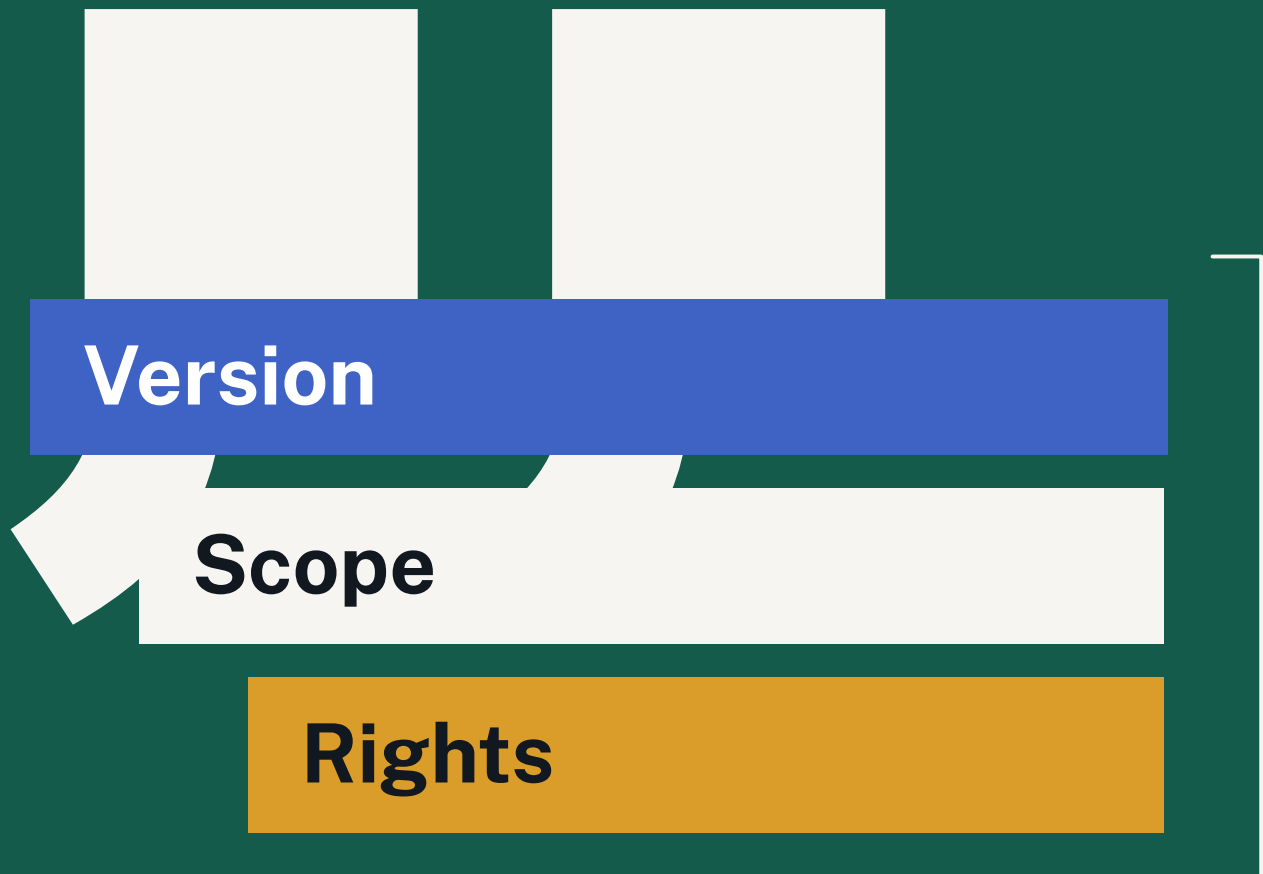


Public resources



Project facts for reuse.

Source-linked descriptions and
versioned public resources.

Communications proposal - local prototype.

OTI communications study proposes versioned project facts and resources

Open Transit Information (OTI) has completed a study of how open, public-interest, standards, transport and research initiatives explain their work and make reusable resources available. The study proposes a communications model linking project descriptions, a Resources centre and individual downloads to the source and revision of each material claim.

The study screened nine initiatives and examined six in depth: W3C, OpenStreetMap and its Foundation, QGIS, MobilityData, OpenTripPlanner and Our World in Data. It followed reader tasks: finding a current description, verifying a claim, obtaining an image with its terms, locating an enquiry route and reading an announcement in context. The presence of a press page was not treated as evidence of communication effectiveness.

The recommendation is proportionate to OTI's present capacity and website. It uses the existing custom static implementation and links Resources from About, the footer and relevant subject pages. Deeper software information stays in Build, research stays with its questions, methods and findings, and contribution guidance stays with the contribution process. The study does not propose a separate newsroom platform, a new brand system or an independent content-management service.

The proposal gives each current fact one authoritative source. A description used on a page, in a downloadable facts file or in an announcement should derive from that source rather than becoming another independently maintained version. Resources need the same discipline: a preview, version, date, caption, credit and applicable terms should travel with the file.

Transport information combines different kinds of authority. The proposed descriptions distinguish an operator's service data, an OTI editorial decision, a draft requirement, an experimental capability and a future ambition.

The outcome is a completed research and design assignment with editorial drafts and a locally executed prototype. It is not evidence that the proposed public resource centre has been deployed, that a press mailbox is operating or that communications impact has been measured.

Six communication systems in the comparison

The comparison records mechanisms for linking descriptions, resources and enquiry routes. Their use by the organisations studied does not establish effectiveness at OTI's scale.

W3C's media resources connect a concise description, identity guidance, logo conditions and media routing. The current kit also gives text and audio alternatives to its moving identity film. OTI's proposal uses linked descriptions, terms and contact routes without assuming W3C's staffing or institutional authority.

OpenStreetMap illustrates both the value and the maintenance cost of distributed community communication. Its Foundation communications page distinguishes press enquiries from general participation, while the community press portal provides additional context. The study observed quantitative statements whose individual verification dates were unclear. A recently edited page does not establish that every number on it has been freshly checked.

QGIS provides master downloads and a visual approach to explaining versioned changes. Its identity resources and brand-use guidance also show why the software licence alone is not sufficient context for the reuse of a logo. The OTI proposal identifies the purpose and terms of each supplied format.

MobilityData's September 2026 GTFS transfer announcement explains a specific governance event and what it means for people using the specification. Its brand-kit journey leads to an off-site archive. The study inspected that route but did not audit the archive's contents, quality or rights. The lesson for OTI is to retain convenient downloads while leaving essential context visible before a person opens a bundle.

OpenTripPlanner provides a smaller, documentation-first communications surface closely related to OTI's technical domain. A visitor can move from its concise introduction into versioned documentation, identity resources and release notes. The OTI proposal includes a general project description and requires confirmation of an enquiry route alongside the technical material.

Our World in Data records source and update information at item level. Its indicator pages expose source and update context, while its guidance distinguishes charts, data, writing, software and standalone logo use. The study also found current software terms that differ from historical versions, underlining the need to check actual applicable terms instead of repeating old shorthand about openness.

These are observed practices and published policies, not a ranking of communication effectiveness. The study did not establish that any particular design caused more coverage, adoption or public understanding. Its recommendations are design judgments to be tested in OTI's own use.

A resource service built around the reader's task

The proposed entry gives a journalist or specialist editor a short factual description, current status, an identity resource and a real next step. An operator or researcher can continue into deeper evidence. A resource detail places the preview, download formats, version, credit and terms beside one another, rather than expecting a reader to reconstruct them from a general licence page.

OTI already has an approved identity. The study reuses C09 with the simplified E02 symbol, five interchanges and the exact supplied wordmark. Public Sans remains the interface and communications typeface. The proposal does not reopen those decisions. The approved package's 67 manifest entries matched the actual files during the local audit.

The initial identity selection is deliberately small: the primary colour signature, a single-ink version and a reverse version for dark surfaces. The primary vector and transparent raster can serve common editorial needs. Additional formats should be produced when a real use case justifies them, while keeping the supplied masters intact.

Each resource record identifies its purpose, authoritative source, version, files, credit, rights basis, caption or alternative description, verification date, responsible role and current state. A checksum helps identify changed bytes. A genuine contribution-record reference can connect an asset or claim to the review and publication model developed in OTI-BD-001.

Rights remain specific to the material. Code, documentation, original identity artwork, datasets, screenshots, photographs, recordings, fonts and third-party marks are not covered by one interchangeable permission. The project's original-symbol and documentation licensing decision does not erase the terms of underlying operator data or OpenStreetMap-derived material. A screenshot crop does not remove those obligations.

The study therefore withholds a proposed real-network press-media item until its exact export, source-date caption, credit and mixed rights have been reviewed. The item remains pending until those details are verified.

A future convenience bundle can be generated from the same eligible records, with captions, notices and dates included. It should not become a second source that someone updates separately. A broken reference, unresolved right or changed master should be caught before the bundle is recommended as current.

The same principle governs public claims. The study supplies English descriptions at several lengths, a factual boilerplate and a reader FAQ. Those formats share a common meaning while distinguishing the initiative's purpose, experimental components, draft requirements and future direction.

Updating the fact, then the formats

The proposed workflow starts when a source fact changes. An editor identifies affected claims and resources, drafts against the relevant revision and obtains the competent review required for the subject. Only then are current pages and downloads regenerated. Acceptance, local generation and actual public publication remain separate events.

The process allows one person to combine several responsibilities at low volume without calling that independent review. Significant external factual, rights, accessibility, safety or disputed claims need another competent reviewer or must remain qualified or pending. A missing public contact is an operational gap, not a reason to invent an address or a response-time promise.

A focused three-screen local prototype demonstrates the entry, identity detail and a component-update composition. It uses actual approved artwork and local Public Sans. Its essential text and actions remain available without JavaScript or animation. Four viewport widths were checked across all three pages; the twelve checks found no horizontal page overflow, duplicate main heading or completed broken image.

An offline build proof passed twelve checks. Temporary copies exercised a changed package value, replacement and withdrawal of an asset, and a changed complete-product state that requires editorial review. The simulations left the baseline assets unchanged. They show internal consistency of the local model, not a live publication or proof of rights clearance.

The study also separates editing from verification. A page may have been edited today while its underlying number, contact route or download has not been checked for months. The proposed record therefore keeps an edited date separate from the date of actual source and resource verification.

Corrections should update the underlying record, regenerate affected descriptions and translations, and verify the actual result. Significant changes receive a concise dated explanation. Superseded resources point to their replacement; withdrawn resources lose their current recommendation while retaining appropriate non-sensitive context. Historical announcements keep their original date and meaning.

Alongside those maintenance rules, OTI's owner has now commissioned a substantial editorial note, a PDF and a web edition for every completed research study, featured in a news carousel. This is an owner-defined editorial programme, not a research finding about optimal publishing frequency. Notes should appear when a real study is ready, with an authentic date, its own visual composition and links to evidence and reusable results.

The proposed carousel derives its title, date, image and links from the same publication record as the note and PDF. Publication dates refer to actual work and retain their meaning when an item is corrected.

Notes for editors

Research, proof and remaining limits

Underlying study: Press, communications and public resources, OTI-BD-002, living study and integration proposal, 23 October 2026. Nine initiatives were screened and six studied in depth. The method was targeted comparative editorial-systems research, not a systematic review or an effectiveness ranking.

The deliverables include English editorial drafts, a structured claim/resource proposal, a resource architecture, correction and freshness rules, an integration map and the editable three-screen local prototype. The local build proof passed twelve checks, and twelve responsive page/viewport checks were recorded. The approved brand manifest matched 67 entries.

No journalist or operator user study, enquiry-response experiment, full assistive-technology audit or communication-impact measurement was performed. Actual browser zoom was not changed; reflow was checked separately. Browser download initiation was observed, but the prototype's saved-file completion was not established. Production integration must repeat the relevant checks on its actual output.

Selected primary resources:

- [W3C media kit](#)
- [OpenStreetMap Foundation communication workflow](#)
- [QGIS visual style guide](#)
- [MobilityData news and publications](#)
- [OpenTripPlanner visual identity](#)
- [Our World in Data reuse and citation guidance](#)

About Open Transit Information

Open Transit Information (OTI) is developing shared quality requirements, draft specifications, data conventions and experimental tools for transport information. Singularity Ingeniería currently maintains the project under a maintainer-led governance model.

The canonical website is opentransitinformation.org. The technical source is available at [opentransitinformation](#). Draft specifications, experimental software and complete product editions have separate release states. This study does not establish official-standard recognition, certification or endorsement by the organisations studied.

Editorial status and reuse

Prepared with AI assistance against the study dated 23 October 2026. Independent human editorial review remains pending. No public press contact is listed.

Original note text: Open Transit Information contributors, CC-BY-4.0. Cover artwork retains its supplied credit and terms. Third-party materials remain subject to their own applicable rights.