

Attachment B: CAPCOG Next Generation 9-1-1 GIS Data Requirements Version 1 (October 2021)

1 Summary

The following geospatial data and corresponding attribute specifications are required to be regularly maintained by each county for Mapped Automated Location Information (ALI) and use in a Next Generation 9-1-1 system which relies on GIS for call and dispatch routing through the Location Validation Function (LVF) and Emergency Call Routing Function (ECRF).

This document is referenced in the Capital Area Council of Governments Interlocal Agreement for 9-1-1 Geographic Information System Database Management and is commonly called “Attachment B Requirements”.

The GIS Data requirements in this document are a condensed version of, and based upon, data standards created by NENA (National Emergency Number Association) as they are developed and evolve over time. These data model standards should be more thoroughly reviewed in the “NENA Standard for NG9-1-1 GIS Data Model” document. Specifics regarding address point placement methodologies should be reviewed in the “NENA Information Document for Development of Site/Structure Address Point GIS Data for 9-1-1” document. There are other useful resources and training, as well, that CAPCOG has created and can provide.

As per “Task 1.A and Task 2.A” in “Attachment A: Scope of Work”, please provide monthly updates of the 9-1-1 datasets referenced in this document in ESRI file geodatabase format to the GeoComm GIS Data Hub, Intrado EGDMS, and CAPCOG FTP location by close of business the 1st business day of each month. This ensures that data is available for the PSAPs by close of the 7th business day of that month. Submissions may be sent up to five business days before the 1st business day of the next month, but ideally would be sent on the 1st business day as CAPCOG wants to capture as many edits as possible that happen over the course of a given month. Incomplete datasets or other data abnormalities related to requirements may be returned to the county for correction, and must be returned by close of business on the 5th business day, however, this does not guarantee that the submission will be included in the dataset provided to the PSAPs. If there is a situation in which a submission is not possible by the end of the 1st business day of the month, CAPCOG must be made aware and will work with PUBLIC AGENCY to obtain that month’s data.

CAPCOG will update, create, and otherwise manage the PSAP and Provisioning Boundaries for each local jurisdiction and provide these data layers to jurisdiction for Task 2: GIS Work. CAPCOG will also provision these datasets to both quality-control systems for their use in call and dispatch routing as well as map display and reference. As described in Task 1B, PUBLIC AGENCY shall enter into and maintain agreements with all other local governments with the authority to assign address points, assign road names and address ranges, alter municipal boundaries, or change the geographic coverage of emergency service providers in order to ensure that these entities provide such data to county in a timely manner. When such changes occur, local jurisdiction shall provide CAPCOG with adequate

advance notice of any substantive changes that could or should affect PSAP boundaries, ESB/ESZ boundaries, provisioning boundaries, or any sub-contracting in order for an orderly transition as a result of any pending new agreement, amendment, or agreement termination.

PUBLIC AGENCY responsible for the creation and maintenance of the ESZ and ESB data within its provisioning boundary. To the extent possible, CAPCOG will use the ESB and ESZ data submitted by the local jurisdiction in the 9-1-1 system. However, CAPCOG reserves the right to make adjustments to these data and/or reinstate prior versions if the data submitted are found to have errors.. Regardless of any such changes made by local governments within their provisioning boundary, those changes will not be made in the 9-1-1 system until this information is provided to CAPCOG, CAPCOG accepts the information, and makes the corresponding changes in the 9-1-1 system. CAPCOG shall make PUBLIC AGENCY aware of any required changes to these boundaries within three business days of being provided with the polygon data. Note that changes to these data may be sent to CAPCOG at any point during the month. The local jurisdiction is responsible for downloading and using the latest authoritative version of the ESZ/ESB files used in the 9-1-1 system from CAPCOG at the beginning of each month to avoid repetition of errors if they have occurred.

Regarding database fields and data types, each is very specific and must follow the exact guidelines outlined below. Remember to keep the field names in your database the same as those listed, and in the same order, and that all entries for every field must be in UPPER CASE. The complete attribute definitions shown in the GIS data tables are described and defined in the “Database Format” sections for each dataset. The data fields shown as Mandatory and Conditional must be present in the data. In the tables below, the column M/C/O is to indicate whether the attribute values is Mandatory (M), Conditional (C), or Optional (O).

- **Mandatory (M)** signifies an attribute value must exist
- **Conditional (C)** signifies that if the attribute information exists in the real world, it must be included. If no value exists for the feature, the individual value is left blank without an empty space (if text), or 0 (if numeric)
- **Optional (O)** signifies an attribute value may or may not be included in the data field

In the GIS data tables below, the **TYPE** column indicates the data type used for the data field.

- **TEXT** – string of alphanumeric characters including any combination of alphabetical letters A-Z and numbers 0-9
- **DATE** – Date and time using ISO 8601 compliant formats which are in the format of YYYY-MM- DD HH:MM:SS
- **DOUBLE** – double precision floating point numeric values with decimals
- **LONG** – whole numeric values ranging from -2,147,483,648 to +2,147,483,647 without decimals in the GIS data tables below, the **WIDTH** column indicates the number of allowable characters within each field.

2 Road Centerlines (RCL)

This line data represents road networks in the CAPCOG region. This layer includes the street names and address ranges used to assign an address.

The performance standard for the Road Centerlines feature class is 98% accuracy. This means that 98% of the database records should be free of critical and significant errors.

2.1 Graphic (Spatial) Edits

Each named street needs to be represented in the GIS graphically and include attribution for all database fields listed below. All unnamed streets included in the street centerline layer are required to have the designation “DRVW” entered in the ‘street name (ST_NAME)’ field and have any other relevant attribute information completed, including the ‘CLASS’ field. When a street centerline is created or edited, several sources and methods can be used, including current aerial imagery, georeferenced survey plats, computer-aided design (CAD) files, parcels, mapping-grade GPS units in the field, or other authoritative sources or methods. The positional accuracy of addressed structures should be within +/- 5 feet of the center of the roadbed (the part on which vehicles travel) noting that when roadways are divided (i.e by a median) the roadbeds on each side should have a centerline drawn. In all cases each new street centerline will need to be split, or checked for gaps, at each jurisdiction and ESN line/boundary intersection. Street segment direction must be correct as well. These items and other geometric relationships are referred to as “topology”, and especially important for NG9-1-1 purposes.

2.2 Database Format

The following table details the data format requirements for the RCL database.

Table 2-1. RCL Database Format

FIELD NAME	M/C/O	TYPE	WIDTH	DESCRIPTION/ VALID ENTRIES
SOURCE	M	TEXT	75	Agency that last updated the record, i.e. FAYETTE, TRAVIS
PROVIDER	M	TEXT	75	The name of the regional 911 authority <i>CAPCOG will populate</i>
LAST_MOD	M	DATE	26	Date of last update using ISO 8601 format
EFF_DATE	O	DATE	26	Date the new record information goes into effect in ISO 8601 format
SEGMENTID	O	LONG	DEFAULT	Unique segment ID <i>CAPCOG will populate prior to uploading to PSAP.</i> <i>May also serve as a placeholder field to populate SITEUNGID field</i>
RCL_UNIQID	M	TEXT	100	Globally Unique ID for each road segment. Ex. 894RCL@co.blanco.tx.us
COUNTRY	M	TEXT	2	Country name represented by two capital letters
L_STATE	M	TEXT	2	Left state name by two letters defined by USPS publication 28
R_STATE	M	TEXT	2	Right state name by two letters defined by USPS publication 28
L_COUNTY	M	TEXT	40	Fully spelled county name on the left side of the road
R_COUNTY	M	TEXT	40	Fully spelled county name on the right side of the road
L_MUNI	M	TEXT	100	Name of municipality on Left, if none populate with “UNINCORPORATED”
R_MUNI	M	TEXT	100	Name of municipality on Right, if none populate with “UNINCORPORATED”
L_MUNI_DIV	C	TEXT	100	Name of municipality division on Left, i.e. “WARD 5 FRIENDSHIP DISTRICT”

FIELD NAME	M/C/O	TYPE	WIDTH	DESCRIPTION/ VALID ENTRIES
R_MUNI_DIV	C	TEXT	100	Name of municipality division on Right i.e. "WARD 5 FRIENDSHIP DISTRICT"
L_NBRHOOD	O	TEXT	100	Name of neighborhood or subdivision on Left
R_NBRHOOD	O	TEXT	100	Name of neighborhood or subdivision on Right
L_RNG_PRE	C	TEXT	15	Part of an address preceding the numeric address on Left
R_RNG_PRE	C	TEXT	15	Part of an address preceding the numeric address on Right
LF_ADDR	M	LONG	DEFAULT	Left address number at the FROM node
LT_ADDR	M	LONG	DEFAULT	Left address number at the TO node
RF_ADDR	M	LONG	DEFAULT	Right address number at the FROM node
RT_ADDR	M	LONG	DEFAULT	Right address number at the TO node
L_PARITY	M	TEXT	1	E, O, B, Z for Even, Odd, Both, or Zero (if the range is 0 to 0)
R_PARITY	M	TEXT	1	E, O, B, Z for Even, Odd, Both, or Zero (if the range is 0 to 0)
L_POST_COM	C	TEXT	40	City name for the ZIP of an address, as given in the USPS on Left
R_POST_COM	C	TEXT	40	City name for the ZIP of an address, as given in the USPS on Right
L_ZIP	C	TEXT	5	5-digit numeric postal code area on Left
R_ZIP	C	TEXT	5	5-digit numeric postal code area on Right
L_ESN	M	TEXT	5	5-digit Emergency Service Number as identified by ESN on Left. If the ESN number only has 2-3 digits, it must be preceded by zeros
R_ESN	M	TEXT	5	Emergency Service Number as identified by ESN on Right. Must be preceded by zeros if less than 5 digits, i.e. "00088" for ESN 88
L_MSAG	M	TEXT	30	Valid service community as identified by MSAG on Left
R_MSAG	M	TEXT	30	Valid service community as identified by MSAG on Right
PRE_MOD	O	TEXT	15	Word or phrase separate from type and direction that precedes PRE_DIR i.e. Access, Alternate, Business, Connector, Extension, Scenic, Spur, Ramp Underpass, Overpass
PRE_DIR	C	TEXT	2	Leading directional prefix N, S, E, W, NE, NW, SE, SW
PRE_TYPE	C	TEXT	20	Spelled out word or phrase that precedes and identifies a type of thoroughfare
ST_NAME	M	TEXT	60	Legal street name as assigned by local addressing authority
ST_TYPE	C	TEXT	4	Type of street following the street name, valid entries on USPS Pub 28

FIELD NAME	M/C/O	TYPE	WIDTH	DESCRIPTION/ VALID ENTRIES
POST_DIR	C	TEXT	2	Trailing directional suffix N, S, E, W, NE, NW, SE, SW
POST_MOD	C	TEXT	12	Word or phrase separate from type and direction that follows ST_NAME
FULL_NAME	M	TEXT	125	Full street name, should be a concatenation of 4 fields: PRE_DIR, ST_NAME, ST_TYPE and POST_DIR with no trailing or leading spaces
ST_ALIAS	C	TEXT	125	Entire alias street name assigned to street segment
ONE_WAY	O	TEXT	2	B, FT, TF for Both, FROM node to TO node, TO node to FROM node
SP_LIMIT	O	LONG	DEFAULT	Posted speed limit in MPH
CLASS	M	TEXT	4	Street type designation code (See Road Class Codes below)
RDCLS_TYP	O	TEXT	15	See valid Road Class Types below
NOTES	O	TEXT	75	Additional information

2.3 Road Class Codes ('Street Type') Designation

The following list of codes are used in the "Class" field in the RCL Database:

- IH – Interstate
- US – US highways SH – State highways
- FM – Farm to Market, Ranch Road, Ranch to Market
- LS – City Street, County Road, Park Road, Recreational, Frontage Road
- AC – Access Road, Crossover
- PVT- Private Road
- TR – Toll Road
- RAMP- On-ramp, Off-ramp
- DW – Driveways

2.4 Road Class I Types

The following list of codes are used in the "RDCLS_TYP" field in the RCL Database:

- Primary Secondary
- Local (City, Neighborhood, or Rural Road)
- Ramp
- Service (usually along a limited access highway)
- Vehicular Trail (4WD, snowmobiles)
- Walkway (Pedestrian Trail, Boardwalk)
- Alley
- Private (service vehicles, logging, oil fields, ranches, etc.)
- Parking Lot
- Trail (Ski, Bike, Walking / Hiking Trail)

3 Site / Structure Address Points (SSAP)

This point data represents addressable sites, structures, or property entrances that exist within the CAPCOG region.

3.1 Graphic (Spatial) Edits

All addressed site/structures must be represented in the address point layer. When a site/structure point is created or edited, several sources and methods can be used, including aerial imagery,

georeferenced survey plats, computer-aided design (CAD) files, parcels, mapping-grade GPS units in the field, or other authoritative sources and methods. When the actual structure location is known, the symbol should represent the general center of the structure. In other cases, please refer to the “NENA Information Document for Development of Site/Structure Address Point GIS Data for 9-1-1” document. In any case, the positional accuracy of structures or designated site locations should be within +/- 25 feet of their true location or intended designation.

The performance standard for the Site Structure Address Point feature class is 98% accuracy. This means that 98% of the database records should be free of critical and significant errors.

3.2 Database Format

The following table details the data format requirements for the SSAP database.

Table 3-1. SSAP Database Format

FIELD NAME	M/C/O	TYPE	WIDTH	DESCRIPTION/ VALID ENTRIES
SOURCE	M	TEXT	75	Agency that last updated the record, i.e. HAYS, WILLIAMSON
PROVIDER	M	TEXT	75	The name of the regional 911 authority <i>CAPCOG will populate</i>
LAST_MOD	M	DATE	26	Date of last update using ISO 8601 format
EFF_DATE	O	DATE	26	Date the new record information goes into effect in ISO 8601 format
SITE_ID	O	LONG	DEFAULT	Unique site ID <i>CAPCOG will populate prior to uploading to PSAP. May also serve as a placeholder field to populate SITEUNQID field</i>
SITEUNQID	M	TEXT	100	Globally unique ID for each address site or structure. Ex. 2545AP@co.lee.tx.us
COUNTRY	M	TEXT	2	Country name represented by two capital letters
STATE	M	TEXT	2	State name by two letters defined by USPS publication 28
COUNTY	M	TEXT	40	County name or equivalent fully spelled out
MUNICIPAL	M	TEXT	100	Name of municipality, if none populate with “UNINCORPORATED”
MUNI_DIV	C	TEXT	100	Name of municipality division i.e. “WARD 5 FRIENDSHIP DISTRICT”
NBRHOOD	C	TEXT	100	Name of neighborhood or subdivision where the address is located
ADDNUM_P R E	O	TEXT	15	Part of an address leading the numeric address
ADDR_NUM	M	LONG	DEFAULT	Numeric identifier of a location along a thoroughfare
ADDNUM_SU F	C	TEXT	15	Part of an address following the address number i.e. ½, B
PRE_MOD	O	TEXT	15	Word or phrase separate from type and direction that precedes PRE_DIR i.e. Access, Alternate, Business, Connector, Extension, Scenic, Spur, Ramp Underpass, Overpass

FIELD NAME	M/C/O	TYPE	WIDTH	DESCRIPTION/ VALID ENTRIES
PRE_DIR	C	TEXT	2	Leading directional prefix N, S, E, W, NE, NW, SE, SW
PRE_TYPE	O	TEXT	20	Spelled out word or phrase that precedes and identifies a type of thoroughfare
ST_NAME	M	TEXT	60	Legal street name as assigned by local addressing authority
ST_TYPE	C	TEXT	4	Type of street following the street name, valid entries on USPS Pub 28
POST_DIR	C	TEXT	2	Trailing directional suffix N, S, E, W, NE, NW, SE, SW
POST_MOD	O	TEXT	12	Word or phrase separate from type and direction that follows ST_NAME
FULL_NAME	M	TEXT	125	Full street name, must be identical to the site's related road FULL_NAME
ST_ALIAS	C	TEXT	125	Entire alias street name assigned to related street segment
FULL_ADDR	M	TEXT	170	Full address, should be a concatenation of ADDNUM_PRE + ADDR_NUM + ADDNUM_SUF + FULL_NAME with no extra, leading and trailing spaces
ESN	M	TEXT	5	Emergency Service Number associated with the address and community name Preceded by '0' if digits are less than 5
MSAG_COM	M	TEXT	30	Valid service community associated with the location of the address
POSTAL_COM	M	TEXT	40	City name for the ZIP of an address, as given in the USPS
ZIP	C	TEXT	5	5-digit numeric postal code area
ZIP4	O	TEXT	4	ZIP plus 4 code without the dash
BLDG	O	TEXT	75	One among a group of buildings that have the same address
FLOOR	O	TEXT	75	A floor, story or level within a building
UNIT	O	TEXT	75	A suite or group of rooms within a building that share the same entrance
ROOM	O	TEXT	75	A single room within a building
SEAT	O	TEXT	75	A place where a person sits within a building i.e. cubicle
LANDMARK	O	TEXT	150	The name by which a prominent feature is publicly known or Vanity address

FIELD NAME	M/C/O	TYPE	WIDTH	DESCRIPTION/ VALID ENTRIES
MILEPOST	C	LONG	DEFAULT	A posted numeric measurement from a given beginning point
SITE_TYPE	C	TEXT	50	Type of feature identified by the address i.e. residential, office, store, school
POINT_X	O	DOUBLE	DEFAULT	Longitude of point in decimal degrees using EPSG: 4326
POINT_Y	O	DOUBLE	DEFAULT	Latitude of point in decimal degrees using EPSG: 4326
NOTES	O	TEXT	254	Additional location information, which is not a building, floor, unit, room or seat
ELEVATION	O	DOUBLE	DEFAULT	Height above Mean Sea Level in meters

4 Emergency Service Zones (ESZ)

This polygon data consists of the intersection of law enforcement, fire district, and emergency medical service and telephone exchange boundaries in the CAPCOG region.

The performance standard for the Site Emergency Service Zones feature class is 100% accuracy. This means all database records should be free of critical errors.

4.1 Graphic (Spatial) Edits

These areas need to accurately reflect the boundaries of each geographically unique combination of fire, law and EMS responder zones. This layer is created and maintained by overlaying with some combination of street centerlines, municipal (i.e. city limit) boundaries, parcels boundaries, or other data to determine each jurisdiction's emergency response service areas. As new emergency response services are added to, or change in an area, this boundary file will need to be modified accordingly.

Communications must be regularly preserved with all fire, law, and emergency medical responders to obtain the information required to maintain updated ESZ boundaries. These ESZ boundaries should adhere to the specifications of CAPCOG's QC systems and have no gaps or overlaps within a topology tolerance of +/- 3 feet. Topology and other geometric relationships between feature classes are especially important for NG9-1-1 purposes. **In addition, it is very important that all features with identical attribute information are merged into one multipart polygon.**

4.2 Database Format

The following table details the data format requirements for the ESZ database.

Table 4-1. ESZ Database Format

FIELD NAME	M/C/O	TYPE	WIDTH	DESCRIPTION/ VALID ENTRIES
SOURCE	M	TEXT	75	Agency that last updated the record, i.e. BASTROP, BURNET
PROVIDER	M	TEXT	75	The name of the regional 911 authority <i>CAPCOG will populate</i>
LAST_MOD	M	DATE	26	Date of last update using ISO 8601 format

FIELD NAME	M/C/O	TYPE	WIDTH	DESCRIPTION/ VALID ENTRIES
EFF_DATE	O	DATE	26	Date the new record information goes into effect in ISO 8601 format
ES_UNQID	M	TEXT	100	ID for each emergency service polygon - <i>CAPCOG will populate</i>
LAW	M	TEXT	60	Name of law service provider
FIRE	M	TEXT	60	Name of fire service provider
MEDICAL	M	TEXT	60	Name of medical service provider
COUNTRY	M	TEXT	2	Country name represented by two capital letters
STATE	M	TEXT	2	State name by two letters defined by USPS publication 28
COUNTY	M	TEXT	40	County name fully spelled out
URI	M	TEXT	254	URN/URL for routing. Example: sip:sos@ausctxem1.travis.tx.us
URN	M	TEXT	50	The URN for the Emergency Service or other Well-Known Service (Example: "urn:service:sos" for a PSAP or "urn:service:sos.ambulance" for an ambulance service)
ESN	M	TEXT	5	ESN of the responding agency preceded by '0' if number of digits < 5
TANDEM	M	TEXT	3	911 Selected Router Code
TANDEM2	C	TEXT	3	911 Selected Router Code
ESSID	M	TEXT	2	Unique tandem routing code <i>CAPCOG will populate</i>
ESNGUID	M	TEXT	8	Concatenation of ESN and ESSID separated by a single forwardslash "/" CAPCOG will concatenate
AVCARDURI	C	TEXT	254	URI for the vCARD of contact information

5 Emergency Service Boundaries (ESB)

This polygon data consists of Emergency Service Boundary layers that define the geographic area for the primary providers of response services in the CAPCOG region.

5.1 The performance standard for the Site Emergency Service Boundaries feature class is 100% accuracy. This means all database records should be free of critical errors. Graphic (Spatial) Edits

Each of these layers is used by the ECRF to perform a geographic query to determine which Emergency Service Providers are responsible for providing service to a location in the event a selective transfer is desired, to direct an Emergency Incident Data Document to a secondary PSAP for dispatch, or to display the responsible agencies at the PSAP. In addition, Emergency Service Boundaries are used by PSAPs to identify the appropriate entities/first responders to be dispatched. Each Emergency Service Boundary layer may contain one or more polygon boundaries that define the primary emergency services for that geographic area. As new emergency response services are added to, or change in an area, this boundary file will need to be modified accordingly. Communications must be regularly preserved with all fire, law, and emergency medical responders to obtain the information required to maintain updated boundaries. These Emergency Service Boundaries should adhere to the specifications of CAPCOG's QC systems and have no gaps or overlaps within a topology tolerance of +/- 3 feet. The ESBs can be created by dissolving the Emergency Service Zones polygon data. These items and other geometric relationships are referred

to as “topology”, and especially important for NG9-1-1 purposes. **In addition, it is very important that all features with identical attribute information are merged into one multipart polygon**

There MUST be a separate Emergency Service Boundary layer for each type of service. The set of Emergency Service Boundaries MUST include, at a minimum, the following:

- Law Enforcement;
- Fire; and
- Emergency Medical Services (EMS).

Other Emergency Service Boundaries MAY include, but are not limited to:

- Poison Control;
- Forest Service; and
- Animal Control.

5.2 Database Format

The following table details the data format requirements for the ESB database.

Table 5-1. ESB Database Format

FIELD NAME	M/C/O	TYPE	WIDTH	DESCRIPTION/ VALID ENTRIES
DISCRPAGID	M	TEXT	75	Agency that last updated the record, i.e. BASTROP, BURNET
DATEUPDATE	M	DATE	26	Date of last update using ISO 8601 format
EXPIRE	O	TEXT	26	Unique tandem routing code <i>CAPCOG will populate</i>
EFFECTIVE	O	TEXT	26	The date and time when the information in the record is no longer considered valid.
ES_NGUID	M	TEXT	254	Globally unique ID for each emergency service boundary polygon – Ex. 210EMS@blanco.co.tx.us
STATE	M	TEXT	2	State name by two letters defined by USPS publication 28
AGENCYID	M	TEXT	100	A Domain Name System (DNS) domain name which is used to uniquely identify an agency. Ex. austintexas.gov
SERVICEURI	M	TEXT	254	URN/URL for routing. Example: sip:sos@ausxtxem1.travis.tx.us
SERVICEURN	M	TEXT	50	The URN for the Emergency Service or other Well-Known Service*
SERVICENUM	M	TEXT	15	The numbers that would be dialed on a 12-digit keypad to reach the emergency service appropriate for the location. Ex: 911
AVCARDURI	C	TEXT	254	URI for the vCARD of contact information
DISPLAYNAME	M	TEXT	60	Name of the service provider that offers services within the area of an Emergency Service Boundary

6 Municipal Boundary

This polygon data represents municipal boundaries in the CAPCOG region.

The performance standard for the Municipal Boundaries feature class is 100% accuracy. This means all database records should be free of critical errors.

6.1 Graphic (Spatial) Edits

When city limits change due to annexations, metes and bounds surveys or other related information must be acquired to update the city limit boundaries. Coordinate geometry (COGO) – is one of the preferred methods for calculating coordinate points from surveys and can be used to update the city limit boundaries. These boundaries should adhere to the specifications of CAPCOG’s QC systems and have no gaps or overlaps within a topology tolerance of +/- 3 feet.



6.2 Database Format

The following table details the data format requirements for the Municipal Boundary database.

Table 6-1. Municipal Boundary Database Format

FIELD NAME	M/C/O	TYPE	WIDTH	DESCRIPTION/ VALID ENTRIES
SOURCE	M	TEXT	75	Agency that last updated the record, i.e. CALDWELL, LLANO
PROVIDER	M	TEXT	75	The name of the regional 911 authority <i>CAPCOG will populate</i>
LAST_MOD	M	DATE	26	Date of last update using ISO 8601 format
EFF_DATE	O	DATE	26	Date the new record information goes into effect in ISO 8601format
POLY_ID	O	LONG	DEFAULT	Numeric Polygon ID <i>CAPCOG will populate prior to uploading to PSAP. May also serve as a placeholder field to populate MUNIUNQID field</i>
MUNIUNQID	M	TEXT	100	Globally Unique ID for each municipality - . Ex. 9847INCM@austintexas.gov
COUNTRY	M	TEXT	2	Country name represented by two capital letters
STATE	M	TEXT	2	State Name (eg: TX)
COUNTY	M	TEXT	40	County name fully spelled out
MUNI_NM	M	TEXT	100	Name of municipality i.e. “AUSTIN”

7 Automatic Location Identification (ALI)

The ALI database consists of landline telephone numbers that have associated location information attributed to them. In order to have these call types route to the proper PSAP and plot to the correct location on a call taker’s map display, the attributes of the data must be correct and must match the road centerline (RCL) and address point feature classes (SSAP).

The performance standard for the ALI database is a 98% match rate between the ALI database and both the RCL and SSAP datasets. This means that 98% of a local jurisdiction’s ALI database should match to both a road centerline feature and address point feature.

7.1 Edits

Match errors between these datasets that are returned by the quality control systems should be reviewed and corrected accordingly. This could mean either by making corrections to the GIS data or by providing suggested changes to the ALI database. The ALI data are not owned by CAPCOG or PUBLIC

AGENCY, but instead by telephone service providers. Suggested edits to the ALI databases should be made by providing Change Requests (CR) via the Intrado 911Net or GIS Director applications

7.2 Database Format

The following fields in the ALI database are used by the Data Hub and EGDMS quality control systems to match the address point and road centerline feature classes to ensure a call routes and plots correctly.

Table 7-1. ALI Database Format

FIELD NAME	CORRESPONDING RCL OR AP FIELD
HOUSE_NUMBER	LT_ADDR, LF_ADDR, RT_ADDR, RF_ADDR, ADDR_NUM
HOUSE_NUMBER_SUFFIX	ADDRNUM_SUF
PREFIX_DIRECTIONAL	PRE_DIR
STREET_NAME	ST_NAME
COMMUNITY	L_MSAG_COM, R_MSAG_COM, MSAG_COM
ESN	ESN
STATE	STATE