LOCAL AGENCY GIS GROUP
MINUTES
January 10, 1996

1. Welcome and Introductions

Introductions were conducted. A list of people attending is attached. Seven cities within the San Diego region were represented including Carlsbad, Chula Vista, Encinitas, Lemon Grove, National City, San Diego and Santee. Other local agencies represented included County of San Diego, RUIS, San Diego County Water Authority and SANDAG.

Lisa Lubeley-Gooding welcomed everyone back after the holiday break and into the new year. She explained that there were two meetings held last year and that we will hold four meetings this next year.

2. Funding Your GIS

Lisa Lubeley-Gooding mentioned SANDAG's philosophy on building databases as well as distributing them. She explained that SANDAG was involved in many data sharing agreements that involve purchasing satellite imagery digital orthoquads, elevation contours and soils. She also mentioned that SANDAG has a home page on the World Wide Web and that many GIS data sets were available for downloading (http://www.sandag.cog.ca.us, under Projects, under Product & Services, under Regional Information System). Many of SANDAG layers, but not all, are available for downloading from the home page. SANDAG is trying to make it easier on the GIS community and itself to distribute data.

Cameron Berkuti from the City of National City explained that funding for their GIS came from the Gas Tax for the Pavement Management System. They also received funds from the Public Works Department. They received no general fund money for GIS.

Bill Bamberger of San Diego Data Processing Corporation offered his interpretation of recent legislation. He said that existing legislation requires only that paper copies of public record data be disbursed upon request. He said that some newly proposed legislation will attack this loophole in the Public Records Law and require digital copies of public records data be disbursed upon request.

Karl Von Schlieder of the City of Carlsbad explained that his funding came from the general fund and that some of the GIS layers are public record information. However, some of his data is considered enhanced beyond what the regular general fund has paid for. Requests for data are handled in various ways depending on the intent of the request. If it is a non-commercial request, then the cost of processing is charged to the requestor. If it is a developer or consultant,

then they must purchase the data and cost recovery is an issue determined by a time factor. When digital data is given out, a strict proprietary agreement is signed that states that the data can only be used for the project at hand.

Eric Culp of the City of Encinitas said that their GIS is funded through the general fund. The GIS group falls under the MIS division, but they have their own budget. He stated that data requests within the city are charged to that specific department for computer time and resources. External requests from active citizens have been met with disbursement of maps produced by the GIS department.

Bill Bamberger stated in most government GIS systems that have sold data, that only a small fraction of the cost of data development is actually recovered. He also mentioned that the trend seems to be going in data sharing agreements between private and public agencies. These partnerships may result in limits to the public distribution of data due to licensing agreements (e.g. RUIS/SDGE, LA/Thomas Bros.)

Joey Perry of the City of San Diego explained that 5% of the Building Permit Fee in the City goes toward the GIS development and PROJECT 2000. There is a two-year or $10 million dollar limit on the intake of these funds. This was implemented in September of 1995. The purpose of the surcharge is for streamlining the development review process.

Fred Wong of the City of Chula Vista shared that funds for their GIS came from two sources. The first would be the Enterprise side of GIS, for specific GIS layers to be built and charged to the requesting department, such as utilities, water and sewer. The other source is the Development Impact Fee (DIF) that is a one time fee for development of a parcel. Their GIS department receives a portion of this fee directly.

Eric Culp stated that a development fee would not be feasible in Encinitas because it has already reached buildout limits of its vacant land.

3. Land Use Codes for SANDAG Series 9 Growth Forecast

Lisa Lubeley-Gooding distributed copies of SANDAG's 1995 Land Use Code and mentioned that a few new codes had been added since the 1990 Land Use Code. She also discussed the County Standard Land Use Code (SLUC) from 1968. In response to several requests at the last meeting for a Standard Land Use Code for the San Diego Region based on a hierarchical scheme, she suggested that a committee be formed to tackle this issue.
Bill Bamberger mentioned that several years ago when RUIS first began, a similar attempt had been made, but failed. Members of the group consisted of the Assessor, City treasurer, City Planning, County DPW, SANDAG and RUIS. He explained that the coding systems varied extensively and it was too difficult to get everyone to agree. Nothing ever came of the group. He still thinks it is a good idea, but to be cautious.

Steve Kunkel asked if anyone was still using the SLUC (1968) system. Laura Brenner of the County of San Diego said that they were still using these codes.

Lisa asked if there was still interest in this and if anyone would like to volunteer to be on the committee. A request was made for Lisa to collect the land use codes in existence and do some preliminary analysis. It was decided that each member would bring in a copy of their land use code and we would discuss it extensively at the next meeting.

Joey Perry mentioned that the City's land use code system was 3 tiered. The most general information was at the parcel level. The next detailed level was information on the structure. The most detailed level was related to a Federal Building code that was a four digit and decimal system. It was decided among the group that a parcel level land use code was desired for the standard. The more detailed information would be left up to the individual jurisdictions.

4. ESRI's K-12 Program

Lisa Stapleton of RUIS was unable to be present at the early stages of the meeting. Thus when she arrived and time was pressing on, she opted to not give her presentation on ESRI's K-12 program. Although she did announce that there would be an informational meeting at SANDAG on Friday, January 12 at 10AM.

5. GIS Presentations and Demos

A) RUIS - Environmental Services Demo

This DEMO involved ARCVIEW2 and involved routing for curbside recycling, trash and yard waste pick-up. Important issues were seasonal changes in amounts of trash and yard waste. Analysis could be done by districts.

B) RUIS - Sewer and Water Information Maintenance (SWIM)

This DEMO showed the use of ARCVIEW2 in utilities. They are developing a system by where data is downloaded overnight at a docking station to hand-held pen-based computers. The assignment for the day is contained on the hand-held computer that the service people will take with them into the field. It can bring up a map of the service order location. Data can be drawn in the field and reloaded back into the main system at night at the docking station. POWERBUILDER was used in conjunction with ARCVIEW2 to provide a menuing system and query analysis tool.

C) Encinitas - GIS Services

Eric Culp discussed GIS at the City of Encinitas. He discussed their data layers and system configuration. He gave an example of a problem in the planning department's database that was solved spatially using Arc/Info and ARCVIEW2. He showed several applications that included ArcView and Disaster Recovery, Community Services, Fire Prevention, Engineering, and others.

D) Lemon Grove - GIS/Sierra Computer Systems

Julian Moore of the City of Lemon Grove shared that the City expects to be involved with GIS by the end of 1996. They expect to use Sierra Computer Systems' Permits application with ARCVIEW2 to form the core of their GIS.

E) SANDAG - Regional Auto Theft Tracking (RATT)

Tim Craig of SANDAG demonstrated the ARCVIEW2 application RATT. He explained that a task force made up of the San Diego Police, FBI and others wanted to track auto thefts in the region. Queries can be made based on car make and model, time of day and other various factors. Of particular interest is locating potential chop shops for stolen autos based on patterns of locations of thefts and recoveries. The task force now uses this application and updates the theft data weekly.

6. Other Items

A) Lisa Lubeley-Gooding mentioned that SANDAG had a new Board Member, the County Water Authority. Mark Tegio attended the meeting as a representative of the SDCWA.

Another item was brought before the group relating to water districts. Fred Wong suggested that water district GIS members be allowed to join the group. There were two camps of thought on this. One position was to keep the representatives of the group to member agencies of SANDAG, but if there were related issues they were welcome to attend. The position of Fred Wong was supported by Gil Harrington of Santee, Bill Bamberger of SDDPC, and Karl Von Schlieder of Carlsbad. Their support derived from a close relationship established with water districts and data sharing needs. It was decided that Mark Tegio would gather names of those interested in attending the next meeting, and agendas would be sent to them. A future meeting topic would include a discussion of water district GIS from a municipal and private viewpoint.

B) CGIA

The California Geographic Information Association will present a status report on three of their initiatives at the GIS Conference in San Francisco at the end of February. The initiatives include the CGIA Geospatial Database Catalogue (metadata), model legislation that would establish a funding board and a funding source for the development and maintenance of geographic information, and efforts in the area of GIS education.

The Geospatial Database Catalogue is now on-line for testing purposes. It is implemented as a series of Internet WWW pages backed by a normalized relational database that will support future expansion of fields. The Catalogue will allow for the browsing of database entries, searches by keywords and geographic areas, input of metadata, and the modification of metadata layers by the appropriate individuals (through passwords). Of importance to GIS users in San Diego is that the Southern California Spatial Data Catalog contents collected last year will be loaded to the Catalogue in February (See attachment).

C) A new joint venture with border states along the U.S./Mexico border has been formed. The

Transboundary Resource Inventory Project (TRIP) has been formed between California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas. TRIP has been instrumental in working with USGS to obtain funding to acquire color IR one meter resolution aerial photos for a 100 mile buffer on both sides of the border. While funding looks adequate to cover flights on the U.S. side, additional funding will be needed to create digital orthophoto quads. Bob Parrott will provide more information to group members and see if there is interest in forming a second local agency USGS partnership for these 1996 DOQs.

D) The suggestion by Karl Von Schlieder to have new faces in GIS attend/join the local URISA chapter was acknowledged. Suggestions were also made to include any new GIS data developments of local jurisdictions in the URISA Local Talk portion of their newsletter. Forms were present at the meeting.