



Agenda

Wednesday, November 18, 2009

MESB/Mosquito Control Offices

Board Room

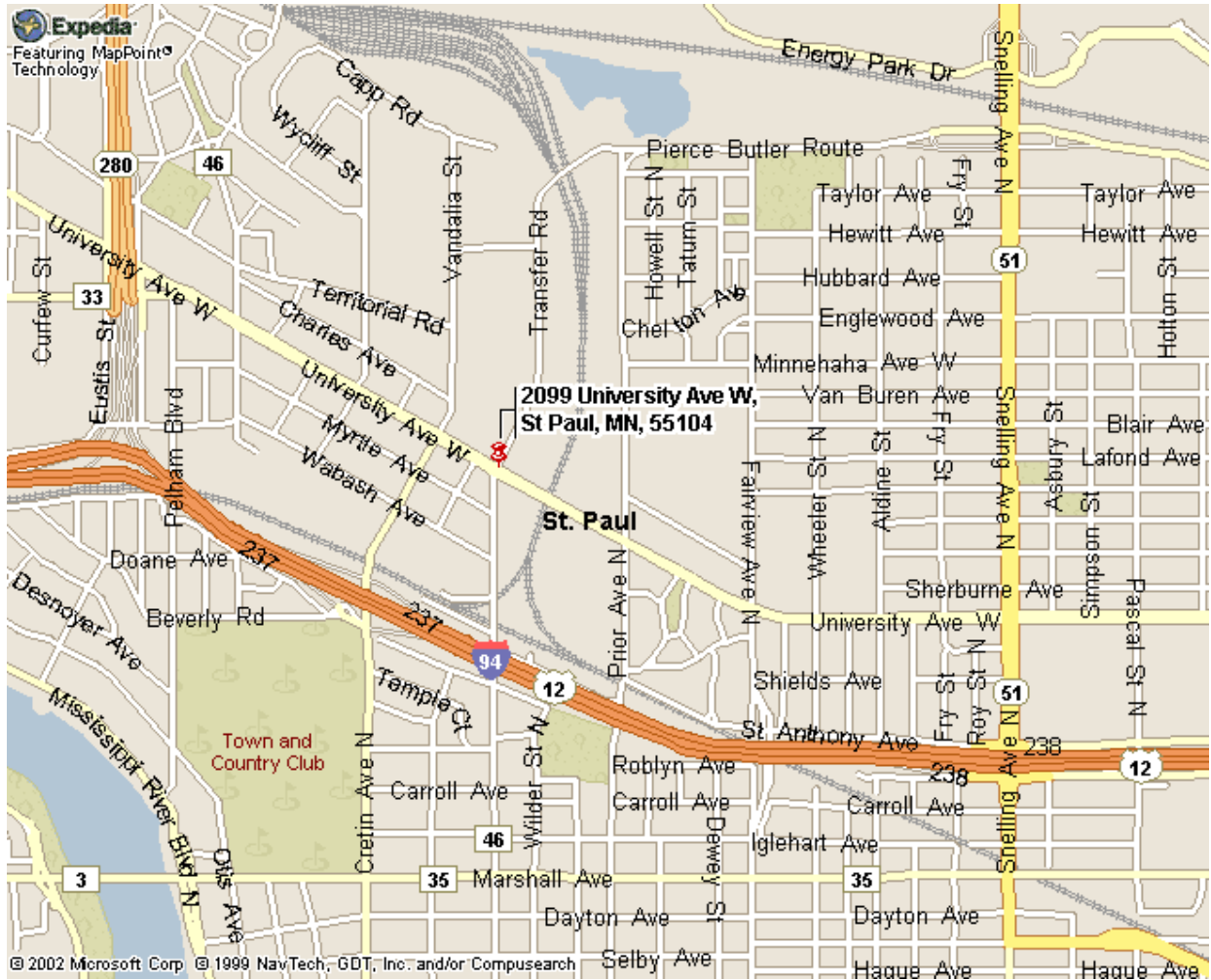
2099 University Ave. W., St. Paul

(Map Attached)

10:00 to 12:00 AM

1. Welcome
2. Note taker
3. Introductions
4. Approve agenda all
5. Approve October meeting summary all
6. Project Plan Review latest version all
7. Address Points Starter Kit (from parcel points) each county
Redistribution issues related to parcel data licenses – update from counties
8. Unique ID element – finalize specifications all
9. Method for phase 1 data distribution and use of disclaimer all
How do we do the click here? From metadata?
10. Review action items
11. Adjourn

Directions: Building is located on Northeast corner of University Avenue and Transfer Road (South of AMTRAK station). Best access off Interstate 94 is the Cretin/Vandalia exit. Head north on Vandalia Ave to University Avenue, then East on University to Transfer Road/Cleveland Ave. North on Transfer Rd. and enter first parking lot on right (before RR tracks). Building is marked as Metro Counties Government Center.



Address Unique Identifier, Text, width ??

1.8.1 Address ID:

Each address record must have a unique ID. This will allow other information to be related to the address database (e.g. landmark names, contact phone number, existence of lifesaving equipment/defibrillator, existence of hazardous waste, etc.). We see this as a very important aspect of this proposed dataset. The unique ID must meet two requirements. It must be unique nationally, and it must be permanent.

Unique Nationally

MetroGIS envisions that this data will be compiled into a regional database. That will certainly include multiple cities and counties and my eventually extend beyond the state into Wisconsin boarder counties. For this reason it is important to maintain a nationally unique ID. Two acceptable methods exist to do this. One is to use a Universally Unique Identifier (UUID, see below for details). The other is to use a local unique ID (e.g. system ID) and at the time of creation, add to it the nationally unique Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) ID for the address authority. It must be stressed that the GNIS code in the unique ID is meaningless. Unique IDs should not be reused if they are retired.

Updated information from the National Standard

Definition	The unique identification number assigned to an address by the addressing authority
Source of Values	Primary key, issued locally
How Defined	Locally
Example:	Integer ID: 1243286 UUID: 550e8400-e29b-11d4-a716-446655440000
Notes/Comments	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Address ID is a required element of an address data record. The ID must be unique for each address assigned by an addressing authority. The Address ID may be either a locally generated unique ID, or it may be a Universally Unique ID (UUID) which is machine-generated within the database environment. 2. IDs are almost always integers, and integer ID's are much easier to manage. However, some ID schemes use hyphens, leading zeros, or other non-integer characters, so the standard also accommodates text IDs.
Notes and Reference Information on UUID	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A UUID is presented as a 16-byte (128-bit) number written in hexadecimal form computed according to a UUID algorithm. At least five algorithms have been developed. 2. UUIDs are documented in two standards, ITU-T X.667 and IETF RFC 4122 (see Appendix A for complete references). The two standards are technically consistent. 3. The standard provides for a UUID as a means to identify an address while it is passed from the originating source through a chain of intermediaries to the end-user. The need arises because there exists within the United States no central coordinating body to identify and register addresses. There is not even a registry of the authorities empowered to create addresses, nor is one likely to be created. 4. "The intent of UUIDs is to enable distributed systems to uniquely identify information without significant central coordination. Thus, anyone can create a UUID and use it to identify something with reasonable confidence that the identifier will never be unintentionally used by anyone for anything else. Information labelled with UUIDs can therefore be later combined into a single database without need to resolve name conflicts." (quoted from Wikipedia, "Universally Unique Identifier", as posted 6 September 2009 at: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Universally_Unique_Identifier)

Permanent

Unique IDs should not be changed unless there is a change to the geographic feature (occupiable unit) itself. For example, if a street name changes, the street name field of the address record should change, but not the unique ID. If the parcel in which the unit resides is split and the parcel receives a new parcel ID, the unique ID of the unit should not change. If an annexation occurs and the address point changes jurisdiction from one city or township to another, the unique ID should not change. This last point is very important for those using GNIS codes to make IDs unique.

Method for phase 1 data distribution and use of disclaimer
How do we do the click here? From metadata?

Distribution Liability NOTICE: The Geographic Information System (GIS) Data to which this notice is attached are made available pursuant to the Minnesota Government Data Practices Act (Minnesota Statutes Chapter 13). THE GIS DATA ARE PROVIDED TO YOU AS IS AND WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY AS TO THEIR PERFORMANCE, MERCHANTABILITY, OR FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE. The GIS Data were developed by the Metropolitan Council for its own internal business purposes. The Metropolitan Council does not represent or warrant that the GIS Data or the data documentation are error-free, complete, current, or accurate. You are responsible for any consequences resulting from your use of the GIS Data or your reliance on the GIS Data. You should consult the data documentation for this particular GIS Data to determine the limitations of the GIS Data and the precision with which the GIS Data may depict distance, direction, location, or other geographic features. If you transmit or provide the GIS Data (or any portion of it) to another user, it is recommended that the GIS Data include a copy of this disclaimer and this metadata.

Transfer Format Name Shapefile

Transfer Format Version Number ArcGIS 9x

Transfer Size 3 MB for zip file.

Ordering Instructions This dataset is distributed on the internet by clicking below after 'Online Linkage'. Doing so will tell your browser to download a 'ZIP' file which will contain the following:

- ArcView shape files
- metadata for the dataset (.htm)
- NOTICE.RTF, an important notice about this dataset that can be read by any word processing software.

This dataset can also be viewed and downloaded from the MetroGIS DataFinder Cafe at <http://www.datafinder.org/cafe/> . The Cafe allows users to subset or clip datasets using an existing feature, such as a city or school district boundary or an ad-hoc, user defined area.

Additionally, this dataset is available for direct use via one or more map services. More information about what a web mapping service is can be found at <http://www.datafinder.org/services/> The specific map service and layer name for this dataset can be found by clicking the blue or green boxes under the map service column of the DataFinder Catalog at <http://www.datafinder.org/catalog/> .

Online Linkage [Click here](#) to download data. (See Ordering Instructions above for details.) By clicking here, you agree to the notice in "Distribution Liability" above.