digital maps of their systems with other options available.

Examples of data collection inventories for infrastructure projects may include (but are not limited to):

Municipal

Water:

Hydrants
Valves
Meters
Tanks/boosters
Curb stops
Water lines

Waste Water:

Manholes
Lamp holes
Sanitary Ends
Sewer lines

Storm Sewer:

Curb Drains
Ditch Drains
French Drains
Manholes
Storm drainage

Other Services:*

Public Signage
Traffic Signals
Utility Locations

*These services are available as part of the program or through a separate project process.

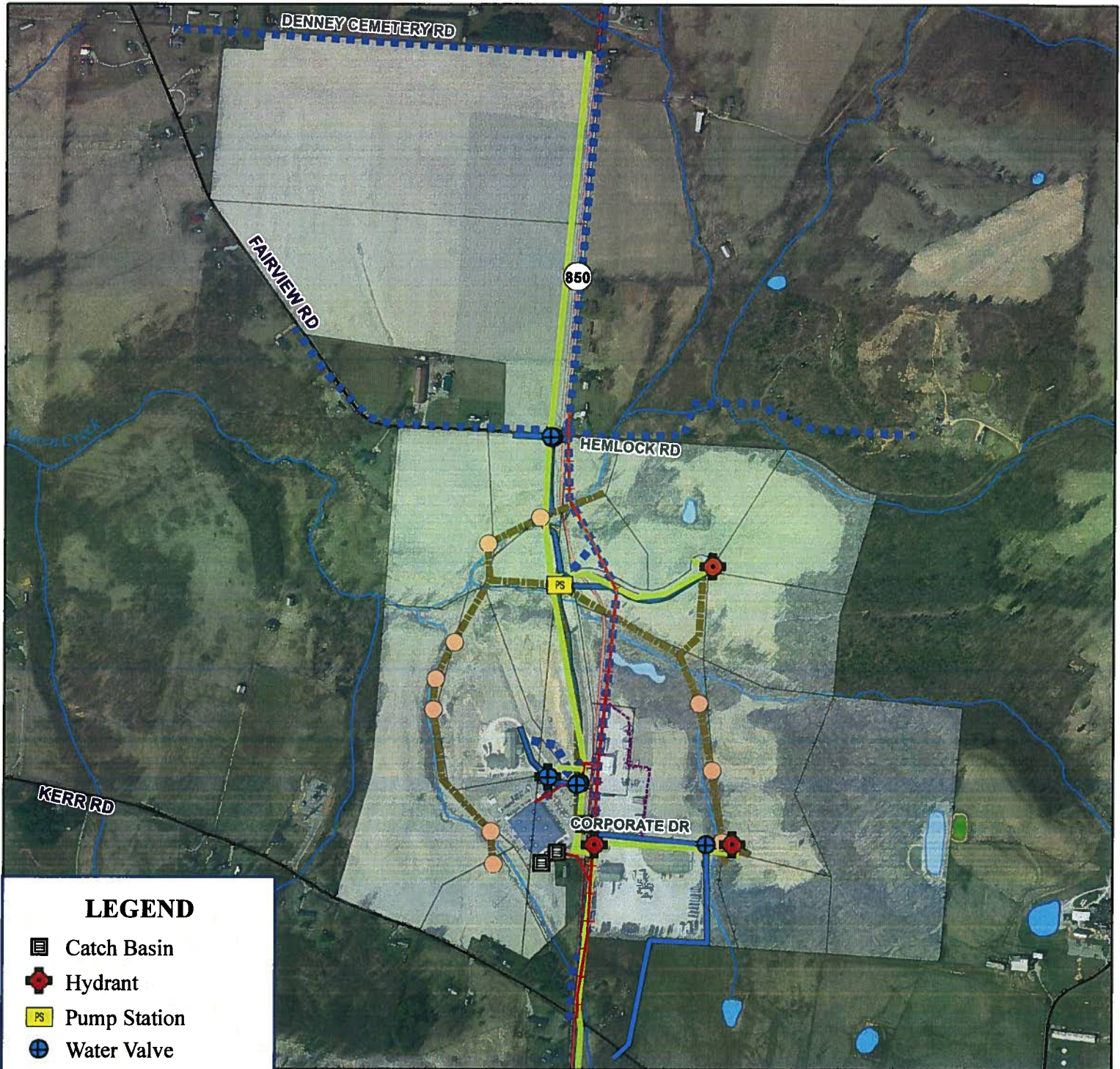
In the fall 2011, OVRDC purchased a new Trimble GeoXH 6000 Series Standard Edition. The Trimble GeoXH 6000 Series delivers decimeter (10 cm / 4 inch) accuracy positioning, high quality photo capture, GNSS innovations including Trimble Floodlight™ satellite shadow reduction technology, new software enhancements, and integrated Internet connectivity options.

Contact Information:

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DRAFT MAP

Gallia County



LEGEND

- Catch Basin
- Hydrant
- Pump Station
- Water Valve
- Man Holes
- Electric Power Lines
- Horizon Fiber
- Natural Gas Line
- Overhead Powerlines
- Sewer Lines
- Waterline
- Dan Evans Industrial Park (Draft)

0 150 300 450 600 Yards

Aerial Map
Source: Gallia OSIP 6in
Source Year is 2007
General Location of Utilities
Call Before Digging
Ohio Utilities Protection
Service at 1-800-362-2764



Dan Evans
Industrial Park
DRAFT MAP

Ohio Valley Regional Development Commission
9329 St Rt 220 E, Suite A
Waverly, OH 45690
Phone: 740-947-2853 Fax: 740-947-3468
Created by: Jason Gillow R/P Specialist II Date: May 2012
Source Data: OVRDC, Gallia Co, USGS, USDA, ODNR,
OGRIP, OSIP, ODOT, & Voinovich Center
Reference Map Only - See OVRDC Disclaimer

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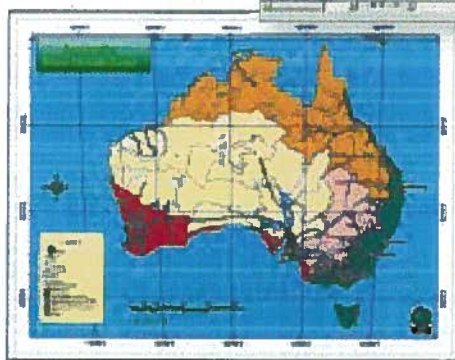
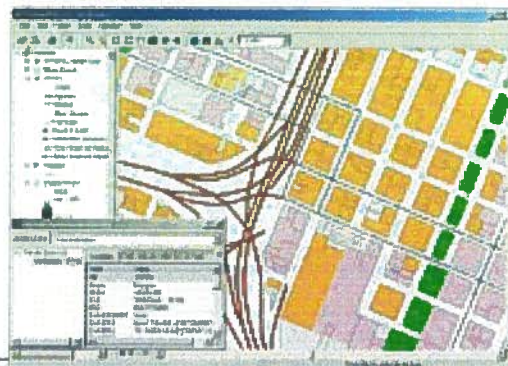
ArcReader™ is a free, easy-to-use product that allows anyone to view, explore, and print published map files (PMFs). ESRI designed ArcReader for viewing and sharing maps that access a wide variety of dynamic geographic data. The free availability of ArcReader fosters collaboration and sharing of information from the scale of a small group through global endeavors.

The goal of ArcReader is to provide significantly increased access to geographic data throughout all parts of an organization and beyond. ArcReader provides everyone the ability to have map access in a cost-effective manner.

ArcReader displays map data that can be accessed in two ways. First, ArcReader can consume data that is available via accessible paths on the local machine, over an Intranet or the Internet. These maps can be dynamic if the path names remain unchanged and the data is updated. The second way that data can be made available to ArcReader is through a packaging mechanism used when the map is being published. This is useful when one wants to produce a distributable bundle that includes both the map and associated data files.

ArcReader Key Functions

- View ArcGIS® maps.
- Print ArcGIS maps.
- Zoom in/out.
- Pan.
- Go to full extent.
- Go to previous/next extent.
- Identify (multilayer).
- Switch between data view and layout view.
- View spatial bookmarks.
- Find.
- View/Print preauthored map layouts.
- Open/Close published map files.
- Show recently opened maps.
- Measure.
- Hyperlink.
- Magnifier window.



ArcReader is built from the same ArcObjects™ component technology and shares a common look and feel with the ArcGIS Desktop products. Anyone with previous experience using a Windows-based program will find the functionality in ArcReader familiar.

Published map files are created with ArcGIS Publisher. ArcGIS Publisher is an optional extension to ArcView®, ArcEditor™, and ArcInfo®.

For more information
or to download ArcReader, visit
www.esri.com/arcreader

ArcGIS Publisher

The Smart Way to Share Maps

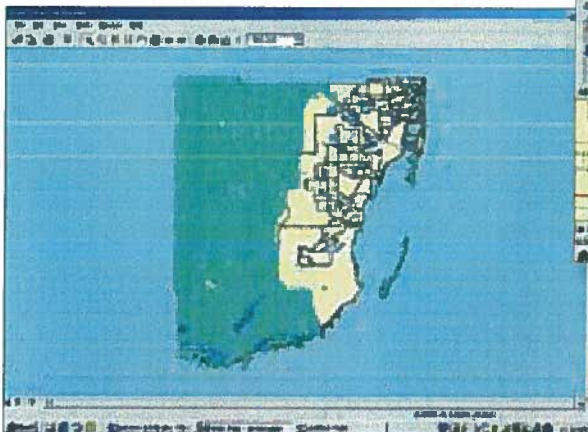
ArcGIS Publisher gives you the freedom to easily share and distribute your GIS maps and data with anyone. ArcGIS Publisher is an extension to the ArcGIS Desktop products (ArcView, ArcEditor, and ArcInfo) used to create published maps (PMFs) that can be viewed, explored, or printed by anyone with the ArcReader application.

With ArcGIS Publisher you can

- Easily provide interactive maps to your users.
- Protect your maps and data from inappropriate use.
- Create rich interactive maps that meet your users' needs.
- Provide efficient and controlled access to enterprise GIS data.
- Easily package the required data and maps for distribution.
- Build custom map viewers for your maps.

ArcGIS Publisher appeals to a wide range of users including

- Organizations that need to distribute maps within their organization
- Data providers that want to distribute preauthored maps with their data
- Government agencies that need to distribute data and maps to the public
- GIS programmers who want to build simple, custom map viewers



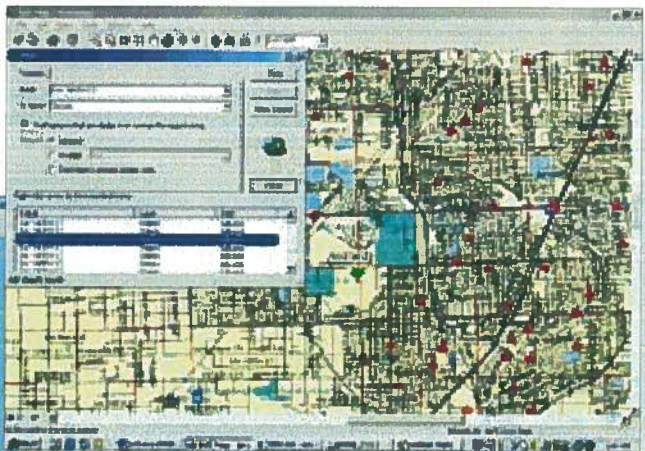
State of Florida Puts ArcReader to Use

As a result of Florida's Underground Damage Prevention and Safety Act, the not-for-profit organization Sunshine State One-Call of Florida, Inc. (SSOCOF), came into being. The act establishes a one-call notification system for persons throughout Florida to give notice of intent to excavate. SSOCOF's primary concern is safety.

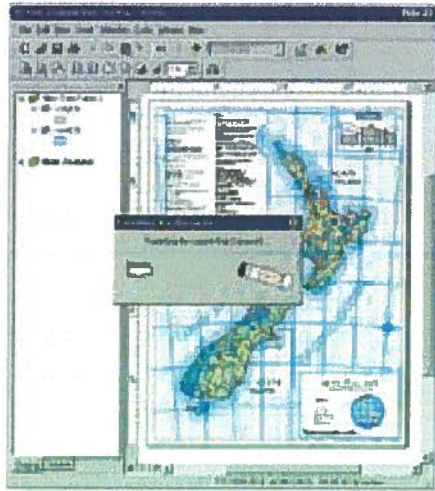
When a customer service representative (CSR) receives a call from an excavator, the CSR must locate the site at which excavation/demolition is going to occur in order to send a locate ticket to the owners of the underground facilities. This is accomplished through a computerized system, which includes a map component.

SSOCOF's GIS specialist, Billie Rae Dugger, found ArcReader to be an ideal map solution because it relies on ArcGIS Publisher, so the functionality and look and feel of the maps are determined by ArcGIS. ArcReader was installed on each of the 70 workstations in the call center and automatically starts whenever a CSR logs in. The response in the call center was overwhelming.

"This application has enabled us to gain efficiencies by having a mapping resource available directly on the desktop," says Ruby Crosier, call center manager. "The convenience of having a desktop application versus having to consult a paper map is invaluable," says JoeAnn Flowers, call center supervisor.



Publishing and Packaging Maps



Publishing Maps

ArcGIS Publisher takes a map authored using ArcGIS Desktop and creates a special file called a PMF. A PMF contains all the information required to display the map in ArcReader.

PMFs contain metadata about data source locations and drawing instructions. A PMF honors and maintains settings defined by the map author, for example, layer properties (hyperlinks, joins, etc.), data frame properties (bookmarks, extents, projections, etc.), and page layout configuration.

The PMF file also has properties that define how the user of PMF interacts with the map. For example, PMF can be password protected and ArcReader functionality can be disabled.

ArcGIS Publisher settings allow you to

- Control the content that is available for use in ArcReader.
- Specify ArcReader functionality.
- Define access criteria for PMFs.

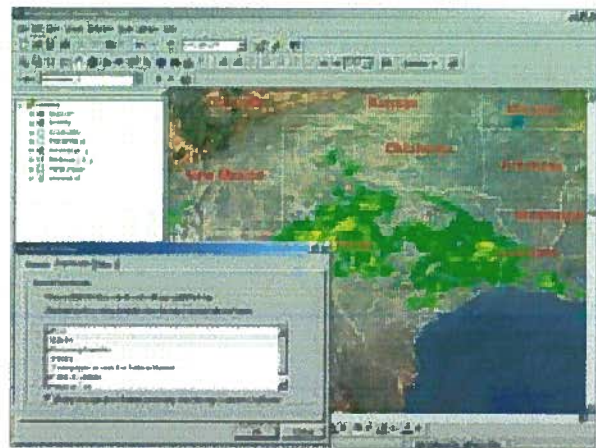
Accessing Local and Remote Map Data

ArcGIS Publisher allows the PMF creator to share map data by specifying the path to data files. Map data can be on local disk or accessible via networks such as the Internet. If those paths remain unchanged and map data is updated, it provides the ArcReader users with dynamic, current data each time the PMF is opened.

Packaging Map Data With PMFs

The ArcGIS Publisher packaging capability allows you to easily create a redistributable bundle of data and published maps.

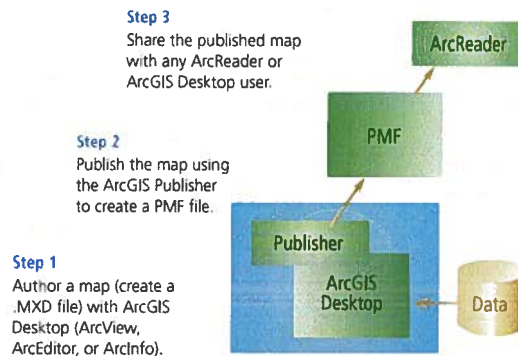
The packaging process involves selecting one or more published maps and defining the properties of the data package (location of package, data formats, and clip option). Data can be packaged in its original format or industry-standard formats that can be accessed by other applications, or it can be stored in a locked, highly compressed format for widespread distribution.



The target data formats for the package that are supported include

- ESRI shapefile
- Personal geodatabase
- Compressed and locked
- ERDAS IMAGINE®

Publish ArcGIS Maps With ArcGIS Publisher



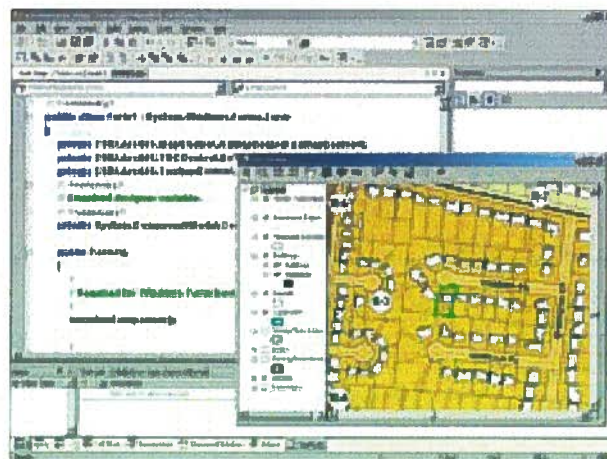
Using the ArcReader Control

ArcGIS Publisher allows developers to create custom ArcReader applications or embed ArcReader capabilities into existing applications. This is done by programming with ArcReader Control, which can be used with an industry-standard COM-based development environment such as Microsoft® Visual Basic®. The ArcReader Control is included with ArcGIS Publisher.

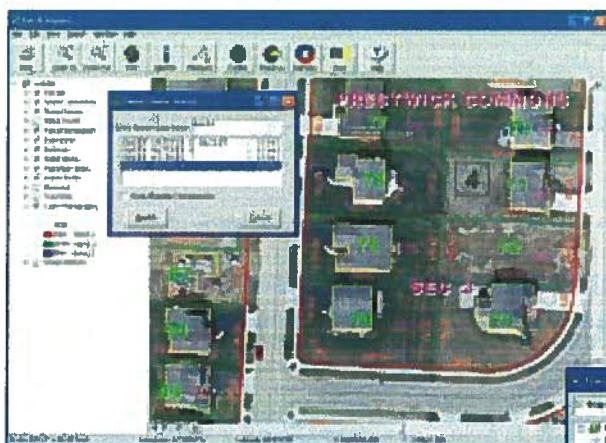
ArcReader Control provides a set of components that developers can use to build custom applications. These components are designed for ease of use and rapid application development.

In addition to the functionality available within ArcReader, developers can also program simple data queries to enhance data exploration and navigation of the map.

Custom applications created with ArcReader Control can be freely distributed and used by anyone who has ArcReader.



Developing with the ArcReader Control in Visual Studio .NET



Custom ArcReader applications



For more information
or to evaluate ArcGIS Publisher, visit
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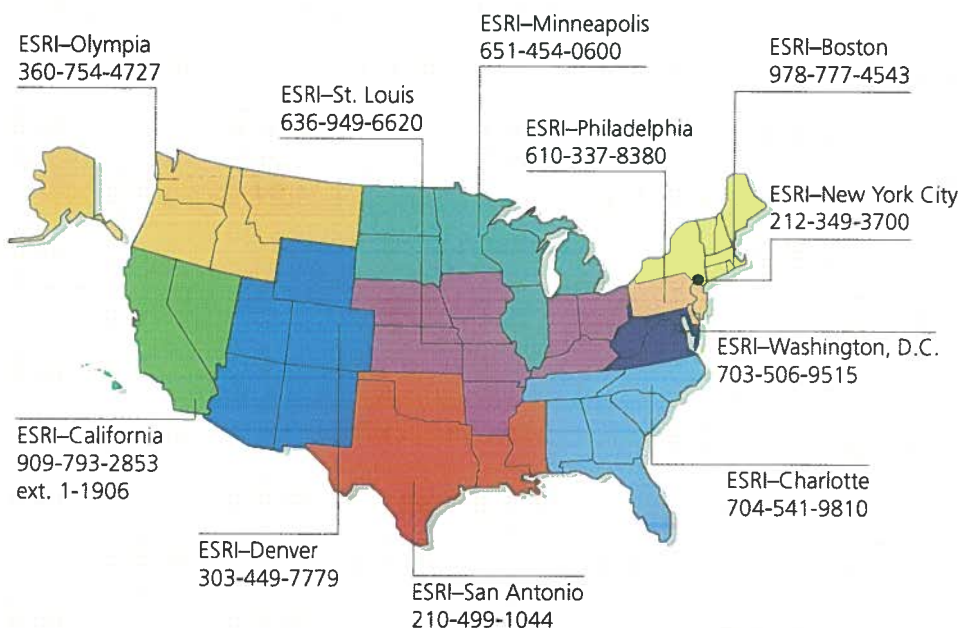
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Appalachian Ohio Geospatial Data Partnership (AOGDP)

Appalachian Ohio's Open Geographic Information System Web Access

Local Government Innovation Fund Project Proposal

Submitted by: Gallia County Commissioners

March 1, 2012

Project Description

Gallia County, Coshocton County and the Appalachian Ohio Geospatial Data Partnership (AOGDP) are proposing an exciting regional Geographic Information System (GIS) project called the ***Appalachian Ohio's Open Geographic Information System Web Access*** that leverages the benefits of a shared resource.

This proposal significantly supports the underserved communities of Appalachian Ohio by providing a resource that is used by Federal, State, Regional and Local governmental units as well as private interests looking to invest in the future of Appalachian Ohio. More specifically, this online service the Utica and Marcellus shale gas companies as well as their subordinate support. The project outline and description is as follows:

We propose a two phased approach to our program.

Phase One - *Appalachian Ohio's Open Geographic Information System Web Access* is a planning project to determine the most effective means with which to design and maintain a web mapping service that will allow counties to publish their parcel data on the web and make it available to a wide audience. This data is available within a web browsing viewer, a data feed that GIS software can consume in real time across a broadband internet connection, or is made available for download so that the end user can utilize the data as may be necessary in some applications. The proposal is broken into a two tier approach:

Tier One – Counties with existing, trusted GIS parcel data that is regularly maintained and meets the minimum data standard for publication.

Tier Two - Counties without GIS parcel data or data that requires conversion into a trusted parcel layer suitable for publication.

Tier One is to develop and deploy a shared, online data repository for viewing and consuming standardized, accurate and trusted GIS parcel data. Other geospatial base data such, transportation networks and aerial imagery will enhance the parcels within the web service, and the system design will accommodate future county data sets that augment the analysis capability such as soils, watersheds, geologic formations, census, school district, voting precincts. Of the participating counties, Gallia and Coshocton Counties have trusted data that is included in this initial deployment of the online data portal. Hardware, software configuration and programming conducted by the experienced staff at the Voinovich School for Leadership and Public Affairs and Buckeye Hills – Hocking Valley Regional Development District will take place in this phase and is designed with scalability in mind to support the addition of counties in Tier Two of the program.

Tier Two includes a study for counties that do not have a fully developed county parcel layer in GIS. This planning study will identify the steps needed to develop a standardized parcel layer that is suitable for publication and ongoing maintenance. Prepared documentation will describe the process of parcel data development with real-world empirical evidence of cost and time requirements of creation and maintenance. Finally, a practical, actionable plan for shared cost of between county departments, based on department benefits, as well as a “road map” to securing outside funding sources will be completed in this tier.

By the end of Phase One, we will have a shared resource that active Appalachian Counties can use to support economic development and more specifically the Marcellus and Utica shale industry. This project will directly integrate with planned Ohio Spatial Data Framework efforts and the highly successful statewide spatial data programs like the Ohio Statewide Imagery Program (OSIP) and Location Based Response System (LBRS) roadway centerline program. An additional benefit is the *Ohio Geographically Referenced Information Program* (OGRIP) will utilize this resource in the creation of their conceptual regional node system, a node system that will consolidate a seamless data fabric for Ohio.

Figure 1 depicts Counties as the authoritative resource using a regional approach to publish their data up to the state and other organizations.

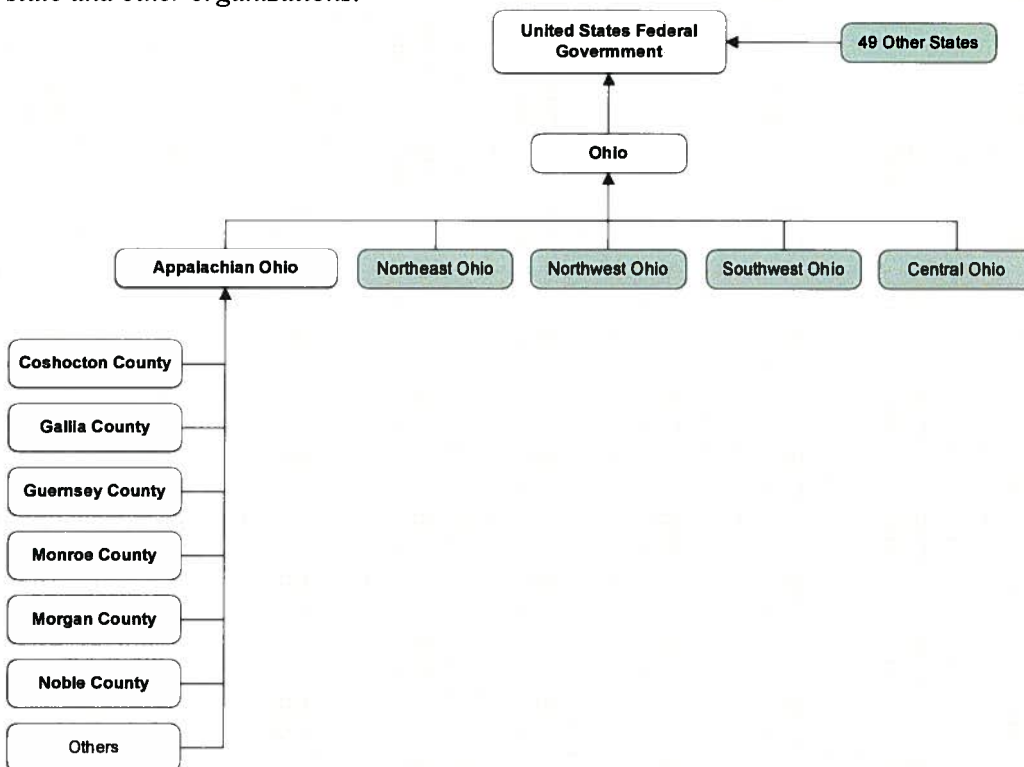


Figure 1

Phase Two will prove the overall scalability of our coproduction project but is not included in this grant request. There are counties in Southeastern Ohio that are not active in this Partnership. Phase two of the project will address this by hosting their data within the Open GIS Web Access. With this seamless regional asset, developers from within and outside Ohio can access these needed resources as they look to locate their businesses and promote the state of Ohio and the Appalachian region.

The Muskingum Watershed Conservancy District and Ohio Valley Regional Development Commission are responsible for project promotion as data development liaisons.