

MetroGIS Policy Board Minutes

Thursday, April 29, 2015, 7:00 – 9:00 pm

Metro Counties Government Center, 2099 University Avenue, St Paul

[Draft Minutes: Prepared and published May 1, 2015]



Members Present:

Terry Schneider, Chair, City of Minnetonka	Victoria Reinhardt, Ramsey County
Jim Kordiak, Anoka County	Steve Elkins, Metropolitan Council
Debbie Goettel, City of Richfield	Pete Henschel (for Randy Maluchnik), Carver County
Randy Knippel (for Chris Gerlach), Dakota County	
Mary Texer, Metro Chapter – Minnesota Association of Watershed Districts	

Guests:

Marion Greene, Hennepin County	Mark Kotz, Metropolitan Council
Nancy Read, Metro Mosquito Control District	Dan Hylton, Housing Link
Dan Ross, MnGeo	David Fawcett, MPCA
Jim Erkel, MCEA	

Absent:

Randy Johnson, Hennepin County	Chris Gerlach, Dakota County
Joseph Wagner, Scott County	Mjyke Nelson, Washington County
Randy Maluchnik, Vice Chair, Carver County	

Staff:

Geoff Maas, MetroGIS Coordinator

Agenda Item 1) Call to Order

Chair Schneider Called the Meeting to Order at 7:06 PM

Agenda Item 2) Approval of Meeting Agenda

Motion: Texer, Second: Kordiak, motion carried.

Agenda Item 3) Approve Meeting Minutes from Oct

Motion: Texer, Second: Reinhardt; motion carried.

Agenda Item 4) Impact of Free and Open Data

Coordinator Maas provided a brief review of current progress on the free and open data issue in Minnesota, showing that 15 counties have now either enacted policies or opened their data up without a formal policy in the last 16 months. Maas reiterated the request by the Policy Board to have examples of how free and open data was being leveraged by various agencies and interests in the user community. He reminded the Board of Curt Carlson's presentation in October 2014 on the benefits experienced by NorthStar MLS and gave a quick summary of highlights from the February 2015 Hennepin County Geo-Code 'code-a-thon' event and how the civic technologist community is making significant use of the open data resources. Maas introduced the guest speakers, each of whom are making ample use of the free and open data policies and the benefits provided by them.

Guest Speaker 1: Jim Erkel, MCEA

Mr. Erkel provided background on MCEA's project areas and work focus. MCEA is a non-profit organization that engages in a range of legal and scientific advocacy efforts in the arenas of land use and transportation, water quality, public health, mining, forestry and wildlife, coalition building and networking/lobbying policy makers. MCEA was an early adopter of GIS and has found it to be a very effective tool for data analysis, visualization and exploratory tool to inform the analysis and policy making work of their various subject programs. Erkel emphasized the power of graphics to show and demonstrate a problem and how the visual can be much more persuasive than a lengthy explanation or body of text. Erkel provided a variety of map and graphic examples, describing each, from MCEA's various work program areas for recent projects. *Erkel's slides are available as an appendix to these minutes.*

Schneider: Do you use time evolution frames to chart the change, or are you just using a snap shot of a given moment in time with your maps?

Erkel: We tend to do a series of maps, showing change over time. We are just beginning to leverage interactive map work; we have not fully explored it yet, but are examining its potential. We are currently working on an interactive map for how money has been targeted for safe school routes, using that project build up our capacity and knowledge on how to make interactive materials work for us.

Guest Speaker 2: David Fawcett, MPCA

Mr. Fawcett described the role and mandate of MPCA to monitor environmental quality, offers technical and financial assistance, and enforces environmental regulations for the State of Minnesota. The MPCA finds and cleans up spills and leaks that can affect public health and the environment. The MPCA staff develops statewide policies and supports environmental education, working with such partners as citizens, municipalities, businesses, environmental groups, and educators to prevent pollution and conserve resources

MPCA is an expansive user of geospatial data and of locally-produced and standardized datasets assembled and offered through the effort of MetroGIS collaborative partners. Nearly all the work of the MPCA has a spatial component, all programs use the data for their range of remediation work, water quality monitoring, and geospatial data forms a core part of the back end systems automatically applied to the data sets for their use and applications. Mr. Fawcett described how MPCA has always honored and strictly adhered to the stipulations of the license agreements in terms of use limitations and redistribution of the data.

He cited the numerous cost-saving and operational benefits of the new free and open data policies including the ease of obtaining, using and managing the data within their system. The loss of time and currency of the data by having to have license agreements run through the State Attorney General's office; citing an example of not being allowed to use data until 9 months after its publication due to cumbersome legal hurdles. In the future, Fawcett indicated he looks forward to heightened cross-agency collaboration at the state level for data availability, streamlined licensing activity that allows maximum efficiency for acquisition, use and re-distribution of public geospatial datasets.

Fawcett provided several examples of MPCA geospatial work in service of its remediation and water quality activities. Traditionally, the MPCA has stored its project site data as points, but with an understanding the parcel boundary is a better representation of the site—has recently employing parcel data when possible. At present, the MPCA has identified approximately 55,000 sites within the Seven

County Metro region which it maintains records on or is actively involved with. Fawcett cites specific examples such as soil vapor investigations in Farmington (Dakota County) and cited with Dakota County making its data freely and openly available, the MPCA can more readily release data to vendors, contractors and other partners such as the City of Farmington and the Environmental Protection Agency.

Fawcett expressed his thanks and gratitude to MetroGIS for their efforts to make the data free, and stressed the importance of the work in maintaining the data being available in the years to come and that open data enables the MPCA to serve the state's citizens in a much better way. *Fawcett's slides are available as an appendix to these meeting minutes.*

Guest Speaker 3: Dan Hylton: HousingLink

Mr. Hylton described the role and work of HousingLink, a Minneapolis-based non-profit with the stated mission of improving lives through information expanding their affordable rental choices. To accomplish this HousingLink hosts and maintains the web resource hList on their housinglink.org website.

"hList" is an online service where anyone can search for affordable rental housing vacancies and waiting list openings in Minneapolis, St. Paul, Twin Cities suburbs, and throughout all of Minnesota. Landlords and property managers use hList to advertise their rental housing openings for free. Staff at human service agencies in Minnesota use HousingLink's resources to help their clients overcome barriers to their housing search, and to answer questions about subsidized housing programs in Minnesota. We also publish the status of subsidized housing waiting lists in the Twin Cities through the Housing Authority Waiting List. Finally, HousingLink conducts research that is used by policymakers and research organizations to shape affordable housing policy in the Twin Cities and the state of Minnesota.

Their site receives anywhere from between 30,000 to 40,000 visits per month from low to moderate income families and individuals searching for affordable housing options in the Twin Cities metropolitan area. HousingLink considers each of these visits equivalents to a potential call to a public housing authority. HousingLink map based tools (Map Search, Search By City, Search by Greater Minnesota) are freely accessible on line and deliver real-time to near-real time data availability.

In his presentation, Hylton provided 'past', 'present' and 'future' examples of the scope and impact of HousingLink's work, including how it track's Minnesota's foreclosure rates for all eighty-seven (87) counties by gathering data from the various county sheriff's offices around the state (past), maintaining, managing and geo-locating affordable housing in both private and subsidized markets and subcontracting or market studies in transit corridors (present) and working with the McKnight Foundation to study private market trends (2006-2014) in the metro and identify where the rents are getting too high/escalating out of reach for affordability and tracking change in land and home value (future). *Hylton's slides are available as an appendix to these meeting minutes.*

Guest Speaker 4: Randy Knippel, Dakota County

Mr. Knippel is Dakota County's GIS Manager, Dakota County's representative to the Coordinating Committee and alternate representative to the Policy Board. His presentation summed up the various issues identified during the 2013-2014 MetroGIS push toward changing policies and open data. These included the expected benefits of open data, increased government transparency, potential consequences if data was not made freely and openly available, how our Minnesota effort is part of a larger nationwide push, the desire and realization of administrative cost savings at the county level, entrepreneurship potential, the availability of authoritative data being the norm, meeting increasing demand and meeting future potential demand. Knippel also highlighted some of the minor negative aspects for local governments as per cost recovery and need for collaborative cost-sharing among

government entities and dedicated funding to keep core data in production. *Knippel's slides are available as an appendix to these meeting minutes.*

Guest Speaker 5: Dan Ross, State Geospatial Information Officer

Mr. Ross offered a state-government perspective on the benefits, importance and impact of free and open geospatial data. Ross cited specific examples of government transparency and improved public service, better use of staff time and resources in terms of data collection and contract management; for which he including specific figures on cost savings. Ross re-iterated many points made by Knippel in that open data is fostering entrepreneurship and open development and that the efficiency between agencies of different order (city, county, regional, state and federal) for data use and transfer are becoming strongly apparent. Open data is feeding into the Minnesota Geospatial Commons and helping to pro-actively feed a growing public appetite for the data. Ross cited that the work of MetroGIS in the metropolitan counties is helping to leverage the work of opening data in Greater Minnesota and smoothing inter-governmental data sharing and transaction. *Ross's slides are available as an appendix to these meeting minutes.*

Discussion of HF 2110 (2015):

Ross also cited the recent activity surrounding HF 2110—a bill which would effectively limit the ability of MN.IT Services to enter into contracts with other governments; HF 2110 would effectively put the Minnesota Geospatial Commons 'to sleep' if enacted.

Elkins: Do we know what is prompting this action?

Ross: MN.IT Services is providing some services to cities and counties in Minnesota, and some observers are taking issue with the perceived the public-private competition.

Texer: Do we know who is the bill's sponsor?

Goettel: Representative Jim Nash (Republican, District 47A) from Waconia.

Texer: Is there a companion bill in the Senate?

Ross: Not that I am aware of.

Goettel: I just checked, there is not; without that it has little likelihood of passing.

Reinhardt: I wanted to comment on this from a broader perspective, there are a few of us around the table that have been here since Day 1 of MetroGIS, at that time, our agencies had a tough time trusting each other, trusting the Council, even being able to discussion the costs associated with the data and its development. Now we bring a united voice to support this work and we can be called upon to comment on bills like this if they threaten what we've built.

Ross: I'd like to state that I'm really pleased where this is going, I have seem more movement in the past 2 to 3 three years than in the last 20 years. The thinking in counties in Greater Minnesota is that 'I will share data when I my neighbor will share theirs', and we are seeing a number of them opening their data, I think inspired by the metro model. A recent example is Stearns County, which dropped all their fees and publishes their data openly. Keeping the Commons up and running as a resource or depository of choice will be important not just state agencies, but local as well.

Agenda Item 5) Project Updates

Coordinator Maas provided a brief review recap of how the Coordinating Committee prioritizes and selects its projects for the coming year at its fall meeting and listed the current projects in progress.

5a) Address Points

Mark Kotz, GIS Manager for the Metropolitan Council and Chair of the Address Work Group gave an update on the progress of the address point development and aggregation in the region. At present three of the seven counties (Carver, Dakota and Ramsey) have address point data developed and available on the DataFinder. Kotz indicated that a Version 3.0 of the Editor Tool was released in March 2015 with the editor tool being tested in Hennepin, Ramsey and Washington counties and Scott County in consideration of using the tool. Updates are 'periodic' and an automated aggregation strategy being developed. *Kotz's slides are available as an appendix to these meeting minutes.*

Schneider: Would there be benefit with increased dialog with individual cities, where are they involved with this initiative?

Knippel: We are currently coordinating the work at a county level. Dakota County created a Joint Powers Agreement with our cities, a feature of which is that each city designates an address authority—a single contact in the city that contact in the city. We (County) host the application and we engage the cities to update the addresses as they are assigned. About half of our cities are actively participating right now and as Mark mentioned, we are working toward an automated solution for distributing this data to other systems and websites, including CAD.

Henschel: In Carver County, three or four of our municipalities are using the application; we are directly involved in coordinating the work.

Ross: NextGen911 is going to help f move this forward in both awareness and action

Schneider: Part of the reason I ask is that in Minnetonka we have a robust Joint Powers Agreement with our surrounding communities for dispatch and emergency services mutual aid. There are challenges but it is obvious we need to be working from the same database. Is MetroGIS working with LOGIS on this?

Knippel: There are still some areas of duplication of effort. In our dispatch center there are exception cases where they will add an unknown address manually even though they are not the authoritative source for doing so. We need address authorities to add new addresses to the database as soon as possible after new addresses are assigned and rapidly integrate those changes into the dispatch system to diminish the chance of having 911 calls to unknown addresses.

Kotz: I do know that Hennepin County and LOGIS are working together in testing the Address Editor.

5b) Road Centerlines

Maas provided a brief update on the state of the Metro Centerlines initiative including the completion of a draft standard, successful review period by a statewide set of stakeholders, the forth coming stakeholder review report and the next steps of revising the standard as per the input and development of an implementation plan. *Maas's slides are added as an appendix to the end of these minutes.*

5d) Aerial Imagery Collection in 2016

Kotz provided an overview of the forthcoming aerial image project. The Metropolitan Council needs aerial imagery at 1-foot resolution for the entire metro and is looking to partner with other jurisdictions in the metro and possible adjoining areas to the metro. The project anticipates using the newly developed Master Services Contract through the state (MnGeo). *Kotz's slides are added as an appendix to the end of these minutes.*

Kordiak: I find the idea of governments using Master Services Contracts to be interesting.

Goettel: Indeed, these are used in the private sector quite frequently.

Group Discussion: The group engaged in a brief discussion about the differences in imagery resolution and technology involved in getting 3-inch, 6-inch and 1-foot resolution imagery and the processing and storage needs for dealing with higher resolution imagery.

5e) Park, Recreational Land and Trail Data Standard

Maas gave an overview of the upcoming Park, Recreational Land and Trail data standard. He indicated that we are blessed with a large number of park, trail and recreational amenities in the metro and the state, but that at present there is no standard dataset containing all these features. Recently, the DNR and Metropolitan Council have expressed a strong business need for having this data standardized. Other agencies and interests would benefit from a standard dataset as well. Work on documenting the various business cases and identifying core stakeholders has begun, with work on the project and development of a draft standard anticipated to continued through calendar 2015. *Maas's slides are added as an appendix to the end of these minutes.*

5f) U. S. National Grid Update

Knippel provided the group with a refresher presentation and update on the progress of US National Grid deployment and use in the metro region, specifically deployment in regional parks. Knippel reiterated the ease of use of the system, how the USNG system a standard part of military training (USNG being based on the Military Grid Reference System (MGRS) and is being adopted for emergency applications such a search and rescue. Knippel reminded the group that web and mobile apps are available and cited recent example of search and rescue operations in the metro where the USNG was used to successful effect. *Knippel's slides are added as an appendix to the end of these minutes.*

5g) Regional Stormwater Dataset

Maas reminded the group that some modest work was being done to advance the potential regional stormwater dataset. At present, 15 data producer and consumer agencies have been interviewed to document their need and business case for this resource, however, as other work priorities are more pressing, the stormwater project will be put on hold in coming months.

Agenda Item 6) Memorandum of Agreement

Maas reminded the group that the existing Legal Agreement between the Seven Metropolitan Counties and the Metropolitan Council would be sunsetting at the end of 2015. County GIS Managers and MetroGIS staff have been working on a draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) to determine an equitable way for Counties and Council to continue to partner to provide standardized data (parcel, road data and address point data) and work together for the benefit of all. Maas provided several slides demonstrating how the continued availability of local, authoritative data make state, regional and federal data better, and leverages efficiencies of scale to the entire geospatial data user community.

Work on the MOA will continue through calendar 2015 via the MetroGIS Data Producers Work Group. Purpose and roles anticipated by the forthcoming MOA include: a formal restatement of the benefits and commitment of Counties/Council partners to work together to meet shared needs and define datasets and data standards needed by all. Key high-level goals of the MOA include preserving the action of data standardization, data publishing and availability and the desire to continue to work together.

After a brief discussion, it was agreed that once the MOA was prepared, the Policy Board could provide an electronic vote of support (or revision as necessary) for its advancement.

Final Discussion.

Kordiak posited the question of the necessity of the Policy Board moving forward. Both Texer and Schneider indicated that MetroGIS is by all indications running smoothly under the guidance of the Coordinating Committee and having an annual meeting seems the most appropriate way for MetroGIS to report to policy makers.

Knippel and Maas both indicated that having a body of elected officials remains highly valuable, even if they are not convened regularly. Senior managerial and technical GIS staff from the MetroGIS community want to be able to demonstrate the benefit of their work to leadership, to show that geospatial work is leveraging a strong return on investment, that our inter-governmental collaboration is effective and worthy of continued attention of elected officials and to have a united voice from leadership on issues as they arise remains important..

Schneider: We certainly support the continued collaborative effort, and I do see value in maintaining this body, and examining the potential of positioning the Policy Board into a larger or more meaningful group that includes private sector representatives. As we are effectively a non-entity [meaning: no formal legislative fiat or charter for operation] so we have a challenge in that respect.

Goettel: I would like to add, it was good to hear the speakers tonight, I appreciated hearing how [open data/larger data availability] is working, and I will mention that I share what I encounter with MetroGIS a lot colleagues.

Reinhardt: Since we are moving now to an annual format, I would suggest that April might be too late if we need to respond to work at the Legislature. February might be better, however, I know we can communicate via email and be assembled to respond to anything that might threaten or diminish what we've accomplished.

A short group discussion followed with the Board agreeing to preserve the annual meeting in April; that an email notice for action or vote or a special meeting would be warranted as actions or need dictated and the Coordinator would be tasked with arranging communications and meetings as needed outside the annual meeting.

Agenda Item 7) Next Meeting: April 27, 2016, 7 pm.

Agenda Item 8) Adjournment: Motion to adjourn: Kordiak, second: Goettel, motion carried, Chair Schneider adjourned the meeting at 9:06 PM (Maas thanked the Board for their time and participation.)



MetroGIS™

MetroGIS Policy Board Meeting Wednesday, April 29, 2015

A vertical strip on the left side of the slide shows a map of the MetroGIS region. The map features a network of roads, including major highways like I-75, I-85, and I-95, and various state routes. The map is rendered in shades of blue and white, with some green areas representing parks or undeveloped land. The MetroGIS logo is visible at the bottom left of this strip.

Agenda Item 4) **The Impact of Free and Open Data**



Hennepin County Geo:Code Event

February 21-22, 2015





Event Project Ideas

Accessibility Guidelines for Maps

Set of principles and guidelines to make maps more accessible to visually-impaired, color-blind and limited mobility users.

Broader Needs Assessment

Access + awareness social services available to county residents

Hennepin Mobility Application

Enable residents to locate ADA compliance needs throughout the county

“Kids Just Wanna Have Fun”

Mobile app pulling together lots of data find activities for kids



www.hennepin.us/geocode/

← → ↻



[Thank you](#) [2015 Projects and Event](#) [Accessibility jam](#) [Read the ideas](#) [Open data](#) [Our partners](#)



[Thank you](#) [2015 Projects and Event](#) [Accessibility jam](#) [Read the ideas](#) [Open data](#) [Our partners](#)

Thank you

Hennepin County's first ever open data event, GeoCode, had more than 70 participants in February 2015 at the Hennepin County Library - Minneapolis Central. Eight teams worked on projects during the event and were offered advice about ways to enhance and improve their work from a panel of civic and information technology experts during the presentation and feedback session Sunday afternoon.

Event partners MNIT created a [Story Story](#) and Open Twin Cities created a [Flickr](#) group to share photos of the weekend. Check back for video of the weekend including interviews and group presentations.

Thank you to our participants for sharing your weekend with us at Hennepin County GeoCode! Your hard work and dedication to making Hennepin County a better, more accessible place to live is inspiring.



2015 Projects and Event

When and Where: Geo:Code was held February 21-22, 2015 at the [Hennepin County Library - Minneapolis Central](#)

Who: Over seventy Geographic Information Systems (GIS) professionals and enthusiasts, technology developers and coders together with Hennepin County community members met and worked together.

What: During the code-a-thon to build apps, websites or other technology solutions, participants used Hennepin County GIS data available to the public free of charge and without need for a license to plan and program.

Why: Together the teams devised solutions to improve county services, give residents greater access to government data and make a difference in our communities.

What: Project ideas were suggested by community members and event participants using IdeaScale, an online crowdsourcing idea and innovation platform. Project teams completing the event were offered resources to continue their work and access to local start-up experts to help them should they wish to explore turning their idea into a business. The projects presented made use of many different types of the data Hennepin County has made available, addressing a range of community interests and desires:

- The **Accessibility Guidelines for Maps** team developed a set of principles and guidelines to make GIS maps more accessible to visually impaired, color-blind and limited mobility users.
- The **Broader Needs Assessment** team developed a rationale and process for making an existing Hennepin County tool that makes it easier to find social services available to all Hennepin County residents, creating 24/7 access to the services people want and need.
- The **Digital Time Travel** team began work on an interactive site that would combine pictures, plat maps, historical census data, and aerial imagery to look back in time at the history of a specific location in Hennepin County.
- The **Hennepin Mobility App** team used the Hennepin County places data sets to begin development of an application that would allow residents and visitors to Hennepin County to report problems with accessibility, in county buildings but also in locations throughout the county - essentially a "Yelp for Accessibility."
- The **Kids Just Wanna Have Fun** team began development of a mobile responsive website pulling together many different sources of information to help families find free and low-cost activities for kids in Hennepin County that can be searched by child's age and other factors.
- The **Minnesota BikeWays/The Bike App** team combined data from multiple sources, including the University of Minnesota, the Met Council's Metro GIS, along with Open Street Map to create a Hennepin County tailored interactive map of biking trails and resources, including bike fix it stations.
- The **Parcels Through Time** team used Hennepin County parcel data to animate parcel data over time, creating a new way to visualize economic changes in parcel value.
- The **Urban Agricultural Suitability** team used Hennepin County parcel data to identify vacant parcels suitable for urban gardening in Hennepin County. Future enhancements the team would like to make include adding data to indicate the amount of sunlight each parcel receives and the distance to nearest accessible water source.

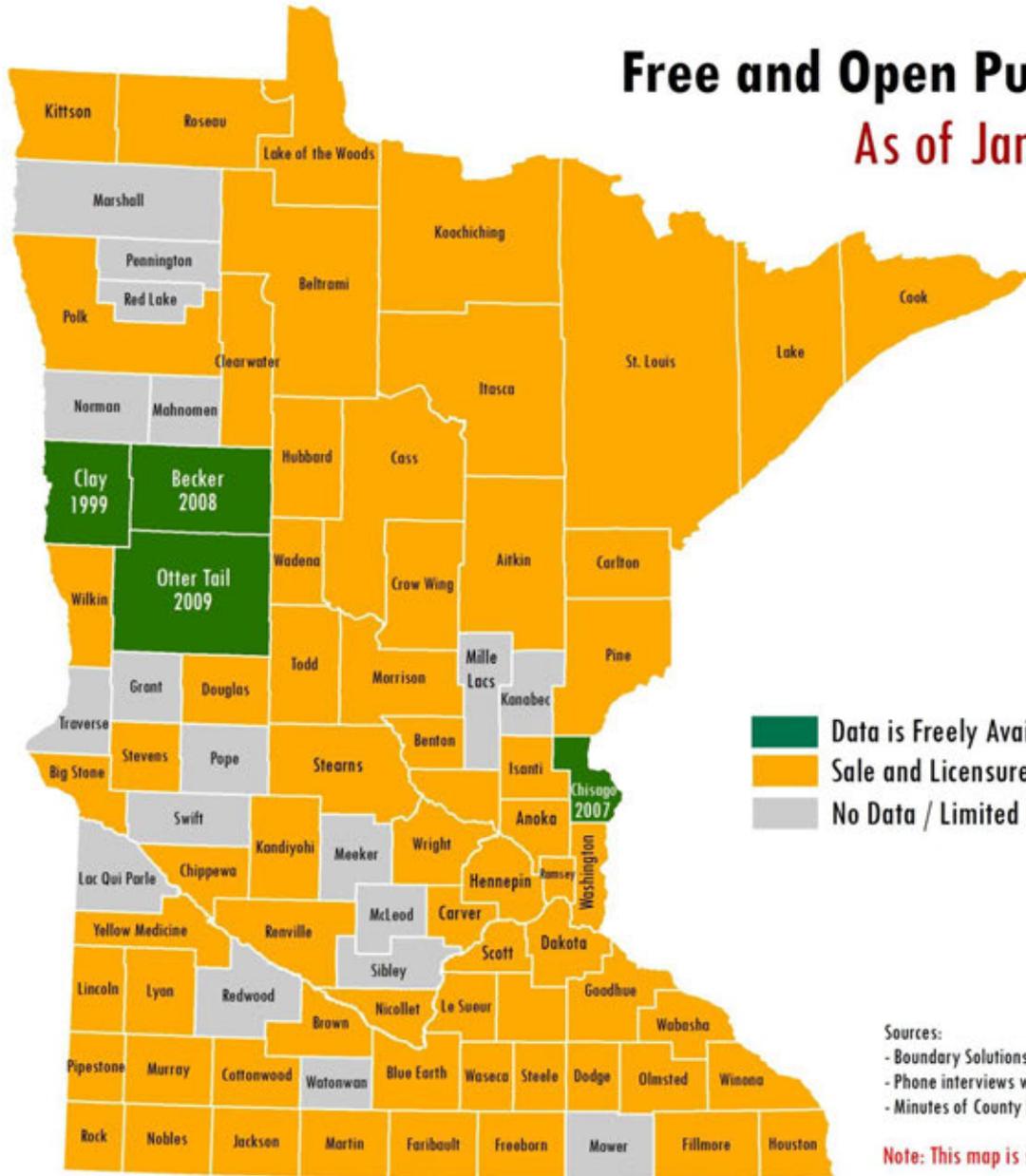
Learn more about the event and projects via our partner [Open Twin Cities](#).

The Impact of Free and Open Data: Statewide



Free and Open Public Geospatial Data

As of January 1, 2014



- Data is Freely Available: No Formal Policy Adopted
- Sale and Licensure of Data
- No Data / Limited Data Available

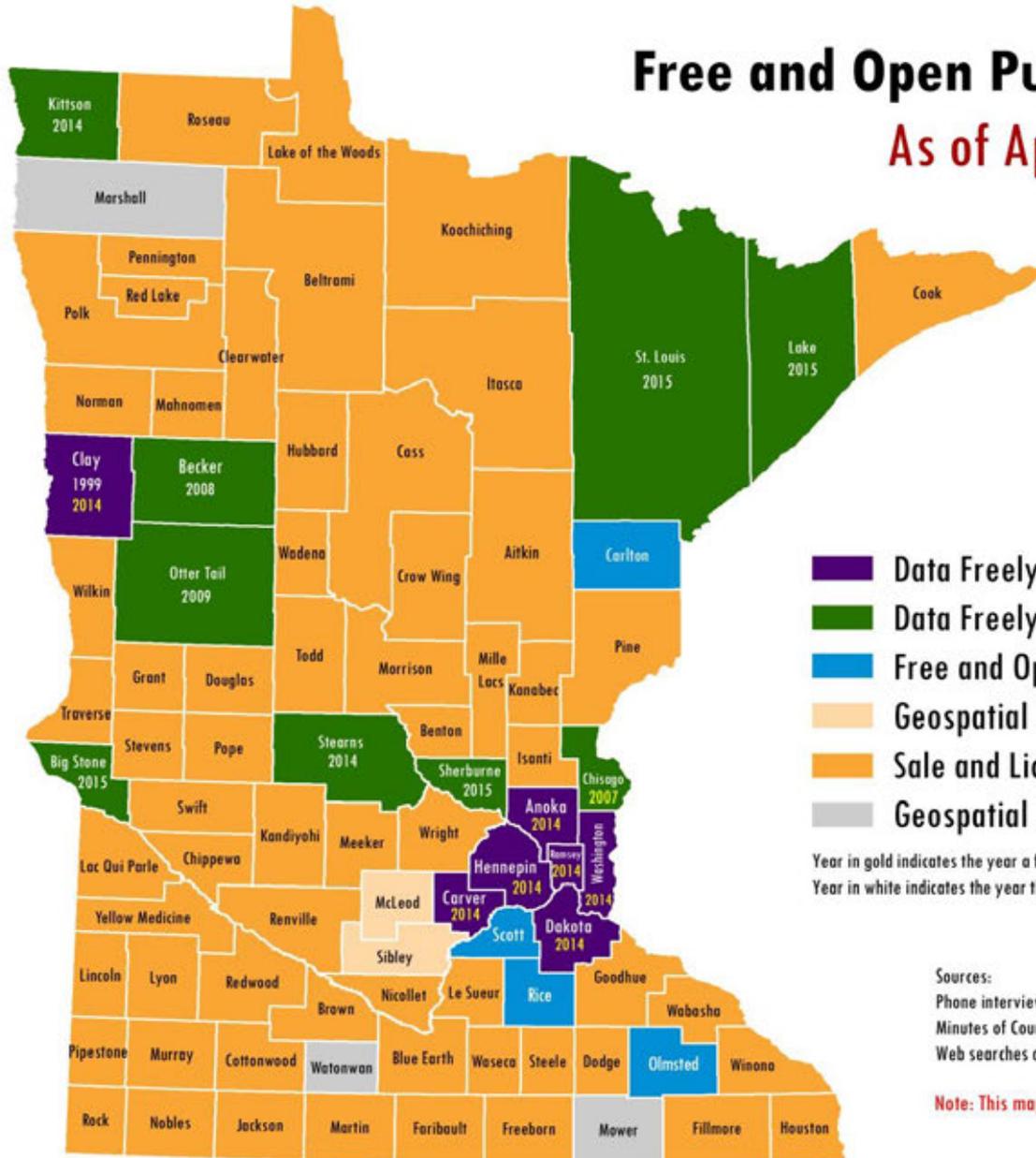
Sources:
 - Boundary Solutions, Inc. (2014 data)
 - Phone interviews with staff in counties in Minnesota (2014)
 - Minutes of County Board Proceedings (2014)

Note: This map is subject to frequent updates



Free and Open Public Geospatial Data

As of April 17, 2015



- Data Freely Available, Adoption of Policy
- Data Freely Available, No Policy Adopted
- Free and Open Data Under Consideration
- Geospatial Data In Development
- Sale and Licensure of Data
- Geospatial Data Status Unknown

Year in gold indicates the year a free and open public geospatial data policy was adopted
 Year in white indicates the year the data became freely and openly available

Sources:

- Phone interviews with county staff, 2014-2015
- Minutes of County Board Meetings, 2014-2015
- Web searches of county websites/data portals, 2014-2015

Note: This map is subject to frequent updates



MetroGIS
 Making Information Access Easier
 Map: G. Maas, MetroGIS



Impact of Free and Open Data: Guest Speakers





Jim Erkel, JD

Staff Attorney & Land Use and Transportation
Program Director

MCEA



Minnesota Center for Environmental Advocacy

[*www.mncenter.org*](http://www.mncenter.org)



MCEA & GIS



**Jim Erkel, Attorney & Director
Land Use & Transportation Program**



**Minnesota Center for
Environmental Advocacy**

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PROJECT ENVIRONMENT FOUNDATION



Minnesota Center for
Environmental Advocacy

Mission

...using law, science, and research to protect Minnesota's natural resources, wildlife and the health of its people.

How we do it

...work at the legislature, in the courts, and with public agencies to enact, strengthen, and enforce smart environmental laws.

Who are we

Attorneys (Environmental law experts)

Scientist, planners, and issue experts

Legislative experts



Minnesota Center for
Environmental Advocacy



Natural Resources



Water Quality



Land Use and Transportation



Public Health



Energy Policy



Environmental Review



Litigation



Partnerships



Mining

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graph TD; A[Policy Analysis / Research] --> B[Media Advocacy / Public Awareness Raising]; B --> C[Grassroots Organizing]; C --> D[Coalition Building / Networking]; D --> E[Legal Action]; E --> F[Lobbying / Direct Policy-Maker Influence]; F --> G[Monitoring Policy Implementation and Enforcement];
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Policy Analysis / Research

Media Advocacy / Public Awareness Raising

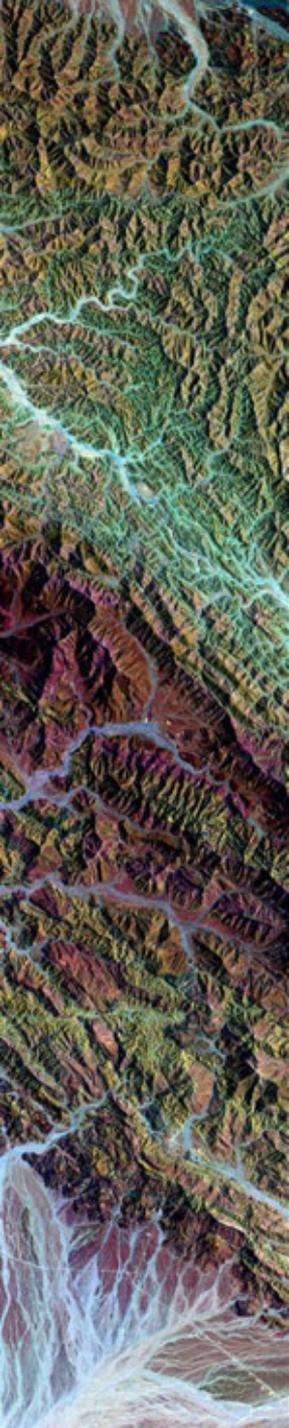
Grassroots Organizing

Coalition Building / Networking

Legal Action

Lobbying / Direct Policy-Maker Influence

Monitoring Policy Implementation and Enforcement



How does MCEA use GIS?

Research & Exploratory Tool

Ability to layer numerous types of data together

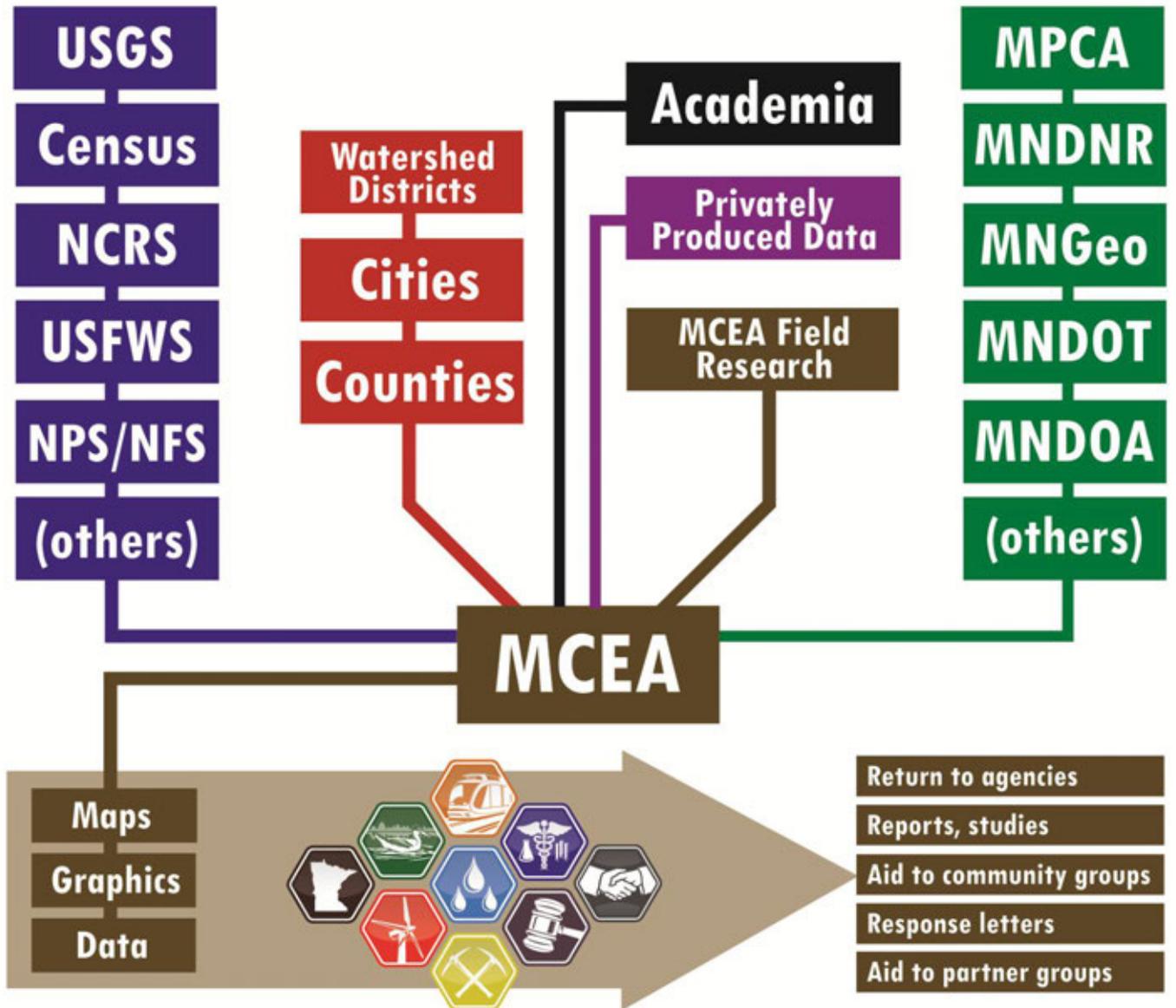
Analysis Tool

Spatial Analysis, Model Building & Analysis

Visual Aid / Communication Tool

GIS / Cartography / Data Analysis

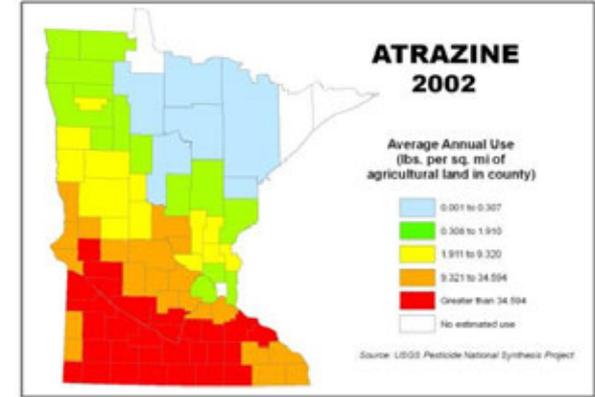
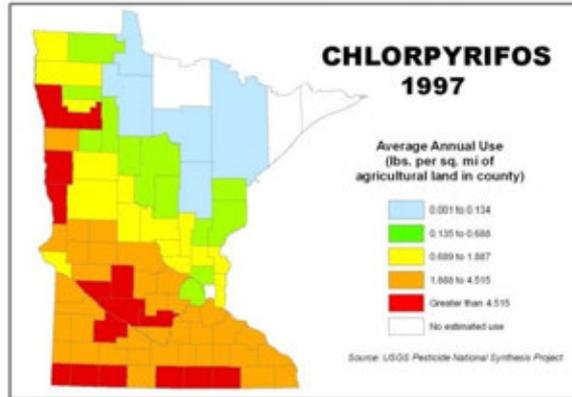
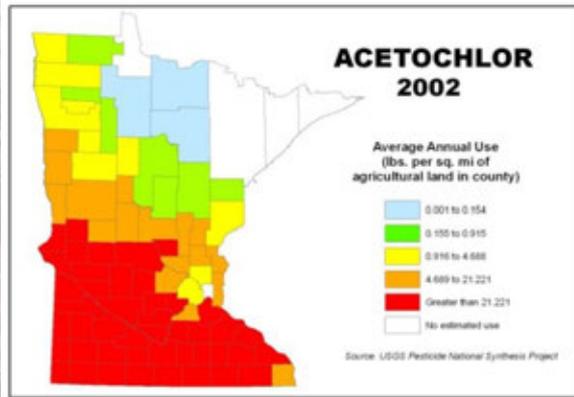
MCEA 'Data Tree'





Public Health

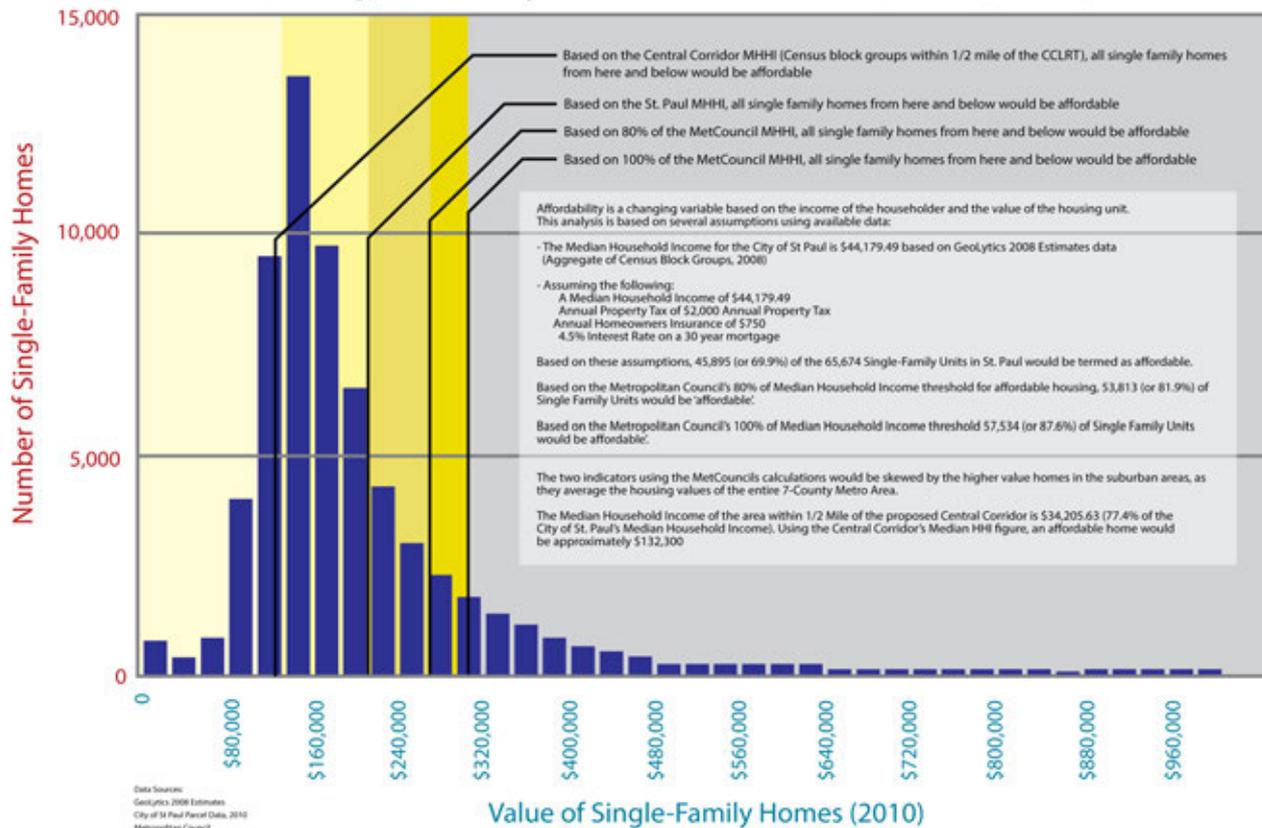
Pesticide Usage



Lead Exposure: Age of Housing Stock



St Paul, Single Family Homes: Total: 65,674 (2010)



Race & Ethnicity in the Central Corridor: Snelling Avenue to Rice Street

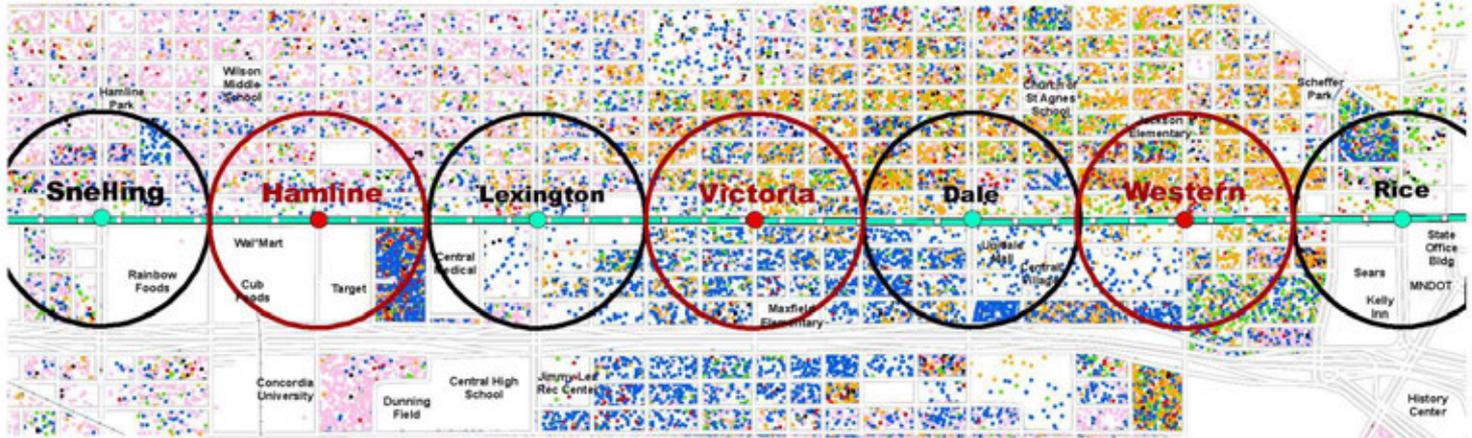


Scale 1:20,464

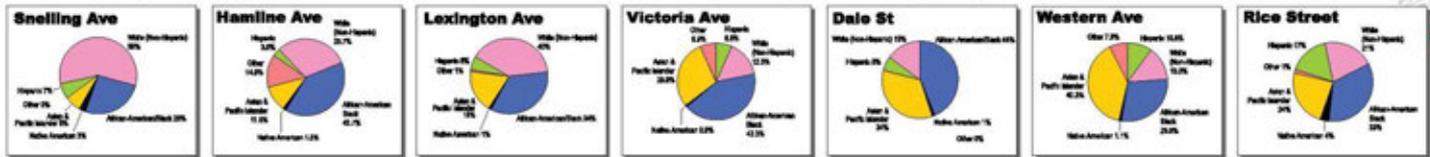
Scale: 0 0.5 Miles

- 1 Dot = 1 Person
- Hispanic
 - African-American
 - Native American, Aleut*/Native Alaskan*
 - Asian, Pacific Islander*/Native Hawaiian*
 - White (Non-Hispanic)
 - Other/Two Or More Races

*Due to the extremely small number of these racial and ethnic groups represented in the study area, they were aggregated into other groups.



Demographic Profile of area within 1/4-mile of each planned/proposed stop



This map shows racial and ethnic data from the 2000 Census within one half (1/2) mile of the proposed Light Rail Transit alignment in the Central Corridor from Snelling Avenue to Rice Street.

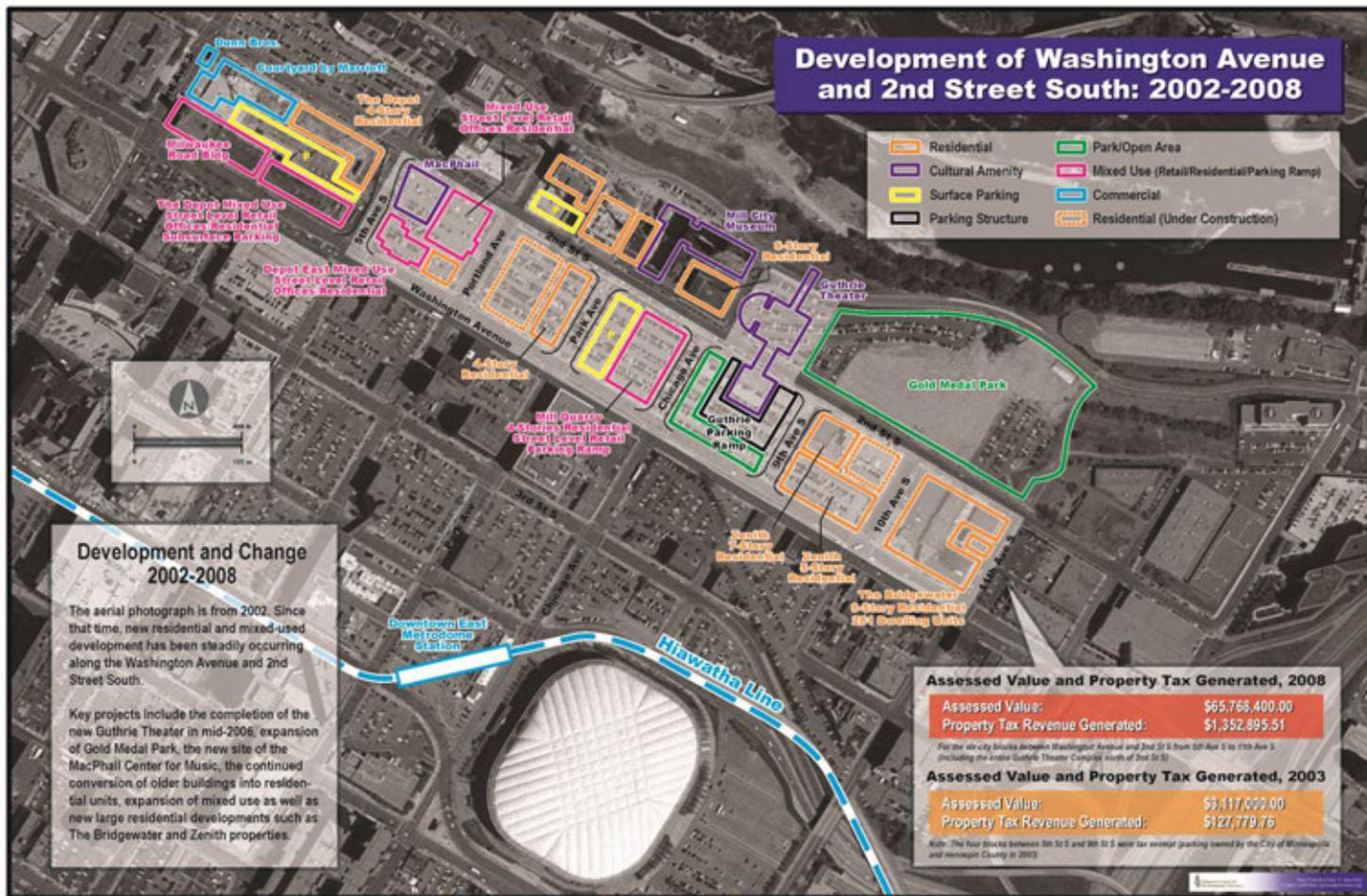
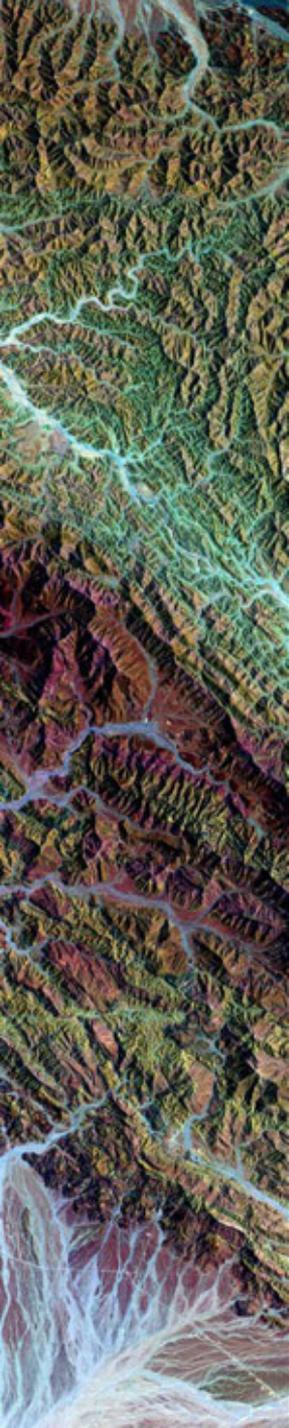
The pie charts indicate the racial and ethnic concentrations within one quarter (1/4) mile of the planned/proposed station sites.

Each dot represents one person responding to the Census.
Dots are randomly placed within the Census block where respondents lived at the time of the 2000 Census.
Racial and ethnic groups are categorized using the White House Office of Management and Budget Bulletin No. 00-02 as guidance.

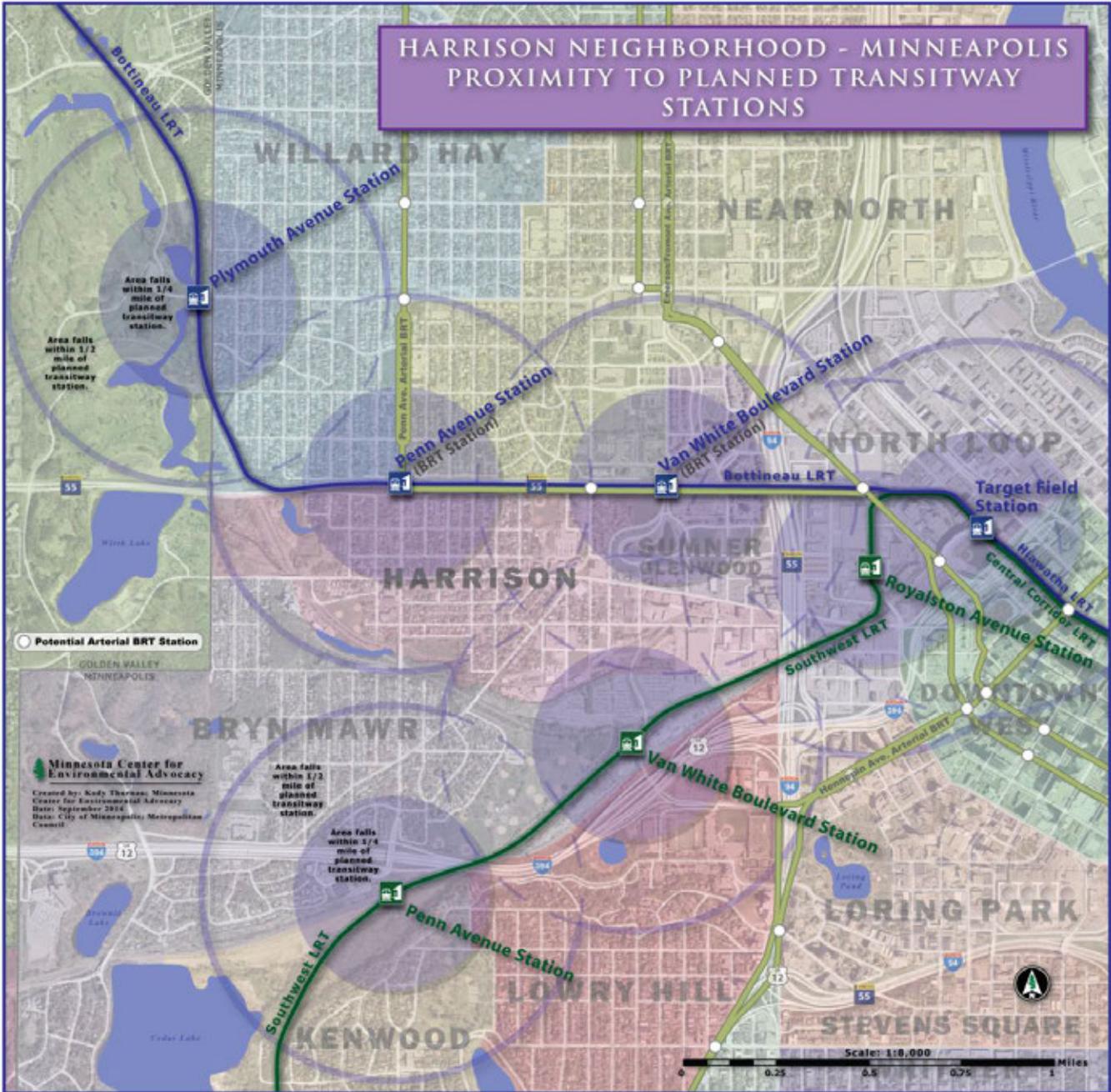


Minnesota Center for
Environmental Advocacy

24 East Exchange Street, Suite 206, St Paul, Minnesota 55101
<http://www.mnecenter.org>

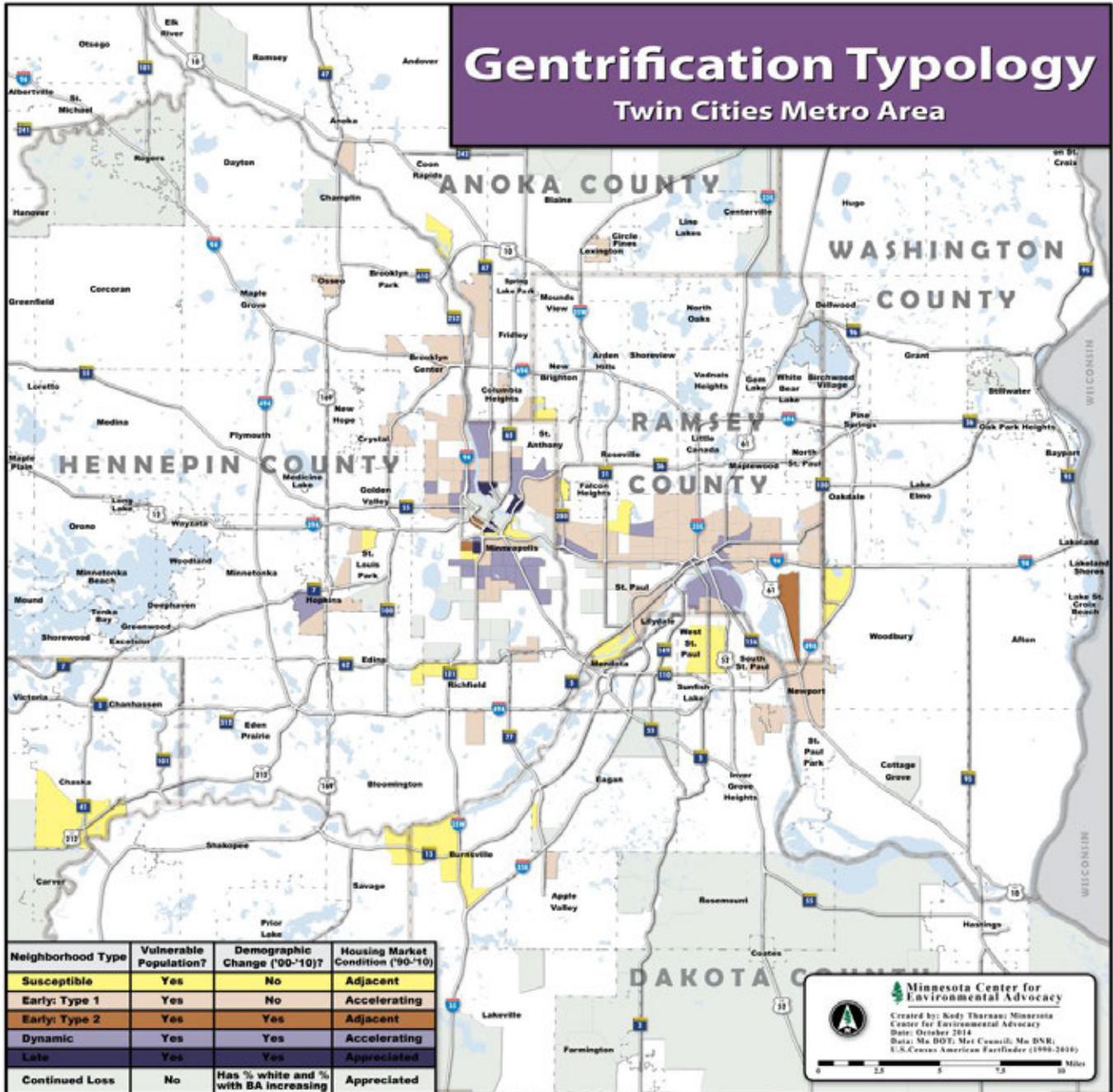


HARRISON NEIGHBORHOOD - MINNEAPOLIS PROXIMITY TO PLANNED TRANSITWAY STATIONS



Gentrification Typology

Twin Cities Metro Area



Minnesota Center for Environmental Advocacy
 Created by: Rodi Thurnau; Minnesota Center for Environmental Advocacy
 Date: October 2014
 Data: Mn DOT; Met Council; Mn DNR; U.S. Census American Factfinder (1990-2010)



David Fawcett

Spatial Database Administrator

MPCA



Minnesota Pollution
Control Agency

Minnesota Pollution Control Agency

www.pca.state.mn.us

MetroGIS Open Data at MPCA

David Fawcett

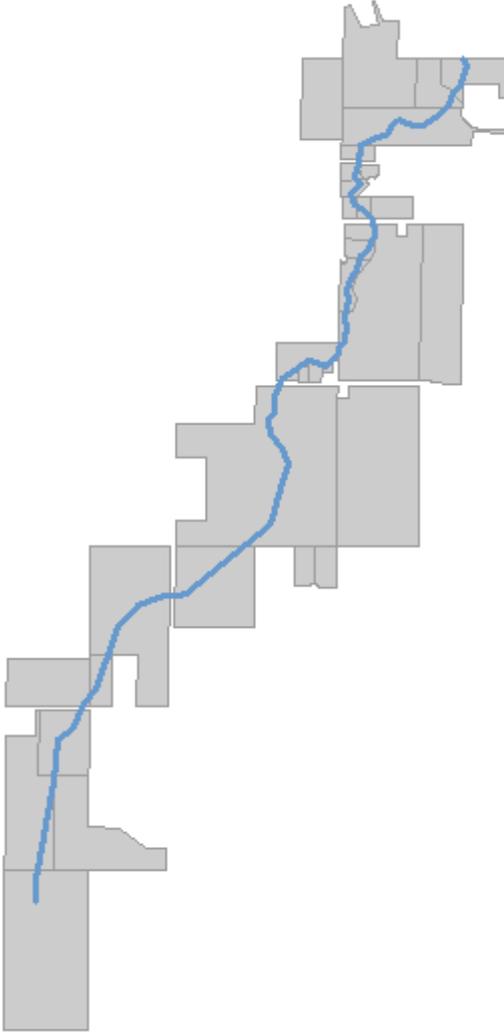
Spatial Database Administrator



**Minnesota Pollution
Control Agency**



MetroGIS Data at MPCA



Datasets

- **Parcels (Free and Open)**
- **NCompass Street Centerlines (Licensed)**
- **NCompass Features of Interest (Licensed)**

Programs

- **Remediation**
- **Emergency Response**
- **Surface Water Quality**
- **Enterprise Systems**

Real Benefits of Open Data

- **Reduced resources spent:**
 - > Obtaining data
 - > Administering data
- **Updated data** can be accessed **immediately**
- **Data is more valuable**
 - > New uses now allowed
 - > Data can be shared with partners
 - > Additional datasets now available

Site Boundaries

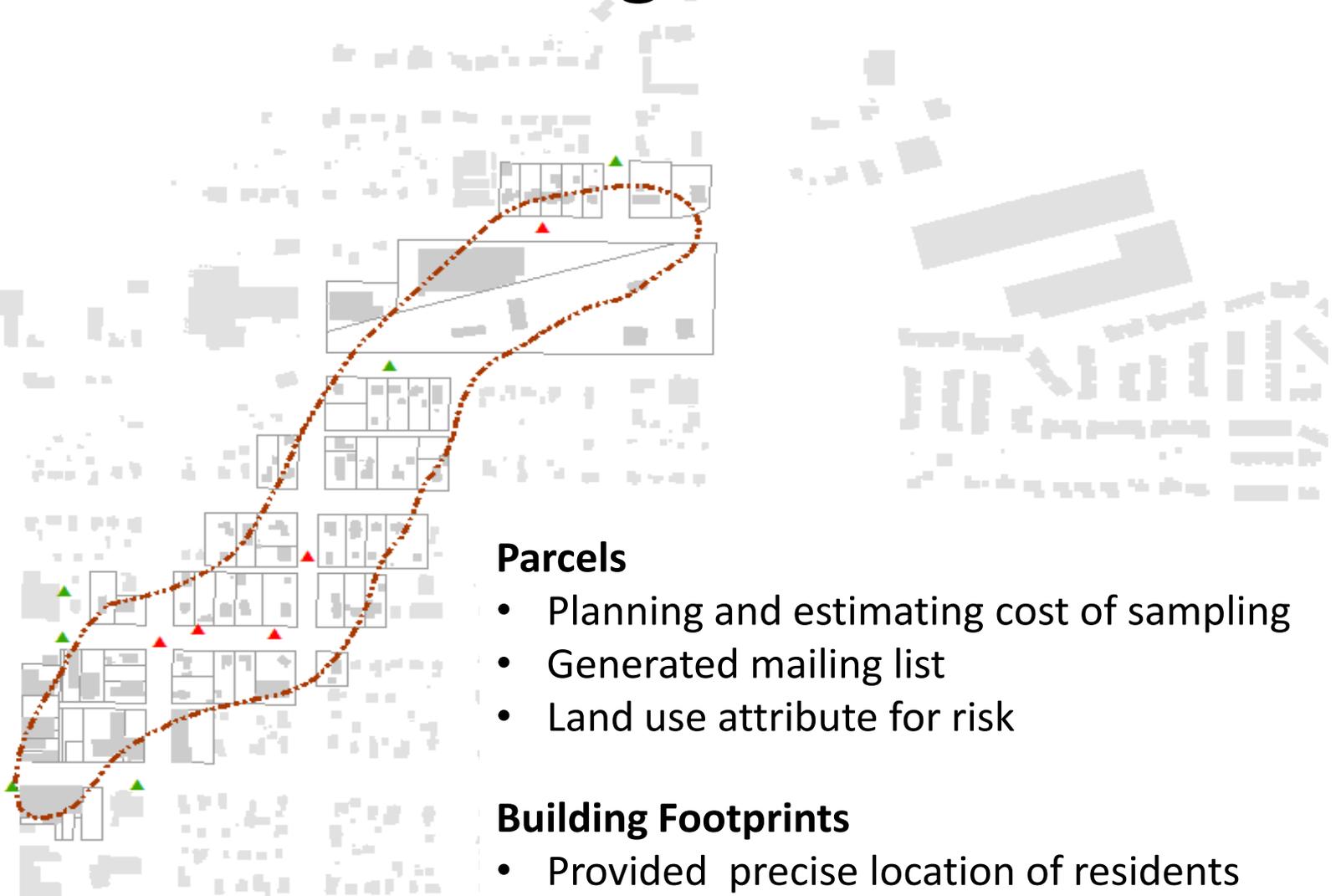


- **55,000 sites** in 7 County Metro
- Currently exist as points
- Site Border \approx Parcel Boundary

With **Open Data**, we can:

- *Generate site boundaries from **parcels***
- *Redistribute to partners and contractors*
- *Provides more accurate proximity analysis*

Soil Vapor Investigation Farmington



Parcels

- Planning and estimating cost of sampling
- Generated mailing list
- Land use attribute for risk

Building Footprints

- Provided precise location of residents

Thank you

For the **vision and commitment** that has provided us with current, high-quality, and standard datasets for many years.

For leadership on this issue by the Policy Board, Coordinating Committee, Counties and MetroGIS staff.

Publishing this data under an [open license](#):

- Reduces MPCA resources needed for obtaining & managing the data;
- Increases the value of the data;
- Helps us serve your citizens better;

“I can't tell you enough about how critical they've been to me for mapping efforts...”

– Anne Morris, Remediation Division GIS Specialist

A vertical strip on the left side of the slide shows a map of the St. Louis area, including major highways like I-44, I-55, and I-70, and the Mississippi River. The map is in shades of blue and white.

Dan Hylton
Research Manager

HousingLink



www.housinglink.org





Search Rental Listings In Minnesota

Rent an apartment, house, duplex, townhome or condo in Minneapolis, St Paul, & throughout MN!

hList

Map Search

Search by City

Search by Greater MN

Bedrooms

- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4+

Rent

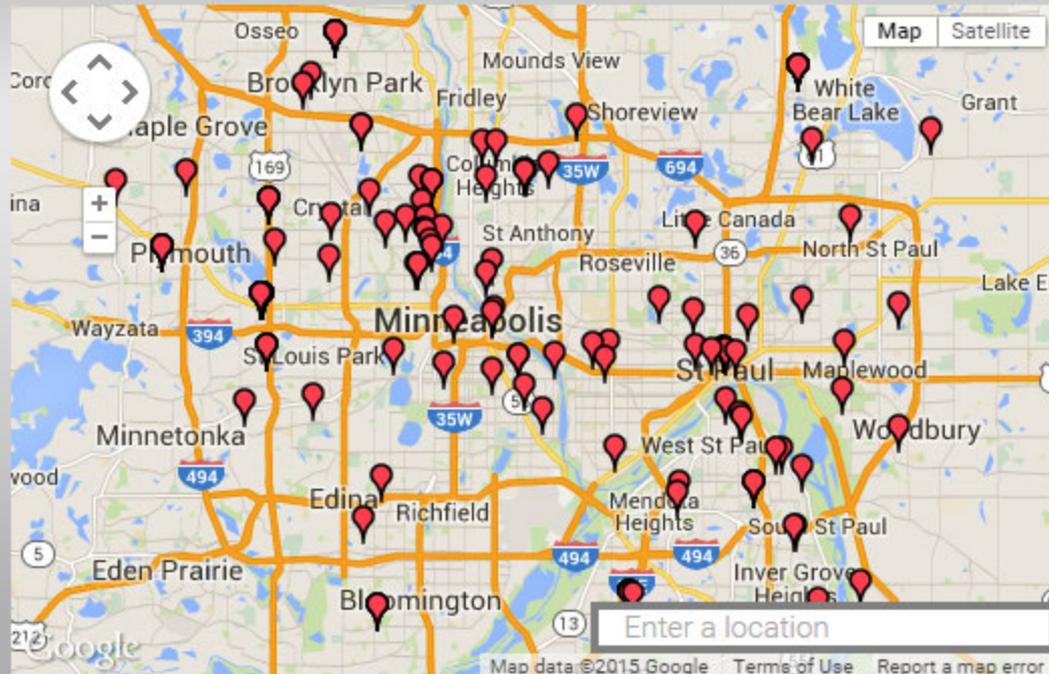
- minimum
- maximum

Building Types

- Apartment
- Condo
- Duplex
- House

Other Filters

- Section 8 OK
- Smoke-free
- Seniors Only
- Accessible
- HC Lead-safe



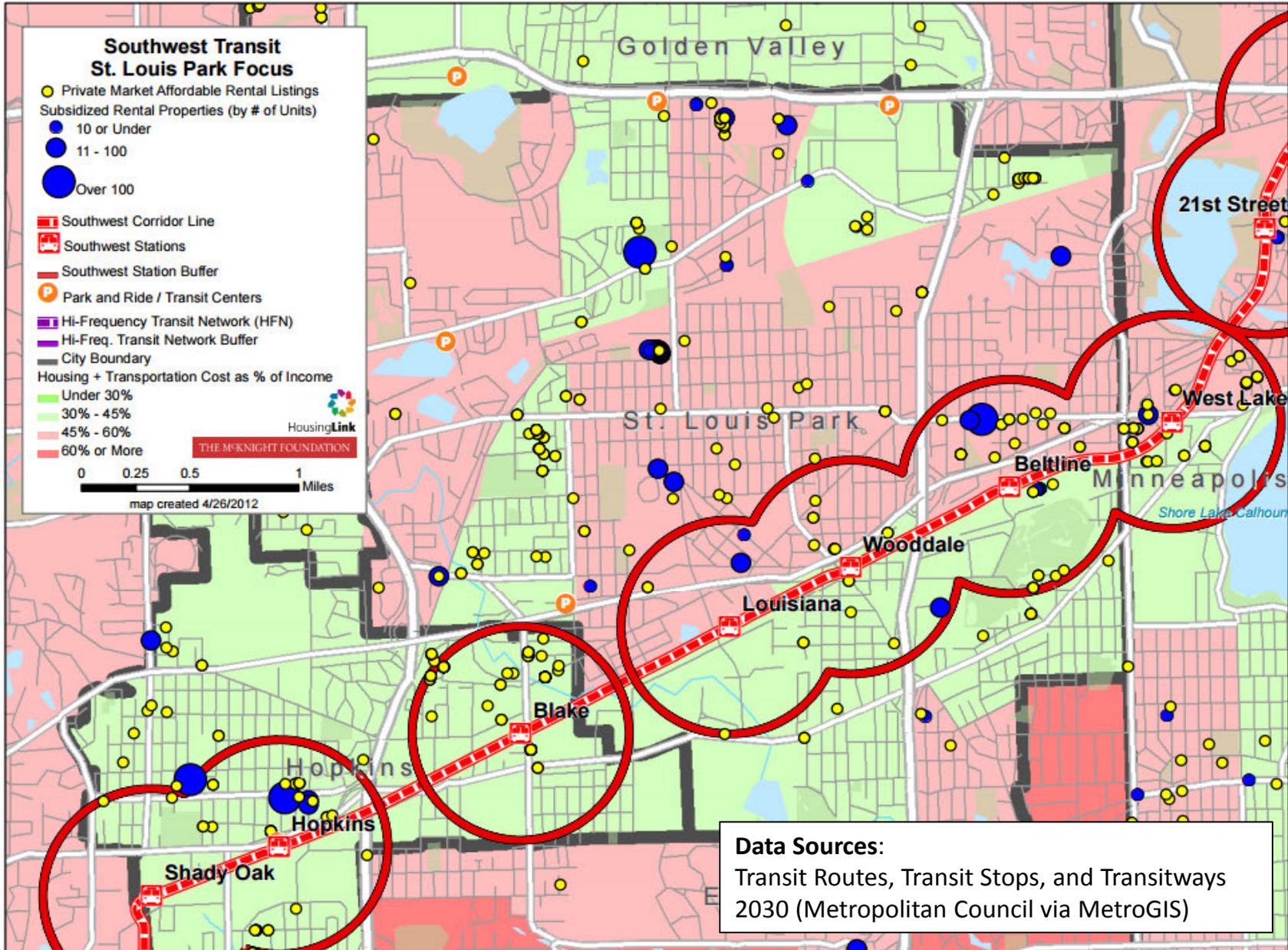
Show Listings

Clear all

144 listings



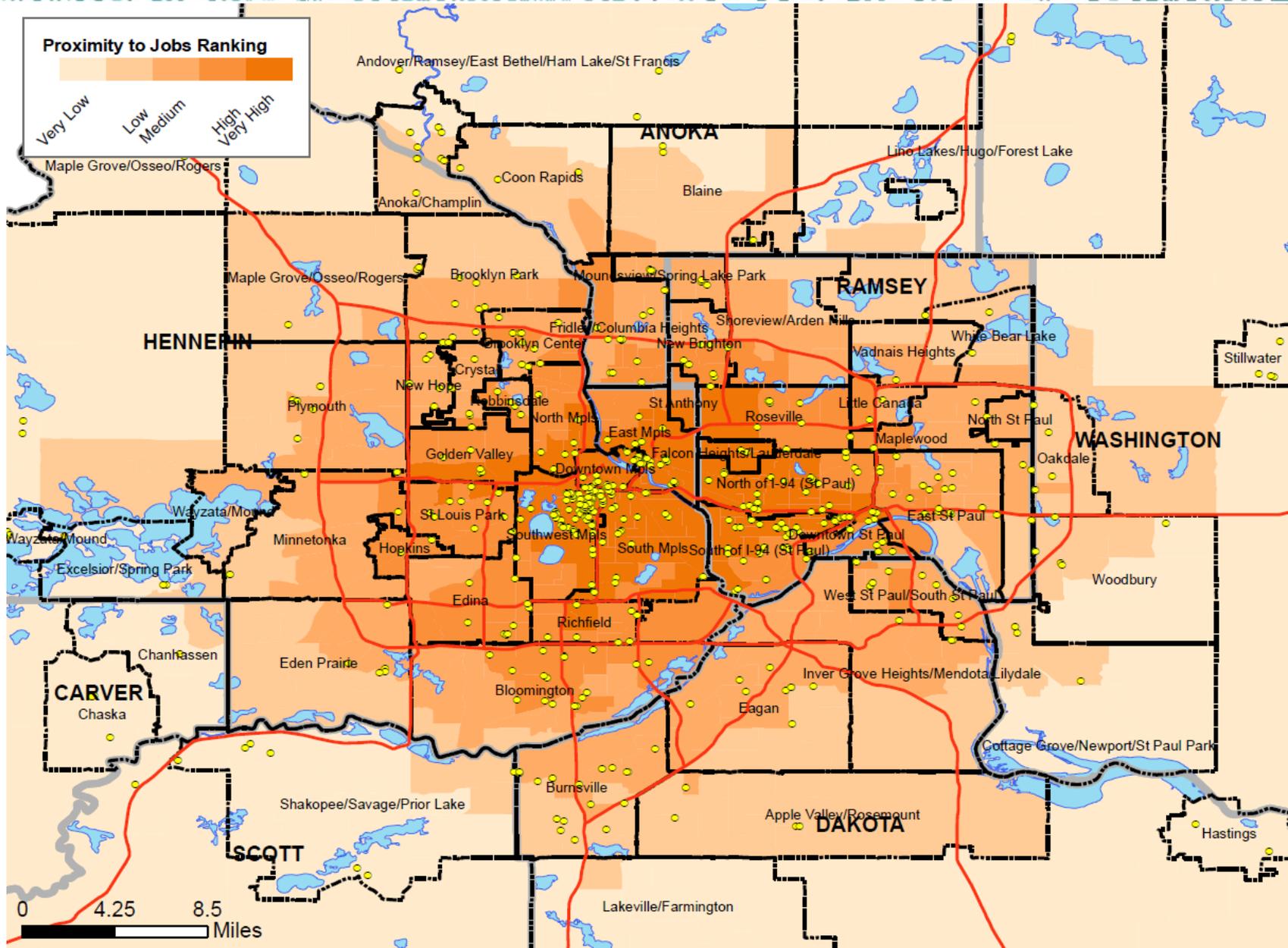
P
R
E
S
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N
T



Data Sources:
Transit Routes, Transit Stops, and Transitways
2030 (Metropolitan Council via MetroGIS)



FUTURE





Dan Hylton

Research Manager

HousingLink

www.housinglink.org

612.886.4972



A vertical strip on the left side of the slide shows a map of Dakota County, Minnesota, with various roads and geographical features. The map is in shades of blue and white.

Randy Knippel
GIS Manager



Dakota County

www.co.dakota.mn.us



Free and Open GIS Data Update County Perspective

Randy Knippel
GIS Manager
Dakota County

MetroGIS County Data Producer Workgroup

Expected Benefits

1. Represent transparency
2. Reduce administrative costs
3. Foster entrepreneurship
4. Establish authoritative data
5. Meet increasing demand
6. Increase future potential

Making Public Data Open and Freely Available

This fact sheet is provided by the MetroGIS Data Producers Work Group to assist policy makers and elected officials understand the benefits of making non-sensitive, publicly-produced data freely available to the public.

What are the benefits to a County Government in making its data open and freely available?

- (1) Transparency of government and improved public service;**
Making non-sensitive geospatial data publicly available helps demonstrate the transparency of government operations and a willingness to provide good public service; Geospatial data that is a byproduct of government business processes should be part of the public record;
- (2) Better use of county staff time and resources;**
Publishing digital geospatial data in standardized forms for internet download reduces County staff time required to process and manage numerous individual requests for data;
- (3) Fostering entrepreneurship and open development;**
Private usage of public data is becoming integral to the development and advancement and growth of the 'digital economy'; better data availability enables businesses to make quicker decisions on investments and enhancements in the community;
- (4) The authoritative data becomes the default 'norm';**
Providing consistently available authoritative data ensures that all derivative products, maps, services, analyses and publications accurately reflect current conditions;
- (5) Pro-actively meeting demand for data;**
The demand from the general public, private sector and other sectors of society for accurate and readily consumable data continues to increase along with availability of GIS tools and other analytical tools;
- (6) Indirect Benefits and "Thinking Beyond The Horizon"**
Making public data easily available in readily consumable format to a wide variety of audiences enables them to query and utilize the data in ways not in common practice, yielding new tools, applications, analyses and understanding;

Q: Do county governments lose revenue?

Revenue from geospatial data is lower than might have been expected and continues to decrease. Costs incurred by business units to develop and maintain geospatial data to meet the needs of the larger organization and the public must be seen as strategic investments by the entire organization and treated as a long-term form of core infrastructure.

Organizations need to evaluate their associated costs from a broad perspective with the added understanding of the public benefits realized. Data fees limit the use of data to only those who can justify or afford the expense.

Q: Does making the data available open the county up to liability?

Governments must release data with appropriate liability disclaimers; however, increased use of the data, can help discover and resolve errors and omissions as they are reported, increasing the data's accuracy, reliability, and usability.

Q: Is this becoming a common practice in information technology?

Government agencies are increasingly freeing up their data for public use. Public data developed and funded to support internal business processes, subject to open public record laws, are increasingly forming the basis of core economic activities outside of government. Examples range from development of on-line map services, navigation systems, environmental work, planning and physical infrastructure management.

Key Themes

- Transparency of Government Operations
- Improved Public Service
- Efficient Government
- Ease of Data Access
- Fostering Entrepreneurship
- Staff Time Savings
- The Authoritative Data Being Fully Available Becomes The 'Norm'
- Pro-Actively Meeting Public Demand and Expectations for Data
- Improved Inter-Agency Work Relationships
- Data is Infrastructure; Created to Serve the Greater Public Good
- Faster Decision Making
- Maximizing Public Investment



Contact:

Randy Knippel, GIS Manager
Dakota County
14955 Galavie Ave
Apple Valley, MN 55124
952.891.7080
randy.knippel@co.dakota.mn.us

Geoff Maas, MetroGIS Coordinator
Metropolitan Council
390 Robert Street
Saint Paul, MN 55101
651.602.1638
geoffrey.maas@metc.state.mn.us

1. Represent Transparency

theguardian
Winner of the Pulitzer prize 2014

Public Leaders Network

Big data and open data: what's what and why does it matter?

Both types of data can transform the world, but when government turns big data into open data it's especially powerful

TWIN CITIES
DAILY PLANET

LOCAL NEWS FOR GLOBAL CITIZENS

City increases transparency with open data portal

By Douglas Fehlen, Camden News

January 26, 2015

SOLUTIONS FOR STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT TECHNOLOGY

How Government Can Unlock Economic Benefits from Open Data

Everybody understands how open data makes government more transparent. But the economic value is less clear.

BY TOD NEWCOMBE / DECEMBER 16, 2014

Open Data Evolution: From Increasing Transparency to Engaging Citizens

Small, medium and large cities share how open data efforts are evolving in their communities.

BY PAMELA MARTINEAU / MARCH 10, 2015

McKinsey&Company

How government can promote open data

Open data has the potential not only to transform every sector of the economy but also to unleash more than \$3 trillion in global economic value annually. Government has a critical role to play.

April 2014 | by Michael Chui, Diana Farrell, and Kate Jackson



What if we didn't do it?

- Sierra Club v. Orange County (2007 – 2013)

California Supreme Court Says GIS Data are Public Data; Sides with Sierra Club

Orange County's attempt to get more money from people trying to access its database of information about land parcels is contrary to the law, the California Supreme Court says. ...

Home > Local

On Sunshine Week, a salute to data sharers

Article by: JAMES ELI SHIFFER, Star Tribune | Updated: March 14, 2015 - 4:46 PM

- “Last year, commissioners in six metro counties did something remarkable. They made their land records free and available online, after years of selling that data.”





Open data promotes government transparency, citizen participation, and the efficient use of public resources. Find and access public information here.







2. Reduce Administrative Costs

- Data license administration
 - GIS staff
 - County Attorney
 - Data customers

3. Foster Entrepreneurship



Date and Time: Saturday, February 21 - 09:00 AM

Location: Hennepin County Library - Minneapolis Central - 300 Nicollet Mall, Minneapolis, MN 55401

Transparency & Accessibility

4. Establish Authoritative Data



BOUNDARY SOLUTIONS, INC.
National Parcel Map Data-Online Access to GIS Parcel Map Data



DIGITAL MAP
PRODUCTS
Parcel Data Solutions

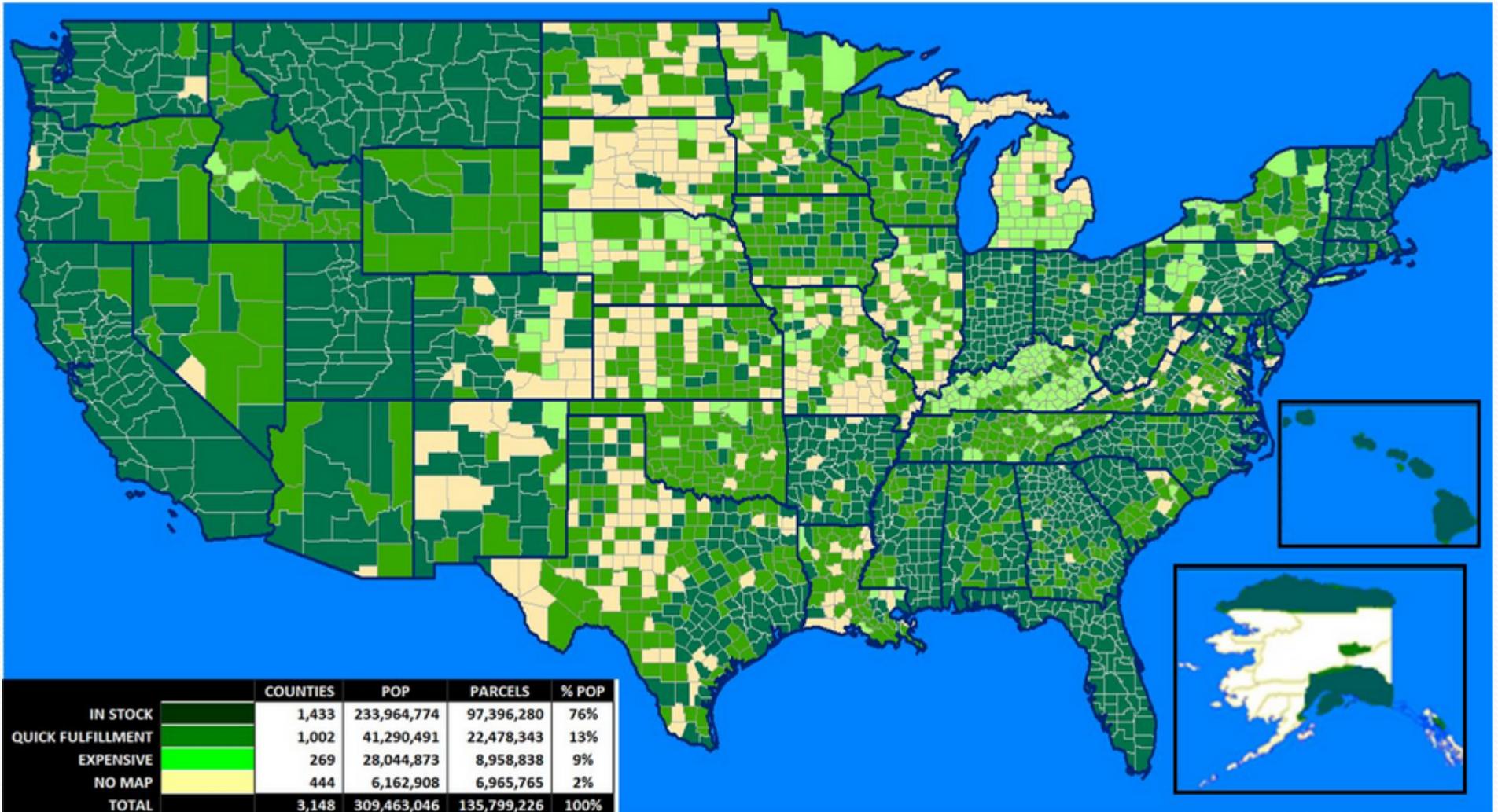


SPATIALSTREAM™



ReportAll
GIS Real Estate Mapping & Property Record Search

NATIONAL PARCELMAP DATA PORTAL COVERAGE: APRIL 2015



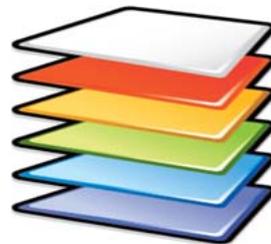
5. Meet Increasing Demand



GIS Data in NG9-1-1

Required

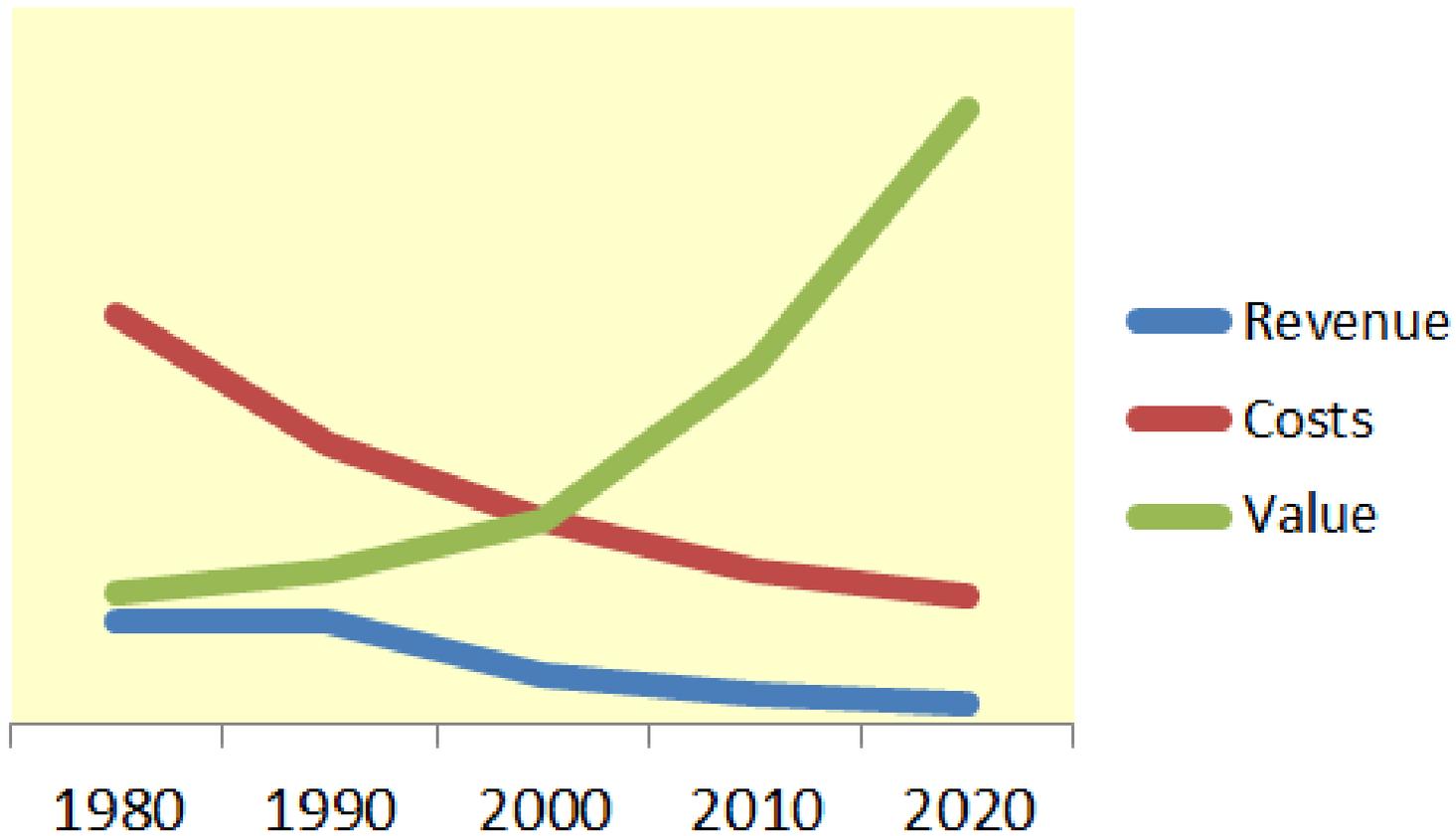
- Street Centerlines
- Address Points
- Emergency Service Boundaries
 - Fire
 - Law
 - Medical
 - PSAP
- Community Boundaries
- Authoritative Boundaries



Recommended

- Parcels
- Water Features
- Railroads
- Trails
- Driveways
- Mile Markers
- Common Places
 - School
 - Church
 - Hospitals
 - Businesses
 - Landmarks
- Cell Towers
- AVL
- Weather, Camera, Traffic Feeds
- Imagery
- 3D Landscape and Buildings
- Premise Info
- National Grid

6. Increase Future Potential





esri

Community Maps Program

Share Your Authoritative Content With the Global GIS Community

Join the growing community of GIS users who are benefiting from sharing their content in the cloud. It's easy to do, and participation is free.



Google Maps | Content Providers

Make your mapping data visible to the world



Base Map (Vector) Data

Improve and enrich the map of your community



Cities in 3D

Make your geographic 3D data visible to the world on Google Maps and Google Earth.

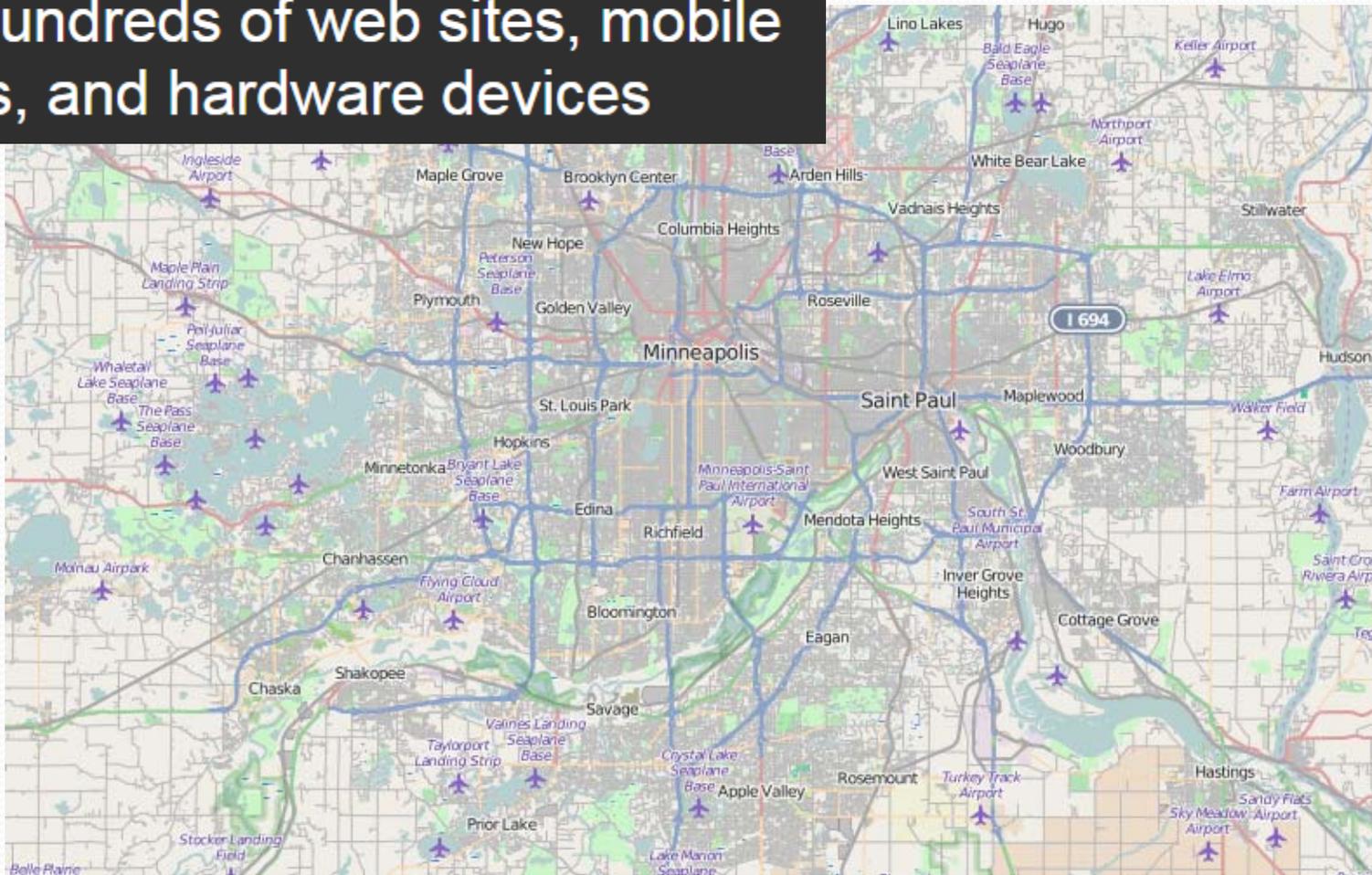


Imagery

Make your aerial imagery visible to the world.



OpenStreetMap powers map data on hundreds of web sites, mobile apps, and hardware devices



Negative Impact

- “No need to pay for data since we can get it for free now...”
 - Need pro-active cost-sharing collaboration
- Alternative funding sources
- Dedicated funding





Dan Ross

State Geospatial Information Officer

MnGeo



Minnesota Geospatial
Information Office

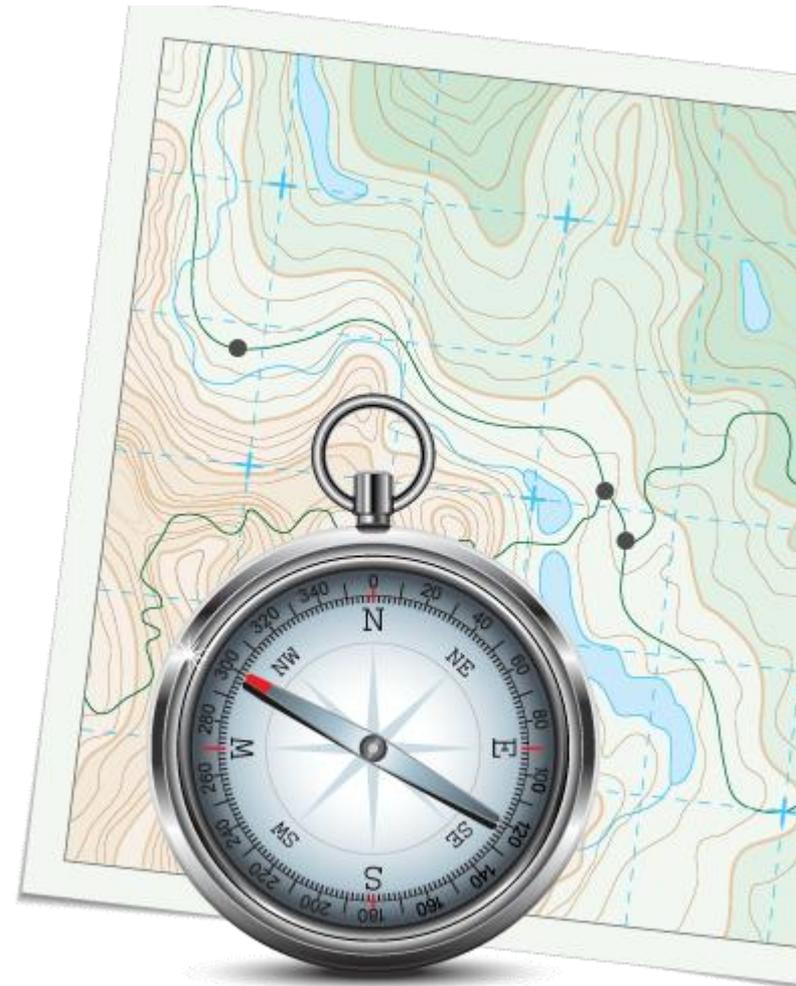
Minnesota Geospatial Information Office

The Importance and Impact of Open Data

Dan Ross

State of Minnesota

Geographic Information Officer



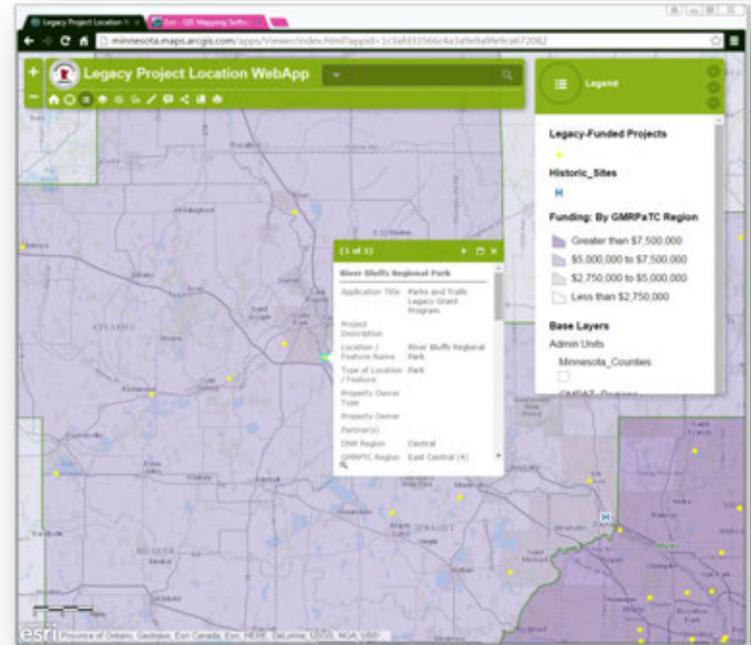
Transparency of government and improved public service

Making non-sensitive geospatial data publicly available helps demonstrate the transparency of government operations and a willingness to provide good public service; Geospatial data that is a byproduct of government business processes should be part of the public record;

Example: Legacy Fund Parks and Trails

Provide a mechanism to geographically locate and visually share the location and some information about each of the projects that have received funding from the Legacy Fund

- Online web application that will allow multiple organizations and users to view and enter the data into a single hosted site
 - Include geospatial data for existing trails, bikeways, parks from multiple jurisdictions (state, county, local)
 - Align with other projects and authoritative data (e.g. DNR, GMPTC)



Better use of staff time and resources

Publishing digital geospatial data in standardized forms for Internet download reduces County staff time required to process and manage numerous individual requests for data;

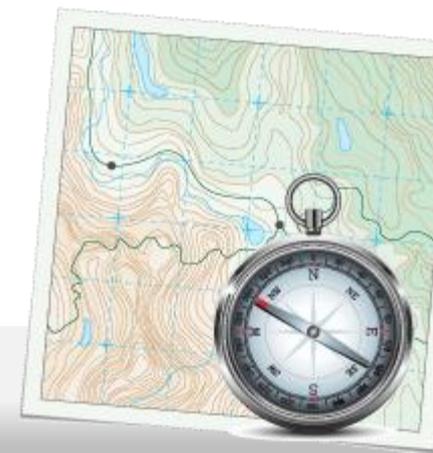
Example: 1 data set

- **7 state agencies, 87 counties**
- Average **4 hours of time** to make contact obtain license, attorney review, obtain data: 2436 hours
- Open data in **15 counties** now = **420 hours of savings**

Collect once use many times:

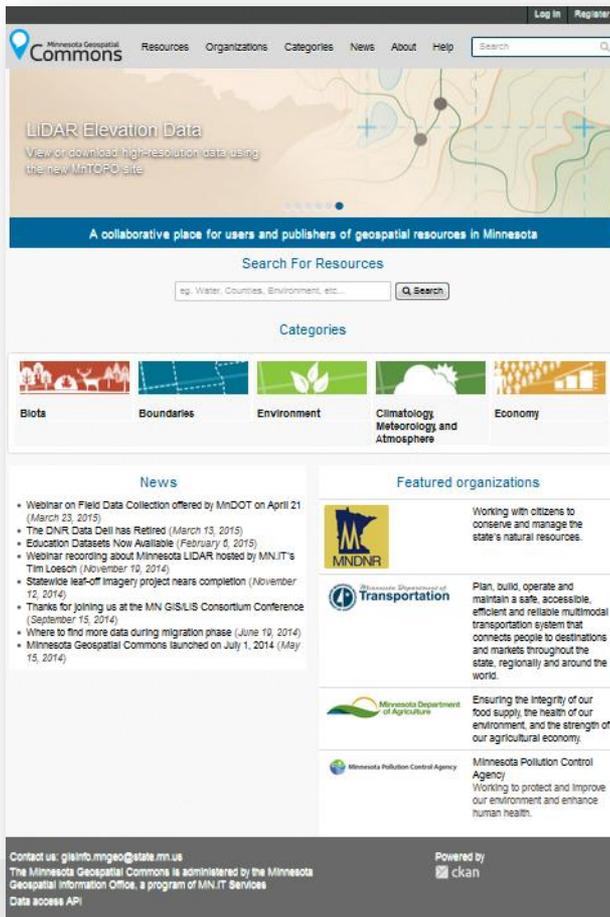
MnGeo now beginning to collect once for state agencies

- 15 counties – 60 hours versus 420
- Reduction in local government staff time
 - 1 agency versus 7 (or more)



Fostering entrepreneurship and open development

Fostering entrepreneurship and open development; Private usage of public data is becoming integral to the development and advancement and growth of the of the 'digital economy'; better data availability enables businesses to make quicker decisions on investments and enhancements in the community; (5) Pro-actively meeting demand for data; The demand from the general public, private sector and other sectors of society for accurate and readily consumable data continues to increase along with availability of GIS tools and other analytical tools;



The screenshot shows the Minnesota Geospatial Commons website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Resources, Organizations, Categories, News, About, and Help, along with a search bar and Log In/Register buttons. Below the navigation is a map titled "LIDAR Elevation Data" with a description: "View or download high-resolution data using the new MNTDPO site." A blue banner below the map reads "A collaborative place for users and publishers of geospatial resources in Minnesota." Underneath is a search bar for resources with a search button. Below the search bar are category icons for Biota, Boundaries, Environment, Climatology, Meteorology and Atmosphere, and Economy. The "News" section lists several recent articles, and the "Featured organizations" section highlights the Minnesota Department of Transportation, Minnesota Department of Agriculture, and Minnesota Pollution Control Agency. At the bottom, there is contact information for the Minnesota Geospatial Information Office and a logo for the kran platform.

We are just starting to receive input on bringing open data together

I've been using the "Wildfires Tracked by Minnesota DNR" layer (evnt_wfirept3, metadata product id: 39000232) formerly available on the MN DNR data-deli to periodically update Lake County's Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)

I'd like to congratulate you all on consolidating much of the State's GIS products into one place. Though I've largely been using the DNR Data Deli, this will make getting other products a bit easier.

Lake County Firewise Coordinator

SO glad to have this resource (and others) around to help me in my work. The work that MnGeo does to oversee, coordinate and distribute geospatial data relevant to commerce conducted in the State of Minnesota is invaluable to me.

GIS coordinator - MLS

Minnesota Geospatial Information Office
A Program Area of MN.IT Services



The authoritative data becomes the default ‘norm’

Providing consistently available authoritative data ensures that all derivative products, maps, services, analyses and publications accurately reflect current conditions; (6) Indirect Benefits and “Thinking Beyond The Horizon” Making public data easily available in readily consumable format to a wide variety of audiences enables them to query and utilize the data in ways not in common practice, yielding new tools, applications, analyses and understanding

Example:

National Address Summit – April 8-9th

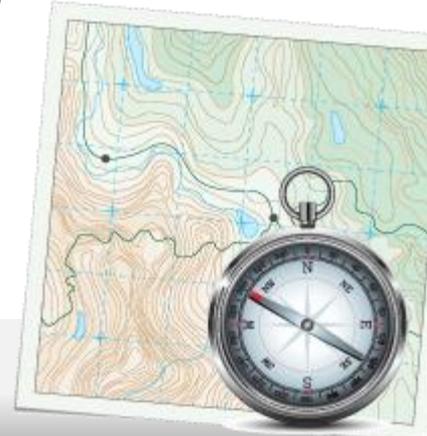
- Hosted by Federal Highways
- Diverse participation
 - *Federal, State, Local, Tribal, Private, Non-profit*

Goal:

Identify the possible alternatives for developing a NAD with the pros and cons of each alternative based on real case examples that are currently in-place

Outcome:

Local government are the authority for assigning and providing addresses;



Pro-actively meeting demand for data

The demand from the general public, private sector and other sectors of society for accurate and readily consumable data continues to increase along with availability of GIS tools and other analytical tools; (4) The authoritative data becomes the default 'norm'; Providing consistently available authoritative data ensures that all derivative products, maps, services, analyses and publications accurately reflect current conditions; (6) Indirect Benefits and "Thinking Beyond The Horizon" Making public data easily available in readily consumable format to a wide variety of audiences enables them to query and utilize the data in ways not in common practice, yielding new tools, applications, analyses and understanding;

Census Bureau request for data

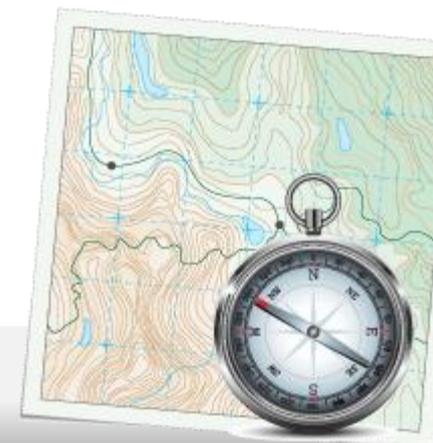
Name	Status
Anoka	Shared
Becker	Shared
Beltrami	Shared
Benton	Shared
Blue Earth	Contact county
Carver	Shared
Cass	Shared
Cook	Shared
Crow Wing	Contact county
Dakota	Shared
Douglas	Not shared - Contact County
Lake	Shared
Nicollet	No data available yet
Olmsted	Contact County
Pope	Shared
Ramsey	Shared
Scott	Not shared – Contact county
Sherburne	Shared
Stearns	Shared
Wadena	No data available yet
Washington	Shared
Wright	Shared

Coding efforts for public good...

- **Secretary of State**
(improve voting access)
- **Medication Management Hackathon**
- **CityCampMN**
- **Hennepin Geocode**

OpenMinnesota

- **Education and Outreach**
- **Open Data**
- **Civic Technology**



Pro-actively meeting demand for data



GeoCommons Status

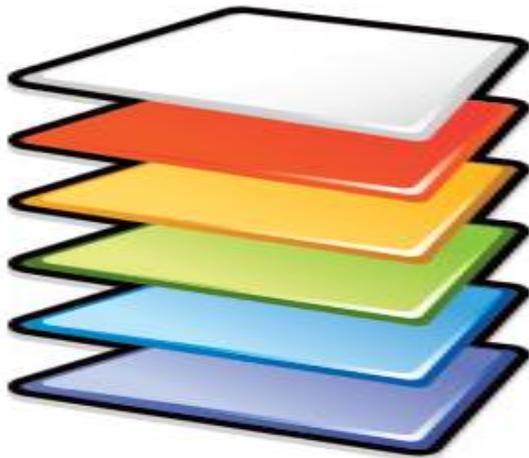
- Focus - Migration of all significant state geospatial resources currently provided in the Data Deli, Minnesota Geographic Data Clearinghouse, Data Finder and other independent state agencies;
- Published resources accessible
 - **13 Organizations**
 - **230 Resources**
- The site is now open to broader participation
 - Multiple ways to participate
 - Looking for candidate partners who want to represent their data via the Geospatial Commons
 - **Dakota and Hennepin Counties**
 - **City of Minneapolis**
 - **Metropolitan Council**



GIS Data for NextGen9-1-1

Required

- Street Centerlines
- Address Points
- Parcels
- Emergency Service Boundaries
 - Fire
 - Law
 - Medical
 - PSAP
- Community Boundaries
- Authoritative Boundaries



Recommended

- Water Features
- Railroads
- Trails
- Driveways
- Mile Markers
- Common Places
 - Schools
 - Churches
 - Hospitals
 - Businesses
 - Landmarks
- Cell Towers
- AVL
- Weather
- Traffic
- Camera Feeds
- Imagery
- 3D Landscape and Buildings
- Premise Info

Open Data: Essential in NextGen9-1-1

Who's involved?

Government:

Tribal, City, County, Regional, State, National

- *DPS, MnGeo, DOT, DNR*
- *MESB, MetroGIS*
- *City and County GIS Departments*
- *PSAP Managers*
- *Call takers, Dispatchers, and Responders*
- *MSAG Coordinators*
- *Addressing, Planning and Zoning, Assessor's Office*
- *Schools, Colleges, and Universities*



Vendors and Contractors

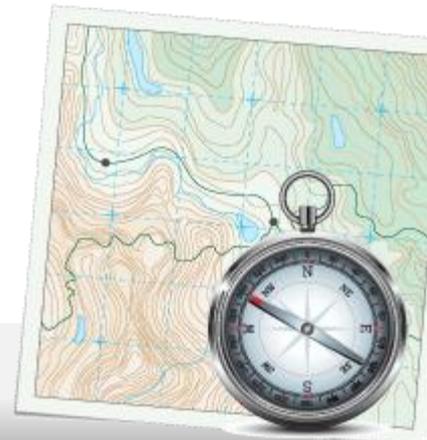


Legislation to be aware of

HF2110

Limits the ability of MN.IT to enter into any new contracts or other agreements with political subdivisions

- Significantly limits MnGeo/MN.IT ability to collaborate and have shared services with partners
 - MN Geospatial Commons
 - Impacts future programs (e.g. NG 9-1-1)



Questions and Comments



A vertical strip on the left side of the slide shows a map of the MetroGIS region. The map features a network of roads and highways, with several major routes labeled with their respective numbers: 10, 65, 54, 55, 62, and 77. The map is rendered in a light blue and white color scheme.

Agenda Item 5

Project Updates



MetroGIS

Annual Work Plan

Fall Meeting of the Coordinating Committee





MetroGIS Work Plan

Address Points

Road Centerlines

Free + Open Data Initiative

2016 Aerial Imagery Collection

Park, Rec. Land + Trail Data

Metro Stormwater Dataset

U.S. National Grid



Address Points

Development, Aggregation & Availability

Mark Kotz

GIS Manager, Metropolitan Council
Chair, MetroGIS Addressing Work Group

April 29, 2015



What are Address Points?



Why do we need them?

- Emergency response: NextGen 9-1-1;**
- Cities track individual units;**
- Mailing to residences or units;**
- Single authoritative source for data;**
- Streamline address change notification;**



MetroGIS Vision

- A point for every official address
- From the authoritative source
- Up-to-date (weekly or daily)
- Standard format
- Region-wide
- Freely available
- Sustainable solution



Regional Dataset Status

- 3 of 7 counties (Carver, Dakota, Ramsey)
- “Periodic” updates
- Automated aggregation strategy being developed





Editing Tool Status

Version 3.0 completed in March

New features:

- *Address change reports;*
- *Proposed address reports;*
- *User interface improvements;*

Free to any government in Minnesota



Editing Tool Status

Usage:

Status	Counties
In Use	Carver Dakota
Testing	Anoka Hennepin Ramsey Washington
Considering	Scott



Questions?





Metro Regional Centerlines Collaborative (MRCC)

Road Data Development Initiative

Geoff Maas

MetroGIS Coordinator

Staff Support: - MRCC Implementation and Communications Team

April 29, 2015





Road Data: Core Data Infrastructure



Road Data: *Why we need it...*

- > NextGen9-1-1/Emergency Services
- > Routing
- > Traffic analysis
- > Pavement condition tracking
- > Planning
- > Mapping (many)
- > Applications development (many)
- > Many other uses...



Metro Regional Centerlines Collaborative



Background:

Metropolitan Council:

- > Purchase a regional solution for ~\$70,000/year;
- > Able to license that to other governments;
- > Contract ends 12/31/2015;

- > Meets many business needs (not all)
- > Not updated as currently as is needed;
- > Not authoritative (vendor, not road authority)





Metro Regional Centerlines Collaborative

Partners:

Seven Metropolitan Counties

Metropolitan Emergency Services Board

Metropolitan Council

Minnesota Geospatial Information Office

Minnesota Department of Transportation

Goal:

Develop an authoritative road centerline solution that meets core partner business needs;





Metro Regional Centerlines Collaborative

We have developed a **draft data standard**;

Agreed upon which **attributes** to be carried with the data;

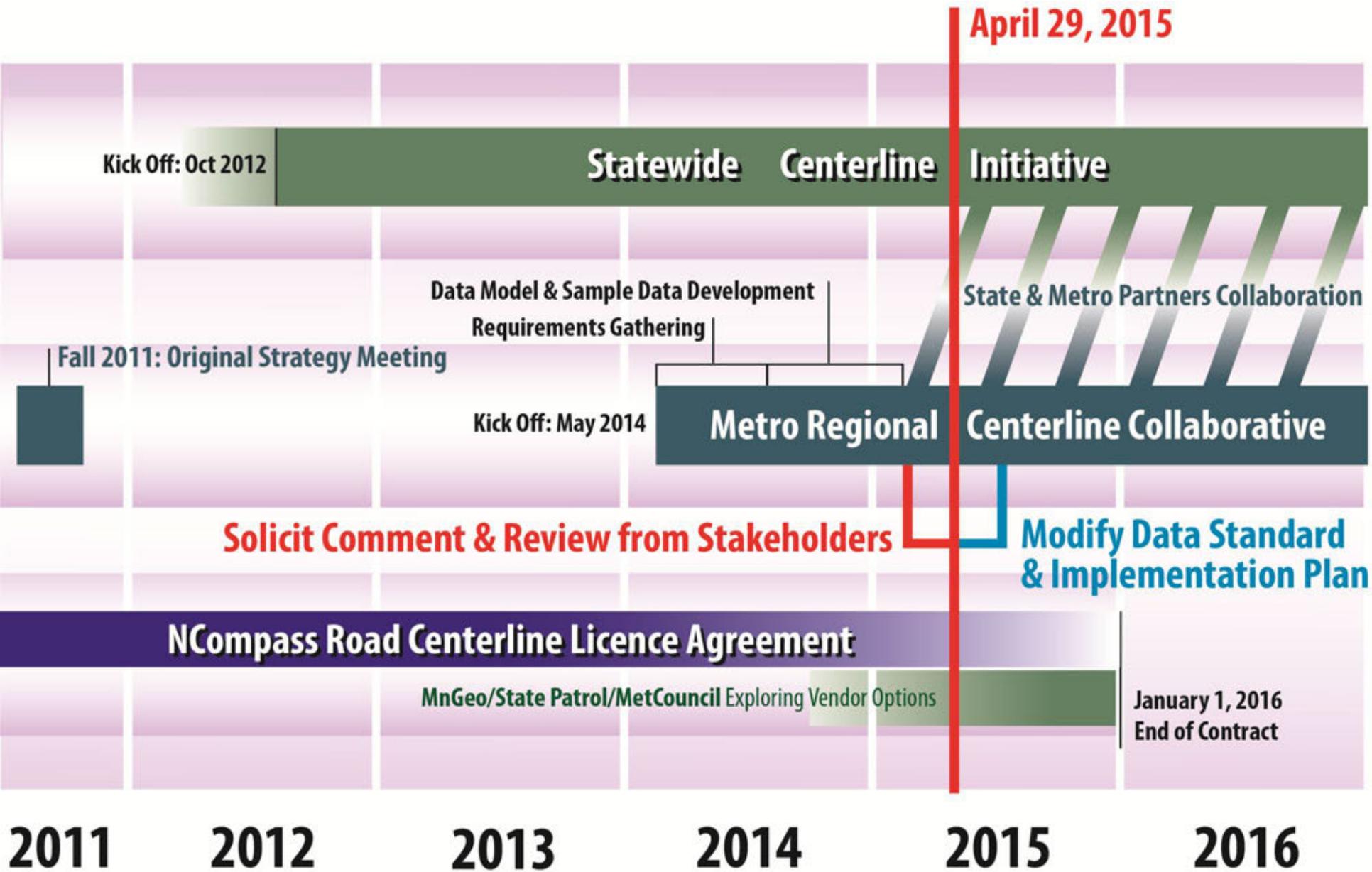
Had a **6-week, statewide stakeholder review** period (Feb 23 – Apr 3)

Report from stakeholder input

The image shows a screenshot of a GIS application. On the left, an aerial photograph of a residential area is displayed. A red line, representing a centerline, is overlaid on the map, following a road that curves through the neighborhood. On the right side of the screenshot, a software window titled "Identify" is open, showing a list of attributes for the selected feature. The window includes a dropdown menu for "Identify from:" set to "<Top-most layer>". Below this, there are checkboxes for "NCompass Roads - All Counties" and "SNELLING". The "Location:" field shows coordinates: "486,796.216 4,991,498.421 Meters". The main part of the window is a table with two columns: "Field" and "Value".

Field	Value
Shape	Polyline
LENGTH	407.1044
L_F_ADD	4401
R_F_ADD	4400
L_T_ADD	4505
R_T_ADD	4504
STREETALL	SNELLING AVE N
F_CLASS	A40
ALT_NAM1	
ALT_NAM2	
F_XSTREET	ROYAL HILLS DR
T_XSTREET	KEITHSON DR
CENST_L	27
CENCTY_L	123
CENMUN_L	5
CENST_R	27
CENCTY_R	123
CENMUN_R	5
FIPSS_L	2026
FIPSS_R	2026
ZIP5_L	55112
ZIP5_R	55112
CITYLEFT	ARDEN HILLS
PREDIR	
STREETNAME	SNELLING
TYPE	AVE
SUPDIR	N
CITYLABRV	AH
CTYRABRV	AH
SPEED_LIM	35
ONEWAY	2
TLGID	460335
RD_CHAR	RC90
GNS_L	2393979
GNS_R	2393979
CITYRIGHT	ARDEN HILLS
HIGHWAYNUM	
OBJECTID	192848
Shape.len	407.104345





Fall 2011: Original Strategy Meeting

Data Model & Sample Data Development
 Requirements Gathering

Kick Off: May 2014

NCompass Road Centerline Licence Agreement

MnGeo/State Patrol/MetCouncil Exploring Vendor Options

January 1, 2016
 End of Contract



Metro Regional Centerlines Collaborative

Next Steps (Spring-Summer 2015)

- > **Modify the data standard** as per the input;
- > Draft an **Implementation Plan**;
- > Itemize and address **technical and functional** issues;

Centerline Core Team reconvenes on May 11





2016 Metro Regional Aerial Imagery Collection

Mark Kotz

GIS Manager, Metropolitan Council
Chair, MetroGIS Addressing Work Group

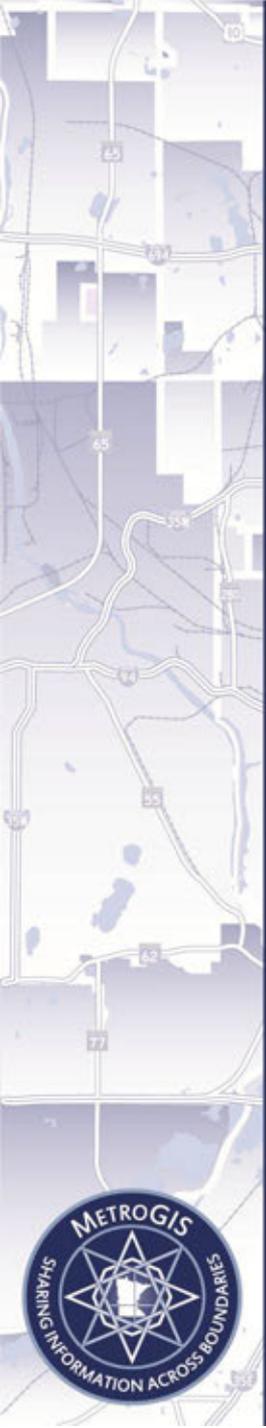
April 29, 2015



2016 Aerial Imagery

- Partnering to share costs & administration
- State develop Master Service Contract
- Met Council: 1-foot resolution
- Interested counties buy-up to 6-inch or better
- All imagery is free and open data





Park, Recreational Land and Trail Data Standard

Geoff Maas

MetroGIS Coordinator

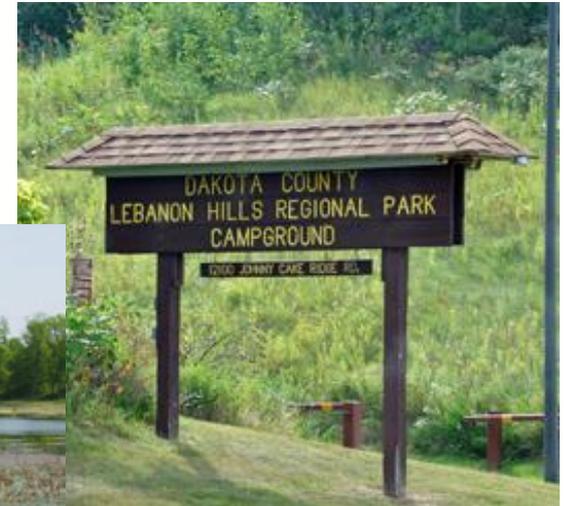
Staff Support: Park and Trail Data Standard Project

April 29, 2015



Business need expressed from
Department of Natural Resources
Metropolitan Council

Many other users are interested



Minnesota Session Laws; Chapter 137 directs the DNR to:

*Create enhanced, integrated,
and accessible web-based
information for all parks and
trails of regional or statewide
significance; for:*

- > Park and trail users;**
- > Joint marketing and promotional efforts;**

**> Support of activities of a parks and trails
Legacy Advisory Committee**

MINNESOTA STATE PARKS
ParkFinder

Make your selections: Click to expand or hide categories.
Your results: View results as: [Map](#) | [List](#)
Click a dot for more information about that park.

- Nature Programs
- Camping
- Lodging
- Trails
- Recreation Facilities
- Rentals
- Accessible

Recreation | Destinations | Nature | Education / safety | Licenses / permits / reg.

Home > Destinations > Make parks >
Savanna Portage State Park
Park Home
Events Calendar
Maps
Seasonal Update
Camping & Lodging
Reservations
Trails
Recreation Facilities
Amenities
Energy Smart at DNR

In the area
Area Explorer
Places to stay
Events
Things to do

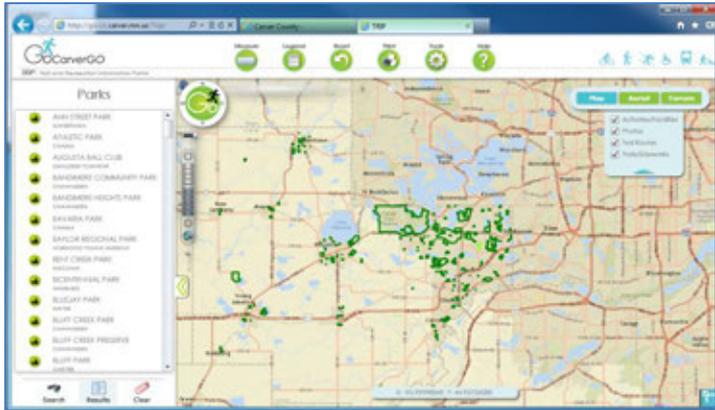
Snow conditions
Fair Poor
The all trails were packed a couple weeks ago, but there is... [More details](#)

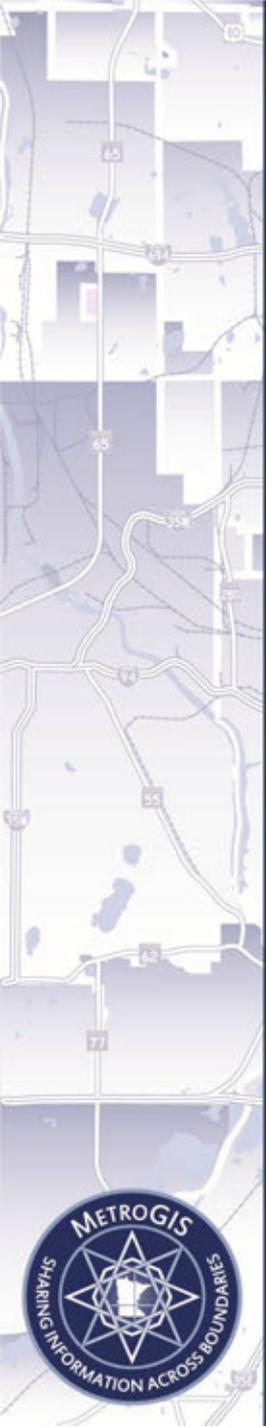
Visitor Alert!
12/17/14 - We received about an inch of snow, but the warm weather last week left park roads very icy. Please use caution when driving them! Front wheel or all wheel drive and good tires recommended!

Park Notes
Be fascinated. Check out the [naturalist programs and other activities](#) scheduled at the park.



DNR Park, Recreational Land and Trail Website



A vertical map of the MetroGIS region, showing various roads and geographical features. The map is partially obscured by a dark blue bar at the top and a dark blue bar at the bottom. In the bottom left corner, there is a circular logo for MetroGIS with the text "METROGIS SHARING INFORMATION ACROSS BOUNDARIES" around a central star-like symbol.

Goals:

Short Term

- > *Park and trail end user website (DNR)*
- > *DNR/MetroGIS/MnGeo partnering in the standard development process;*
- *Development of a data standard;*

Long Term:

- > **Consistently structured data and data services;**
- > **Standardized data is consumable by a wide variety of public and private applications;**



Next Steps:

Documenting the business case(s);
(Specific attributes to be carried)

Review existing standards;

Develop a **draft data standard** for review
and comment by stakeholders;

Engage partners in **Greater Minnesota**;



U.S. National Grid Deployment and Development Update

Randy Knippel
GIS Manager, Dakota County
Chair, Data Producers Work Group

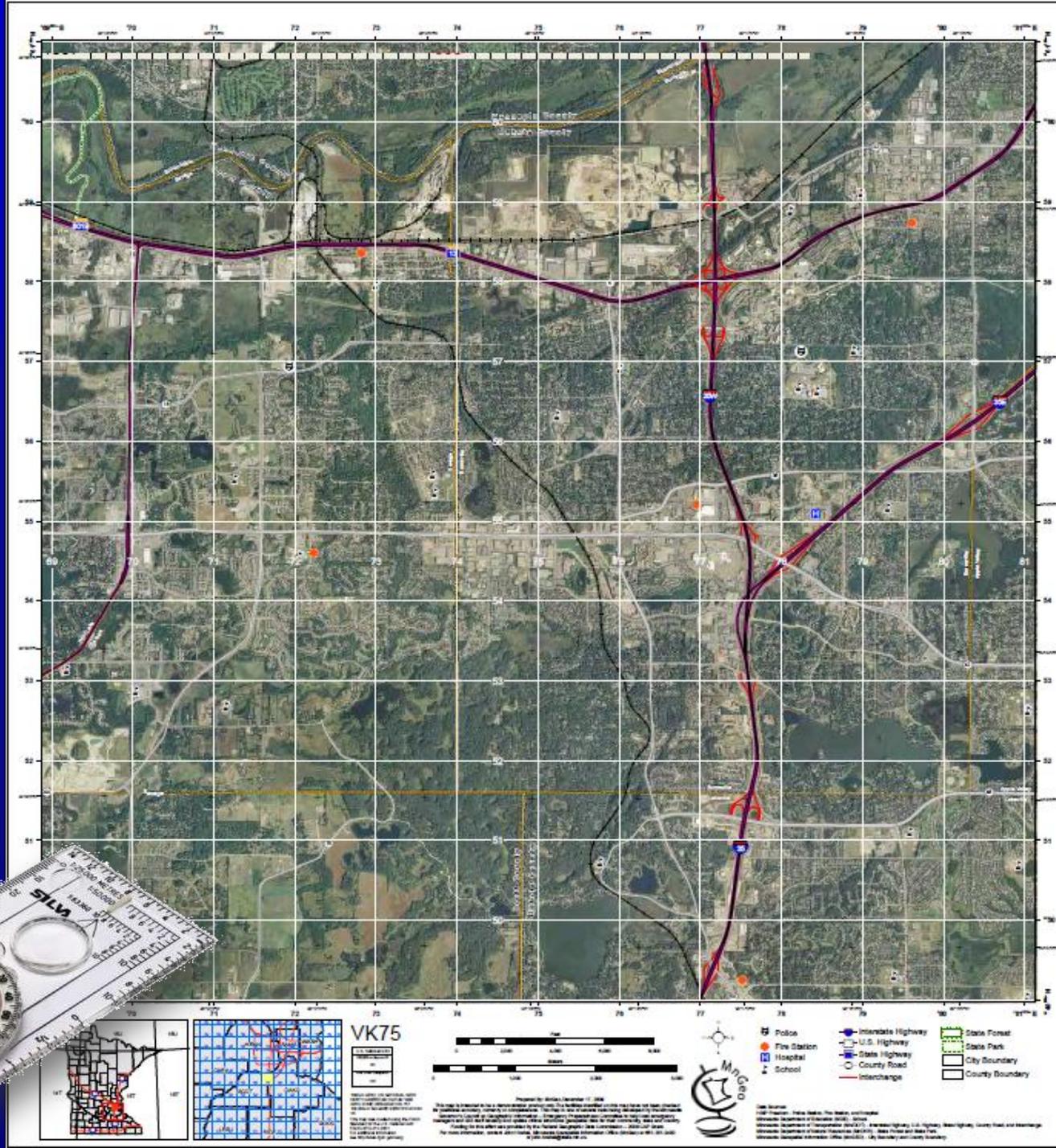
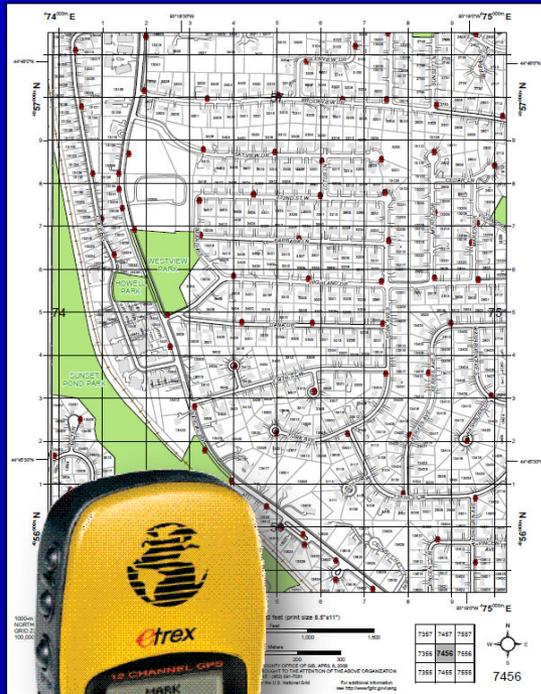
April 29, 2015

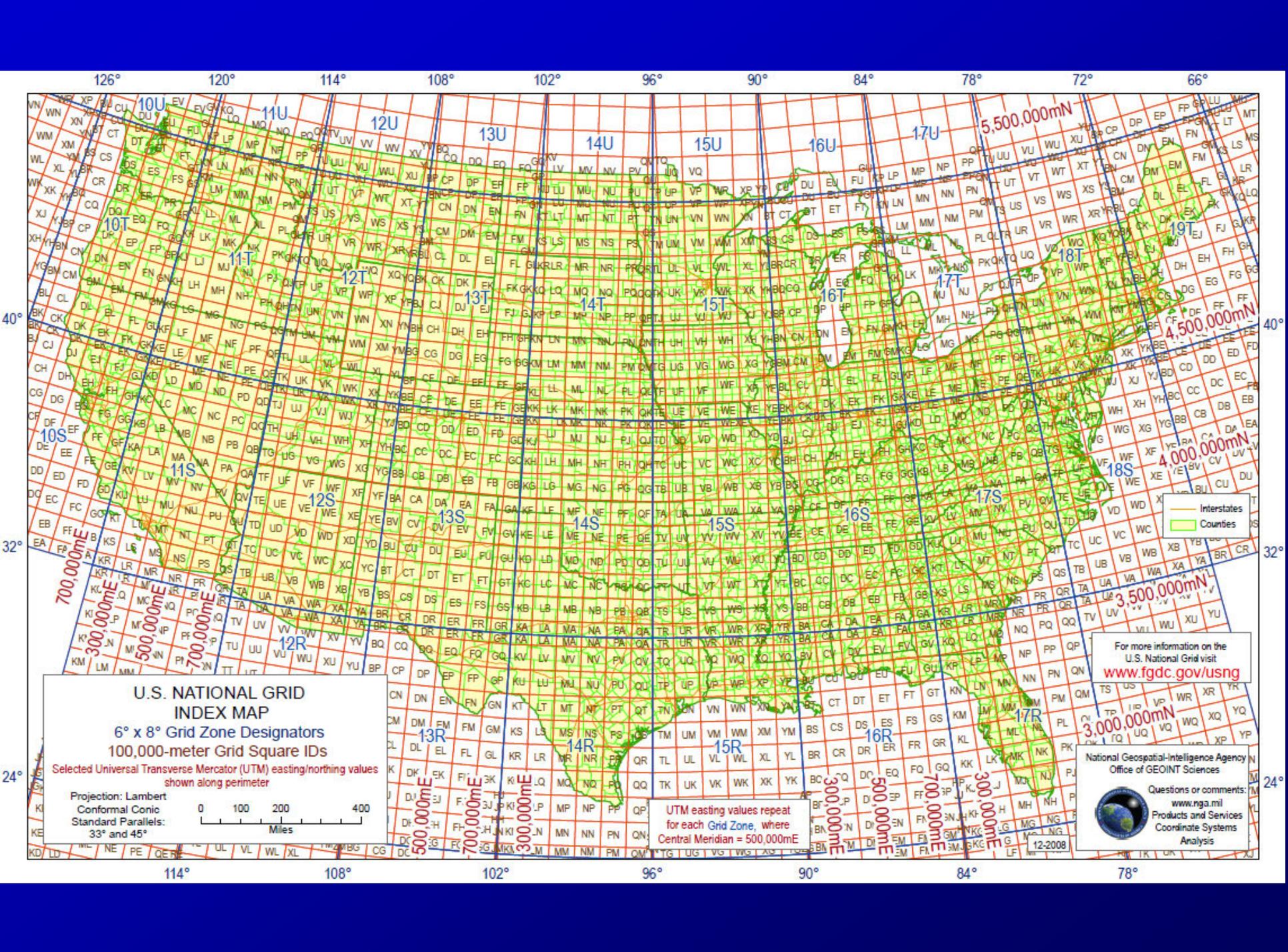


U.S. National Grid Update

Randy Knippel
Dakota County

Maps!





126° 120° 114° 108° 102° 96° 90° 84° 78° 72° 66°

40°

40°

32°

32°

24°

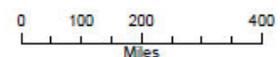
24°

U.S. NATIONAL GRID INDEX MAP

6° x 8° Grid Zone Designators
100,000-meter Grid Square IDs

Selected Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) easting/northing values
shown along perimeter

Projection: Lambert
Conformal Conic
Standard Parallels:
33° and 45°



UTM easting values repeat
for each Grid Zone, where
Central Meridian = 500,000mE

For more information on the
U.S. National Grid visit
www.fgdc.gov/usng

National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency
Office of GEOINT Sciences



Questions or comments:
www.nga.mil
Products and Services
Coordinate Systems
Analysis

12-2008

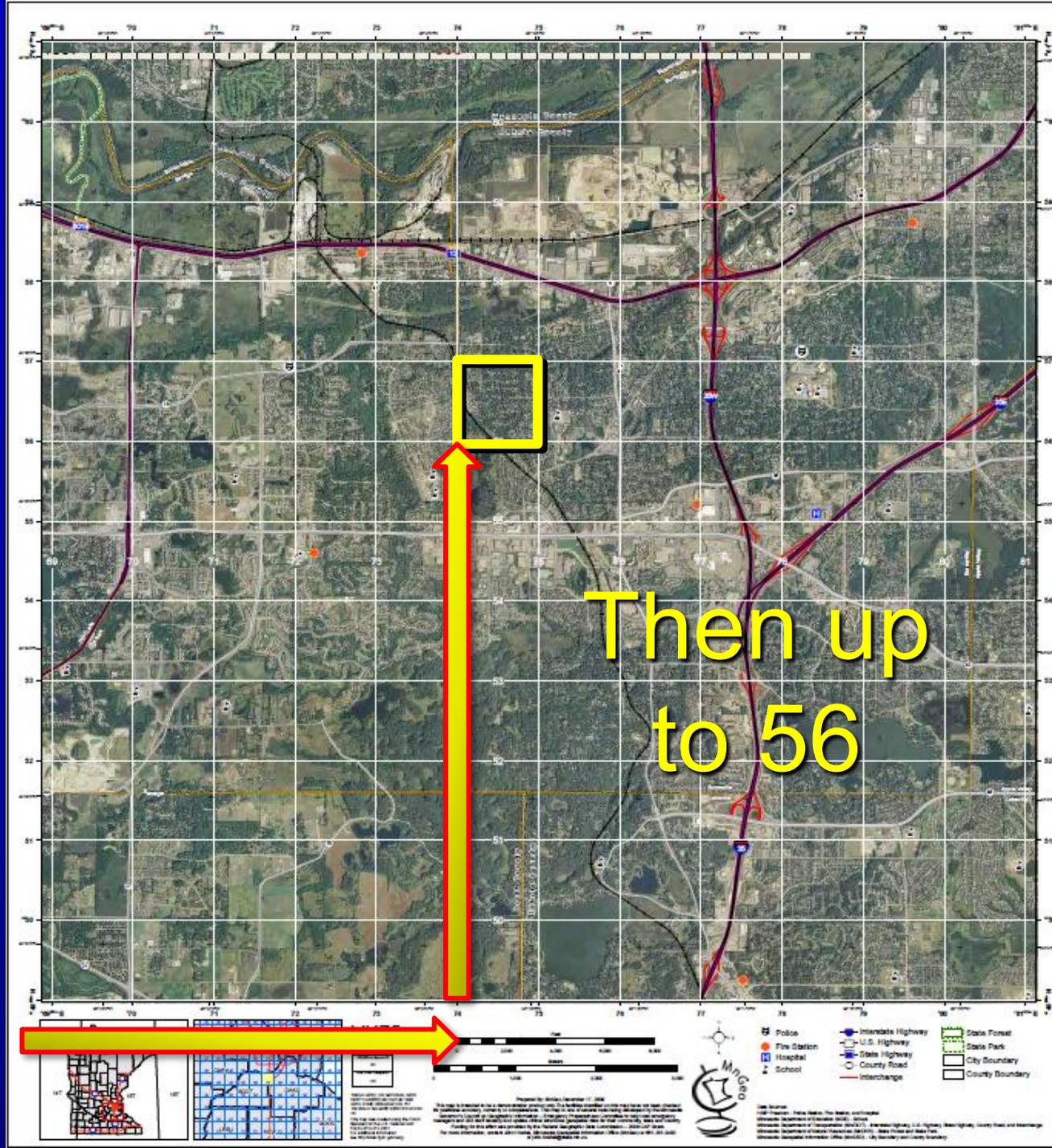
U. S. National Grid

- National standard since 2001
- Adopted by federal agencies
 - FEMA, DHS, NGA, USGS
- Adopted by several states
 - Florida, Missouri, North Carolina, others
 - Minnesota (March 25, 2009)
- Military Grid Referencing System (MGRS)
 - National Guard
 - All NATO forces

Map
VK75

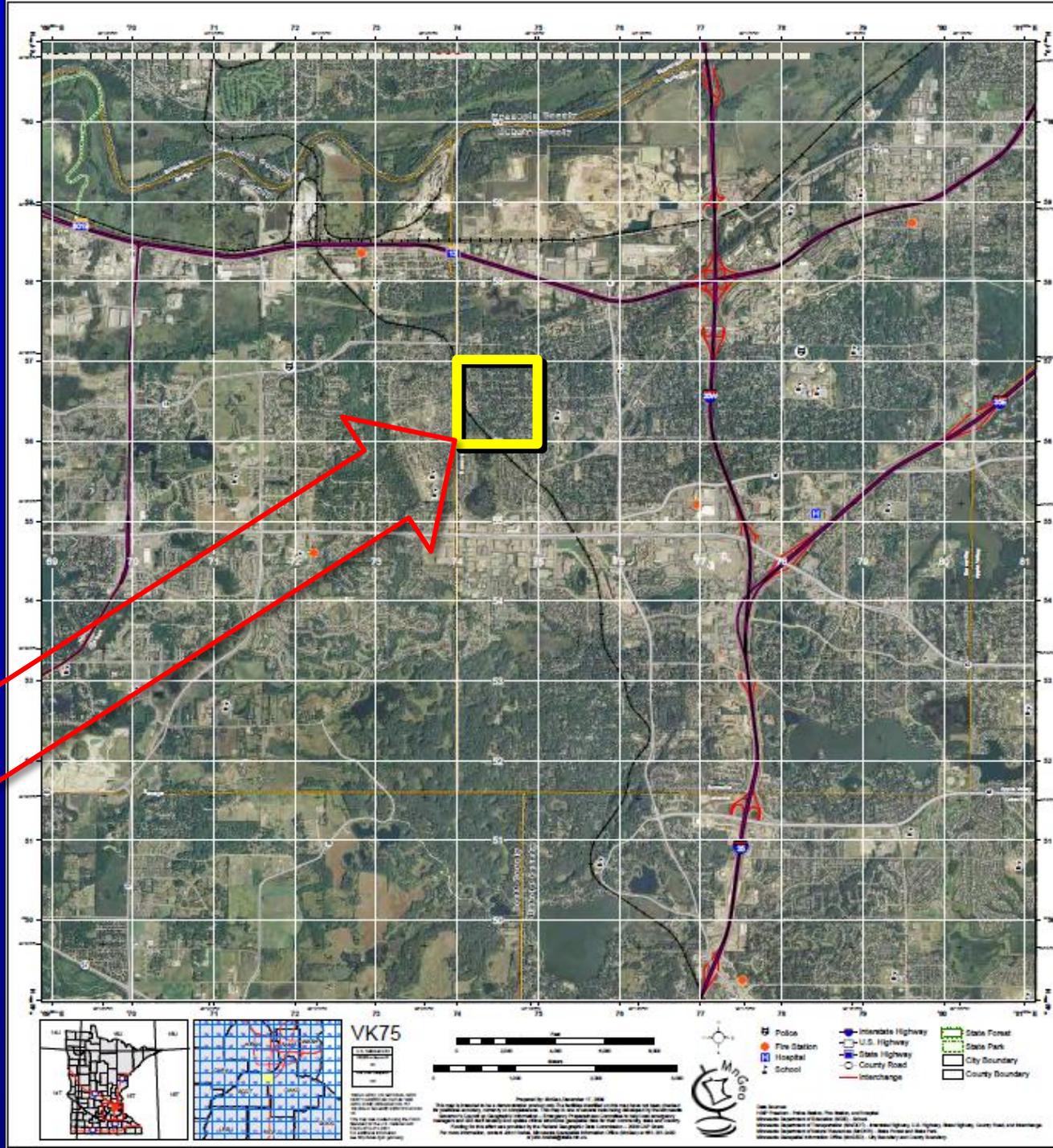
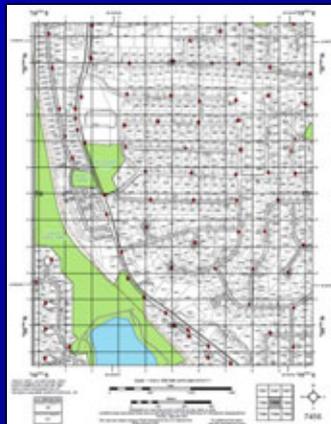
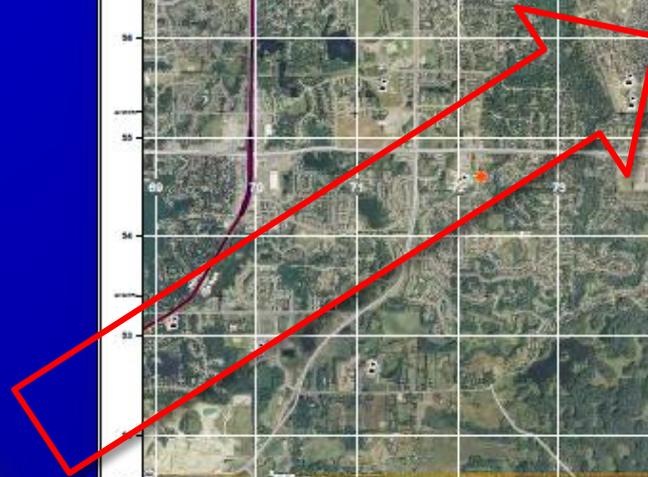
Grid
74 56

Read right
to 74



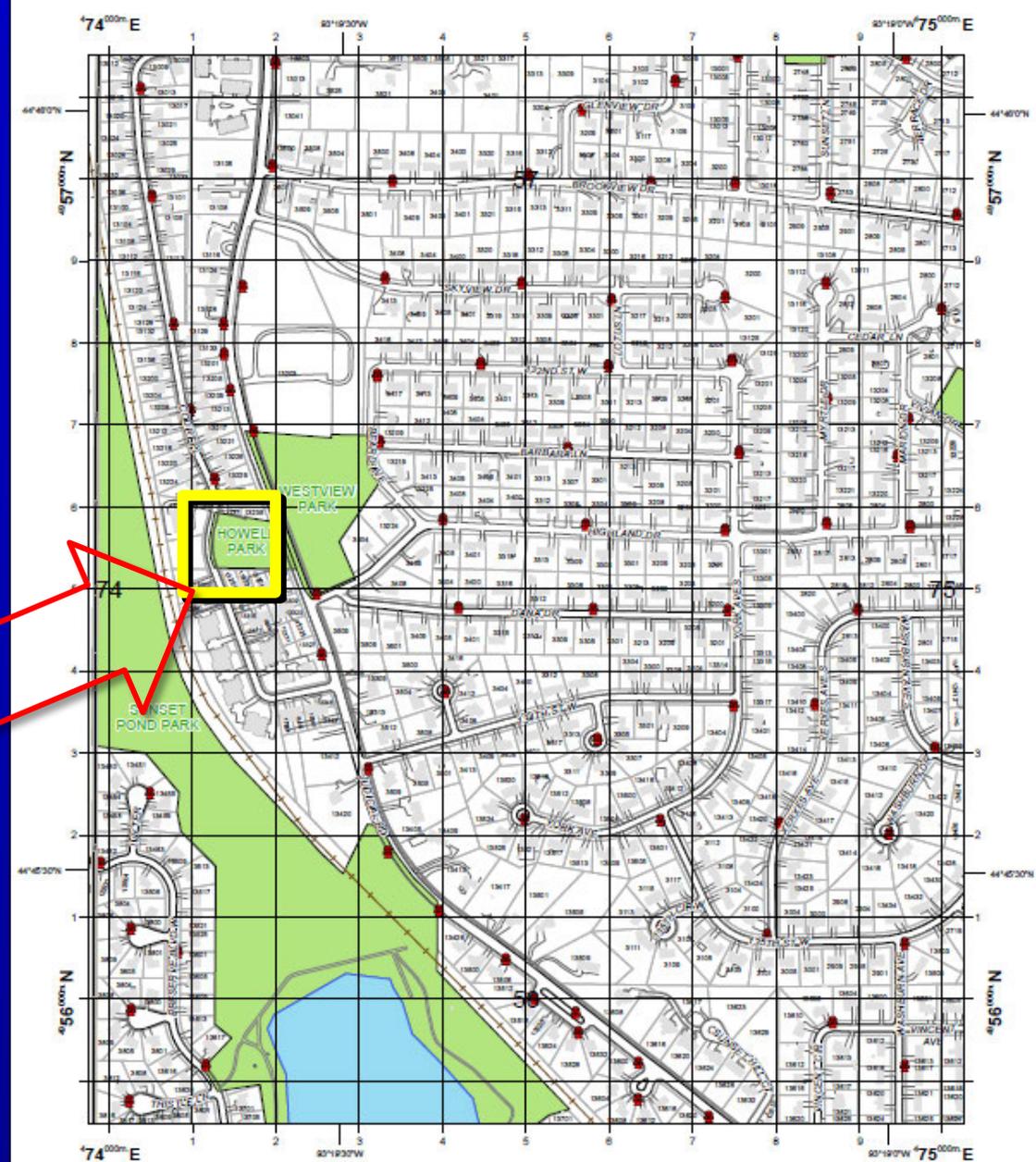
Map VK75

7456



Map 7456

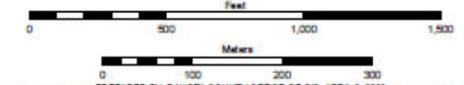
741565



1005-m GRID, US NATIONAL GRID
 NORTH AMERICAN DATUM 1983
 GRID ZONE DESIGNATION 15T
 100,000-m SQUARE IDENTIFICATION VK

U.S. National Grid
100,000-m Square ID
VK
Grid Zone Designator
15T

Scale: 1 inch = 500 feet (print size 8.5"x11")



PREPARED BY: DAKOTA COUNTY OFFICE OF GIS, APRIL 8, 2009
 CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS SHOULD BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ABOVE ORGANIZATION
 PHONE: (952) 894-7081
 This map was created using the FGDC Standard for the U.S. National Grid
 FGDC-STDD-011-2001

7357	7457	7557
7356	7456	7556
7355	7455	7555

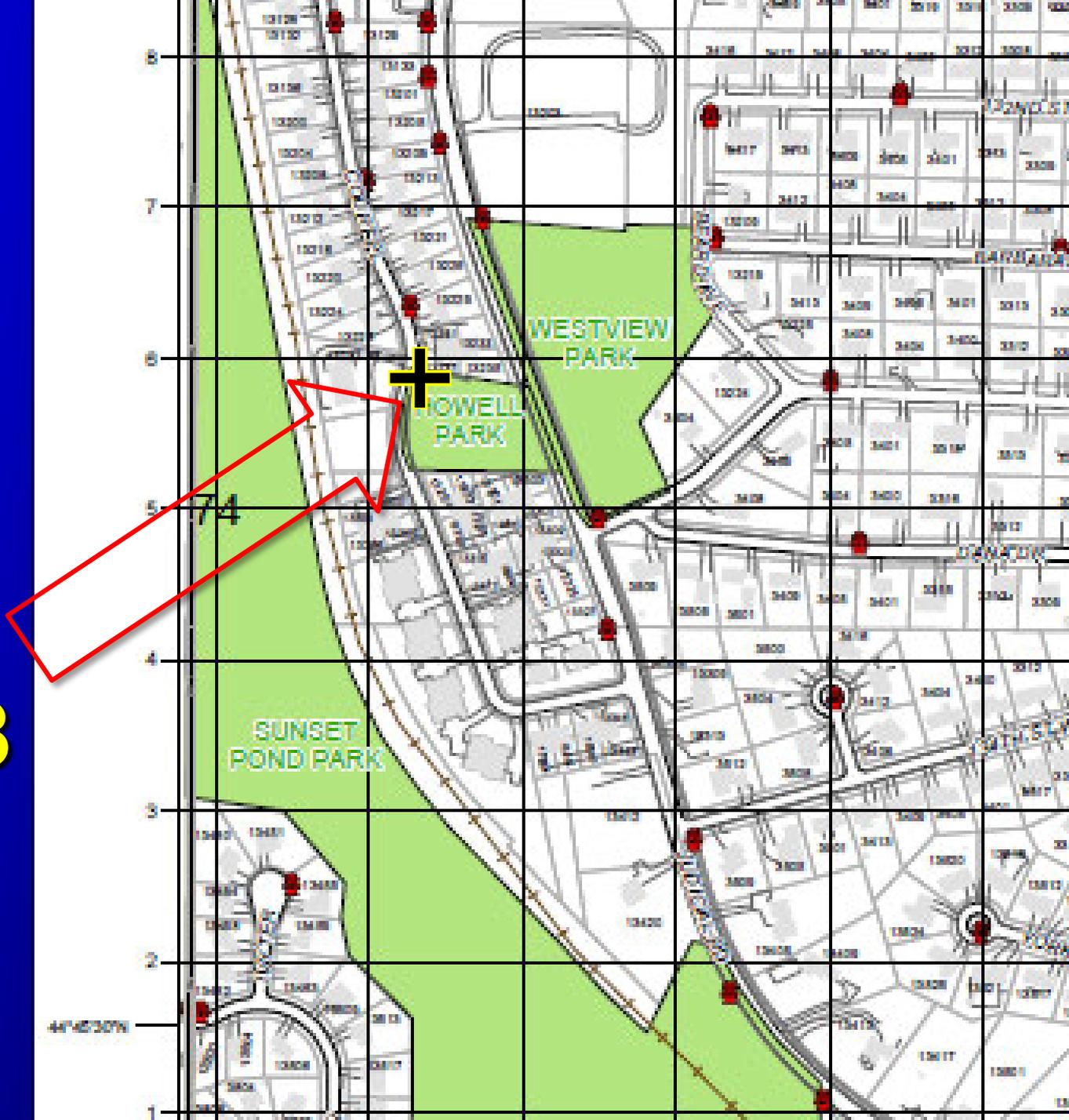


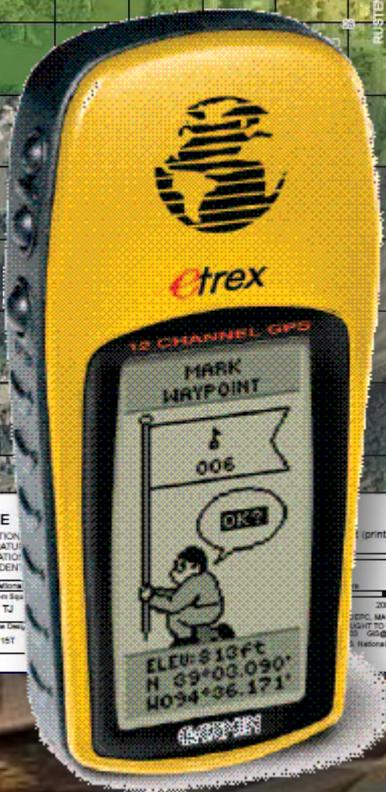
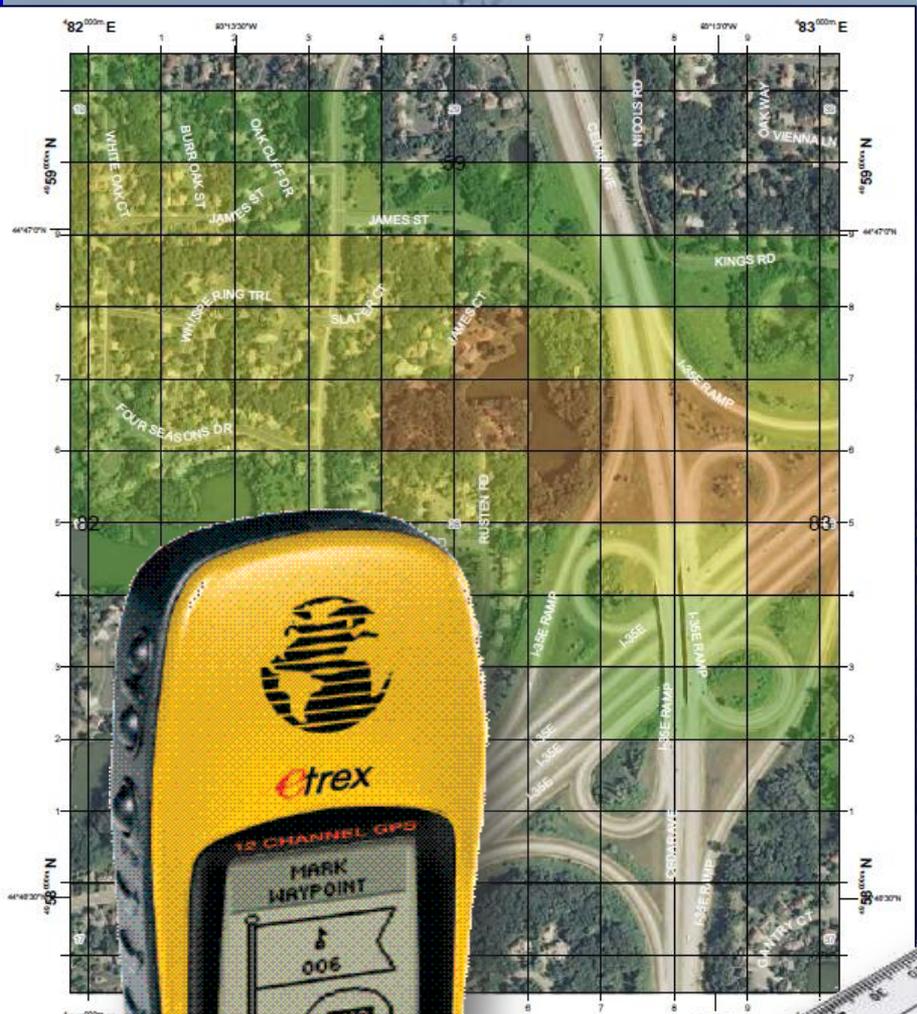
7456

For additional information
 see <http://www/fgdc.gov/ingrid>

Map 7456

7413 5658

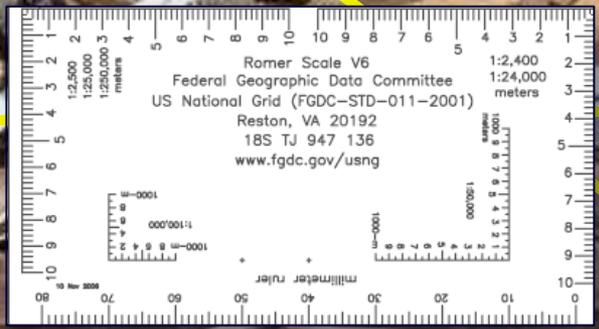




-  Church
-  School
-  City Hall
-  Fire Station
-  Hospital/Clinic/Medical Facility
-  Library
-  Police Station
-  County Service Center
-  Shopping Center

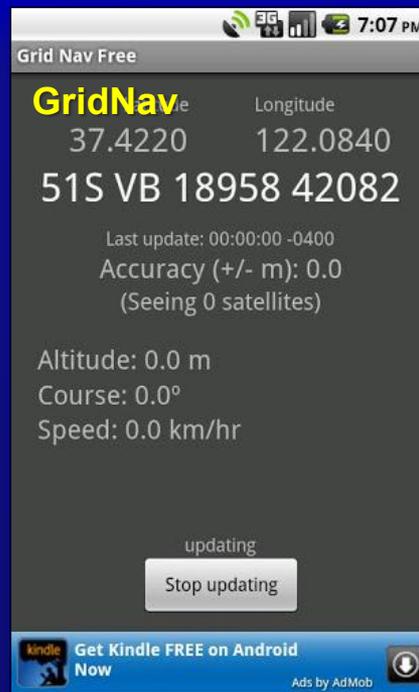
0116

8012 0115





Mobile Apps



ELMs Emergency Location Markers

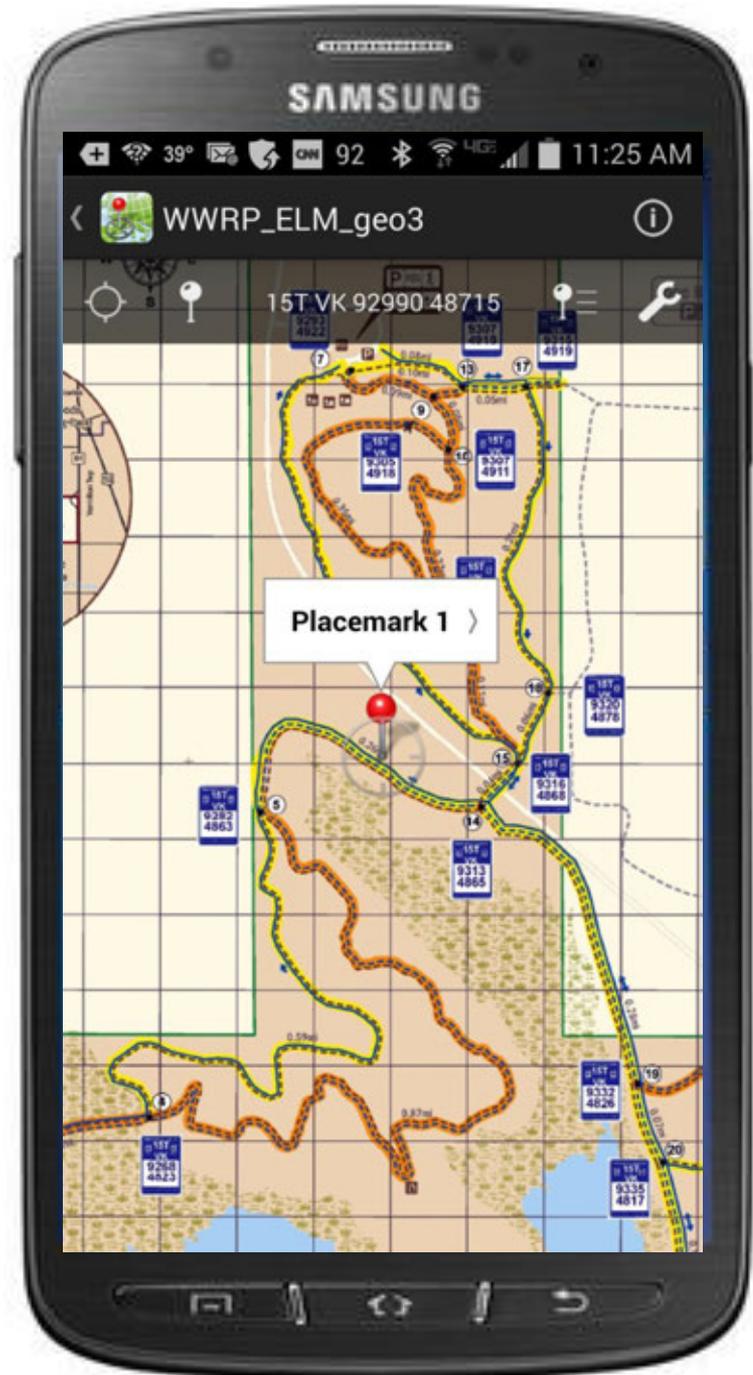
**U.S. National Grid
EMERGENCY
LOCATION
MARKERS**



Emergency Location Markers (ELMs), based on the U.S. National Grid (USNG), provide a universal location marking system for recreational trails and other U.S. rural areas without formal street addresses.

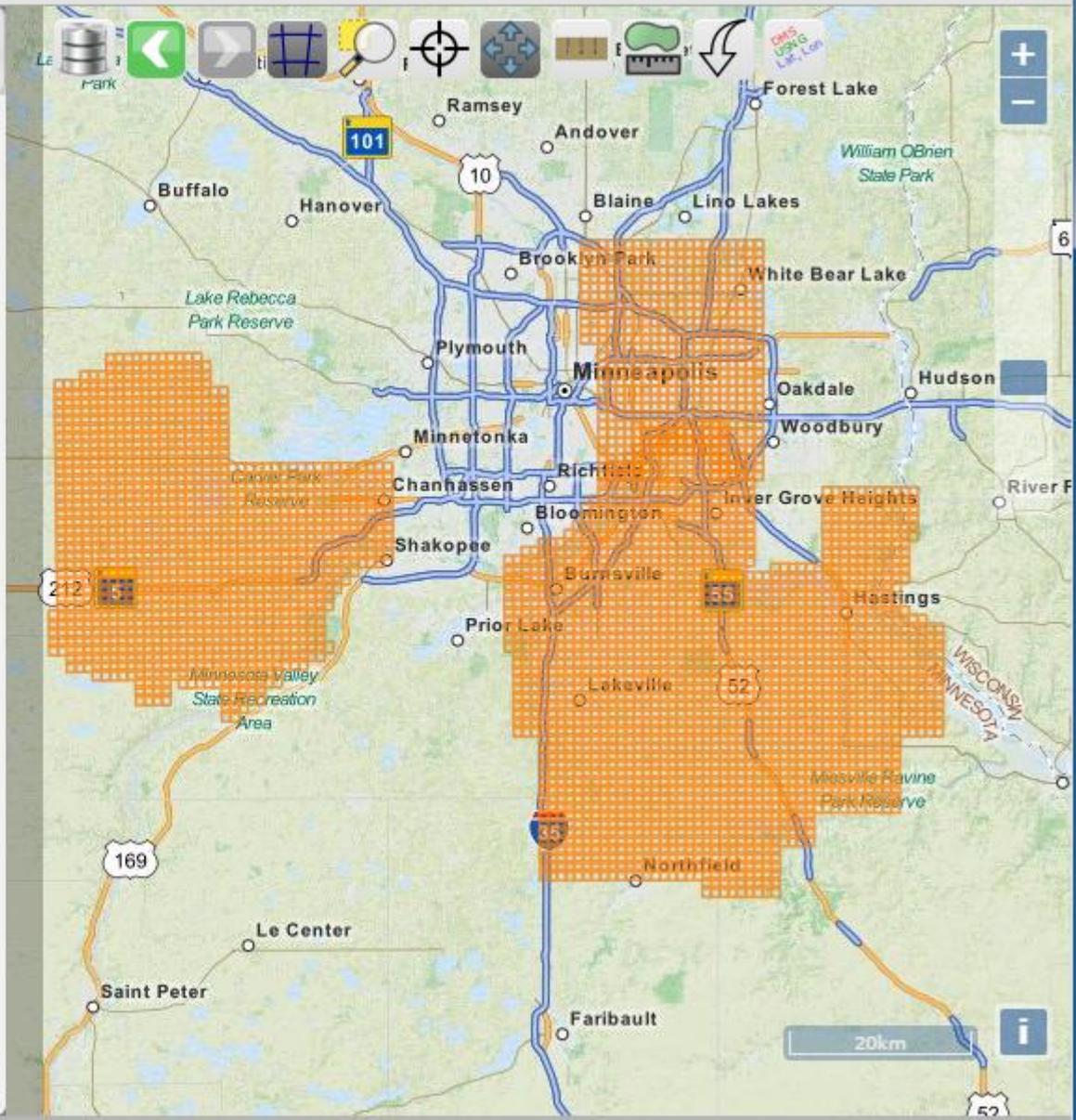
These signs are GPS (Global Positioning System) compatible location markers to help emergency responders find you. In case of emergency, call 911 and provide the information on the nearest ELM.



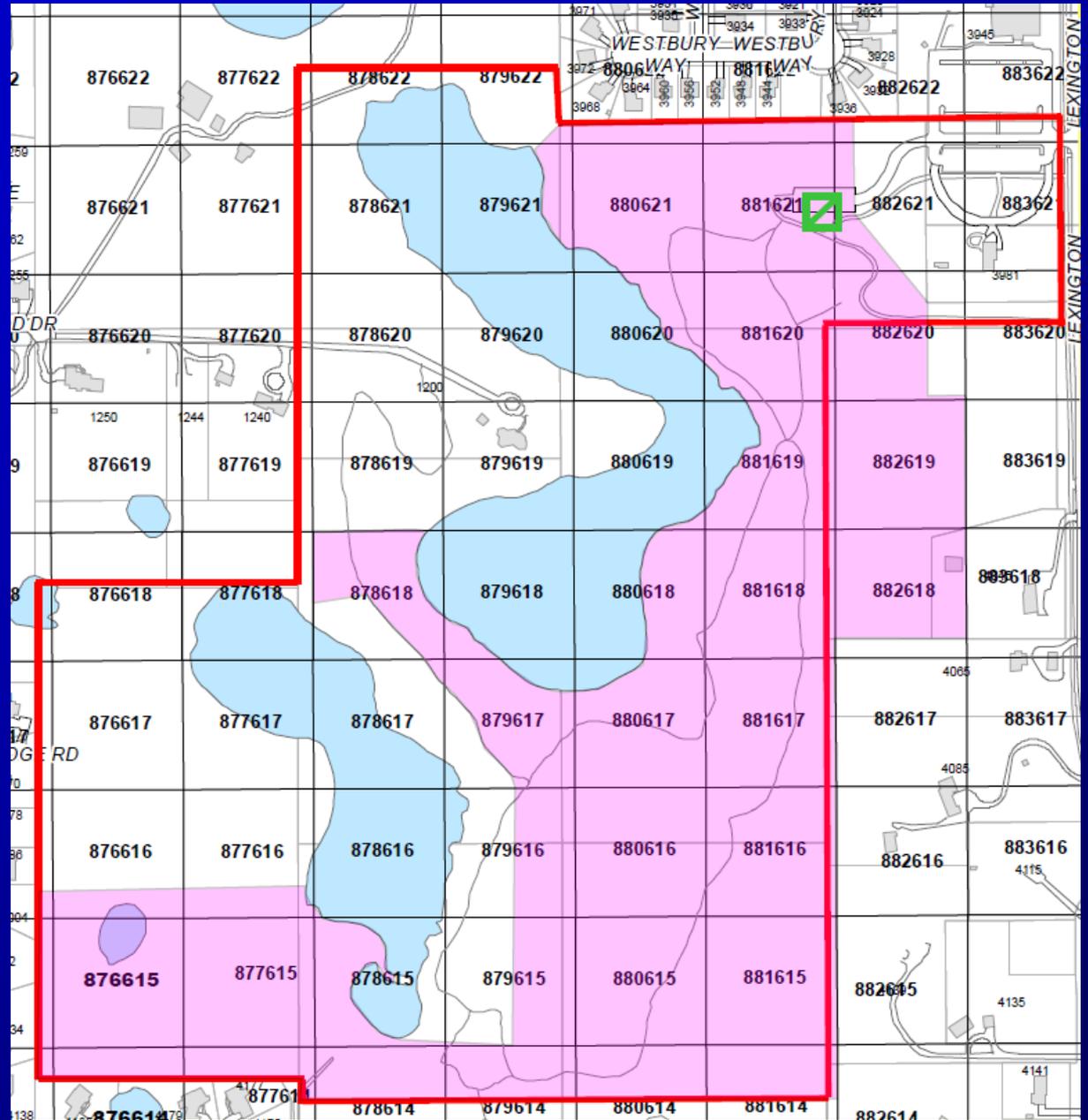


Layers PDFs

- MapQuest
- Map Catalog
 - 10K Ortho
 - 10K Topo
 - 1K Fire
 - 1K Neighborhood
 - Carver County
 - Dakota County
 - Ramsey County
 - 1K Ortho
 - County-Wide Aerials
 - Half Section Map
 - Parks
 - USGS Topo 7dot5-Minute Series



- Special Operations Team Search Operation





Metro Regional Stormwater Dataset Project Update

Geoff Maas

MetroGIS Coordinator

Adjunct Professor, Geographic Information Systems, University of Minnesota

April 29, 2015

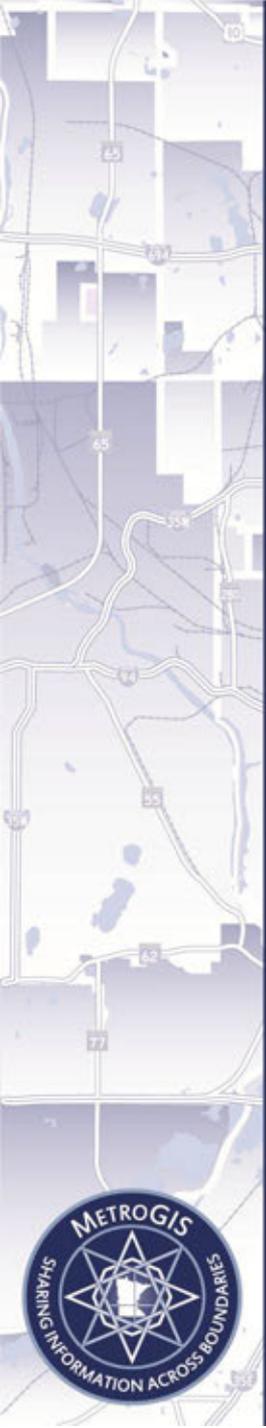


Metro Regional Stormwater Dataset

Goal: *Develop a regional stormwater dataset that meet core needs of the data user community;*

Responding to and gauging the interest of stakeholders;

Documenting the business cases of various agencies and interests;



Regional Stormwater Dataset Stakeholders

Business Case Documentation Progress (So Far):

- Metropolitan Mosquito Control District
- University of Minnesota Ecology Department
- Ramsey Washington Metro Watershed District
- Metropolitan Council Environmental Services Dept.
- City of Shoreview
- St. Olaf College
- USGS Water Science Center
- Capitol Region Watershed District
- Upper Mississippi River Basin Association
- Mississippi Nat'l River and Recreation Area (NPS)
- City of St. Paul
- Ramsey County Department of Public Works
- Minnesota Department of Health
- City of Minneapolis
- Hamline University

A vertical strip on the left side of the slide shows a map of the MetroGIS region, including major roads like I-75, I-85, and I-95, and various local roads. The map is rendered in a light blue and white color scheme.

Agenda Item 6: New Memorandum of Agreement Development (In Progress)



Legal Agreement (1997 – 2015)

Background:

First Agreement was developed in late 1997;

MetCouncil provided funding;

Metro Counties provided access to the data
and conversion into parcel standard;

MetCouncil managed licenses and
re-distribution to qualifying parties
(*other governments + academia*)



Memorandum of Agreement

Restatement of the benefits and commitment of Counties/Council partners to work together;

> *Define and meet shared needs*

> *Create data standards, data sets*

Seven Metropolitan Counties role:

Place data in agreed-upon standards

Participate in data/data standards development

Metropolitan Council role:

Provide fiscal support to counties (\$4,000/year)

Participate in data/data standards development

Facilitation and coordination via MetroGIS



Examples



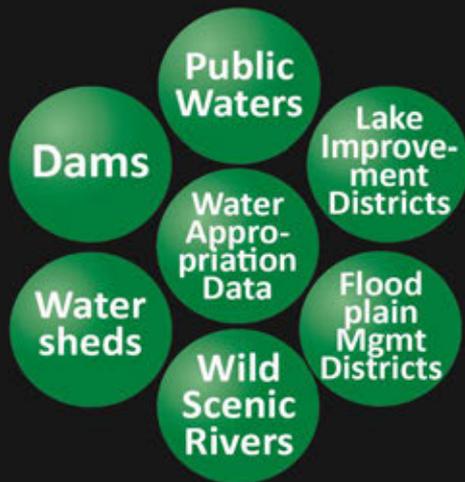
Water Resources: §103B - 103H

Water Resources: §103B - 103H

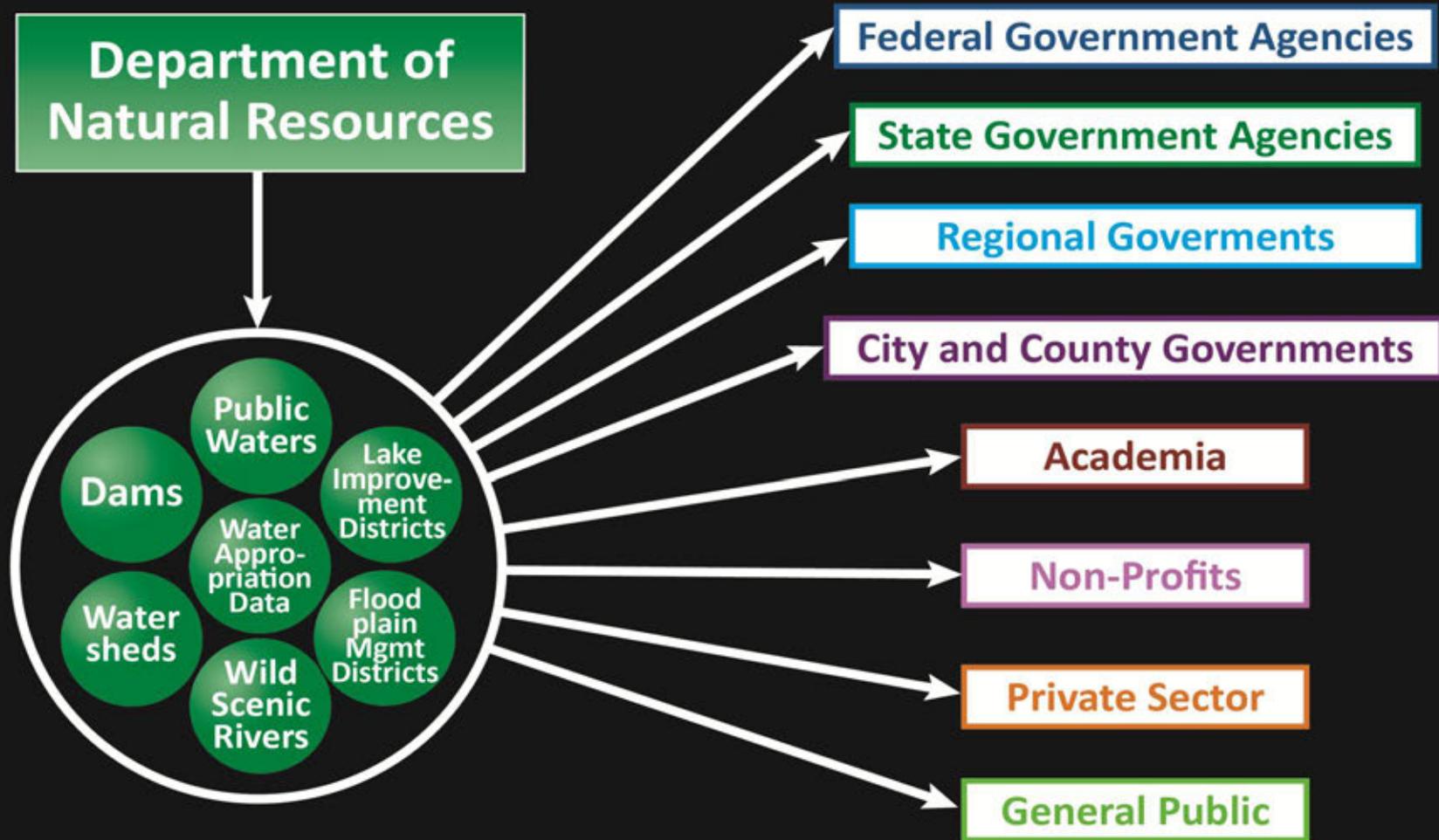
Department of
Natural Resources

Water Resources: §103B - 103H

Department of
Natural Resources



Water Resources: \$103B - 103H



Bus & Transit Systems: §473

Bus & Transit Systems: \$473

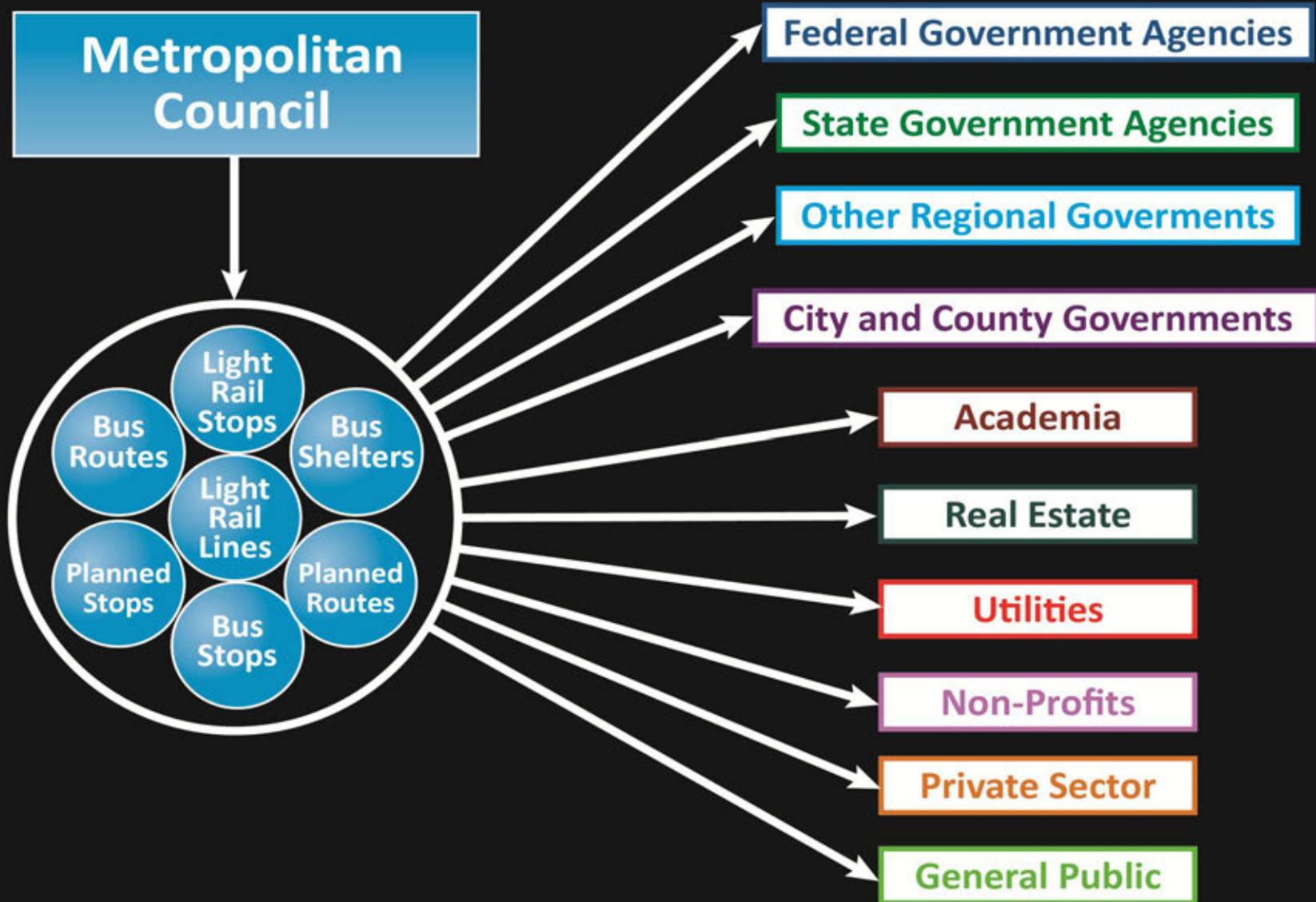
**Metropolitan
Council**

Bus & Transit Systems: \$473

Metropolitan Council



Bus & Transit Systems: §473



Local Data Makes Regional and State Data *Better*

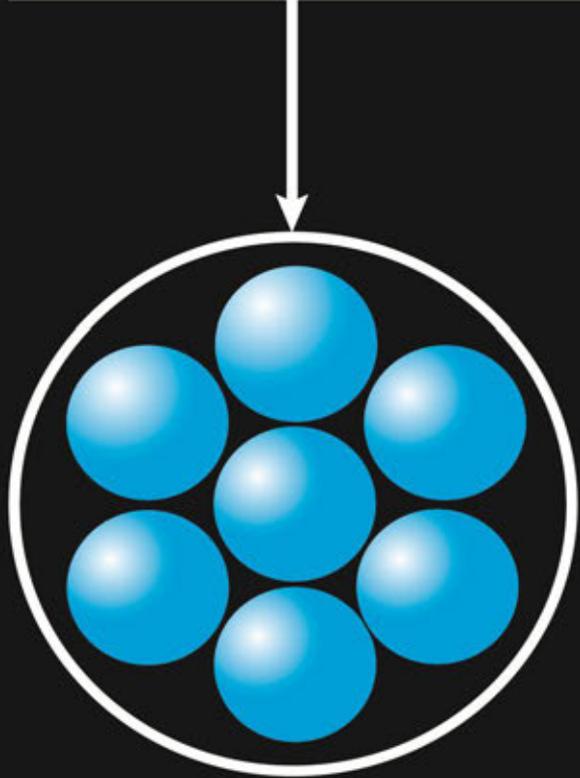
Local Data Makes Regional and State Data *Better*

Metropolitan
Council

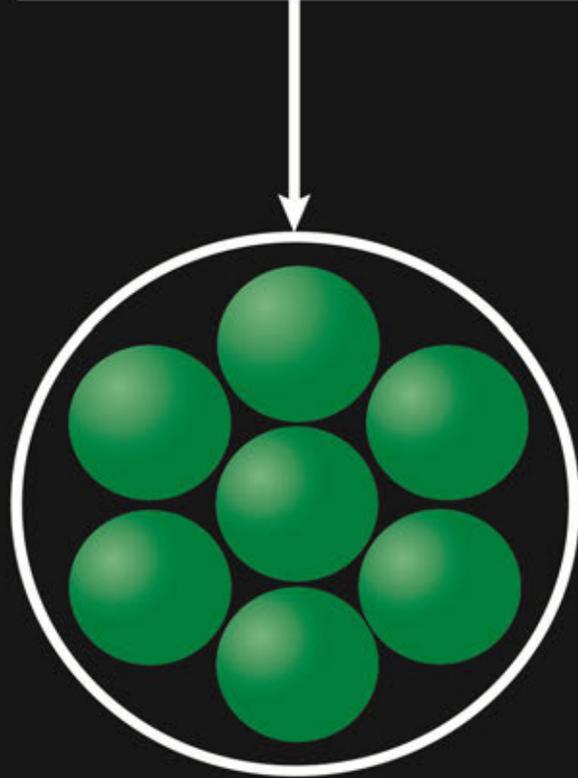
Department of
Natural Resources

Local Data Makes Regional and State Data *Better*

Metropolitan
Council



Department of
Natural Resources

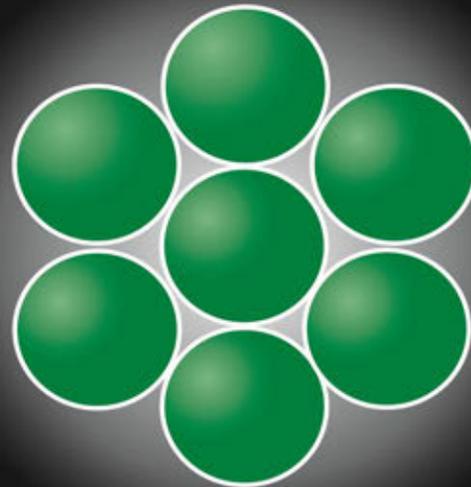
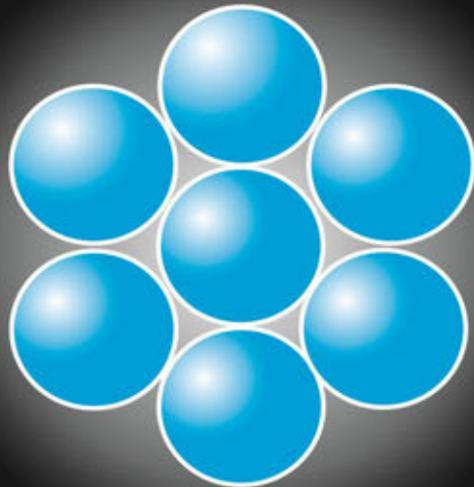


Local Data Makes Regional and State Data *Better*

Metropolitan
Council

Department of
Natural Resources

Match to Local Roads, Boundaries, Parcels, Etc.



Local Data Makes Regional, State & Federal Data *Better*

Local Data Makes Regional, State & Federal Data *Better*

MAC

MPCA

MNDOT

USGS

METC

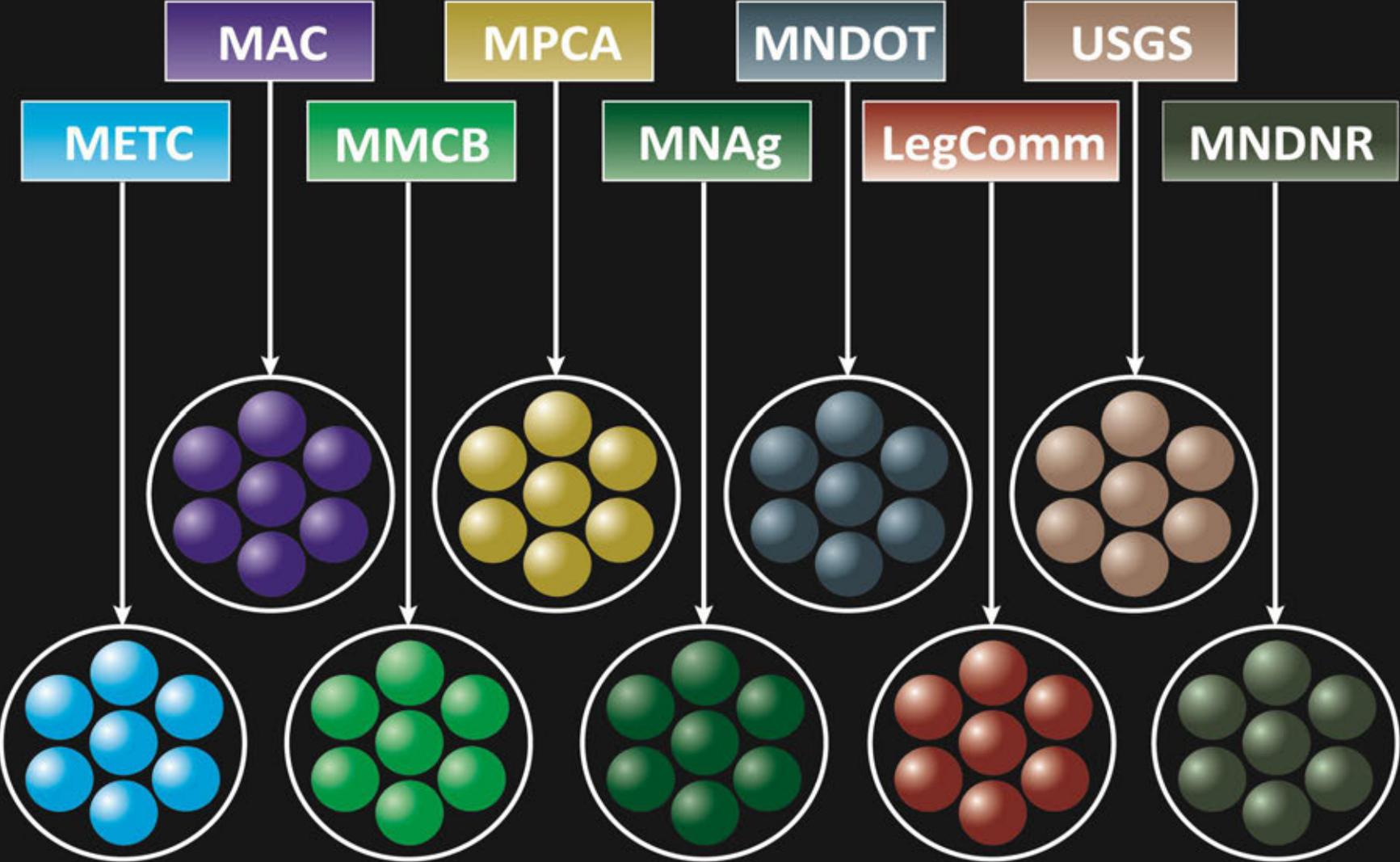
MMCB

MNAg

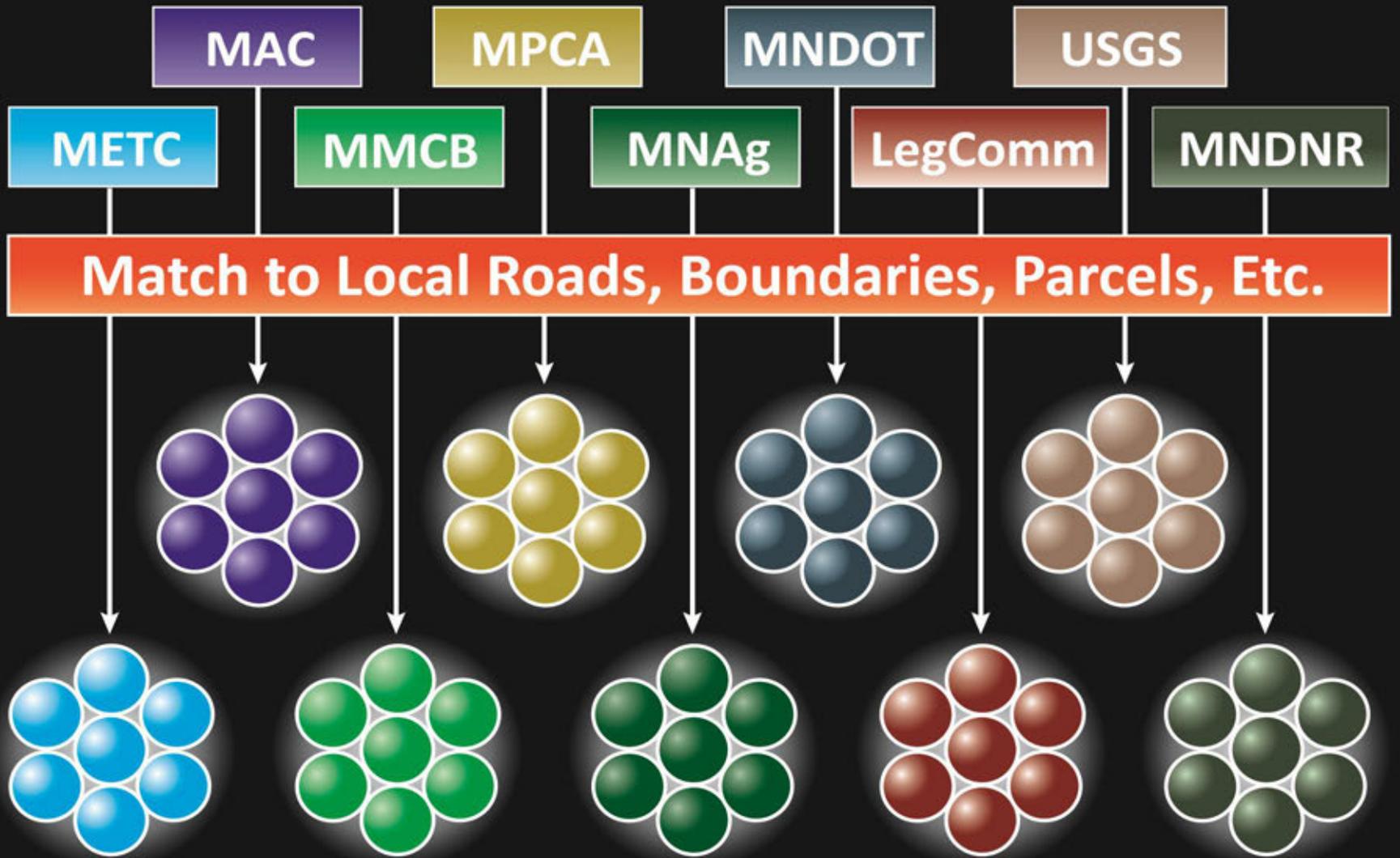
LegComm

MNDNR

Local Data Makes Regional, State & Federal Data *Better*



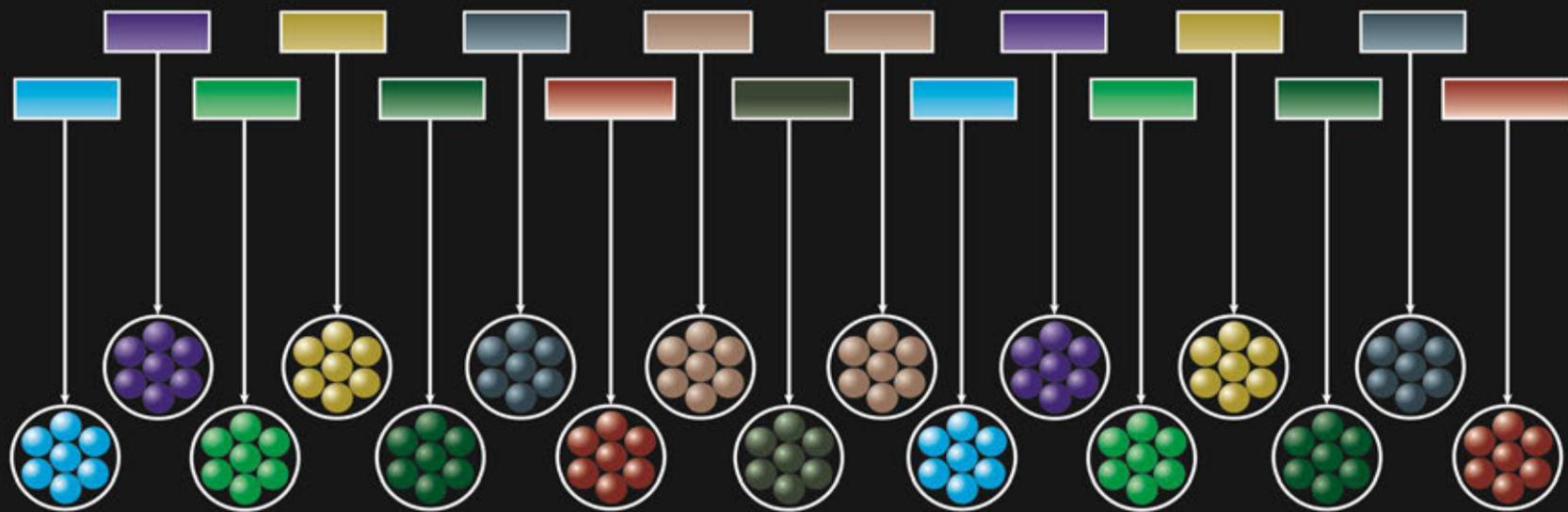
Local Data Makes Regional, State & Federal Data *Better*



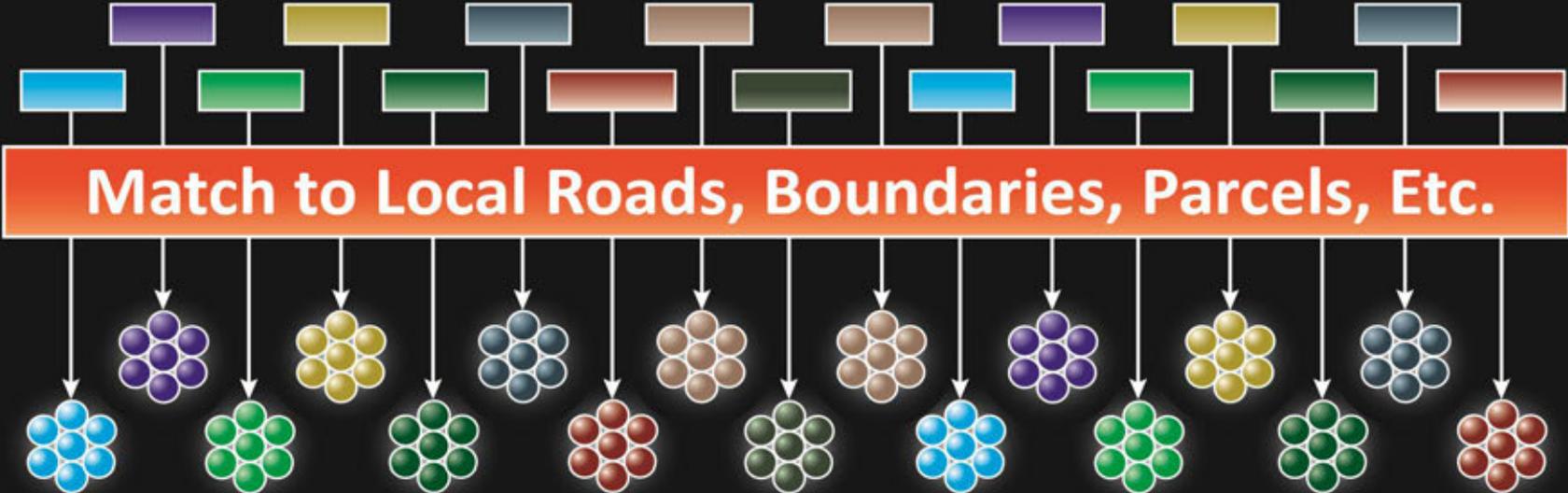
Local Data Makes Regional, State & Federal Data *Better*



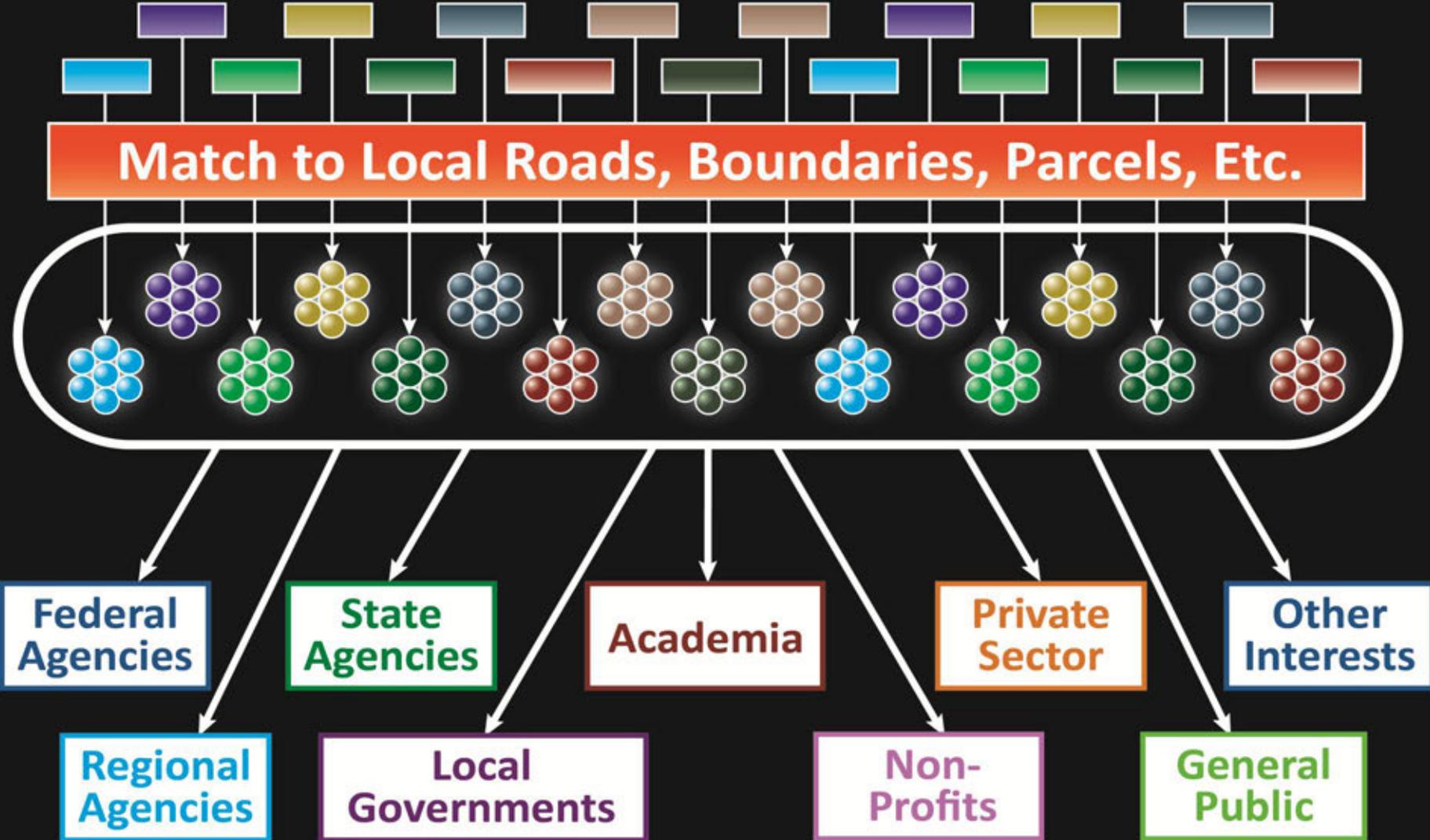
Local Data Makes Regional, State & Federal Data *Better*



Local Data Makes Regional, State & Federal Data *Better*



Local Data Makes Regional, State & Federal Data *Better*



Tax Parcel Data: §273, §389, §505, §508 *and* §508A

Tax Parcel Data: §273, §389, §505, §508 *and* §508A

ANOKA

CARVER

DAKOTA

HENNEPIN

RAMSEY

SCOTT

WASHINGTON

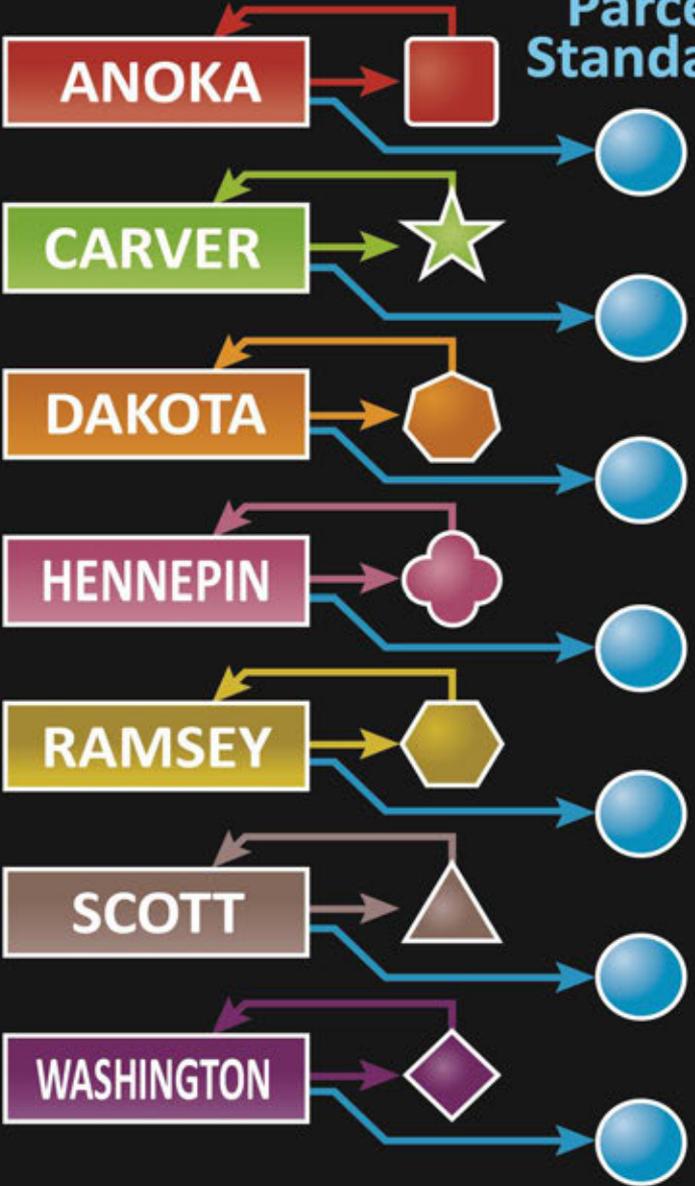
Tax Parcel Data: §273, §389, §505, §508 and §508A



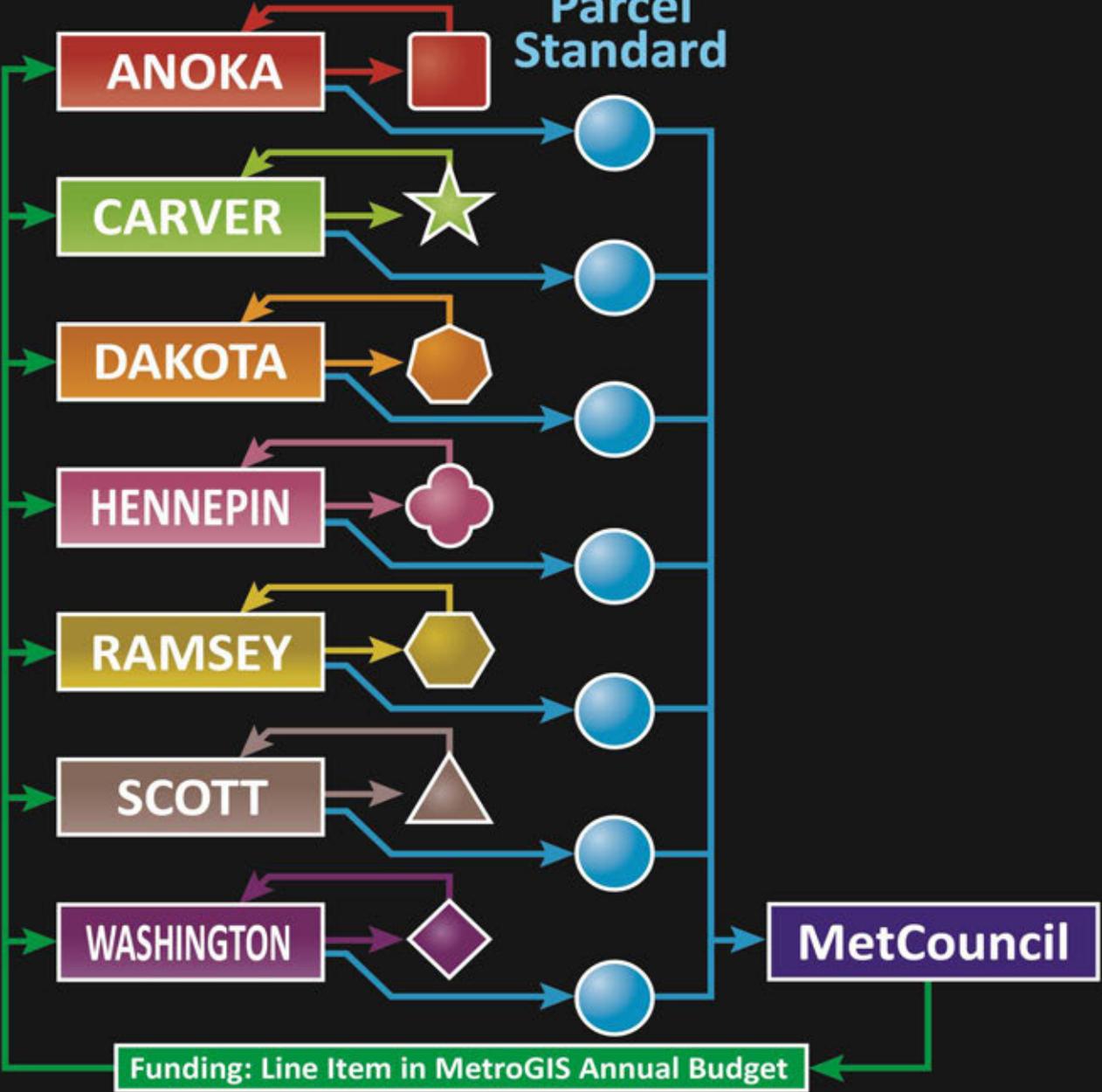
Tax Parcel Data: §273, §389, §505, §508 and §508A



MetroGIS
Parcel
Standard



MetroGIS Parcel Standard



Funding: Line Item in MetroGIS Annual Budget

MetCouncil

ANOKA

CARVER

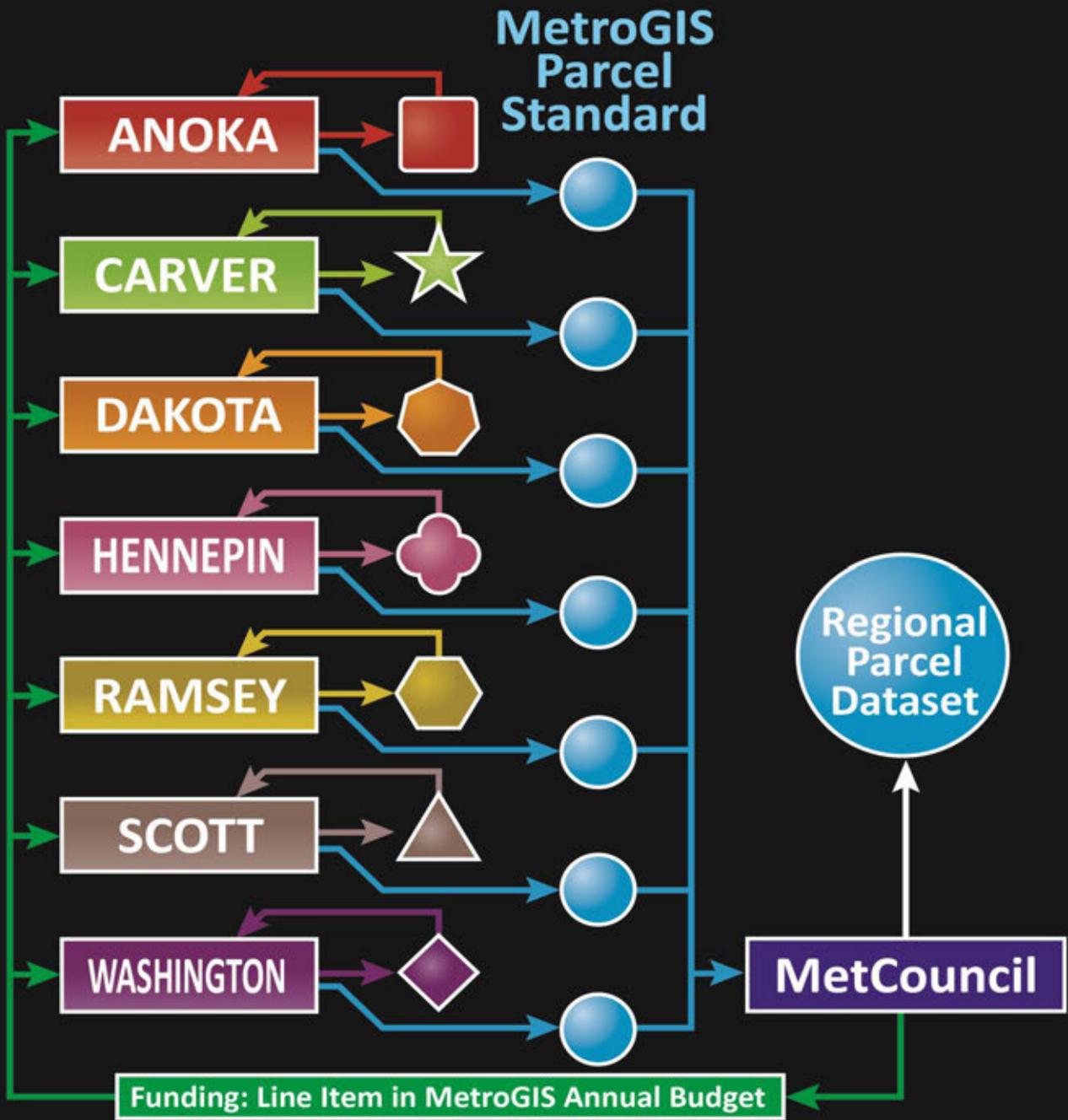
DAKOTA

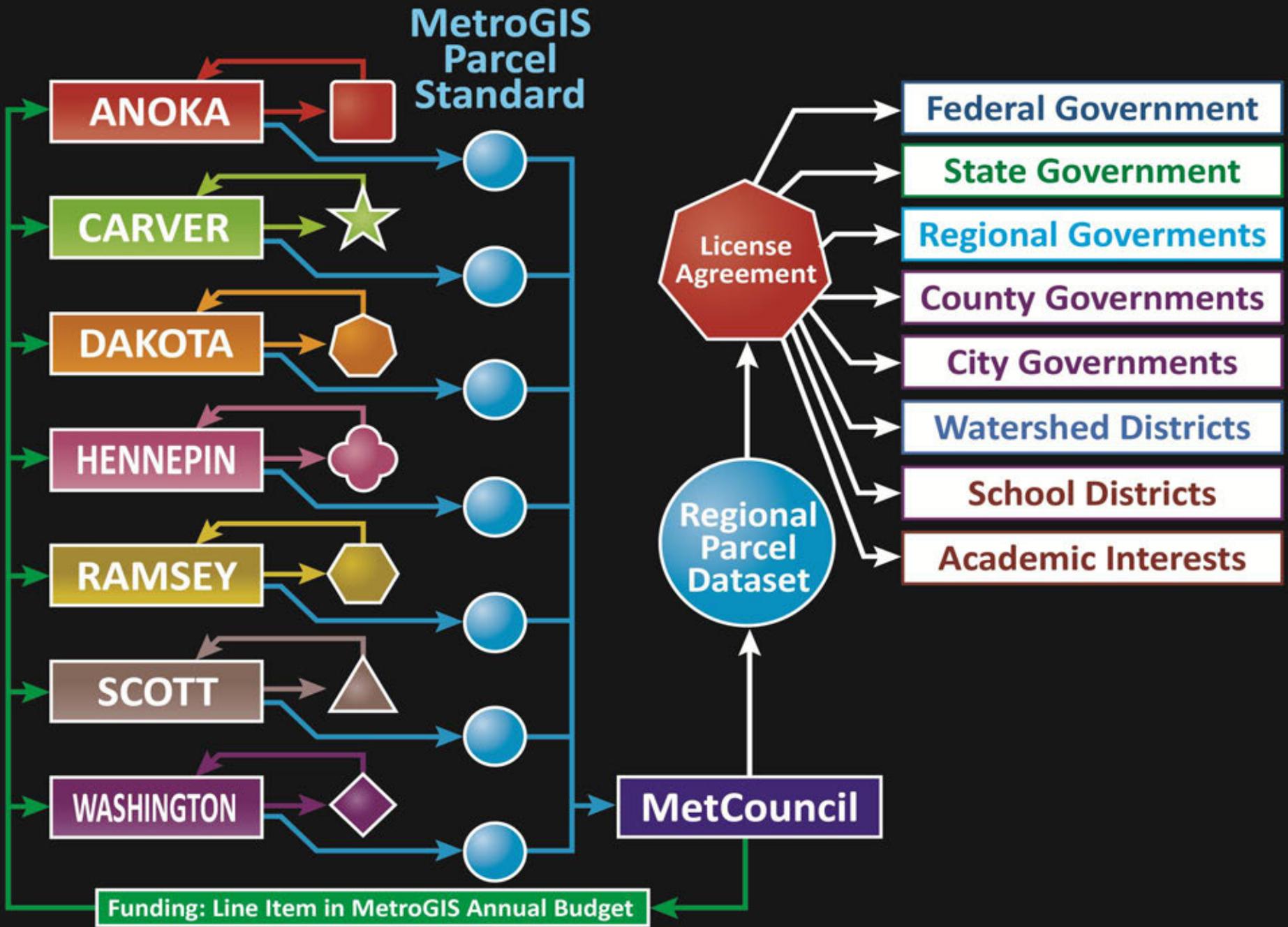
HENNEPIN

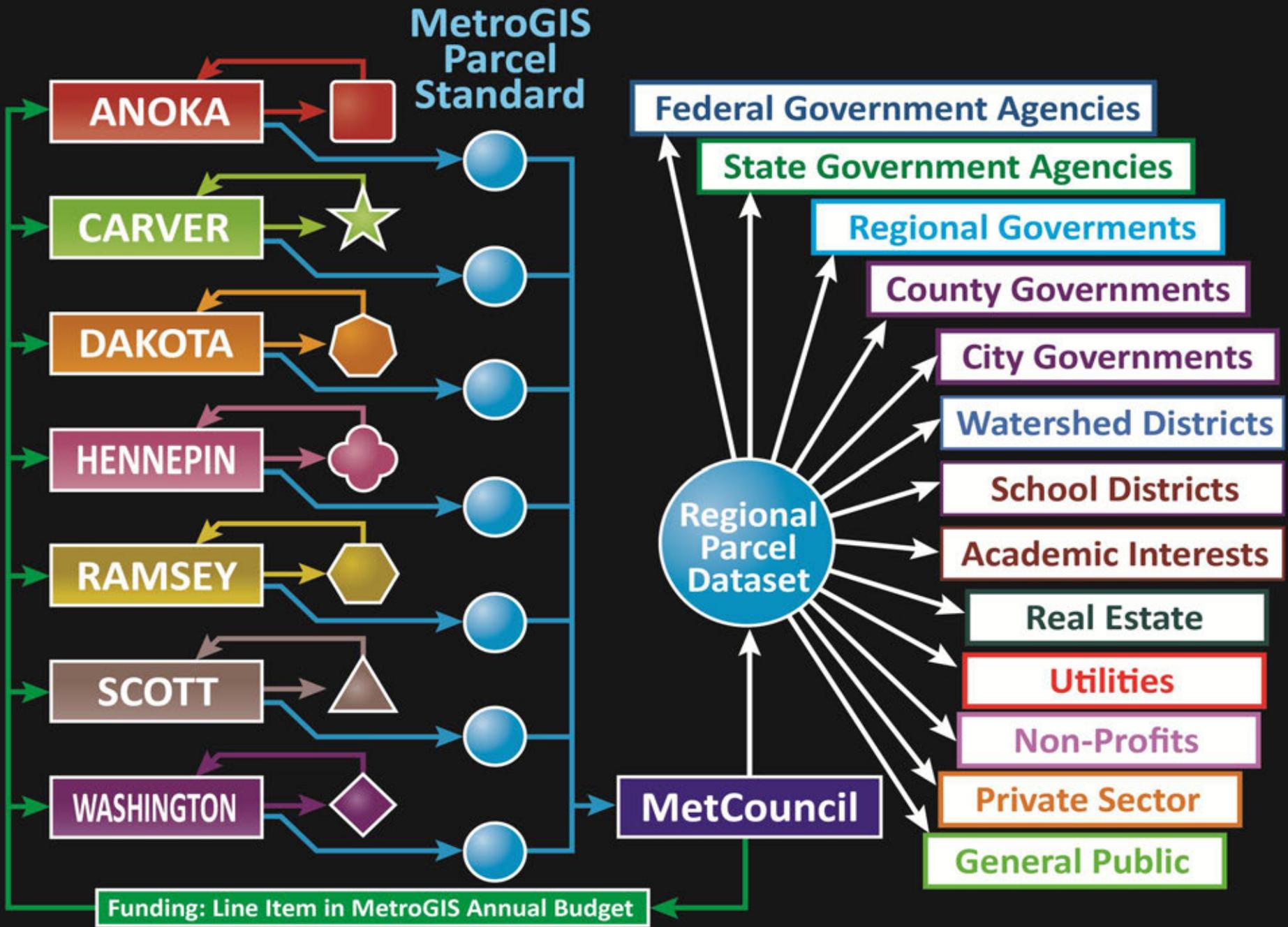
RAMSEY

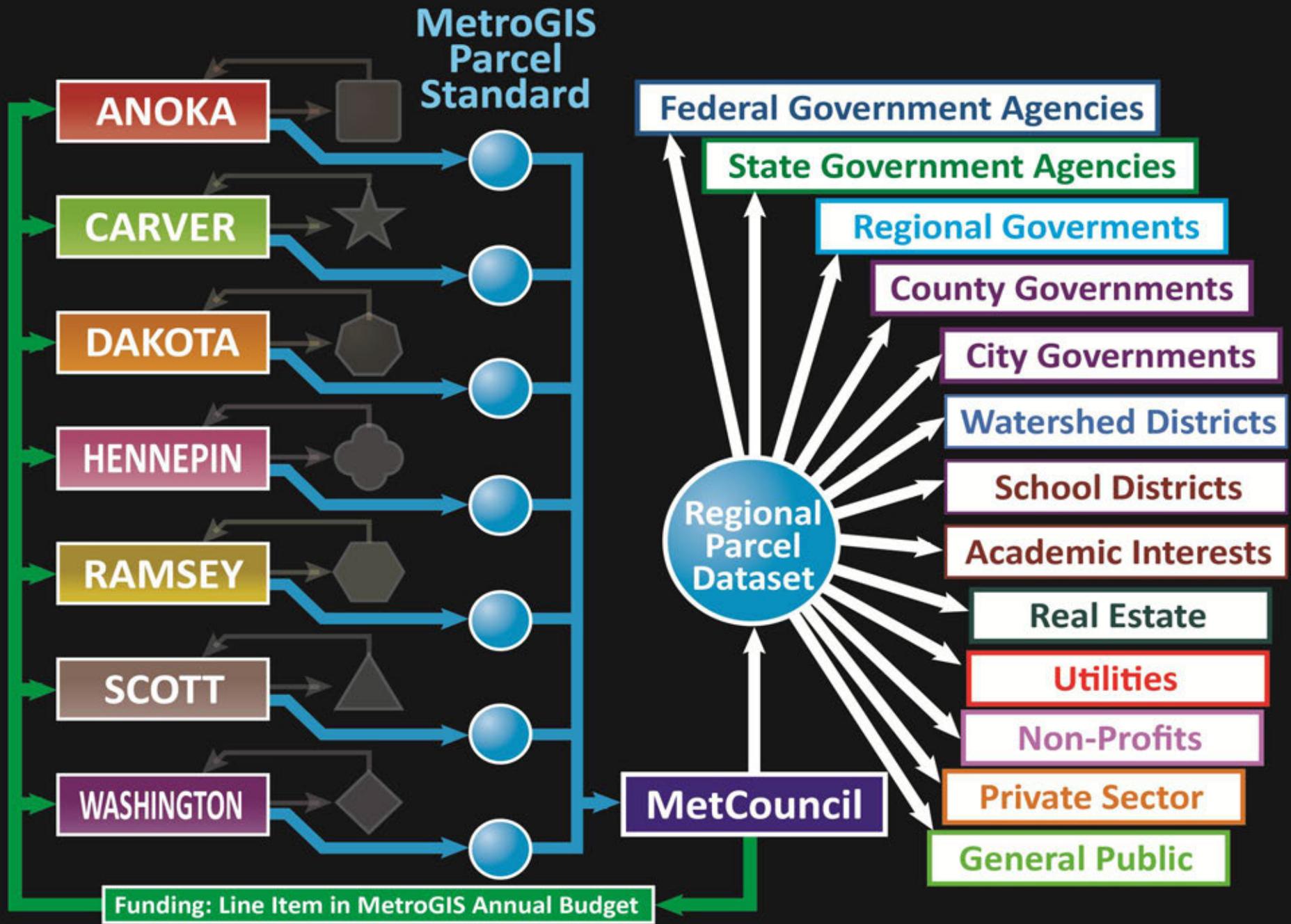
SCOTT

WASHINGTON











Authoritative Source:

Roads §160

Township, City, County, MnDOT, State and National Forests, Park Districts, Tribal Nations, etc.

Addresses

City §412.221, Subd. 18

County §403.02, Subd. 1 - 21



A vertical map of the MetroGIS region, showing major roads and geographical features. The map is overlaid with a grid and various colored areas representing different data layers.

Memorandum of Agreement

Preserves existing actions and benefits of:

- *Data Standardization*
- *Data Publishing and Availability*
- *Working Together*

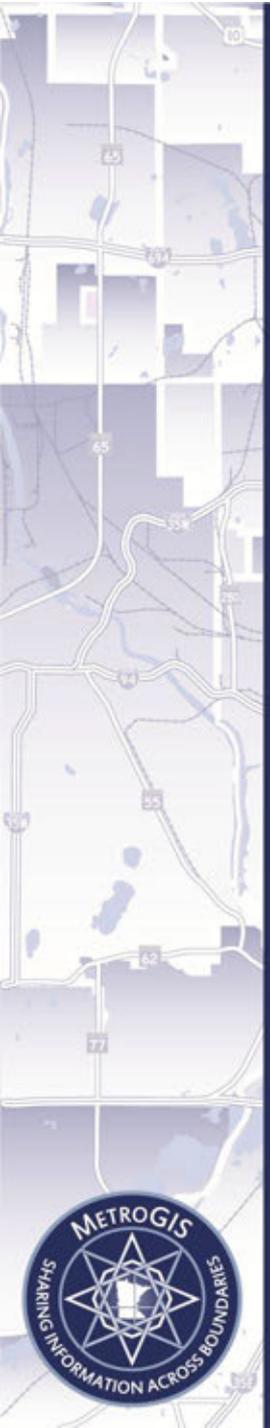
Sets the stage for future work:

- *Inter-agency data aggregation*
- *Address Points*
- *Road Centerlines*
- *Park, Recreation Land and Trail Data*
- *Infrastructure Data*



Discussion



A vertical strip on the left side of the slide shows a map of the MetroGIS region, including major roads like I-65, I-75, and I-85, and various local roads. The map is rendered in shades of blue and white.

Next Policy Board Meeting

Wednesday, April 27, 2016; 7:00 PM

