Statewide Parcel Plan Appendices

PROWEST & ASSOCIATES AppGeo

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APPENDICES

These appendices include compiled documentation associated with the

"Business Plan for Statewide Parcel Integration"

Due to the number of pages required to provide all appendix information, the information is provided as a separate document to the Business Plan.

APPENDIX 1: STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Steering Committee Members were selected by MnGeo to guide the project based on their experience, interest and investment in parcel data sharing.

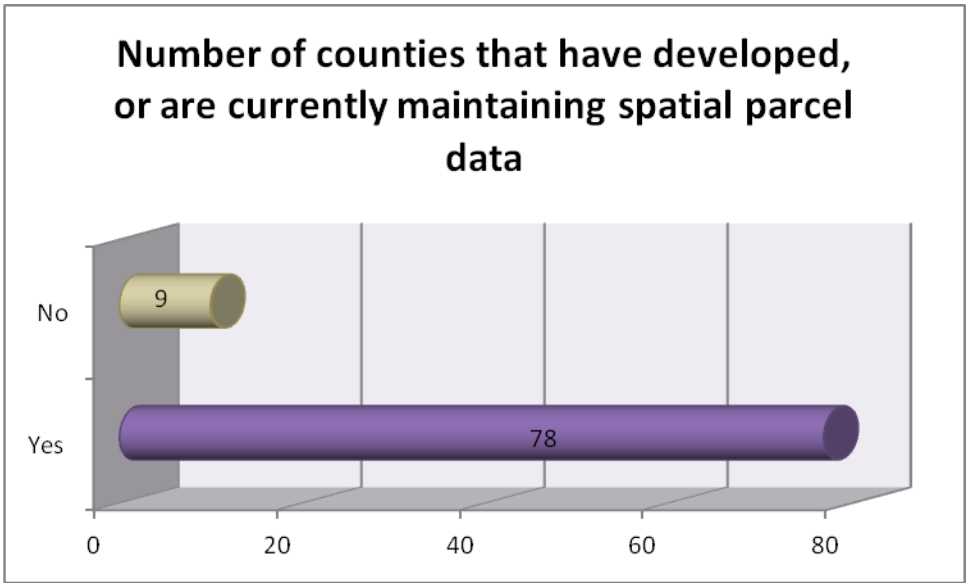
Member	Agency	Member	Agency
David Arbeit	MnGeo	Fred Logman	MnGeo
Mark Sloan	Clay County	Mark Kotz	MetroGIS
Curt Carlson	DCDC	Jane Mueller	Beltrami County
Brad Henry	U of M	Doug Hansen	Crow Wing County
Rick Morey	Mn/DOT	Michelle Trager	Rice County
Bart Richardson	MN DNR	Ron Wencl	USGS
Jeff Storlie	MCGISA		

APPENDIX 2: SURVEY OF DATA PROVIDERS

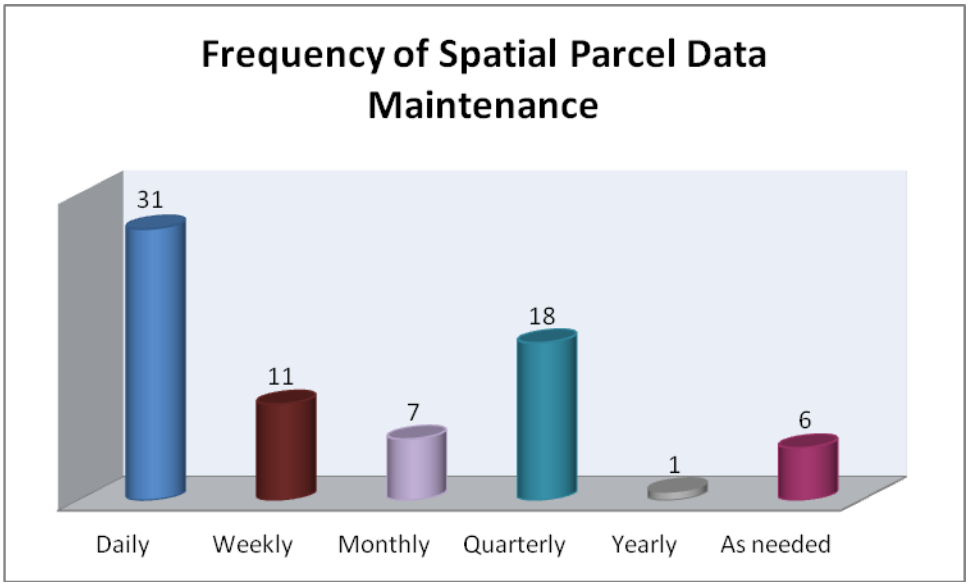
The June 2011 Survey of Data Providers appendix contains the results of a pre-project survey, conducted by phone, for all 87 counties in Minnesota. The survey augmented the original Statewide Parcel Mapping Inventory to include information related to sharing policies, attribute databases, constraints and licensing.

The survey was utilized for discussion at the April 2012 project workshop.

1. Has your county developed or do you currently maintain digital spatial parcel data?



2. What is the data maintenance frequency?

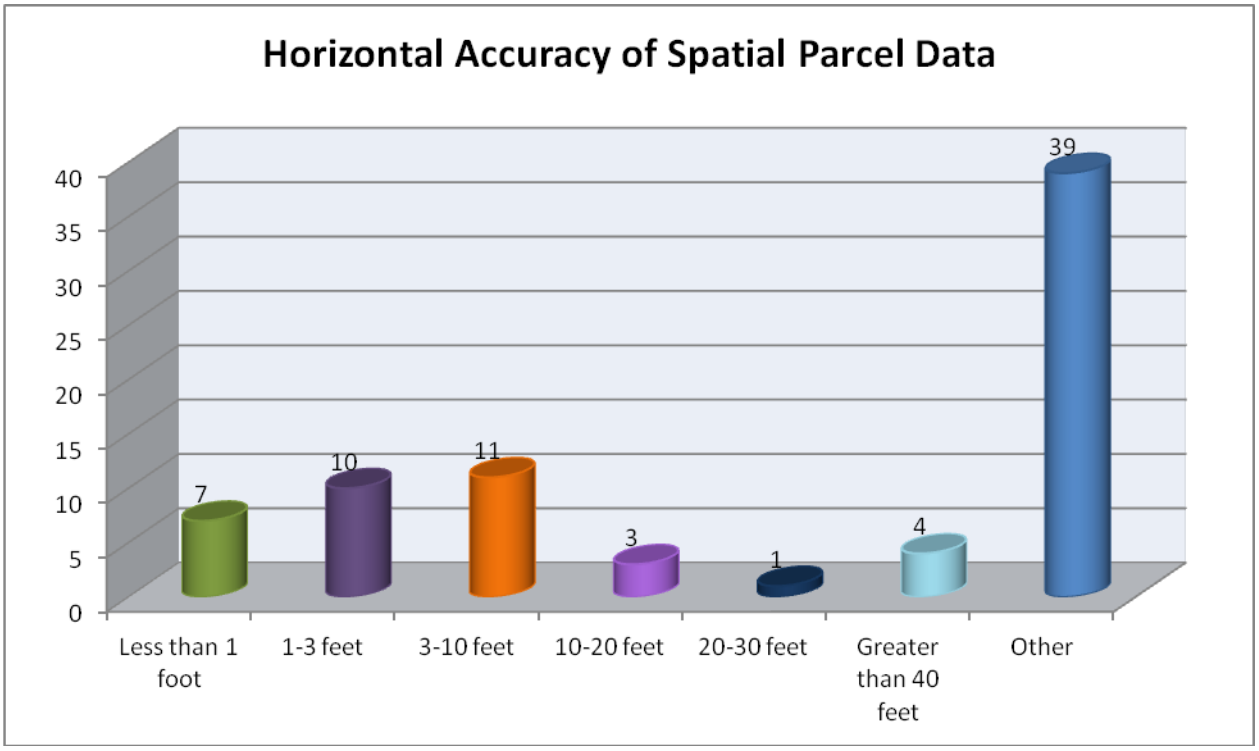


3. What are the business needs that drive spatial parcel data development/maintenance?

Most common responses:

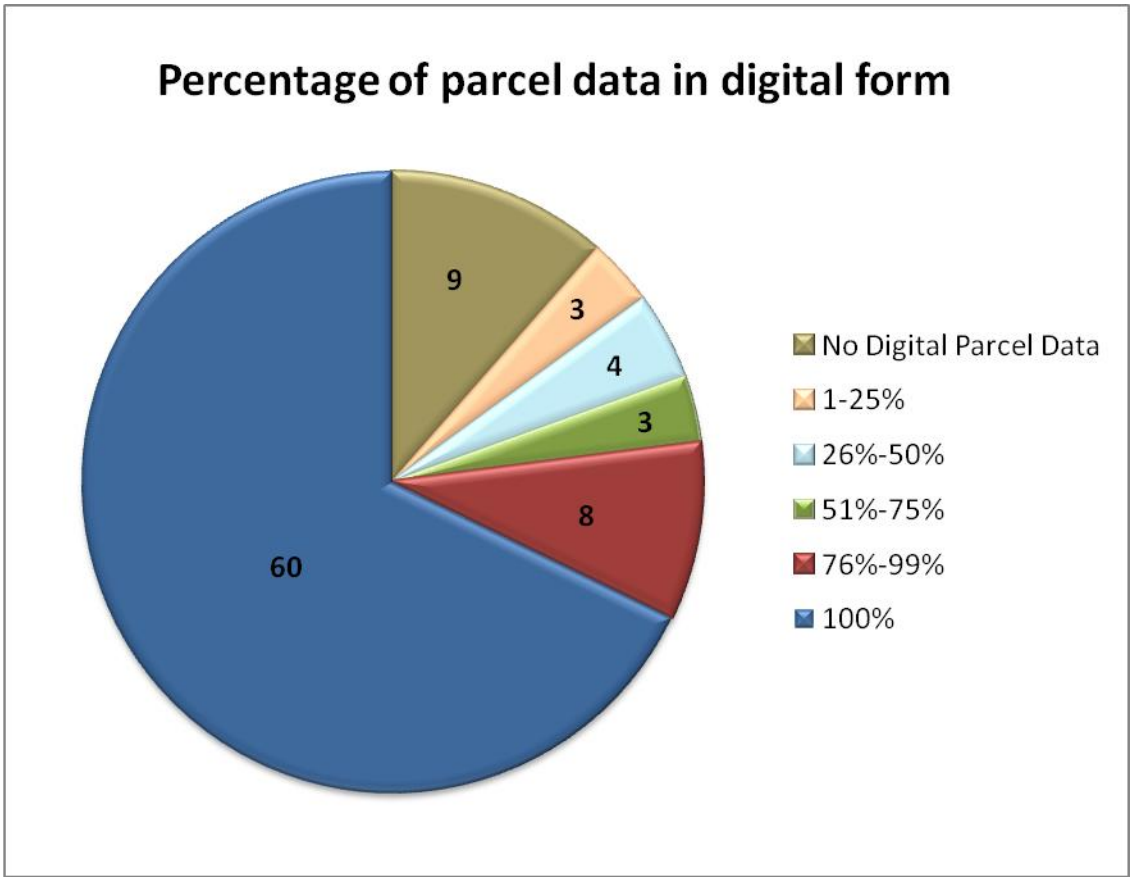
1. Assessing purposes
2. Countywide mapping and data analysis
3. Land Records Modernization
4. Multi departmental need
5. Streamline day to day workflow
6. Technology advancement
7. Planning and Zoning issues

4. What is the horizontal accuracy of the spatial parcel data?

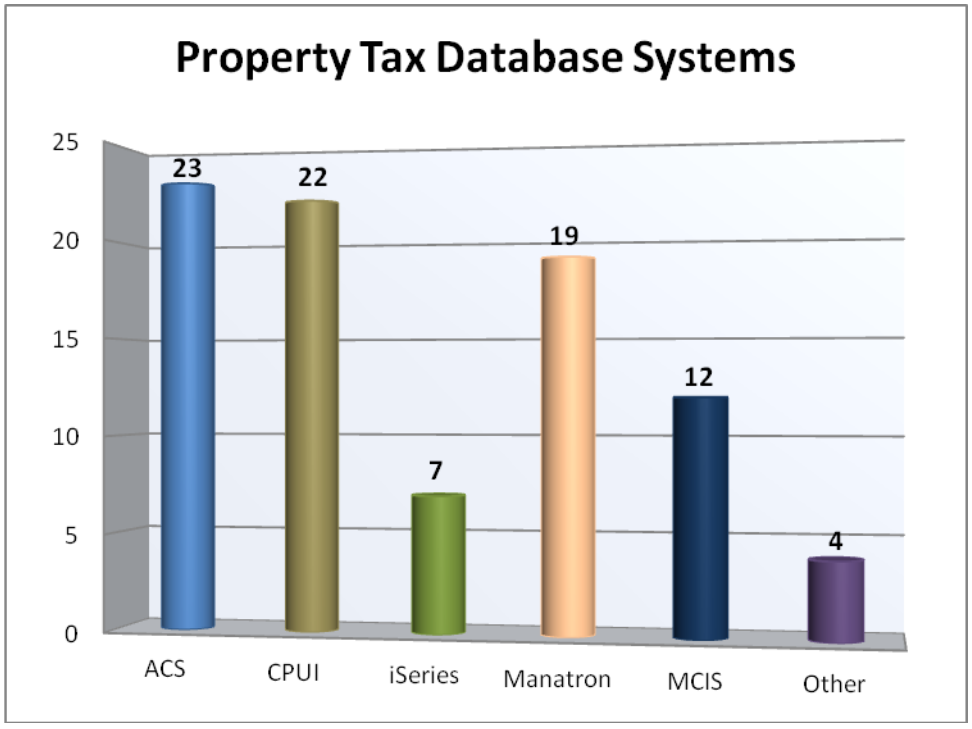


*"Other" designation usually referred to the fact that the horizontal accuracy varied throughout the county, dependent upon the accuracy of the control points utilized for the spatial parcel data development originally.

5. What percentage of the county's parcel data are in digital form?

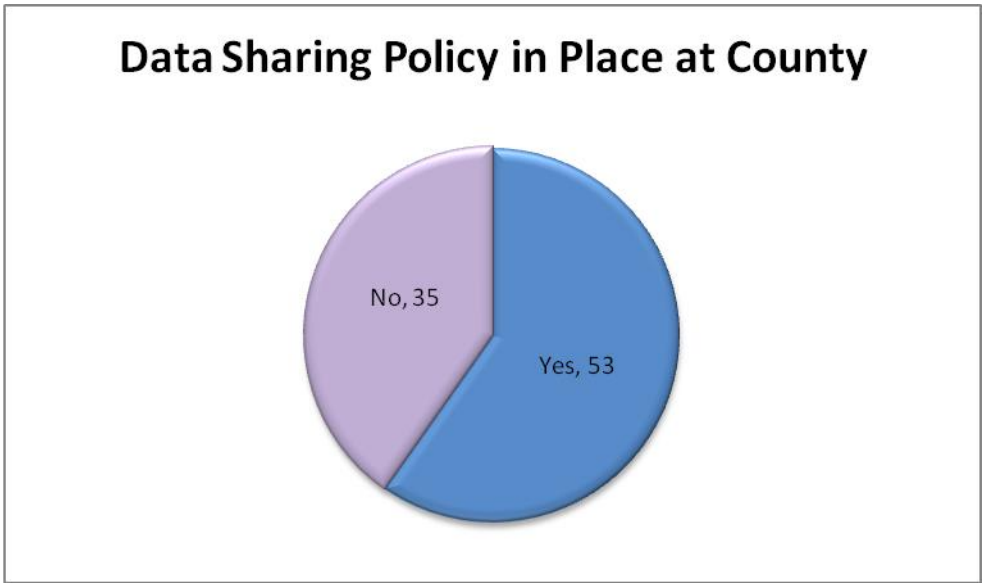


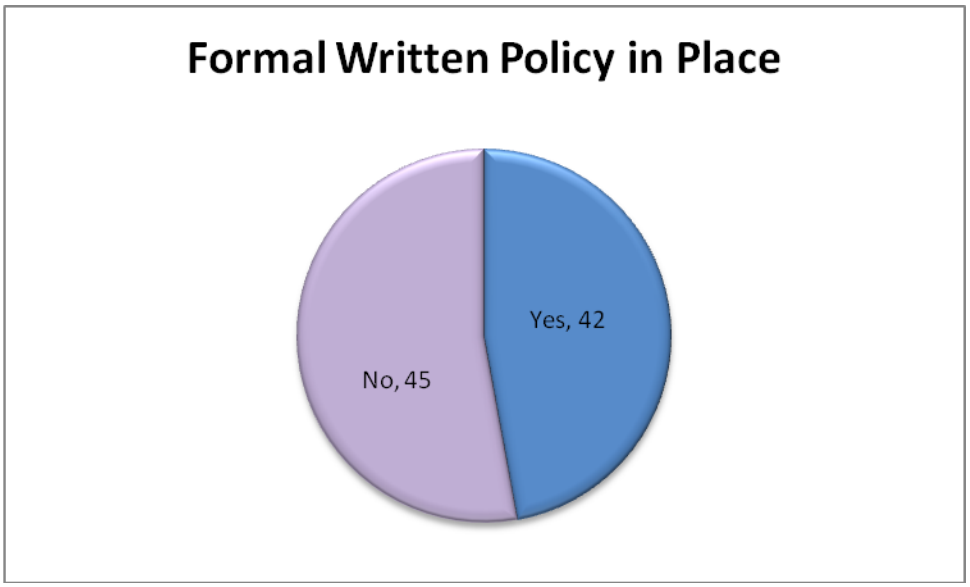
6. What type of Property Tax Data System does the County use?



7. Does your county currently have a data sharing and/or data access policy?

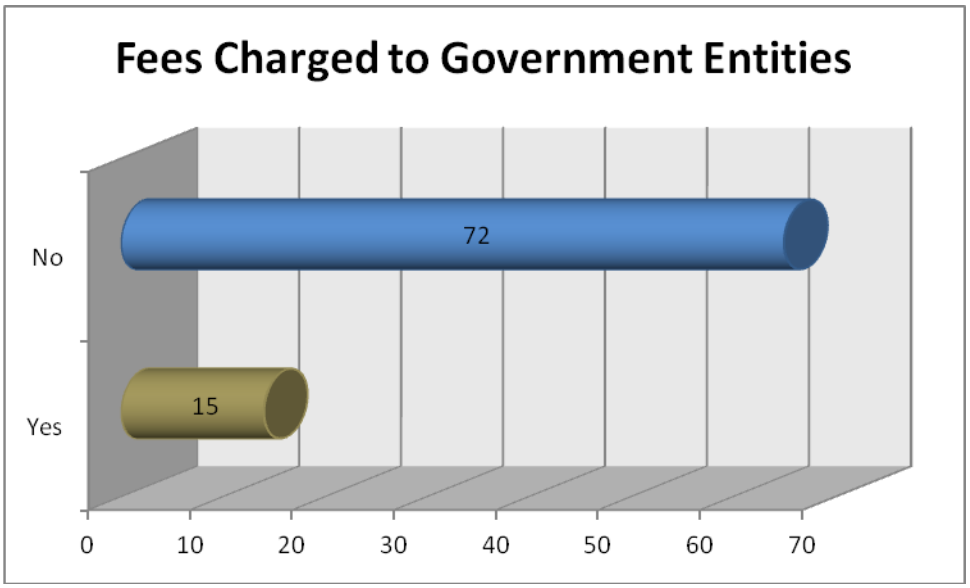
If yes, is the policy a formal written policy?





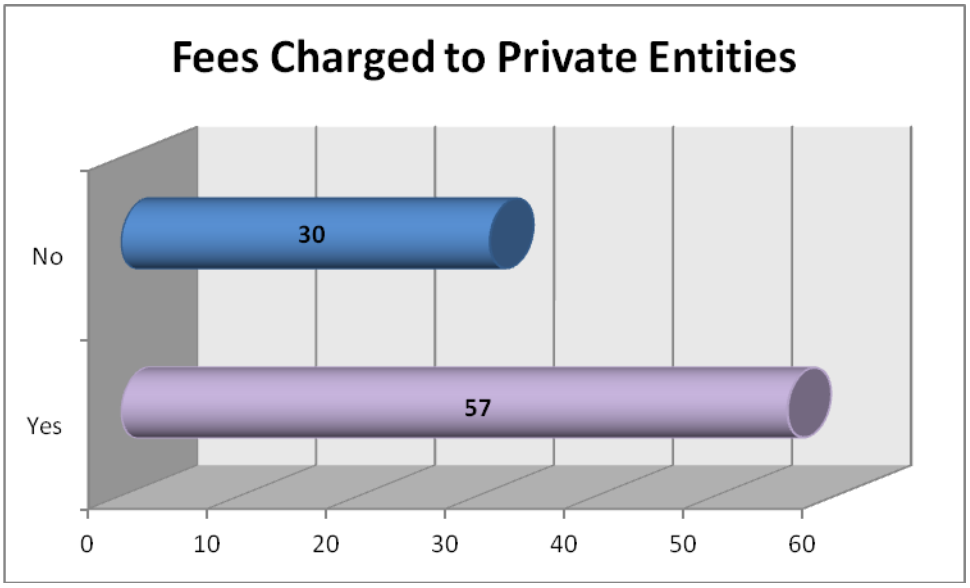
23 of the **45** Counties that do not currently have a formal policy in place are considering developing one.

8. Do you charge a fee for spatial parcel data:
    1. Government entities:



Fees: Ranged greatly

    2. Private entities:



Fees: Ranged greatly

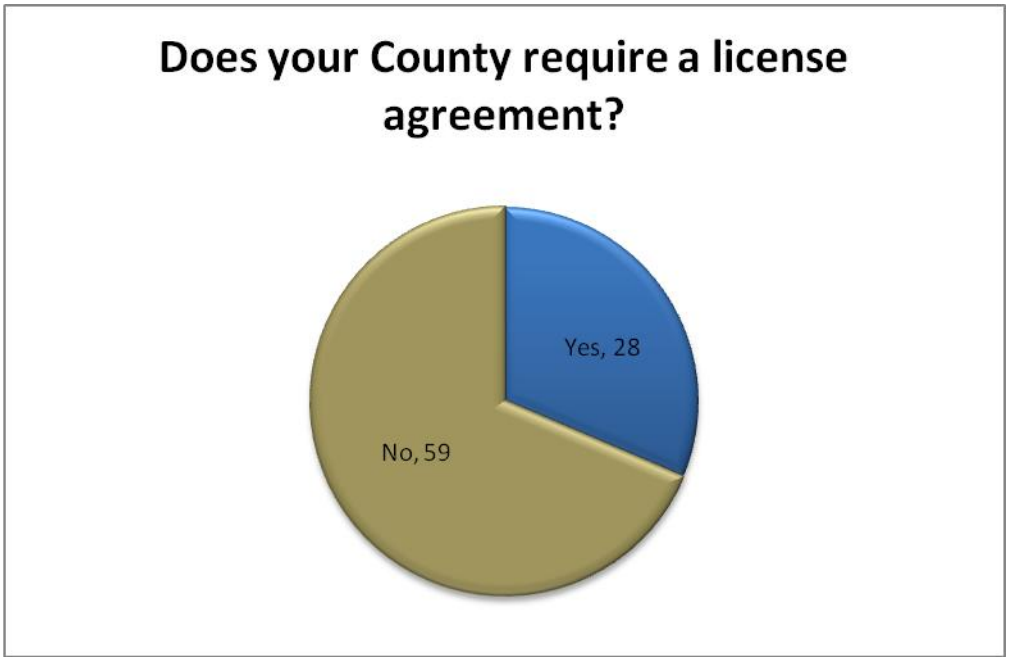
9. Are there any limitations / user constraints / restrictions imposed on the recipients of the shared spatial parcel data?

   Of the responses regarding limitations, **only two (2) counties <u>did not</u>** provide some level of limitations associated with obtaining a copy of the parcel data.

   Main limitations given:

   1. No reselling
   2. No redistribution
   3. No guarantees

10. Do you require a license agreement?



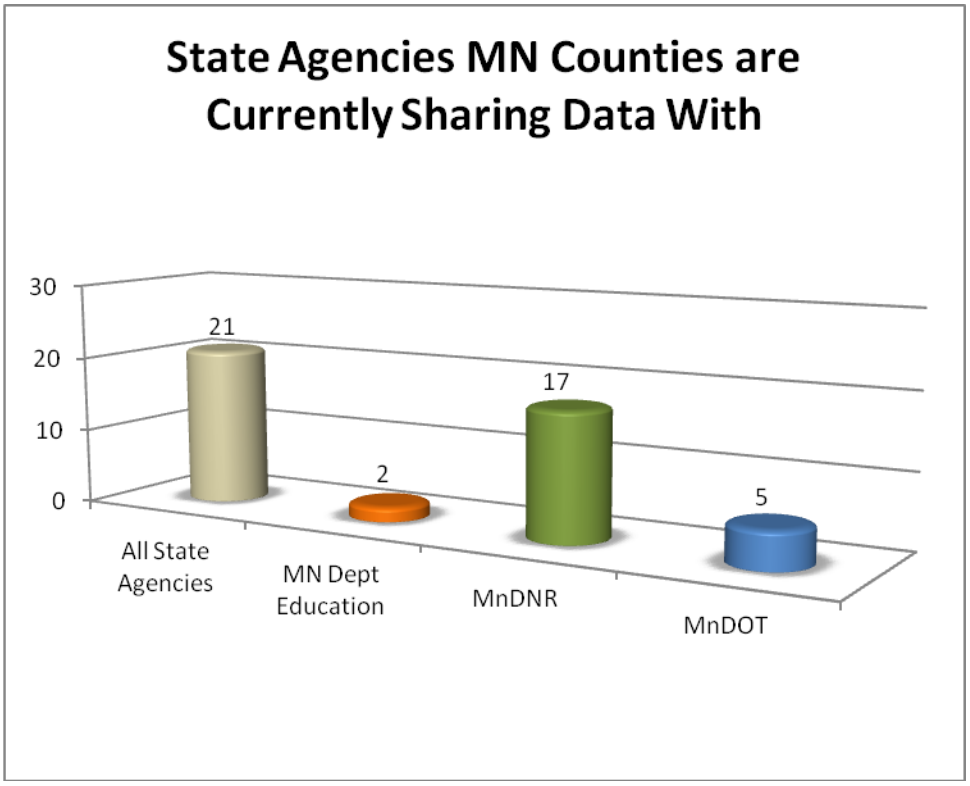
11. Do you require any other agreements (example: non-disclosure agreement)?

    16 Counties responded that there are additional agreements that may need to be signed.

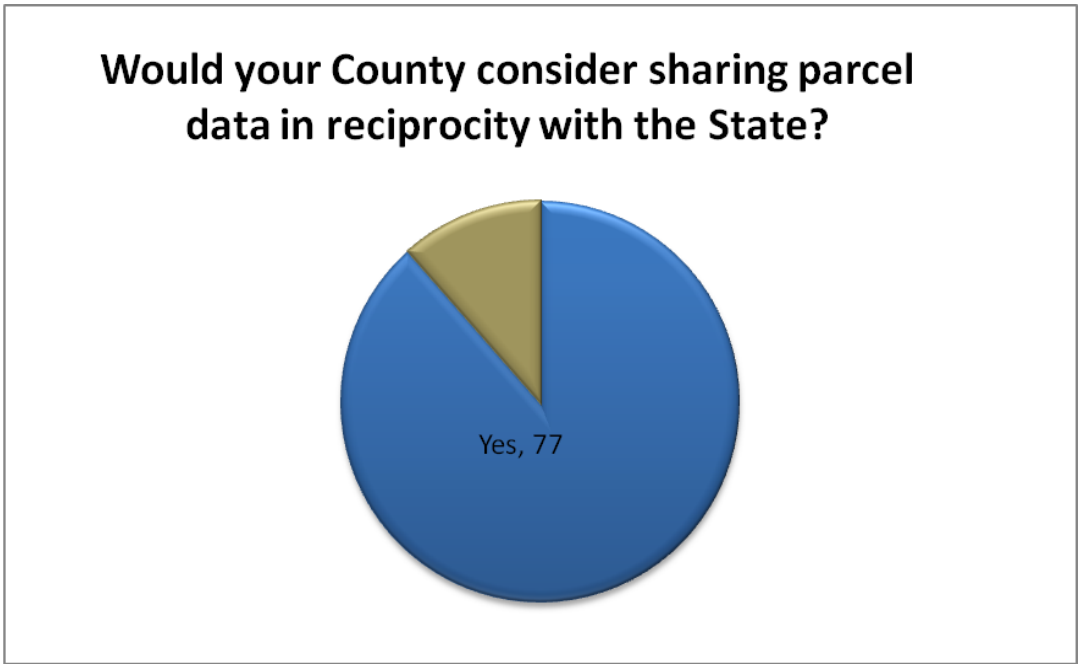
    Main types of additional agreements:

    1. Data release form
    2. Waiver release form
    3. Nondisclosure form
    4. Data disclaimer

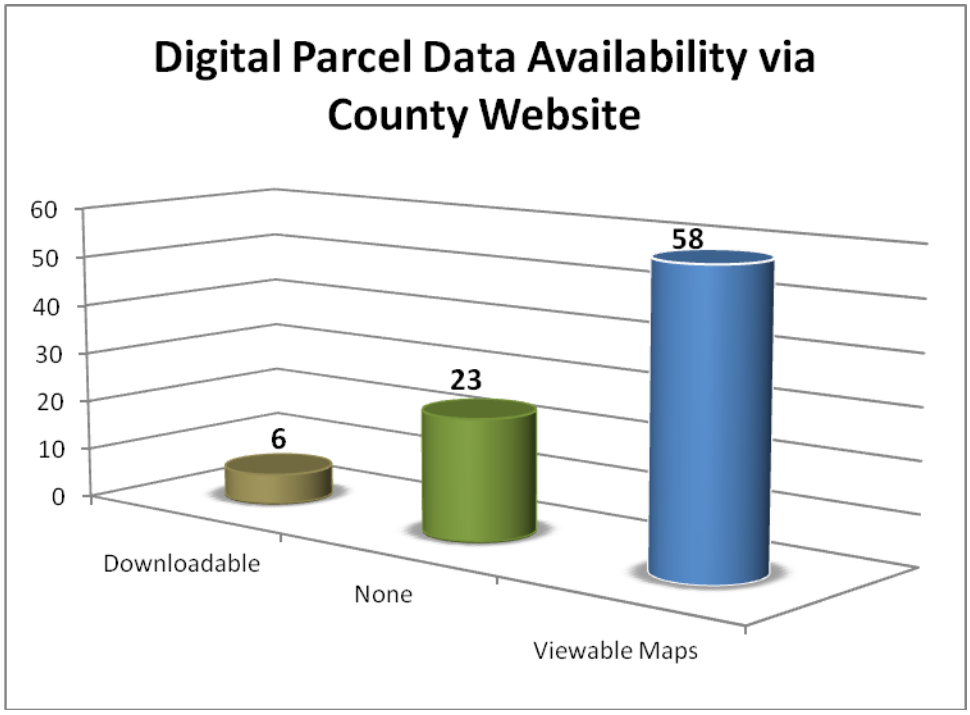
12. Which state agencies, if any, are you sharing spatial parcel data with?



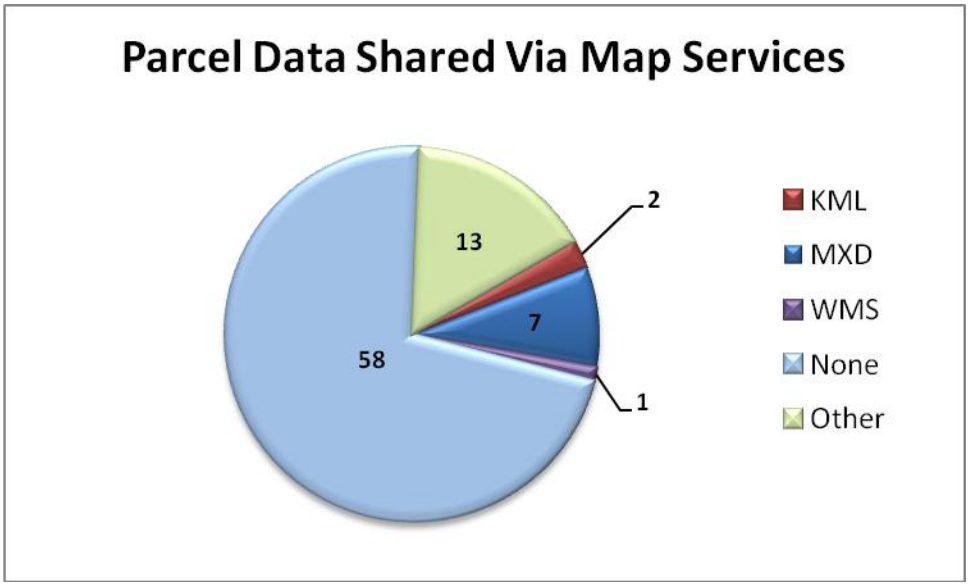
13. The state is currently providing a great deal of geospatial data to Minnesota communities, such as ortho-imagery and LiDAR. Would your county consider sharing parcel data in reciprocity?



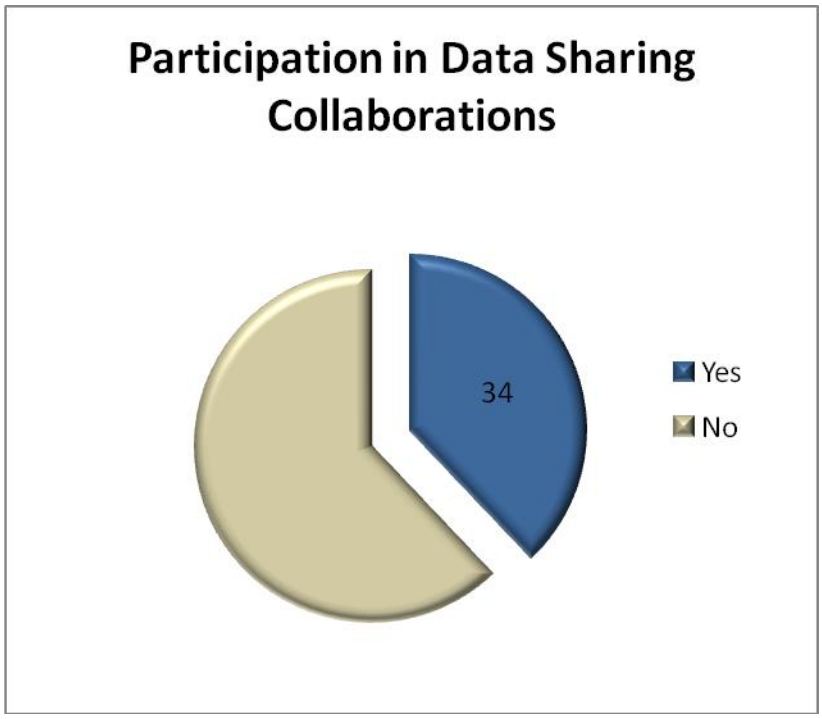
14. Is digital parcel data available via the County website?



15. Do you share parcel data as a map service?



16. Do you participate in any data sharing collaborations with other counties/regional groups/consortiums?



Additional Comments:

- Would like to see a standardized data disclosure/ data distribution policy statewide. Too much variation from county to county.
- It would be nice to have a central source for all of the counties in the State to store and access data. It would be nice to have one local source to access all of the state data layers available.
- It is a good idea to share data, coming up with a way to streamline the data sharing practices in Minnesota would be beneficial for everyone.
- Long time coming - good to eliminate redundant efforts. Need standards.
- Open communication with the state would be appreciated. Streamlining data requests from state agencies.
- County to state data sharing seems plausible, county to county statewide data sharing seems not as feasible.
- Uploading data to a centralized site would be beneficial for access by multiple state agencies. It would be nice to see an effort made by the state to assist counties/cities that do not have a functioning GIS in place, not with only data development but with assisting in laying the ground work of "how" as well.
- The recorder's office does not generate enough income to cover the funds needed to develop digital parcel data for the county. Is there going to be assistance offered by the state to fill the gap for the counties that need it.

- It would be really great to provide an ftp site for counties to push the data to that the state agencies could go and get the data.
- Very interested in a one-stop centralized shop to upload info --- Info or guidelines for what MnGEO would like to see. Would not share names from the Tax data. Looking for guidance and direction.
- Support to disadvantaged counties is lacking, those counties NEEEEED MnGEO's support for developing parcel data.
- Hurry up and give us some guidance!
- More of a willingness to share data with the state because of data layers that the state is providing such as LiDAR and Orthoimegary. Concerns regarding the involvement of realtors in the DCDC and their role in developing standards for counties and tax database structure.
- State needs to create a data standard
- Sharing with state would be considered based on the proposed usage by the state.
- Run into issues of freely sharing data with the state, has run into issues of the county having to pay for data sets from these same agencies.
- Policies pertaining to pricing would be appreciated to obtain a level of consistency across the state.
- Assist in finding funding to maintain data.
- It's about time!

APPENDIX 3: SURVEY OF DATA CONSUMERS

The Survey of Data Consumers was conducted online to collect information about the needs of Minnesota organizations that develop and/or consume parcel data. The resulting survey data was compiled and used to initiate discussion during the April 2012 project workshop. Over 200 people filled out the survey during a three week period during March 2012.

1. What type of organization do you represent?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
County	16.2%	42
City	7.7%	20
Regional Government	6.2%	16
State Government	43.1%	112
Tribal Government	1.5%	4
Federal Government	3.1%	8
Educational/Research	3.5%	9
Non-Profit	2.3%	6
Utility	11.5%	30
Real Estate	0.8%	2
Other Business(please specify)	4.2%	11
Cardboard Engineering PRIVATE Environmental Consulting Soil and Water Conservation District SWCD Private Business GIS Consultant Consultant Land Surveying IT Consulting		

2. Tell us about your job or function and the principal function of your organization.

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Your Title/Function	99.6%	245
Your Organization's Function	97.2%	239
	answered question	**246**
	skipped question	**16**

Title/Function	Organization's Function
superintendent	public utilities
GIS Analyst	local government
Mapping Coordinator	County Government
clerk Treasure	Government
Environmental Scientist/Interim GIS Manager	Tribal Government Duties
Research Scientist	regulation/enforcement of statue
Land Surveyor	Natural Resource Management
GIS/Computer Specialist	USDA Forest Service
Resource Information Manager	Natural Resources Management
WATER TREATMENT OPERATOR	PUBLIC UTILITY
City Planner	Municipal Government
Sourcewater Protection Specialist	Assist public water suppliers with water and sewer technical assistance
GIS Specialist - County wide GIS support	County Government
Utility Operator - water	Operate and maintain water utility
City Clerk/Treasurer	Administration
GIS Specialist	Research
Planning Supervisor	Wellhead Protection Planning
SWCD Manager	Soil and Water Resource Protection
Instructor Land Survey Technology	Education
conservation technician	landscape management soil and water protection wildlife and habitat
engineer	water and sewer design
Utilities	Cardboard
District Manager	Soil and Water Conservation District
GIS Data	Drinking Water
Clerk/Treasurer	Municipality
operator	People service inc
Planning and Parks	City government

GIS Specialist	Local Government
Maintenance Supervisor	Municipality
District Technician-Big Stone Soil & Water Conservation District	Provide conservation services to the community.
Land Information Manager	Manage land information
Title/Function	**Organization's Function**
District Coordinator	Conservation
IT-GIS	Land Acquisition and Management
Public Works Superintendant	Municipal government
GIS Specialist	County government
District Technician	Natural Resources Management
GIS / Eng. Tech.	Environmental office
Hydrogeologist	Pollution Control
GIS Coordinator	
GIS Specialist/Wildlife	Natural Resources
Project Manager	Buy, sell, and manage T.H. R/W
Data Analyst/GIS Support	Engineering and Other Support for Rural Electric Utilities
GIS - Business Development	GIS solution and Consulting
GIS Support Manager	Transportation
Instructor/scientist	Education
Planner	Watershed
GIS Manager	Engineering/Planning
Program Director	Community Engagement & Outreach
County Surveyor	Public Land Survey and GIS
GIS Support Specialist	Natural Resource Management
GIS Specialist	Public Works/Surveying
GIS Technician	Engineering
GIS Specialist	Pollution Control/Environmental Protection
GIS Technician	Forestry/GIS
GIS Specialist	Support all county departments' GIS needs
GIS / Engineering Tech	LGU
right of way project supervisor	
Transit/GIS Planner	Transportation
Research Analyst - GIS	Invasive Forest Pest Survey and Management
Hydrologist	technical assistance
Research Manager	housing information provider
Researcher/Water Quality Monitoring	Environmental Protection
Program Associate and GIS Specialist	Land Conservation and Urban Greenspace Creation
Hydrologist	Pollution Control
Business analyst	Regional planning
GIS Coordinator	Housing Finance
Research Analyst	regional planning

GIS Specialist	
GIS Coordinator	Regional Planning and Forecasting
GIS Specialist	Metro Area Planning
Environmental Research Scientist	Regulating non-agricultural chemicals in the environment
GIS Analyst	GIS Services
Title/Function	**Organization's Function**
Executive Director	Promote sustainable land-use
Land Surveyor	Transportation
GIS Technician/Transportation Planner	Transportation
Chief Surveyor	Civil Engineering
GIS Coord.	Natural Resources
Research Scientist	Facility Risk Assessment, special studies
Acquisition & Development	Natural Resource Management
Research Scientist /Water quality and permitting	regulatory - pollution control and reduction
compliance coordinator	environmental protection
Hydrologist	Environmental protection
compliance coordinator	enforce environmental rules
Hydrologist Technician	Minnesota Pollution Control Agency
Engineering Specialist	Surveying/Mapping
pollution control specialist senior	pollution control and abatement
HHW Program Coordinator	MPCA
Hydrogeologist	Review and approve contaminated site investigations and cleanup plans, and provide liability assurances to eligible parties
Real Estate Rep. - Senior	Transportation
Pollution Control Specialist	Regulatory
Pollution Control Specialist Senior	Pollution Prevention, Permitting, TMDL implementation and Planning
wildlife manager	wildlife habitat
Water Monitoring Manager	environmental protection
	environmental
GIS Instructor	Higher Education
ITS - GIS	DOT Parcel inventories
Hydrogeologist	Environmental Protection
Stormwater Review & Compliance	Regulatory
Remediation Information Systems Coordinator	GIS and Database Management
Planner Principal	Environmental regulations
Data analyst	Environmental regulation
Data Analysis	Environmental Protection and Restoration
Pollution Control Specialist	Maintaining and Improving Environmental Quality
Project Manager	Pollution Control
Spatial Database Admin	Environmental Protection

Principal Planner State	water quality and watersheds
project manager	
Emergency Response Specialist	Environmental
Permit writer	Environmental Protection
Planner Principle	Pollution Control
Land Management	Risk Management
Supervisor	GW & Surface water monitoring
Title/Function	**Organization's Function**
Permit Writer	Regulate Environmental Pollution
Watershed Computer Simulation	Pollution Control Agency
Business Analyst	MPCA - Pollution Control
cleanup project manager	environmental agency
Research scientist	environmental protection
Recycling Specialist	Environmental Protection
Project Management	Pollution control for water, air, and other toxins.
environmental sampling	environmental sampling
GIS Specialist	Pollution Control
Project Leader	Pollution Control
Pollution Control Specialist	Environmental Protection
Land Manager	Pollution Control
OAS INT/MAPTOOL & SPACIAL DATA CORRECTIONS	POLLUTION CONTROL
Pollution Control Specialist	Environmental Protection
Research Scientist	Protection
Research Scientist	water monitoring and assessment
Conservation Management	Natural Resource Management
GIS Application Analyst	Controlling Pollution
ITS GIS	MnDOT- Land Management
Area Hydrologist	regulatory & education/outreach
GIS Coordinator	Public Works
Hydrogeologist	Water resource management
GIS Specialist	911 Communications
GIS Analyst/Archaeologist	Environmental Consulting
Assistant Right of Way Supervisor	Acquire Right of Way
G.I.S. Tech	electrical distribution
Area Wildlife Manager	Conservation
Assistant Supervisor	(DNR) Our mission is to work with citizens to conserve and manage the state's natural resources, to provide outdoor recreation opportunities, and to provide for commercial uses of natural resources in a way that creates a sustainable quality of life.
native plant community restoration	natural resources
closer	Right-of way acquisition
GIS Coordinator	Engineering/Regulatory/Emergency

	Management
NR Technician	NR Recreation
Wildlife manager	habitat management
Regional Planner	resource management
Plant Ecologist/Botanist	Biological Survey
GIS Coordinator	Natural Resources Mgmt
Resource Information Specialist	USDA Forest Service
Principal Land Surveyor	Transportation
hydrologist-monitor nitrates in private wells	Fertilizer management
Title/Function	**Organization's Function**
Land Surveyor	Land Management
GIS Manager	County Government
Land Surveyor, Sr.	Transportation
GIS Analyst	Recreation
MNDOT	Transportation
R/W Transportation Specialist	State R/W Acquisition
Engineering Specialist	Transportation infrastructure
Real Estate Specialist/Acquire Right of Way	Provide state's transportation needs
GIS developer	Transportation
U-Spatial	Spatial Research
Mapping Coord/Asst. Co Surveyor	Land Management
GIS Specialist	Surveying & Mapping
GIS Specialist	Statewide Recreation
GIS Coordinator	Electrical Cooperative
GIS DBA	regional transit, waste water, planning, etc.
SWCD Manager	Soil & Water Conservation District
GIS Technician	Electric Cooperative
Lori Blair	Information Specialist
GIS TECHNICIAN	ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION
Engineering Manager	Electric Utility
Electric Superintendent	O&M of local electric utility
Engineer Tech	Natural gas utility
Computer Aided Drafting-Mapping	Provide electricity
ROW Document Management	Generation and Transmission Utility
GIS Manager	Planning, Transit and Waste Water services
Sr GIS Specialist	Public Service
Environmental Services Administrator	
Supervisor, Transmission Permitting and Compliance	G & T Electric Cooperative
Professor	Education, Research, Outreach
Leader of GIS Dev	Great River Energy / United Services Group
GIS Conservationist	Manage and direct natural resource management programs at the local level. Carry out a program for the conservation, use, and

	development of soil, water, and related resources.
District Technician	Soil and Water Conservation
Program Administrator	Statewide Cooperative Forestry
Field Rep	
GIS	habitat mapping
Research Manager	research on MN affordable housing supply and demand
Information Specialist	State policy and cross-ownership forest planning
Administrator	Natural Resource Conservation
Conservationist	Soil and Water Conservation District
Title/Function	**Organization's Function**
SWCD Manager	Private Lands Conservation
leader of GIS development	Great River Energy
Planner Principal	Wellhead protection
City Clerk-Treasurer	city government
Assist' Dir. of Operations and Maintenance	Public Works Operations Maintenance
Community Development	Local Government
Infrastructure Operations Specialist	City of St. Cloud, MN. Public Utilities
Deputy Clerk	maintain the city
GIS Coordinator	GIS Services
Deputy Clerk	
Community Development Director	City Government
President	GIS Services
Pw service worker	Utility services
Field Representative	Electric Generation and Transmission
Office Manager	TEST
Right-of-Way maintenance	electric distribution
Executive Director	technical assistance
GIS Technician II	Electric generation and transmission
applications coordinator	distribution
GIS Coordinator	County Government
GIS Analyst	Electric Coop
Land Rights Coordinator	Generation & Transmission Cooperative
GIS Coordinator	Local Government
GIS Analyst	Electrical Coop
Wildlife GIS Specialist	Natural Resource Management
Environmental Project Lead	Wholesale electricity generation and transmission
GIS Coordinator	Department Function: Emergency Management
VP of Distribution Operations	Electric Cooperative
GIS Technician	Provide GIS Services for Electric Companies
Right of Way Agent	Public Utility
Planner	Regional Planning

GIS Specialist	Provide GIS support to anyone in the County
GIS Coordinator	Environmental
SR GIS Technician	Transmission and Generation Co
Senior GIS Specialist	Metropolitan transportation planning
GIS Developer	Application development
GIS Manager	Commercial Real Estate
GIS Technician	Highway Department Engineering
Information Systems Director	County
GIS Coordinator	Provide Gov't services to the public
GIS Project Manger	Government
Title/Function	**Organization's Function**
GIS Consultant	Consulting Services
GIS Unit Manager	Natural Resources
Technical Coordinator	Environmental Management
GIS Coordinator	Public Works Department
Tech staff	Env. Regulation
GIS Analyst	County Government
GIS Technician	Government GIS
Professional Land Surveyor	Business both Govt and Private
Manager	GIS developer/integrator
GIS Specialist	natural resource management
GIS Specialist	County Government
GIS Coordinator	Public Works
Analyst	Public Safety
Wetland Monitoring Coordinator	Natural Resource Management

3. Which of the following best describes your job function or role within your organization? Check all that apply.

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Data Production	39.8%	101
Data Acquisition	41.7%	106
Data Management/Administration	46.5%	118
Mapping or Analysis	64.2%	163
Data Policy	18.9%	48
Program Management/Administration	42.5%	108
Other	12.2%	31
If Other (please specify)		34
	answered question	**254**
	skipped question	**8**

Other Responses:

1. city clerk's office all of above
2. WATER TREATMENT OPERATOR
3. Instructor
4. Utilities
5. wastewater, water
6. Easement Creation and ROW Management
7. Planning -Communications
8. IT Management
9. Technical Review
10. data analysis and interpretation
11. Student Instruction
12. Regulator
13. Manage clean-up of superfund sites
14. Investigation and project management
15. Oversee petroleum release investigations and cleanup
16. Manage Property on and around closed
17. landfills
18. Land Management
19. Web Application Development and Business Analysis
20. Program Implementation
21. Land Acquisition and Management
22. Planning
23. Purchase right of way for roadways
24. App and Service Development
25. PLSS, Tax System
26. Design
27. contribution of primary data for other research in the community
28. Utilizing the Data in GIS
29. all of the above
30. I am a DAILY user of parcel data in my job.
31. Project analysis and permitting
32. Department Head
33. All of the above to some degree
34. Tech review

4. Does your organization need or use parcel data for mapping or geospatial analysis?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	96.2%	250
No	3.8%	10
	answered question	**260**
	skipped question	**2**

5. What are the three most important functions within your organization that are supported by mapped parcel data or that would benefit from use of mapped parcel data if it were available? Please identify only the three most important.

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Function A	100.0%	189
Function B	91.0%	172
Function C	82.0%	155
	answered question	**189**
	skipped question	**73**

Function A	Function B	Function C
property assessment	emergency response	zoning/permit tracking/enforcement
Assessing	planning & zoning	Utilities
Fee and Trust land delineation	Landuse planning	Parcel acquisition
Natural Recourse management	Protection of federal resources	Land ownership and permit issues
NEPA Analysis	Stands Inventory	Monitoring
Lands (Land Acquisitions, Disposals, Exchanges; Rights of Way; etc...)	Recreation (Base Map Production, Visitor Use Map Production)	Vegetation Management (Timber Sale Boundaries, Environmental Effects Analysis)
Planning	Zoning	Land
Create maps that show what parcels have potential contaminant source and what they are		
Doing potential contaminate source inventories	Creating the Drinking Water Supply Management Area boundaries as required by MN rule	Assessing many data elements to determine appropriate management of contaminate sources
landowner contacts		
Land Parcel documents deeds, etc.	Land Parcel Boundaries	PLSS monument info including coordinates
Aerial Photography	Environmental Analysis	Ownership
property locating	property owner address information	property size information
Potential Contaminant Source Inventory	Boundary delineation based on parcels	Locating wells
curb stops	valves	manholes
planning	economic development	parks
Property Owner Notifications	Property Owner Inquiries	Comprehensive Planning
Tree Plantings	Weed mapping/location	Acreage/topography/soils
Land management	Land ownership	Land development and use

Planning	Property lines	designing conservation practices
Land Acquisition	Right of Way	Mapping
Assessor's Office	Auditor-Treasurers Office	Public website-parcel search capability
Land Management Assistance	Watershed Based Prioritization	Landowner Resource Assistance
Zoning	Feedlots	Emergency Management
Land Use Decisions	Risk Reduction	Data Analyses
Government Services	Public Information	Emergency Management
Acquire land	Sell land	enforce statutes concerning R/W
Accuracy	Accuracy	Accuracy
Easement Writing	Right-of-Way Maintenance	Power Line Staking
Project Mailings (mailing labels - site and owner)	Long Range Transportation Planning	ROW investigations
Scientific research	Analyses geared at public awareness	GIS course exercises
Urban planning	Land control for engineering projects	
The property tax system / County Auditor	The assessing of properties / County Assessor	Planning and Zoning
Assessment/Tax	Boundary and Right of Way issues	Zoning
Delineating boundaries for managed lands	Analysis	Land ownership verification
data analysis by parcel	special assessments	mailings and notifications
cadastral maps	zoning	land use
Road Easement Project	Forest Inventory fieldwork	Data Analysis for projects
Land Use decisions - building permits, wells and septics	Land Owner Notification - road projects	
Right of way transactions/purchasing	highway design	Utility easements
Targeted Mailings	Land Ownership	Land Use
assess population of an area	contact landowners/taxpayers with legal information	find house numbers for survey/navigation
contacting landowners		
Monitoring-contacting landowners	Restoration-working with landowners	
Identifying potential properties for environmental protection	Locating large properties near existing protected lands	Producing maps and data of land use trends in critical areas
Notifying public of contaminated properties	Identifying ownership of contaminated properties	Identifying location of contaminated properties
Location of employment data	Location of census data	Land use monitoring
geocoding	residential land use and market value analysis (incl. temporal)	mapping and analyzing proposed development locations
Obtaining information about quantity and characteristics of the built environment (i.e. housing units and worksites)	Getting information about land value and improved value	Determining land usage and developed vs. undeveloped land
Use Classification	Housing Unit Counts	Assess Value

Identify potential site for monitoring well installation		
Assessing	Land Management	Activity Management
Property Information Research	Property Impacts from Project	Defining Project Alignment/Footprint
Land use modeling and analysis	Parcel based valuation studies	Protected lands tracking
land acquisition	land ownership/identification	land sales
ROW Acquisition	Parcel Development	Land Acquisition
identification of parcels		
Land Acquisition		
water quality assessments	wastewater permitting	
parcel ownership	feedlot location / parcel	land application of manure / parcel
contamination areas of concern	potential impacted parcels	remediation of parcels of concern
Mapping sites for sampling	Looking at sub watersheds for drainage	Making maps of 12 digit HUCS for partners
Platting	Existing Right of Way mapping	Assisting private consultants
Identification of legal descriptions, ownership, PIN numbers	Identification of accurate geospatial property boundaries locations relative to contaminated sites and potential receptors	Efficient use of staff resources, time saved in what otherwise would be resource intensive research
Preliminary scoping and estimating for new projects	Right of way acquisition	Enforcement of roadway regulations with adjacent owners
Identify individual locations	Observe potential pollution hazards	map out a site with buildings
ownership to determine environmental impacts from surrounding projects		
water monitoring	water planning	permitting
property owner contact info	changes in property ownership in an area	
Sampling locations	Project location	Land use
Land acquisition	Right of Way	
Area of Concern analysis for Remediation Sites	Property lines for discerning site boundaries	Property Identification Number (PIN) analysis
Regulatory	Compliance	Enforcement
Location of permitted activities and outfalls	Location of water quality sampling locations	Identification of water bodies by classification using GIS
Defining boundaries of cleanup projects / institutional controls	Geocoding locations of regulated facilities	Identifying land owners to contact to get permission to sample on their land
identifying landowners for facility identification (e.g. identifying any ownership issues)		
Identification of receptors of contamination to communicate with them	Identify property owners to request permission for access to their property for the purpose	Establishing site boundary polygons using parcels as a proxy (not currently allowed

	of field work, stream sampling, wetland sampling, etc.	due to data license restrictions)
watershed assessments	stakeholder assessments	identifying priority management zones
watershed delineation	watershed modeling	implementation planning
Confirming or identifying property owners as responsible parties for petroleum releases		
Sanitary District Creation	Permit Writing	Groundwater Monitoring
identifies the land we own	identifies the land we have responsibility for	
Air Quality Modeling	Project Boundary Mapping	Easy identification of potentially effected neighbors.
Watershed analysis/computer simulation modeling	Watershed Land Use Mapping	Agricultural Land Use/tillage/residue/crop rotation analysis
interactive maps for the community	maps and metadata describing individual permittees	establishing region-wide maps which illustrate data
Determine land ownership _ who is responsible	Delineate legal boundaries	Adds credibility to the map
Mapping below ground - at depth	Topographic needs	Water flow
watershed analysis		
properly identifying property ownership	determining access to water bodies	location of wells and other features
Civic Engagement	Surface Water Assessment	Water Quality Monitoring
Identify land owners/responsible parties		
ACCURATE AND PRECISE DATA	EASE OF SHARING CORRECT DATA WITH THE PUBLIC	EASE OF SHARING CORRECT DATA WITHIN THE AGENCY
Understand and evaluate ownership of closed LF properties	Facilitate acquisition of properties affected by contaminants	Provide LGU with land use plans for affected properties
finding landowners info		
Mapping	Site Location	Land use
identifying landowners to request access to private lands		
Acquiring contact information	Project Planning	
Targeted mailing lists for spills and other local environmental activities	Random mailing lists for public education and survey	delineating properties where permitted activities occur
Land acquisition		
feasibility of a proposal	verification of ownership	determining future contacts
Environmental Site Assessments	Archaeology	Water Resources
Land ownership information	Parcel mapping	
Identifying property owners for potential land purchases	Identifying county zoning assignments	Identifying and summing land acreage by landowner
boundary info	landowner id	
Real Estate	Engineering	Project Management
project planning/mapping	acquisition	landowner contact

identifying landowners	ownership boundaries	landowner contact information
Contact landowners for permission to access land	Determine the number of landowners for a given site	
Potential future land acquisition/easement establishing process	Identifying and contacting stakeholders	Cross-referencing with the existing data for accuracy
Emergency Management Planning and Operations	Forest Management Planning and Field Operations	
making contact with landowners/well owners		
Parcel owners	Parcel descriptions	Parcel record keeping
Property Analysis	Geographic Representation	Locating
Statutory Boundaries	in holdings within Stat BND	assessment of land owned at the parcel level
Identifying ownership	Determining rights of way	
Acquiring R/W	Mapping Property Lines/New R/W	Research Property Ownership and Easements
Identify owner	Identify location	Identify opinion of parcel size
Right of Way Management	Facility Location Analysis	Project Scoping
Geocoding	Attribute querying	Spatial analysis
research	land valuation	predictive modeling
Auditor/Treasurer	Assessor	Planning and Zoning
Accurate portrayal of our land management areas	Communicating with legislature	Mapping adjacent land ownerships
Creating easements	Construction jobs	Creating permits
regional development and planning	transit planning	waste water treatment planning
We use parcel data to show our lot lines and addresses for the crews	Used for our web service application Parcel ID	Road right-of-ways, easements, GPS data
ELECTRIC LINE LAYOUT/DESIGN	RIGHT-OF-WAY VEGETATION MANAGEMENT	ONE-CALL LOCATING FUNCTIONS
Mapping	Staking	Engineering
Ability to ID boundaries of parcels	Land owner Information	Legal description of the parcels
Design	Facility maintenance	Outage reporting
Landowner Identification for projects	Parcel Descriptions	Analysis
Land Use Interpretation	Regional Development Forecasting and Analysis	Locational base map for other derived data
Research	Outreach	Teaching
Accurate Mapping of Electric facilities	Mapping utility easements	Planning new routes for facilities
Identify Land Owners	Generate Mailing Lists	Spatial Analysis
Ownership		
Identification of priority parcels	Landowner interaction data management	Statistical and spatial analysis of parcel distributions
Landowner data	route determination	property boundaries
free and open source	updated yearly	positional accuracy
developing affordable housing community development goals	determining rental vacancy rate	tracking foreclosure rate

State Policy Development	Collaborative Regional Planning	Private Landowner Outreach
Conservation Projects	Assisting Landowners	Wetland Restorations
Targeting Conservation	Identify Potential Cooperators	Application
Identifying contaminant sources	Well locations	Management areas
zoning permits	flood maps	new development
State Aide Road Maps	Pavement Management	Property ID for refuse/recycle route customer information
Gopher State One Call	Project Planning	Permitting
Landuse	Utility Mapping	Zoning Administration
Land Records	Planning and zoning	Public access to information
Land Use/Zoning	Assessments	Land/Property Maintenance
Determining property lines for building permits		
Analyze parcel data for client projects	Develop data derived from parcel data	Edit or maintain existing parcel data
Mapping	Data recall	Data recording
Creation of maps used daily.	Property/owner identification.	Project routing and impact analysis.
vegetation management	staking for line construction	easement definition
community planning	infrastructure planning/development	
Easement acquisition for Land Rights Department for new construction and updates of transmission line.	Land owner notification for transmission structure maintenance and vegetation management.	Land owner notification for Environmental department
linemen maps	locating services	staking
Assessment of Parcels	Website linking parcels, assessor data, tax data	Zoning
Land Ownership	Parcel Boundary location	Establishing or updating Right of Way Easement
Routing and Siting of Transmission Lines & Substations	Maintaining existing corridors of transmission lines	Contacting landowners for A & B above
Stakeholder Identification	Project Analysis	Community dialogue and consensus generation
Verify our records of state owned lands	Projects involving natural resource management or public recreation on privately held lands	Emergency management types of projects (wildlife disease, flooding, wildfires)
Accurate owner name and address for mailings	Assessing any existing easements or future easement potentials	Meet regulatory notification requirements
Emergency Response	Disaster Recovery	Preparedness/Mitigation
Verify Parcel Ownership for Vegetation Management	Verify Parcel Ownership for Line Construction	Viewing Parcel Boundaries vs. Electric Line Planning
Easement Creation and maintenance	Staking and planning	Notification of landowners in the event of construction and tree clearing
Property line delineation	Property ownership	Land Use
Assessor's Office	Planning Dept.	Sheriff's Dept.
Verifying locations of regulated	Identifying property owners to	Visualizing or analyzing

facilities	contact for various reasons	ownership trends
Landowners of easements we own	New Projects (planning-construction)	Notification letters
Ownership	Right of way determinations and who falls within	Identifying stakeholders
General property map production	GIS Analysis	
Development / Redevelopment Opportunities	Parcel & Building Relationships	Parcel dimensions
Recorder's Office	Assessor's Office	Planning and Zoning Office
Maintaining a Modernized Property Records System	Streamlining Business Workflows for County Staff	Assessment Process, Permits, Data Requests
Emergency Management	Planning & Zoning	Property Assessment
area owned by a citizen who calls with a request	geocoding (text address to coordinates)	finding contact person for an area
Permit, Ticket, Complaint and Issue Tracking	Storm Water Utility Billing Calculations	Distribution, Notice an Contact Information Source
Natural Resource Management	Land Acquisition	Lease and Easement Management
Geolocating	Data creation	Mapping
Property Assessment	Emergency Response	Plat book development
Serve Clients	Cost Savings for GIS Projects	Survey & Projects Database
Property Information Lookup	Basic Mapping	Tax Analysis
Conversion of Utility data	Access to address information	Properly record searches
Type of building	Land use	Plat name
Determining point of contact for access for field survey	Determining potential for land acquisition for preserving natural resources	
Assessing Functions	Water Planning	Info for General Public
Locating ownership boundaries	Locating owners	

6. How important is the availability of parcel data to the three most important functions of your organization? Please rate these even if the data are not currently used for these purposes.

	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important	Essential	Response Count
Funct	0.5%	3.7%	10.0%	31.1%	**54.7**	190
Funct	0.0%	4.1%	14.5%	39.5%	**41.9**	172
Funct	1.3%	9.0%	17.4%	**37.4%**	34.8%	155

Answer Options	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important	Essential	Response Count
Function A	1	7	19	59	104	190
Function B	0	7	25	68	72	172
Function C	2	14	27	58	54	155
					answered question	**190**
					skipped question	**72**

7. Considering all of the functions identified above, please tell us how the following positional accuracy characteristics of mapped parcel data would meet your needs.

	Better Than	Better Than	Would	Would Be Good	Would Be Wond	Response Coun
Less than 1 foot	1.6% (3)	0.5% (1)	1.1% (2)	9.8% (18)	86.9% (159)	183
1 to 3 feet	1.1% (2)	4.4% (8)	9.3% (17)	43.4% (79)	41.8% (76)	182
3 to 10 feet	9.5% (17)	14.0% (25)	31.3% (56)	31.3% (56)	14.0% (25)	179
10 to 20 feet	26.5% (48)	29.3% (53)	23.8% (43)	14.4% (26)	6.1% (11)	181
20 to 40 feet	49.7% (89)	25.7% (46)	13.4% (24)	7.3% (13)	3.9% (7)	179
Greater than 40 feet	62.1% (113)	25.3% (46)	7.1% (13)	4.9% (9)	0.5% (1)	182
If you want to identify needs for specific functions, please explain.						

Specific Needs:

1. We use surveyed parcel data. Anything less than the accuracy of surveyed data would be used to fill in gaps where surveys don't exist for parcels.

2. Ability to share data with adjacent agencies without slivers. Use GIS data on Mobile Devices with a higher degree of confidence.

3. We have poor corner monumentation in our county and our base map is poor. In those areas with more known corners and plats our horizontal accuracy is only fair to good.

4. If we had a statewide accurate parcel layer, we could make sure that most of the data that we create (Wildlife Management Area Boundaries, streams, lakes, roads, and refuge boundaries) could match up. Right now nothing matches up.

5. Geocoding to parcels statewide we would require much less accuracy than using parcel boundaries in large scale mapping of proposed development sites.

6. Getting counts of housing units for multi-family units would be extremely helpful to our research.

7. Must be able to integrate current and past aerial photo overlays.

8. Must be able to integrate right of way maps with parcels.

9. Many of the locational data collected is within the 3-5 meter collect radius of a handheld field GPS.

10. Actually anything less than 10 feet would be great but unrealistic - we've found that a level of fuzzy line work allows room for error. As much as we'd like survey grade parcel information and exact precision, that level of accuracy raises more questions by the public than people understanding that there is a level of wiggle room.

11. Used in conjunction with GPS data and used for road right-of-ways and easements. Cannot be too many feet "off".

12. Road widths and lengths need to be realistic, within <1 and within 3 feet would be good.

13. Locate utilities as close as possible.

14. Don't typically need legal survey grade accuracy for most of the work. In cases where there are land boundary disputes, DNR typically has surveys done to identify a boundary. Much of the benefit of the parcel data is to get current land owner information contact information.

15. Positional Accuracy has been a huge problem in the past some parcels are highly inaccurate! I am in the process of redrawing parcels to section corner monuments

16. Storm Water Utility Billing - Area Value is a parameter, therefore accurate area values are critical. Installation of Utilities within ROW is critical, and identifying needed easements, etc. id critical.

17. We have current accuracy ranging from a couple feet to 100's of feet.

8. Considering all of the functions identified above, how important are the following attribute fields of parcel data to the functions you've identified above?

Answer Options	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important	Essential	Response Count
Parcel ID Number	5	23	25	32	105	190
Owner Name	7	6	19	68	92	192
Address	3	7	32	63	83	188
Legal Description (Full)	21	52	32	40	44	189
Legal Description (Abbreviated)	26	44	59	33	22	184
Valuation	61	51	34	24	22	192
Taxes	84	48	27	17	14	190
If other attributes are needed or if you want to elaborate on your response, please explain.						26

Response elaboration:

1. Use type is essential, so we can distinguish between residential and business. Building value is important to remove parcels with no 'mailable' building (or maybe an attribute to indicate if this address can receive mail). Total value also important.
2. Owner Address (mailing) versus Physical Address, right now mostly Owner address is listed.
3. Phone number
4. Partial or multiple owners.
5. Building type
6. Homestead status, land use, and residential type (e.g. multi-family or single family)
7. Finished square feet; Number of rooms; Sales data; Year built; Number of units (for multifamily units)
8. Housing unit counts would be very important, if not essential.
9. The physical address and taxpayer address. Be careful with the full legal description...refer to deed from which the description is transcribed with a disclaimer that the user should use the description for legal purposes. Attributes: Deed document numbers (all encumbrances) Attributes: Section, Township, Range, Principal Meridian Attributes: FEMA FIRM map number, flood zone, etc.
10. Zoning; Waterways and lakes; Wetlands; Registered historical features; Century farms; Parks; Special taxing districts, IE - green acres
11. Some sort of description of the accuracy or collection method for the parcel boundary.
12. Detailed land use. For agriculture, crop type, tillage, crop residue, crop rotation. For urban areas, roof, asphalt pavement, concrete pavement, turf grass, woods, non-turf grass.

13. On parcel resident name. Many parcels have absentee land owners and the renters or producers are not recorded in parcel land ownership data. These contacts are more valuable as they are usually more knowledgeable about the land/parcel.

14. Legal description of lower value than Parcel ID or address to me

15. Public Land Ownership needs to be more than "State, Federal or County" If it's State, we need to know what division is administering the land; MnDot, MnDNR - Parks, MnDNR - Forestry; etc.

16. On the GIS side I've only had to deal with the ownership though I'm thinking our acquisition team would like the whole lot

17. We do hire an attorney/abstractor opinion to get this information and we do have maps and technical software to assist us, but other agency mapped parcel data would help confirm our findings/calculations. Some projects may only need another agency's mapped parcel data as a tool for us and then all of the above would be essential.

18. Attributes related to improvement. additional planimetric data

19. Most of the MetroGIS attributes are important.

20. Latitude longitude: VERY IMPORTANT; homestead/non-homestead status: VERY IMPORTANT; number of units (LIV_UNITS): VERY IMPORTANT

21. When verifying locations of regulated facilities, it is critical that the parcel data contain the SITE address (often building address), assuming it exists - not just the mailing address of the owner. Mailing address of owner is more common and also important to have, but it serves a different function. If there is a building on the parcel, there should be a corresponding address specific to the site. With the exception of single-family residences, these two addresses are often different - and that is VERY important.

22. Zoning information

23. Sale Date (as an indication of Owner turnover); Note "Owner" is person, not mortgage company

24. Separate Building and Land Valuations would be nice along with Land Use/Zoning category

25. Deed Acres and GIS Acres

26. Parcel Information can be linked to tax information by Parcel ID Number. No other fields are needed.

9. How useful to your organization would each of the following methods for accessing parcel data be in meeting your needs?

Answer Options	Not Useful	Somewhat Useful	Useful	Very Useful	Essential	Response Count
Data that I can download and store	7	12	30	86	56	191
Data that I can download but don't store myself	18	28	73	59	10	188
Data provided by web services accessed by my applications	7	16	57	89	21	190
Data provided with web applications hosted elsewhere	17	42	64	60	6	189
Other	5	0	4	4	4	17
Please describe If you chose "Other"						8
					answered question	**193**
					skipped question	**69**

Other:

1. Options for different tiles or spatial extents.

2. Check out how the GDRS works with the DNR - it's a service of a catalog of data that is read only but with the ability to select and export what you need.

3. I would envision our GIS department downloading the data and they would then generate maps and/or landowner lists for our use. That is what we do now and it is simply wonderful. I've worked here for 27 years and visited a lot of courthouses in those years.....very happy to see the MnGeo initiative. I only wish ALL counties were available.

4. If we could access the Parcel Data the same way we currently access the Air Photography via the WMS Server that would really be optimal. We would not need to edit parcel data just be able to query, relate, and be able to snap to it. The beauty of this would be that when the data on the WMS is updated we instantly have the update ourselves. On a side note it would be TERRIFIC if Road Centerline data with address ranges were on an WMS as well. This would be used in conjunction with the parcel data.

5. Many web applications hosted elsewhere already display parcel data with web services. If we can't get downloadable data or web services that I can consume in my applications, a great fallback would be ONE web application that combines all the essential services. Or, ONE service that combines all available data.

6. We don't need other Counties Parcel Data.

7. If analysis and iterative processing, and new field creation can be done (assuming requires downloading data) this is essential for analysis and reclassification for specific purposes, including creation of districts, and zones based on parcel boundaries

10. Does your organization produce and maintain the parcel data it needs?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	28.2%	55
No. We get it elsewhere.	58.5%	114
No. We do not have the data we need.	13.3%	26
answered question		**195**
skipped question		**67**

11. How does your organization make parcel data available to the following types of organizations?

Answer Options	Standardized License Required	Custom Agreement Required	Restricted or Conditional Use	Redistribution Allowed	Fee Charged	Response Count
Counties	12	7	13	7	6	35
Cities	8	8	12	7	5	33
Regional Agencies	8	8	14	6	6	33
State Agencies	9	7	14	6	5	33
Tribal Governments	9	6	13	6	5	32
Federal Agencies	9	7	14	6	5	33
Education/Research	10	5	13	6	5	32
Non-profits	11	4	11	6	8	31
Utilities	11	6	12	6	15	32
Real Estate Firms	11	5	10	6	17	30
Other Businesses	11	5	10	6	18	30

Other	1	0	3	2	0	6
If you answered Other, identify here and describe.						9
					answered question	**37**
					skipped question	**225**

Other:

1. Our data is openly available to any other government agency and is distributed at no Charge. GIS disclaimer sent with data. Two data sets are restricted, Heritage data and Threatened and Endangered Species.
2. Fees are reduced for non-profits. All users must agree to and sign our GIS digital data agreement.
3. Don't normally make our data publicly available but it is public domain information with no restrictions.
4. Don't know
5. I do not know the details. Other city Departments must answer this question.
6. Not available except as printed maps
7. Not sure
8. Unsure - this is not done by my department but the GIS & Survey departments in our county manage this.
9. For Government, Education, and Non-profits, Data is free with a license. For other organizations, there is a fee. Sometimes, the fee is waived if there is a data trade, or other information that the county gains.

Standardized License Required	Custom Agreement Require	Restricted or Conditional Use	Redistribution Allowed	Fee Charged	Response Count
Counties	34.3% (12)	20.0% (7)	37.1% (13)	20.0 %	35
Cities	24.2% (8)	24.2% (8)	36.4% (12)	21.2 %	33
Regional Agencies	24.2% (8)	24.2% (8)	42.4% (14)	18.2 %	33
State Agencies	27.3% (9)	21.2% (7)	42.4% (14)	18.2 %	33
Tribal Governmen	28.1% (9)	18.8% (6)	40.6% (13)	18.8 %	32
Federal Agencies	27.3% (9)	21.2% (7)	42.4% (14)	18.2 %	33

Education/ Research	31.3% (10)	15.6% (5)	40.6% (13)	18.8 %	32
Non-profits	35.5% (11)	12.9% (4)	35.5% (11)	19.4 %	31
Utilities	34.4% (11)	18.8% (6)	37.5% (12)	18.8 %	32
Real Estate Firms	36.7% (11)	16.7% (5)	33.3% (10)	20.0 %	30
Other Businesses	36.7% (11)	16.7% (5)	33.3% (10)	20.0 %	30
Other	16.7% (1)	0.0% (0)	50.0% (3)	33.3 %	6

12. Please rate the degree to which the following issues affect your organization's policies about making your data available to other organizations.

Answer Options	No Problem	Minor Problem	Manageable Problem	Challenging Problem	Very Serious Problem	Response Count
Cost of Distribution	15	6	13	3	2	39
Loss of Revenues	19	4	9	4	2	38
Liability Concerns	4	5	13	10	7	39
Misinterpretation of Data	2	6	13	11	7	39
Technological Limitations	9	11	11	5	3	39
Comment						5
					answered question	**40**
					skipped question	**222**

Comments:

1. Two data sets are restricted, Heritage data and Threatened and Endangered Species.
2. Privacy of Tribal data is the most important issue
3. Other Departments must answer this question, I do not know
4. I believe we enter into agreements with areas and share data.....scratch each other's backs as it were.
5. Unsure - this is not done by my department but the GIS & Survey departments in our county manage this.

13. If making your parcel data available to other organizations resulted in the following, how would your views change about making it available for no more than the cost of distribution or access?

Answer Options	No Change	Somewhat More Positive	More Positive	Much More Positive	Let's Do It	Response Count
Reduced Costs for Us	10	4	8	3	11	36
Improved Access for Us	11	1	11	4	8	35
Improved Data Quality	9	0	13	5	8	35
Improved Services by Other Governments	9	1	9	7	9	35
Improved Services by Businesses Serving Our Residents	8	1	12	5	8	34
Other Please describe If you chose "Other"	3	1	2	0	0	6 5
					answered question	**38**
					skipped question	**224**

Other:

1. We share our parcel data with any organization who requests it with permission of the Tribal business council and a caveat of restricted or conditional use.

2. Other city Departments will need to address this question . . .

3. Unsure - this is not done by my department but the GIS & Survey departments in our county manages this.

4. I would like our GIS data to be available free of charge. My county board may have other ideas.

14. Do you receive parcel data from other sources in addition to producing it?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	65.2%	30
No	34.8%	16
	answered question	**46**
	skipped question	**216**

15. Where do you generally get the parcel data you use? Responses should be entered as a number representing the number of sources. Examples: If you need to go to five (5) of your neighboring counties, you would enter 5. If you also need to go to 3 Cities, 1 State agency, 2 Regional agencies, and 1 Commercial Source, enter 3, 1, 2, and 1 in those boxes.

Data Sources:	County	City	Regional Agency	State Agency	Federal Agency	Tribal Agency	Commercial Source	Other
Responding Entity:								
County	30	3	2	2	1	1	0	0
City	15	6	3	3	2	0	3	1
Regional Government	40	3	1	1	0	0	0	1
State Government	1,211	1,073	29	38	12	14	24	2
Tribal Government	13	0	0	0	2	1	1	1
Federal Government	33	5	5	11	10	9	3	0
Educational/Research	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Utility	562	68	12	25	11	16	20	0
Real Estate	10	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Business	74	38	25	25	26	27	1	1

16. How frequently do you need updates from the following sources of the parcel data you use?

	Never	Rarely	Annually	Quarterly	Monthly	Weekly	Daily	Response Count
County	1.7% (2)	8.5% (10)	48.3% (57)	25.4% (30)	5.9% (7)	5.1% (6)	5.1% (6)	118
City	17.8% (13)	13.7% (10)	39.7% (29)	15.1% (11)	6.8% (5)	2.7% (2)	4.1% (3)	73
Regional Agency	21.3% (16)	13.3% (10)	41.3% (31)	18.7% (14)	4.0% (3)	0.0% (0)	1.3% (1)	75
State Agency	18.1% (13)	5.6% (4)	52.8% (38)	13.9% (10)	6.9% (5)	1.4% (1)	1.4% (1)	72
Federal Agency	24.6% (16)	12.3% (8)	44.6% (29)	12.3% (8)	4.6% (3)	0.0% (0)	1.5% (	65

							1)	
Tribal Agency	31.1% (19)	16.4% (10)	41.0% (25)	3.3% (2)	6.6% (4)	1.6% (1)	0.0% (0)	61
Commercial Source	32.3% (20)	21.0% (13)	30.6% (19)	8.1% (5)	3.2% (2)	3.2% (2)	1.6% (1)	62
Other	45.0% (9)	10.0% (2)	30.0% (6)	10.0% (2)	0.0% (0)	5.0% (1)	0.0% (0)	20
If you have special needs, please explain.								12

Special Needs:

1. We typically only get the data once from the county and put it in their Wellhead Protection Plan. The city is then supposed to try and keep that data up to date every couple years.

2. Updates depend on project activity or request for changes. It can be years between activity on an established highway corridor.

3. Annual updates would be adequate for current needs. More frequent updates are always beneficial, but not necessary.

4. I use the DNR's parcel layer now that I know about it. Cottonwood County has no data in that layer, which would be useful. I used to use GeoMoose on county websites for several counties that had it. It also works well.

5. The DNR has been collecting county parcel data for over a year now and we still don't have all 87 - so the level of how frequent we get up dated data isn't on the table - but it would nice to have the mechanisms in place to update quarterly or when changes occur.

6. SEMI-ANNUAL WOULD BE OK AS WELL FOR COUNTY DATA

7. Would be nice to have current land owner information as well as resulting parcel splits. Obviously, certain counties have more change in ownership vs. others. More frequent the better, however most of the lands that the DNR manages are in more rural areas where it seems landownership doesn't change hands as much.

8. We have projects all over the state, so each project typically requires contacting all of the impacted counties for parcel information. Occasionally we also get information from the impacted cities.

9. There are various times of the year we need updates more frequently. Especially when there is a lot land sales and construction. Also, in the winter when we are not actually doing construction we spend a lot of time planning our construction and our land rights people need to most accurate and up to date data that we can get to more accurately work with land owners.

10. We don't update ours as often as we could (or should) at the moment because it is a laborious process to download and manipulate the data and load it into our applications. If the data was a web service, I would love to have weekly updates.

11. Ideally, weekly. We currently access updates on a monthly basis in regular conditions. The downloading process is time consuming, and ideally replication would allow for seamless updates, and ideally on a more regular basis. Our County office maintains geometry within CAD environment which does not lend itself well to more frequent updates, as I understand it.

12. We use plat books - we get updates when available but they are relatively infrequent in most cases.

Answer Options	Never	Rarely	Annually	Quarterly	Monthly	Weekly	Daily	Response Count
County	2	10	57	30	7	6	6	118
City	13	10	29	11	5	2	3	73
Regional Agency	16	10	31	14	3	0	1	75
State Agency	13	4	38	10	5	1	1	72
Federal Agency	16	8	29	8	3	0	1	65
Tribal Agency	19	10	25	2	4	1	0	61
Commercial Source	20	13	19	5	2	2	1	62
Other	9	2	6	2	0	1	0	20
If you have special needs, please explain.								12
							answered question	**129**
							skipped question	**133**

17. How do you handle requests for redistributing parcel data you receive from other organizations?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
We do not provide the data but refer requester to original source.	68.8%	86
We provide the data with no restrictions.	5.6%	7
We provide the data with restrictions that we specify.	8.0%	10
We provide the data with restrictions specified by the original source.	22.4%	28
Other	3.2%	4
Please describe If you chose "Other"		10
answered question		**125**
skipped question		**137**

Other:

1. We provide only our data
2. For data pertaining to parcels owned/administered by our organization, we provide data with no restrictions. For data pertaining to other parcels, we refer requester to original source.
3. We use the third party data sharing agreements provided by the original source or by the regional consolidator (MetroGIS).
4. Do not receive requests for redistributing the parcel data.
5. We rarely have access to or receive requests for parcel data in our region.
6. Always reference the authoritative source - rule one of GIS data only pass on GIS data if you are the authoritative source for that data.
7. We use it for our own purposes
8. Our company has a very strict respect for intellectual property rights. We sign agreements with every county we get data from that we will not share it with other organizations. We in turn often share ou feature locations with them and expect a similar data share agreement.
9. It is based on the data share agreement/license signed for the data
10. Projects Under City Supervision - provide packaging of data, but require Original Source to Receive Signoff. Other projects\requests are referred to original source.

18. Please rate the degree to which the following limit the ability of your organization to gain access to the parcel data that it needs.

Answer Options	No Problem	Minor Problem	Manageable Problem	Challenging Problem	Unsolvable Problem	Response Count
Cost	30	14	40	52	8	144
Licensing Restrictions	28	27	44	40	4	143
Liability Concerns	34	39	45	22	2	142
Technology Constraints	67	32	29	17	3	148
Data Format	58	32	35	17	4	146
Comment						18
					answered question	**148**
					skipped questions	**114**

1. Some questions, like question #18, should have a Not Applicable category. Since we obtain most of our parcel data through intergovernmental agreements, the cost, licensing restrictions, and liability concerns are usually not applicable.

2. Since there is currently no cost, that is not a problem. It would be a manageable problem if there were a cost.

3. Not being a GIS specialist, but rather an end user, some of these responses are only estimates or educated guesses.

4. The license agreements written by some counties contain restrictions, conditions, and language that our attorneys will not agree to. In other cases, where we can sign a license agreement, the conditions put on the management and use of the data make it difficult and labor intensive to use the data to support our business needs. License agreements are increasingly citing 'trade secret' and 'non-public' designations under the Minnesota Data Practices Act, and they require licensees to treat the data in the same way that they treat their own non-public data. The agreements cite significant consequences if the terms of the agreement are not met.

5. The USDA Farm Service Agency obtains detailed crop rotation, tillage, crop residue information for every farm in Minnesota. However, the information is not available to other entities due to confidentiality concerns expressed by the FSA. This information has to be recreated at great expense to the State of Minnesota for use in watershed analysis and computer simulation modeling.

6. Most parcel data in this region is handled by county authorities and digital records are infrequent.

7. We control internal access to the metro parcels through folder permissions after the user has confirmed that they have read the terms and conditions.

8. I don't know how these affect our agency (DNR).

9. Thankfully, we do not have to purchase any of the data we request. We in turn share our data with each entity that requests it.

10. Consistent updates & accuracy of non-primary fields: challenging problem.

11. The issue my organization has with gaining access to parcel data is not so much what is listed above. It is the time and effort it takes to contact all original creators of parcel data (ie MN counties) and working with them through data agreements and payments to gain access to their data. Also, a handful of MN counties do not have GIS parcel data they distribute.

12. Most of the counties that we serve do not have digital parcel data available. Printed maps are all that is available.

13. We prefer to trade data for data but we often need the data and if the only way to get it is to pay for it we pay for it. Unless, however, the county is unreasonable in their expectations of price. And there are counties in Minnesota that do expect a lot of money for their parcels. On the large part though, I have found most counties accommodating when we explain what we need the data for and how we are going to use it. In a number of cases though, Digital Parcel data is simply not there and we have acquired paper or scanned copies of paper parcel data and digitized it ourselves.

14. One problem not addressed is how often non-metro counties maintain and distribute parcel data that excludes one or several cities within their borders. When I obtain parcel data from such counties, it's better than nothing but often of limited usefulness if the inner cities are excluded. This is a challenging problem I know for those counties and cities to share between each other and users are often helpless to resolve the problems that stem from this effect.

15. Large variability in parcel cost, update schedules, and subscription options.

16. Some of these are not constraints because MetroGIS has put in a lot of work to make sure they are not constraints. Dealing with Licensing is an occasional chore for me but a major amount of work for those that make it possible. Thanks to MetroGIS, cost is not an issue for my organization.

    Another "Constraint" that we have is the usability of the data - mostly issues where content is not standardized between counties (for example, which field has a second owner's name or how addresses are parsed or city names entered). Because of this issue I have some concerns about a Web Service; the data would need to be standardized for that to really be usable.

17. We typically further process the parcel data received to include more taxable and summary detail information. Data migrates from SDE, to shapefiles for distribution compatibility, and we then import to sde again. City and County have arranged an agreement that City contributes to City\County Planning Department, and Planning Office maintains parcels. Details of the arrangement are not always clear, but we have used what we receive.

18. Once all agencies in the area all get on board with the same software data format will no longer be an issue nor will technology constraints

19. If parcel data were available to your organization for no more than the cost of distribution, would this increase your organization's access to parcel data?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	79.4%	127
No	20.6%	33
	answered question	**160**
	skipped question	**102**

20. If parcel data were available for no more than the cost of distribution or access, how important would the following results be to your organization?

	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important	Extremely Important	Rating Average	Response Count
Improved Access to Needed Data	5.1% (7)	7.2% (10)	18.1% (25)	**36.2% (50)**	33.3% (46)	3.86	138
Reduced Cost for Us	10.1% (14)	16.7% (23)	21.0% (29)	23.9% (33)	**28.3% (39)**	3.43	138
Improved Data Quality	4.3% (6)	2.9% (4)	19.6% (27)	**37.7% (52)**	35.5% (49)	3.97	138
Reduced Data Redundancy	9.5% (13)	12.4% (17)	25.5% (35)	**27.7% (38)**	24.8% (34)	3.46	137
Time Savings	3.6% (5)	7.2% (10)	19.4% (27)	**35.3% (49)**	34.5% (48)	3.90	139
Improved Services to the Public	2.9% (4)	14.6% (20)	15.3% (21)	29.9% (41)	**37.2% (51)**	3.84	137

Other	**53.3 % (8)**	0.0% (0)	6.7% (1)	0.0% (0)	40.0 % (6)	2.7 3	15
					Please describe If you chose "Other"		13

21. Comments or Questions.

1. Nope
2. Please see Comment for Question #18.
3. It would be a huge asset to have parcel data for every county in the state!!!! I personally feel it would be a benefit to the general public in various ways!
4. E911 address data would be as important for our needs as parcels and may be more manageable.
5. Mapping usage for land parcels and utilities lines
6. This kind of information is obviously a huge advantage to private and public sectors. The information is location based and therefore is more invasive to the public. While there are many people who do not value privacy, there are still many that do. I would like to see limitations or options for people with issues or concerns about their personal information being available to anyone. Whether that is a state wide 'opt out' or something else.
7. Note that I am in the Metro area, and for the Metro we have access to most of the parcel data we need. However getting access to parcels for the rest of the state would provide significant benefit to the other MnDOT districts and the central office functions.
8. Parcel data for my job is not a huge concern. I need to know mainly names to gain access to private property for a site location.
9. I am an end user at a state agency working on Brownfield Programs who needs parcel data not only from metro counties but throughout Minnesota. I am less knowledgeable regarding the sources of the data, costs, etc., but am interested in high quality parcel data for as much of the state as possible.
10. An important part of a coordinated state-wide parcel data set would be a way for data managers at organizations to access the data as a complete data set, and not have to monitor the update status of individual counties data and request the data from each of them. A state-wide parcels layer would be very helpful to our organization and it would increase the efficiency of some of our business activities. The licensing conditions will be very significant. If we need to manage access for this data on a user by user basis, this will add to the cost of our management. If we are unable to create derived products for release to the public, we won't be able to use the data for a significant use case (site boundary polygons). Right now, we can't use the MetroGIS parcel boundaries for the creation of site boundaries because we need to be able to distribute the geometries of the site boundaries to the public.
11. Parcel data would be very important for the Sanitary District creation process because we use parcel numbers and legal descriptions in legal documents every time. Access to this data would make it very

easy to verify parcel information for accuracy so errors were not made and work have to be done over again. This would save the agency time and money in rework and prepublication of notices.

12. The MPCA needs access to USDA Farm Service Agency crop rotation, tillage and residue data for individual farms to effectively perform watershed analysis and computer simulation modeling for the Environmental Protection Agency Total Maximum Daily Load program and the Clean Water component of the Minnesota Legacy Act amendment.
13. This is an exciting development and could greatly improve the efficiency of many agency functions.

14. Good address or centerline range data (positional accuracy and standardized naming) would be as or more useful than parcels for most of our applications.

15. I value having access to parcel data. I have really appreciated counties that had it available over the web. And now I know that there is a fairly complete layer available on the MNDNR standardized data layers. I'm not sure how often it is updated or exactly how complete it is, so it's hard to answer some of your questions.

16. Extremely excited at the fact that it is becoming a state governance issue to provide a centralized MN parcel data set but I see issues: Buy in from counties who've already spent thousands for their parcel IS - possible payback by the state. Standardization of information for parcel data and the relationship to legacy systems. The issue of money strapped counties without GIS and non-digital parcel recording processes. A plus is that it would be coming from a Executive level directive (possibly) and not coming from a sub-agency (DNR or DOT). Would like to hear more on this business plan –

17. We are just getting started in this data / GPS / GIS

18. I will just note that I am aware of the new development (last week) in which organizations such as mine, who previously had no access to metro-wide parcel data, now has access to 3-year old data. One hand, this is a step in the right direction. On the other hand, this seems to me to be a community-wide disservice in that analysis is getting performed on out-of-date data. I still don't understand what the concern is about providing access to current data. I am a research partner with many organizations (U of M, Met Council, other local governments) and share their community development goals, yet do not have access to the same data.

19. While I am associated with Public Works, it is the Planning Section that establishes the policies and design parameters. PW does utilize the data that is produced by planning in its function.

20. I would like to see a statewide parcel layer, updated yearly, that can be downloaded.

21. Having access to this data would be extremely helpful to improve the service to our electric distribution members.

22. We use parcel data a lot. It is very time consuming the amount of time we spend with the counties in Minnesota in which we have interaction and working with them.

23. I hope this plan results in some positive change for the state - and maybe some increased funding for those counties that need it!

24. Love the parcel consolidation idea.

25. Working for a City Entity, the nature of this effort does not affect us as much of other agencies with much larger geographic area. While we may be little involvement in this effort from day to day. The availability of a parcel data set for a particular region based not on jurisdictional boundaries, but on

business need (disaster area, watershed, river flow, weather event, the list goes on) provides for massive efficiencies for all agencies, and I would think of major interest at the emergency operations level (search and rescue, clean up efforts, notification, reverse 911, etc.). Good luck.

26. We could use a website similar to the LIDAR registry map for registering county plat/parcel data that is available. Anyone with this type of data could register what they have. This could be a commercial provider, a county, etc. They could just fill in some basic info, age of data, format(s) available, cost, who to contact, etc. Suggest either simply making it by county or user could define extent. Data users could then use the same site to find the data.

27. None at this time.

28. The DNR does not produce parcel data per se, but it does compile parcel data from counties that are willing to share this data with the DNR. While this does not result in complete coverage for the entire state of Minnesota, it does result in a considerable amount of coverage. This is proof-of-concept that a statewide parcel dataset is quite possible. Furthermore, in my opinion, the two main issues facing an effort to develop a statewide parcel database are licensing issue placed on the data by the counties and funding for a state agency like MnGeo to actually implement a plan.

APPENDIX 4: WORKSHOP NOTES

A project workshop was held in April 2012 to facilitate discussion on the common purpose of data sharing throughout the State. The workshop was held in a central location at Mn/DOT's Arden Hills Training Center, and connected remotely to 11 locations throughout the state via video conferencing. The appendix contains a list of attendees, locations and the workshop notes collected during the meeting.

Workshop participants included technical and administrative staff from local, state, federal, and tribal government, regional and non-profit organizations, private industry, and academic institutions.

Minnesota Business Plan for Statewide Parcel Integration Workshop

April 5, 2012

1:00-4:00pm

Workshop Attendees:

First Name:	Last Name:	Organization:
Dan	Ross	Mn/DOT
Brett	Forbes	Sherburne County
John	Slusarczyk	Anoka County
Leanne	Knott	City of Red Wing
Derek	Lorbiecki	Hennepin County
Darren	Jablonsky	St. Louis County
Denny	Kron	Stearns County
Chad	Martini	Stearns County
Mark	Kotz	Metropolitan Council
Rick	Gelbmann	Metropolitan Council
Gail	Miller	Renville County
Will	Craig	CURA - University of Minnesota
Kristi	Botzek	Sherburne County
Sally	Wakefield	Envision Minnesota
Peter	Henschel	Carver County
Brad	Anderson	City of Moorhead
David	Brandt	Washington County
William	Brown	Hennepin County
Ron	Wencl	USGS
Rick	Morey	Minnesota DOT
Nancy	Rader	MnGeo
Chris	Cialek	MnGeo
John	Hoshal	MnGeo
Curt	Carlson	North Star MLS

Brad	Henry	U of M
Tim	Loesch	MN DNR
Pete	Jenkins	Mn/DOT
Randy	Knippel	Dakota County
Dawn	Sherk	White Earth Reservation
Bart	Richardson	MN DNR
Paul	Klinger	Cass County
Don	Hoppe	Cass County
Jared	Baloun	Jackson County
Nathan	Smith	Polk County
Rick	Thompson	Polk County
Neal	Adams	Beltrami County
Gloria	Stevenson	Todd County
Michelle	Trager	Rice County
Donna	Martin	Pope County
Darby	Bowen	Pope County
Mark	Volz	Lyon County
Ryan	Wendt	Lyon County
Stuart	Lien	Clearwater County
Ryan	Stovern	Lake County
Angie	Palmer	Lake County
Mark	Sloan	Clay County
Jane	Mueller	Beltrami County
Neal	Adams	Beltrami County
Brett	Case	City of Bemidji
Bill	Folger	Pipestone County
Joyce	Schmidt	Pipestone County
Pam	Thies	Pipestone County

Remote Locations:

Beltrami County	Cass County	Clay County	Clearwater
Jackson County	Lake County	Lyon County	Polk County
Pope County	Rice County	Todd County	

Workshop Discussion:

Slide 11:

Additional Information presented by Chris Cialek - History of orthoimagery and the use by local government throughout MN with statistics. Every dollar spent by the state, $.67 is added in "buy up" by local and regional entities.

Slide 31: David - Legal Framework

During the presentation, Fred passed around the "MAKING THE MOST OF GEOSPATIAL DATA EXCHANGE, A GUIDE FOR DATA DISTRIBUTION", published in 2003 by the Minnesota Governor's Council on Geographic Information. The easel on the left side of the room displayed the decision tree from page 7 of that document. Below is the URL to view or download the document.

www.gis.state.mn.us/pdf/GeoDataExchange.pdf

Slide 33: Start of the Parcel Data Integration Discussion

Mark Kotz – Metropolitan Council

1. Clarified that voices from the producers, or authoritative source of the data wanted to be heard.
2. Any historical Metro GIS parcel data three years or older can be downloaded, a precedence has been set.

Bill Brown – Hennepin County

1. Liability is the biggest issue; cost recovery is an issue but not as big as what is was 5 years ago. Companies reproducing/editing or repackaging may be causing some loss of revenue, but not the issue that it was at one time.
2. Budgets are always an issue; cost recovery has not been the main source of money for parcel data maintenance.
3. Less of an issue now then earlier because the County has not been able to rely on funds from selling of parcel data.
4. Cost ½ FTP for cost recovery needed for parcel maintenance at the County.
5. Data distribution policies currently revolve around the parcels and associated attributes.
6. Data maintenance is expensive… the County spends nearly $250,000/year for building and maintaining data.

Dan Ross – Mn/DOT

1. Question whether liability just for parcels or for all data that is shared?
2. License agreements are a challenge for the state.
3. Can we move to a state wide license agreement, one license covering all state agencies, or still one per County.

Randy Knippel – Dakota County

1. Question regarding addresses, roads, etc. and other common data layers and distribution and liability.
2. Questions of cost recovery and liability need to be looked at on a bigger picture than parcels.

3. Metro GIS has addressed one license agreement to the State
    a. Considers one license not to be he county's issue but the State's issue.
    b. Dakota County does not change the license agreement for anyone that wants little tweaks.

Denny Kron – Stearns County

1. Liability, parcel data is connected directly to the tax data.
2. Accuracy of parcel data is directly related to the tax fees people are charged for in Stearns County.
3. Mn/DOT could provide GPS centerline data as reciprocal data layer for the County.
4. Stearns County charges $15.00/month to access county data via Beacon
    a. Cut back on the calls to the county by an estimated 90%
    b. Because the majority of people access this data are "knowledgeable" Stearns County isn't forced to educate them regarding accuracy like they have to with the general public.

Gloria Stevenson - Todd

1. Concern - struggle to keep enough funding for the GIS department; or even keeping the parcel data maintained in Todd County.
2. How can Counties find funding source to ensure that counties always have the ability to have staff to keep the data maintained, parcels, but other data layers that are considered "Core", E-911, addresses, etc.?

Darren J – St. Louis County

1. Data sharing looked at to offset all of the requests coming in at St. Louis County.
2. St. Louis County opened up servers to all of the State agencies for direct access to the data – this has eliminated almost all of the need for response to data requests from government-to-government.
3. Question regarding whether the counties and state could share data maintenance.
4. Liability has been alleviated by the license agreements signed by the state agencies.
5. Data sharing is essential for continual growth of multiple data layers, not just parcels
6. What is the first phase of this project, government-to-government, then what, government-private/citizen?
    a. Would a phased integration be the best route to take with this?

David A. – to Darren J. (St. Louis County) Question if there was ever a time when data was not made available to government agencies? If so what caused the change? Darren response – never a time when data wasn't made available, but St. Louis County has become more efficient with the data distribution efforts.

Angie Palmer- Lake County

1. Lake County has benefited by sharing data with St. Louis County.
2. Currently Lake County shares all data with any state agency for free, recoup costs via private company fees.

Ryan Stovern – Lake County

1. Considers data distribution really a benefit to all involved, allowing many agencies access to more accurate data to make more informed decisions.

Tim Loesch – MN DNR

1. Parcel data is used by DNR staff primarily as a digital plat book; it is not used as the "final" deciding factor. Parcel data is used for reference, maybe for generating mailing lists, assisting landowners with private land management plans, questions, etc. The DNR does not take the county parcel data as gospel.

Rick Gelbmann – Metropolitan Council

1. Seems to be two different pieces to the liability issue;
    a. Larger, broader aspect issue due to misinterpretation of data.
    b. The informal liability issue and the "can of worms" that this may open up for addressing issues that are real or unreal by opening up the data to the public.

Mark Sloan- Clay County

1. Clay County has been distributing data since 1999 – map services and downloadable.

2. Have never had an issue at the County.
3. No license agreement to be signed from the County.

David Brandt – Washington County

1. The County has been online since 2001.
2. Unaware of any liability issues that have arisen because of data distribution.
3. The County is contacted to make corrections.
4. Question may need to be asked "Have you faced any liability issues" of other Counties.
5. Can additional liability issues for not distributing the data, or distributing for a fee be a factor?

John Slusarczyk - Anoka County

1. Attorneys at the County level may still have issues with wording of liability agreements.
2. State wide liability clause would go a long way with the County attorneys.
    a. County attorneys want to know what the other metro counties are doing; we need something to be the base.

Will Craig – CURA - U of M

1. Used South Carolina as an example*:*
    a. Don't go to the attorney and ask how do we protect ourselves, but rather approach with; we want to share our data, what do we need to do?

Benefits to Counties by have data accessible to the state:

David Brandt – Washington County

1. Emergency preparedness
2. Assessors like to have the data from surrounding counties

Ryan Wendt - Lyon County

1. Watershed districts – data doesn't stop at the boundaries of counties.

Rick Gelbmann - Metropolitan Council

1. Many agreements seem to come in from educational entities, what type of studies are being done with results of utilizing the data that the metro counties have available.

Randy Knippel – Dakota County

1. A monetary amount, however small, gets people to the table and allows justification to council/commissioners.
2. Metro GIS has offeredincentives to get the 7 counties to become a cohesive set of data, attributes, etc.
3. Consistent message to bring back, cash/incentive to board is needed; "Another unfunded mandate" will be frowned upon.

Denny Kron –Stearns County

1. What are MN Counties going to get out of it by sharing data with the state?
2. Comment that If Rick Morey could get Stearns County all of the road centerlines GPSed by Mn/DOT in the County, the state can have everything Stearns County has in reciprocity.
3. More focus needs to be given to the outstate counties, not the metro counties.
4. Accuracy of the data is an issue: Concerns of accuracy of the data Stearns County is distributing – Denny has made sure that Stearns County's data is good because he is a surveyor. The data is used to make high level decisions so the requirement is high level accurate data.

Bill Brown- Hennepin County

1. The consistency of maintaining and producing data is quite costly right now.
2. Question about what the value is that is brought to the constituents of a County – this is what should be asked by all counties.

3. Quantitative value versus qualitative value
    a. Qualitative value low in the 1970s because data had to be digitized, not COGO'ed, couldn't wait.

Jane Mueller – Beltrami County

1. Beltrami County's budget keeps getting cut, need some level of monetary help to assure data will be maintained.

Darren Jablonsky – St. Louis County

1. Data sharing – counties and the state are more tied together then people realize.
2. Fee areas, GLO maps, meander lines, lake, rivers, As-builts, etc.; are all data layers that county's are constantly asking the state for.
3. St. Louis County is moving from data sharing to data integration.
4. Need to look at being a "Team" not as State versus County or County versus State.

Harmonizing data

Tim Loesch – MN DNR

1. DNR takes data at face value, takes the data as is, does not ask the county to do the work to harmonize.
2. The DNR is utilizing the attribute standard defined by the Digital Cadastral Data Committee within an automated process to harmonize County parcel data layers.

Rick Morey – Mn/DOT

1. Mn/DOT will take whatever counties have, however they have it. Mn/DOT does not expect the counties to adjust the data to meet the State's need.

Ryan Stovern – Lake County

1. Lake County, Arrowhead region are sharing data with counties/state agencies currently.

Rick Gelbmann – Metropolitan Council

1. Original data from Metro GIS had parcels with 16 attributes and has now moved to 65 attributes.
2. Metro GIS does not edit the data, or request the data in any certain way or format.

Ron Wencl – USGS

1. Government does not end at the state level.
2. Need to ensure that the ideas going into the Business Plan are not capped at the State level, and are not focused solely on parcel data.

Brad Henry – U of M

1. Accuracy of maps, or lack of, helps us to be able to make corrections to the data.
2. There are many benefits of data sharing that we haven't even talked about yet today.
3. The discussion needs to go beyond educational and government toprivate entities as well.

Chris Cialek – MnGeo

1. There are liability issues with regional parcel datasets.
2. MnGeo has met with OET's legal staff to ask about one signature for the state for acquiring/sharing data.
    a. A major issue is who would be the person to sign.
3. Need to get the legal community involved as well. This may be what has been missing.

Dan Ross – Mn/DOT

1. This workshop should be considered as the beginning of a conversation between Local, Regional, State and Federal agencies. The conversation needs to continue.

APPENDIX 5: DATA PRACTICES ACT

The Data Practices Act is included as an appendix to the Statewide Parcel Data Integration Business Plan as reference to address liability concerns expressed by survey respondents and workshop participants.

This Act serves as a framework for the collection, creation, storage, maintenance, dissemination, and access to government data.

The Data Practices Act introduced as HF2201 in the 2012 Regular Session: Sec. 16. Amending Minn. Stat 13.03, Subdivision 3

> (g) Electronic geospatial government data maintained by a government entity shall be shared at no cost to government entities, higher education, and federal and tribal government agencies. Request for copies of the data under this section must be made to the government entity that originally developed the data. "Electronic geospatial" means digital data using geographic or projected map coordinate values, identification codes and associated descriptive data to locate and describe boundaries or features on, above or below the surface of the earth or characteristics of the earth's inhabitants or its natural or human-constructed features. Any data received by a government entity under this subdivision may only be reproduced or redistributed as permitted by the government entity that developed the data. Government entities are immune from civil liability for any data shared at no cost as provided by this subdivision.

In 2012, proposed changes to the Act were introduced but not acted upon. The language has been endorsed by the Minnesota Statewide Geospatial Advisory Council, the Minnesota Counties GIS Association and the MetroGIS Coordinating Committee.

APPENDIX 6: COUNTY MATRIX

The County Matrix was developed based on information collected from the June 2011 Survey of Data Providers, the April 2012 Survey of Data Consumers, and information gathered at the Project Workshop.

County	Parcel Data Exists	Has Metadata	Data Sharing or Data Access Policy In Place	Fees for Government Agencies	Distribution Limitations/Restrictions/User Constraints	Currently Sharing with Federal/State/Regional/ Entities	Likely Early Adopter
Aitkin	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Anoka	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Becker	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Beltrami	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Benton	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Big Stone	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Blue Earth	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Brown	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Carlton	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Carver	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cass	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Chippewa	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Chisago	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Clay	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Clearwater	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cook	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Cottonwood	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Crow Wing	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dodge	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Douglas	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Faribault	No	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
Fillmore	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Freeborn	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Goodhue	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Grant	No	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
Hennepin	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Houston	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hubbard	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Isanti	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Itasca	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

Jackson	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Kanabec	No	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
Kandiyohi	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Kittson	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Koochiching	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Lac qui Parle	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lake	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Lake of the Woods	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Le Sueur	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lincoln	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Lyon	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mahnomen	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Marshall	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Martin	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
McLeod	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Meeker	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Mille Lacs	No	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
Morrison	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Mower	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Murray	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Nicollet	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Nobles	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Norman	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Olmsted	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Otter Tail	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Pennington	No	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
Pine	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Pipestone	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Polk	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes
Pope	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Ramsey	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Red Lake	No	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
Redwood	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Renville	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Rice	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

Rock	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Roseau	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Scott	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Sherburne	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Sibley	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
St. Louis	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Stearns	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Steele	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Stevens	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
Swift	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Todd	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Traverse	No	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
Wabasha	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Wadena	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Waseca	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Washington	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Watonwan	No	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
Wilkin	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Winona	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wright	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yellow Medicine	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Notes for columns	This does not mean the parcel data is necessarily 100% complete, it may be a work in progress, or not be extremely accurate				No Reselling, No redistribution, No Guarantees (most common)	Some of the "No's" are because the may be in the process of creating the parcel data and does not want to distribute, or share until it is complete.	