

Attachment A

FY 2010 DATABASE MANAGEMENT FINANCIAL REPORT

CAPITAL AREA COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

[illegible]

Date:

Print Name: _____



CAPCOG MappedALL GIS Database Requirements

Version 3.2

1 Summary

The following five data layers, and corresponding attribution specifications, are required to be regularly maintained by each county for MappedALL. Incomplete datasets will be returned to the county and not pushed to the PSAPs. Each field in a specific layer must be kept in the same format (such as the "LESN" field being a 5 character long Text) as outlined below. Remember to keep the field names in your database the same as those listed, and in the same order of occurrence, and that all entries for every field must be in UPPER CASE.

2 Street Centerlines

This line layer represents road networks in the Capital Area. This layer includes the Street names and Address ranges used to assign an address.

2.1 Graphic 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 only required to have the designation "DRVW" entered in the 'street name' field. When a street centerline needs to be added, and it can be seen on the current aerial photography provided by CAPCOG, the centerline can be drawn in using the imagery as a reference. If, however, the street centerline is not visible on the most current aerial photography, alternative methods will have to be used to update the street centerline dataset. These methods include using a GPS unit to capture new street centerlines, or using georeferenced paper plats or digital CAD files to heads-up digitize street centerlines. In all cases each new street centerline will need to be broken, or checked for breaks, at each jurisdiction and ESN line/boundary intersection. In addition street segment directionals must be correct as well.

2.2 Database Format

<u>Field Name</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Description</u>
STREET	Text	72	The Entire Street Name
PRD	Text	2	Prefix Directional
STN	Text	60	Street Name
STS	Text	4	Street Suffix
POD	Text	2	Post Directional
ROC	Text	3	Street Type
FROMLEFT	Long Integer	10	Left Low Address
TOLEFT	Long Integer	10	Left High Address
FROMRIGHT	Long Integer	10	Right Low Address
TORIGHT	Long Integer	10	Right High Address
DLU	Date	8	Date Last Updated
LESN	Text	5	Street Segment's Left ESN
RESN	Text	5	Street Segment's Right ESN
LCITY	Text	32	Left POSTAL COMMUNITY
RCITY	Text	32	Right POSTAL COMMUNITY
STATUS	Short Integer	1	Status of Segment
ONW (optional)	Text	1	One-way Street
COL	Text	5	County ID Left (FIPS Code)

COR	Text	5	County ID Left (FIPS Code)

2.3 ROC Codes ('Street Type' Designation)

IH – Interstate, toll road
 US – US highways
 SH – State highways
 FM – Farm to Market, Ranch to Market
 LS – City Street, County Road, Park Road, Private, Recreational, Ramp,
 Frontage Road
 DW – Driveway

3 Address Points

This point layer represents addressable structures that exist within the Capital Area.

3.2 Graphic Edits

All addressed structures must be represented in the address point layer with a symbol which represents the general center of the structure. When an address point needs to be added or moved, and the structure can be seen on the most current aerial photography provided by CAPCOG, the point can be moved or placed using the imagery as the primary reference. If, however, the structure is not visible on the most current aerial photography, alternative methods must be used to update the address point dataset. These methods include using GPS to capture new points, using existing digital plat files, or scanning and georeferencing paper plat files from which to heads-up-digitize new points.

3.3 Database Format

Field Name	Type	Width	Description
NEW/ADDRESS	Text	82	Entire street address
SAN	Text	10	Site Address Number
PRD	Text	2	Prefix Directional
STN	Text	60	Street Name
STS	Text	4	Street Suffix
POD	Text	2	Post Directional
ADD/INFO	Text	20	Additional Location Information
ESN	Text	5	ESN Number
CITY	Text	32	Postal Community
DLU	Date	8	Date Last Updated

4 Emergency Service Numbers (ESNs)

This polygonal layer consists of the intersection of law enforcement, fire district emergency medical service and telephone exchange boundaries in the Capital Area.

4.2 Graphic Edits

These are area files that need to accurately reflect the boundaries of each geographically unique combination of fire, law and EMS responders. This layer is created and maintained by overlaying it on the street centerline file and determining where the boundaries fall based on the jurisdictions responder's service areas. As new responders are added to or change in an area this boundary file will need to be modified accordingly. Communications must be regularly maintained with all fire, law, and emergency medical responders to obtain information required to keep the ESN boundaries updated with no gaps or overlaps among or between ESN and city limits

4.3 Database Format

<u>Field Name</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Description</u>
ESN	Text	5	ESN Number
LAW	Text	35	Law Responder Name
FIRE	Text	35	Fire Responder Name
MEDICAL	Text	35	Medical Responder name
DLU	Date	8	Date Last Updated

5 City Limits

This polygonal layer represents municipal boundaries in the Capital Area.

5.2 Graphic Edits

When city limits change due to annexations, metes and bounds descriptions for the new city boundaries description must be acquired and the city limits lines updated with them. Coordinate geometry (COGO) descriptions should be used to input the metes and bounds into the GIS.

5.3 Database Format

<u>Field Name</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Description</u>
CITY	Text	32	Incorporated Community Name
DLU	Date	8	Date Last Updated

6 Common Places

This point layer represents common places in the Capital Area.

6.2 Graphic Edits

Common places are places where people gather that are not already part of the address point or street centerline files. These locations can be digitized from aerial photography or, alternatively, a GPS point for the place can be taken. Both of these follow the same methodologies as outlined for address points.

6.3 Database Format

<u>Field Name</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Description</u>
NAME	Text	80	Site Name
SAN	Long Integer	10	Site Address Number
PRD	Text	2	Prefix Directional
STN	Text	60	Street Name
STS	Text	4	Street Suffix
POD	Text	2	Post Directional
ESN	Long Integer	5	ESN Number
CITY	Text	32	Postal Community
DLU	Date	8	Date Last Updated



Texas 9-1-1 Geodatabase Design Specifications

Version 1.1

1 Summary

Based on the *NCTCOG Coordinated Statewide Geodatabase Design Specification*, the *Texas 9-1-1 Geodatabase Design Specification Version 1.0* is presented as an alternative format to the *CAPCOG MappedALL GIS Database Requirements Version 3.1*. The *Texas 9-1-1 Geodatabase Design Specifications* were developed in coordination with the following organizations:

- Alamo Area COG
- Ark-Tex COG
- Capital Area COG
- Central Texas Council of Governments MPO
- Concho Valley COG
- Deep East Texas COG
- East Texas COG
- Greater Harris CO 9-1-1
- Houston-Galveston Area COG
- Lower Rio Grande Valley Development Council
- North Central Texas COG
- Permian Basin Reg Planning Comm 9-1-1
- South East Texas Regional Planning Commission
- Sherman-Denison MPO
- Texoma COG
- Texas Natural Resources Information System

The *Texas 9-1-1 Geodatabase Design Specifications* were specifically developed to support MappedALL. The layers listed below include only those layers relevant to CAPCOG MappedALL. Please refer to the *NCTCOG Coordinated Statewide Geodatabase Design Specification* for the complete database design document.

2 Street Centerlines

This line layer represents road networks in the Capital Area. This layer includes the Street names and Address ranges used to assign an address.

2.1 Graphic 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 only required to have the designation "DRW" entered in the 'RD_TYPE' field. When a street centerline needs to be added, and it can be seen on the current aerial photography provided by CAPCOG, the centerline can be drawn in using the imagery as a reference. If, however, the street centerline is not visible on the most current aerial photography, alternative methods will have to be used to update the street centerline dataset. These methods include using a GPS unit to capture new street centerlines, or using georeferenced paper plats or digital CAD files to heads-up digitize street centerlines. In all cases each new street centerline will need to be broken, or checked for breaks, at each jurisdiction and ESN line/boundary intersection. In addition street segment directionals must be correct as well.

2.2 Database Format

Name: ROADS
Dataset Type: Feature Class
Feature Type: Simple
Geometry: Line
Coordinate System: NAD 83 State Plane, Texas Central Zone
Units: Feet

Mapped	ALL	FIELD	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	WIDTH	SOURCE	NOTES
		ROAD_ID	Unique Identifier populated by the COGs	S	35		
✓		LF_ADDR	Left "From" Address	N	10	CSEC Best Practices	Low Address Range (Left "From")
✓		LT_ADDR	Left "To" Address	N	10	CSEC Best Practices	High Address Range (Left "To")
✓		RF_ADDR	Right "From" Address	N	10	CSEC Best Practices	Low Address Range (Right "From")
✓		RT_ADDR	Right "To" Address	N	10	CSEC Best Practices	High Address Range (Right "To")
		ADD_LOW	Low Address	N	10		Lowest address in the range
		ADD_HIGH	High Address	N	10		Highest address in the range
✓		RD_PRE	Street Prefix (N,S,E,W)	S	2	CSEC Best Practices	"Street Directional" in CSEC-BESTP
✓		RD_NAME	Street Name	S	60	CSEC Best Practices	Street Name
✓		RD_TYPE	Street Type (Dr, St, Ave...)	S	4	CSEC Best Practices	Road Type
✓		RD_SUF	Street Suffix (N,S,E,W)	S	2	CSEC Best Practices	Street Suffix
✓		FULL_NAME	Option of Prefix, Street Name, Type & Suffix	S	75		
		MSAG_NAME	MSAG Name	S	75		
✓		ONE_WAY	One way designation – 1-YES, 0-NO	BOOL	1	NENA CAPCOG Address Guidelines	
✓		ROAD_CLASS	CAPCOG Address Guidelines	N	5		
✓		ESN_L	Left ESN Boundary	N	5	CSEC Best Practices	ESN (Left & Right)
✓		ESN_R	Right ESN Boundary	N	5	CSEC Best Practices	ESN (Left & Right)
		CITY_L	City Left	S	35	CSEC Best Practices	City (if Applicable)
		CITY_R	City Right	S	35	CSEC Best Practices	City (if Applicable)
✓		COUNTY_L	County Left	S	35	CSEC Best	County/FIPS Code

						Practices	
✓	COUNTY_R	County Right	S	35	CSEC Best Practices	County/FPs Code	
	STATE_L	State Left	S	15	CSEC Best Practices	State	
	STATE_R	State Right	S	15	CSEC Best Practices	State	
✓	MSAG_COMM_L	MSAG Community Left	S	35	CSEC Best Practices	MSAG Community	
✓	MSAG_COMM_R	MSAG Community Right	S	35	CSEC Best Practices	MSAG Community	
	POSTAL_L	Postal Community	S	35			
	POSTAL_R	Postal Community	S	35			
	ZIP_R	5-Digit ZIP Code	N	5	CSEC Best Practices	Zip Code	
	ZIP_L	5-Digit ZIP Code	N	5			
	EXCHANGE_L	Left Exchange Boundary	S	5	CSEC Best Practices	Exchange	
	EXCHANGE_R	Right Exchange Boundary	S	5	CSEC Best Practices	Exchange	
	MAINT_AUTHORITY	Maintenance Authority	S	35			
	COLLECTION_METHOD	Collection Method	S	35			
	SOURCE	Source of Existing Data	S	35			
	USER_ID	ID of User Editing Line	S	35			
✓	DATE_MOD	Date Last Updated	D	10	CSEC Best Practices	Date Last Updated	

3 Address Points

This point layer represents addressable structures that exist within the Capital Area.

3.1 Graphic Edits

All addressed structures must be represented in the address point layer with a symbol which represents the general center of the structure. When an address point needs to be added or moved, and the structure can be seen on the most current aerial photography provided by CAPCOG, the point can be moved or placed using the imagery as the primary reference. If, however, the structure is not visible on the most current aerial photography, alternative methods must be used to update the address point dataset. These methods include using GPS to capture new points, using existing digital plat files, or scanning and georeferencing paper plat files from which to heads-up-digitize new points.

Please note that the Common Places layer present in *CAPCOG MappedALL GIS Database Requirements Version 3.1* is included in the Address Points (ADDRESS_LOCATION) layer of the *Texas 9-1-1 Geodatabase Design Specifications Version 1.0*. For example, the common name for an addressed structure should be entered into the COMM_NAME field (e.g. "Prime Outlets at San Marcos" for 3939 S IH-35 #300).

3.2 Database Format

Name: ADDRESS_LOCATION
Dataset Type: Feature Class
Feature Type: Simple
Geometry: Point
Coordinate System: NAD 83 State Plane, Texas Central Zone
Units: Feet

Mapped/ALI	FIELD	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	WIDTH	SOURCE	NOTES
	ADDRESS_ID	Address ID field for holding unique code generated by the COGs	S	35	CSEC Best Practices	Pseudo replacement for the GUID for COGs to use if they want.
✓	ADD_NUMBER	Address number of structure	N	10	CSEC Best Practices	Address Number
✓	ADD_PRE	Street Prefix (N,S,E,W)	S	2	CSEC Best Practices	Street Directional
✓	ADD_NAME	Street Name	S	60	CSEC Best Practices	Street Name
✓	ADD_TYPE	Street Type	S	4	CSEC Best Practices	Road Type
✓	ADD_SUF	Street Suffix (N,S,E,W)	S	2	CSEC Best Practices	Street Suffix
	ADD_FULLNAME	Street Name, Type & Suffix	S	75		
	ADD_UNIT		S	12		
	ADD_HIST_ADD	Historical Address	S	75		
	RR_ADD		S	35		
	ALIAS_ADD	Alias Address	S	75		
	ADDRESS_CLASS	General Class – Residential, Comm...	N	5	CSEC Best Practices	
✓	SUPP_INFO	Supplemental Information (Ex. Bldg #5, Suite #2...)	S	35	CSEC Best Practices	Supplemental Information
	STRUCT_TYPE	Structure Type	S	2	CSEC Best Practices	Structure Type
	STRUCT_NOTES1	Whatever you want	S	125		
	STRUCT_NOTES2	Whatever you want	S	125		
	STRUCT_PHONE1		S	15		
	STRUCT_PHONE2		S	15		
	OWNER_LN	Owner Last Name	S	15		
	OWNER_FN	Owner First Name	S	15		
	RES_LN	Resident Last Name	S	15		
	RES_FN	Resident First Name	S	15		
	ZIP5	5-Digit Zip Code	N	5	CSEC Best Practices	Zip Code

	EXCHANGE	Exchange Boundary	S	35	CSEC Best Practices	Exchange
✓	MSAG_COMM		S	35		
✓	ESN	ESN	N	5	CSEC Best Practices	Emergency Service Number
	COMM_NAME	Common Name	S	35		Common Name
	POSTAL_COM		S	35		
	COLLECT_METHOD		S	35		
	GEOCODE_LEVEL	Geocode accuracy	S	35		
	PID	Parcel ID	S	35		
	SOURCE	Source of Existing Data	S	35		
	USER_ID	ID of User Editing Line	S	35		
	DATE_CREATE	Date Created	Date_Mod	10		
	DATE_MOD	Date Last Updated	DATE	10	CSEC Best Practices	Date Last Updated

4 Emergency Service Numbers (ESNs)

This polygonal layer consists of the intersection of law enforcement, fire district emergency medical service and telephone exchange boundaries in the Capital Area.

1. Graphic Edits

These are area files that need to accurately reflect the boundaries of each geographically unique combination of fire, law and EMS responders. This layer is created and maintained by overlaying it on the street centerline file and determining where the boundaries fall based on the jurisdictions responder's service areas. As new responders are added to or change in an area this boundary file will need to be modified accordingly. Communications must be regularly maintained with all fire, law, and emergency medical responders to obtain information required to keep the ESN boundaries updated.

4.1 Database Format

Name: ESN
Dataset Type: Feature Class
Feature Type: Simple
Geometry: Polygon
Coordinate System: NAD 83 State Plane, Texas Central Zone
Units: Feet

Mapped/ALI	FIELD	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	WIDTH	SOURCE	NOTES
✓	ESN_NUM	ESN Number	N	5	CSEC Best Practices	City (if Applicable)
	ESN_CITY	City Name	S	35	CSEC Best Practices	
	ESN_COUNTY	County Name	S	35	CSEC Best Practices	County
	ESN_STATE	State Name	S	15	CSEC Best Practices	State
✓	ESN_LAW	Law Responder	S	35	CSEC Best	Law Responder

					Practices	
✓	ESN_FIRE	Fire Responder	S	35	CSEC Best Practices	Fire Responder
✓	ESN_EMS	Medical Responder	S	35	CSEC Best Practices	Medical Responder
	SOURCE	Source of Existing Data	S	35		
	USER_ID	ID of User Editing Line	S	35		
✓	DATE_MOD	Date Last Updated	DATE	10	CSEC Best Practices	Date Last Updated

5 City Limits

This polygonal layer represents municipal boundaries in the Capital Area.

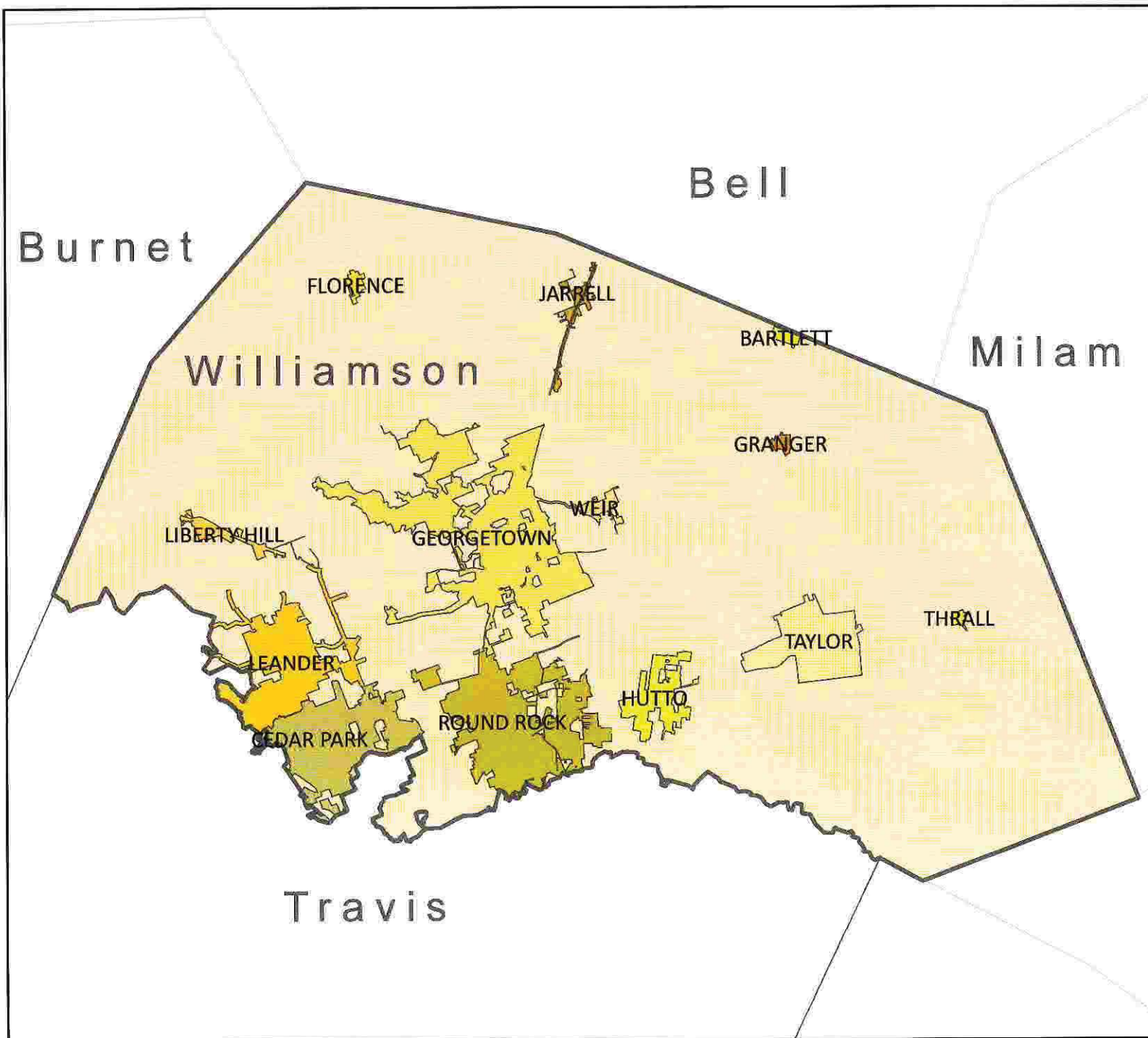
2. *Graphic Edits*

When city limits change due to annexations, metes and bounds descriptions for the new city boundaries description must be acquired and the city limits lines updated with them. Coordinate geometry (COGO) descriptions should be used to input the metes and bounds into the GIS.

5.1 Database Format

Name: CITY
Dataset Type: Feature Class
Feature Type: Simple
Geometry: Polygon
Coordinate System: NAD 83 State Plane, Texas Central Zone
Units: Feet

Mapped/ALI	FIELD	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	WIDTH	SOURCE	NOTES
✓	CITY_NAME	City Name	S	35	CSEC Best Practices	
	CITY_FIPS	City FIPS Code	S	5		
	SOURCE	Source of Existing Data	S	35		
	USER_ID	ID of User Editing Geometry	S	35		
✓	DATE_MOD	Date Last Updated/Modified	D	10	CSEC Best Practices	



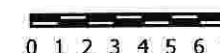
Williamson County

*Jurisdictional Polygon
for 9-1-1 Data*

Williamson County GIS data submissions include the county of Williamson, the cities of Bartlett, Florence, Jarrell, Leander, Granger, Taylor, Cedar Park, Thrall, Weir, Hutto, Georgetown, Liberty Hill, and Round Rock. It does not include any part of the City of Austin within Williamson County.



1 inch = 7 miles



CAPCOG Region

