

MetroGIS

Information Needs Forum

Turn Around Document

September 19, 1996
St. Paul, Minnesota

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The Focus Statementsm defines what is valid for the project. Everything that is built for the project (the Information Needs, the Business Object Model, etc.) must fall within this focus.

Results from the Break Out Groups:

To brainstorm Information Needs, the session was broken into six break out groups divided along areas of interest. Here are the results from each:

1. Community Development; Planning; Demographics;
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All participants reconvened as one group to hear closing comments.

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This is the agenda for the session with actual times.

Opening Comments

- ◆ *David Arbeit, the Chair of the MetroGIS Coordinating Committee, opened the session:*
- ◆ He termed this a “watershed session”.
- ◆ The goal is to integrate geographic information for all stakeholders of spatially located data.
- ◆ The Data Content Advisory team from MetroGIS has spent a lot of time preparing for this. They generated the list of participants for this session.
- ◆ The project is being paid for by the Metropolitan Council.

- ◆ *David introduced Richard Johnson, the Associate Regional Administrator of the Metropolitan Council. He spoke next:*
- ◆ This project involves a lot of effort from a lot of different jurisdictions.
- ◆ We are trying collectively to collect and share geographic information about the area.
- ◆ As far as we know, this is the largest effort of this sort in the country.
- ◆ There has been a lot leading up to this, but today, the real work begins.
- ◆ The hope is that what is done with this project will be replicated at the state and federal level.
- ◆ The project is coordinated with the Governors’ Council on Geographic Information.
- ◆ You may wonder why is the Metropolitan Council in on this? Just as your jurisdiction has needs, we also have needs for geographic information (for example: land use, sewage treatment, transportation planning, etc.).
- ◆ Today, everyone collects and stores geographic information. We believe there has to be a more efficient way. The Metropolitan Council has a goal of finding a way we can share information so we don’t reinvest funds to collect and store what someone else is already keeping.
- ◆ If we build this and make it available, you will have access to information which was not previously available. You can enhance your decision making with this new access.
- ◆ The Metropolitan Council provides staffing and funding for this project.
- ◆ The project is still growing and evolving. The participants will determine where this goes in the future.
- ◆ Today, we want to identify the business questions you need answered. This will determine the data needed.
- ◆ Advanced Strategies has been engaged to help us identify these questions and to run the session.

Orientation - The Session

- ◆ *Richard Johnson introduced Richard Branton of Advanced Strategies to discuss the session:*
- ◆ To the participants, a goal of ours is to make maximum use of your time.
- ◆ The purpose of this event: gather “business questions” or “information needs” which have some basis in geographical characteristics.
- ◆ We are looking for questions to reflect the diversity of the arenas represented here.
- ◆ We are not interested in technology at this point. This will come later in the project.

- ◆ Next, Richard described a key buzzword, JDAsm (pronounced ‘jad’) which stands for Joint Development Approach. It is the process we will use today in the breakout sessions. This process makes it possible for a group to develop a work product.
- ◆ There are different roles in JDAsm:
 - I. The most important role is that of subject matter expert. You are the ones brought here to tell us about your business needs. You will contribute the content in the sessions.
 - II. The support team has multiple roles:
 - A. The facilitator is there to direct traffic and monitor participation. They are not to contribute content.
 - B. The facilitator will be supported by 2-3 recording analysts. They will keep the official record of the session. They will record the list of business questions. They are professionals; this is not an administrative job. They will listen and capture the intent of your comments. In fact, one recording analyst in each room is a data analyst/technologist to lend their expertise as needed.
 - C. There will also be coaches who step into your breakout room periodically to monitor the sessions. They will make sure the correct information is being captured.
- ◆ The facilitators and recording analysts were trained in this particular technique this morning.
- ◆ The sessions need to stay focused on our objective today: your information needs.
- ◆ If the session stalls or people get uncomfortable with the session, there is an issues list posted in each room. The coaches can help resolve these.
- ◆ There aren’t many rules in the break out sessions. People will just start throwing out information needs and comments, just like a family sitting around a table. If it goes too fast, the facilitator will deal with this. We want an open atmosphere which is conducive to brainstorming.
- ◆ It is important to be creative. This is how you will gain benefits that you were unaware of.
- ◆ We will record your initials with your information needs or comments so we can come back to you and ask for clarification later, if necessary. We won’t censor your material!
- ◆ Be polite, too.

- ◆ There are some peculiarities about this event.
- ◆ Advanced Strategies has lots of experience building work products such as the model we will build for this project. In addition, we have expertise in planning and facilitating large sessions and break out groups and everything in between. However, we are not aware of anyone who has put all of this together on this scale! So please bear with us if we encounter any glitches.

- ◆ Also, this is by far the most diverse group we have worked with in one setting. In this group, we have GIS experts and people who don't know what GIS means. We have technologists and those who don't deal with technology. But as long as we focus on business needs, everything will work out. Some hints:
 - ◆ Technologists: take off your technical hat and think about your customers and see the world through their eyes.
 - ◆ GIS experts: don't think of center lines, but think of streets. Think of the world as a lay person would see it.
- ◆ Finally, Richard Branton wrapped up the opening comments.
- ◆ This session is extremely important. This region is a leader in GIS. There is tremendous interest in what is being done here. The FGDC (Federal Geographic Data Committee) has approved funding to replicate this information needs/identification of common data needs project for the State of Minnesota. Others will be watching and adopting what we do here.
- ◆ There are two ways to look at the financial benefit of this project.
 - ◆ The cost savings could be in the millions of dollars because everyone is storing this data. The opportunity is to remove \$100 million (this is an arbitrary number!) and apply it to other things. This is the **small** hit.
 - ◆ The **big** hit is a chance to correlate data and do analysis that you could not do before. Finding these hidden patterns and correlations could give you untold benefits. You may be the first to discover the correlation between mineral content of soil and winning the lottery! The chance to make better policy decisions has the chance to improve the quality of life in this area.
- ◆ A final example to make the point: The technology exists today in rental cars to show you a map of where you are and to show you features and attractions along the way. Why? It is not marketing which drove this technology. The largest cause of wrecked rental cars is the driver being lost. Avis and others have the technology which tell the driver to prepare to exit, turn here, etc. They think they can save enough in cars and injuries that it will justify the cost.

Orientation - The Process

- ◆ During the orientation, Richard Branton of Advanced Strategies explained the process we will follow with this project. (A graphic representation is included below):

⇒ Step 1:

- ◆ The Focus Statementsm is the first part of the process. It defines the solution set of what we are looking for.

⇒ Step 2:

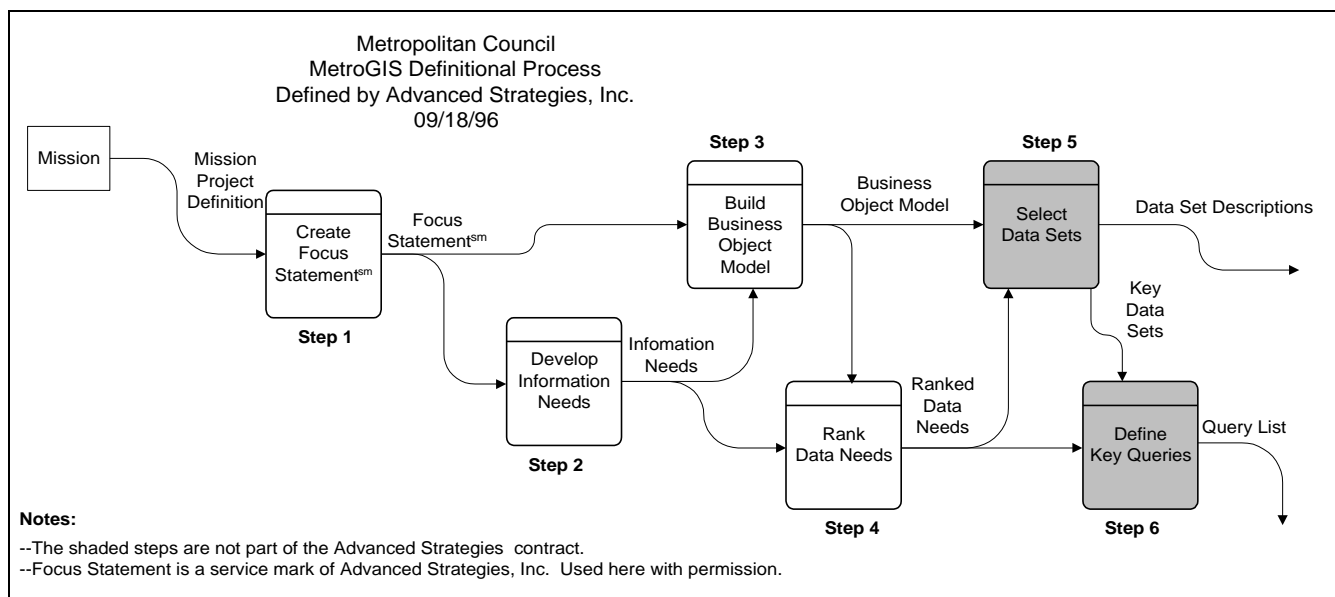
- ◆ We want business questions from you which fit within this focus. For example, “what are the most frequently used fire hydrants by neighborhood?” This is what we need from this session. Afterwards, we will categorize, sort, and analyze these so they can be used in the next step.

⇒ Steps 3 and 4:

- ◆ In October and November, we hold sessions to model what we learn today. Based upon your business questions, we will draw a picture of the world in a diagram of English language statements.
- ◆ Through the analysis of this Business Object Model, portions of the model will be ranked based upon potential utility of the data.
- ◆ We will gather a list of volunteers and draftees at the end of today to determine who will participate in these next sessions. We are looking for 18-30 participants.

⇒ Steps 5 and 6:

- ◆ Next, we will then take this picture and turn it over to a group of data analysts and technologists. They will determine what data will ultimately be collected.
- ◆ The information needs we get from you today will be used to cluster or gather related data together, to identify “data sets”. We can then identify the data that supports significant cross-jurisdictional decision making needs and the sources of these data.
- ◆ These data analysts and technologists will also look at the highest ranked information needs and identify major queries.



Orientation - Focus Statementsm

- ◆ *During the orientation, Richard Branton of Advanced Strategies explained the components of the Focus Statementsm as he reviewed the Focus Statementsm created for this session:*

- ◆ (In the orientation and in the break out groups, copies of the Focus Statementsm were posted on the walls. The same Focus Statementsm is provided directly after this introduction.)

- ◆ First, look at the definition. With so many different people here today, it is important to make sure we are talking about the same thing. Note that we are not just interested in physical characteristics of a geographical area, location, or feature, but we also want to know about items which may be organized or analyzed by geographical areas, locations, or features.

- ◆ Scope is the boundaries of our interest. Here, it is geographical information within the 7 county Twin City area.

- ◆ Perspectives are whose points of view we are interested in. We obviously have a lot of these for this project. The key with so many perspectives is that there is a great opportunity to share information. Private or public organizations who provide essential services are important to consider (for example, hospitals, public utilities, etc.).

- ◆ Universality addresses how “universal” the solution should be.
 - ◆ With breadth of coverage, we want to address the 7 county Twin City area, but our solution should be extensible into neighboring areas.
 - ◆ Looking into the future, we are interested in today’s business questions and ones that might come up in next 60 months (5 years). We expect the solutions from this project to be:
 - ◆ Stable for 6 months (i.e. we must include information needs which will come up during this time),
 - ◆ Extensible for 24 months (i.e. we must anticipate information needs for the next 2 years and try to accommodate these), and
 - ◆ Have a lifespan of 60 months (i.e. we cannot be sure of what we will need after 5 years; the solutions would require significant rework at this point).

Focus Statementsm

Definition -- Geographical Characteristics: Physical characteristics of a geographical area, location or feature including those on, below, or above the surface of the land or water; and characteristics of other items of interest "organized" or "analyzed" by geographical areas, locations or features.

- ◆ Some examples of physical characteristics include:
 - ⇒ Area: The extent of a city.
 - ⇒ Location: The location of a street, waterfall, or a fire hydrant.
 - ⇒ Feature: The presence of minerals in an area, the width of a street, or the depth of a lake.

- ◆ Some examples of items “organized” or “analyzed” by geographical area include:
 - ⇒ The crime rate in a neighborhood.
 - ⇒ The pollution level at a specific location at a point in time.
 - ⇒ The species of wild flowers in a certain area.

Scope:

- ◆ We are interested in all geographical characteristics (as defined above) of the seven county Twin City Metropolitan area that is relevant to improving:
 - ◆ The effectiveness, efficiency, and/or completeness of results at participant operations (public and private),
 - ◆ The understanding of the dynamics of the area's people, places and things.

Perspectives:

Primarily, we want to include the point of view of:

- ◆ Individuals within units of government responsible for providing services within the Twin City Metropolitan area.
- ◆ Individuals in government agencies seeking to improve the quality of living and/or economic competitiveness of the Twin City Metropolitan area.
- ◆ Individuals making decisions about public policies servicing the Twin City Metropolitan area.
- ◆ Individuals responsible for operation of the governments of the Twin City Metropolitan area.
- ◆ Individuals concerned with improving government's effectiveness using geographical information.
- ◆ Individuals interested in maximizing sharing of geographical information.
- ◆ Individuals representing non-government organizations who might collaborate with government entities on geographical data of common interest.
- ◆ Individuals in non-government organizations who provide essential public services and who might benefit from geographical information.

Secondarily, we want to consider the point of view of:

- ◆ Individuals interested in geographical information within the Twin City Metropolitan area including:
 - ◆ Researchers
 - ◆ Educators
 - ◆ Private organizations (including utilities)
 - ◆ Private citizens
 - ◆ Non-profit organizations

At this time, we will not specifically address the needs of:

Individuals within business seeking to locate in the area.

Universality:

- ◆ We are interested in geographical information covering the Twin City Metropolitan area, extensible into impacts on and from neighboring areas.
- ◆ We expect the models and resulting systems to be:
 - ◆ Stable for 6 months
 - ◆ Extensible for 24 months
 - ◆ Have a demonstrable life span of 60 months

**Results from Break Out Group 1:
Community Development; Planning; Demographics;
Housing; Research**

Participants in the Break Out Group:

Initials	Name	Organization
DGL	Denny Lander	Minneapolis School District
DPW	Dennis Welsch	City of Roseville
FO	Fritz Ohnsorg	Minnesota Dept. of Health
JAL	John Lunde	BRW Consultants
JMH	Jane Harper	Washington County
KBJ	Kathy Johnson	Metropolitan Council
KDC	Kurt Chatfield	Dakota County
KEF	Ken Ford	City of St. Paul
MPS	Marty Schmitz	Scott County
PML	Paul Leegard	Anoka County
RJM	Richard McNamera	City of Oakdale
SWR	Sam Rankin	State House of Representatives
TJN	Tim Nuteson	Dayton Hudson Corporation
TZ	Tim Zimmeman	Hennepin County
WJC	Will Craig	University of Minnesota; CURA
WKT	Kent Treichel	Wilder Research Foundation
WPF	Paul Farmer	City of Minneapolis

Support Team for the Break Out Group:

Initials	Name	Role
---	Shelly Bergh Gardner	Facilitator
---	Dave Vessel	Data/Recording Analyst
---	Dan Wander	Recording Analyst

NOTES:

- When a source is identified by ‘???’ , the participant who contributed the remark could not be identified.
- When a ‘/’ was used to identify multiple participants for the source, this indicates that the comment came from a group of people. This occurred when the group broke into sub-groups to identify uses.
- In some cases, the source was a notecard submitted by a participant at the end of the session. These are denoted as such.

To start the session, the facilitator asked the group what business questions would you like answers to. In other words: “Tell me _____ about _____.” The following information needs and the participants who stated them are recorded below.

Later, the group went back through the list and identified uses of the information needs. In other words: “How would you use this information if you could get an answer to the business question?” Each use and the participant who stated it are recorded in the columns next to the information need.

Starting with information need #20, the group divided up and groups of 4-5 people focused on the uses of a portion of the remaining information needs.

If an information need was identified as being redundant or related to another information need, this is also indicated in the table.

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
1	Where all the platted lands are in Washington County, and what lots are vacant	JMH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use for land use planning • New roads, new parks • Where to put in transit lines • Where you can expect future service demands • Determine where vacant lots are - where potential is left 	JMH KDC JMH JMH ???	
2	Where are the “special places” for residents in the region. Icons of the community which residents use to define their place.	JAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use to address problems between professional planners and the public. • Use to interpret raw data such as park funding etc. • Use to prevent exclusion of human element in decision making 	JAL WKT? JAL	

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
3	Places where there is disinvestment - down to individual parcel level	WJC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To extent that neighborhood, city or county can turn the tide, you need to know where tide turned in wrong direction - productively determine where it happens before things go sour - work with owners to prevent abandonment Strategic allocation of resources <p>Element of looking at what has changed - there is a time element in that - if neighborhood has always been a certain way, hard to determine whether it's bad or good - but if it's perceived to be going downhill, that's more critical.</p>	WJC ??? PML	
4	Places where disinvestment within the region has occurred using common definitions (of assessor data)	DPW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To analyze impacts of events outside jurisdictions and target public investment. Allows direct comparisons of areas 	DPW WKT	
5	Natural characteristics of any parcel in St. Paul - soil characterizations, vegetation, slope (extend that to county - JMH)	KEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land use planning, environmental planning, analysis of suitability for construction 	KEF	
6	The actual characteristics of neighborhoods	JAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eliminate "wrong" perceptions and help with the reinvestment by locating businesses 	JAL	
7	Perceived neighborhood characteristics	JAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In trying to solve some of the divisions within the larger community, which in many cases are based on misconceptions - such as suburbanites that are afraid to live in "Murderapolis" based on erroneous information Siting businesses, siting development, allocation of public resources 	JAL ???	
8	The value of the federal mortgage deduction for each parcel	WPF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use to produce a more informed discussion of public program and subsidies 	WPF	

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
9	Where individuals live by age (how many 15 year olds live in this neighborhood)	PML	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow the baby boomers - to find trends, sales, service delivery, etc. Understand neighborhood change Predict housing market 	PML KEF	
10	School census data by parcel	DPW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify where kids live Plan bus routes Plan new schools design After care programs Health and Crime statistical makeup Identify actual neighborhood boundaries Resource allocation 	KBJ WJC WKT KEF JMH JAL PML	
11	School census data by township	KBJ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where the kids live - resource allocation for parks, playgrounds, crime analysis, bus planning, testing perceptions, health services, churches, school buildings (These items apply to #9 through #13) 	???	
12	School census data by school district	JMH			
13	School census data by attendance area	PML			
14	The location of social geographic barriers in the region	JAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine neighborhood boundaries and develop models of interaction with larger community 	JAL	
15	The sort of mobility patterns of poor people in and out of city to suburb - we're experiencing a lot of in and out - people move out of city, and then move back into city for some reason	DGL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transportation planning, public transit planning, resource allocation for job development - Related to schools and what's happening to families - not quite as green as they thought - high degree of migration To study stability of population that impacts on resource allocation Important for sustainable pattern of regional development Mobility of general population in and out of county - not just the poor 	JAL DGL JMH KEF JMH	

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
16	The dynamic measures of poverty change over time. This data needs to be standardized across the metro area	FO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine economic health and direction Identifies areas to work on with public dollars Basic indicator of land transition Method to site affordable housing 	FO PML JMH JMH	
17	How property values change over time by property type	TZ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> same as #16 	FO PML JMH JMH	
18	The location of redevelopable land within the metro area. Identification of strategically located parcels which are underutilized is critical	JAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine which areas are underutilized Plan the extensions of the MUSA 	JAL JMH	
19	Index of where all contaminated hazardous waste sites are in Hennepin County - located by parcel	DPW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To assist in allocating resources to correct sites for cleanup, and to identify those that are potential redevelopment sites ID sites that are more dangerous to water supply, and to rank sites by other geographic variables 	DPW KDC	
20	The land use of the metro area a generation ago	PML	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing urban history Understanding succession cycle 	WPF/ KEF/ WJC/ PML/ SWR	
21	Land use succession history	WPF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential contamination tracking 	WPF/ KEF/ WJC/ PML/ SWR	
22	The ground water sensitivity of parcels	WJC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ground water management planning Pollution prevention Well head protection areas 	WPF/ KEF/ WJC/ PML/ SWR	
23	Where underground storage tanks and septic tanks are by parcel	JMH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pollution remediation, compliance with regulation 	WPF/ KEF/ WJC/ PML/ SWR	
24	Information on the quality and condition of the structures on parcels such as size, age, construction materials, and home style.	KEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Judge housing affordability Provide consumer information Determine neighborhood quality 	RJM/ FO/ KBJ/ MPS	

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
25	Publicly owned land in each county by classification	JMH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital improvement programs • Determine maintenance levels • Determine effects on tax base 	RJM/ FO/ KBJ/ MPS	
26	The location of recreational facilities, the areas each facility serves and the age profile of facility users	RJM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facility Planning 	RJM/ FO/ KBJ/ MPS	
27	Income levels - without waiting a decade between tapes	WJC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring changes • Targeting resources 	RJM/ FO/ KBJ/ MPS	
28	The number of persons in poverty by census tract (minimally) data by block is best	KBJ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same as #27 	KBJ/ RJM/ MPS/ FO	
29	Index of heterogeneity by SES	FO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relative measure of neighborhood composition • Refined measure of socio-economic status which is far better than current measurements 	KBJ/ RJM/ MPS/ FO	
30	Index of segregation by <SES>	FO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same as #29 	KBJ/ RJM/ MPS/ FO	
31	Index of deprivation - take into account employment, car ownership, whether they rent or own, crime rate - that could be measured across metro area	FO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same as #29 	KBJ/ RJM/ MPS/ FO	
32	The location of transit services and the service areas of transit in the metro area	JMH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measure effectiveness of transit sites and transit systems 	KBJ/ RJM/ MPS/ FO	
33	Where the jobs are and where people drive from to get there	WKT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dislocation of works from transit routes • Location of incubator locations • Alignment of skills and workers Identifying <and developing> clustered industries	JAL/ JMH/ DPW/ WKT	
34	The method which employees use to get to and from their jobs by job location and by residential location	WKT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same as #33 	JAL/ JMH/ DPW/ WKT	

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
35	Where lands are that are currently zoned commercial - and whether that land is occupied or vacant	JMH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic need of local government in assessing supply and demand of land • Predicting future demands and their effects on the land supply • Predicting future tax base 	JAL/ JMH/ DPW/ WKT	
36	The location of occupied and vacant commercial land use by parcel using definitions common across the metro area	JMH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same as #35 	JAL/ JMH/ DPW/ WKT	
37	Crime data by every characteristic you can think of	PML	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determining law enforcement levels • Predict crime statistics • Interdict crime with proper application of public services • Long and short term resource allocation 	JAL/ JMH/ DPW/ WKT	
38	The distance each student must travel to school	DGL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine transportation costs • Political concerns • Who has to travel (poor vs. rich) 	RJM/ FO/ KBJ/ MPS	
39	Changing racial distribution in metro area	WJC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plans for new demands on services 	RJM/ FO/ KBJ/ MPS	
40	The address of each parcel in the metro area	TZ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate Geocoding 	RJM/ FO/ KBJ/ MPS	
41	Location of all fiber optic lines	WPF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marketing • Social Equity • Business Development 	JAL/ JMH/ DPW/ WKT	
42	Business occupancy by parcel	KEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land use and zoning types of businesses • Target occupations • Measure investment and disinvestment 	JAL/ JMH/ DPW/ WKT	
43	Where are the cheap warehouse spaces that businesses can rent before they become bigger - business incubator spaces	JAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business Development • Planning cheap space • Develop shared resources for economic development 	JAL/ JMH/ DPW/ WKT	

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
44	The location and type of home occupations	WPF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the capacity of telecommunications needs Input in the development of transit planning Develop appropriate zoning Relate daytime occupancy to school children 	JAL/ JMH/ DPW/ WKT	
45	Location of crack houses	KEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law enforcement planning Allocating resources Locating "safe" (McGriff) houses 	JAL/ JMH/ DPW/ WKT	
46	Location of schools and other public buildings	JMH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic land use Service provision 	JAL/ JMH/ DPW/ WKT	
47	What are available sites for businesses looking to expand or move in - square footage	WJC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See #43 	JAL/ JMH/ DPW/ WKT	
48	The rate of unemployment by neighborhood. The types of occupations by neighborhood	DPW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of dislocated workers Economic Development Workforce capacity Occupation related characteristics 	JAL/ JMH/ DPW/ WKT	
49	Transit boardings by transit stop	WPF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Realigning transit routes for efficiency 	JAL/ JMH/ DPW/ WKT	
50	Lease rates for available buildings in the metro area	RJM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as #43 (and #47) 	JAL/ JMH/ DPW/ WKT	
51	Which parcels in metro area have access to sewer and water	KDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zoning and Development 	JAL/ JMH/ DPW/ WKT	
52	Conservation land restrictions on parcels. It is important to find out which parcels have restrictions, the type of restrictions and the duration of the restriction	JMH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying natural resource conditions Evaluate subsidies Determine percentage of land which is protected and the impact on the tax base 	JAL/ JMH/ DPW/ WKT	
53	Any significant natural habitats and wetlands	KEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land use planning Suitability analysis 	JAL/ JMH/ DPW/ WKT	

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
54	location of parcels in shoreland districts	MPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Runoff calculations • Parcel regulations • Density control 	JAL/ JMH/ DPW/ WKT	
55	Daytime population by unit, city and census tract	TJN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market Research • Site Analysis • Traffic and crime analysis • Public safety planning 	JAL/ JMH/ DPW/ WKT	
56	The spending patterns per household by census tract	WKT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same as #55 	JAL/ JMH/ DPW/ WKT	
57	Current rent data for metro area by city, neighborhood, unit type	KBJ; JAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locating affordable housing • Planning for affordable housing • Assist in the development of standardized values and tax assessments 	JAL/ JMH/ DPW/ WKT	
58	Indication of crowdedness by parcel	FO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine Density • Health characteristics • Determine quality of life • Assist in the public service planning 	JAL/ JMH/ DPW/ WKT	
59	Turnover rates or mobility - household turnover rates by neighborhood and city	WJC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stability of neighborhood • Determine the amounts of investment needs • Determine the amount of disinvestment • Assist in the evaluation of quality of life • Assist in public service planning 	JAL/ JMH/ DPW/ WKT	
60	Current (annual) land use of the 7 county area standardized for direct comparison of cities, counties, and neighborhoods. Updated more often than every 4-5 years	WJC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Base data for policy question • Produces maps which are effective with the public 	JAL/ JMH/ DPW/ WKT	
61	Land use inside, like planned unit developments - that tells you how that land is actually being used	KDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See more detail land use • Help to determine reasons for specific land use • Answer questions about density and open space 	KEF/ WPF/ WJC/ PML/ SWR	
62	Location of cluster housing developments	JMH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • same as #62 	KEF/ WPF/ WJC/ PML/ SWR	

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
63	Where refugees live	DGL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social phenomenon hitting this area • Provision of services • Cross-reference with other indicators - school age crime, special education needs, coordination of services, housing needs, tracking secondary migrations, good workers, farmers' markets 	KEF/ WPF/ WJC/ PML/ SWR	
64	Location of refugees (immigrants) within the metro area by census tract. Information on the country of origin, immigration date, and language is important	KBJ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • same as #63 	KEF/ WPF/ WJC/ PML/ SWR	
65	After refugees have been here for a proscribed period of time, where do they go?	DGL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • same as #63 	KEF/ WPF/ WJC/ PML/ SWR	
66	Location and type of multi-family structures including age of structure and the affordability (standardized across the region)	RJM			
67	Where banks and insurance companies are stifling development (if at all)	WJC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Testing academic theories • Get idea of lawsuits and other pressure on buyers • Get more realistic idea of where capital investment happens 	KEF/ WPF/ WJC/ PML/ SWR	
68	Objective evidence of discrimination by block, neighborhood, and city	FO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs for intervention • Needs for education 	KEF/ WPF/ WJC/ PML/ SWR	
69	Health insurance status by population	FO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning, service provision and health care reform 	KEF/ WPF/ WJC/ PML/ SWR	
70	Location of health service providers and the service area for health service providers	FO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • same as #70 	KEF/ WPF/ WJC/ PML/ SWR	
71	How property is occupied - owner occupied, renter occupied, type of ownership - by parcel	KEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning for housing resources relative to need, understanding neighborhood change 	KEF/ WPF/ WJC/ PML/ SWR	

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
72	Index of housing affordability by parcel utilizing metro-wide definitions	WKT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> same as #72 	KEF/ WPF/ WJC/ PML/ SWR	
73	Business to business trip by mode - sidewalk, skyway, elevator (this was item 78 - facilitator skipped)	WPF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures efficiency of travel - collect information other than automobile traffic - business to business is easy for people to understand 	KEF/ WPF/ WJC/ PML/ SWR	
74	Location of new jobs and the location of lost jobs, including the type of job gained or lost	FO			
75 (80)	Metro-wide map of tax increment financing districts - (#80 - facilitator skipped)	KDC			
76	--SKIPPED--				
77	--SKIPPED--				
78	--SKIPPED--				
79	Where new jobs are occurring	FO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distance to jobs for unemployed Identify new jobs as opposed to relocated jobs Especially for low income 	KEF/ WPF/ WJC/ PML/ SWR	
80	See #75				
81	Off-street parking spaces by parcel		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land use planning Automobile transportation planning 	KEF/ WPF/ WJC/ PML/ SWR	
82	Location of neighborhood change where densities have risen and property values have decreased	DGL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signifies urban blight Identifies neighborhood stability Identifies neighborhood quality Assists in the targeting of rehabilitation funds 	DGL/ RJM/ FO/ KBJ/ MPS	
83	Housing and population density by community	JMH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determining effectiveness of regional investments and decisions to enhance and/or expand utilities 	RJM/ FO/ KBJ/ MPS	
84	Standardized tax rate map of parcels	PML	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business site selection Resource commitments Relative affordability 	RJM/ FO/ KBJ/ MPS	

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
85	What transit-dependent population is	JMH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target public transportation funds • Target other resources • Integrate public expenditures • Utilize as a socio-economic measure 	RJM/ FO/ KBJ/ MPS	
86	Code violations by parcel	WPF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socio-economic indicator • Target rehabilitation dollars • Targeting police presence 	RJM/ FO/ KBJ/ MPS	
87	Change in property value after public investment	DPW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine effectiveness of public expenditures • Evaluate impacts of policies 	RJM/ FO/ KBJ/ MPS	
88	Number of visits by inspectors to each parcel	JAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same as #86 	RJM/ FO/ KBJ/ MPS	
89	Where the historical resources are - historical buildings and structures, including archeological sites	JMH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redevelopment planning • Protecting sensitive sites 	RJM/ FO/ KBJ/ MPS	
90	Mortgage lending values of banks by neighborhood	KEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measurement of discrimination strength • Stability of neighborhoods 	RJM/ FO/ KBJ/ MPS	
91	Value of non-TIF development adjacent to TIF areas	RJM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Show effectiveness and ineffectiveness of public investments 	RJM/ FO/ KBJ/ MPS	
92	Location of the 100 year flood event levels for all water features	MPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land use management tool • Locating new homes • Flooding mitigation expenditures 	RJM/ FO/ KBJ/ MPS	
93	Average traffic volumes for streets	PML	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation planning • Business development • Evaluate public infrastructure 	RJM/ FO/ KBJ/ MPS	
94	Location of the right-of-ways	JMH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same as #93 	RJM/ FO/ KBJ/ MPS	
95	Noise contours associated with highways	WPF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locating building sites • Determining neighborhood quality 	RJM/ FO/ KBJ/ MPS	
96	Level of educational attainment of people by census tracts, both current and 5 year projections	TJN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locating adult education opportunities • Utilize as a socio-economic indicator 	RJM/ FO/ KBJ/ MPS	

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
97	Where registered voters live	PML	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political purposes Target “get out to vote” campaigns 	RJM/ FO/ KBJ/ MPS	
98	Location of non-registered voters	PML	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target non-registered voters with education programs to get all residents involved in the process. Foster more equal representation 	TZ/ DGL/ KDC/ TJN	
99	Peak traffic volumes on major streets	KEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan and design new roads Develop and/or enhance traffic flows Plan commercial and retail property 	RJM/ FO/ KBJ/ MPS	
100	Accident statistics by intersection	KDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving road design Remove pedestrians from roadways Implement traffic signage 	RJM/ FO/ KBJ/ MPS	
101	Data by time series	WPF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trends indicate future problems Identifies future policy areas 	RJM/ FO/ KBJ/ MPS	
102	Data by political districts such as county commissioner	JMH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize data in geography which is needed 	RJM/ FO/ KBJ/ MPS	
103	Drainage network - high resolution contour map	WJC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine how pollution is spread and who is impacted. Indicates areas of concern (where funds should be spent) 	RJM/ FO/ KBJ/ MPS	
104	Location of political district boundaries of all political units from federal to local levels	PML	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as #102 	RJM/ FO/ KBJ/ MPS	
105	Make data available at smallest level of aggregation possible, and provide standards	FO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standardized data makes sharing information easy and comparisons valid 	RJM/ FO/ KBJ/ MPS	
106	Location of predicted development for next 5 years	WJC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the location of new infrastructure (roads, sewers, parks, utilities) Gauge environmental impacts in developing areas Locate businesses 	RJM/ FO/ KBJ/ MPS	
107	Where all the bike-friendly streets are	WKT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase bike awareness Plan for bikes as part of transit system Plan maintenance of trails Promote region 	RJM/ FO/ KBJ/ MPS	

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
108	The location of trails, the type of trail pavement, and the intended use of trails	JMH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same as #107 	RJM/ FO/ KBJ/ MPS	
109	Where gravel pits are and extent of gravel resources by county - location, ownership	JMH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine impact on Economic resource • Determine effects on groundwater resources • Evaluate taxation for road maintenance • Identify locations for redevelopment uses 	RJM/ FO/ KBJ/ MPS	
110	The status of rail road lines including the number of trains per day, the types of cargo, etc.	WPF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine impacts on roads from terminals • Plan transit network • Use abandon tracks for trails • Impacts of noise on trails 	RJM/ FO/ KBJ/ MPS	
111	Value of current land sales	JMH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine park and roadway dedication • Population estimation (and change) • Benchmarks for region to region comparisons • Planning tax-base 	RJM/ FO/ KBJ/ MPS	
112	Statistics concerning household types by census tract. (I.E. number of single parent families)	KBJ			
113	Daytime and nighttime location of vulnerable populations and their proximity to hazardous material sites	WJC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evacuation plans 	RJM/ FO/ KBJ/ MPS	
114	Number of visitors to major sites	KEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritize sites for improvement • Evaluate infrastructure for capacity • Determine effects on transit plan 	RJM/ FO/ KBJ/ MPS	
115	Map of where people who are on the Internet are located - densities	PML	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan for telecommunications improvements 	RJM/ FO/ KBJ/ MPS	
116	The types of bus routes, the service area of routes by time and the rider levels of routes	TZ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where to site transit resources for transit dependent citizens 	RJM/ FO/ KBJ/ MPS	
116	Telecommuters by neighborhood community	KEF			
117	A map of tax exempt and tax-forfeited property	SWR			
118	Cemetery locations, population, and remaining capacity	DPW			
119	Location and type of all chemical storage by parcel	DPW			
120	Updated (1997) wetlands inventory by parcel	DPW			

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
121	Telecommunication tower locations and broadcast cell size	DPW			
122	Utility interceptors and trunks by service area and remaining capacity within each land use district	DPW			
123	Employees by Standard Industrial Classification code per address	DPW			
124	On-site pending requirements per parcel	DPW			
125	Electromagnetic field over 200 megagauss from substation and high wire location	DPW			
126	Historical land use	JAL			
127	Births and deaths by neighborhood, city, and metro area	KBJ			
128	Demolitions by properties and long term vacancies	KBJ			
129	Major employers by address (parcel)	KBJ			
130	Inventory of office space	KBJ			
131	Employment by industry by census tract	KBJ			
132	Correlation between transit routes and school bus routes	JMH DPW			
133	Acreage in green acres or agricultural preserves	JMH			
134	Location of prime farm land	JMH			
135	Current land use	Note-card			
136	Natural resource characteristics of parcels	Note-card			

At the end of the session, the facilitator asked the participants to take a note card and indicate the top three information needs from their own perspective or thier organization’s perspective. In some cases, the voter was unknwn. Here are the results (information needs with no votes were not listed).

Information Need #	Voted casted by	Total Votes
1	MPS	1
6	JAL	1
7	JAL	1
10	??, WKT, ??	3
11	??	1
12	??	1
13	??	1
14	JAL	1
16	??, FO	2
20	??, RJM	2
21	??	1
22	MPS	1
24	??	1
26	RJM	1
28	KBJ	1
29	FO	1
30	FO	1
33	WKT	1
37	WKT	1
40	??, ??	2
42	??	1
55	??	1
57	KBJ	1
59	??, ??	2
60	??, JAL	2
71	??	1
72	??, KBJ	2
78	??	1
80	??, RJM	2
92	MPS	1

Results from Break Out Group 2: Property Records

Participants in the Break Out Group:

Initials	Name	Organization
BB	Bob Beutel	Ramsey County
BC	Bill Cutting	St. Paul
BCM	Bob Moulder	Hennepin County
BNL	Brian Larson	Regional Multiple Listing Service
DKD	Dave Drealan	Carver County
DMG	Dave Gorg	MNDOT
EMT	Ed Treska	Anoka County
GFC	Gary Caswell	Hennepin County
GHP	Gloria Pinnke	Dakota County
GHS	Gary Stevenson	Dakota County
GM	Gloria Murphy	Dakota County
JBK	Jay Krafthefer	Washington County
JGJ	John Jacobson	Ramsey County
JLH	Jim Hentges	Scott County
JWC	John Connelly	St. Paul and Ramsey County
KMB	Karen Bodette	Ramsey County
MDG	Maureen Gaalaas	Anoka County
MJK	Mark Kotz	Metropolitan Council
OHS	Orlin Schafer	Carver County
RLC	Roger Carlson	Minneapolis

Support Team for the Break Out Group:

Initials	Name	Role
---	Mike Murphy	Facilitator
---	Robert Maki	Data/Recording Analyst
---	Tanya Mayer	Recording Analyst

NOTES:

- When a source is identified by ‘??’, the participant who contributed the remark could not be identified.
- When multiple participants agreed on the same information need or use, ‘/’ is used to denote that each supported the point.

To start the session, the facilitator asked the group what business questions would you like answers to. In other words: “Tell me _____ about _____.” The following information needs and the participants who stated them are recorded below.

Later, the group went back through the list and identified uses of the information needs. In other words: “How would you use this information if you could get an answer to the business question?” Each use and the participant who stated it are recorded in the columns next to the information need.

At times, the recording analysts used their own words to capture the intent of what was said. In these cases, the < > brackets are used.

If an information need was identified as being redundant or related to another information need, this is also indicated in the table.

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
1	The exact location of all street addresses.	DMG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Navigation aid for service providers Key element of 911 response Of use to residents who want to locate address that they are interested in. Most property/personal data can be linked to street or PID address for GIS analysis. 	DNG DNG DNG JBK	
2	The exact geographic location of a structure in three-dimensions.	RLC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ability to respond to questions from other agencies about potential hazardous problems. Ability to respond to property owner in phone discussions 	RLC GC	
3	Location of the urban infrastructure in three-dimensions (including utilities, pedestrian routes, etc.). A complete picture of the infrastructure.	GFC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis that includes generalization from individual property to larger view Map product generation Analysis related to easement determination For use in review of variance requests related to setbacks Assistance in Engineering Design 	DKD DKD BB RLC DMG	

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
4	Who owns the property.	GHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For notification or mailing (zoning changes, tax law changes, ...) Tax statement distribution. Violation analysis Title determination Ability to differentiate between public and private. Ability to locate a property with association to name. 	GHS/ RLC OHS GM BB MJK DKD	
5	The address(es) associated with a property.	DKD MJK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determining the address of the occupant for public notification purposes Inspection/Field routing support 	OHS RLC	
6	The use of the property.	GHS/ MJK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ability to determine if use is conforming to planning & zoning. For tax classification. For regional planning and analysis. 	OHS EMT ??	
7	The size of a parcel in both square feet and acres.	OHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land area computations Development Planning Identification of non-conforming parcels Land use regulatory purposes Calculating value per area of the unit. 	OHS/ MJK/ GFC	
8	The zoning <of the property/parcel>.	JWC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future planning. Ability to determine is use if conforming to zoning. Aid in variance review. 	OHS OHS OHS	
9	Location and demographic characteristics of census tract-blocks.	JWC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marketing Planning 	JWC MJK	
10	Statutory authorities (the political subdivisions) <of a property/parcel>.	JWC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Authority to spend money. Establishes organization and ability to spend money. 	JWC JWC	
11	Use of features of geographic location in three-dimensions: retail, office, residential; buildings/parcels.	RLC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Classification of property assessment 	???	2, 7
12	The traffic counts <at a particular location>.	OHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess use for a parcel. Acquisition analysis. Valve impact analysis. Noise abatement. 	BNL BNL BNL RLC	
13	Quantities and costs of materials used in construction projects on a parcel (part of “as built” information).	GFC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment/Taxation To reduce redundancy (<need to repeat collection>) of information related to the redesign or reconstruction of structures on the property 	OHS GFC	

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
14	The street frontage of a parcel.	GHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projects are assessed back to owner based on amount of street frontage. 	GHS	
15	Distance between a variety of features of interest, including: parcels to lakes, feedlots to streams, telephone poles to edges of pavement.	DKD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land use Planning and regulation 	DKD	
16	If a parcel has been surveyed (historical, locative, legal), or has survey records.	JBK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Required for legal property transactions and management support. 	JBK	
17	Identification of the individual(s) who surveyed the parcel and the date on which the survey was performed.	JBK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Settling legal issues/litigation 	OHS	
18	The value of the property.	GHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collection of taxes. Historical analysis. 	OHS MJK	
19	Legal description of the parcel.	OHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land use analysis 	OHS	16, 17
20	The permits on a property.	???	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Valuation Land use change. 	EMT MJK	
21	Torrens/abstract on the property.	CHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title determination Where to go to find information on a property 	???	16, 17
22	The taxes of a property.	JLH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information for buyers. Historical analysis. Local government analysis for budgeting. Legislative analysis for tax change impact. Distribution of state-aid. 	OHS MJK EMT EMT JWC	
23	The school district that the parcel is located within.	BNL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tax rate determination for the parcel 	EMT	
24	<The various> jurisdictional boundaries <of an area>.	GFC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information for neighborhood groups. Reporting requirements. Data verification. Planning. 	GHS GHS GHS	23
25	The number of residents on a parcel attending school expressed as number of students attending each school	JKC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transportation planning Future school planning 	DKD MJK	
26	A complete description <of the> historical land use of multiple use parcels.	MJK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of land use. Aid for determining potential for re-development or further development. 	OHS MJK	
27	Tax delinquency <status> of a parcel	JKC			
28	The deed restrictions and easements for utilities <of a parcel/property>.	JWC			
29	The location and type of utility easements on a parcel	???			

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
30	The historical values of a property.	EMT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Useful for policy makers and available for doing comparative market analysis to discern anomalies. Property value trends and value analysis. Historical value of: trends in neighborhood, subdivisions, communities criteria for retail development 	EMT EMT OHS	
31	Mortgages and encumbrances existing on a property	BML			
32	The descriptions of a parcel by differing authorities.	BB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of unique taxing district for better property tax administration. Insures equity in distribution of tax. 	EMT	
33	Owner occupancy status of a property. (Does the owner of the property live there, or is the owner a landlord)	JKC			
34	The <name of the> taxpayer <of a property>.	RLC			
35	Address of the person who pays taxes on the property	BNL			
36	The contract holder or escrow agent <of a property>	OHS			
37	Life Estate on the property	OHS			
38	If a property is tax-exempt.	GHS			
39	The year <structures on the property were> built	BCM			
40	If a parcel is classified as agricultural preserve or green acres.	DKD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determining what should or shouldn't qualify for green acres to show to people, and what the surrounding properties are. 	EMT	
41	Topography of the parcel (slope, features that would appear on a planimetric map of the parcel).	JBK OHS GHS			
42	The locations of in-ground swimming pools.	OHS			
43	Date of last assessment/inspection	EMT			
44	The <date the?> last inspection done on a property/parcel.	OHS			
45	If a parcel has membership in a TIF district.	GHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flexibility in redevelopment for planners. Planning and Modeling Identifying overlapping district and intersections with other taxing districts i.e. school districts and cities Administrative tax business needs 	JWC MDG EMT EMT	
46	The State classification of a property.	RLC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administer tax law (respond to changes in tax law) 	RLC	
47	Sales ratio of a property (calculated as sale value divided by market value)	MJK			30
48	<The locations of> lakes, streams and wetlands.	DKD			
49	Locations of all wells and septic systems	OHS			

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
50	The location and status of any known environmental hazards.	BNL			
51	Any and all PLS information on any given parcel	JBK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Controls information for all title 	All	
52	What <parcels/properties>/land has been tax-forfeited.	MDG			
53	Density of housing on a parcel (expressed in number of units)	MJK			
54	The number of households on a parcel.	JWC			
55	Census data (for any desired unit of geography)	JWC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides considerable information for planning purposes and determining neighborhood characteristics Economic development I'd like to be able to relate any number of demographic features to properties in a given county or in the state. 	JWC JWC MDG	
56	If a parcel is platted or meets and bounds, and if there are there any preliminary plats on that property/<parcel>.	JBK			
57	<If there are any> preliminary plats on parcels.	JBK			
58	How many police calls were made to a property.	JWC			
59	<The number of> fire calls to the property.	JWC			
60	Health official information of a parcel.	JWC			
61	Number of people who voted living on a parcel	JWC			
62	The date the parcel first occupied.	MJK			
63	Soil characteristics on a parcel	DKD			
64	The soil characteristics of a parcel.	DKD			
65	Boat access sites on area lakes	OHS			
66	What parcels have special assessments.	EMT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allows summarization of all special assessments (a selling tool for realtors) 	GFC	
67	Parcels that have filed tax forfeit petitions	OHS			
68	What parcels are listed for sale.	RLC			
69	Parcels that have foreclosures	EMT			
70	What the comprehensive land use plan <land use designation> for a given parcel.	MJK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allows estimating future growth and capacity. Future planning. Potential for future assessment for a parcel. 	OHS OHS MJK	
71	Highway and street locations	BB			
72	The correct names for streets.	BCM			
73	Location of public telephones	JWC			
74	The location of street lights.	JWC			
75	Location of fire hydrants	JWC			
76	Common place names	BCM			
77	Judicial proceedings on a parcel related to its location. In other words, parcels that are defined wholly or in part by property boundaries whose location are disputed and are the subject of legal action.	JBK			

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
78	The locations of the parks.	MDG			
79	Historical tax assessment (“percentage of market value”?)	EMT			
80	The locations of all the tennis courts.	JWC			
81	Foundation size of dwellings on the property in terms of both above and below ground square footage. (It was also suggested that other physical characteristics of the building were important, but the group did not specify.)	BNL			
82	The exterior material of a dwelling on a parcel/property.	BNL			
83	Floor plan of structures on the property	BNL			
84	The number of garages of a dwelling <on a property> and are the garage(s) attached or detached?	BNL			
85	Restrictive covenants on the property	BNL			
86	The number of home owners associations <in a particular area>.	BNL			
87	Parcel ID number (NOTE: The parcel ID# is typically the primary way to identify all land records)	JBK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gives access to lots of other information e.g. property records. (SELF EVIDENT!). 	DKD/ All	
88	What parcels do NOT have a Parcel Identification Number (PIN or PID) and who owns it.	JBK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A large number of parcels (more than most people realize) do not have a parcel ID number and therefore may be lost. This prevents the association of any and all GIS attribute data to these parcels. 	JBK	
89	Whether a parcel is improved or vacant	OHS			
90	How far a parcel is from public transportation.	MJK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tax classification. Transit route planning. 	RLC MJK	
91	Location of trees	???			
92	The locations of billboards.	JWC			
93	Location of stop signs	OHS			
94	The locations of controlled intersections.	???			
95	The voter polling place associated with a parcel	GHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supports legal requirement to publish the location of polling places 	GM	
96	<The location of> watershed districts <boundaries>.	DKD/ GHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land use regulation code enforcement. 	DKD	
97	Location of floodplains	GHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land use regulation code enforcement. 	DKD	
98	Where there is shoreland zoning.	DKD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land use regulation code enforcement. 	DKD	
99	INVALIDATED				
100	The location of wellhead protection areas.	DKD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land use regulation code enforcement. 	DKD	
101	Location of police/fire districts	JWC			

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
102	The location of PLS monuments.	BB/ GFC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title tracing GIS is built from referncing maps and spatial measuremetns to geodetic control monuments. 	GM DMG	
103	Geodetically located monument locations	DMG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title tracing 	GM	
104	The property corner coordinates of a parcel/property.	GHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowing x,y,z of property corners will reduce future surveying costs. Base mapping control for GIS. Title tracing 	DMG BC GM	
105	Recorded deed locations of all parcels-- where one can obtain deed for a parcel	GFC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title tracing 	GM	
106	The recorded document number of a property.	JLH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title tracing 	GM	
107	Location of nearby survey controlled monuments	JBK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title tracing 	GM	
108	The location of street access <to a parcel or property>.	OHS			
109	Does the parcel have restricted access?	GHS			
110	The location of utility access <to a parcel of property>.	OHS			
111	<Access to> all documents filed against a parcel	EMT			
112	Which utility <company> services a parcel.	GHS			
113	<I need> Aerial photography of the property	GFC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ability to respond to complaints and questions. 	RLC	
114	The non-conforming uses of a property.	JWC			
115	Oblique images of the property (not vertical from the air) collected through conventional photography or through video.	GFC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ability to respond to complaints and questions. 	RLC	
116	<I need> Image analysis of a property.	DMG			
117	Conditions attached to the property - special permits	JWC			
118	The history of subdivision of a property.	DKD			
119	Zip plus 4 and carrier route information	BNL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marketing contacts for owner??? Government agency contact 	BNL RLC	
120	The phone number of a property's residence.	BNL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marketing contacts for owner??? Government agency contact 	BNL RLC	
121	Postal municipality for the parcel	BNL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marketing contacts for owner??? Government agency contact 	BNL RLC	
122	The level of aircraft noise on a parcel.	GHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning. Change in tax law. Airport Planning. 	RLC RLC RLC	
123	National Historic Site locations.	???			
124	If a parcel is in a flight path.	OHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning. Change in tax law. Airport Planning. 	RLC RLC RLC	
125	Historical District Boundaries	JWC			
126	The boundaries of elected officials <districts>.	JWC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotes better voter participation. 	JWC	
127	How times the septic system on the property has been pumped	OHS			

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
128	The location of archeological sites that affect development (e.g. Indian burial mounds).	GHS			
129	Hazard waste sites and other sites of known contamination on properties; also referred to as the identification of contaminated parcels.	BCM			
130	Where there are hazardous waste generators.	DKD			
131	Would like to know if the parcel is responsible for a solid waste fee	OHS			
132	The location of roads that exist by prescriptive right.	JBK			
133	Parcels with boarded up buildings	JWC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aid in valuation. 	RLC	
134	The location of demolition permits.	OHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aid in valuation. 	RLC	
135	Rent on rental properties - percent change through time	MJK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sales tool 	BNL	
136	The homestead names and relative homestead names of a parcel/property.	KMB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sales tool 	BNL	
137	All parcel boundaries which are not compatible with an adjoiner. Where do boundaries overlap by description.	JBK			
138	The name of the adjacent body of water to a property/parcel.	BNL			

Results from Break Out Group 3: Public Works; Transportation; Telecommunications

Participants in the Break Out Group:

Initials	Name	Organization
AES	Al Srock	NSP Electric
BBH	Brad Henry	City of Minneapolis
CMM	Colleen Mellgren	Scott County
DCE	Dan Endrizzi	SRF Consulting Group, Inc.
DDW	Dave Wagner	St. Paul Water Utility
DSB	Don Bluhm	Metropolitan Council Env. Services
DTN	Dale Nikkola	Anoka Electric Cooperative
JDT	Julia Thornton	FBI
JPV	Jan Vanderwall	Roseville Schools
JWM	John Mertens	Dakota County
RAP	Rick Person	City of St. Paul
RDR	Randy Rosvold	Metropolitan Council Transit Planning
RMG	Roger Gustafson	Carver County Engineer
SMM	Scott Merkley	Scott County Engineering Coord.
TGG	Tom Glancy	MnDOT
TMM	Tim Morehead	US West
TTK	Tim Kirchoff	Anoka Transit and Planning
TWH	Todd Howard	City of Shoreview

Support Team for the Break Out Group:

Initials	Name	Role
---	Diann Wilson	Facilitator
---	Karl Olmstead	Data/Recording Analyst
---	Larry Hofschulte	Recording Analyst
---	Jim Chinquist	Recording Analyst

NOTES:

- When a source is identified by ‘??’, the participant who contributed the remark could not be identified.
- When multiple participants agreed on the same information need or use, ‘/’ is used to denote that each supported the point.
- In some cases, the source was a notecard submitted by a participant at the end of the session. These are denoted as such.

To start the session, the facilitator asked the group what business questions would you like answers to. In other words, answer this: “I would like a map that shows _____.” The following information needs and the participants who stated them are recorded below.

Later, the group went back through the list and identified uses of the information needs. In other words: “How would you use this information if you could get a map which showed you the answer to the business question?” Each use and the participant who stated it are recorded in the columns next to the information need.

If an information need was identified as being redundant or related to another information need, this is also indicated in the table.

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
1	Where people live.	RDR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan and coordinate transit services & school bus routes. • Provide sewer services & utilities. • Examine <demographic> impacts for new corridors plans (right of way acquisition). • Emergency response. • School district needs, e.g. classroom construction. • Roadway planning. • Improving effective services from AES. • Income, race, adequate social services. 	RDR/ JPV/ DSB/ DCE/ RMG/ AES/	
2	Types of dwellings/residential buildings	TTK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan transit routes • Wastewater service plans • Traffic modeling • School district planning • Determine lifecycle costs of housing stocks 	TTK DSB DCE JPV RDR	1

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
3	Traffic volumes.	SMM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where to place stop signs, signals. • Traffic modeling, intersection modeling. • Determining types of roadways to be constructed (capacity issue). • Pavement design. • Placement of school bus stops. • Determine transit potential. • Manage & administer limited resources for public works infrastructure. • Use to project life of pavement. • Use for routing purposes. 	RAP/ DCE/ SMM/ JWM/ JPV/ RDR/	7, 9, 10, 14, 24, 84, 85, 100, 103, 115, 119
4	Street names and address ranges <of blocks>	TTK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dispatch dial-a-ride transit • Emergency response 	TTK	1, 30 (turn restrictions)
5	Lot and parcel addresses.	DSB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tracking growth, auditing of <sac> records (waste water tracking). • Projection of needs. • Marketing. • Who our residents of the school districts are. • Public improvement processes. • Public notifications. 	DSB/ TMM/ RDR/ TWH	19, 22, 23, 29, 42, 47, 48, 49, 54, 55, 59, 60, 61 & others
6	Employment by land parcel <using “parcel” to mean a land area generally rather than a particular property?>	TTK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modeling travel demand and traffic • Defining transit routes 	TTK	125
7	Traffic control. Where are traffic lights, (what are the intervals; what is the sequencing; do they have left turn signals)? Where are the stop signs?	JPV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See # 3. 		
8	Posted and real speeds on roadway segments	JPV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation planning • Routing trips • Managing congestion • Traffic modeling • Accident analysis • School bus scheduling • Emergency response 	DCE/ JPV/ RMG	9, 10, 24, 81, 82
9	Travel times.	RMG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MTC turns on ramp meters. 	???	10
10	Road conditions (<caused by> accidents, bottlenecks, construction, etc.) in real time	JDT			

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
11	Mile markers.	CMM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road inventory & accident location (“State patrol knows mile markers, doesn’t mean anything to me”-CMM) Area coordinates. Good for bikers--know how far you are in journey. 	SMM/ JPV	
12	Street names and aliases <other names for the same street> Types of roads and weight restrictions on <particular> roads	AES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demand response transit Navigating to locations/navigation aids Establishing detours and haul roads Timing construction work Protecting structures from damage Common reference points Weight restrictions (on & off) 	TTK/ RAP/ RMG/ RDR/ DSB/ SMM	120
13	“...where Allen’s utilities are.” (BBH) “I want to know where yours are.” (AES) Want to know all utility locations, utility type, and repair history	AES/ BBH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gopher One call (for location of everything before a dig). Impact analysis. Estimating costs (e.g. if you have to bring in wire, pipe from long ways). Roadway construction. Facility management (everything underground). 	DSB/ AES/ JPV/ SMM/ RDR/ TTK	14, 15, 16, 43, 56, 69, 70, 99, 101, 119, 122
14	Locations of road rights of way	SMM			
15	Where all utility pavement cuts are and where holes are.	BBH			
16	Construction projects planned for streets and roads	AES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinating street and utility work 	DSB	
17	Transit signs, stops, benches, shelters, and routes.	TTK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intersection/traffic modeling. Transit planning. Facilities management. Marketing & promotional (access--e.g. “close to bus line”). Advertising on shelter. 	DCE/ TGG/ JPV	
18	Lake access points and their relationship to roadways (add other recreation locations)	CMM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traveler/public information provision Emergency response Parks management (maintenance, security) Real estate development based on proximity to recreation sites 	CMM/ JPV/ AES/ RDR/ AES	26, 36, 73
19	How people travel (what means of transportation do they use?--e.g. walk, bus, car) Also, travel patterns.	RDR			
20	The places where people who park in the TAD<?> garage in downtown Minneapolis for \$10/month live	BBH			

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
21	Elevation and contours.	DCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning corridor construction. • Road design. • Wetlands inventory. • Drainage studies. • Viewscapes. 	DCE/ DSB/ SMM/ TGG	
22	Land zoning, present land use, future land use, rezoning history, comprehensive plan for land use	TMM			
23	Comprehensive plans (land use--planning vs. zoning).	JWM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To plan school future growth/decline and patterns. 	Note-card	48
24	Transit routes, the locations of transit vehicles <predicted and> in real time	TTK/ JPV			
25	Real time location and weight of public vehicles (e.g. school buses).	BBH			
26	The locations of pedestrian walkways and trails, including planned trails	SMM			
27	Future plans for trailways.	SMM			
28	The locations of manholes, lift stations, and <waste>water service areas	DSB			
29	Occupancy discharge from each commercial facility (including name, type, and location of business as well as the type of discharge e.g. PCB's).	DSB/ AES			
30	Wildlife migratory paths...why does the amount of road kill vary by area?	JDT			
31	Soil types and location of soil borings.	TMM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road design/pavement management 	Note-card	
32	The locations of wetlands and wetland classifications	SMM			
33	Flood impact areas.	DCE			
34	Watershed boundaries	DTN			
35	Tennis courts, paved bike paths, and 90 feet baseball fields.	BBH			
36	Pathways and paved bike paths	JPV			
37	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Real estate development, both residential and commercial. • Include other information associated with real estate new constructors growth. 	TMM/ Note-card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where the development for residential housing is being built and planned so utility services can be provided in a timely and cost effective manner. 	Note-card	
38	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RECENT aerial photography • Should also be over time. 	DCE Note-card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aerial imagery over time is critical for tracking land use and development patterns, updating physical feature mapping, roadway design, routing, etc. 	Note-card	
39	School district bonds.	DSB			
40	Political boundaries	AES			
41	Tax districts.	TTK			
42	Tax contributions by parcel	TTK			
43	Location of fiber optics.	DTN			

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
44	Locations of where transit-dependent populations live	TTK			
45	Income and auto ownership per household.	RDR			
46	The numbers of licensed drivers by household	RDR			
47	Disabled population distribution.	RDR			
48	Changes in property values over time	BBH			
49	Historic preservation sights, areas, and structures (archeological too).	RMG			
50	The locations and characteristics of bridges	RMG			
51	MUSA boundaries.	TMM			
52	The ages and species of boulevard trees	TGG			
53	If there is a correlation between age and condition of street. Also, is there a correlation of utility cuts to condition of street?	BBH			
54	Population density	RDR			
55	Map of vacant parcels.	DSB			
56	The correlation between the number of utility cuts (in pavements) and the condition of streets	RAP			
57	Where hazardous waste and materials are stored.	JDT			
58	The number of free parking spaces in the whole twin cities area	RDR			
59	Building permits by type of project (permits in general).	JPV			
60	The locations of group homes	TTK			
61	Location and characteristics of contaminated sites.	RAP			
62	The locations of survey monuments	TGG			
63	Where narcotics arrests are in correlation to schools.	BBH			
64	The locations of the homes of employees, by employer (e.g., 3M)	RDR			
65	Functional classification of roadways.	RMG			
66	Parcel boundaries and the history of boundary changes	AES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning of facility extension design • For tax assessment, tracking land use, all other parcel related business functions. 	Note-card Note-card	4, 5
67	Building footprints.	DTN			
68	The elevations of the tops of buildings	TTK			
69	Edge of pavement/curb type and condition of same.	TWH			
70	Street geometry: the number of lanes, width, number and location of access points	DCE			
71	Storm ponds.	TWH			
72	The locations of endangered species	AES			
73	Public parks.	RMG			
74	Underground water tables and underground water flows	JPV			
75	Vacant jobs--where are they and what type.	RDR			

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
76	Total office space and vacant office space by address, plus absorption <?> history	TMM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where the development of office space is so utilities and service can be provided in a timely manner (& cost effective manner). 	Note-card	
77	Impervious areas (run-offs) by parcel.	RAP			
78	The locations of grocery stores, pharmacies, liquor stores	BBH			
79	Where schools are, their programs, and where the kids that attend them live.	JPV			
80	The locations of boarded-up buildings related to the locations of fire stations	BBH			
81	The response time of fire, police, and emergency units; their locations and service zones. Also would like a map that shows what equipment is at each location.	BBH			
82	The location of , and travel distance to, the nearest trauma center	JDT			
83	Who is actually living in a house (occupant) and who is the owner. Also would like a map that shows past occupant.	BBH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facility/reliability planning, economic development, market analysis/new product, market analysis/target market analysis. For tax assessment, tracking land use, all other parcel related business functions. 	Note-card Note-card	4, 5
84	Airport flight path locations, the volume of noise created (in decibels), the houses affected, and the value of those houses	RDR/ BBH			
85	Same as #84 for road traffic and railroads.	DTN			
86	The number and types of crimes by parcel	TTK			
87	Where "Mc Gruff" houses are. (McGruff houses are safe houses)	BBH			
88	The types and locations of rail grade crossings and the accident histories at them	SMM			
89	Streets by snowplowing schedules.	RAP			
90	The locations of street intersections	BBH			
91	The major freight and goods by mode.	RDR			
92	The locations of abandoned railroad property	TTK			
93	Roads that provide potential hazards due to fog and/or other weather conditions.	CMM			
94	The locations from which cars were towed in the most recent snowstorm	BBH			
95	The clients for social services for county programs.	RDR			
96	The locations of released sexual offenders	JPV			
97	Location of parcels with reduced taxes due to disability of owner.	TTK			
98	Sales and production growth by business and by type of product	AES			
99	Location of wells--residential, municipal, and abandoned.	JWM			

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
100	The location of traffic management equipment (e.g., ramp meters, signals, changeable message signs)	DCE			
101	Water pressure by hydrant.	TWH			
102	A street map that you can read (the current ones are too small)	JDT			
103	Locations of (relative to highways) traffic signs, retaining walls, access control, no passing zones, culverts. There are "many more": street signs, guard rail, road geometry, vertical grade information, road log system, r/w width, year graded, year paved, widths, pavement design, soil type, turn lanes, medians.	RMG/ Note-card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highway maps 	Note-card	
104	The locations of major building renovations	TMM			
105	All registered voters and who voted in last election.	BBH			
106	High density <and other important> residential locations such as group homes, half-way houses, apartment buildings, townhouses, senior citizens' centers, day care centers	CMM/ RDR			
107	Where all broadcast antennas (radio, TV, cellular) are.	JPV			
108	Private, for-profit bus routes and taxi services	RDR			
109	Locations and lumens (brightness) of all light poles. Also, pole type.	RAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure management -- replacement/upgrade schedule and history; service calls; planning and needs 	Note-card	
110	Utility construction projects proposed by year	DDW			
111	Shows access spacing distances between driveways, streets.	SMM			
112	The locations of telecommuters' homes and the locations of high speed data communications that are available	TGG			
113	Travel time by roadway segment.	TTK			
114	The locations of major computer centers	AES			
115	Traffic analysis zones (TAZ)	JWM			
116	One-way streets and restrictions on turns at intersections <and interchanges>	DCE			
117	Accident history by roadway/intersection	TWH			
118	Real time directions to any location while inside my personal car	JDT			
119	Major transmission lines, both above and below ground.	RMG			
120	Homes with septic systems	TMM			
121	All roads (egress/ingress) of major manufacturers.	CMM			
122	Institutional cable systems, what they are used for, and where they are located close to one another	JPV			
123	All privately owned roads and parking structures.	RDR			
124	The time it takes wastewater to travel from any point to a treatment plant	DSB			
125	Trip generation by parcel.	TTK			
126	Zip code/Zip +4 boundaries	DCE/ TMM			

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
127	Demographic information by household	TMM			
128	Latitude and longitude of business developments	TMM			
129	Latitude and longitude of housing developments	TMM			
130	Accurate locations of all buried utilities	TGG			
131	Location of cemeteries, churches, park lands	TGG			
132	Storm sewer systems, and inlet/outlet types	TGG			
133	Most likely pattern of fallout from NSP nuclear accident	TGG			
134	Roadway restrictions (weight, width, height)	TGG			
135	Commercial FM radio transmission towers and signal strength	TGG			
136	Pizza restaurants and sales volumes	TGG			
137	Present and planned locations for employment centers	Note-card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan highway facilities (jobs generate trips over highway facilities) 	Note-card	
138	Location of wells, hazardous waste site, hazardous waste generators.	Note-card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An accurately located well and waste inventory data base would be applicable to all areas of planning. Correlating waste sites to sickness outbreaks. 	Note-card	
139	Boundaries of cities, counties, political districts, school districts, taxing areas.	Note-card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding of responsible governmental units (RGV) for planning administration managing - resources and services. 	Note-card	37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 52, 59, 79, 84, 95, 105
140	Land use data tied to census data.	Note-card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For all forms of public works projects, city planning, social service planning. 	Note-card	22, 28, 34 - 37, 44, 45, 46, 47, 50.
141	Parcel areas - tied to the assessors database. (Could answer: what are home values in this area, how many homes, how many persons, what is age of housing.)	Note-card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making the assessor information would be invaluable to all types of planning. It would allow planners to answer endless questions about who lives where. Metro wide assessor information by parcel would prove to be the most widely used data source. 	Note-card	
142	Wetlands/Flood areas.	Note-card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need for impact of new construction 	Note-card	31, 32, 33, 34, 71

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
143	Street Geometry and Access	Note-card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need for baseline mapping of future corridor planning. Also useful for air and noise modeling, traffic modeling, intersection modeling (traffic flow, signal timing.) 	Note-card	
144	Transit services	Note-card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> My needs are to develop new transit services and to continue to improve existing services. The following data needs are used to determine the most efficient routes as well as identify cost associated. 	Note-card	41, 42, 44, 45, 47, 48, 54, 60, 64, 92, 95, 97, 113, 115
145	Egress - Ingress of major mfg. and or industrial areas.	Note-card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To pin point better crime in progress and for medical/fire responders 	Note-card	
146	Streets with potential road hazards such as accumulation of snow, fog, access water lies	Note-card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For emergency response teams and for citizens having to commute Would be calling dispatch 911 for this information. 	Note-card	
147	Boundaries - political, school, district, watershed, flood plain, etc. (parks, etc.).	Note-card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides tools for location today, and economics effect by growth. 	Note-card	
148	Land zoning and MUSA line	Note-card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For utilites, to project/plan future growth in facilities today versus short term need in the future (1 - 3 yrs). Planning tool expansion industrial, etc. 	Note-card	
149	Accidental history by roadway	Note-card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law enforcement Engineering Traffic Public awareness 	Note-card	
150	Functional classification of roadways.	Note-card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government appointment of funds assignment of roads to appropriate levels of government. Government use of appropriate design features widths for development. 	Note-card	
151	Population areas with large number of children and high mobility	Note-card			
152	The location of all public restrooms	Note-card			
153	Cable systems and where they come into proximity	Note-card			
154	Broadcast antennas - radio, TV, cell phone. Include radio frequencies by base and type of use.	Note-card			

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
155	Institutional cable system	Note-card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop data plans for ultra district data transfer and long term system design. 	Note-card	
156	Watershed management	Note-card			
157	Emergency planning	Note-card			
158	Soil types	Note-card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper location of server systems to avoid bad soils and save money. 	Note-card	
159	Occupant at commercial property.	Note-card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of possible sources of hazardous materials within server system. 	Note-card	
160	Storm Ponds	Note-card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure management Sediment removed record Phone call complaint log Scheduling, future planning 	Note-card	
161	Accurate, up to date base map (digital area photos are also helpful).	Note-card			

The following issues or comments were made during the session. They did not fall into the category of “information need” or “use of information need”, so they are recorded here:

#	Issue	Source
1	A major expense for MN/DOT is acquiring right of way. Ponds and wetlands are used to manage storm water from our highway and require a lot of space. We want to minimize our expense for R/W and provide protection to waterways and wildlife.	Notecard
2	Accurate, up to date base of which various entities can build a GIS system to meet their specific needs. Digital area photos are also helpful.	Notecard

Results from Break Out Group 4: Parks and Recreation; Environmental Protection; Natural Resources

Participants in the Break Out Group:

Initials	Name	Organization
BCR	Bart Richardson	Dept. of Natural Resources
BLJ	Brian Johnson	State Health Office (wellhead protection)
DJT	Doug Thomas	BWSR
DPY	Don Yeager	LMIC
ELO	Ed Olsen	City of St. Paul
GHF	Guy Fisher (for Bill Anderson)	City of Minneapolis
JDL	Jim Luger	Washington County
JP	James Piegot	Hennepin Conservation District
MRJ	Marcel Jouseau	Metropolitan Council
NRR	Nancy Read	Mosquito Control
NSD	Nancy Duncan	National Park Service
PJC	Pat Conrad	Ramsey-Wash. WS
PRF	Pete Fryer	Scott County
PRH	Phylis Hanson	Metropolitan Council
RAW	Ron Wencil	USGS
RGC	Ron Cox	Anoka County
RVH	Roger Hirschman (for Tom Rodamaker)	NRCS
TE	Tom Eiber	Dept. of Natural Resources
TKM	Tom McDowell (for Barbara Fisher)	Hennepin County Parks
WPT	Patrick Twiss	Ramsey County SWCD

Support Team for the Break Out Group:

Initials	Name	Role
---	Jeff Hartmann	Facilitator
---	Bruce Abbott	Data/Recording Analyst
---	Nancy Rader	Recording Analyst

NOTES:

- When a source is identified by ‘??’, the participant who contributed the remark could not be identified.
- When multiple participants agreed on the same information need or use, ‘/’ is used to denote that each supported the point.

To start the session, the facilitator asked the group what business questions would you like answers to. In other words: “Tell me _____ about _____.” The following information needs and the participants who stated them are recorded below.

Later, the group went back through the list and identified uses of the information needs. In other words: “How would you use this information if you could get an answer to the business question?” Each use and the participant who stated it are recorded in the columns next to the information need.

If an information need was identified as being redundant or related to another information need, this is also indicated in the table.

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
1	We want demographic data from neighboring counties, including those in Wisconsin. People in these counties use metro facilities.	JDL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For activity (mostly park) planning • To understand urbanization trends 		
2	What are the water levels and daily changes in water levels in wetlands, lakes, streams, and rivers?	NRR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predict mosquito production • Develop hydrologic models • Predict floods • Determine facility location • Determine loading of pollutants • Determine fishing pier locations • Determine vegetation management • Determine wildlife habitat <p>NOTE: Some of these were related to water level, and some to changes in water level.</p>	NRR/ ELO/ PRH/ MRJ	
3	What are the development trends (pressures) in the metro area (e.g., Scott and Carver Counties)? What is driving development? Where is development occurring, and why?	PRF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For planning • To identify natural areas that could be preserved to create undeveloped corridors • For water quality modeling • For tree disease control (e.g., a high percentage of oaks in sandy soils in areas of new home construction die from oak wilt disease) 	BCR/ MRJ/ TE	

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
4	What are the locations of physical (natural resource) features --- parks, wetlands, lakes, prairies, forests? We would like an assessment of these features. We want to know who has information on these features. Where are sensitive areas located?	PJC/ TE/ NRR/ NSD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To monitor habitat loss Assess Environmental Impact Studies Develop potential parkland Review development plans for private development 	RGC/ NSD/ ELO/ PJC	
5	What are the physical characteristics of beaches (e.g., shallow slopes where children can swim)? Where are facilities located, and where could others be located?	PRH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For park and recreation planning 	PRH	
6	Where are the boat launches, and what are their conditions? What recreational services are available at each boat launch? What is the water depth at each boat launch?	JDL			
7	What are the demographics of users of recreation facilities, (e.g., beaches and boat launches)? What is the amount of usage of these recreation facilities?	PRH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For park and recreation planning 	PRH	
8	How many people bike on certain routes/trails? What types of bikes are used? What is the usage of the bike routes/trails?	BCR/ PRH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan trails in the next 10 years Determine inter-governmental-unit linkages Coordinate with highway planning Determine best path surface material (paved, limestone, or mountain bike paths) Do recreation planning Deal with commuter issues in transportation planning 	PRH/ RGC/ BCR/ MRJ/ NSD	
9	What are the preferred types of recreation facilities, (e.g., limestone vs. paved trails)? What are the usage patterns of recreational facilities, including time of day that facilities are used? Examples include jogging, biking, hiking, swimming, picnicking.	PRH/ RGC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For recreation planning To predict the level of usage Predict resource impact on existing parks Predict demand for mosquito control 	PRH/ BCR/ NRR	
10	What are the usage patterns on lakes? What recreational watercraft are used on lakes? What is the correlation of watercraft usage on lakes with ordinances, shoreline restrictions, etc?	PRH/ JDL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine shoreline erosion by boat type (esp. river barges) Determine water quality goals based on current usage Deal with safety issues 	NSD/ PJC/ PRH	
11	Where are snowmobile trails located?	JDL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine resource impacts For trail planning 	NSD/ RGC	
12	Where are the cross-country ski trails? Are these cross-country ski trails used for classic skiing or skate skiing? Are these cross-country ski trails groomed or ungroomed?	BCR/ RGC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine resource impacts For trail planning 	NSD/ RGC	

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
13	We want an inventory of all recreation facilities, including an assessment of their condition, their usage patterns, and who has jurisdiction. [Issue raised here -- see issues table after this table]	TE/ PRH/ NRR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning mosquito control • Answer questions from the public about rules at various facilities [e.g., fee structure, permitted activities (such as pets, boats, alcohol), who patrols the facilities] • Determine if there are overlapping or multiple jurisdictions 	NRR/ PRH	
14	We want a basic inventory of the public infrastructure -- locations and conditions of parks, roads, sewers, etc.	DPY/ DJT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To do everything! • Model instances of pollution (sewers) • Determine capital improvement programs (where to target capital improvement money) • Plan and arrange growth • Determine public and private drainage system locations • Determine flood levels and monitor water quality (storm sewers) 	ELO/ MRJ/ DJT/ PJC	
15	We want an inventory of the rain gauge network. [Issue raised here -- see issues table after this table]	NRR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To determine water level changes (ideally, daily changes) for either rough or detailed hydrologic modeling • Planning for vegetation management and vegetation health • Assess pollutant(?) / nutrient(?) loads in lakes 	NRR/ ELO/ TE/ PJC	
16	Where should the public go to get information about natural resources?	PRH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To figure out restoration and rehabilitation sites • To build public confidence 	NSD/ DJT	
17	We want to know about property ownership.	BCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To determine who to contact in an emergency • Who to contact when public notice is required or needed, • Who to notify when trees are diseased • Who to notify for recreation planning (e.g., land acquisition) • For vegetation management 	NRR?/ DJT/ TE/ PRH/ ELO	
18	What is the extent and thickness of geologic layers?	MRJ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To determine groundwater availability 	MRJ	

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
19	We want to know aquifer location and type (e.g, sand, bedrock).	JDL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To determine groundwater availability For water quality monitoring For identification of wells that could potentially contaminate aquifers 	MRJ/ PJC?	
20	What are the locations of water wells, drill holes, and septic systems?	BLJ/ RGC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To determine groundwater availability, Contact people to seal wells Regulate uses of septic systems 	PJC	
21	We want to know land use, comprehensive plans, and zoning plans. [Issue raised here -- see issues table after this table]	PJC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For surface water management and modeling Identify sensitive natural areas that are zoned for incompatible uses (e.g., you could modify zoning to prevent conversion to Incompatible use) Identify potential future conflicts between communities Identify which currently undeveloped lands are zoned for development 	MRJ/ others?	
22	We want to know the vegetational cover (and more generally, the land cover).	JDL/ MRJ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To determine habitat Determine disease risk Model pollution loads Do surface water modeling Estimate the overstory 	NSD/ NRR/ MRJ	
23	We want to know land cover types.	PJC			
24	We want soil type maps.	PRF/ NRR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To determine habitat Determine disease risk Model pollution loads Do surface water modeling Estimate the overstory Determine soil productivity Determine productivity of agricultural land Classify wetlands Manage vegetation 	MRJ/ NRR/ ELO	
25	We want two-foot elevation contour intervals for the metro area	NRR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For surface water modeling 	NRR	

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
26	What are the locations of cell phone towers, radio towers, and other visual intrusions?	PRH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To locate visual and physical intrusions Do park planning 	NSD/ PRH	
27	What are the jurisdictions that have ordinances controlling visual intrusions?	PRH			
28	Show us energy generation and use by type (gas, electricity) and sector.	GHF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To plan bulk power purchasing Determine stranded costs Study deregulation 	GHF	
29	We want to know the locations of river control structures (e.g., dams)	NSD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For recreation planning Determine river flows Water quality monitoring Determine habitat for fish and black flies 	NRR/ NSD/ others?	
30	We want water quality information -- monitoring/testing sites, phosphorus, nitrogen, nutrients, sedimentation, chemicals.	DJT/ PRF/ ELO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine areas where improvement projects are needed Determine where further degradation should be prevented 	PJC/ ELO	
31	We want to know the locations of point source water pollution: the locations of discharge points and affected water bodies.	BCR/ MRJ			
32	We want to trace storm sewer drainage, including who is responsible for what, and storm water management plans.	NSD/ NRR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For water quality monitoring 	NSD	
33	We want to know the pH and chemical constituents of city water supplies.	TE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To determine the impact on vegetation (trees, shrubs, lawns) and soils from homeowners watering with city water 	TE	
34	What are the legal and hydrologic boundaries of watersheds?	MRJ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For water quality monitoring and planning 	MRJ	
35	We want to know about air toxics from point, mobile, and area sources.	GHF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine fees to charge under "polluter pays" regulations Determine where toxics are released and what the downwind distribution patterns are For defining/creating air quality districts ("airsheds") 	GHF/ ELO/ MRJ/ PRH	

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
36	What are the locations of contaminated sites?	MRJ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To determine redevelopment opportunities Determine environmental dissemination of contaminants For park planning 	MRJ/ ELO	
37	We want to know the locations of Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) facilities and permitted facilities.	???	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine fees to charge under “polluter pays” regulations Determine where toxics are released and what the downwind distribution patterns are For defining/creating air quality districts (“airsheds”) 	GHF/ ELO/ MRJ/ PRH	
38	What are the locations of beehives?	NRR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid spraying beehives during mosquito control efforts 	NRR	
39	Where are farms and orchards located?	BCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To determine areas where bees are used (so as to avoid (mosquito?) spraying in those areas) For assessing whether spraying affects orchards 	BCR	
40	Tell us about agricultural waste systems -- their locations, types, and volumes.	RVH/ DPY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To study potential pollution Park planning Public health planning Watershed assessment 	NRR/ ELO/ NSD	
41	We want to be able to locate point sources of pollution, and determine the property owners where the point sources are located.	WPT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To determine where the point source is, and what happens if the property changes hands 	???	
42	We want general weather information -- cumulative rainfall, air currents (wind), temperature, humidity, soil temperature, evaporation, rain gauge locations. We also want climate -- a history of the same information.	GHF/ NRR/ NSD/ BLJ/ DPY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For everything! 	???	
43	We want the locations of invasive exotic weeds (e.g., buckthorn and purple loosestrife). We want to know about efforts to control these weeds.	TKM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For ecological restoration efforts 	PJC	
44	What nurseries are still selling exotic plant materials, such as buckthorn and purple loose strife?	BCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For ecological restoration 	PJC	
45	What are the locations of people who have recently moved into an area?	TE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For vegetation and insect management (people arriving from other areas bring exotic species with them) 	TE	

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
46	Where are the various types of wildlife habitat? What wildlife relocation efforts are under way? Which relocation efforts are/aren't working?	PRH			
47	We want to know the distribution of wildlife (e.g., deer)	ELO			
48	Where is roadkill located?	JDL/ NRR			
49	We want to know the distribution of flammable cover types, wildfires, and homes susceptible to fire.	TE			
50	What are the locations and ages of farmers?	DJT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To target farmers for conservation tillage To use as a planning tool 	DJT	
51	We want to know about wildlife migration patterns, including colony birds. We want to know about seasons and times of year for migrations.	PRH/ TKM/ ELO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Park planning Disease control (e.g., birds) 	PRH?/ NRR	
52	What are the locations of set-aside lands: CRP, RIM, others that have been easemented or purchased?	DPY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For planning 	???	
53	We want to know the incidence of insect-transmitted disease in mammals and humans (e.g., dog heartworm, Lyme disease).	NRR			
54	What are the disease incidences and locations for environmentally-related animal and human diseases?	NRR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For public health planning 	???	
55	We want to know about the incidence of plant diseases, especially for trees.	TE			
56	What are the locations of human morbidity?	GHF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To study environmentally-related illnesses 	GHF	
57	We want to know about updated streets, with current names and address ranges.	NRR			
58	Where are the flood-prone areas?	MRJ			
59	Where are Scientific and Natural Areas (SNAs) located?	ELO			
60	What are the emergency response jurisdictions?	PRF, TE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For planning 	???	
61	What are the locations of hazardous waste generators?	ELO			
62	Where are the tire recyclers located?	NRR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For mosquito control 	NRR	
63	What are the locations of contaminated sites?	GHF			
64	What are the locations of solid waste sites?	JDL			
65	What are the locations of highly erodible lands?	RVH			
66	Where is buildable land (defined by percent slope and soil type) located?	BCR			
67	What are the locations of compost sites?	ELO			
68	Where are land fills and dumps, both old and new, located?	BLJ/ ELO			
69	Where are feedlots(?) located?	???			

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
70	What are the prevailing wind patterns?	PRH			
71	What are the locations of smell generators (facilities / activities that generate smells)?	PRH			
72	Who has what types of hydrologic models, covering what areas?	DJT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce future expenditures 	DJT	
73	What are the characteristics of wells and of the geology wells are drilled through (e.g., depth to water, thickness of geologic layers)?	NRR			
74	What is the watershed of an aquifer? What is the age of the water in an aquifer? What are other aquifer characteristics?	ELO			
75	<p>We want an inventory of air photos that are available, and their characteristics (e.g., year taken, season, type of film).</p> <p>[Issue raised here -- see issues table after this table]</p>	NRR/TE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To navigate to field sites. <i>Submitted on paper at end of session:</i> For species assessment, tree disease ID, wetland enforcement, fuel type modeling, contour mapping of flood-prone areas, zoning enforcement (e.g., illegal backyard decks), septic system failure, emergency operations (search and rescue), trespass, park planning, public meetings] 	NRR TE	
76	Where are the gas lines and electric wire corridors, both in use and abandoned? What are the impacts of mowing and cutting these utility corridors?	JDL/ PRH			
77	We want to know the locations of municipal water system interconnections	MRJ			
78	Where are the active and abandoned rail lines?	ELO			
79	We want to know about historic preservation / archaeological / cultural heritage sites, including potential sites that need to be investigated.	PJC/ TE/ ELO			
80	We want an inventory of land ownership -- public land, all land.	PJC/ DPY			
81	We want to know the locations of easements (scenic, utility, etc.), and how they are managed.	DJT			
82	What are the locations and natures of non-point source BMPs (Best Management Practices)?	PRF			
83	We want to know about NPDES permit sites.	PJC			
84	Where are caves located, especially along rivers?	NSD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To determine potential archaeological sites For bat planning For public safety 	NSD	

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
85	We want to know about wetland boundaries. This should include not only those wetlands that are legally recognized, (e.g., federal National Wetlands Inventory or state Protected Waters Inventory), but also functionally important wetlands such as ditches	NRR/ ELO/ PJC/ TE			
86	We want to know where pesticide usage occurs -- type, application, storage facilities. We want to know where pesticides are purchased, vs. where they are used.	GHF/ ELO			
87	We want to know about fertilizer use.	PJC			
88	We want to know the susceptibility of groundwater to pollution.	MRJ			
89	Where is technical expertise available?	DJT			

The following issues or side comments were made during the session. They are cross-referenced to an “information need” when appropriate:

#	Info Need #	Issue	Source
1	13	Instead of trying to solve <u>every</u> problem (by exhaustively listing many detailed problems), shouldn't we be setting up a system that can solve <u>any</u> problem?	JP
2	15	Information is not all in one place.	PJC
3	21	Information is not all in one place. Different coding / classification systems are used.	PJC
4	75	Information is not all in one place. Data collected for one purpose may be used for many other totally unrelated uses.	TE

Results from Break Out Group 5: Public Safety; Judicial

Participants in the Break Out Group:

Initials	Name	Organization
AJ	Ann Jaede (left before break)	State Planning Office
CG	Carolyn Ganz (left at break)	City of Roseville
DS	Dan Storkamp	SPO: Criminal Justice Data
DVJ	Lt. Dottie Veldy-Jones	City of Minneapolis
GG	Lt. Gary Gary	Ramsey County
GL	Gary Lenzmeier	City of Fridley
JD	Jerry Dewees	FBI
MB	Marcia Broman	Metropolitan 911 Board
NP	Nancy Pollock	Metropolitan 911 Board
PB	Chief Deputy Pete Beberg	Anoka County
RH	Richard Hodsdon	Washington County Attorney's Office
RK	Randy Knippel	Dakota County
RV	Cpt. Robert Vandenbroeke	Carver County
SP	Steve Pott	Washington County

Support Team for the Break Out Group:

Initials	Name	Role
---	Rebecca Carpentier	Facilitator
---	Chris Cialek	Data/Recording Analyst
---	Heidi Welsch	Recording Analyst
---	Curt Letch	Recording Analyst

NOTES:

- When a source is identified by '??', the participant who contributed the remark could not be identified.
- When multiple participants agreed on the same information need or use, '/' is used to denote that each supported the point.
- In some cases, the source was a notecard submitted by a participant at the end of the session. These are denoted as such.

To start the session, the facilitator asked the group what business questions would you like answers to. In other words: “I need to know _____.” The following information needs and the participants who stated them are recorded below.

To correct information needs which had numbers omitted during the session, letters have been appended to the numbers so that each information need can be uniquely identified (for example, 3a, 3b). This does not imply any relationship between 3a and 3b; it is simply for numbering.

Later, the group went back through the list and identified uses of the information needs. In other words: “How would you use this information if you could get an answer to the business question?” Each use and the participant who stated it are recorded in the columns next to the information need.

At times, the recording analysts used their own words to capture the intent of what was said. In these cases, the < > brackets are used.

If an information need was identified as being redundant or related to another information need, this is also indicated in the table.

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
1	I need a standard definition of “address”.	DVJ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address specific data is needed for programming purposes. • I need all information to be address/location specific for community based prosecution or policing. Having address information is crucial. • Address data is used by everything from 911 for dispatching purposes to council members for putting dots on a map. 	RH RH DVJ	
2	I need to know population trends.	PB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget planning • Locating types of services • Service levels • Recruitment • Equipment location 	GG/ PB	
3a	I need student teacher ratios within schools. (The facilitator asked: Would you like to be more specific about the geographic area? Answer: I’d like to leave it open for now.)	GL			
3b	Schools have a great deal of information to which we have no access. From a business point of view, I want to know what happens <with school data.>? School data represents hidden resources.	PB/ GL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our clients <(offenders)> in the future can be traced from school data. 	GG	

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
4	I need to know what data exists for probations and crime by area; what format the data is in; its legal status; and its use limitations	RH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who has access How to structure prevention programs Where to create service areas Where to locate staff Where efforts are duplicating services How to budget programs How to direct policy development How to enhance prevention programs 	GG PB DS DVJ ?? PB DS RH	
5a	I need to know the limitations of the data that currently exists.	RH			
5b	I need to know the location of probation clients	RH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <See below> 		
6	I need to know crime by area.	RH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <See below> 		
7a	I need to know what types of crimes occur.	AJ	<p><i>This applies to questions 5 thru 9.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific information about crimes is used to analyze crimes and to prepare crime strategies. It can be used to set up a system for prevention. It can be used in the deployment of personnel. It can be used in community notification and involvement. 	DVJ/ GG/ PB	
7b	I need to know where the crimes occur.	??			
8a	I need to know by whom the crime is committed.	??			
8b	I need to know when the crime is committed.	??			
8c	I need to know who the victim(s) of crimes are.	??			
8d	I need to know demographic information about the victim including age, race, sex, relationship to the offender.	??			
8e	I need to know demographic information about the offender including age, race, sex, relationship to the victim.	??			
9	I need to know where, very specifically, a crime has happened; neighborhood, address.	AJ			

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
10	I need to know economic information by area to determine what types of business are located in an area.	AJ/ PB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To relate and predict what crimes will occur in an area To target crime prevention To train employees To measure viability <of crime prevention ??> To determine the stability of communities To assess the future funding <of specific programs> To assess the livability of a community To help with cultural specific needs and recruitment 	RK ?? PB DVJ ?? GG DVJ DS	
11	I need to know which neighborhoods are high crime neighborhoods.	DS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crime rates need to be correlated to neighborhoods for crime analysis and prevention. 	??	
12	I need to know economic conditions in any particular neighborhood.	AJ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target funding. 	DVJ	
13	I need to know how and where different groups divide neighborhoods. This includes, for example, police precincts; election wards; census tracts; school districts; grids(?).	DVJ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help us deliver services. 	??	
14	I need to know what neighborhood breakdowns are used and by whom are they used.	DVJ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Helps to determine where to deliver services. 	??	
15	What type of utilities are provided in a certain area. I need to know where fire hydrants are located.	RV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To plan emergency response and help in investigations. <Coordination> of all types of utilities will help in disaster planning such as bombs or tornadoes. (Who will turn the gas off? Who will respond to down electric lines, etc.?) It is important to know which telephone company services a particular location in order to trace a particular call, find an associated address, or perform an emergency interrupt. 	NP DVJ/ RK MB	
16	I need to know where resources such as schools and social services are located.	AJ			
17	I need to know where schools, hospitals, emergency centers are located. I need to know where cross streets are located (?)	??			
18	I need to know the location of hazardous areas <and hazardous materials>.	RV			

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
19	I need to know contacts within companies for specific locations. <I need to know who to contact within certain companies including utility companies where an emergency situation arises.>	NP			
20	I need to know where the emergency services are located including hospitals, fire services, police, ambulance services.	DVJ			
21a	I need to be able to get the longitude and latitude off a map <at the scene of a crime or emergency.>	RV			
21b	I need the z-coordinate of a crime scene off a map.	RV			
21c	I need the altitude and height of a crime scene.	RV			
22	I need to know who takes 911 calls for a given location.	MB			
23	I need all the addresses and phone numbers within a particular geographic area.	NP			
24	I need to know the evacuation routes for a given area.	NP			
25a	I need to know the physical characteristics of an area.	NP			
25b	I need to know <whether a road is a> paved highway, trailway, one-way route, waterway, railroad, etc.	NP			
26	I need to know who resides at a specific address.	RK			
27	I need to know who or what owns a property at any particular address. If it is a business that owns the property, what type of business is it and what does the business do?	RK			
28	I need to know what is the access to a location.	NP			
29	I need to know the directions <by vehicle or foot or other means> to any particular location.	NP			
30	I need to know what the common place names are for a given location.	NP			
31	I need to know the jurisdictional and postal office area in which any particular location is.	MB			
32	I need to know what the postal area is. <I need to know the zip codes.>	MB			
33	What communications services serve any particular area?	NP			
34	I need to know businesses by type in a given area.	PB			
35	I need to be able to pinpoint an exact emergency location within one address. For instance, a city park may have only one address. Como Park has only a Como Ave address. However, I may need to pinpoint an exact <crime or emergency> location within the park.	DVJ			
36	What correctional facilities and safehouses exist within specific areas?	GG			
37	What are the specific <residential and employment> addresses of particular classes of offenders, including: sex offenders, other known felons, and people on probation.	DVJ			
38	I need to know addresses of known felons.	DS			

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
39	We need to know secondary addresses such as 1st. floor vs. 2nd. floor; apartment numbers; etc.	NP			
40	What is the quickest route from one point to another in real time. <the fastest route by time; not necessarily the shortest by miles.>	RK			
41a	We need to know the quickest route <by vehicle> to an emergency scene both in terms of shortest miles and in real time.	RK			
41b	We need to know where traffic jams and congestion are at all times. <We need to be able to predict location of traffic tie up as a result of special events.> We need to know what type of traffic jams exist.	JD			
42	We need to know where highway construction is at all time.	DVJ			
43	We need all historical data regarding incident records, criminal records, hazards for any particular address.	DVJ			
44	I need to know addresses of hazardous addresses. <Dangerous locations by addresses.>	DVJ			
45	We need to know what type of telephone service is connected to any particular caller <to 911 service> at anytime, including: residential, business, PBX, cellular, coin-operated.	NP			
46	I need to know where are lakes and boat launches.	SP			
47	I need to know physical features of lakes such as depth.	GG			
48	I need to all road names.	NP			
49	What are the common names of all roads.	GG			
50	What is the address range <of a block> of a location. What are the cross streets; are the numbers odd or even.	MB			
51	Where are the snow emergency routes?	DVJ			
52	Where are the no parking zones?	GG			
53a	Where are the truck routes in any given area?	RV			
53b	What are the weight restrictions on any given road?	RV			
54	What is the speed limit on any given road?	RV			
55	I need to know how to define <exact> locations on a highway when accidents occur. I need to know where the mile markers are any highway.	DVJ			
56	I need to know school bus routes and crossings.	GG			
57	I need to know where intersection controls exist and what type they are. (S. Clowse: Do you want to elaborate on "type"?). Are the controls opticon or not?	GG			
58	I need to know how to put an address on a location; for example the location of a DWI occurrence.	RH			
59a	I need to know how many <emergency> calls are related to a specific address.	DVJ			
59b	I need to know what businesses in an area dispense alcohol and/or have a liquor license?	DVJ			

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
60	I need to know daycare, batter women shelters, foster care, and group home locations.	RH			
61	What type of structure is located at a particular location? Is the structure a multi-unit apartment building, single or multi family, office <or residential>, single story vs. high-rise?	NP			
62	What are the location, size, turfs of gangs?	GG			
63	We need to where public transit routes are; MTCO routes, etc.	GG			
64	We need to know where the railroad crossing are.	GG			
65	What are the locations of all cellular towers and their service areas?	MB			
66	Where can I get (obtain) heavy equipment such as cherry pickers, cranes, etc.	NP			
67	What type of trail system is located in any particular community? Is it a bike trail, snowmobile trail, <etc.>? <What is the precise location of any given trail?>	RV			
68	Where are school zones, park zones, and public housing zones?	RH			
69	I need a record of who is responsible for maintenance of any given road.	SP			
70	What is the type of road surface at any given location (asphalt, cement, gravel, dirt, etc.)	SP			
71	Was a weapon involved in any particular crime <at a particular location>?	DS			
72	Were drugs involved in any specific crime?	DS			
73	Were gangs involved in any specific crime? <which gangs?>	DS			
74	Was any specific crime located inside or outside a particular property <(building)>?	DS			
75a	Is the address of a particular site a house number, path number, etc.	DVJ			
75b	Did any specific crime occur at the back or front of a house <or other building or structure?>	DVJ			
76	I need to know where the offender is arrested.	DS (Note-card)			
77	I need to know where the offender resides.	DS (Note-card)			
78	I need to know if the offender was on probation.	DS (Note-card)			
79	I need to know the characteristics of the offender, including his/her age, race, gender, income, education, residence, etc.	DS (Note-card)			
80	I need to know the county of residence for juvenile offenders.	DS (Note-card)	This is used to inform the court.	DS (Note-card)	
81	I need to know social and economic factors of a	DS			

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
	given geographic region.	(Note-card)			
82	I need to know where firearms are found, seized, and turned in.	DS (Note-card)			
83	I need to know how many crimes occur by geographic area in any given year by crime type (homicides; auto theft; burglaries; aggravated assaults; arson; etc. etc.).	DS (Note-card)			
84	I need to know where autos are recovered after theft.	DS (Note-card)			
85	I need to know where gang members live. Within a specific geographic area, what are the types of gangs?	DS (Note-card)			
86	I need to know how many law enforcement officers are needed in a specific area by type (sheriff, PD, state patrol, etc.)	DS (Note-card)			
87	I need to know during what times of day are the highest traffic, crime, fires, etc. occurring in any given area.	DS (Note-card)			
88	Location of an event	Note-card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For assessing where events occur • Where to deploy services • Where problems exist • Much more... 	Note-card	
89	Collect data by individual data	Note-card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used to track offenders throughout the justice system • Used for policy decisions • Used for common identifiers 	Note-card	
90	Metro wide population/community trends. Should include demographics of all types. Need to combine city, county and school census.	Note-card			
91	We need data on a specific residence/business by address: how to get there (cross street/odd or even side; who lives there; call history; utilities; property ownership).	Note-card			
92	Location	Note-card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do the best with emergency response 	Note-card	
93	How, where, and who are doing the crimes.	Note-card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do we allocate our resources 	Note-card	
94	Standardization (collecting and merging) of geographic information so it means the same thing to whatever agency needs to use it.	Note-card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aid or improve police services and response to critical incidents. 	Note-card	
95	All data no matter what it is needs to be address specific. People and places matched up to cause a valid comparison between the two	Note-card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measuring criminal activity. • Where did it occur? 	Note-card	
96	Location of incident - addresses, description of building.	Note-card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allows analysis of neighborhood problems, trends, etc. • Allows analysis of site 	Note-card	

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
			specific issues.		
97	Location of services - hospitals, police, fire, ems, utilities, shelters, etc.	Note-card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allows analysis of services needed and success/failure of projects. 	Note-card	
98	Standard definition of address to get consistent usage of address for defining grids, neighborhoods, etc.	Note-card			
99	Accurate and detailed demographic information. Detailed, consistent, and readily accessible incident records across jurisdictional boundaries.	Note-card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For determining services and trends and providing planning capabilities for crime and emergency response. 	Note-card	
100	What utilities serve a specific area - electric, phone, gas, railroad, etc.	Note-card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use for emergency response and coordination. 	Note-card	
101	Who responds - police, fire, medical.	Note-card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use for emergency response and coordination. 	Note-card	
102	Address	Note-card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency dispatch, citizen safety, protection of life and property, response to service requests, timely and accurate. 	Note-card	
103	Who responds to an identified emergency situation at a specific address.	Note-card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Correct deployment of resources; appropriate response to service request; timely response to service request. 	Note-card	
104	What is the address and coordinate location of an event.	Note-card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locating 911 call, locating incident location, dispatching response (who are correct respondents, providing emergency services. Get services delivered and manage emergency response. 	Note-card	
105	What are public safety emergency response and utility services (ex: telephone company or cellular company) for a given location?	Note-card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivering services, law enforcement, fire, ems 1st responder, ambulance, etc. 	Note-card	
106	Who resides at a given address and what is their telephone number?	Note-card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determining who is requesting service. How to get in contact with them. 	Note-card	
107	Relation of previous collected data to update data links: telephone number, address, previous name, previous associated crimes to new name and previous address.	Note-card			

Later in the session, the facilitator asked the group a similar question to identify additional information needs: “In the future, it will be important to know _____.” The following information needs and the participants who stated them are recorded below.

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
1	Who is using the information?	GG			
2	What type of <computing> system will be used?	DVJ			

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
3	How is the information accessed?	NP			
4	How accurate is the information?	PB			
5	Is the data current? I need the specific dates <and times of any particular crime or incident.>	RK			
6	Who is contributing the data?	GG			
7	Who can change the data? Who has access to changing the data? How can it be changed?	DS			
8	Who can I contact for clarification of the data?	RK			
9	What is the source of the data?	MB			
10	How can we approve the data? <quality assurance?>	NP			
11	Is the data public or private?	DVJ			
12	What is the definition of the data?	DS			
13	Has the use of the data been successful? Is the data useful to the users?	PB			
14a	This is similar to relationship. <??> How many kids are there? What type of places are they correlated with? We need to be able to link kids through the whole system, including court cases; sanctions imposed; outcome of the case; recidivism of the offender.	DS			
14b	We need to know where the person is located.	DS			
14c	We need to be able to correlate bars <liquor establishments> with DWI offenses.	DS			
14d	We need to know the security and legal issues regarding the data.	??			
15	We will need to know policy issues surrounding the data.	??			
16	I will need to know the operational need including probation and location (??)	??			
17	We will need to know how the data is integrated.	DS			
18	Should the data be centralized or decentralized	DVJ			
19	We will need to know how to upgrade the information.	DVJ			
20	How will the data be indexed? Is everyone collecting data consistently?	DVJ			
21	We will need to know the common identifiers. How will they be indexed. How will the links between people and locations operate?	DVJ			
22	How will this be funded?	DVJ			
23	What will the cost to retrieve the data be?	DVJ			
24	Will the process allow for change?	GG			

The following issues were raised during the session. They did not fall into the category of “information need” or “use of information need”, so they are recorded here:

#	Issue	Source
1	We have operational questions.	??
2	Another way may be to look at what we need to dispatch officers.	??
3	Who is going to use the data.	GG

#	Issue	Source
4	This is a spin-off from MetroGIS teams. We have to collect the data first.	??
5	How does data become integrated?	??
6	There are many policy issues to work through.	??
7	There are many funding issues to be dealt	??
8	The utility of data justifies the expense of the system.	??
9	What specific information does each user need?	??

The following comments were received on notecards after the session:

#	Comment	Source
1	There seems to be two types of response <to the questions in the session>. First, responses that are operational, <involving> 911, police calls, fire calls, etc. Secondly, responses that are more policy and planning oriented <such as> how many officers needed when and where.	DS
2	Have you seen or heard of the criminal justice data model or criminal justice information policy task force? Contacts: Karen McDonal, BCA; Dale Good, Supreme Court; Gene Larimar, DOC.	DS

Results from Break Out Group 6: Human, Social, Educational Services; Public Health; Libraries

Participants in the Break Out Group:

Initials	Name	Organization
AHE	Alice Engelman	Washington County
CJM	Chuck Meyer	Carver County
CRJ	?????	?????
DLC	Dennis Carlson	Anoka Hennepin Schools
GLL	Georgianne Lowney	Carver County
JAS	Jim Sydow	TIES
JRH	Jim Hendricks	Anoka County
KMT	Kent Tupper	Dakota County
LAH	Lauri Hestness	Ramsey County Human Services
LRJ	Lowell Johnson	Washington County Health, Environ.
RHC	Roger Carlson	Hennepin County
RJC	Bob Cully	Prior Lake - Savage Schools
SJS	Steve Schellenberg	St. Paul Schools
SLD	Sandra Duvander	Anoka County

Support Team for the Break Out Group:

Initials	Name	Role
---	Marcy Syman	Facilitator
---	Mike Baker	Data/Recording Analyst
---	Susanne Maeder	Recording Analyst

NOTES:

- When a source is identified by ‘??’, the participant who contributed the remark could not be identified.
- When multiple participants agreed on the same information need or use, ‘/’ is used to denote that each supported the point.
- In some cases, the source was a notecard submitted by a participant at the end of the session. These are denoted as such.

To start the session, the facilitator asked the group what business questions would you like answers to. In other words: “Tell me _____ about _____.” The following information needs and the participants who stated them are recorded below.

Some information needs were split into multiple items if there was more than one need embedded in it. For these, letters have been appended to the numbers so that each information need can be uniquely identified (for example, 3a, 3b).

Later, the group went back through the list and identified uses of the information needs. In other words: “How would you use this information if you could get an answer to the business question?” Each use and the participant who stated it are recorded in the columns next to the information need.

If an information need was identified as being redundant or related to another information need, this is also indicated in the table.

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
1	Where are foster homes located, and where are they in relation to a child’s home?	CJM	To improve foster home placement. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To place child near relative, if appropriate. To move child out of home community, if necessary. To match ethnicity of child and foster neighborhood. 	CJM CJM LAH	
2	How many new births occurred and where are they located?	DLC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Find clients for home visits by Public Health. Use for school district census data and create student record at that time. Use for immunization records and planning services. Enrollment projections. Check for positive toxicology at birth. Pre-school screening for parents. 	GLL DLC SLD KMT LAH DLC	
3a	What school district is a property parcel located in?	RJC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use to answer homeowner questions about school affiliations. Also, to educate realtors. 	RJC	
3b	How does that property parcel relate to any number of service districts?	LAH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To refer clients to the nearest service center - e.g., public health clinic. To determine where police jurisdiction lines are. To know which police department to call in an emergency. 	LAH CJM	

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
4	Where is the population moving to and from?	SLD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning tool to allocate resources based on what has changed. • View the range of characteristics with the population movement. • Help to project enrollment. • Public education of population i.e. they want to live in the country but they have no knowledge of septic systems. • Find where the AFDC or emergency shelter people come from, Are they from MN or from out of the state. • Use to track migration patterns. 	SLD CJM SJS LRJ LAH SJS	
5	What are the traffic patterns of commuters?	AHE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help set appropriate library service hours; to determine which libraries people are likely to use; also whether they are more likely to use libraries In the areas where they work. (libraries) • Compare traffic volumes to select safer school bus stops. (school bus safety) • Develop expectations of parent involvement in schools . (i.e., the more 2-parent working families & the longer the commute, the less likelihood of time for parent involvement during or after school.) (school-parent interaction). 	AHE RJC DLC	
6	What is the composition of age groups in a particular location? Especially the elderly and children.	GLL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning to provide services. • Find demographic breakdown through all age groups. • Planning levy/election campaigns. 	JAS DLC SJS	

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
7	When were homes built?	RHC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predict where likely to have problems with elevated blood lead in children. (This is linked to age of house but also to other demographic factors. Age of house alone is not a good indicator.) • Predict the number of school-age children entering the school system (older homes tend to be more affordable for younger families - but, again, this must be tied to other demographic factors.) • Owner-occupied vs. rental vs. vacant is also a factor in both uses above. 	RHC SJC LAH	
8	What is the correlation between chemical use and child protection reports by location?	CJM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If there is a geographic component then special services or preventative work could be done in that area. 	CJM	
9	Where are the areas of low income?	KMT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine needs for access to all manner of social services and to target social service activities to areas of persistent, concentrated poverty. • Incorporate into planning for public and specialized transportation systems, (i.e., to develop better public transportation links between areas of surplus low-income workers and areas of surplus jobs.) 	LAH CJM	
10	Where is vacant land located that can be converted into schools?	SJS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fully developed area has no space and vacant land is hard to find. Some cases vacant buildings can be converted into school facility. • Also, don't want to take economically valuable land. 	SJS LRJ	

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
11	Where is new development occurring, or where is property being rezoned for other uses? (If for residential use, what price houses are being built?)	JAS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan for new school buildings and other human services. Develop alternate scenarios for development, which are used to predict new service needs. Explore historic issues: what happened at the site 100 years ago which now constrains site development (e.g., brownfields, old wells needing sealing, contamination). 	JAS DLC RHC	
12	Where do school children live in relation to school locations by level (elementary, junior and senior high school)	SJS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan and improve school capacity in relationship with where the school children live. Schools create different boundaries for various scenarios which can be re-created using GIS. There is much reshuffling between October and May. There is usually no relationship between municipal boundaries and school district boundaries except for South St. Paul, St. Paul and Minneapolis. The question that needs to be answered is: Is this school district adequately defined. Use to best match the population density with building capacity. 	SJS DLC SJS LRJ? DLC	
13	Where are school enrollments projected to increase; how do projected increases compare with current school capacity? Where will the needs be for additional schools?	DLC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as #12 		12

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
14	Are there new subdivisions planned for a community, what is the projected value and where are they located?	RJC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correlation between housing cost and number of school children. • Correlation between housing cost and kinds of services needed. • Lots of small industries with low paying jobs that can't find workers because no affordable housing is nearby and no public transportation available. So use to plan affordable housing. • The historical record is also important. 	DLC SLD CJM SJS	
15a	What is the growth rate of number of children by area? (and by age group)	AHE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To determine where to expand child-oriented library services and books. 	AHE	
15b	Where are the daycare centers located?	AHE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target library outreach facilities to daycare centers. • Epidemiology and disease tracking. • Track health issues relating to daycare sites near hazardous waste sites. • School bus routing: many kids are routed to and from daycare center, not their homes. • Tracking daycare licensing, and letting people know where convenient daycare centers are. 	AHE CRJ KMT SJS CJM	
16	Where are the children located and do they attend public, private or home schools?	SJS			12
17	Where do single-parent and blended families live?	CJM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This tends to be an indicator of where child abuse occurs. • Target programs to single-parent families. • Try to bring single parents into the schools. • Look at the cumulative effects of high concentrations of single parent and blended families. 	CJM SLD SJS SJS	

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
18	Where do aggressive or violent children/people live?	RHC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Correlation between elevated lead and childhood aggression. Data is difficult to follow up and may be confidential. Use for parental education. Use for research studies. Prevent something early on if possible. 	RHC DLC GLL RHC	
19	Where are pollution sites (by address), and what types of pollutants are there?	JRH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Answer people's questions about a property they are considering buying or moving to (ex: Is it on or near a polluted site?) To identify cost and liability issues for cleanup. To research the relationship of long-term contamination to typical pollutants appearing in water and to health. (e.g., lead smelter) To help make better siting decisions (e.g., avoiding areas of ground water contamination when establishing new municipal water supply wells.) 	JRH LRJ RHC KMT	
20	Where are senior citizens located?	CJM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To use as a planning tool. 	CJM	6
21	The information contained in the federal census for local areas on a frequency that is better than every 10 years. (Detailed census is published every 10 years. Projections for the intervening years are to the state level only. Information needed includes population change by age type, population movement, other population characteristics)	LAH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Federal government census information is the base data for everything from targeting services to determining money flows from federal to state to local. It underlies most of the issues identified here. Ten years is too long an interval. Social Service and Education agencies often creatively use school information to do trend analysis to fill the gap. 	LAH/ JRH	
22	What is the transportation network and what are the interdistrict routes for schools?	JAS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan school bus service. Plan for parking lots. 	JAS AHE	
23	Can low-income people get transportation to where the jobs are?	LAH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Try to link people living in pockets of poverty (mostly inner-city) to where entry-level jobs are expanding (often the suburban fringe) 	LAH	24
24	Can low income people get to housing?	LAH			23

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
25	Where do motor vehicle accidents occur? Were victims using seatbelts?	GLL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote injury reduction - to intervene at those places to make them safer. For school bus stop safety planning - to avoid using high-accident areas as school bus stops. 	GLL RJC	
26	How many people are retiring in the next 5 years and do they plan on staying in their house or community?	AHE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan for potential volunteers and what hours of service are necessary for the libraries. Impact on health insurance coverage. 	AHE SLD	
27a	Questions about literacy. Do residents have a college degree?	DLC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For overall planning. For instance, college degree has an impact on potential work opportunities and income levels. 	DLC	
27b	(Spinoff of literacy question...) Are residents foreign-born? Are they non-English speakers?	DLC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To target services to areas with high concentrations of immigrants. Immigrant families have impacts on multiple services; staffing for agencies may have to be bilingual. Especially the cumulative effects of a large concentration of immigrants in an area has implications for service demand and delivery. 	LAH	
28	Where do non-Minnesotans live and how do they impact welfare?	LAH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts on multiple services. Potential on proposed welfare reform and what that can do. Who is on AFDC and how are the schools impacted? If there is a change in location of non-English speaking residents it is helpful to know. 	DLC SJS LAH SJS	
29	What are the addresses of AFDC recipients?	LRJ			
30	What are the addresses of free lunch recipients?	DLC			
31	Where are new Minnesota residents moving in from? What is their city or county or origin?	CJM			
32	Who's getting meals-on-wheels and what is their location?	AHE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Useful for library to know so can offer our homebound* program. * Homebound: volunteers take books and other library items/materials to people who can't get to the library for reasons. 	Note-card	

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
33	Where are cigarette vending machines located?	SLD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of local ordinances • Reduction of easy access for teenagers • Change in smoking rules for young people • Information/education program development 	Note-card	
34	Where is the telecommunications infrastructure by type?	JAS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use for “Virtual School” or to see Internet hookup in every house. • Do better job of informing people, educating them, lobbying them if we knew they had computer/internet access. • Planning school wise area network • Inter provider connections • Virtual educational services • Vastly increased communications • Access information resources • Options for receiving education services 	JAS Note-card Note-card Note-card Note-card Note-card	
35	How can I get Internet hookups to every home in a school district?	JAS			34
36	What are the addresses of people who have telephone hookups?	SJS/ JAS			
37	What types of injuries occur, by age and location? Also, whether injuries were severe, moderate, minor, due to motor vehicle accidents and what intersection it happened at.	RHC/ Note-card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age important to target p.h. interventions; same with location (in particular for Carver County, we have a reducing motor vehicle team to prevent injuries and fatalities). • Public health could also use the information for analysis, research, policy development. • Prevention and intervention program development; reduction of injuries; saving our resources. • Locations and service areas of emergency services and types of calls within those areas. • We could target specific training to providers based on actual service needs. 	Note-card Note-card Note-card Note-card Note-card	37, 38, 39

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
38	What types of deaths occur by age and location?	RHC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use for seeing if there is a pattern of SIDS, etc. Are there environmental, ethic, social causes? What is the relationship? 	RHC Note-card	37, 38, 39
39	Are there trends in illness by location? Can a relationship be established to anything else?	RHC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To determine whether any cause/effect relationships can be established. Mobilize resources in geographic areas and look for cause of illness to prevent future cases. Locations and service areas of emergency services and types of calls within those areas. We could target specific training to providers based on actual service needs. 	??? Note-card Note-card Note-card	37, 38, 39
40	Where are the registered voters and have they voted in the last 5 years?	DLC			
41	Need counts of clients of all kinds, by a variety of geographic areas (census tract, school district, legislative district, municipalities). WOULD LIKE THESE BOUNDARIES TO COINCIDE!	LAH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See where service levels are to be efficient/effective for P.H.; to see if P.H. or other agencies need to focus more preventative efforts in services. 	Note-card	1, 13
42	Where does vandalism occur, who has caused it and where do they live?	DLC			
43	How does student performance data correlate with family demographic attributes or address?	JAS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For school districts to do parent education, community involvement, teacher in service and training and community education in general. Where best to target educational resources. Could use public transportation to meet some low incidence transportation needs. Targeting educational services Delivery options Focus allocation of resources Accurately reflect expectations and report outcomes with respect to attributes 	Note-card Note-card Note-card Note-card Note-card	43, 44, 45
44	How does student performance data correlate with child protection data?	LAH			43, 44, 45

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
45	How does student performance data correlate with corrections data?	JAS			43, 44, 45
46	How many hours of TV are watched per household?	CJM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hours of TV watched as an index of parent involvement as and indicator of possible neglect and as a factor in school performances. May be also an indicator of violent behavior. 	Note-card	
47	Where do Human Services clients live (e.g., Developmentally-disabled, Rule 36); how are they distributed among neighborhoods?	LAH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use to assure an even distribution of clients among neighborhoods. 	LAH	
48	Where are services located in relation to public transportation?	DLC			
49	Who has cable TV?	CJM			
50	Where are the haunts that homeless people like to hang out?	CJM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Would indicate areas to look for homeless, where to locate shelters and services. 	Note-card	
51	Who has access to a computer at home, work or school? Who has Internet access? E-mail addresses?	AHE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help library plan how much on what electronic services to offer in house - who to market it to - how to construct our www homepage to meet needs of those with access. 	Note-card	
52	Where are elevated levels of lead and radon found?	GLL			
53	Where are 'canary species' found (e.g., deformed frogs), and how do they map out compared with environmental factors?	CJM			
54	Where are the restaurants located and what is their rating?	GLL			
55	Where are hospitals, ambulances, and fire halls located, and what are their service districts?	GLL			
56	Where are the calls coming from for hospitals, ambulances or fire departments?	SJS			55
57	Where are athletic fields and recreational centers that people travel from all over to get to? (i.e., "magnet" facilities).	JAS			
58	Where are the domestic abuse calls in relationship to child protection?	LAH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To begin discussion with police, battered women's shelters, etc. about investigation of domestic abuse. If assume the events are correlated, it may lead to better multi disciplinary responses. 	Note-card Note-card	
59	Mapping effects of disasters - indicate how to target services after drought, floods, or tornadoes.	CJM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use to direct relief planning. 	Note-card	

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
60	What is the damage assessment for an area after a disaster event?	LRJ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use to estimate property loss and to see the impacts and the services that are required. 	LRJ	
61	Mapping of all ground water aquifers, water flow, major wells connected to them, flow rates.	CJM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For relocation concerns of business and individuals. 	Note-card	
62	Block group information on poverty and youth demographics.	Note-card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> So you can better provide services for these particular programs. Also are these locations valuable to better define census block? 	Note-card	
63	Locations of registered voters	Note-card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan referendum campaign Identify non-connected, non-participatory families. 	Note-card	
64	Location of public services	Note-card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate services for students. 	Note-card	
65	Student performance vs. demographics (already have this today or it would top my list).	Note-card			
66	Location of free/reduced lunch recipients (already have this today or it would top my list).	Note-card			
67	Telecommunication types to names, businesses, institutions	Note-card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan electronic service delivery Background information. 	Note-card	34, 35, 36, 51

Later in the session, the facilitator asked the group a similar question to identify other information needs: “It really frustrates me that _____.” The following information needs and the participants who stated them are recorded below.

If an information need was identified as being redundant or related to another information need, this is also indicated in the table.

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People do not have/use a common identifier on databases, so that we cannot relate information from different sources. For example, standardization of address fields. Issues: a) Many standards have not been defined. b) People don't use the ones that have been defined. 	LAH SJS			
2	Addresses. Why can't schools get a constant address from the county, community, school etc. for non-duplication of effort and consistency?	JAS			
3	I have to re-create census data (births, move-ins, etc.)	DLC			
4	Why are databases re-created from one entity to another? A duplication of effort.	AHE			

#	Information Need	Source	Uses	Source of Use	Related Need #
5	Many agencies license foster care. Multiple agencies do licensing and tracking. This makes it very difficult to do child placement.	CJM			
6	Lack of patient outcome data and tracking. Did the treatment at the hospital work?	LRJ			
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data Privacy Issues. This prevents you from being able to be client-specific - i.e., using addresses as identifiers, because you could be in violation of data privacy law. Want to use the information for all sorts of tracking and research, but must be respectful of privacy. Many issues identified in part 1 are major invasions of privacy IF they can be traced back to the individual. The detail possible through GIS must be generalized to the point where it does not identify where people live. 	GLL SJS LAH			8, 13, 1
8	Level of accuracy for some data is preferred to be a little fuzzy (“fuzzy data principle”) rather than very precise in detail.	LAH			
9	The data is constantly changing. (i.e., the geographic background data does not change much; the human data - such as student addresses -changes constantly.)	SJS			
10	Multiple boundaries for school districts, communities and counties. Demographic data for school districts is tough to get.	DLC			
11	I cannot find out where a non-resident student lives.	SJS			
12	Creative people come up with interesting information when they have access to data.	RHC			
13	We cannot agree on some common unit of geographic measure or aggregation which could be used to report and display demographic data in a meaningful way, yet would protect data privacy.	JAS			
14	Need to know name and addresses for appropriate people only, not for everyone. The “fuzzy data principle.”	DLC			8
15	Link/integrate data bases; standards definition; common units representation	Note-card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce multiple file maintenance Allows analysis. 	Note-card	

The following issues were raised during the session. They did not fall into the category of “information need” or “use of information need”, so they are recorded here:

#	Issue	Source
1	I suspect a lot of the “data” we discussed somebody is already collecting - maybe we need a clearinghouse for public which could coordinate sharing of information.	Notecard

Closing Comments

- ◆ *Richard Branton of Advanced Strategies spoke first:*
- ◆ Congratulate yourselves! Collectively, we identified over 500 information needs.
- ◆ We noted at the break in your sessions that we already have very thorough coverage. This is why we switched exercises on you at your break. We decided to go for a “bonus”.
- ◆ We found many more information needs which crossed the functional areas. This is very good.
- ◆ What happens next? A turn around document will be created. Everything from the break out sessions will be consolidated into it. Opening comments will be highlighted. A list of attendees will also be included.
- ◆ Normally, our turnaround is 5 days. Here, it will have to take longer because of the logistics. Our target will be 2 weeks.
- ◆ Richard then recapped what we had done and how it will be used:
 - ◆ We started with a focus statementsm.
 - ◆ You then identified information needs that fit within this focus.
 - ◆ These information needs will be the starting point for the model we will build.
 - ◆ The information needs will be used again to test the model.
 - ◆ The “object model” will get built first. It will then get turned into a “data model” which will be used to identify data sets or clusters of data. This will hopefully lead to follow on projects.
 - ◆ We are limited by budget and time, so we will try to emphasize the information needs which are most important to you.
 - ◆ The next session is scheduled for October 30-31. We will notify participants of the next session.
- ◆ Richard thanked the facilitators and recording analysts. He then thanked the participants. We saw lots of participation and interest in the sessions which was critical to the success of the project. We also hope it was interesting and educational for you.
- ◆ Richard then urged the participants to please complete the evaluation. This is very important to help us know how to proceed, especially if this process is replicated. Your feedback is critical.
- ◆ Finally, thanks for your friendliness and your tolerance of the mild glitches.
- ◆ *David Arbeit, the Chair of the MetroGIS Coordinating Committee, closed the session:*
- ◆ I am very happy about today! Everyone who participated is now a member of the MetroGIS community. You are a part of what we are doing.
- ◆ The follow up session will build upon today’s work.
- ◆ Next week is the MetroGIS/LIS (Land Information System) conference. There will be a session on MetroGIS where we will report on what has started here today.

- ◆ We have money in hand from the United States Geological Survey (USGS) to replicate this process and do an analysis of federal level vs. state level vs. local level data needs as defined by the MetroGIS and state processes.
- ◆ We want to encourage open communication with you in the future. We want to hear from you. Information from this session will be made available to you in the future.
- ◆ Finally, thanks to Advanced Strategies. We had to be able to make adjustments today. While this is highly structured methodology, it is not a rigid process. Advanced Strategies was nimble and that allowed us to be flexible.

Agenda

11:45 - 12:15	Registration; Mingling
12:15 - 12:30	Opening Comments (entire group)
12:30 - 1:00	Orientation (entire group)
1:00 - 1:15	Break
1:15 - 3:45	Focus Group Break Out Sessions (each group took one break during this time)
3:45 - 4:00	Break
4:00 - 4:15	Closing Comments (entire group)