What do we know about national interest in parcel level data?

- “There is a critical need for a better land-information system in the United States to improve land-conveyance procedures, furnish a basis for equitable taxation, and provide much-needed information for resource management and environmental planning.”
Obstacles

• The major *obstacles* in the development of a multipurpose cadastre are the *organizational* and *institutional* requirements.

But, of course, we knew that in 1980
Tiger Wood's House in Orange County, FL

Florida Parcels on FTP Site

Index of ftp://sdrftp03.dor.state.fl.us/

- 2007 Final Real Property Tax Rolls
- 2007 Tangible Personal Property Tax Rolls
- 2009 Map Data
- About Tax Roll Data
- Training
State of Montana Cadastral Mapping Project

Federal Geographic Data Committee

Steering Committee
Coordination Group
Secretariat Staff

Thematic Subcommittees

Working Groups
- Standards
- Clearinghouse
- Metadata
- Framework
- Transportation
- Water
- Elevation
- Orthoimagery
- Catastrophic
- Geodetic
- Governmental Units
- Geology
- Vegetation
What benefits do you perceive from having a national multipurpose cadastre?

- **Parcel data is the fundamental building block** for all geographic analysis and serves as the raw material for most applications – most geographic analysis is benefit from the ability to understand the result at the parcel level.

- A multipurpose cadastre enables a vast range of location-based services that will **improve safety and increase efficiency** of current operations.

  - Available, **critical data** for emergency response
    - Local parcel data were still being sought 8 weeks into the response to Hurricane Katrina
    - Impact from most disasters is **best understood at the parcel level**
    - GIS is becoming the way disasters are managed. A common operating picture depends on an available multipurpose cadastre
    - National response centers such as IMAAC depend on the availability of local data for accurate hazard predictions and health recommendations such as shelter in place

- **Most DHS programs depend on geographic data that is at the parcel scale**
  - for example Critical Infrastructure Program

  - The ability to protect the privacy of individuals is dependent on an accurate parcel-level database.

![Katrina Image](image-url)
Southern California

Facing the Challenges – Building the Capacity
Sydney, Australia, 11-16 April 2010

Cooperation
Rapid Assessment of Values at Risk (RAVAR)

Figure 1. The May 2007 Status Map of the Wildland Fire Project Team's progress for acquiring parcel data in thirteen Western States. The more southern states were contacted first because typically the wildland fire season begins there first.
Zillow – 70,000,000 parcels
Free, anonymous, in seconds

First American – 115,000,000 Parcels
Proposed Organizational Model

*Coordinates provide a range of guidelines and resources to all primary custodians. They may also need to do the basic production work for smaller and more isolated custodians.

Karen Siderelis, chair of the FGDC

“Land parcel data combined with other geographic information are essential to such functions as the management of emergency situations, development of domestic energy resources, management of private and public lands, support of business activities, and monitoring of regulatory compliance.

(FGDC Annual Report, 2009)