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# *The Development of a Proposed Transportation GIS Data Model for the Delaware Valley Region*

***GIS-T Conference  
March 19, 2003***

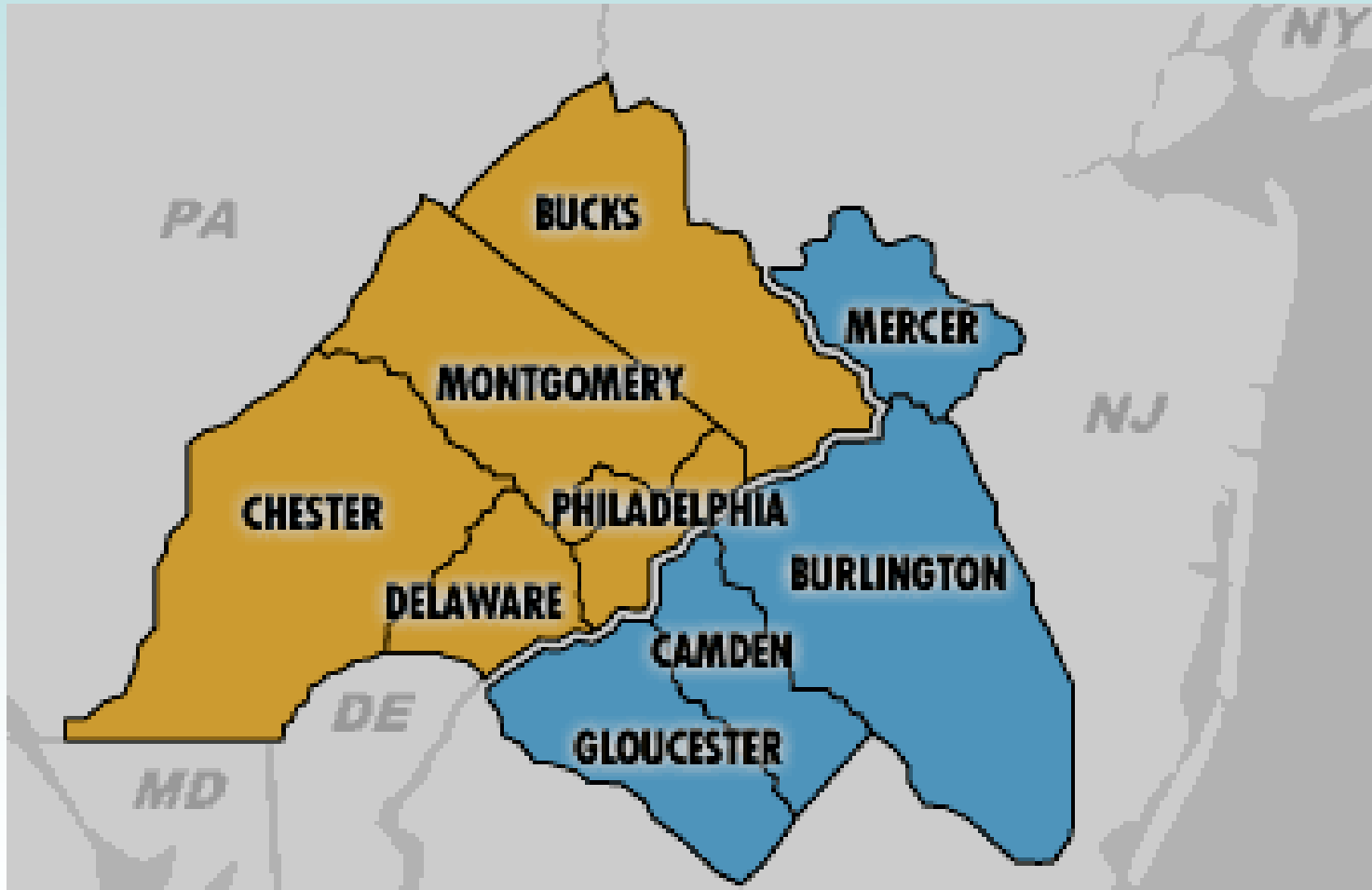


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# *What (and where) is the Delaware Valley?*

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*Region Serviced by the Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission (DVRPC)*

# *What is DVRPC?*

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- *Serving the Region for over 30 years*
- *Works to foster regional cooperation in a nine-county, two state area*
- *Addresses key issues, including transportation, land use, environmental protection and economic development.*
- *Serves as Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO)*
- *Carries out federally funded transportation plans and programs.*



## ***Who Was The Project Consultant Team?***

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**Johnson, Mirmiran and Thompson, P.A.**  
Engineers, Planners, Surveyors and IT Consultants  
Baltimore, MD. [www.JMT-Engineering.com](http://www.JMT-Engineering.com)



**Enterprise Information Solutions, Inc.**  
IT/GIS Consultants  
Columbia, MD. [www.EnterInfo.com](http://www.EnterInfo.com)

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**TransDecisions, Inc. Boston, MA.**

Supplier of enterprise software solutions utilizing location-based (spatial) technologies for logistics, location, and transportation system applications.

# Why This Project?

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- **Maximize the use of GIS files developed and maintained by federal and state agencies and transit operators.**
- **Expand transportation GIS elements required by member governments for planning and operations.**
- **Provide for the seamless exchange of GIS data files and the integration of planning infrastructure among all member governments and operating agencies.**
- **Position the GIS files so they can be applied to more accurate geography in the future**
- **Use of Linear Referencing System (LRS) as Underlying Process**
- **Technical Recommendations for Realizing Benefits**



# Project Phases

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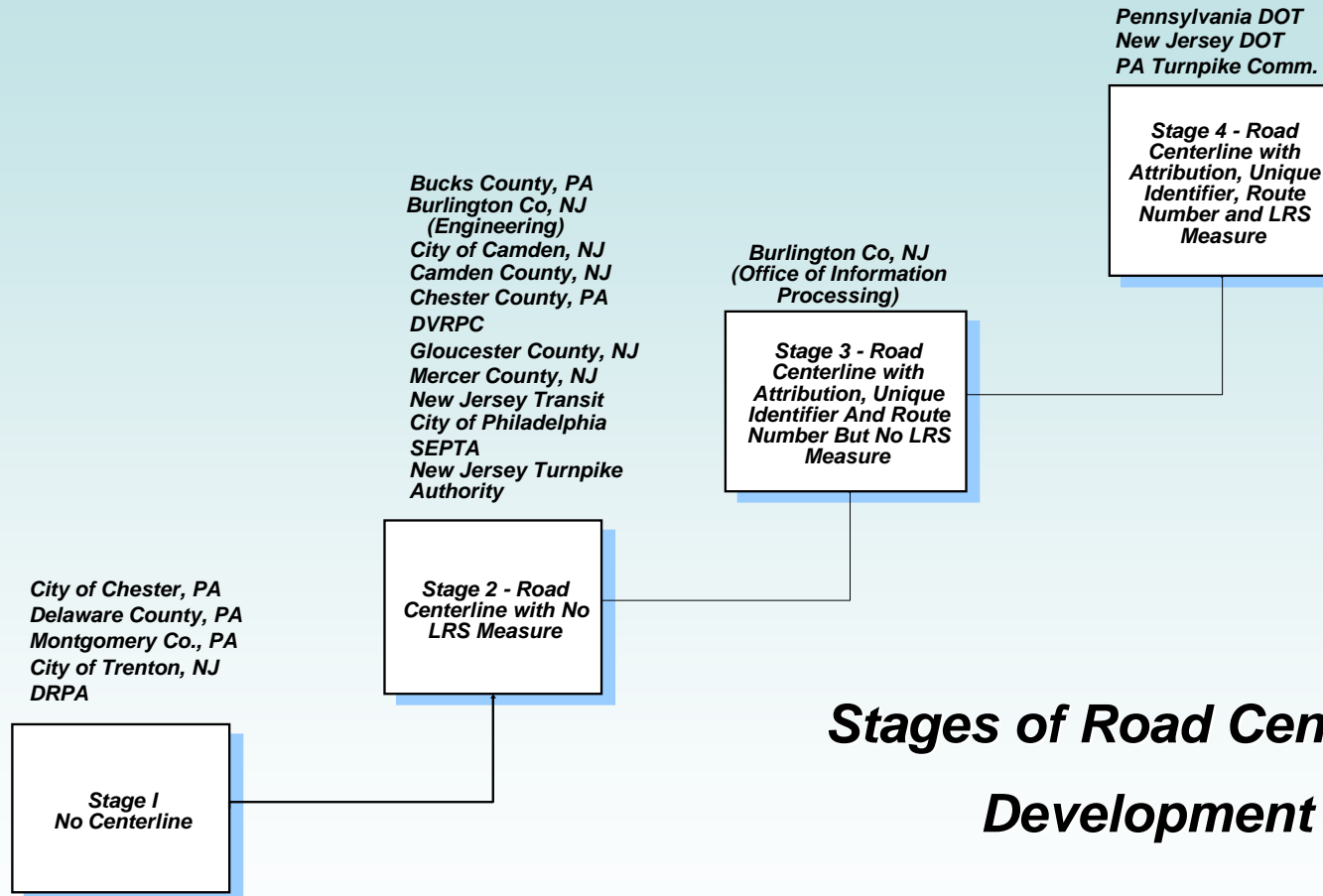
- *Inventory – Member Governments*
- *Research and Prototypes*
- *Development of Technical Recommendations*
- *Implementation Planning*
- *Review and Summarize Results*



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# Inventory of Member Governments



## Stages of Road Centerline Development



# ***Needs Assessment Phase Conclusions***

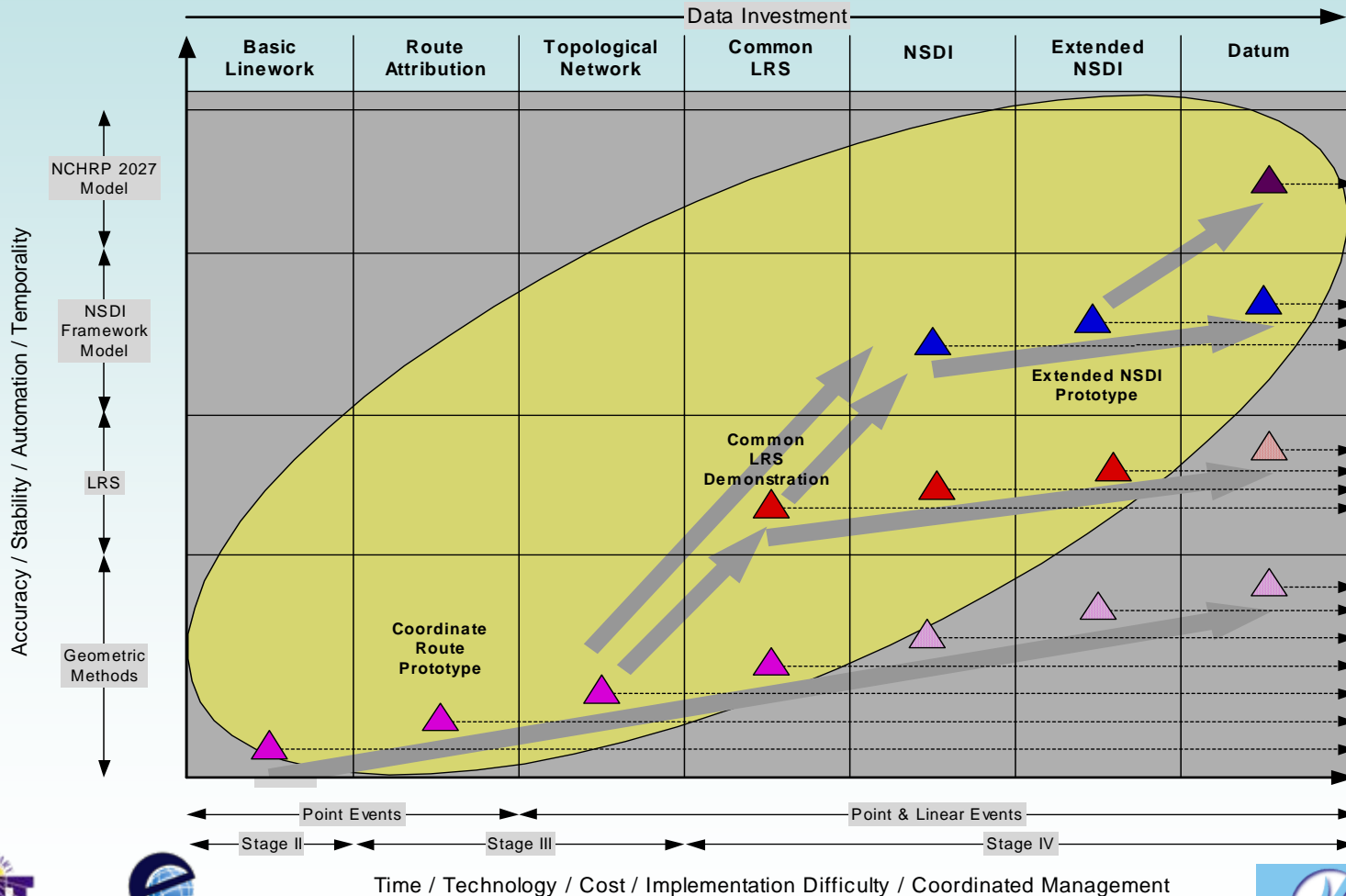
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- ***Seamless, Region-wide Transportation GIS Database Unlikely***
- ***Continued Development and Maintenance of Data by Participants***
- ***A Significant Need and Desire to Share Data Is Obvious***
- ***How to Facilitate Data Sharing in this Environment?***
  - ***Database Approach***
  - ***Staged Process***
  - ***Prototypes***





# The "Technology Ramp"



# ***Coordinate Route Model***

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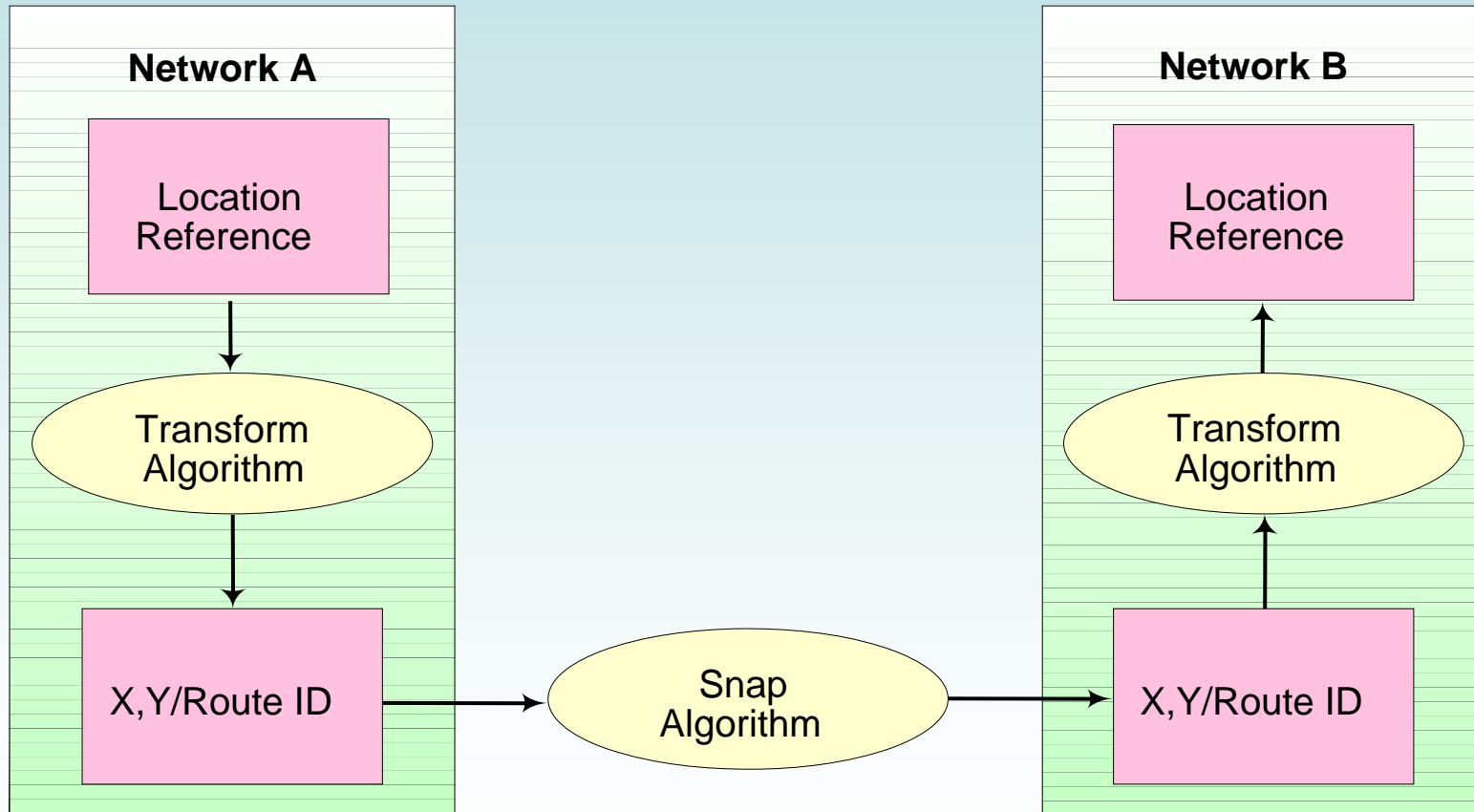
**A combination of geometric location (x,y) and a unique road identifier to transfer information between multiple network representations.**



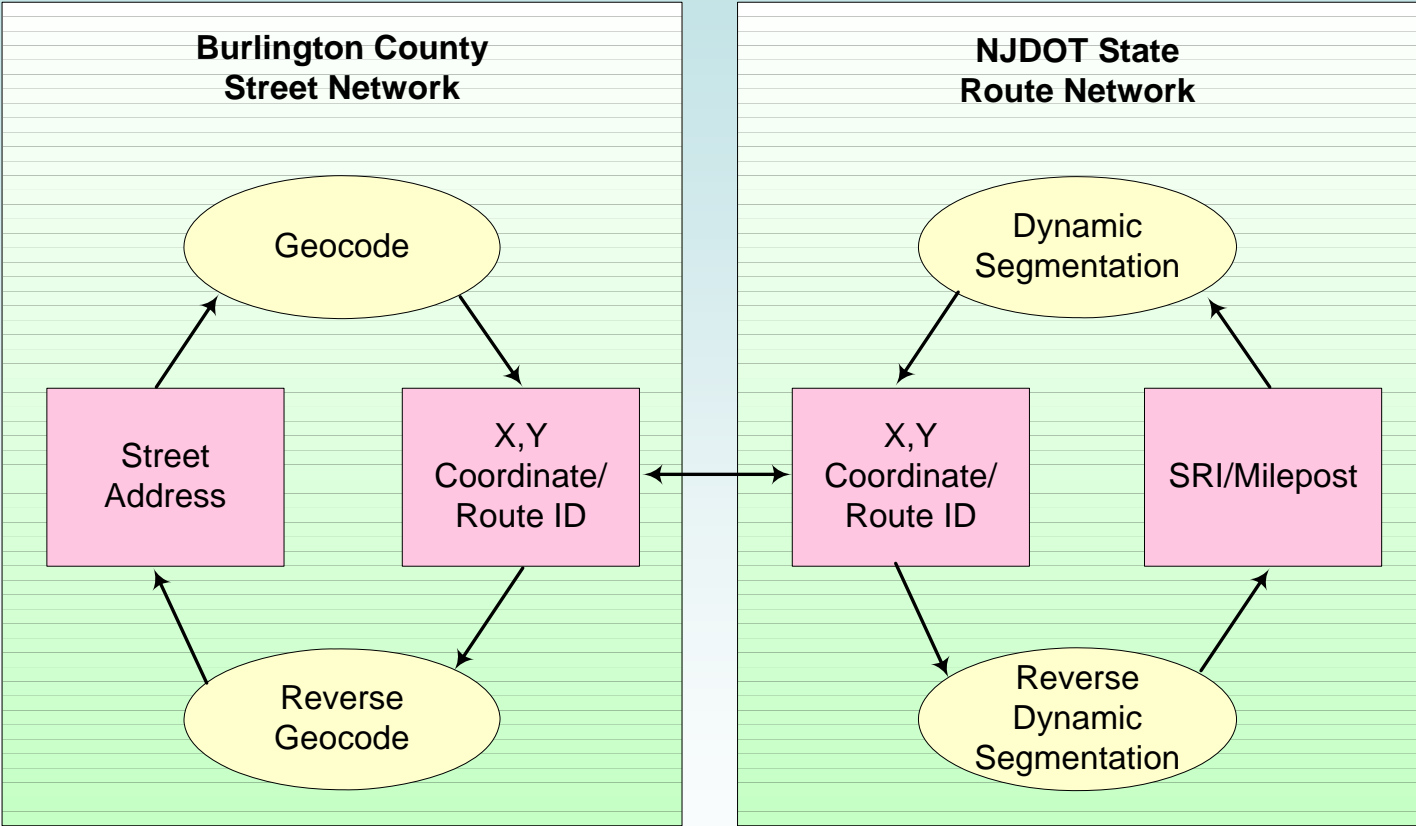
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# Coordinate Route Model



# Coordinate Route Model Prototype



## Transformations within a Network

# Coordinate Route Model

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## ***Benefits of the Coordinate Route Approach***

- ***Each entity can collect its transportation event information as it currently does, as long as it includes Route ID and coordinates.***
- ***Departments of Transportation can collect information in Route/Milepost or County/SR/Segment and Offset format.***
- ***Local governments can collect information as street addresses, known address points, or x,y coordinates (Lat/Long) from GPS systems.***
- ***Compatible with many COTS packages including ArcView and GeoMedia.***



# *Coordinate Route Model*

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## *Tradeoffs of the Coordinate Route Approach*

- There is no support for linear events due to no underlying connectivity model in the system.*
- The ad-hoc approach used for data sharing could have additional data management costs.*



# ***Common LRS Model***

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**Use of a common linear referencing system to transfer event information between multiple agencies using dynamic segmentation.**



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# Common LRS Model

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*The data requirements for the Common LRS approach are:*

- *A source/destination network pair attributed with the same linear referencing system composed of route identifiers and measured lengths for the routes.*
- *A set(s) of either point or line event data that contains both the unique route identifier and the offset information.*
- *Appropriate Dynamic Segmentation software that can take the event data and place the events at the correct locations along the network.*

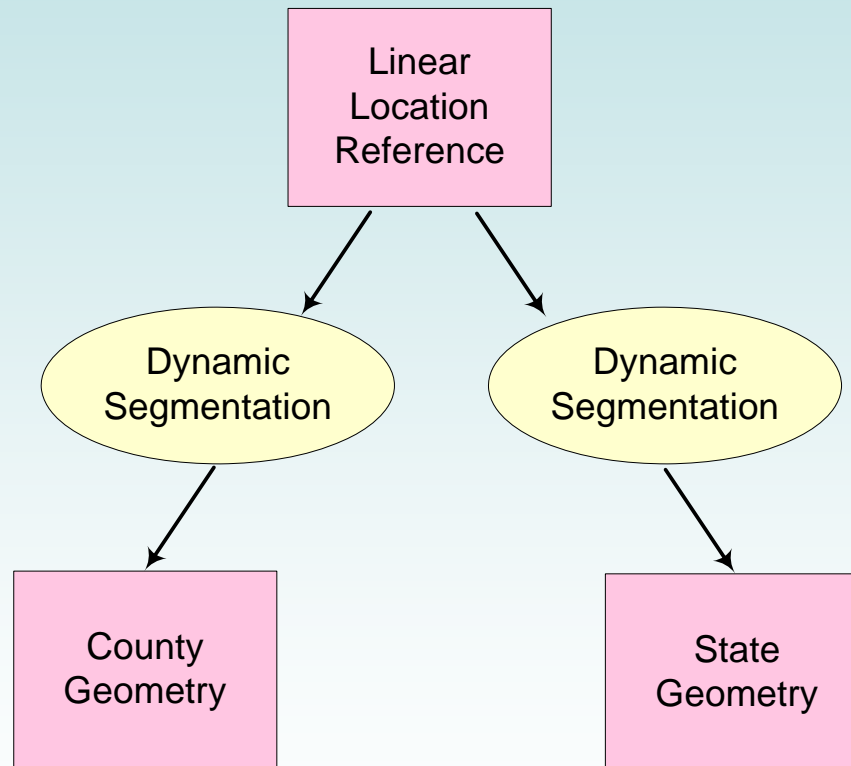




# Common LRS Model

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# Common LRS Model

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## Benefits of this Approach

- *The ability to handle both point and linear event data.*
- *Centralized authority is not required but can be utilized for government agencies not wanting to purchase/implement dynamic segmentation software.*
- *Compatibility with higher-end COTS GIS packages.*
- *Stable and accurate transformation between networks.*



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# Common LRS Model

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## Tradeoffs of this Approach

- *Requires a common linear referencing system to be adopted by all constituents.*
- *To support linear events, the underlying transportation networks must have topological connectivity. This may require additional data investments to be made.*
- *The ad-hoc approach used for data sharing could have additional data management costs.*

# ***NSDI Approach***

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- ***Framework based on equivalenced network components that tie multiple networks together***
- ***Definition and construction of a master network which represents a superset of all participant networks***
- ***Provides a single-base reference system that can be used to map between disparate “local” reference systems***



# NSDI Approach

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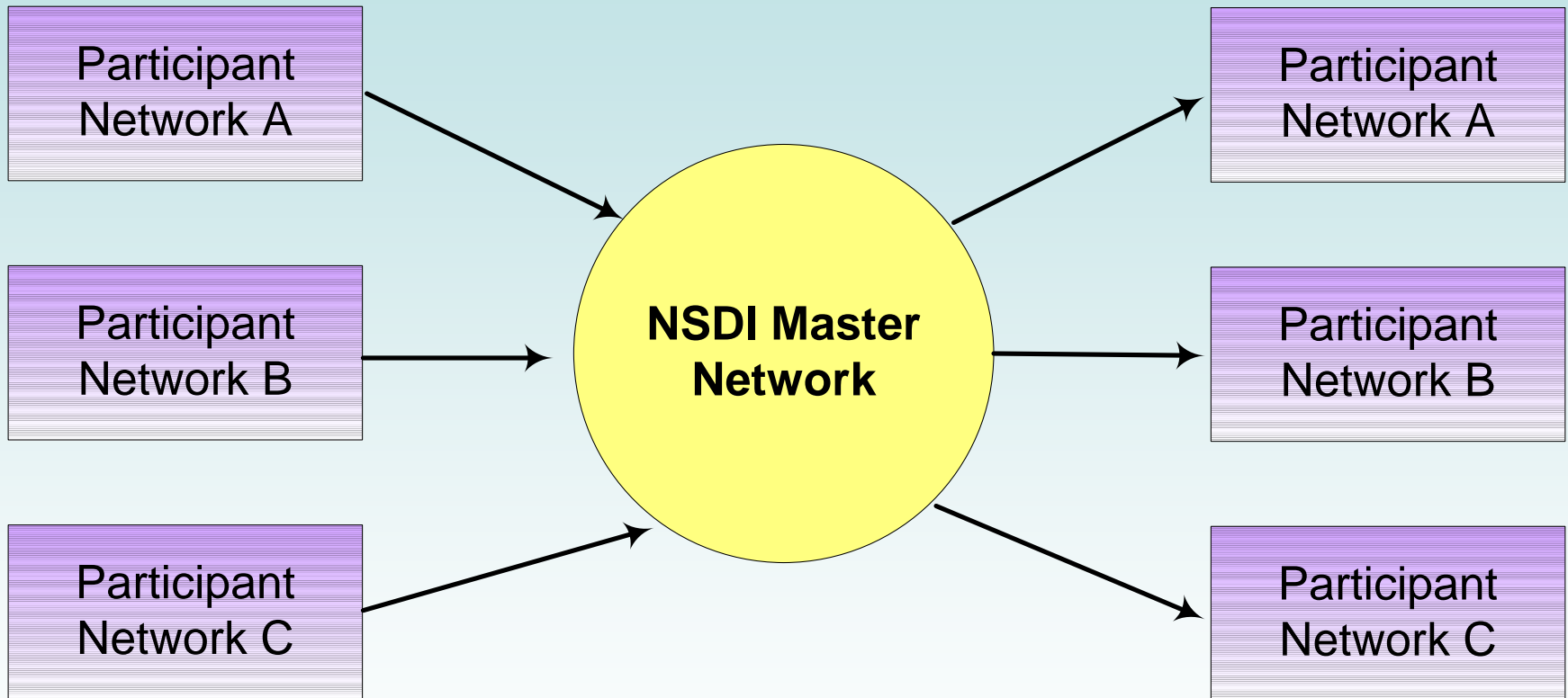
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## Data Requirements

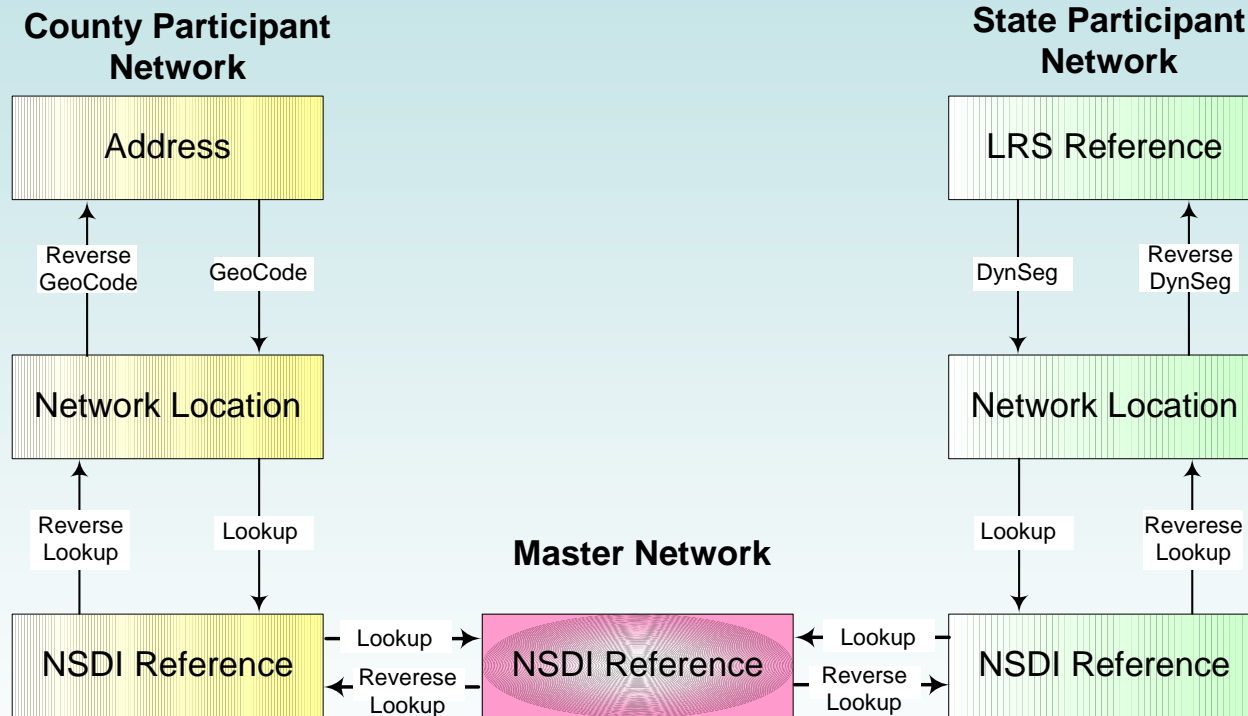
- *A set of participant networks containing data that is linearly referenced.*
- *A master data representation to be used in the master network.*
- *To support linear events, the underlying transportation networks must have topological connectivity.*
- *A defined equivalence table for each participant network that maps the data to the master network*
- *A centralized database must be provided to host the master network .*
- *A sponsor to host and manage the master network for all constituents must be established.*



# ***NSDI Approach***



# NSDI Approach

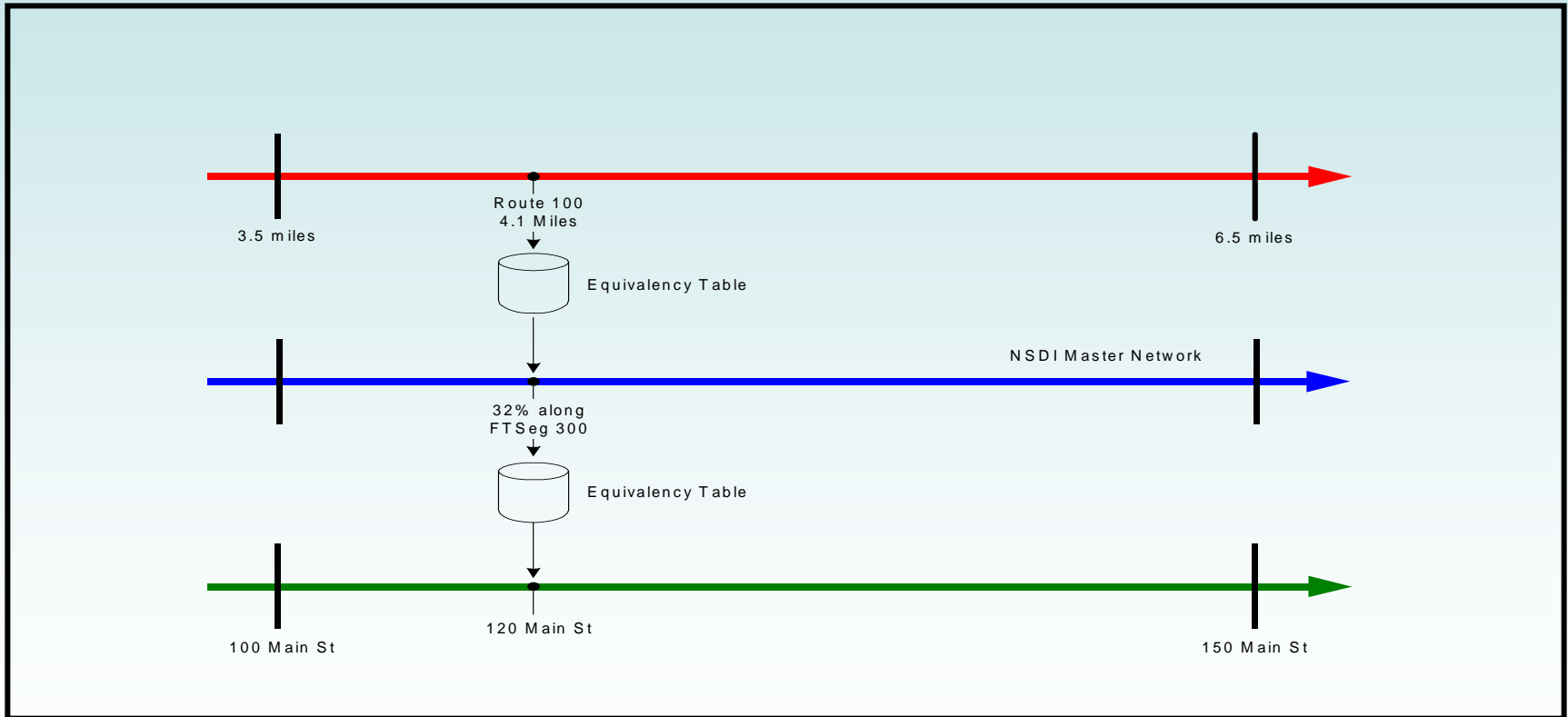


## NSDI Transformations



# NSDI Approach

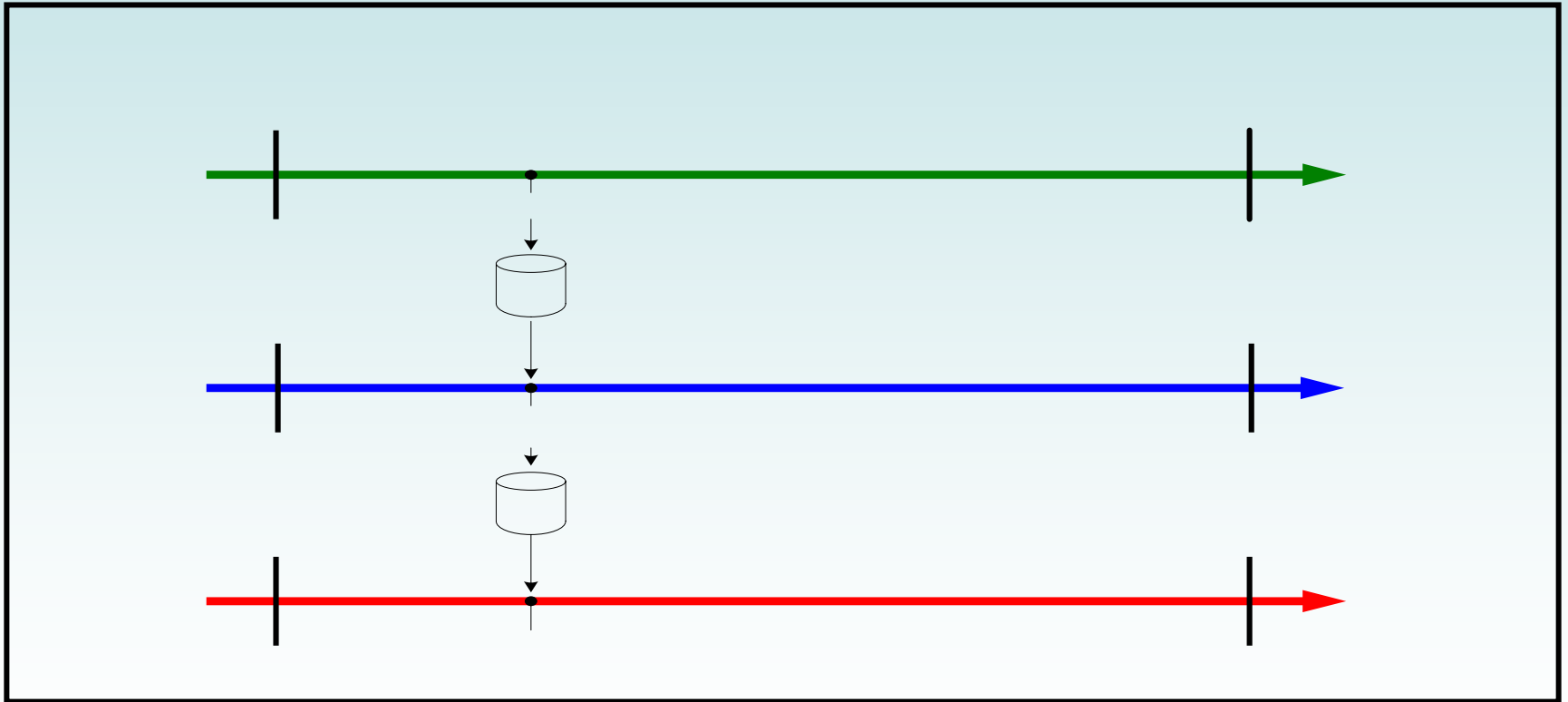
## Example 1: State Route to County Road Transformation





# NSDI Approach

## Example 2: County Road To State Route Transformation



# NSDI Approach

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## **Benefits of this Approach**

- *NSDI provides a highly stable transformation model.*
- *Compatible with many COTS packages, including ArcView and GeoMedia.*
- *Provides a basic framework for developing temporal references.*
- *Handles non-spatial networks (TranPlan, EMME/2, etc.).*
- *Does not require common reference framework (scale, projection, attribution, etc.).*
- *Provides a collaboration framework for external organizations to participate (FHWA, neighboring MPO's, and states).*

## **Tradeoffs of the Extended NSDI Approach**

- *Sponsored centralized management and maintenance of the network is required. This is less of an issue for State DOTs as they would be a likely candidate for stewardship of the centrally managed solution.*
- *An equivalency table must be developed and maintained for each participating agency.*
- *To support linear events, the underlying transportation networks must have topological connectivity. This may require additional data investments to be made.*



# ***Final Recommendations***

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## ***Adoption of Common LRS Model***

- ***Most feasible and practical solution***
- ***Leverages current technology and data***
- ***Provides path up the “Technology Ramp”***
- ***NJDOT Model in New Jersey***
- ***PennDOT Model in Pennsylvania***



# What's Next?

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- ***The adoption and implementation of the tactical plans***
- ***The development and adoption of official LRS components for each State Consideration of other transportation modes (Railroads, transit facilities, etc.)***
- ***Continued communications and commitment***



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