Using GIS to Assist
with the Maintenance of
the Election Office
Street File (ELVIS)



About me:

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GIS Analyst 2018 - Present

True North Geographic Technologies, Inc Murfeesboro, TN GIS Analyst 2015 - 2018

Statewide NextGen 911 implementation.

Weakley County (TN) 911

GIS Specialist 2012 - 2015

County NextGen 911 system and general GIS tasks.

Can we use GIS to help QC the Election Office's ELVIS street file list?





Election Street File (ELVIS)

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0=												
ELV	ELVISstreetfile :											×
	OBJECTID *	key_street_segment *	cde_street_dir_prefix	text_street_name	cde_street_type	cde_street_dir_suffix	text_low_street_addr	text_high_street_addr	ind_odd_even	text_low_unit_nbr	text_high_unit_nbr	
E	1	619095	SE	101st	St	<null></null>	300	1799	В	<null></null>	<null></null>	
	2	619096	SE	101st	St	<null></null>	1800	2799	В	<null></null>	<null></null>	
	3	619097		101st	St			6999	В	<null></null>	<null></null>	_]
	4	1022864	SE	101st	St	<null></null>	7000	8299	В	<null></null>	<null></null>	_] '
	5	619098	SW	101st	St	<null></null>	4600	5999	В	<null></null>	<null></null>	
	6	619099	SW	101st	St	<null></null>		12399	В	<null></null>	<null></null>	
	7	619100	SW	101st	St	<null></null>	12400	13999	В	<null></null>	<null></null>	
	8	619101	SE	102nd	St	<null></null>	2000	2399	В	<null></null>	<null></null>	
	9	619102	SW	103rd	St			3999	В	<null></null>	<null></null>	
	10	619103	SW	103rd	St	<null></null>	7000	8399	В	<null></null>	<null></null>	
		$\overline{}$		$\overline{}$					=			_

text_high_unit_nbr	precinct_name	text_city	text_zip5	zone_type_desc	ind_permanent
<null></null>	0066.01	Wakarusa	66546		Υ
<null></null>	0066.01	Berryton	66409		Υ
<null></null>	0058.02	Berryton	66409		Υ
<null></null>	0058.02	Overbrook	66524		Υ
<null></null>	0065.01	Wakarusa	66546		Υ
<null></null>	0074.03	Auburn	66402		Υ
<null></null>	0074.02	Harveyville	66431		Υ
<null></null>	0066.01	Berryton	66409		Υ
<null></null>	0065.01	Wakarusa	66546		Υ
<null></null>	0073.01	Wakarusa	66546		Υ
< Mulls	0058 02	Berndon	66400		V

Fields of interest to the project:

Segment key

Key value

Direction prefix/suffix Street name Street type

Centerline Information

High address Even or odd

Low address

Precinct Name

Election Boundary

Challenges:

No spatial reference.

No key field relating to GIS data.

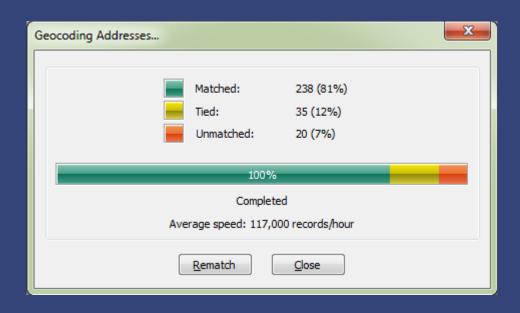
Ranges relate only to precinct boundaries.

Can we create useable results?



How do we get a spatial reference to the ELVIS data?

Geocode!



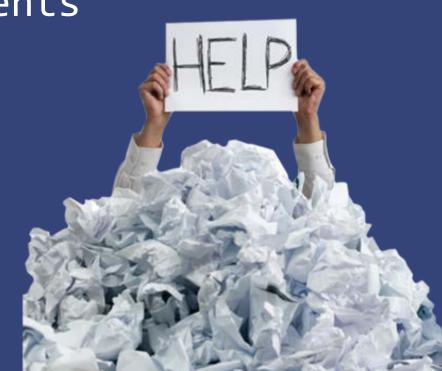
How much data do we want to process?

Consider the number of:

- Centerline Segments

- Elvis Entries

- Precincts



Initial Solution:

StartAddress	EndAddress	MiddleAddress
300 SE 101st St	1799 SE 101st St	1049 SE 101st St

Geocode 3 parts of each ELVIS entry...

Start & End (provided)
Middle (computed)





Final Solution:

Geocode <u>every</u> possible address in the ELVIS street file list.

Shawnee County > 1.7 million addresses

Table											
ELV	ELVISstreetfileExpanded										
	OBJECTID *	text_low_street_addr	ind_odd_even	precinct_name	address	streetID	FULLADDRESS				
F	1	300	В	0066.01	SE 101st St	619095	300 SE 101st St				
Ш	2	301	В	0066.01	SE 101st St	619095	301 SE 101st St				
Ш	3	302	В	0066.01	SE 101st St	619095	302 SE 101st St				
Ш	4	303	В	0066.01	SE 101st St	619095	303 SE 101st St				
Ш	5	304	В	0066.01	SE 101st St	619095	304 SE 101st St				
Ш	6	305	В	0066.01	SE 101st St	619095	305 SE 101st St				
Ш	7	306	В	0066.01	SE 101st St	619095	306 SE 101st St				
Ш	8	307	В	0066.01	SE 101st St	619095	307 SE 101st St				
Ш	9	308	В	0066.01	SE 101st St	619095	308 SE 101st St				
Ш	10	309	В	0066.01	SE 101st St	619095	309 SE 101st St				
Ш	11	310	В	0066.01	SE 101st St	619095	310 SE 101st St				
Ш	12	311	В	0066.01	SE 101st St	619095	311 SE 101st St				
Ш	13	312	В	0066.01	SE 101st St	619095	312 SE 101st St				
	14	313	В	0066.01	SE 101st St	619095	313 SE 101st St				
	15	314	В	0066.01	SE 101st St	619095	314 SE 101st St				
	16	315	В	0066.01	SE 101st St	619095	315 SE 101st St				
	17	316	В	0066.01	SE 101st St	619095	316 SE 101st St				

Create the list:

Two cursors - Search and Write

Search cursor to read through the original ELVIS table

Write cursor to create the new ELVIS expanded table

One cursor cant do both.

In python that looks like this:

```
### Iterate through original ELVIS data and create expanded data ###
print ("Create expanded ELVIS data...")
# create write cursor for expanded ELVIS data
expanded = arcpy.da.InsertCursor(ELVISstreetfileExpanded, ELVISfieldsExpanded)
# create search cursor for ELVIS data
with arcpy.da.SearchCursor(ELVISstreetfile, ELVISfields) as cursor:
    for row in cursor:
        print (row[0])
        # check side of road
        side = str(row[3])
        # populate even and odd points
        if side == 'B':
            startadd = int(row[1])
            endadd = int(row[2])
            while startadd <= endadd:</pre>
                expanded.insertRow((row[0], startadd, row[3], row[4], row[5]))
                startadd = startadd + 1
        # populate even points
        elif side == 'E':
            startadd = int(row[1])
            endadd = int(row[2])
            # check remainder to fix incorrect start value for range :/
            if (startadd % 2 != 0):
                startadd = startadd + 1
            while startadd <= endadd:
                expanded.insertRow((row[0],startadd,row[3],row[4],row[5]))
                startadd = startadd + 2
        # populate odd points
        else:
            startadd = int(row[1])
            endadd = int(row[2])
            # check remainder to fix incorrect start value for range :/
            if (startadd % 2 == 0):
                startadd = startadd + 1
            while startadd <= endadd:</pre>
                expanded.insertRow((row[0],startadd,row[3],row[4],row[5]))
                startadd = startadd + 2
del expanded
```

FULL ADDRESS 300 SE 101st St 301 SE 101st St 302 SE 101st St 303 SE 101st St 304 SE 101st St 305 SE 101st St 306 SE 101st St 307 SE 101st St 308 SE 101st St 309 SE 101st St 310 SE 101st St 311 SE 101st St 312 SE 101st St 313 SE 101st St 314 SE 101st St 315 SE 101st St 316 SE 101st St 317 SE 101st St 318 SE 101st St 319 SE 101st St 320 SE 101st St 321 SE 101st St 322 SE 101st St 323 SE 101st St 324 SE 101st St 325 SE 101st St 326 SE 101st St 327 SE 101st St 328 SE 101st St 329 SE 101st St 330 SE 101st St 331 SE 101st St 332 SE 101st St 333 SE 101st St 334 SE 101st St 335 SE 101st St 336 SE 101st St 337 SE 101st St

338 SE 101st St

Calculate Field: FULLADDRESS

Create a single field with the complete address.

Use this new field for geocoding to the NG911 road centerlines.

New list is called ELVIS street file expanded.

Create a geolocator for the Kansas NG911 road centerlines.

WHY?

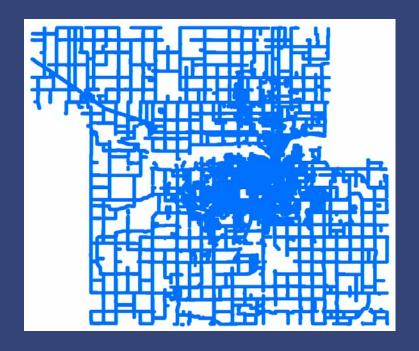
Statewide standard that can be replicated in other counties across the state.

Geocode the ELVIS street file expanded data.



(and find something else to do for awhile)

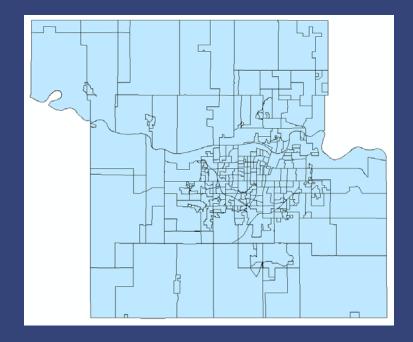
Spatial Join:



ELVIS Expanded geocoding results

VS

Precinct boundaries



Two error sets:

Matched Errors

```
100% geocode score
ELVIS precinct <> precinct polygon
```

Unmatched Errors

```
Geocode score of 0
Also includes:
Ties, Geocode score <> 100%
```

Great, we have errors to report!

BUT



How do we turn 10s of thousands of point errors and table errors into useable data?

Problems:

It needs to be easy to interpret and use by a non-GIS professional.

There can be multiple errors on a road centerline or ELVIS segment. They can be E, O, B or a mix of the three.

How do you divide the errors and what format do you use to create a report?



Biggest breakthrough in brainstorming...

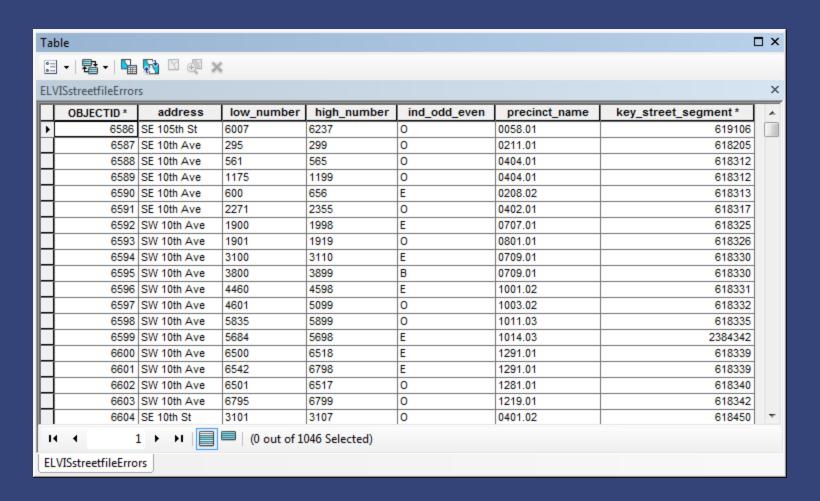
Assign a unique ID to each ELVIS street file entry.

The unique key also serves as a join field for the geocoding, error reports, and ELVIS.

```
## Matched Error Report
print ("Create matched error report...")
# variables
ELVISstreetfileErrors = "C:\\Elections\\ELVIS Analysis\\Elvis Analysis.gdb\\ELVISstreetfileErrors"
ELVISfieldsErrors = ["address", "low number", "high number", "ind odd even", "precinct name",
"key street segment"]
SpatialGeocodedELVISexpandedfields =
["USER address", "USER text low street addr", "USER ind odd even", "USER precinct name", "USER streetID"]
# row writer data variables
start = 0
errorstart = "0"
errorend = "0"
errorID = "0"
errorinterval = ""
errorstreet = ""
errorprecinct = ""
errortype = 0
current = ""
# create write cursor for ELVIS error data
errorwriter = arcpy.da.InsertCursor(ELVISstreetfileErrors, ELVISfieldsErrors)
# create search cursor for ELVIS expanded data
with arcpy.da.SearchCursor(SpatialGeocodedELVISexpandedErrors, SpatialGeocodedELVISexpandedfields) as
cursor2:
    for row2 in cursor2:
       # if first row, set variables to first row data
       if (start == 0):
           errorstart = row2[1]
           errorID = row2[4]
           errorinterval = row2[2]
           errorstreet = row2[0]
           errorprecinct = row2[3]
           start = 1
           current = row2[1]
```

```
else:
           # if in a B row and errors are only E or O, change interval to match
           if (errorinterval == "B") and (int(row2[1]) - int(current) == 2):
              if ((int(row2[1]) % 2) == 0):
                   errorinterval = "E"
               else:
                   errorinterval = "0"
           # if row matches start ID, do one of three below
           if (row2[4] == errorID):
              # both interval is not 1, write new row and set variables
              if (errorinterval == "B") and (int(row2[1]) - int(current) != 1):
                   errorend = current
                   errorwriter.insertRow((errorstreet,errorstart,errorend,errorinterval,errorprecinct,errorID))
                   errorstart = row2[1]
                   errorID = row2[4]
                   errorinterval = row2[2]
                   errorstreet = row2[0]
                   errorprecinct = row2[3]
                   current = row2[1]
              # even/odd interval is not 2, write new row and set variables
              elif (errorinterval == "E" or errorinterval == "0") and (int(row2[1]) - int(current) != 2):
                   errorend = current
                   errorwriter.insertRow((errorstreet,errorstart,errorend,errorinterval,errorprecinct,errorID))
                   errorstart = row2[1]
                   errorID = row2[4]
                   errorinterval = row2[2]
                   errorstreet = row2[0]
                   errorprecinct = row2[3]
                   current = row2[1]
              # continue to move through list
               else:
                   current = row2[1]
          # row doesnt match ID, write row and set new variables
           else:
               errorend = current
              errorwriter.insertRow((errorstreet,errorstart,errorend,errorinterval,errorprecinct,errorID))
               errorstart = row2[1]
               errorID = row2[4]
               errorinterval = row2[2]
              errorstreet = row2[0]
              errorprecinct = row2[3]
              current = row2[1]
    # write last row in dataset
   errorwriter.insertRow((errorstreet,errorstart,row2[1],errorinterval,errorprecinct,errorID))
```

The error output table:



Key_street_segment joins/searchable to
matching street in ELVIS street file

We now have two error tables, matched errors and unmatched errors.

Strict on the matched error criteria...

Important note:

We are not an authority on the data so we did not want to make decisions for the reviewer.

Clean up the error features:

Points are busy and present too much information. They are also difficult to link errors to.

Convert to line features based on ELVIS unique ID field.



Where and How?

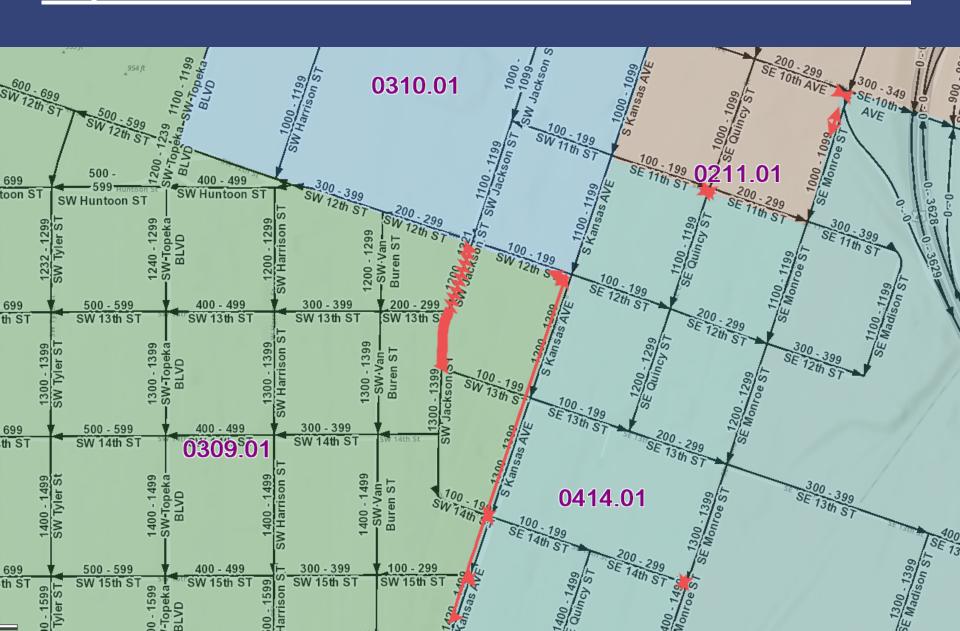


No software required.

No knowledge of ArcMap or Pro needed.

Easy to share, search, and edit data.

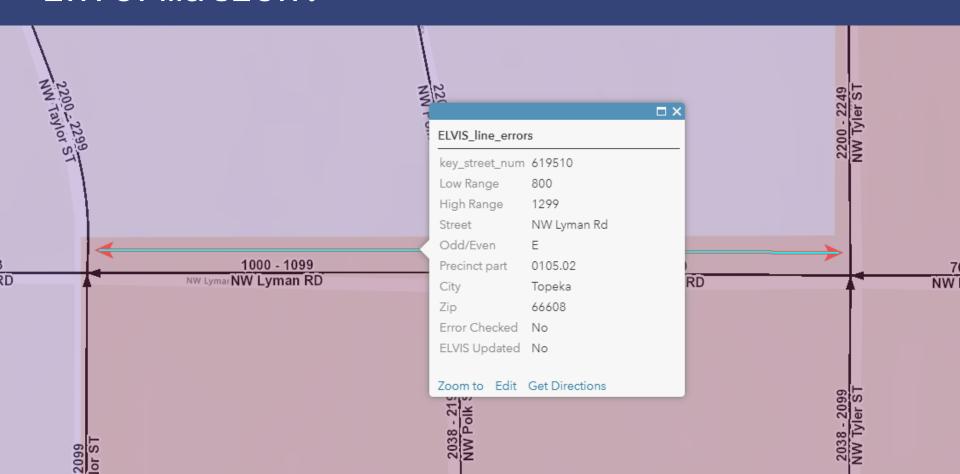
Map interface for the Election Office



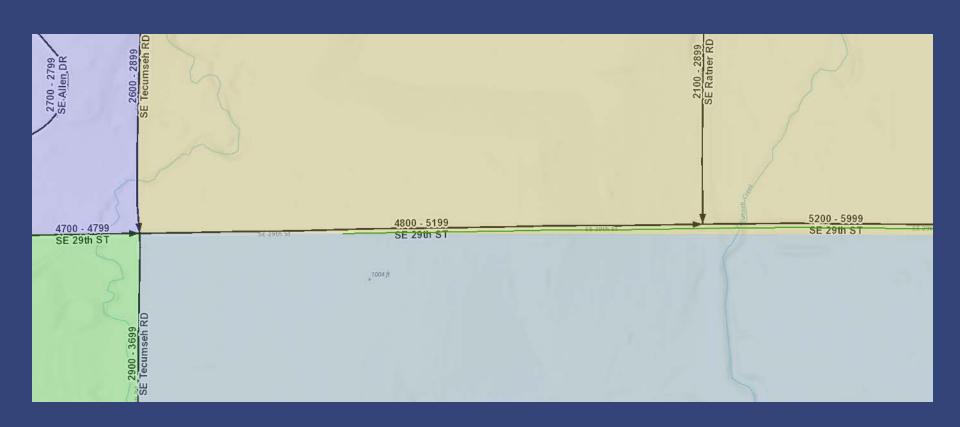
Search by unique ELVIS street file ID



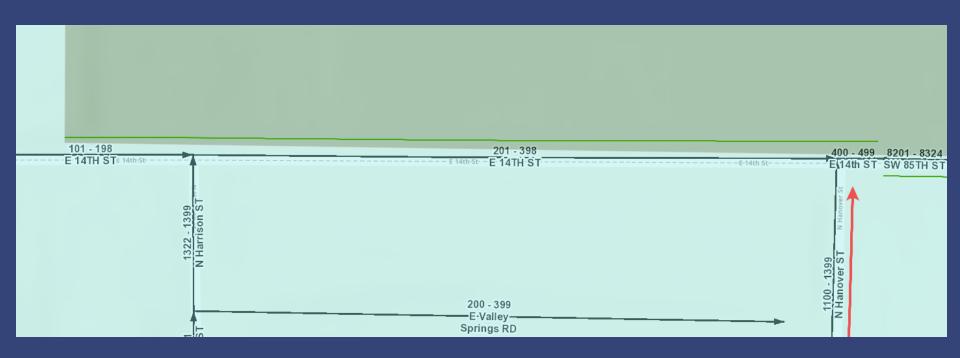
Popup window shows the original ELVIS information.



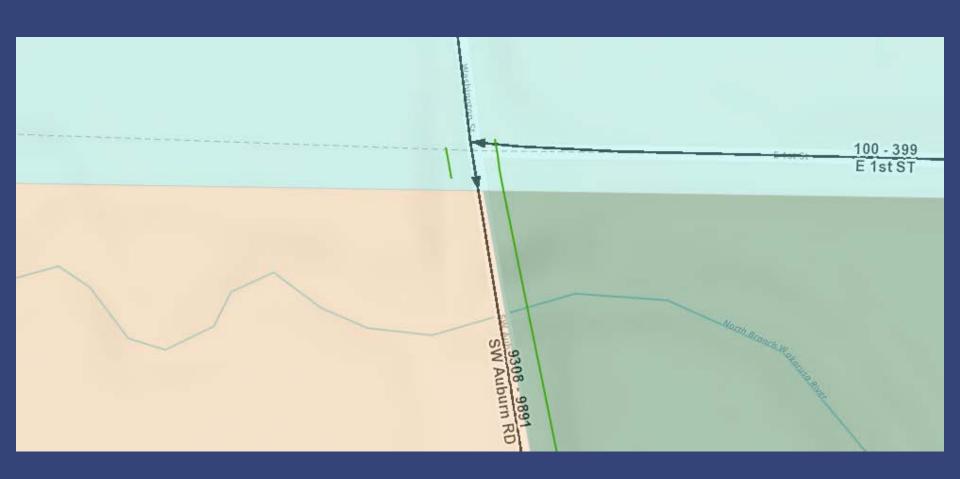
- Precinct Slivers



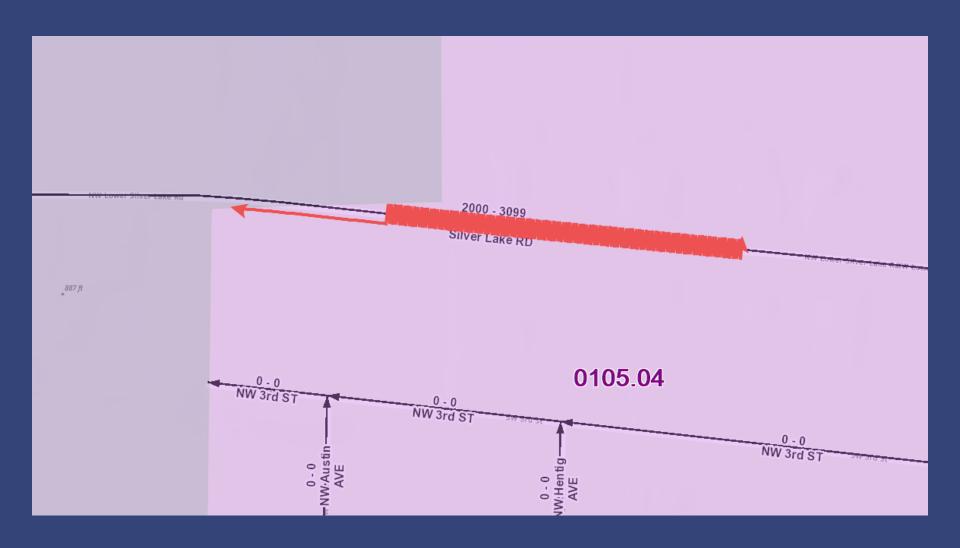
- Reverse Slivers



- Missing Intersections



- Incorrect Precinct Value



Future Plans:

- Adjust ArcGIS online error checking interface based on user feedback.
- Optimize some segments of the python code.
- Complete user input features for easy implementation at any county in KS.
 - user input file locations
 - convert local data into tables
 - NG911 based locator creation

Questions?



Want a copy of the python code?

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