NATIONAL Sciences Engineering Medicine

TRB TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH BOARD

TRB Webinar: Successfully Communicating the Importance of Data Governance

May 18, 2022 2:00 – 3:30 PM



PDH Certification Information

1.5 Professional Development Hours (PDH) – see follow-up email

You must attend the entire webinar.

Questions? Contact Andie Pitchford at TRBwebinar@nas.edu

The Transportation Research Board has met the standards and requirements of the Registered Continuing Education Program. Credit earned on completion of this program will be reported to RCEP at RCEP.net. A certificate of completion will be issued to each participant. As such, it does not include content that may be deemed or construed to be an approval or endorsement by the RCEP.



Purpose Statement

This webinar will share effective strategies to quantify benefits and communicate the importance of data governance to leadership.

Learning Objectives

At the end of this webinar, you will be able to:

- Establish an understanding of data governance for agency-wide data
- Evaluate challenges and opportunities faced by some state DOTs
- Identify factors that lead to the successful implementation of data governance

Questions and Answers

- Please type your questions into your webinar control panel
- We will read your questions out loud, and answer as many as time allows



Today's presenters



Angela Boardman Angela.Boardman@state.mn.us Minnesota DOT



Sharon Hawkins sharon.hawkins@ardot.gov Arkansas DOT

Ian Kidner Ian.Kidner@dot.ohio.gov Ohio DOT



Dr. Richard Boadi richard.boadi@wsp.com WSP

Sciences Engineering



The Value in Data Governance: MnDOT's Experience

Angela Boardman

Data Governance/ BIM Coordinator

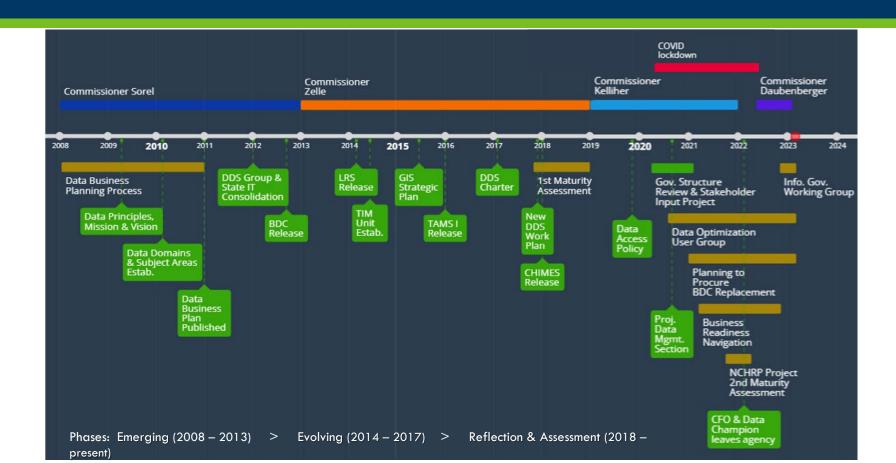




Required inputs

- > Recognition that data are assets & must be actively managed
- A framework: foundational elements such as guiding principles, mission, vision, & a strategic plan
- A formal governance structure: a committee or other decision-making body with clear authority, stewardship roles, defined responsibilities
- Resources: funding, time, SMEs
- Policies, standards, shared vocabulary, training, outreach, & enforcement

MnDOT's Data Governance Journey: 2008 - 2023



Emerging Data Governance at MnDOT

Data Business Planning Initiative (2008 – 2011)

Culminated in Data Business Plan, which outlined a governance framework that:

- introduced data management principles & vision, important definitions, & strategic goals
- presented a new organizational schema for data (Domains/Subject Areas)
- stipulated development of a Business Data Catalog (BDC) application (released 2012)

- 1. Data are valuable business assets
- 2. Data will be accessible & shared as permitted
- 3. Data will include standard metadata
- 4. Data quality will fit its purpose
- 5. Data definitions will be consistently used
- 6. Data will not be unnecessarily duplicated
- 7. Data management is everyone's responsibility



Challenges

- · Getting the word out
- ldentifying & training data stewards

Control Tours and Palaceter

What are the benefits?

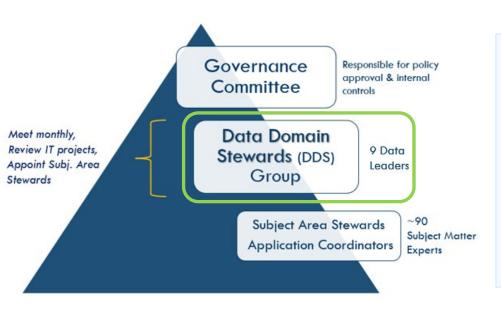


Why invest time & resources developing a framework, mission, vision, & plan?

- +Demonstrates that data are valuable agency assets (formalizes data as an agency priority)
- +Sets strategic direction for data
- +Educates staff about potential risks from lack of data management & benefits of intentional data management

Main DG Body

Supporting Organizational Structures



- Information Governance (IG) Unit
 - Supports DDS, BDC, document & records management, file storage, data clean-up
- Technology Investment Management (TIM)
 Unit
 - Prioritizes spending on IT projects
- GIS Steering Team
 - Governance of & investment in GIS data, training
- Project Data Management Section
 - AASHTO/CADD Steering Committee
 - 3D BIM Committee
- Various ad hoc committees

Challenges:

- Staff time & funding
 - Participation is voluntary
- Ambiguous authority

Roles & Responsibilities

Define data-related roles & accountability, e.g., CDO, Administrators, Committee Chairs, Program Directors, Data Stewards, SMEs, Technical Liaisons

Are data roles formalized in PDs or are they voluntary?

Clarify the chain of command for data decisions:

- To whom does the DG Board/Committee report?
- Do all DG Board/Committee Members vote, or are there also non-voting (advisory)
 members?
- Do Stewards need to be from a certain level of the organization, e.g., Supervisors, Managers, Office Directors, etc.?
- Who enforces compliance with DG policies?

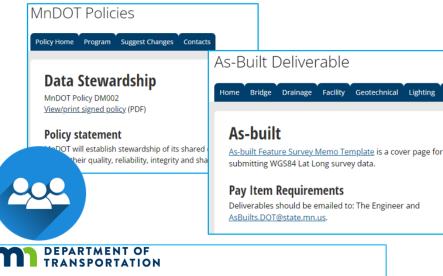
Why invest time & resources devising a governance structure?



What's the advantage of DG bodies?

- +Establishes accountability for data, i.e., identifies data leaders & decision-makers, roles & responsibilities
- +Provides a central point of coordination for data initiatives; a mechanism for addressing & prioritizing data needs & maintaining compliance with statutes & reporting requirements
- +Authoritative voice for promoting agency-wide awareness of DG concepts with targeted communications & provision of training resources

Policies & Standards







Data Access Policy (2019)

- Internal access to public, MnDOTowned, warehoused data
- No approvals required
- 2 warehouse environments (spatial & non-spatial)
- data-related terminology

Internal Access to MnDOT-Owned Public Data MnDOT Policy #DM007 Effective Date: December 23, 2019

Required agreement on definitions for

Viewlorint signed policy (pdf) Please go to the MnDOT Org Chart to find specific contact information: Org Chart.

Responsible Senior Officer: Deputy Commissioner/Chief Administrative Officer Policy Owner: Chair, Data Domain Stewards (DDS) Group

Policy Contact: Information Governance and BDC Coordinator

This policy provides the criteria governing MnDOT employee access to public, read-only data residing in MnDOT's Common Data Environment (CDE). MnDOT-owned data in the CDE that are classified as public and have been optimized for consumption shall be available to MnDOT employees who request access.

- . Write access to transactional applications; shared drive folder permissions; and any onboarding of boarding processes that have traditionally been implemented through the Access Authority role · Access to not public data
- Access to public data that are not final or have not been optimized for consumption (see fig. 1.7). . Access to non-MnDOT owned data and systems, including enterprise systems owned by other st agencies (e.g., SWIFT and SEMA4)

Users of CDE data are encouraged to consult subject matter experts-either the Application Coordin or Subject Area Steward—for suidance on the interpretation and proper use of data. Employees who use data from MnDOT's CDE are responsible for following the standards for publication of any derivdata, reports or analytics.

Data from MnDOT's transactional systems are routinely published to a central repository for query as analysis. This policy clarifies the rules and standardizes the process for MnDOT employees to access

The following naming conventions have been identified as best practices to achieve efficient file management at MnDOT. Work with your manager or supervisor to identify specific file-naming best practices for your business area.

Successful file management begins with effective file-naming. Naming files in a way that describes what they

contain helps employees stay organized, identify files easily, and find what they need quickly. The naming

conventions in this document apply to the major MnDOT file storage systems. However, some file storage

systems or business areas have specific naming conventions that must be followed when working in those

Best Practices for File-Naming

systems or areas.

MnDOT Standards & Data-Related Policies

- MnDOT As-Built Special Provision
- MnDOT CADD Data Standard
- MnDOT Performance Measures
- MnDOT Standard Plans
- MnDOT Standard Plates
- MnDOT Standard Specifications for Construction
- MN Geographic Metadata Guidelines (based on Federal standard)

- <u>Data Stewardship</u> (2012)
- <u>Secure/Appropriate Use of Electronic Resources &</u>
 <u>Technology</u> (2015; currently under revision; new online training module every two years)
- Internal Access to Public Data (2019)
- <u>Records Retention & Disposal</u> (updated 2020; limited training available; intranet resources)

"Best Practices" Standalone Documents

- File Naming
- Guidelines for Information Technology (IT) Use

Coming soon:

E-mail deletion standard

"Data Hygiene"

Good data habits

Following commonly accepted practices inferred from the Data Management Principles:

- Do not store files on your desktop
- Store files in approved repositories
- Adhere to your agency's retention schedule
- Whenever possible, send links instead of attachments in your emails
- Set aside time for regular clean-up of deleted email & ROT (Redundant, Obsolete, Trivial) files
- Perform QA/QC on datasets you produce or manage
- Monitor published data for relevance & currency
- Verify the suitability (fitness for use) of data you consume
- Follow file naming conventions
- Use authorized vocabulary
- Cite sources when publishing data products (include the date & time the source data were retrieved)



How does the agency benefit from data hygiene?

- Reduction of unnecessarily-stored copies & ROT, which
 - Minimizes the agency's storage footprint
 - Makes relevant data easier to find
 - Reduces turnaround time for data requests
 - Mitigates legal risk from being out of compliance with agency retention schedule
- Consistency in file naming & storage
 - Protection from unintentional data loss
- Improved data quality through active management



Business Data Catalog (BDC): An Asset Management Tool for Data

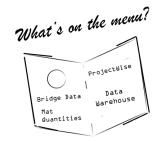
An inventory of agency data assets | Makes data discoverable

Users may search for data at different levels, e.g.,

- by specific data element (Contract Closeout Date)
- by dataset (a Bridge Locations feature class with both spatial & attribute data; Vendor information from the State Procurement Office)
- by system or application (AASHTOWare; CHIMES)
- by owner/creator (data collected by the Planning Section or data created by the Materials Office)
- by keyword (noise wall, estimate)

Users may not know what they're looking for, or if such a type of data even exists

A browsable inventory of data assets, grouped by subject area, allows users to see the organization's universe of data



Data Domains – a different way of thinking about MnDOT's data



Business Stakeholder/Customer - data about public & external partners



Financial - data about money



Human Resources - data about employees & applicants



Infrastructure - data about MnDOT's physical (built) transportation assets



Planning, Programming, & Projects - data about transportation projects



Recorded Events - data about occurrences on the transportation system (crashes, lane closures, maintenance work)



Regulatory - data about legal requirements



Spatial - data about locations



Supporting Assets - data about ancillary assets that affect the transportation system

MnDOT's Subject Areas, grouped by Domain

Data Domain Data Domain Data Domain Human Resources Infrastructure Recorded Events Subject Areas: Subject Areas: Subject Areas: ADA Title I Data Airport Data Air Passenger & Flight Data Affirmative Action Data Bicycle Data Bicycle & Pedestrian Count Data Applicant Data Bridge Data Commodity Movement Data Complaint & Investigation Data - HR Drainage Structure (Hydraulic) Data Construction Diary Data Employee Data Interchange, Intersection & Section Data Crash Data Labor & Management Relations Data Parking Facility Data Emergency Management Data Position & Organization Data Pavement Condition Data Extraordinary Enforcement Data Training & Certification Data Pedestrian Infrastructure (Sidewalk) Data Global Sensor Data Workers' Compensation Data Rail Crossing Data Maintenance Activity Data Workforce Management & Skill Data Right-of-Way & Contaminated Property Data Material Testing Data Workplace Safety & Health Data Roadway Data Radio Communication Data Safety Feature Data Roadway Condition Data Data Domain Traffic Control Device & Technology Data Subsurface Utility Marking Data Financial Traffic Count, Traffic Monitoring & Weight Subject Areas: Data Domain Budget Data Spatial Traveler Information Data Contract, Agreement, & Grant Data Subject Areas: Boundary & Mapping Data Data Domain Contractor, Consultant, Grantee, Vendor & Supporting Assets Supplier Data Coordinate-based Data Debt Data Subject Areas: Feature Offset Data External Audit Data Administrative Data Imagery & Remote Sensor Data Fund Data Building & Facility Data Linear Referencing Data Local Government (State Aid) Financial Data Consumable Inventory Data **Data Domain** Procurement Data Data Governance Regulatory Source (Revenue) Data Equipment & Fleet Data Subject Areas: Transaction Data Fuel Data Aircraft Registration Data Information Technology (IT) Inventory Data Trunk Highway Road Construction Letting & Commercial Vehicle Regulation & Inspection Contract Data Library & Archive Data Use (Expenditure) Data MnDOT Business Application Data Commissioner's Order Data Non-MnDOT Owned Asset Data **Data Domain** Complaint & Investigation Data - Reg Road Material Data Planning, Programming, and Projects Data Practices Data Survey Control Network Data Subject Areas: Delegation of Authority Data Tower Data Construction Project Data (Hwy Construction) Dispute Resolution & Settlement Data Cost Estimating, Cost Management & General Enforcement Data **Data Domain** Project Management Data Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Data Business Stakeholder/Customer Design & Geometric Data Intergovernmental Affairs & Legislative Data Subject Areas: Environmental Process Data Internal Audit Data City & County Partner Data Information Technology (IT) Project Data Permit & Authorization Data Customer Market Research Data Modal Plans & Project Data Policy Data Internal & External Communication Data Project Scheduling Data Prevailing Wage Data Modal Stakeholder Data - Aeronautics/Airport Research Project Data Records Retention Data Modal Stakeholder Data - Bicycle/Pedestrian Transportation Investment Management Data Security Data Modal Stakeholder Data - Commercial Vehicle Value Engineering Data Small Business Contracting Data Modal Stakeholder Data - Passenger Rail Speed Limit Authority Data Modal Stakeholder Data - Railway & Tariff Data Commercial Freight

Title II & Title VI Data

Tort Claim Data

Modal Stakeholder Data - Waterway

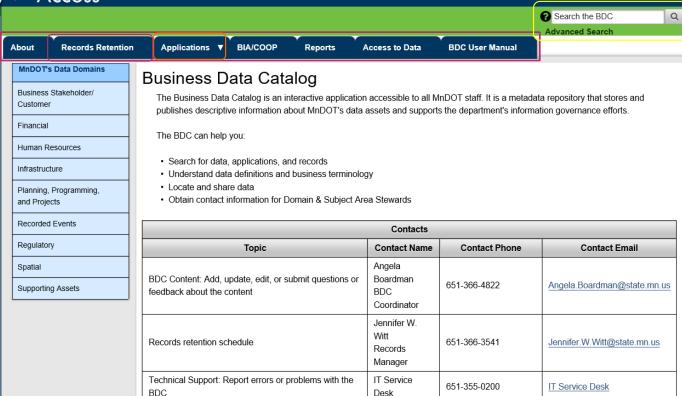
_ Tribal Partner Data



Documentation > Discovery > Access

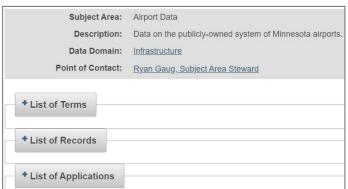
A searchable, curated resource for business information:

- Authorized terms & definitions
- SME contacts
- Data & application inventory
- Records retention schedule



Organizational Hierarchy of Data in BDC





For each Subject Area,
MnDOT's Business Data
Catalog (BDC) stores related

- Terms
- Records
- Applications

Why invest time & resources developing & maintaining a data catalog?

- Provides a central source for authorized terminology (promotes consistency!)
- Provides a searchable inventory of all agency software systems & documented data flows
- Facilitates discovery & retrieval of data
- Gives employees a visible path to finding & understanding agency data resources



MnDOT currently seeking a solution to replace the current homegrown BDC application

Want more sophisticated functionality that can automate update processes & more flexibility to present metadata

Current State: Reflecting, Re-imagining

By late 2019, existing DG structure becoming unproductive

• Proliferation of data-related groups clouding decision-making authority



Commissioner champions stakeholder feedback initiative; recommendations include:

• Simplify decision-making by consolidating overlapping groups, clarifying roles & responsibilities, identifying decision-makers, considering a CDO ... and then,

COVID hits & Commissioner leaves agency ("wait and see" mode until late 2022)

Effort resumes but difficult to create a new structure that satisfies everyone

New committee proposal awaiting review by leadership

Incentives

What can an agency expect to gain from a Data Governance program?

ACCOUNTABILITY

Awareness of the strategic importance of data & acknowledgement of responsibility for being good stewards of public assets

EFFICIENCY

Process documentation, introduction of best practices, and data & system inventories that facilitate discovery & retrieval

RISK MITIGATION

Regular data clean-up & storage audits to maintain a well-organized data environment that is not cluttered by storage of unnecessary copies or undeleted records that should have been purged per the retention schedule

WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

Training resources, opportunities for ongoing learning, & continuous communication from leadership on the importance of treating data like other transportation assets

Making DG a Clear Priority

- ✓ Establish DG as a permanent program, not a project
- ✓ Anchor DG efforts in a neutral part of the organization with recognized decision-making authority
- ✓ Plan ongoing inve\$tment in DG (operations & procurement)
- ✓ Regular program evaluation (i.e., maturity assessment) to measure effectiveness of DG efforts
- ✓ Represent & advocate: ensure visibility, i.e., DG awareness, education/training, clear accountability, & consistent messaging from leadership

Thank You

Questions?

Angela.Boardman@state.mn.us





THE DATA



ARDOT's Move Towards

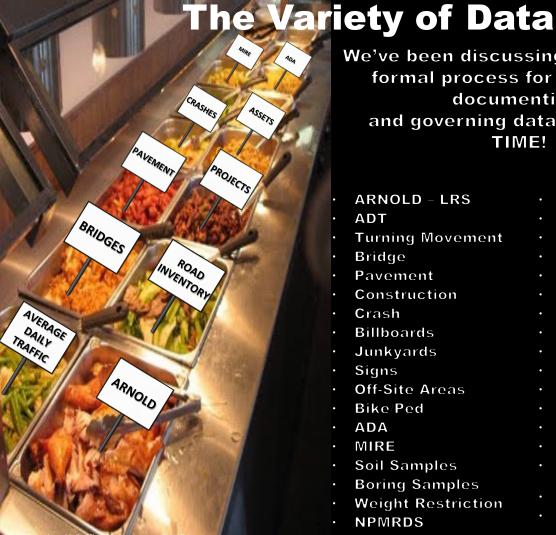
Data Transparency and Governance



Presentation Agenda

- The Variety of Data
- Data Challenges
- A Path to Data Governance
- Celebrating Each Step





We've been discussing developing a formal process for organizing, documenting, and governing data for a LONG TIME!

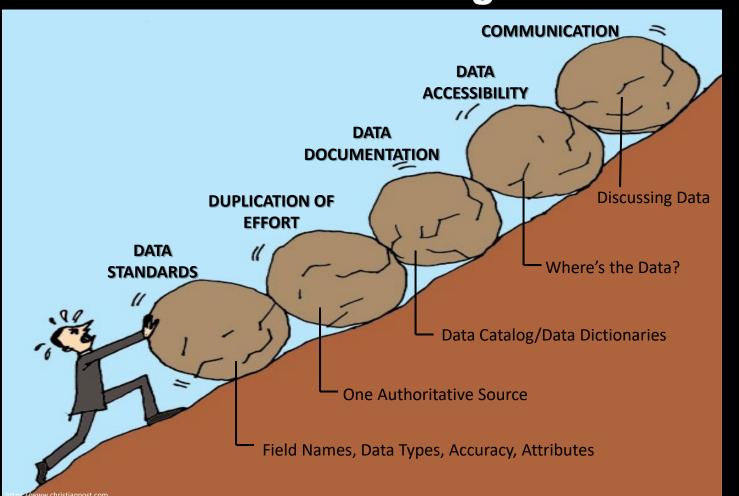
- ARNOLD LRS
- ADT **Turning Movement**
- Bridge
- **Pavement**
- Construction
- Crash
- Billboards

Signs

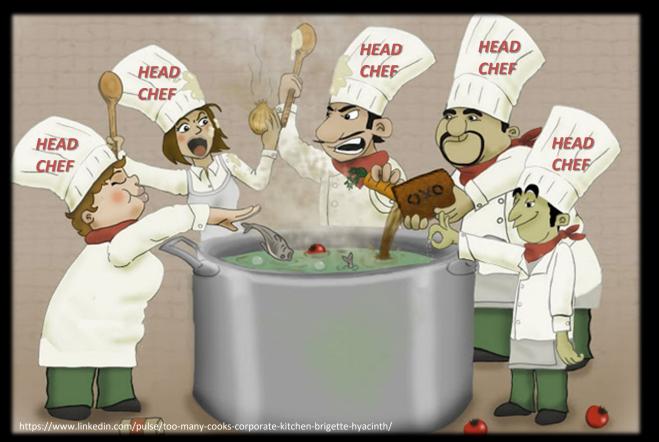
- Junkyards
- Off-Site Areas
- Bike/Ped
 - ADA MIRE
- Soil Samples
- **Boring Samples**
- **Weight Restriction NPMRDS**

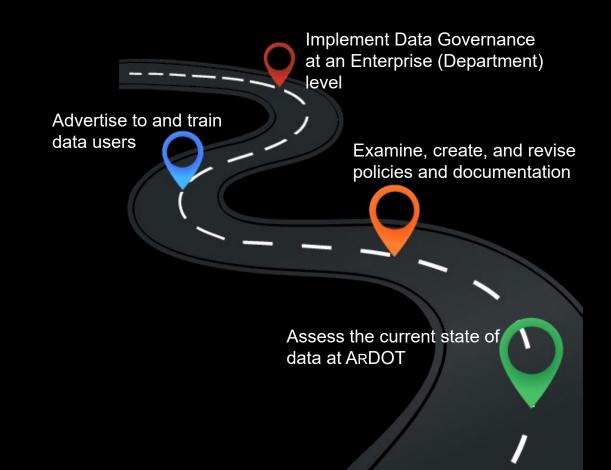
- · Railroad Striping
- Lighting
- · Signals Culverts
- · Towers
- · STIP ROW
- Fleet
- Skid
- Functional Class · NHS
 - Road Inventory
- Truck Volume Vehicle
- Classification FWD

Data Challenges



Data Challenges

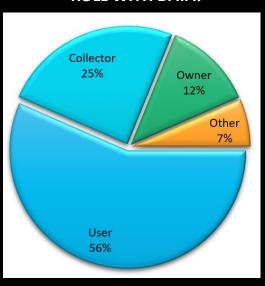




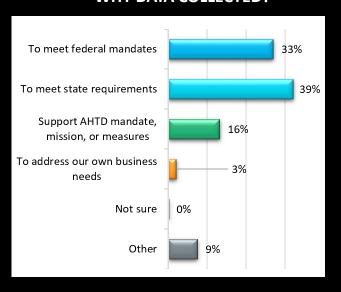


DATA SURVEY 2017

ROLL WITH DATA?



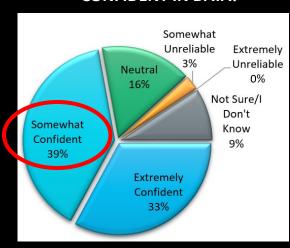
WHY DATA COLLECTED?



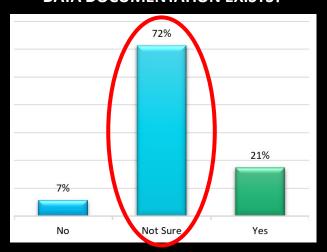


DATA SURVEY 2017

CONFIDENT IN DATA?



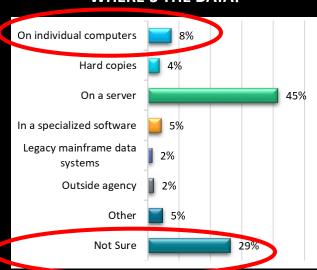
DATA DOCUMENTATION EXISTS?





DATA SURVEY 2017

WHERE'S THE DATA?



DATA NEEDS?





DATA SURVEY 2017

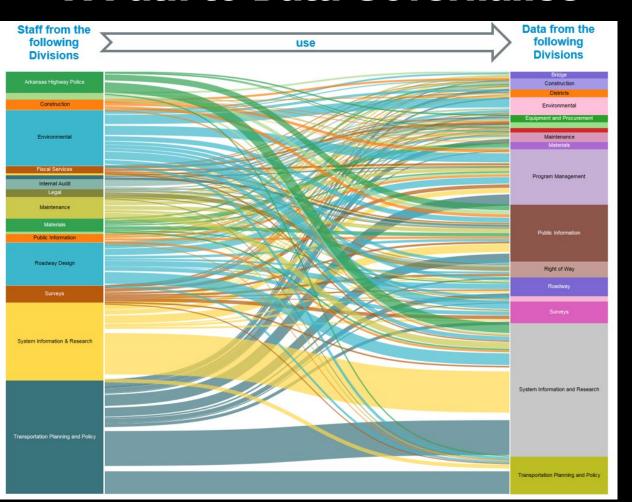
Access or permission to use data can be an issue

I have to flip through so many pages to get to the information I need

It would be better if you could find all the information in one location. It's not user friendly.

• Like most places, you almost have to know who to call to be able to locate the data you need.

I use a lot of the databases around the Department. Many are hard to access and even harder to find.





DATA CATALOG

- Lists All Available Data Sets
- Where is the Data
- Clarify Owners
- Information to understand the purpose and how to use the data

DATA DICTIONARY

- List/Definition of attributes
- Type Field (Text, Number, etc...)
- Number characters allowed
- Information expected/required
- Temporality and limitations





"METADATA IS A LOVE NOTE TO THE FUTURE"

Hnknown



Advertising Data

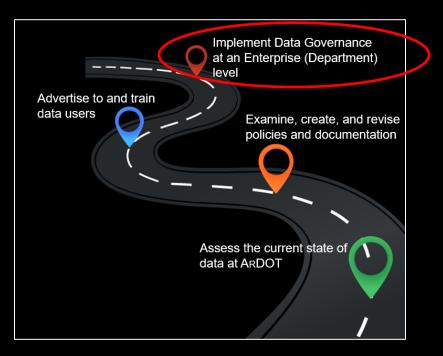
- Talk about data
- Data Catalogs/Data Dictionaries
- Internal and/or External news releases/e-mail blasts
- Posters, brochures, and fliers
- •Outreach and presentations to others such as "Lunch n' Learns", Identified Stakeholder meetings, etc...



Data Training

A Beginners Guide to GIS and Spatial Data at ARDOT

- Exercises to understand how data can displayed and analyzed
- Exploring ARDOT's Data
 Resources with questions at the end of each exercise
- Updated regularly to keep up with changes





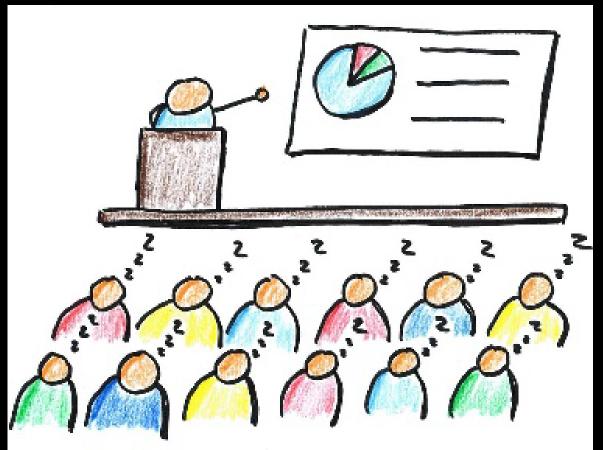


Celebrating Each Step

- •95% of all spatial data across ARDOT is ARNOLD compliant
- We have a great historic archiving system for many datasets
- •The relationship between our IT Division and Data Owners/Users is incredible

•ARDOT Administration supports moving Data Governance forward

Talking about data isn't always exciting...



THANK YOU

CREATING & IMPLEMENTING A DATA GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK































TIMELINE

Lighting tower failure propels usage of GIS tools takes off

TAMP Certified 2018

DG Office Created DG Office Restructured

2011

2014

2015 - 2016

2017

2019 - 2020

2021 -



TAM data standards identified as needed



Enterprise
Architecture
Study recommends
Formalized DG



TAMAG Formalized



DG Study, Capability Maturity Recommendations



DG Framework Implementation Project



BIM Strategic Recommendations

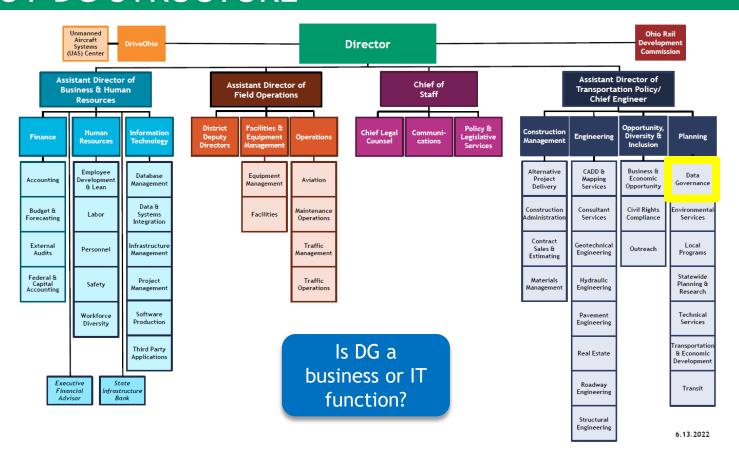
DG FRAMEWORK IMPLEMENTATION PROJECT



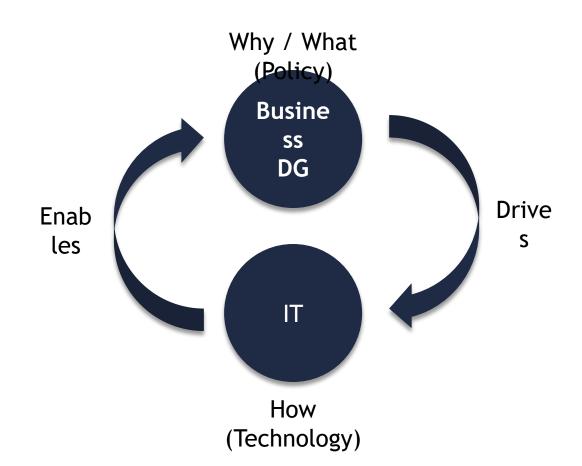
Deliverables

- 1. Establish a DG Framework
- 2. Review current Enterprise Architecture
- 3. Organizational Change Management Plan
- 4. ODOT Resource Structure
- 5. Review DolT's Organization Structure
- 6. Review skillsets to support DG
- 7. Create Data Governance Committee
- 8. Develop data governance policy

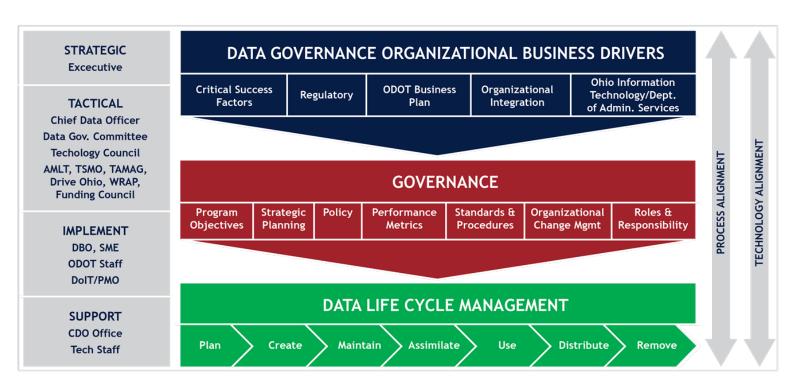
ODOT DG STRUCTURE



DG / IT RELATIONSHIP



DATA GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

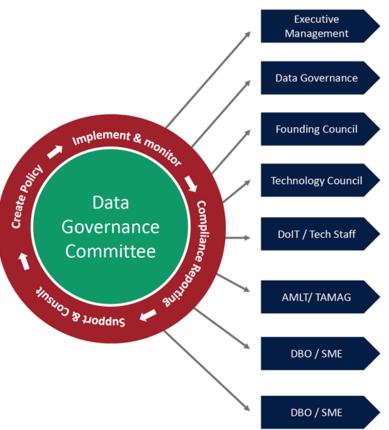


Framework Definition: Establishes guidelines and rules of engagement for business and management activities of enterprise data.

Formalizes data life cycle interactions between people, process, and technologies to support positive outcomes

ODOT DG ROLES & POSITIONS





- Approve DG Policies & Review escalations
- Incorporates data business needs in the Strategic Plan
- Prioritizes initiatives
- · Support / approve large DGC initiatives
- Need based involvement
- · Support / approve large DGC initiatives
- Need based involvement
- · Iterative and dynamic relationship
- Reconcile technology and investment
- Consult DGC for data initiatives
- Policy enforcement
- · Partner in policy creation
- · Communicate data challenges or opportunities
- Ensure resource availability to execute DG
- Partner in policy creation
 - Vet new DG policies to support Asset Management
- Advise and/or consult DGC on policies, standards and measures
- · Implementation relationship
- · Org Change Management / communication
- Ensure adherence to policy
- Communicate data challenges or opportunities
- · Partner in policy creation
- · Bring new data initiatives with DG impact to light
- Reporting

DG STRATEGIC PLAN

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

- Establish enterprise standards
- Implement standards
- Create Data Business Plans
- Systems Integration / Reduce Data Silos
- Master Data Management / Metadata Catalog
- Manage Unstructured Data
- Monitor DG standards compliance
- Define resource, skills, roles, responsibility
- Enterprise data-warehouse

POLICY

Privacy Impact Assessment Policy

- Established 4/17/2015
- Based on ORC Section 125.18
- Originally assigned to IT
 - DG Office now responsible

Approved:

rry Wray

Policy: 28-016(P) Effective: 4/17/2015 Responsible Division: Information Technology Supersedes Policy: 28-016(P) Dated: 11/24/08

PRIVACY IMPACT ASSESSMENT POLICY

POLICY STATEMENT:

Increased connectivity of computers and databases makes more data available to individuals, businesses, and agencies. As a result, the potential for unauthorized disclosure, modification, or destruction of personal, financial, business, and other data also has increased. The department shall create privacy impact statement prior to the implementation of any information technology data system. Privacy impact statements consist of a Privacy Threshold Assessment (PTA), a Privacy Impact Assessment (PTA), or both.

AUTHORITY:

Ohio Revised Code (ORC) 125.18; ORC 149.011; ORC 149.434; ORC 1347

REFERENCES:

IT Bulletin ITB-2008.02, "Privacy Impact Assessments"

Ohio IT Policy ITP-B.11, "Data Classification"

Executive Order 2007-013S

Ohio IT Standard ITS-SEC-01, "Data Encryption and Cryptography"

SCOPE:

All Districts, Divisions, Offices, and Contractors at the Ohio Department of Transportation. Any personnel who won, manage, or maintain any ODOT-owned information systems that reference, use, or store sensitive data. Any electronic data records that are stored on or pass through ODOT's systems.

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE:

The most effective way to protect information and systems, in terms of both implementation and costs, is to incorporate privacy and security into the architecture of each. Adding privacy and security after initial development can be more costly and problematic. State agencies are required to create privacy impact statements in accordance with Section 125.18 of the Ohio Revised Code. Performing a Privacy

Threshold Analysis (PTA) or a Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) upon the collection of new types of information, or at the beginning of the development or acquisition of a new information system that maintains personally identifiable information, will help a state agency to determine most, if not all, of the necessary security controls.

PRIVACY IMPACT ASSESSMENT - AUDIT

Progress



Date	Total In Scope	Overal Completed	% Remaining	% Pending	PTAs Completed	PTA Pending	Research Ongoing
10/31/2022	192	32%	56%	12%	61	23	108
11/30/2022	206	39%	50%	12%	80	24	102
12/30/2022	210	41%	51%	7%	87	15	108
1/31/2023	194	54%	38%	8%	104	16	74
2/28/2023	189	62%	29%	10%	117	18	54
3/31/2023	191	64%	27%	9%	122	18	51
4/28/2023	195	69%	14%	8%	134	15	27

Long Term (in progress)

- Full Ohio
 Revised Code
 review
- Create documented Standard Operating

Procedure (SOP)



POLICY

Data Governance Policy

- Replace standalone Privacy Impact Policy
- Currently in progress / review

Purpose

- Recognize data as central to agency operation, mission
- Need enterprise management to minimize risk
- Formalize responsibilities

Approved: Policy: 20-006(P)

Effective: XXXXXXXXX

Responsible Division: Planning

Supersedes Policy: 28-016(P) Dated 4/17/2015

Jack Marchbanks, Ph.D., Director

DATA GOVERNANCE POLICY

I. POLICY STATEMENT

The Ohio Department of Transportation increasingly relies on data and information to achieve business objectives effectively and efficiently. These efficiencies are often accomplished by sharing data across internal business units at with external partners. While data sharing enables innovation it creates opporture of for intentional or unintentional data misuse, potentially exposing the department to various risk. The department shall implement a data governance program to or unize and manage enterprise data to minimize data misuse risk.

II. AUTHORITY

DAS 900-01 Public Records P. DAS IT-07 Electronic Record DAS IT-13 Data Classification

DAS IT-14 Data Exception and a curing Sensitive Data.

Ohio Revised Code Copter 1. 7

Section 1347.01 - Personal information systems definitions

Section 1347.05 - Duties 15 tate and local agencies maintaining personal information.

Section 1347.07 - Using personal information.

Section 1347.071 - Placing / using information in interconnected or combined systems.

Section 1347.10 - Wrongful disclosure.

Section 1347.15 - Access rules for confidential personal information.

III. SCOPE

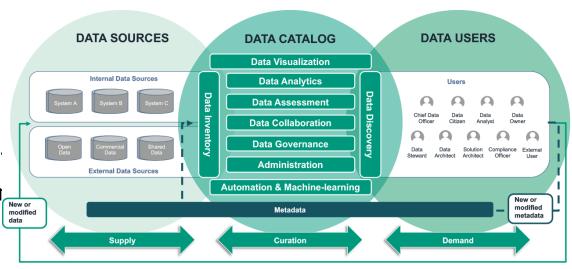
The provisions of the policy set forth in this document apply to all ODOT personnel, including employees, temporary staff, contractors and third-party vendors involved with ODOT restat and information systems. All ODOT personnel shall support, participate, and promote ODOT's data governance policies and processes.

If, at any time, a portion of this policy conflicts with a state law or regulation having jurisdiction over ODOT, the law or regulation shall take precedence over that portion of the policy. The rest of the policy shall remain in effect.

DATA CATALOG

Benefits

- Data Search & Discovery
- Data evaluation & analysis
- Data lineage
- Track data security & privac
- Data integration management
- Data Curation / Lifecycle management
- Data Quality monitoring
- Metadata management



BUILDING INFORMATION MODELING (BIM)

Objectives

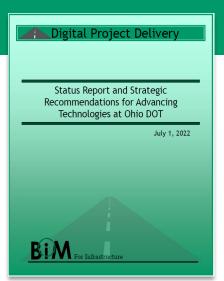
- Smart Plans
- Advanced 3D Models
- As-Built
- BIM for Planning Planning System Needs /

System Needs / Performance Design

Physical Characteristics Construction

As-Built Changes, Pay Items, etc. Maintenance & Operations

New Assets, Condition Monitoring, etc.



Holistic Model of Asset Lifecycle

OTHER INITIATIVES

Knowledge Management Plan

- Working HR & LTAP
- Piloting methods to capture key business

process Data Literacy

- Provide education on data, data analysis
- What tools are available

Data Availability

 Sharing data to cross-State agency data platform







THANK YOU

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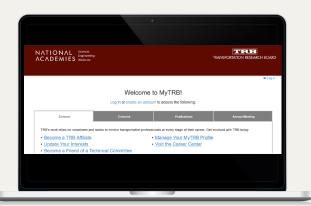
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