

# 2005 - 2006 Biennial Report

## July 1, 2004 - June 30, 2006

*The Ohio Geographically Referenced Information Program (OGRIP)*



*Ohio Statewide Imagery Program - Digital Elevation Model*

*Location Based Response System - Road Centerline and Address Data*



*Ohio Statewide Imagery Program - 1 meter Color Infrared*

**OGRIP**  
77 S. High Street, 19th Floor  
Columbus, Ohio 43215  
614-466-4747  
Fax - 614-728-5297  
<http://www.ohio.gov/ogrip>

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

OGRIP Organization and Purpose .....	2
The OGRIP Vision .....	3
Ohio's Spatial Data Landscape .....	4
Ohio Statewide Imagery Program .....	5
Project Status .....	5
Digital Elevation Model .....	5
1-Foot Orthos .....	7
0.5-Foot Orthos .....	7
1-Meter CIR .....	8
2007 Product Enhancements .....	8
Location Based Response System .....	8
GIServOhio Spatial Data Platform .....	9
OGRIP Activities .....	10
Benefits Realized .....	11
Local Governments .....	11
Regional Governments .....	12
State Governments .....	12
Federal Governments .....	13
Return on Investment .....	13
Moving Forward .....	14

## THE OGRIP ORGANIZATION AND IT'S PURPOSE

OGRIP promotes effective use of geographic data - data that includes a reference to place, such as street address, voting district, or coordinate position. Established in 1988, OGRIP was formally created by Executive Orders issued by Governor's Voinovich (93-010-V) and Taft (99-10T and 2000-05T) shaping the organization into its present configuration. OGRIP's charge is to:

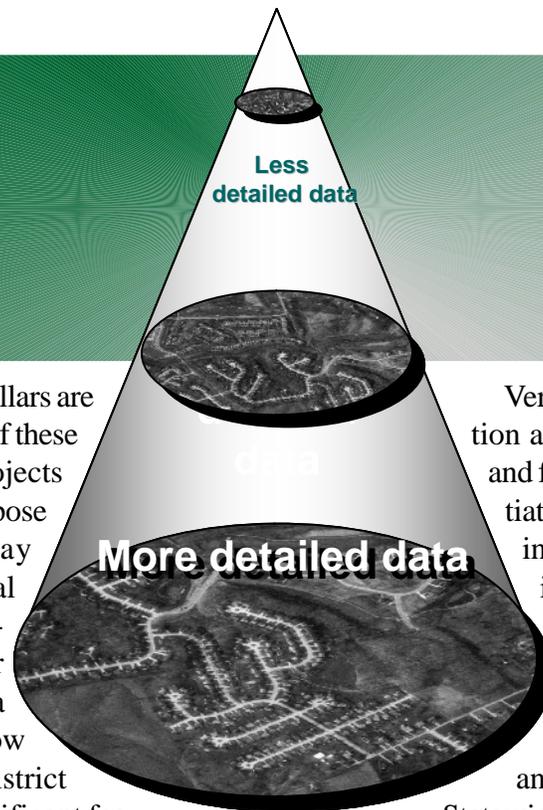
- 1) Provide a leadership role in the establishment of a system of collection and dissemination of spatial data
- 2) Coordinate GIS activities within the state that provide for the efficient collection, management and use of geographically referenced data
- 3) Establish a GIS Forum to assist in the coordination of GIS activities and to encourage access and consistency with other GIS systems to the maximum extent possible
- 4) Represent the interests and concerns of all state and local government agencies.

Consisting of a Council that deliberates on and directs its activities, and a Forum that provides an opportunity for users and creators of spatial information to meet and exchange ideas, OGRIP reflects a truly multi-organizational approach to spatial data coordination. The table below shows the Council's make-up and current representation.

County Auditor's Association of Ohio (CAAO) [Fairfield County]	Office of Information Technology (OIT)
County Commissioners Association of Ohio (CCAO) [Vacant]	OGRIP Forum Chair
County Engineers Association of Ohio (CEAO) [Seneca County]	Ohio Association of Regional Councils (OARC) [Brooke-Hancock-Jefferson MPC]
Ohio Department of Development (ODOD)	Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA)
Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR)	Ohio Municipal League (cities over 100,000) [City of Cleveland]
Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT)	Ohio Municipal League (cities under 100,000) [City of Galion]
Institutes of Higher Learning [Cleveland State University]	Public Utilities [American Electric Power (AEP)]

**OGRIP**  
**77 S. High Street, 19th Floor • Columbus, Ohio 43215**  
**614-466-4747 • Fax - 614-728-5297**  
<http://www.ohio.gov/ogrip>

## THE OGRIP VISION



Each year, tens of millions of dollars are spent mapping our country. Many of these mapping efforts are “one off” projects undertaken for some particular purpose (e.g., riverine flooding, highway planning). At the same time, local governments are creating robust portrayals of the lands within their jurisdictions, oftentimes as part of a GIS program. These programs show the parcels, utilities, buildings, district boundaries, zoning, and other significant features of both the built and natural environments using accurate maps and associated databases.

Since 1990, the total GIS-related investments made by Ohio’s local governments and utility companies have approached \$100M. In FY 2001, state-level expenditures for spatial data management have “reached almost \$46M”. Why can’t these governments share data and information? Not only can these groups share spatial data, but they must share spatial data if costs are to be contained.

The figure summarizes OGRIP’s overriding vision to facilitate data sharing among governmental groups so that taxpayer funds are used wisely and spatial information, once captured, is used and reused as many times as possible. OGRIP fosters a bridge of cooperation between federal, state and local governments.

Initially, OGRIP encouraged an enterprise perspective at the local level by educating county entities and potential partners about the benefits of comprehensive GIS programs as opposed to developing their own GIS programs with little interaction with other partners.

Vertical Integration is the logical evolution and progression of GIS development and fiscal responsibility. Collaborative initiatives that share resources and leveraging data collection efforts are resulting in taxpayers’ savings.

In Ohio, implementing this concept is providing a broader view of data sharing. Today, collaborative efforts go beyond individual counties and are being embraced by the state.

Statewide spatial programs are now being designed and implemented using vertical integration concepts and are being driven from an enterprise perspective.

The basic concepts of vertical integration were developed by the Federal Geographic Data Committee in 1997 and articulated through the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI). The NSDI is a means to assemble geographic data nationwide to serve a variety of users. Within the NSDI Framework were seven geographic data themes – geodetic control, orthoimagery, elevation, transportation, hydrography, governmental units and cadastral information. OGRIP endorsed the NSDI and developed Ohio’s Spatial Data Framework based upon the National Framework data themes. Framework data consists of those data themes that comprise the key pieces of geographic data that allow us to visualize our world within a computerized setting. Reflecting the federal model of the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI), the Ohio Spatial Data Framework (OSDF) consists of geodetic control, imagery and DEMs (Digital Elevation Models), transportation, hydrography, cadastre (parcels), cultural boundaries, and metadata.

## OHIO'S SPATIAL DATA LANDSCAPE

Spatial data activities in the State of Ohio have increased tremendously over the last ten years at all levels of government and in particular at the local government level. As local governments have developed data suitable for their business functions it has become clear that the data they are creating is as good, and in many cases better than comparable data being created and maintained by state and federal government entities. The result of this increase in activity is a duplication of effort that results from various government agencies repeatedly mapping the same geographic feature for different purposes and without the benefit of coordinated collaborative efforts to reduce waste.

In 1999, the Ohio Geographically Referenced Information Program (OGRIP) identified critical spatial data framework layers for Ohio in support of this comprehensive program. In early 2001 OGRIP created framework data task forces for each framework data layer. These task forces, consisting of individuals in all levels of government, the private sector and academia, met regularly to address issues associated with the development of a comprehensive program for Ohio and provide recommendations for framework data development which drove the creation of initiatives for statewide imagery and transportation initiatives.

In 2000 the state performed a Spatial Data Management Cost Benefit Analysis that revealed opportunities for significant savings from the 2 million dollars spent annually on data discovery and dissemination within state agencies, to the 28 million dollars spent by local government on data development. The analysis pointed out that millions of dollars of savings could be realized through establishing partnerships to create and maintain this data. This concept, known as Vertical Integration is the cornerstone of OGRIP's goals of developing a comprehensive spatial data landscape that ensures vital data from state, local, and federal entities is both accurate and accessible to the decision makers and first responders who must rely on it to make informed decisions.

Recommendations from the OGRIP Taskforces for the development of statewide programs and the results of the CBA stimulated the development of the GIServOhio Spatial Data Portal to be the delivery mechanism for the Location based Response System, the Ohio Statewide Imagery Program, and future spatial framework development initiatives.



This LBRS dataset and the wealth of information it brings to our PSAPs (Public Safety Answering Points)

has greatly enhanced our ability to respond in emergency situations. It's like an insurance policy for our residents –when the time comes to cash in on it, you don't know what you ever did without it.

*Lieutenant Jerry Morris, Allen County 9-1-1 Coordinator*

## OHIO STATEWIDE IMAGERY PROGRAM

Ohio's Statewide Imagery Program (OSIP) is a program to capture high resolution digital aerial imagery covering the entire State of Ohio. Core OSIP products include 1-foot pixel resolution color digital imagery, LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) survey including 1st return and bare earth data that will be used to create a high resolution Digital Elevation Model (DEM) that will be capable of supporting the generation of 2' contours.

In addition to the core products OSIP provides state and local government agencies the opportunity to obtain enhanced products at significant savings through a Cooperative Purchase Agreement. OSIP data will be publicly available through the GIServOhio Spatial Data Portal.

On Monday Feb. 6, 2006 the State of Ohio awarded the contract for the Ohio Statewide Imagery Program (OSIP) to Woolpert Inc. The flights for the Northern Tier counties were completed during "leaf off" conditions in the spring of 2006. This included flights for the core OSIP products as well as for 1 meter Color Infrared imagery for the 51 Northern Tier counties and 6" color imagery for 8 counties that opted to obtain enhanced imagery products through the State's Cooperative Purchasing Agreement. The collection of the core OSIP products and CIR for the Southern Tier counties is scheduled to be obtained during the spring of 2007.

OSIP produces the following imagery products that will be made available to counties at no cost:

- 1-foot pixel resolution color digital aerial imagery (tiles and mosaics)
- 2.5' DEM derived from LiDAR
- LiDAR survey including 1st return and bare earth (~2M postings)
- 1M color infrared (CIR) imagery

In addition to the products listed above, OSIP provides state and local government agencies with the opportunity to obtain additional product enhancements at

significant savings through the State's Cooperative Purchasing Agreement. As a result of this program OSIP has negotiated fixed costs for counties to obtain enhanced products on a countywide basis.

Enhanced products available for purchase include:

- 0.5' pixel resolution color digital aerial imagery (tiled GeoTIFFs)
- 0.5' pixel resolution color digital aerial imagery as compressed countywide mosaics
- 1M 3.75 Minute Digital Ortho Quarter Quads (DOQQ) resampled
- 1M 3.75 Minute countywide DOQQ mosaics
- 5' Contours
- 2' Contours

***OSIP data will be publicly available through the GIServOhio Spatial Data Portal.***

### Project Status

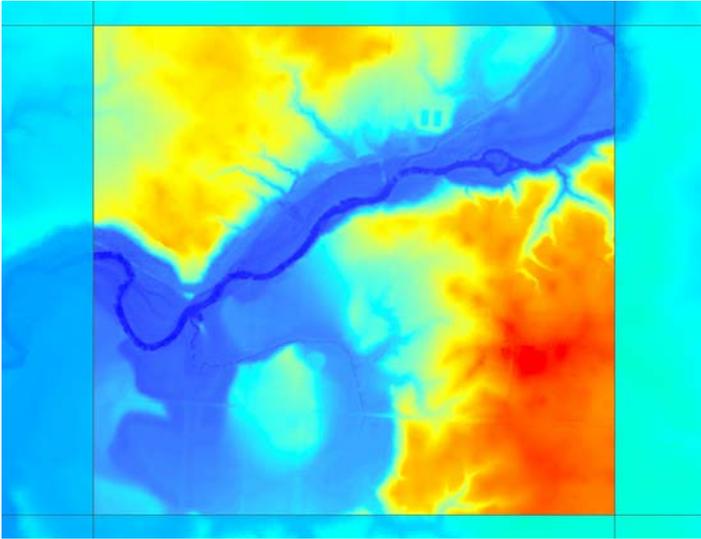
Data acquisition for the 51 northern tier OSIP counties was completed on April 26th. This included separate flights for each of the four deliverables including: 1FT color imagery, 1Meter Color Infrared Imagery, LiDAR to create a 2.5FT Digital Elevation Mode, and the 6-inch imagery collected for 8 counties purchasing enhanced imagery products. Delivery of the last of the 51 northern tier counties standard 1FT imagery and elevation products should received by January 12, 2007 for QA/QC.

The contract for the third party QA/QC contract was awarded to Infotech Enterprises and data for 37 counties has been provided to begin the QA/QC process.

### Digital Elevation Model

The DEM in GRID and ASCII formats and LiDAR in LAS format has been delivered to the state for all 51 northern tier counties. Blocks A, E and I have undergone vertical accuracy checks by an independent photogrammetry firm and Blocks B and F are currently being checked. The verified data is being delivered to the QA vendor for completeness

*OSIP - Digital Elevation Model (continued)*



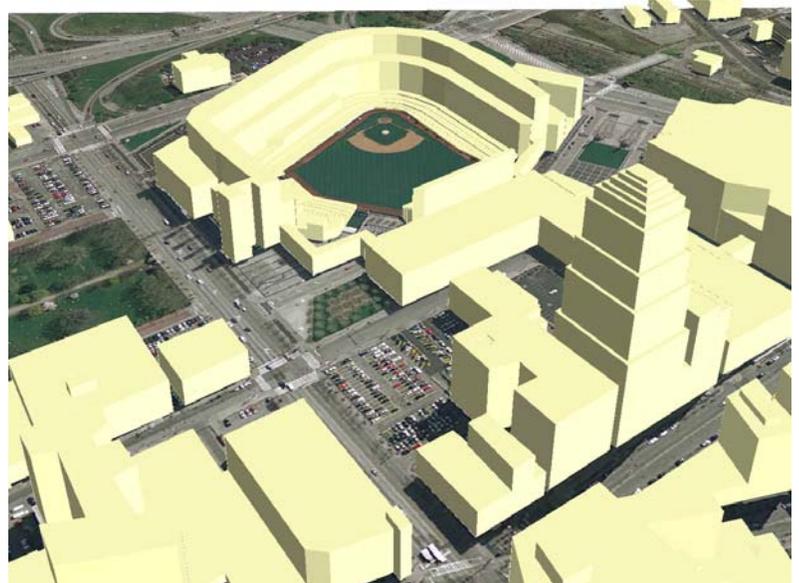
*Digital Elevation Model (DEM)*

checks.

The DEM created for the OSIP project is being derived from a LiDAR survey covering the entire state. The LiDAR collection involves the use of airborne computer-directed laser distance measuring equipment to sample features on and above the ground including trees, cars, and buildings. The LiDAR acquisition process ties this equipment to the precision of airborne global positioning systems (GPS) to create a digital surface model of the earth.

When combined with photogrammetric processes airborne LiDAR can produce a surface model accurate to  $\pm 0.5$  feet providing an accurate depiction of the terrain and is being used to ensure the orthophotography generated for the OSIP program meets the required map

accuracies. For the OSIP program LiDAR points were collected at an average spacing of about 2 meters. The resulting DEM will be produced on a 2.5FT grid to maintain the accuracy of the LiDAR surface elevations.



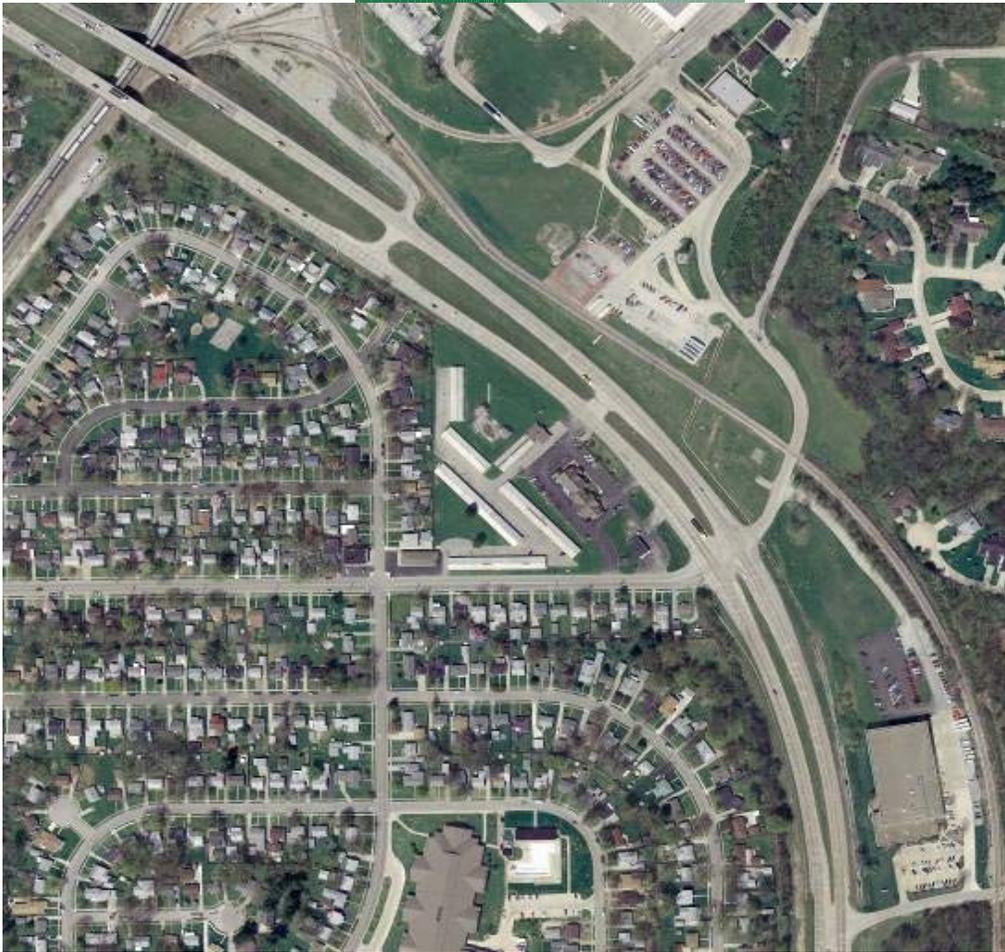
*3D Model Generated From OSIP Data Products*

“ OSIP represents a true collaborative effort between state, local and federal agencies to create an asset that will benefit the GIS activities of all levels of government.

*Jeffrey Smith, Framework Data Manager*



OSIP (continued)



## 1-Foot Orthos

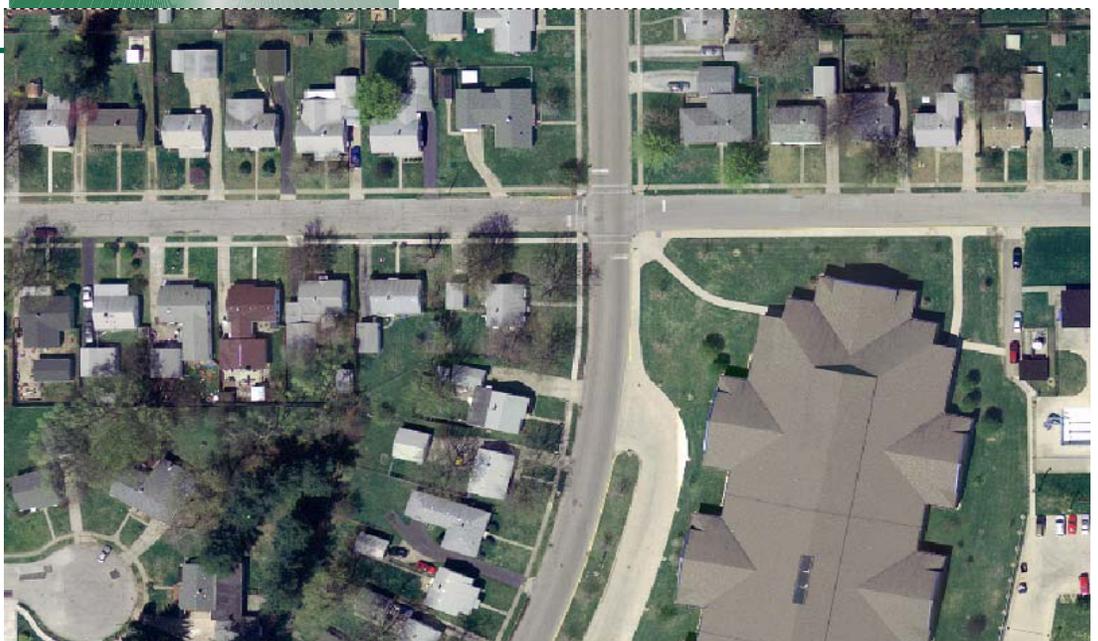
Aerial Triangulation/Ortho rectification has been completed on all of the 1FT imagery products.

Blocks A, B, C, E, F, G and I have been delivered to the state and are scheduled for review beginning Dec. 18th. Final ties and tonal balancing are being performed between Blocks D & H with Block H due to be delivered by Dec. 31st. Block D should be delivered by January 12th.

## 0.5-Foot Orthos

Fairfield County pilot data has been reviewed. Fairfield and Ashland County orthos have been delivered to the County and the State for review.

Allen, Hancock, Ottawa, Seneca, Tuscarawas and Williams Counties are undergoing aerial triangulation/ortho rectification.



*OSIP (continued)*

## 1-Meter CIR

The 1-meter CIR Imagery, purchased by a ODNR led consortium, is undergoing final aerial triangulation and ortho rectification. It is scheduled to be delivered by the end of February 2007.

## 2007 Product Enhancements

As of Dec. 22nd, 13 counties have provided Letters of Commitment obtain enhanced OSIP imagery products in 2007 through the Cooperative Purchase Agreement.



1-Meter CIR

## LOCATION BASED RESPONSE SYSTEM



The Location Base Response System (LBRS) is an initiative that OGRIP has been pursuing for more than five years – a cornerstone for a comprehensive spatial data development program for Ohio. The State recognizes the need to develop framework data layers to support the creation of enterprise-wide applications. With the LBRS, the state has assumed the role of data facilitator to promote information exchange between all levels of government, academia, and the private sector. The development of statewide framework data layers increases interaction and collaboration by providing a common foundation on which to better share data. Creating an explicit data sharing environment is making relevant information available in a timely manner.

In 2004 the first major component of the LBRS consisting of transportation centerline and address information,

*LBRS (continued)*

was initiated. The total amount of funds requested to support LBRS development from the State was \$7.5 million.

LBRS has partnered with 24 counties to create county level LBRS capabilities. LBRS funding to support these 24 counties exceeds \$1.5 million. Another 12 counties have signed MOAs to receive an additional \$1.3 million in LBRS funding upon system completion and acceptance.

The success of the LBRS has encouraged other government entities to support the LBRS. ODOT and the County Engineer's Association of Ohio are each administering programs to provide funding support to local government LBRS development activities and the LBRS is being integrated into the strategic goals and initiatives of agencies like the Ohio Department of Homeland Security.

“ We can now accurately locate and track cellular calls. This move towards tracking cellular calls was a necessary step to improve the safety of our communities.

*William Ommert, Huron County EMA Coordinator*

”

## GISERVOHIO SPATIAL DATA PLATFORM

The GIServOhio Spatial Data Portal (GIServOhio) is Ohio's platform for spatial data discovery and dissemination. GIServOhio uses a Service Oriented Architecture to deliver spatial data resources, applications and services to end users and client applications.

OSIP and the LBRS constitute important pieces of the state's comprehensive GIS program. Location based systems rely on the accuracy and currency of the underlying basemap data. These programs provide a foundation for location based services at all levels of government, creating a mechanism for vertical integration for maintenance and future collaboration, where each level of government can work in concert with the other.

The partnerships developed between state and local government are enabling the creation of a Master Address File (MAF) developed from local government LBRS and parcel data. This MAF provides a mechanism for improving the results of geocoding activities by establishing verified site address locations for incorporation into the enterprise geocoding service.

GIS is changing relationships between levels of government, State agencies that don't even know they are using GIS are benefiting from the improvements made to this basemap.

Enterprise geocoding services provided by the state are utilizing improvements to these data to improve the spatial accuracy of queries about "Where". Tax and School District determinations are made by geocoding, emergency responders rely heavily on geocoding and address matching that is made possible by improvements to the transportation basemap to ensure efficient routing of first responders.

Spatial data is provided through Internet based map services that allow the public and government entities to consume services on their desktop, providing ready access to Ohio's spatial data resources while relieving the need to download, format, process, and store massive quantities of spatial data from various sources.

The partnerships formed through OGRIP programs between state and local government represent a major shift in the way GIS activity is being perceived and how data sharing and collaboration is being accomplished.

## OGRIP ACTIVITIES

The OGRIP Office attends to a number of activities during the course of each year. These activities include sponsoring conferences, interacting with participating groups, and serving as liaison to a number of “outside” groups. Some of the regularly scheduled functions of OGRIP with support of the GISSC are the following:

- Facilitate and administer the GIS Profile database, a means of publishing the status of GIS-related activities at the county level, including information about points of contact, system status, staffing, applications, data dissemination policies and media, and other key information. The profiles, created in 2001 are accessible through the OGRIP website and maintained by the County GIS contacts.
- Facilitate multi-agency funding efforts in support of statewide initiatives beneficial to all levels of government, consistent with the vertical integration concept.
- Liaison with the following:
  - National organizations such as the National States Geographic Information Council (NSGIC) the Urban and Regional Information Systems Association (URISA), National Emergency Numbering Association (NENA) and others.
  - Federal agencies active in geospatial data affairs, including the National Geodetic Survey (NGS), United States Geological Survey (USGS), and the Census Bureau. OGRIP is 1 of 3 agencies that share funding to support an NGS State Advisor to Ohio.
  - Provide presentations and status updates at meetings of cooperating groups (e.g., CEAO, CAAO) ; monthly meetings of the OGRIP Forum and quarterly meetings of the OGRIP Council; regular reporting of OGRIP activities to senior managers of the Office of Information Technology (OIT)
  - Conduct yearly Ohio GIS and Ohio Land Records Modernization Conferences held collaboratively with CEAO, including arranging sessions, providing speakers, and facilitating/moderating informational and technical sessions

Ohio's spatial future will depend on partnerships and OGRIP fosters a bridge of communication, coordination and collaboration between federal, state and local government.

*Stuart Davis, OGRIP Executive Director*

## BENEFITS REALIZED BY THE OGRIP VISION

While the initial creation of the LBRS relies on the road network and addressing system to tie data from the state’s counties together, the longer term view is that all spatial framework elements will be exchanged between governmental groups on a regular basis. State groups, such as the Ohio State Highway Patrol (OSHP), the Department of Natural Resources (ODNR), and the Ohio Emergency Management Agency (OEMA) benefit from enhanced access to information about street centerlines and address locations through the state’s Multi-Agency Radio Communications System (MARCS); the Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT) is incorporating LBRS data into their existing Roadway Inventory to achieve better spatial accuracy and attribution for crash analysis and reporting and are expected to create programs to value-add information that could be returned to the counties to enhance their GIS databases, as well.

Of the data consumers at the Federal level, the most significant users will include the US Geological Survey (USGS), the Census Bureau, and the Department of Homeland Security. OGRIP Spatial Framework development provides a common set of geographic information that will assist agencies in providing a coordinated response to events. Creating the framework will help state agencies to report environmental and demographic information more effectively, since the data will be more current and more accurately reflect local conditions throughout the state. LBRS data from seventeen counties has been provided to the Department of Census to for incorporation into the maintenance process of the TIGER Modernization effort.

Access to Ohio’s Framework data assets is provided through links to Web Map Services (WMS). These map services are compliant with the standards of the Open GIS Consortium (OGC) that are consumed by desktop GIS applications like ArcMap and GeoMedia.

### Local Governments

Local Government	Vision Component
County GIS Programs	State counterparts can take on the job of disseminating data on demand; Creation of transportation data can serve as a catalyst toward enhancing GIS capabilities throughout county government
E-911 initiatives	Improved response capability, current off the shelf data has resulted in error rates of up to 80%; Use of MAF in adjacent counties will provide standardization where it may not exist
Public Safety	Normal updates (address, etc.) for adjacent jurisdictions will be available through the LBRS to enhance accident reporting and improvement planning
Emergency response and preparedness	Increased access to other data from around the state will increase efficient planning and provide for better coordination between responding agencies
Local Health Districts	Will provide the ability to track and respond to outbreaks more
GASB Efforts	Tracking assets by location will promote compliance
Megan’s Law compliance	Current address availability will promote compliance by improving the spatial accuracy of address locations

While the GIServOhio Spatial Data Portal is a construct of the state of Ohio, it nevertheless provides a bridge between its counties, regional data users, state agencies, and the federal government. The vision of public service demonstrated in this program will doubtless be an example for many other states.

Each of the primary government constituencies is included in the OGRIP vision. The following four tables summarize representative programs and/or business functions that enhanced access to timely spatial will support.

Table 2-1  
OGRIP Vision and Local Government

*Benefits Realized by the OGRIP Vision (continued)*

Regional Agency Function	Vision Component
Transportation Planning	Enhanced planning capabilities will follow more timely data availability
Solid Waste Siting	By combining development patterns and demographics, waste sitings can be determined strictly by need and least environmental
Development Tracking	Better geographic information will yield more accurate inventories of development and provide for improved growth planning
Economic Development	More current demographics, development data, traffic and transportation data will lead to more appropriate commercial/industrial development
Census Reporting	Enhanced access to local government data will improve capabilities for demographic analysis

## Regional Governments

Regional governments are characteristically under-funded. OGRIP programs help them leverage data from county groups as well as state agencies.

*Table 2-2  
OGRIP Vision and Regional Government*

## State Governments

From a state’s perspective, there are numerous programs and projects that the OGRIP programs support.

*Table 2-3  
OGRIP Vision and State Government*

State Agency	Vision Component
Emergency Management Agency (EMA)	Better addresses, statewide, mean Facilitate improved planning and enhanced response capabilities
Ohio Administrative Knowledge System (OAKS)	Support asset management and property reporting
Multi-Agency Radio Communications System (MARCS)	Facilitate improved incident response
Ohio Security Task Force	Enhanced planning and response capabilities; Improved ability to track and manage assets spatially
Department of Transportation	Provide framework for interoperability of state legacy data; decreased maintenance responsibilities may be channeled toward local government to help with the ongoing maintenance and support of the system
Department of Natural Resources	Statewide consistency in coordinates and addresses will mean more accurate environmental assessment and tracking
Department of Job and Family Services	Child care and facility identification will be more accurate; Supports ongoing efforts to locate program participants
Department of Health	Support Disease Reporting (ODRS) and outbreak tracking; Facilitation of a coordinated response and planning for acts of bioterrorism; Improved ability to perform location-based epidemiological studies
Department of Taxation	More effective administration; aids Tax district determination
Department of Education	School district determination
Public Safety	Jurisdiction determination (ensuring appropriate distribution of funds)
Department of Agriculture	Identification of agricultural premises to support the federal Animal Identification Program; Location of hazardous materials and chemicals in rural areas (farm tanks – above ground)
Department of Commerce/Fire Marshall	Location of explosive materials, nuclear waste, underground tanks (inspection, relationship of materials to day care centers, nursing homes, etc.)

“There is no question - with the installation of this mapping system, and the ability to immediately employ our LBRS project, the emergency service to our community is going to be significantly enhanced.”

*Kim Hambel, Communications Supervisor Muskingum County Communications Center*



The LRBS files that we've used so far for TIGER realignment have been some of the best files that we've worked with ... the quality is definitely there. ... we might have the opportunity to go back and use local [LBRS] centerline files that weren't originally used for the TIGER realigning process... If this happens... it would be a good opportunity to get the positional accuracy of LBRS files... into TIGER.

*Gordon Rector, Geographer*

*US Census Bureau Detroit Regional Office*



### Federal Governments

Federal Government Programs	Vision Component
National Map	State becomes the "one stop shop" for national map data
National Spatial Data Infrastructure NSDI	Dissemination of standards can be built into routine updating
NIMA/USGS 133 Cities Initiative	Support for Ohio participants through GIServeOhio
Homeland Infrastructure Feature Level Data (HIFLD)	Provide a conduit to DHS that saves staff time at both the county and federal level
Geospatial One Stop	GIServeOhio supports the GeoSpatial One Stop model
TIGER Modernization	LBRS provides accurate maintained centerlines and address ranges
FEMA First Responders	Real time support anywhere in the state of Ohio

*Table 2-4  
OGRIP Vision and Federal Government*

## RETURN ON INVESTMENT

Through OGRIP's programs government entities are beginning to realize significant returns both monetarily as well as in less tangible, but in many ways more significant ways:

- Clark County Ohio performed a traffic safety analysis to identify high-hazard intersections. As a direct result of the use of LBRS data the county was able to increase the scope of the project from a few select roads to a countywide analysis and realized a 70% cost savings over the original project cost of \$100,000.
- ODOT expects to eliminate the need for site visits to the 88 counties to obtain their annual certified road mileage by incorporating LBRS data as the required reporting mechanism by counties to the state. The long term hope is that as the state realizes relief from the ongoing maintenance on the state's roadway system by the participation of the counties, resources freed up at the state level will be available to be passed down to the local level to support their ongoing maintenance needs.

*Return on Investment (continued)*

- Before LBRS Van Wert County's 9-1-1 dispatch system was wrought with problems resulting in error rates of up to 85% on locating incidents by address. With the implementation of LBRS they report error rates are now in the neighborhood of 15%.
- Morrow County's 9-1-1 Coordinator stated, "Putting the enhanced mapping data [LBRS] into the county PSAP has already reduced response times. We recently had a call from a mobile home park and could direct emergency response personnel right to the front door. There is no question that this information and enhanced capability will ultimately save lives."
- Twenty-one counties are saving hundreds of thousands of taxpayer's dollars through a Cooperative Purchase Agreement by taking advantage of the Ohio Statewide Imagery Program to obtain enhanced imagery products.
- The Department of Census has obtained copies of LBRS data to be used to enhance their TIGER Modernization program. Data accepted into the program will alleviate the need for Census to spend federal taxpayer dollars to recreate data that has already been developed at the local level to a higher degree of accuracy than required by Census. Dollar amounts of savings realized are not available at this time.



## MOVING FORWARD

In 2006, every level of government recognizes the need to make effective use of spatial data. The term Homeland Security was outside the consciousness of the average person on the street until 2001, but recent events such as the devastation following Hurricane Katrina remind the nation that information about people, places, and things can help us stay healthy if we use it wisely, or negatively impact emergency situations if we do not have up-to-date information to support emergency response. Today, the one commonality that exists between all levels of government is a shared view of location and place, or simply put - the geography. The ability for different levels of government to interact and support each other in any emergency event is based upon the ability to communicate effectively about factors impacting location, place and people. One way to do this is by using the same geography.

OGRIP's function as a catalyst for data coordination, data exchange and data sharing, standards adoption, and effective reuse of mapped information has never been more necessary. For that reason, the 2006 OGRIP Strategic Plan proposes a number of initiatives to address the continuing need for a coordinated approach to creating and sharing geographic information that is tempered to the times.

***OGRIP Strategic Plan:***  
***<http://oit.ohio.gov/SDD/ESS/Ogrip/pdf/strategic%20plan.pdf>***