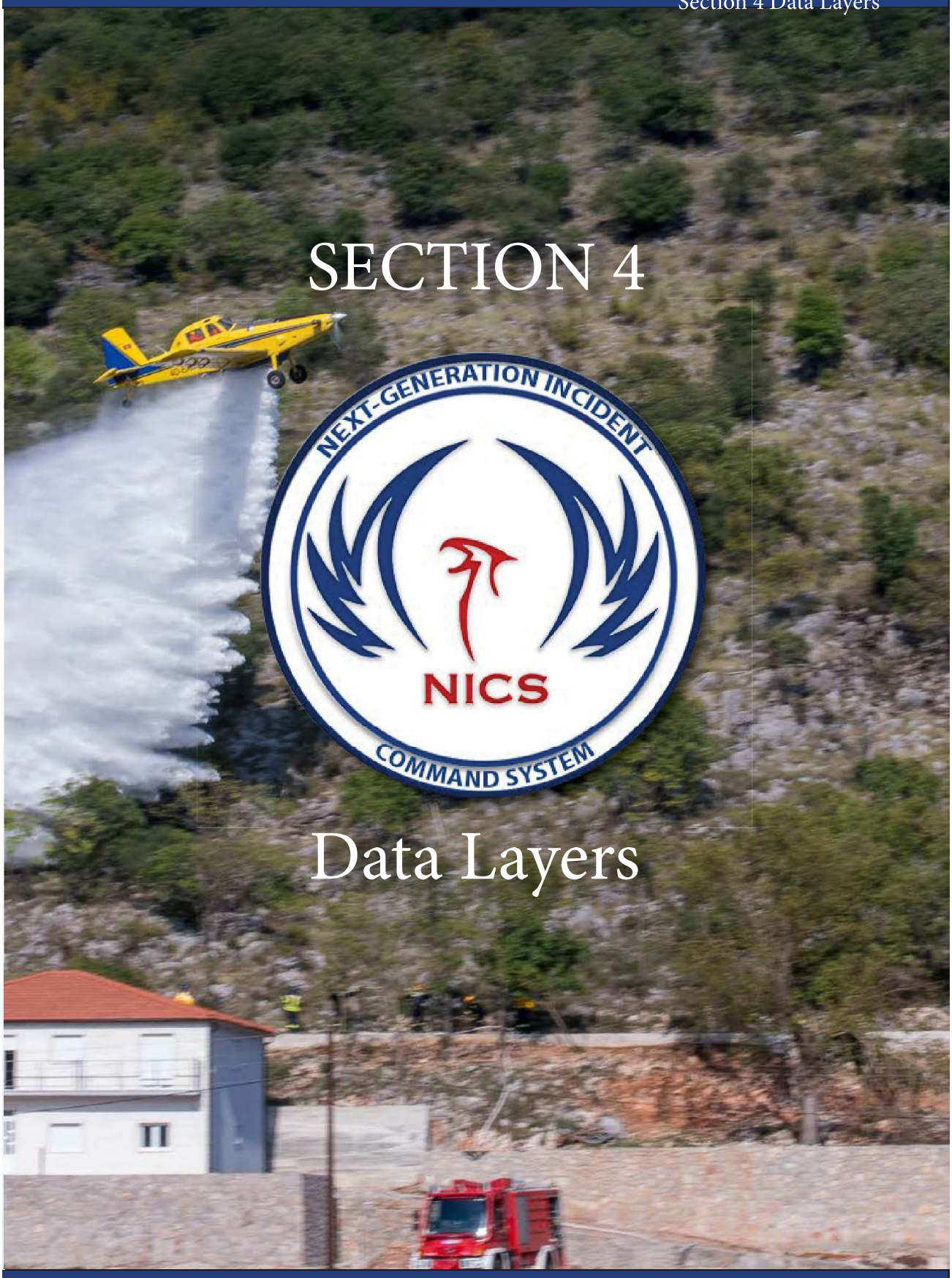

SECTION 4

Data Layers

Many different types of data can be integrated into NICS and represented as a map layer. Some examples include: streets, parcels, zoning, flood zones, shopping centers, office buildings, demographics, etc. When these layers are placed on top of one another, trends and relationships often emerge enabling us to gain insight about relevant characteristics of a location.

With NICS, you can customize your view by overlaying different data layers in order to provide the combination of information required to allow users to make informed decisions.

Maps

Maps represent the base layers, while Data, Weather, and Tracking provide additional overlays to be added to the map.

There are several types of maps, and new map types are added regularly.

- Open Street Map
- Bing Aerial with Labels
- Bing Roads
- Bing Aerial
- US Topo – 7.5 min. Quadrangle Maps: USGS 7.5/15 mins. Seamless topographical maps
- FAA – Sectional Aeronautical Charts

Organizations can also add their own maps by adding them to data layers.

Data Layers

Data layers are the geo-information that can be placed on top of the base map layer. Layers are turned on and off by checking and unchecking boxes next to their names.