One one ollaborative. authoritative. seamless. Roadway Safety Data: Maryland's Future in GIS Mapping

Maryland Traffic Records Forum June 16, 2015



Marshall Stevenson, SHA/WBCM



One Maryland One Centerline (OMOC)



Current SHA Centerlines

- SHA maintains a seamless, statewide centerline
 - Represents state and local public roads
 - Supports the FHWA HPMS Program
 - Data used in the apportionment of Federal-Aid Highway Funds to the states
 - Yearly requirement to submit an inventory of publiclymaintained roads, including accurate mileage, lane mileage and travel information.
 - Supports Highway User Revenue Fund





Current SHA Centerline Update Process for Publically-Maintained Roads

- SHA's Road Improvement Process
 - Paper-based submission to local jurisdictions
 - 23 counties plus Baltimore City
 - 159 incorporated municipalities
 - Paper-based submission of updates back to SHA
 - GIS updates added manually by SHA staff
 - Field verification and GPS capture



Other Current Centerlines in MD

- Local governments maintain jurisdiction centerlines
 - Represents state/local public and private roads
 - Supports local government operations
 - E-911
 - Addressing
 - Public Works
 - Planning
 - Compiled to create statewide geocoder maintain by MD DoIT

Geocoding Options	? 💌
Matching Options Place Name Alias Table	<none></none>
Spelling sensitivity: Minimum candidate score: Minimum match score:	80 -
Intersections Connectors: & @ and	Separate connectors by a space, e.g. "& @ , /"
Output Options	
Side offset: 2 End offset: 3	0 Feet
Match if candidates tie	
Output Fields	
X and Y coordinates	 Standardized address Percent along
	OK Cancel



Why Change?



- 2012 MAP-21 Legislation, ARNOLD
 - States are required to include dual carriageways and all publicly maintained roads as part of their HPMS Submission
- Inefficient/dated maintenance processes within SHA
- Leverage authoritative centerline data
- Duplication of centerline maintenance in Maryland
- Centerline data needed on daily/weekly basis instead of yearly
- Statewide cartographic best practices
- Public Safety (e.g. mutual aid agreements)
- LRS for local governments
- One authoritative-based dataset can lead to more coordinated initiatives, e.g. state-wide road closure reporting



Outreach

- Met with every MD county and some larger municipalities
- Established partnerships



Educational Materials

LINEAR REFERENCING



The One Maryland One Centerline (OMOC) Program is a collaborative effort between federal, state, and local entities to create an authoritative, statewide roadway dataset that meets the needs of a diverse community.

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WHAT IS A LINEAR REFERENCING SYSTEM?

A linear referencing system (LRS) is a set of methods for specifying a location as a distance, or offset, along a linear feature (e.g. centerline) from a site with a known location. This ability is made possible through the use of route features that have unique identifiers and a measure system (e.a. distance, time, etc.). The concept is similar to a ruler, in which each tick mark represents a distance from another tick mark for a given unit of measurement.

MARYLAND STATE HIGHWAY LRS IMPLEMENTATION

The Maryland State Highway Administration's (SHA) LRS is based on county, route and milepoint and uses a distance-based measure system. Distances are measured in 1/1000ths of a mile along a route, beginning and ending at jurisdictional boundaries. For a more accurate measurement, SHA uses driven mileage to calculate the distance of a route.

HOW DOES MD SHA USE LINEAR REFERENCING?

SHA uses linear referencing to manage highway-related assets and roadway characteristics that do not have explicit x,y coordingtes Recording asset location in terms of relative distance along a line allows for multiple sets of overlapping attributes to be assigned roadway measurements without also requiring the roadway feature be segmented where an attribute value changes.



CONTACT US Please contact us with questions at md1cline@sha.state.md.us





The Maryland State Highway Administration (SHA) is respon-

SNAP-TO POINTS



WHAT ARE SHAP-TO POINTS?

with edge-matching of roadway centerline geometry between neighboring jurisdictions to establish a seamless roadway network. These points are used to identify transition in authoritative centerline geometry between federal, state, county and municipal roadways,

The locations of snap-to points are reviewed and mutually agreed upon between representatives in neighboring jurisdictions to reflect where maintenance of authoritative road centerline geometry starts and stops. These points do not represent political boundaries, and may or may not represent jurisdictional responsibility for physical roadway maintenance.



a snap-to point spatial dataset as part of a project coordinated by the Baltimore Metropolitan Council (BMC). The Maryland State Highway Administration (SHA) will leverage these efforts into an edge-matched regional road centerline dataset through use of existing snap-to points and expansion of the collaborative process to the remaining Maryland counties, neighboring states, and the District of Columbia

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Snap-to points, also known as touch points, are used to help BENEFITS

An edge-matched regional road centerline dataset Streamlined data conflation. integration, and maintenance processes

> A seamless cartographic product for visual representation or mannina

> > More accurate addressing and routing data.

 Continuous flow of address ranges between jurisdictions

CREATION PROCESS

SHA uses existing centerlines to generate potential snap-to points along jurisdictional lines 2. Local jurisdictions review.

collaborate and provide revised point locations as needed

Accepted statewide snap-to point dataset is distributed. Data managers edit their respective centerlines to coincide at established snap-to points.



PROGRAM OVERVIEW

PROGRAM GOALS

Create a collaborative,

state-wide, seamless

centerline based on

✓ Meet MAP-21 requirements

and enhance the HPMS

cartographic and data

model recommendations

Provide mutual benefits to

State and Local jurisdictions

Support Transportation for

the Nation (TFTN), which

promotes a publically

available, high quality road centerline that is

coordinated across all

fety and asset management systems

levels of government.

lication

in near real-time

Local applications

authoritative data.

reporting process.

/ Coordinate roadway

The One Maryland One Centerline (OMOC) Program is a collaborative effort between federal, state, and local entities to create an authoritative, statewide roadway dataset that meets the needs of a diverse community.



CENTERLINES

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directions, etc)

 Mapping and visual representation Routing and driving

Geo-locating address information, also known as aeocodina

> Transportation planning, traffic studies and safety assessments

Asset and maintenance management

Analysis of driving times and distances

Emergency planning, preparedness and respor

m is jointly owned, operated and maintained by the Maryland iHA), the Maryland Transportation Authority (MDTA), Baltimore and 159 incorporated municipalities. The One Maryland One e a sustainable, current, authoritative, and multi-use centerline erships between these entities

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Centerline Cartographic Rendering Workshop

- Determine definitions for roadway features / configurations
- Determine level of granularity
- Inclusive list of use cases for cline rendering
- Identify industry best practices (MD) for each use case
- Acknowledge/understand implications for routing and linear referencing (may need individual meetings for these)
- Publish guide

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Maryland Centerline Cartographic Rendering Workshop November 21, 2014		
AGENDA		
Registration—2 nd Floor (parking garage entrance)	7:30 a.m. – 8:30 a.m.	
Continental Breakfast and Networking – 5 th Floor Loft		
Opening Session – 4 th Floor, Room 4310	8:30 a.m. – 9:45 a.m.	
Dean Terry Cooney, Towson University College of Liberal Arts Kenny Miller, Deputy Geographic Information Officer, State of Maryland Greg Slater, Director of Planning & Preliminary Engineering, Maryland State Highway Administration loe Hausman and Tom Roff, Federal Highway Administration Gary Waters and Tom Brenneman, Esri		
SME Presentations – 4 th Floor, Room 4310	9:45 a.m. – 11:30 p.m.	
Linear Referencing – Al Butler (MPzero) Addressing & Next Generation911 - Patrick Melancon and Chris Knights Routing – Patrick Melancon (GeoComm) Data Management & Conflation – Richard Sunderland and Duncan Gutl	: (GeoComm) hrie (1Spatial)	
Pre-Breakout Session - 4 th Floor, Room 4310	11:30 a.m. – 12:15 p.m.	
Lunch — 5 th Floor Loft	12:15 p.m. – 12:45 p.m.	
After retrieving your lunch, please arrive in your assigned room by 12:4 assigned room.	5 p.m! You may eat in your	
Breakout Sessions – Location Varies	12:45 p.m. – 3:45 p.m.	
Closing Session – 4 th Floor, Room 4310	3:45 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.	



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Snap-To-Points

• Edge-matching between neighboring jurisdictions





Snap-To-Point Example





Snap-To-Point Example





Snap-To-Point Reviewer





Snap-To-Point Reviewer





Maryland's Road Closure Reporter

- Data capture system
 - GIS Centric Back-End
 - Mobile and PC
- Common Data Model
- Data Publication System



Maryland's Road Closure Reporter







Lessons Learned

- Leverage experience of others
- <u>Everyone</u> has an equal voice
- Acceptance of <u>local</u> geometry and attribution
- Collaboration goes a long way
- Top-down support



Thank You **1md1cline@sha.state.md.us**

