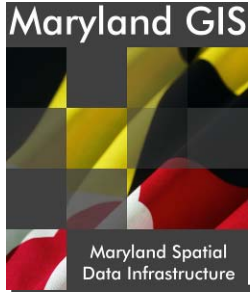


Agenda

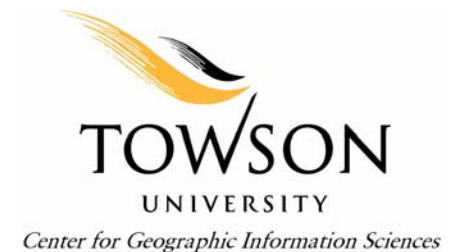
- Updates
- SWOT Analysis of 9 Criteria
- Lessons Learned from Other States
- A Model for Maryland
- Wrap Up

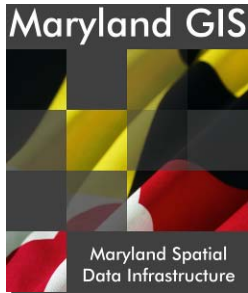




Updates

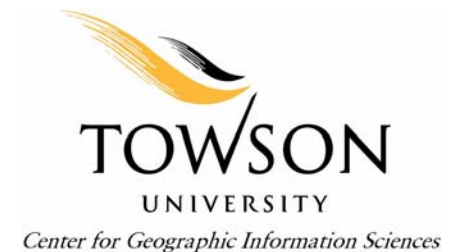
- GIS Coordinator Position
- Orthophotography
- Cooperative Centerline
- Recent sightings of coordination needs
 - Evacuation
 - Avian flu
- Newsletter
 - Highlight current Maryland priorities (Centerline, Ortho, Coordination)
- Powerpoint “stories”

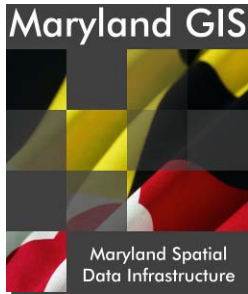




A full-time, paid coordinator position is designated and has the authority to implement the state's business and strategic plans.

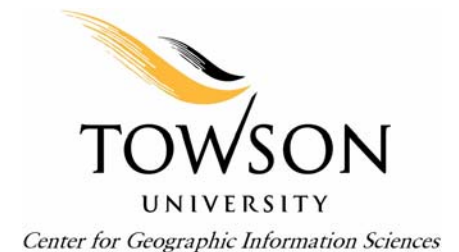
- Strengths
 - Visibility within Maryland CIO office
 - Multiple “case studies” for a GIO (ortho coop, MEGIN coordination, framework layer coordination, etc)
- Weaknesses
 - No full-time, paid coordinator (currently managed by a volunteer group)
 - Lack of fully-defined experience and authority needed for a GIO
 - Lack of outreach to local emergency management community
 - Lack of consensus on “what” and “ where”
 - No internal / external mandate for GIO
- Opportunities
 - Provide job criteria, expectations to CIO
 - Establish a GIO position that is well coordinated with State IT, but physically resides “closer” to GIS activity (MSGIC, Towson University, or another state agency)
 - Many statewide implemented systems could take GIS into consideration during design
 - Reduce duplication of effort
 - Cost savings for data acquisition (these costs should be documented as part of making the case)
 - Improve interoperability (public safety, transportation, planning, zoning, natural resources, environmental, public health...)
 - Further strengthen relationships between local, state, regional, and federal partners
- Threats
 - Establishing a GIO with less-than-optimal authority to influence complex, statewide GIS issues
 - A GIS coordinator who is “disconnected” from on-the-ground GIS experience and perceived by many agencies as “another layer of bureaucracy” rather than an advocate
 - Disconnected from power authority that exists in Annapolis
 - Funding for GIO could be removed if funded incorrectly
 - A GIO position without consummate authority

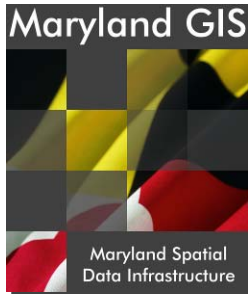




A clearly defined authority exists for statewide coordination of geospatial information technologies and data production.

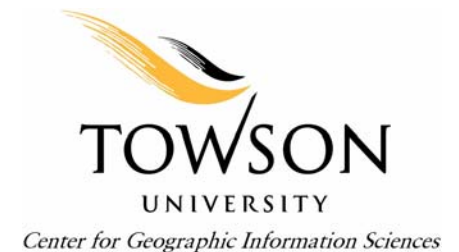
- Strengths
 - Healthy examples to learn from: State Interoperability Executive Committee
 - Robust informal structure through existing MSGIC group with long, successful track record
 - Existing healthy community (even without a mandate)...we already have a great base
- Weaknesses
 - No formally designated authority
 - GIS not widely recognized as a critical asset
 - “You’re already doing it on your own” (See second bullet under Strengths)
- Opportunities
 - Leverage coordination successes
 - SHA - Cooperative Centerline
 - MEMA – MEGIN and EMMA
 - Participation in The National Map
 - MSGIC
 - A mandated, funded organization would encourage broader participation from GIS community
 - Broad base to bring to the table (we just need a table!)
- Threats
 - Lack of accountability for GIS authority
 - Loss of control by current stakeholders (the current “broad base”)
 - Authority should not interfere with individual agency missions and business processes, but should augment them

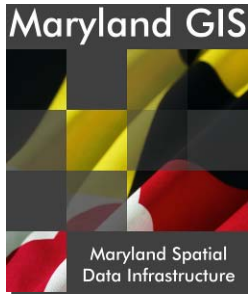




The statewide coordination office has a formal relationship with the state's Chief Information Officer (or similar office).

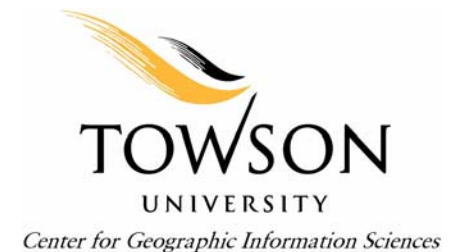
- Strengths
 - Visibility and support from state CIO
- Weaknesses
 - No formal coordination office
- Opportunities
 - A strong relationship with CIO will translate to higher priority for GIS
 - Building and “selling” the case for GIS as a fundamental component and benefit to business processes
 - Catalyst for speeding up GIS efforts
 - Convergence of GIS with IT to support critical business requirements and agency mission
- Threats
 - Coordination office that is not closely aligned with GIS practitioners
 - State Agencies
 - County Agencies
 - MSGIC
 - State GIS clearinghouse / repository

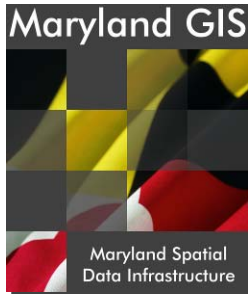




A champion (politician or executive decision-maker) is aware and involved in the process of coordination.

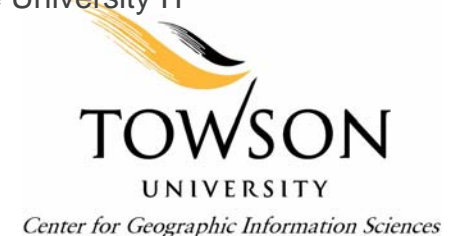
- Strengths
 - Ellis Kitchen (State CIO) will provide Executive Sponsorship of ABLE group for strategic planning process
 - John Contestabile provides visibility among Public Safety and Governor's Office of Homeland Security
- Weaknesses
 - No formal means of involvement—mostly ad-hoc to date
 - Lack of ongoing education and GIS awareness among legislators who can support and advocate for GIS
- Opportunities
 - Maintain a consistent flow of success stories (within multiple agencies, local and state) that help maintain momentum of GIS activities in Maryland
 - Paint a comprehensive picture of coordination through tangible activities that can be pushed by champion(s)
 - State CIO as champion gives visibility into Board of Public Works and IT Subcommittee
- Threats
 - A political champion is subject to elections and changes in administration
 - A negative event of GIS can turn support into "un-support"

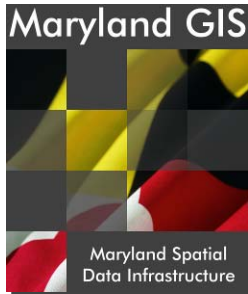




Responsibilities for developing the National Spatial Data Infrastructure and a State Clearinghouse are assigned.

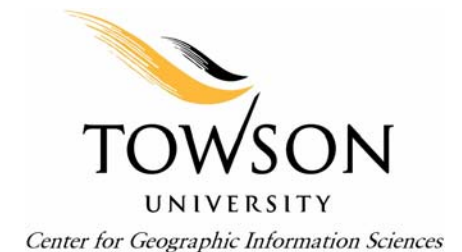
- Strengths
 - Towson CGIS has been developing, maintaining, and growing NSDI infrastructure since 2000 through grants and in-kind matches
- Weaknesses
 - No formal role delegated to Towson CGIS to maintain NSDI
 - No sustainable funding for NSDI maintenance
 - No “official” plan to manage and grow this infrastructure
 - No mandate for responsibility of individual framework layers
- Opportunities
 - Formalizing Towson CGIS as the official home of NSDI clearinghouse
 - Establishing Towson CGIS as the formal home of Maryland’s framework layers
 - Creating an NSDI subcommittee of MSGIC that focuses on the health and maintenance of Maryland’s NSDI infrastructure.
 - Establish a technical architecture that integrates federated data sharing for
 - Cooperative Centerline
 - MEGIN
 - CAD 911 Data
 - Establish the mechanism for making the NSDI clearinghouse “formal” (via contract, mandate, proclamation)
 - Regional partnerships with other universities for backup and redundancy
 - Identify and articulate the weaknesses of “no-GIS” as part of legislative analysis process within individual agencies
- Threats
 - Without a formal role, hosting and availability are not adequately prioritized within the University IT infrastructure, thus risking extra downtime

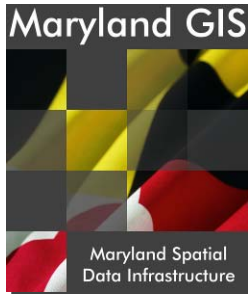




The ability exists to work and coordinate with local governments, academia, and the private sector.

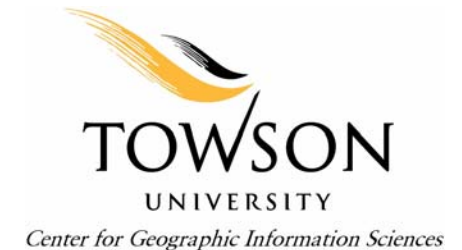
- Strengths
 - EMMA and MEGIN represent a “public safety” slice of coordination that involved obtaining, coordinating, and integrating GIS data from multiple disciplines and levels of government
 - Cooperative Centerline Project represents a strong partnership among state and county transportation entities
 - Statewide Orthophoto Cooperative demonstrates the ability to leverage funding from multiple sources
 - Existing broad base of collaboration – strong community in place
 - MACO, MML, and NGOs provide clear venue for coordination
- Weaknesses
 - No coherent means of coordinating across disciplines (“one hand” of Maryland does not know what the “other hand” is doing)
 - No mandate for the “strong community” to work together
 - Perceptions that regions are separate (eastern, central, western)
- Opportunities
 - Engage all GIS stakeholders to discover areas of overlap and synergy
 - Federal Geospatial One Stop has established the ability to advertise “planned acquisitions” and “data requests.” Maryland could do something similar.
 - Making GIS more “accessible” to a broader user base (making it easy; outreach; education)
- Threats
 - Too many activities at once are difficult to track and synchronize
 - Missions and agendas vary widely across state and local entities

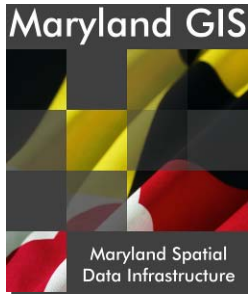




Sustainable funding sources exist to meet projected needs (to support MSDI).

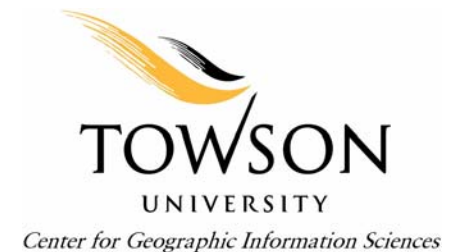
- Strengths
 - NONE!
- Weaknesses
 - GIS is not consistently represented in agency budgets
 - Recent funding successes have been driven by grants
 - DHS
 - USGS / DoD
 - Ad-hoc funding has had only limited success
- Opportunities
 - 911 Numbers Board has provided ad-hoc funding for key data layers
 - Create a consistent line item for GIS in order to adequately capture required costs
 - Align GIO position funding with a legislated / regulatory mandate
 - Leverage economy of scale for organizations that currently have GIS budgets
 - Create a non-lapsing fund that would span multiple fiscal years. Would require support from legislature.
- Threats
 - Certain funding sources may be biased towards specific disciplines rather than toward common elements / framework layers
 - 911 Numbers Board money is directed to individual projects and not coordinated for MSDI

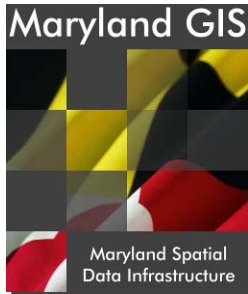




Coordinators have the authority to enter into contracts and become capable of receiving and expending funds.

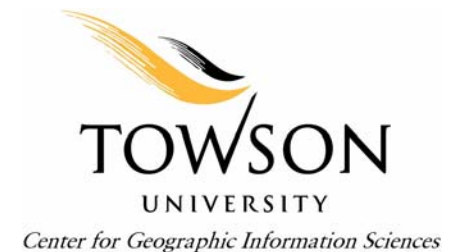
- Strengths
 - Towson University has successfully managed MOUs for fund transfers across multiple state and local entities
 - SHA is providing a model for statewide orthoimagery fund coordination
 - MEMA serves as a funding coordinator for mitigation and public safety projects with advisory input from SIEC and GOHS
 - DBM CATS provides a coordinated approach to procurement
- Weaknesses
 - There is no designated coordinator to enter into contracts
 - Maryland procurement challenges / limitations
 - Difficult to create “non-lapsing” funds
- Opportunities
 - Master Purchase Agreement for ESRI software
 - Create a non-lapsing fund for coordinated GIS purchases
- Threats
 - If GIO goes away, the authority goes away
 - Loss of control within individual entities for defining specs of mission specific acquisitions

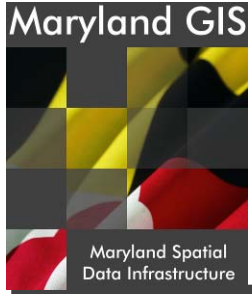




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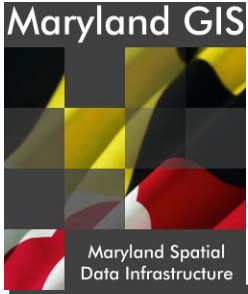




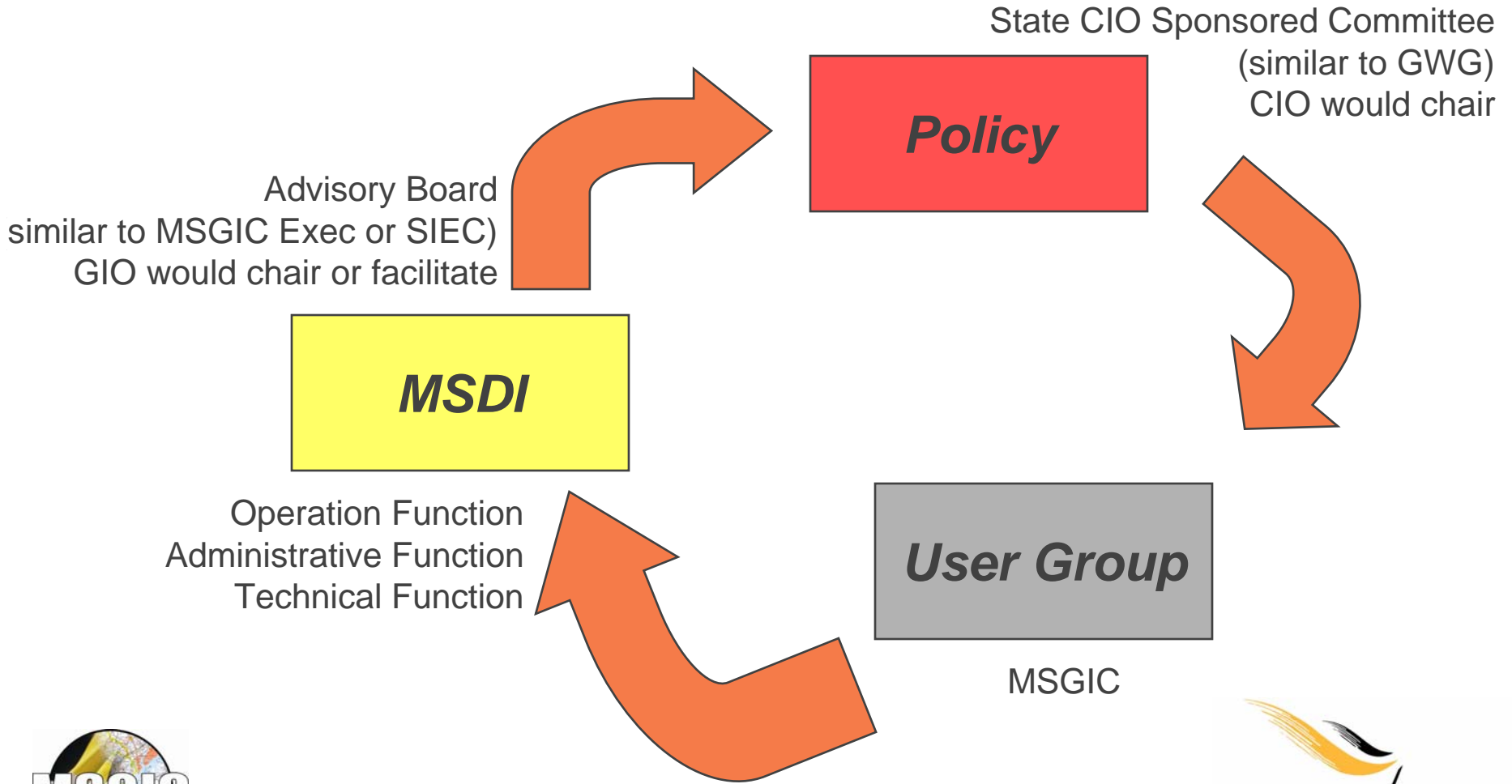
Lessons Learned from Other States

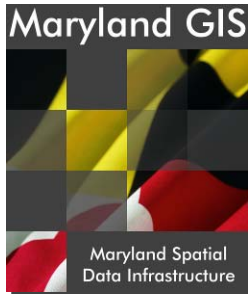
- GIO
- Advisory Board
- Authority





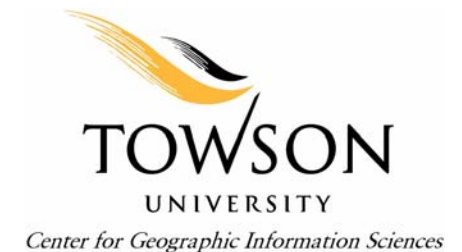
A Model For Maryland

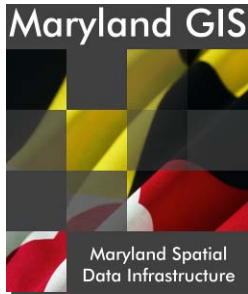




A Model for Maryland – Policy

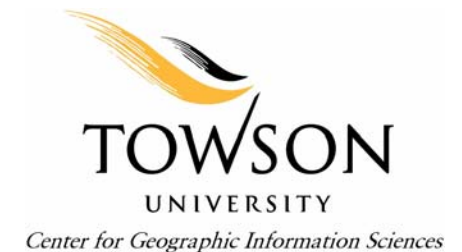
- Location of GIO
 - Direct report to CIO office
 - Physical location at ?
- Staff available
- Advisory Board composition
 - Representative membership
 - Examples
 - State: Governance Working Group / State Interoperability Executive Committee
 - Federal: Geospatial One Stop
- Accountability / Balance of authority / responsibility between GIO and Advisory Board

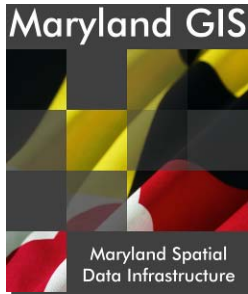




A Model for Maryland – MSDI

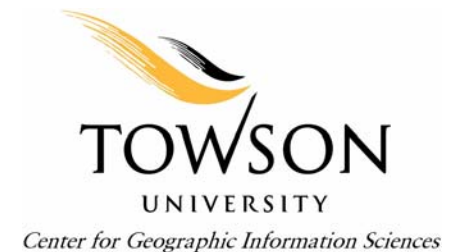
- Common elements that are multi-agency
 - Not intended to compete with specific agencies business functions
- State Data Resources
 - Clearinghouse vs. Central Repository (or hybrid)
 - Framework layers
- Coordinated technical infrastructure
 - Consolidating servers for federated GIS
 - Federated Centerline Synchronization
 - CAD911 Data
 - MEGIN
 - Sharing Data to The National Map
- Alignment with State IT Master Plan
 - Network Maryland
- Metadata assistance
- Establishing a consistent contracting mechanism
 - Local, regional, state, federal, private partnerships

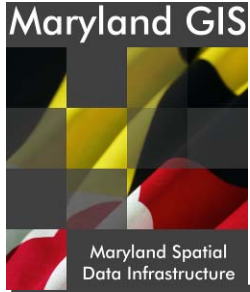




A Model for Maryland – User Groups

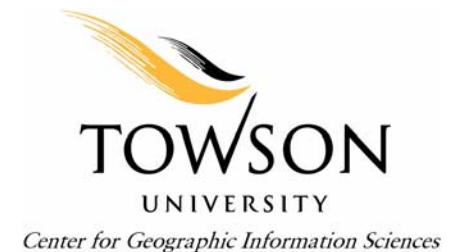
- MSGIC
- Technical committee and user group
- Linking to a broad base of GIS stakeholders
- Information dissemination and outreach
 - MMRG and MSGIC Website
 - Newsletter
- Education and training
 - University role (Towson, Salisbury, Maryland, others)
 - MSGIC role
 - User groups role

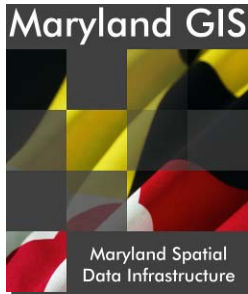




Next Steps – Next Meeting

- Development of Business Plan to reflect Maryland Model
- Discussion of Requirements (per section 5 of Fifty States Initiative Strategic Planning Process Guide)
- Other?





Next Steps

- “work the state org-chart” to determine:
 - Look at published budgets
 - Who is doing GIS
 - Who is funding GIS
 - Who is getting funding for GIS
 - Mandates that may relate to GIS
 - FTEs for GIS
 - Data collection efforts past few years
- Prioritize the 9 criteria
 - Based on achievability and on importance
 - Based on ROI
 - Governor’s 5 pillars (articulate what is maryland losing?)

