**Mississippi Digital Earth Model (MDEM)**

**Transportation Standards**

The transportation system includes both physical and non-physical components representing all modes of travel that allow the movement of goods and people between locations.

Transportation is an ever-changing and evolving element of Mississippi’s infrastructure, particularly in urbanized, high-growth areas. This layer is currently developed and maintained separately at different spatial accuracies on federal, state, local, and private levels. Each agency of government develops and maintains its own database at different scales and accuracies using different standards and formats. Much of the local street data is maintained only in a hard-copy format.

Accurate digital vector graphic features representing transportation elements can be captured from aerial photography. The orthoimagery utilized in this process should be of suitable accuracy for proper collection to the various transportation features. Just as cadastral mapping is accomplished at two different scales, the transportation features should also be captured at those same scales. Data spatial accuracy should meet the parameters of National Map Accuracy Standards (NMAS) for 1” = 100’ (1:1,200) scale mapping for the urban areas and 1” = 400’ (1:4,800) scale mapping for the rural areas.

The following are examples of transportation features:

- Paved Roads
- Unimproved Roads
- Road Centerlines
- Road Curbs
- Paved Road Shoulders
- Unpaved Road Shoulders
- Bridges
- Overpasses
- Tunnels
- Ports
- Paved Parking Areas
- Unpaved Parking Areas
- Paved Driveways
- Unpaved Driveways
- Sidewalks
- Trails
- Alleys
- Railroads
- Airports
- Pipelines
• Major Power Lines
• Navigable Waterways

The staff, in conjunction with the PAC and the TUG, recommends:

1. The Council adopts the layers listed above as the initial elements to be included in the digital transportation layer of MDEM.

2. Data spatial accuracy should meet the parameters of National Map Accuracy Standards (NMAS) for 1” = 100’ (1:1,200) scale mapping for the urban areas and 1” = 400’ (1:4,800) scale mapping for the rural areas.