

Building a Business Plan for the Archival Preservation of State and Local Geospatial Data Resources

The GeoMAPP consortium: the North Carolina Center for Geographic Information and Analysis (CGIA); North Carolina State Archives; North Carolina State University Libraries; Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives (KDLA); Kentucky Division of Geographic Information (DGI); Utah Division of Archives; Utah Automated Geographic Reference Center (AGRC); and the Library of Congress

Identify Program Goals:

- ❖ Establish Scope and Duration of Effort
- ❖ Document existing business requirements/processes for geospatial data archiving (Utah business drivers)
- ❖ Define "at-risk" issues for digital geospatial information
- ❖ Identify complementary business uses and business cases (complementary business case, archival, back-up, COOP, disaster planning, temporal analysis)
- ❖ Document geospatial retention policies as well as existing archival appraisal/audit/accessioning/disposition requirements

Identify Customers and Stakeholders:

- ❖ Data Creators
- ❖ Data Users
- ❖ Data Curators

Link to Each Agency's Mission:

- ❖ State Archivist's responsibilities
- ❖ Geospatial technology community responsibilities

Explore the Value and Benefits of Investment:

- ❖ Direct user value
- ❖ Social value
- ❖ Governmental/Operational value
- ❖ Strategic/political value
- ❖ Government financial value
- ❖ Historical and research Value
- ❖ Legal value

About GeoMAPP:

GeoMAPP is a partnership between the Library of Congress and state geospatial and archives staff from North Carolina, Kentucky and Utah. GeoMAPP aims to address the preservation of "at risk" and temporally significant digital geospatial content. Geospatial data layers containing information about land parcels, zoning, roads, and jurisdictional boundaries change regularly. Existing copies of these data are often at risk of being overwritten when updates or changes are made and these superseded snapshots of data are then lost for future use and analysis.

Write the Plan!

Identify Costs:

- ❖ Maximize the value of the initial costs of data collection
- ❖ Focus on cost avoidance and opportunity cost issues
- ❖ Leverage existing spatial data infrastructure and statewide coordination

Identify the Risks to Investment in Geospatial Information:

- ❖ Unique geospatial data formats
- ❖ Spatial database complexity
- ❖ Fragility and uncertainty surrounding digital cartographic representation
- ❖ Semantic issues related to the heterogeneous approaches to dataset and attribute naming, and attribute classification schemes
- ❖ Issues related to time-versioned content
- ❖ Metadata unavailability or inconsistency
- ❖ No generally supported content packaging design for complex geospatial data

Business Drivers for the Preservation of Geospatial Resources:

- eDiscovery
- Legal Mandate
- Maximize investment
- Generate Revenue
 - Save Money
 - Avoid Costs
- Document Business Processes for Improved Decision-making
- Improve Information Sharing and Government Access
- Provide Historical Cultural Heritage Evidence
- Provide Legal Evidence
- Spur Information System Modernization

Successfully Present the Plan to Funders