

**National Spatial Data Infrastructure
Cooperative Agreement Program
Category 5
Geographic Information Integration and Analysis**

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Final Report – December 2007

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Data Themes:

Addressing

- Street address ranges
- Point Addressing
- Address geocoding

Administrative and Political Boundaries

- State, county, municipal, independent city, borough, village
- Connecticut regional planning organizations
- U.S. Congressional districts
- Connecticut Senate districts, Connecticut House districts
- American Indian reservations and trust lands
- Voting districts
- School districts
- Fire districts
- U. S. zip code areas

Base Map Imagery

- Georeferenced USGS topographic quadrangle maps
- Georeferenced NOAA nautical charts
- Includes current and previously published maps

Cadastral Information

- Privately owned parcels
- Publicly administered land - military reservations, state parks, open space

Census and Demographics

- Census blocks and tracts
- Urban areas

Critical Infrastructure

- State and federal offices
- Municipal offices, police stations, firehouses
- Hospitals, clinics, EMS, nursing homes, emergency shelters
- Universities, colleges, schools
- Stadiums and conference centers
- Military and National Guard bases
- Emergency equipment and supply houses

Elevation and Bathymetry

Elevations of land surface (bare earth)
Height of natural and manmade structures (trees and buildings)
Depths below water surface (bathymetry)
Spot elevations
Contour lines
3D surfaces

Geodetic Control

Geodetic control - a common reference system for establishing accurate coordinate positions of all geographic data
Geodetic control stations (GPS base station)
National Geodetic Survey control points

- Bench marks, Monuments, survey markers

Geographic Names and Places

Georeferenced official names of natural, physical and cultural features such as bars, bays, beaches, channels, cliffs, falls, flats, gaps, hills, hill ranges, islands, lakes, ledges, points, populated places, reefs, ridges, rivers, rocks, swamps, towns, valleys, etc.

Oblique Photo Imagery

Georeferenced aerial photography (side view)
Color, leaf on, leaf off, etc.

Orthoimagery

Georeferenced aerial photography (bird's eye view)
Includes current and historic photography
Black and white, color, color infrared, leaf on, leaf off, etc.
Example – 2004 orthophotos
Orthoimagery provides a positionally correct image of the earth. Many geographic features, including those that are part of the framework, can be interpreted and compiled from an orthoimage.

Photo Imagery

Un-georeferenced aerial photography (bird's eye and side-view photos)
Black and white, color, color infrared
Leaf on, leaf off
Photo index (georeferenced photo center points)
Example – 1965 photos

Hydrography

Surface water features such as lakes and ponds, streams and rivers, canals, bays, harbors, oceans, and shorelines
Dams, waterfalls, canals
USGS stream monitoring stations
Stream linear network (flow lines) – flow direction, stream order, gradient

Shoreline linear network (coastlines)
Historic, mean high, mean low water shorelines
Drainage basin, watershed boundaries

Land Use and Land Cover

Derived through analyses of satellite-based remote sensing images
Land use and land cover (residential, commercial, deciduous forest, etc.)
Impervious surface
Examples - land cover for the years 1985, 1990, 1995, and 2002

Transportation

Roads

- Linear referenced centerlines incorporating unique feature identification codes or route numbers and measures for all roadway segments including all public, local, and private roadways in Connecticut
- Associated features attribution – depicting functional class, level of service, impacting feature sets (bridges and tunnels) and more
- Road Planimetrics – Graphical representation of roadway structure and characteristics including edge of road curb line and more
- Routing services

Trails – centerlines for all types of trails including hiking, bicycle and pedestrian trails, and pathways using linear referencing systems where available

Railroads - centerlines using linear referencing systems where available.

- Associated and impacting features and attribution (stations, levels of service, infrastructure, ownership, and use

Airports/Heliports - feature identification, ownership, and level of service

Harbors and ports - feature identification, ownership, and level of service

Ferries - feature identification, ownership, and level of service

Bus and para-transit service - feature identification, ownership, and level of service

Project Summary:

This project seeks to implement a means for providing Connecticut's latest geospatial information to the public and other interested parties. To best provide this service and to align with other New England data models and the goals of the National Map, Connecticut will be implementing a web portal that will allow for the use and potential download of many of the geospatial datasets available to Connecticut. Current plans include the incorporation of the 2004 ortho-imagery and various State resource datasets. Future plans and design included many other framework datasets and associated metadata as they become available. Keys to the success of this project have been tied to the planning and coordination; Staffing resources, and the commitment of a few dedicated individuals leading the effort.

As Connecticut is in it's infancy concerning the development of it's geospatial

information much work will need to be done in providing our geospatial information in an organized fashion. To begin this effort, in the early spring of 2006, the newly established Connecticut Geospatial Information Systems Council (CGISC) created the Data Inventory and Assessment Working Group with the charge of identifying framework datasets for Connecticut, establishing individual subcommittees tasked to evaluate, document and provide recommendations for each framework dataset, and to establish policies, standards and general procedures for the submission, evaluation, maintenance, on-line access, and dissemination of all geospatial data within the purview of the Council. This Data Inventory and Assessment Working Group has adopted the NSDI framework as the recommended model for use within the CGISC. To follow along with this effort, the CGISC and the Data Working Group will be continuing to develop Connecticut's geospatial Information and the Web Portal. These groups will also be continuing to coordinate with the National Map and Geospatial One-Stop to insure Links to our data.

Being that Connecticut is new to the effort of exposing its Geospatial Information, the CGISC and Data Working Group are working on methods to acquire and dedicate staffing to assist in this continued commitment and effort. As part of the implementation standards are being developed and updated to follow the update of data within the portal. Within this effort staff are being identified as stakeholders to perform these roles.

Through strong coordination between the CGISC, the Data Working Group and the DEMHS/DOIT GIS Project Manager, we have been able to successfully move forward on many of these initiatives.

The coordination effort included the meeting with several contiguous states to discuss data coordination and sharing agreements as well as a strong effort with the state regional planning authorities and organizations to establish relationships to be able to share local data as well. These meetings and coordination activities with surrounding states and municipalities will continue.

Software and Hardware have been purchased and a staging environment installed to facilitate this effort. The web portal project data collection effort started and is progressing with the consistent formatting of the data as well as improvements to the Meta data structure. In addition portal layout and development efforts are underway to meet our goal for individual municipalities and organizations to update their GIS information directly.

Connecticut's commitment and coordination with the USGS extends back many years through the CT Department of Environmental Protection. As Connecticut moves forward in organizing it's geospatial efforts, more formal coordination and agreements with the USGS and National Map will be sought.