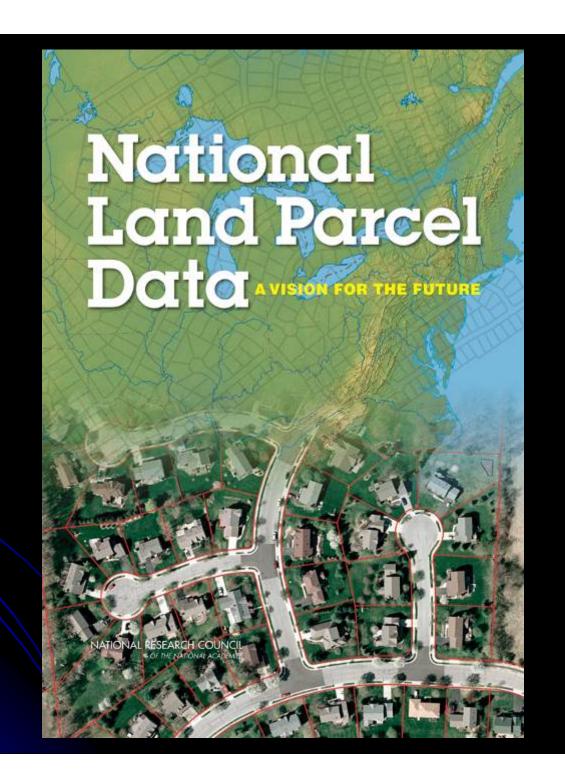
National Vision for Land Parcel Databases in the United States

NGAC October 15,2008

David J. Cowen,
University of South Carolina
Chair – National Research Council Study



Land Parcel Databases: A National Vision The National Research Council Study Committee



What do we know?

 "There is a critical need for a better landinformation system in the United States to improve land-conveyance procedures, furnish a basis for equitable taxation, and provide muchneed information for resource management and environmental planning "

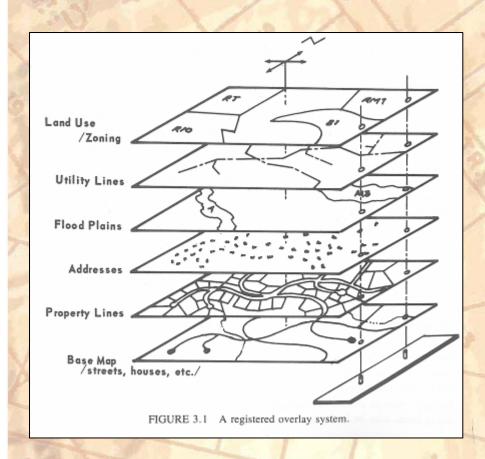
Technology

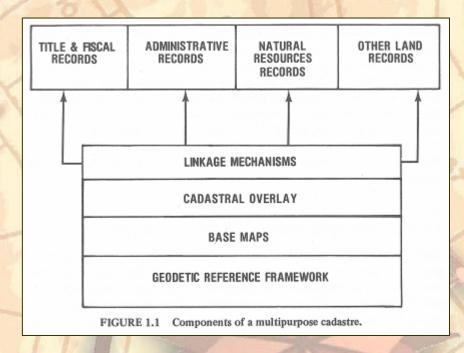
- "Current technology is adequate in most cases for the surveying, mapping, data collecting, filing and dissemination of information.
- Advancement in computer applications, communication <u>networks</u> and copying processes promise of moreefficient use of the multipurpose cadastre."

Obstacles

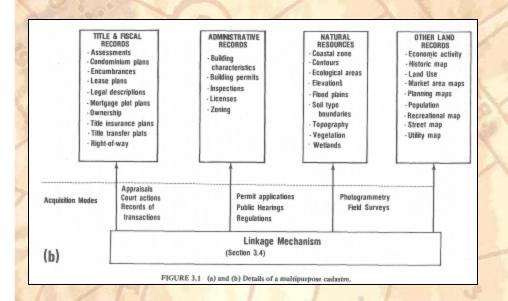
The major <u>obstacles</u> in the development of a multipurpose cadastre are the <u>organizational</u> and <u>institutional</u> requirements.

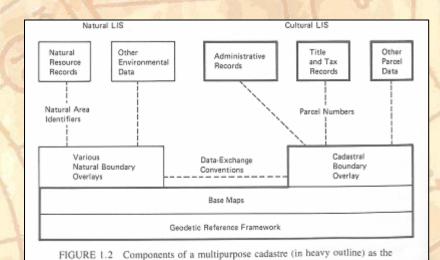
Parcels are a critical part of a modern GIS





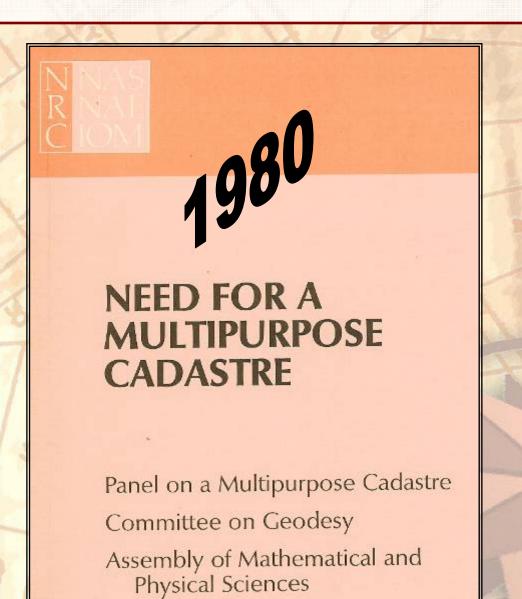
Parcels are linked to many operations of Government





foundation for Land-Information Systems (LIS's).





Enmark - FIG

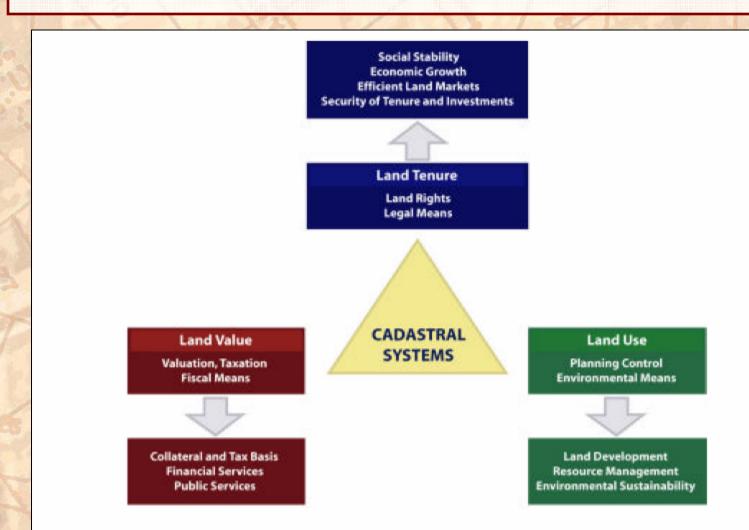


Fig. 1: Cadastral systems provide a basic land information infrastructure for running the interrelated systems within the areas of Land Tenure, Land Value, and Land Use.

What do Americans pay for not having a public LIS? Kjellson

The US has a unique position among the most developed countries, having *no state or federal system for land registration in a title system or computerized deeds system*. Instead the property market relies on title insurance companies to provide stability and order. Public initiatives seem to be restricted to information about federal land.

the American *homeowner is paying dearly* for the inefficiencies in our real estate markets by paying extremely high property transaction costs because of the complexity in finding the needed property information.

Kjellson, B. 2002. What do Americans pay for not having a public LIS? Proceedings of FIG XXII International Congress,

County Parcel Data

 Table 1 Parcel Status
 21

 To Be Determined
 21

 Not Available
 26

 Pursuing
 13

 Available
 8

 Acquired
 22

 Acquired and Standardized
 25

 Total No of Counties
 115

Parcels Acquired for 60 of 115 counties



Initial Estimated Area of Impact

Lessons Learned - Again

- Communication among Parcel People is Good
- Local Governments Get It
- State Coordinators answer their email at midnight
- There is more data out there than you think.

Lessons Learned - Again

- You have to build the fire station before there is a fire
- We had a heck of a time in Kentucky
- Arkansas what a great state
- The private sector did a lot of sideline dancing
- Metadata boring to collect but you can't live without it

Charleston SC Does the Census need parcels?



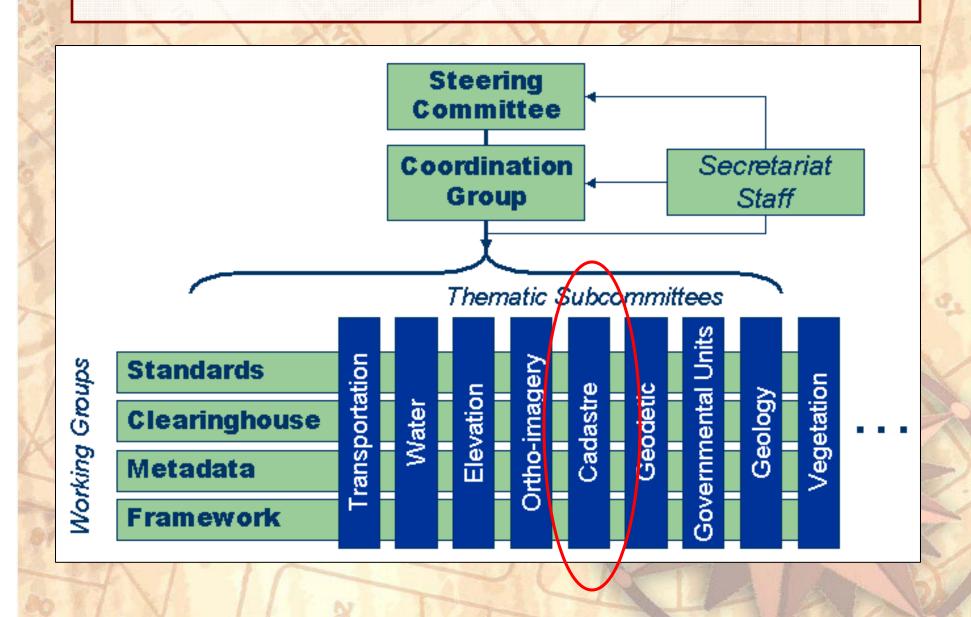




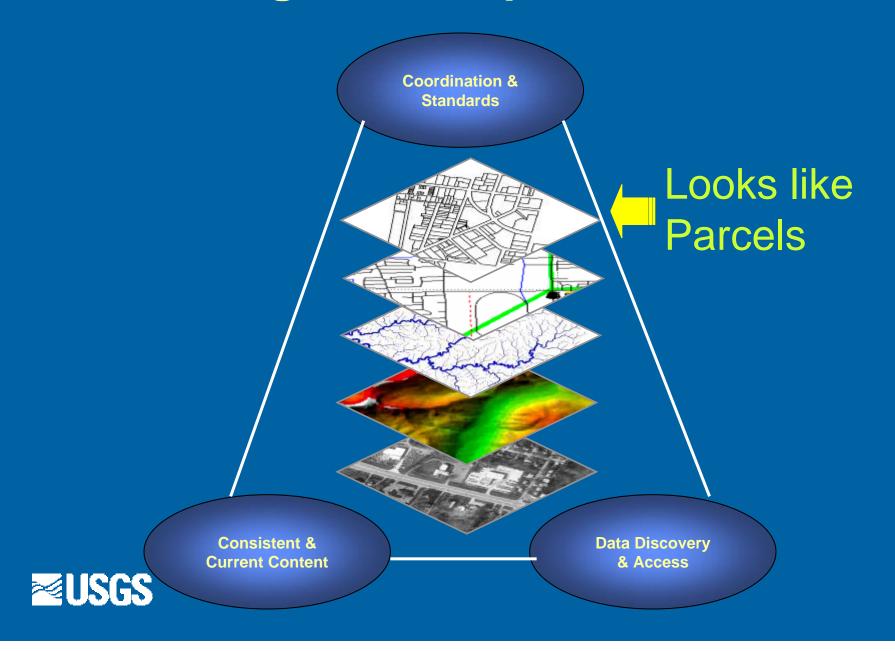




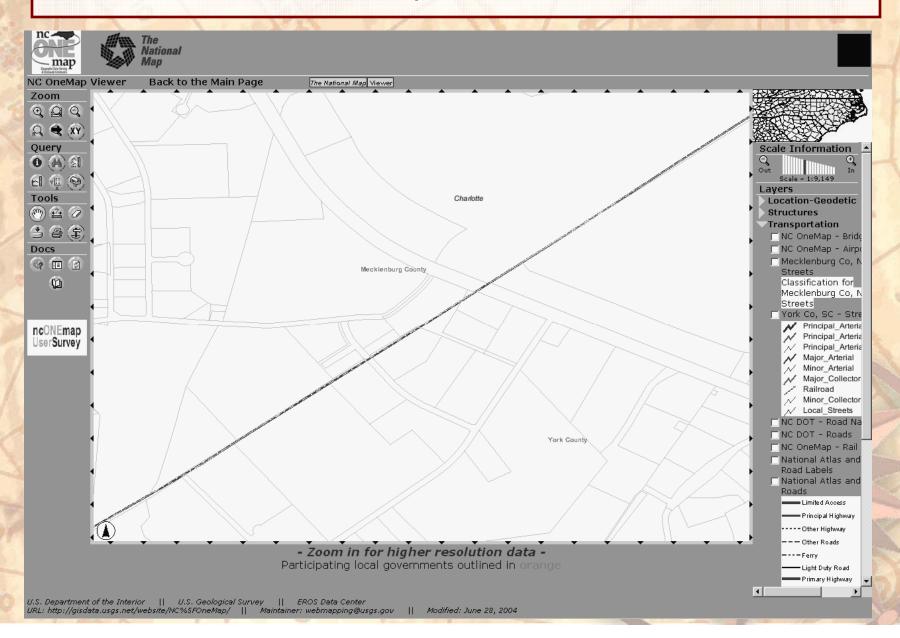
FGDC Organization



Connecting the Components



N.C. / S.C. Parcels :NC One Map & USGS National Map It is possible!!!

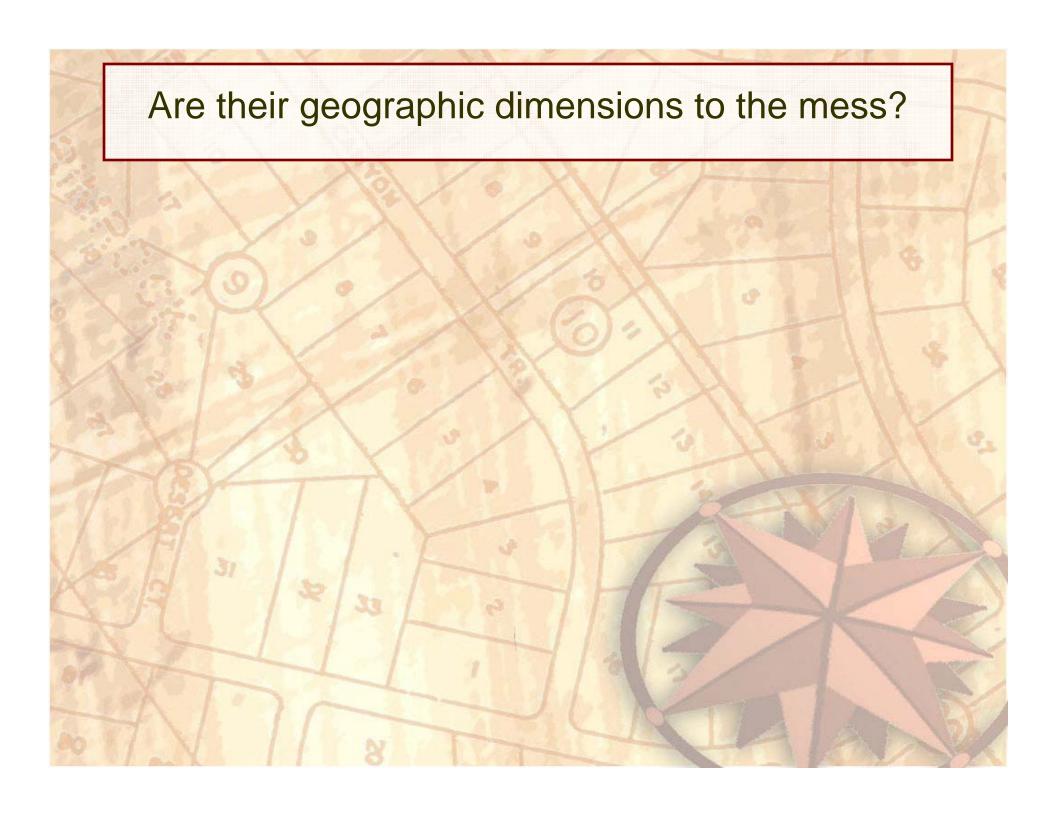


NSDI Parcel Related Geospatial data

Cadastre			Fran	Framework ⁶	
Cadastral	Describes the geographic extent of past, current, and future right, title, and interest in real property, and the framework to support the description of that geographic extent.	DOI/BLM	Yes		
Cadastral (offshore)	Offshore Cadastre is the land management system used on the Outer Continental Shelf. It extends from the baseline to the extent of U.S. jurisdiction.	DOI/MMS	Yes		
	Federal Lands				
Federal land ownership status	Federal land ownership status includes information describing all title, estate, or interest of the federal government in a parcel of real and mineral property.	DOI/BLM	No		
	Governmental Units				
Governmental units	These data describe, by a consistent set of rules and semantic definitions, the official boundary of federal, state, local, and tribal governments as reported to the Census Bureau by responsible officials of each government for purposes of reporting the nation's official statistics.	DOC/USCB	Yes		
	Housing				
Housing	Geographic data on homeownership rates, including many attributes such as HUD revitalization zones, location of various forms of housing assistance, first-time home buyers, underserved areas, and race.	HUD	No		
	Land Conveyance				
Public land conveyance patent) records	The records that describe all past, current, and future rights, titles, and interest in real property.	DOI/BLM	No		

Post Bailout Presentation

- The mortgage mess has important geographic dimensions
- Existing Federal Programs (HMDA) should have been monitoring this mess
- Many local governments have systems (CAMA) that could monitor this
- The private sector is monitoring it
- If not now WHEN?



Newsweek June 2, 2008

Mortgages and Madness

Questionable lending practices turned a peaceful Cleveland neighborhood into a blighted slum.



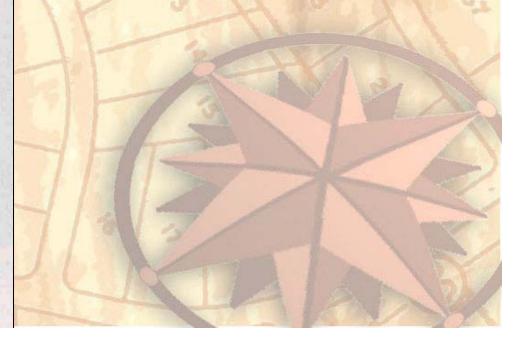
WASTELAND: As owners have defaulted and abandoned their homes, the community of Slavic Village has become a boarded-up ghost town

Reverse Redlining

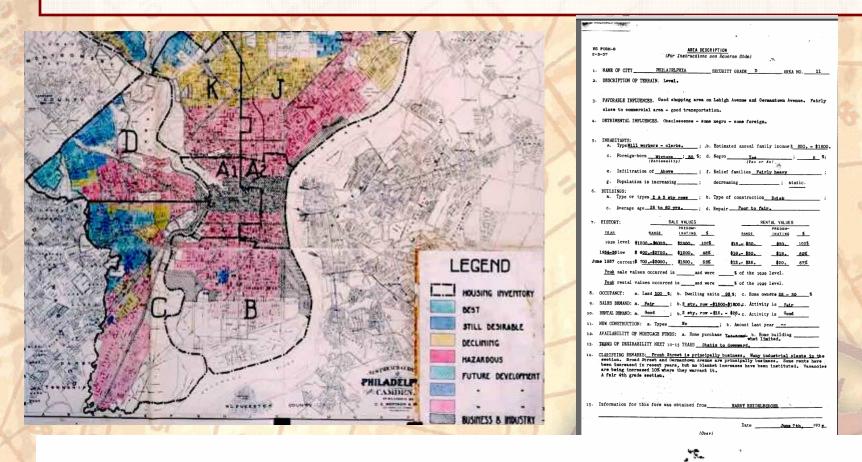
grated. To meet Wall Street's demand for a steady supply, lenders kept reaching lower and lower down the scale of quality in both property and borrowers, until the street hustlers jumped in to offer up their "product." Not surprisingly, the once shunned inner city became a prime lending spot across America. That, in turn, led to the phenomenon of reverse redlining. More than a decade ago, the big story was the redlining of low-income, often African-American, neighborhoods by banks that refused to lend there. Now the opposite happened.

Wall Street's insatiable demand inspired the local shop owner and plumber to go into the mortgage business—what Brancatelli calls "station-wagon brokers."

"There are a lot of former drug dealers who have gotten into the business," adds Ed Kraus of the Ohio Attorney General's office. Many brokers simply invented biog'In a way it's the perfect crime,' one official says of the subprime mess.



Redlining in Philadelphia - 1932



and often vandalism prevail. Unstable incomes of the people and difficult collections are usually prevalent. The areas are breader than the so-called slum districts. Some mortgage lenders may refuse to make loans in these neighborhoods and others will lend only on a conservative basis.

March 2005 !!!!!!!!

Home Insecurity



How Widespread Appraisal Fraud Puts Homeowners at Risk

BY DAVID CALLAHAN

Borrowing to Make Ends Meet Briefing Paper #4, March 2005

While many U.S. households have benefited from the recent rise in real estate prices, homeowners who have bought at record high prices are vulnerable to a fall in property values that could leave them owing more on their mortgage than their home is worth. This risk is aggravated by the fact that many Americans have reduced the equity in their home to pay off credit card debts and cover day-to-day expenses. More troubling still is evidence that many appraisers fraudulently inflate property values during the buying or refinancing of homes. This paper explores the implications of appraisal fraud.

What appraisers were saying

Key Findings

- Serious conflicts of interest pervade the mortgage industry. Lenders, brokers, and real
 estate agents often have an incentive to inflate the value of residential properties. The
 process of appraising a property among the most important steps in either the
 purchase or refinancing of a home is sometimes done dishonestly as appraisers go
 along with requests to overstate the value of a home.
- Appraisal fraud can lead homeowners to borrow more money than their homes are worth,
 putting themselves at risk of being "upside down" in a home e.g., not being able to sell
 for a high enough price to pay off their mortgage even if there is no downturn in the
 real estate market.
- Appraisal fraud is not a new problem, but the refinancing boom in which homeowners
 have cashed out over \$450 billion in home equity since 2001 has created fresh
 incentives for self-interested parties to collude in the overstatement of property values.
- Up to half of all appraisers have reported feeling pressures from lenders or brokers to
 overstate property values. Many appraisers go along with these pressures out of fear of
 losing future work. Appraisers who have not complied with such pressures report not
 being paid for work and being blacklisted by lenders and brokers.
- The inflation of home prices through appraisal fraud may be helping to push real estate
 prices up to unsustamable levels and commouning to a nousing "bubble." Some
 observers believe that appraisal fraud helps explain high foreclosure rates in certain
 parts of the nation.
- Predatory lending targeting minority and sub-prime borrowers often involves appraisal fraud. Low-income aspiring homeowners are also targeted by developers who collude with dishonest appraisers in the aggressive marketing of new homes offered at inflated prices.

USA Today



Denver foreclosures: One hard hit neighborhood at a glance



Lenders foreclosed on about 7,700 homes in Deriver last year; officials expect 11,000 this year, mirroring a national increase. Among the neighborhoods hardest hit was this cor map shows foreclosures since late 2006. Click a property for details.

Regional Map Reset Map



Sources: Denver Public Trustee, DenverGIS; Graphic by Brad Heath and Ron Coddington, USA TODAY

USA Today - Query by location



Denver foreclosures: One hard hit neighborhood at a glance



Lenders foreclosed on about 7,700 homes in Denver last year; officials expect 11,000 this year, mirroring a national increase. Among the neighborhoods hardest hit was this map shows foreclosures since late 2006. Click a property for details.

Regional Map Reset Map 4131 ORLEANS CT Foreclosure Date: 4/27/2006 Loan Amount: \$158,256.00 Initial Interest Rate: 7.93% Source: Denver Public Trustee

Sources: Deriver Public Trustee, DeriverGIS: Graphic by Brad Heath and Ron Coddington, USA TODAY

Parcel Based Early Warning System



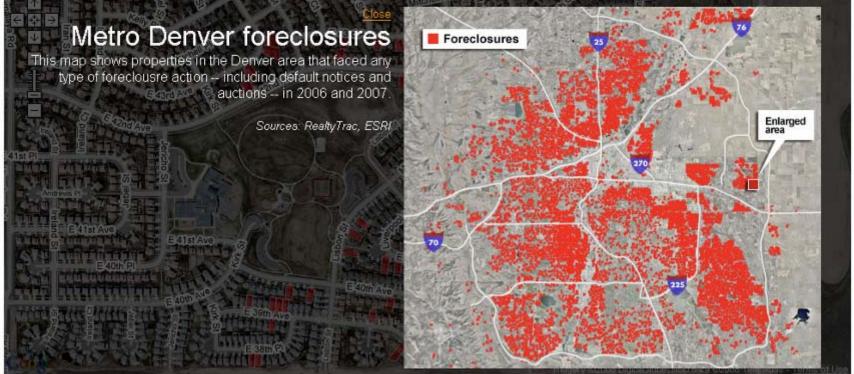
Denver foreclosures: One hard hit neighborhood at a glance



Lenders foreclosed on about 7,700 homes in Denver last year; officials expect 11,000 this year, mirroring a national increase. Among the neighborhoods hardest hit was this compa shows foreclosures since late 2006. Click a property for details.

Regional Map: Reset Map

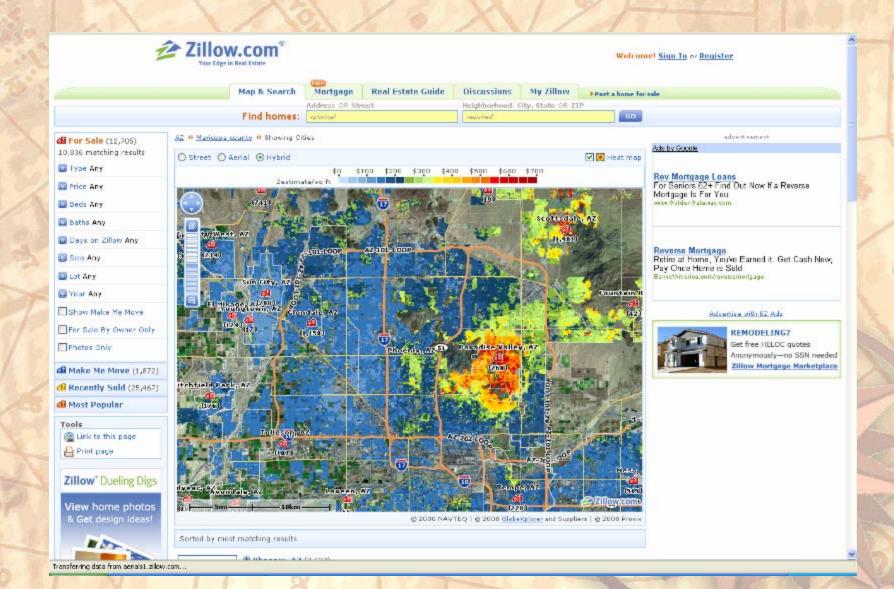
Close



Zillow – Heat Maps

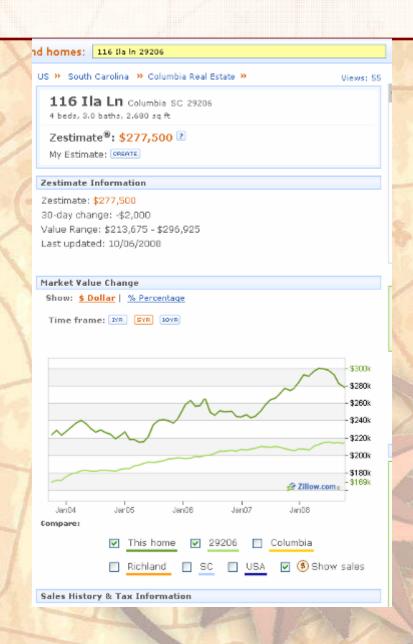


Zillow Heat Maps

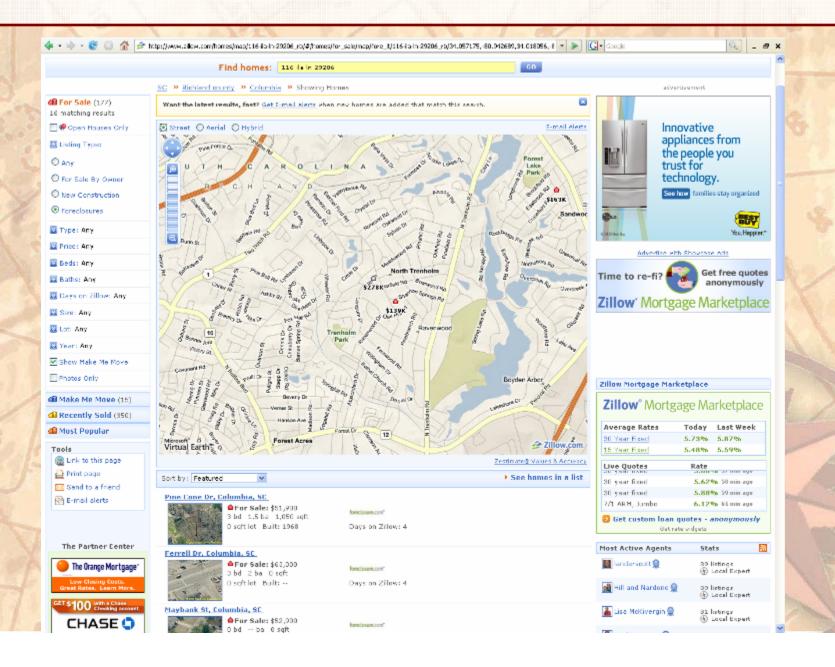


What Zillow Knows

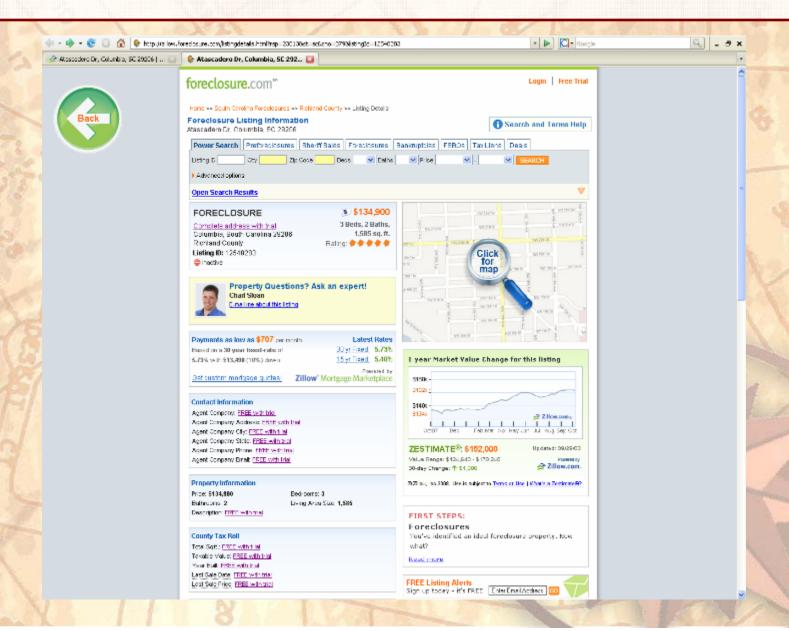




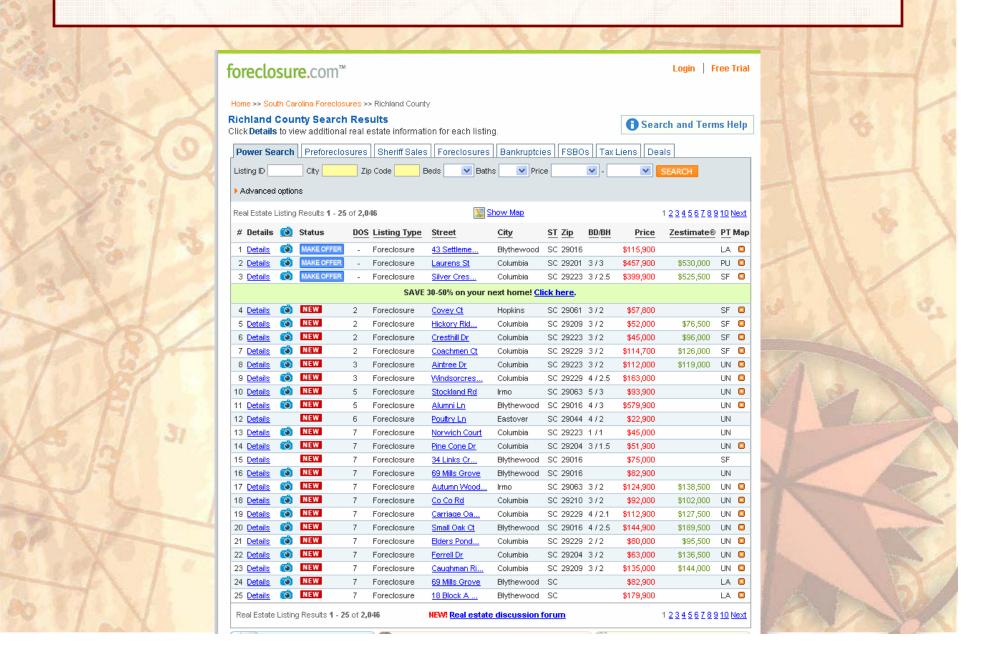
Zillow – Foreclosures

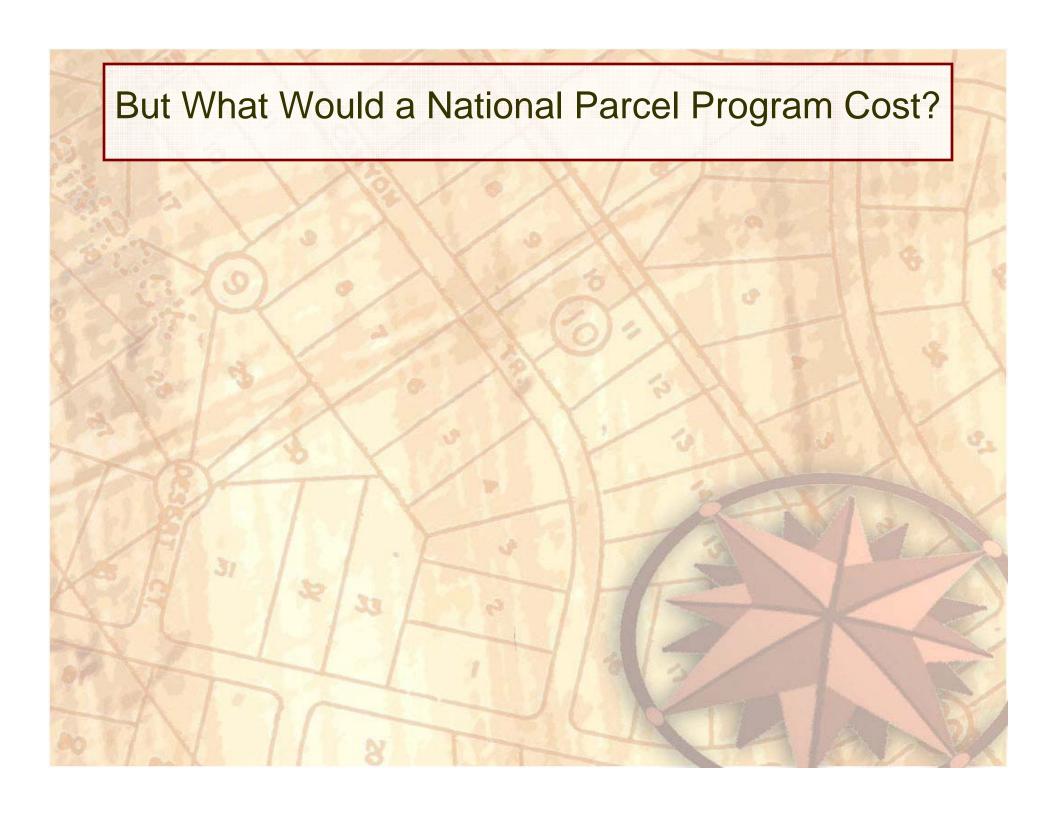


Foreclosure.com



Foreclosure.com





Cost = \$294.6 Million

Box 5.1 Estimated Cost for Producing Parcel Data for the Nation

The FGDC Subcommittee for Cadastral Data estimates that it would require \$294.6 million in initial one-time costs, with recurring costs of \$84.7 million per year to complete a national set of land parcel data.

The one-time cost includes:

- The creation of parcel management programs and training (\$1.5 million)
- Improvements to the ground control (\$3.1 million)
- Supplemental data acquisition (0) (There are no costs assigned to supplementary data because it either already exists or is considered the responsibility of other agencies.)
- Hardware and software (\$33.7 million)
- Conversion of hard copy maps to a digital product (\$240 million)
- Publication of the data by the counties into a standard format (\$15.7 million)

The recurring cost of \$84.7 million includes:

- Compilation and integration of the data received from the counties (\$1.3 million)
- Acquisition of imagery for urban (\$37.2 million) and rural areas (\$37.2 million), on a three year cycle
- Providing technical support and training to the counties (\$5 million)

This estimate is based on a recent inventory of the status of parcel data in all fifty states. The figures assume that each county will be responsible for the conversion and maintenance of the parcel data in their jurisdiction, and that all counties and states with existing data will need resources for the publication of the county data into a standard format and the integration of this data into uniform statewide parcel data coverage.

SOURCE: Stage and von Meyer, 2006c.

Lets do the math

Taxpayers are going to spend about \$2,295 per person to purchase bad mortgages

(\$700,000,000,000/305,000,000)

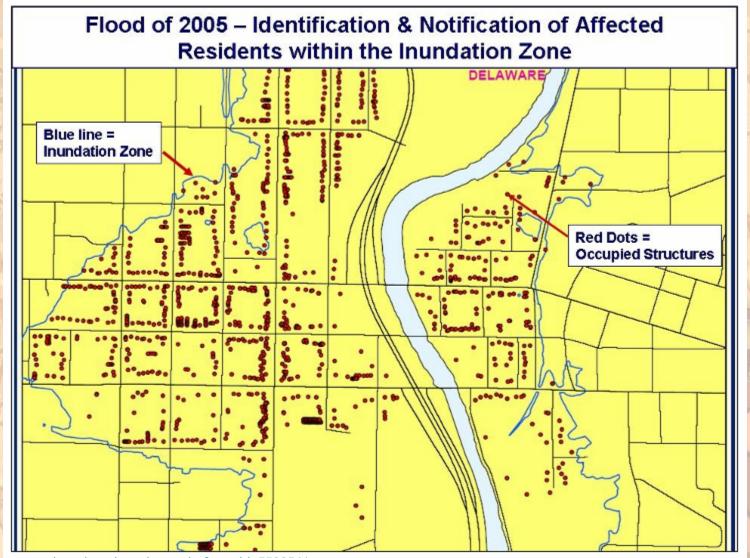
Parcel program ~ \$294 Million

- Or \$.96 per person !!!!
- Or 0.00042 = .04% of the bailout budget (\$294,600,000/\$700,000,000,000)

But Wait – There is more!

- Points will do
- Google and Microsoft also want these parcels
- E-911 needs them
- Several Companies will subsidize
- More states are getting involved
 - Washington 39 counties last week
 - Arkansas
 - North Carolina
 - Florida

NPR - All Things Considered, July 31, 2006



www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=5590541

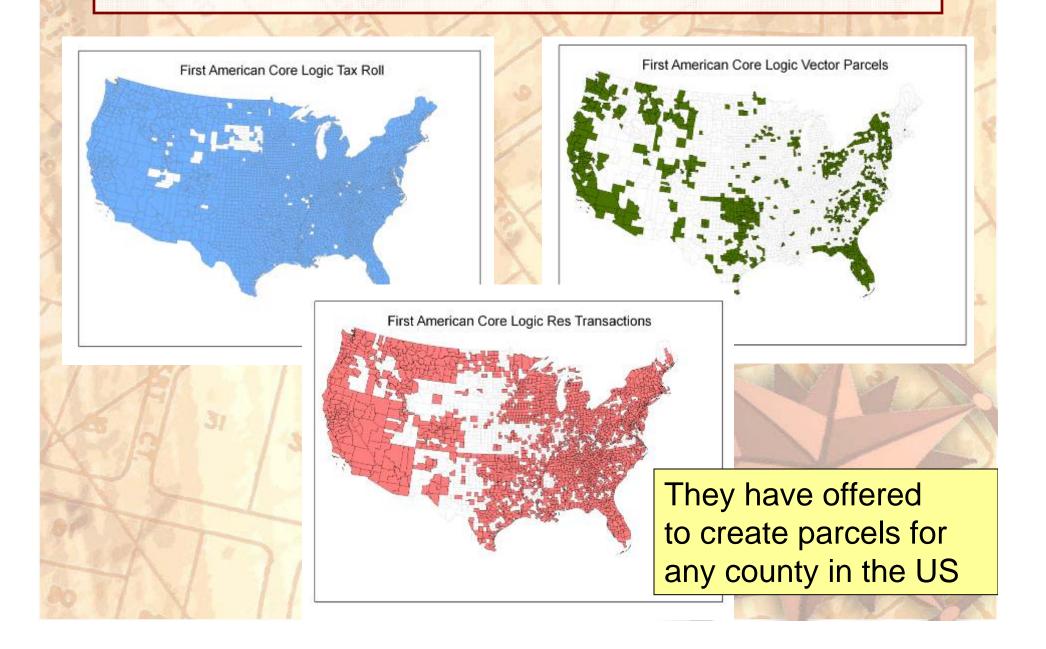
Mapping to save lives: Intense mapping of Delaware County helped Shoreh Elhami assemble this flood map. The red dots show the locations of homes in low-lying

Private Parcel Activities

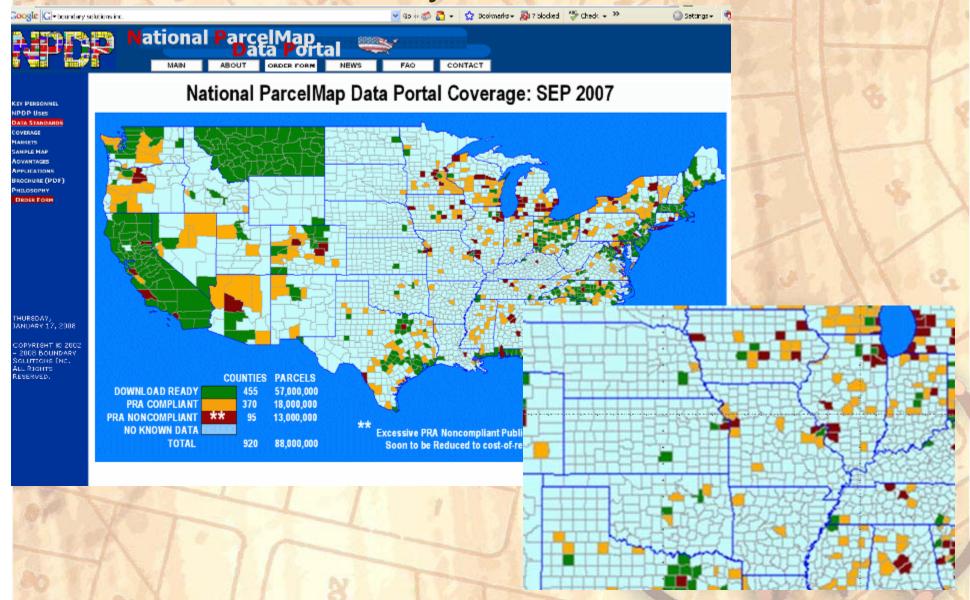
TABLE 4.2. A sample of firms that offer parcel based informatio	TABLE 4.2.	A sample of firms	that offer parcel	I based information
---	------------	-------------------	-------------------	---------------------

		Points or	Internal /	
Company	Product	Polygons	Distribute	Coverage
Firms that suppo	ort improved address location o	and navigation		
NAVTEQ	ParcelBoundaries	Polygons	Distribute	US
Tele Atlas	Address Points	Points	Distribute	US
First American	ParcelPoint	Points & Polygons	Both	US
GDR	Addresspoints	Points	Distribute	US
Proxix	PxPoint	Points & Polygons	Both	US
Firms that provid	de parcel information and bou	ndaries		
Boundary Solutions	National Parcel Portal	Polygons	Distribute	US
Parcel Quest	ParcelQuest	Polygons	Distribute	CA
Sidwell Maps	Digital Tax Maps, Shapefiles	Polygons	Distribute	IL, IA, IN, MI, MN
eMapsPlus	Digital Tax maps	Points	Distribute	CA, AL, FL, TN, MI, MO, MS, GA, NM, SC
Netronline	Digital Tax Maps	Polygons	Distribute	US

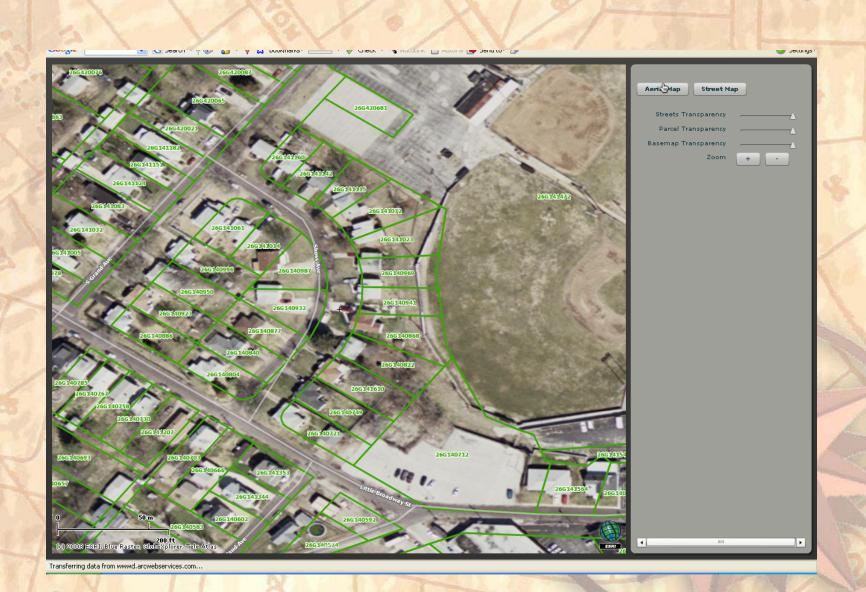
First American



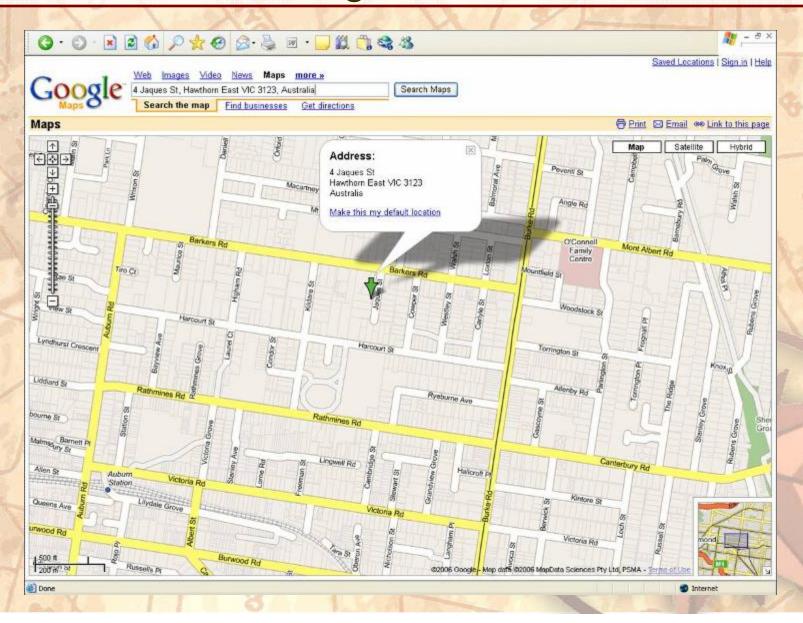
National Parcel Map Data Portal Boundary Solutions Inc.



Parcel Web Service with Imagery



Australia – Google Map Address Matching to Parcel Nation Wide

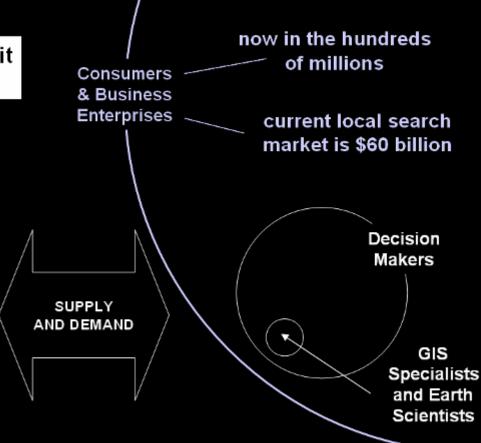


The Changing Role of the Geospatial Community

Increased Demand - and Resources!

Government gets the benefit of commercial investment

Commercial Government Barth Information

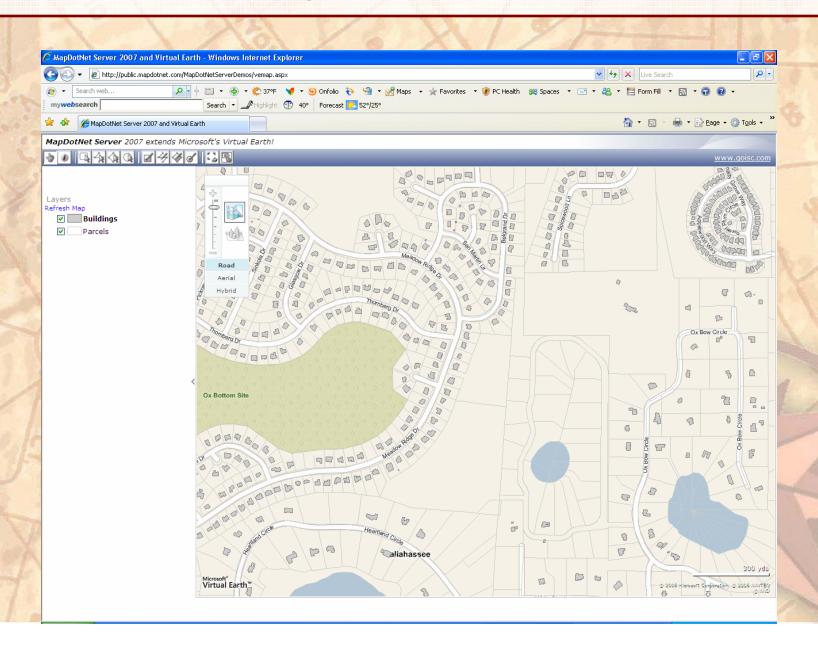


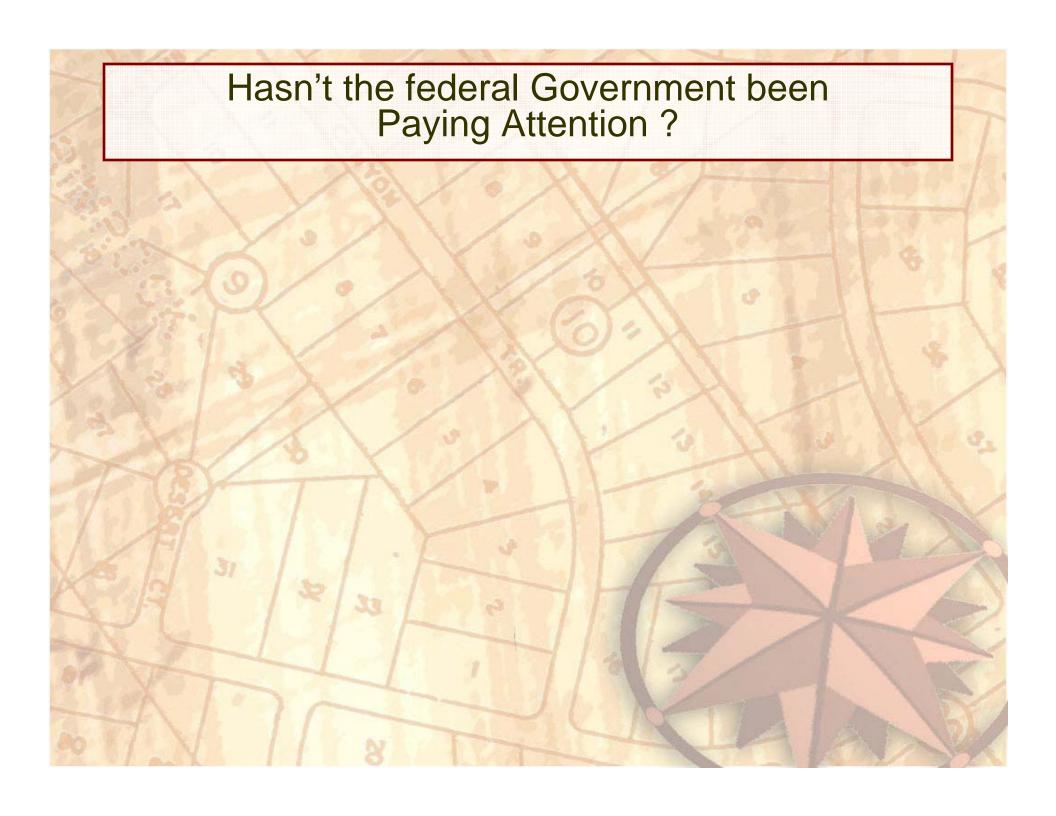
NC GIS Conf 3 March 2007

Microsoft Corporation

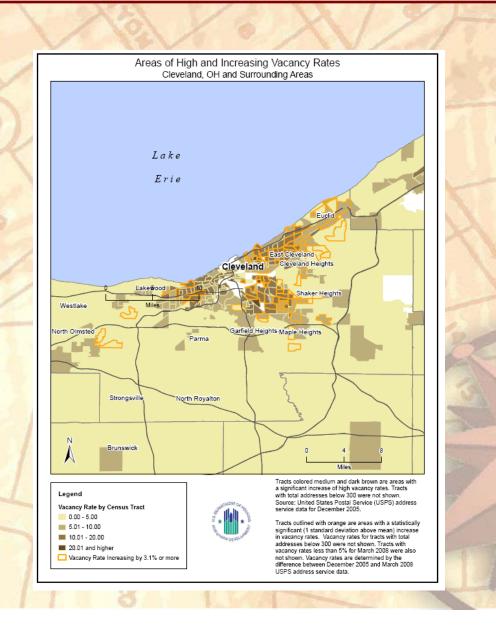
WBG-5

Customizing the Virtual Earth Platform for Government





HUD Map of Cleveland Tract Level Annual Data



HMDA

Home Mortgage Disclosure Act



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HMDA Main

What's New

Rate Spread Calculator

Geocoding System

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Data Order Form

Aggregate Report

Disclosure Report

National Aggregate Rpt

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Supp C Amendment

PDF Help

CRA

HMDA

The Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA), enacted by Congress in 1975 and implemented by the Federal Reserve Board's Regulation C, requires lending institutions to report public loan data. In this section of the web site, you can find out more about the regulation and its interpretation.



About HMDA

- · 2004 Req C Training
- Background & Purpose
- General Info & Price Data Questions
- HMDA Glossary
- Regulation C
- Who Reports Data?

How to File

- A Guide to HMDA Reporting
- CRA/HMDA Newsletter
- Data Entry Software
- Edits
- FAQs
- File Specifications
- Mailing Addresses
- Reporting Forms
- Reporting Procedure Changes

Public Data

- Census Data Products
- Central Depository Database
- Data Order Form
- General Notice Poster
- HMDA Data Products

Reporting Resources

- Data Processing Timeline
- Quick Reference

What's New

- Press Release announces the availability of 2007 HMDA data. DOWNLOAD the 200 HMDA & PMIC Raw data.
- 2008 HMDA Guide is now available.
- Dorrection made in Table 5 series of HM A&D for CYs 2004-20
- Geocoding System is now updated with 20 Census information.
- 2008 Census Data a available.

The third release of t 2008 HMDA Data En Software is available

- 2008 HUD Estimated MFI figures are available.
- HMDA System rewrite information effective CY 2010 data collect MHOT DEAD



The Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA)

Enacted by Congress in 1975 and is implemented by the Federal Reserve Board's Regulation C. This regulation provides the public loan data that can be used to assist:

- in determining whether financial institutions are serving the housing needs of their communities;
- public officials in distributing public-sector investments so as to attract private investment to areas where it is needed;
- and in identifying possible discriminatory lending patterns.
- This regulation applies to certain financial institutions, including banks, savings associations, credit unions, and other mortgage lending institutions

Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC)



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Hurricanes Katrina/Rita

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Examiner Education

Supervisory Info

Welcome to the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council's (FFIEC) Web Site.

FFIEC Council

The Council is a formal interagency body empowered to prescribe uniform principles, standards, and report forms for the federal examination of financial institutions by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (FRB), the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA), the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC), and the Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS), and to make recommendations to promote uniformity in the supervision of financial institutions. In 2006, the State Liaison Committee (SLC) was added to the Council as a voting member. The SLC includes representatives from the Conference of State Bank Supervisors (CSBS), the American Council of State Savings Supervisors (ACSSS), and the National Association of State Credit Union Supervisors (NASCUS).

Consumer Compliance

- **HMDA**
- CRA
- Geocoding/Mapping System
- Rate Spread Calculator
- Census Reports
- Check 21 InfoBase

Reports

- Reporting Forms
- Proposed Form FFIEC 102
- FFIEC Reports
- On-line Info Systems

Financial Institution Info

- UBPR
- UBPR User's Guide
- FDIC Institution Directory
- **CDR Information Site**
 - Public Information
 - Institution Repository
 - Fin Inst Data (FIND)

Examiner Education

- Home Page
- Course Information
- Educational InfoBases
- White Papers

Supervisory Info

- National Info Center (NIC)
- BHC Reports
- BSA/AML InfoBase

(Bank Secrecy Act/Anti-Money Laundering)

- IT Handbook InfoBase
- LDCE
- QIS-4
- Appraisal Subcommittee

Members of the FFIEC Some Folks are minding the store

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Randall S. Kroszner, Chairman Governor Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System more information...



Sheila C. Bair, Vice Chairman Chairman Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation more information...



John M. Reich Director Office of Thrift Supervision more information...



JoAnn Johnson Chairman National Credit Union Administration more information...



John C. Dugan Chairman Office of the Comptroller of the Currency more information...



John Munn Director Nebraska Department of Banking and Finance more information...

Federal Reserve FDIC National Credit Union Office of Thrift Supervision **Comptroller of the Currency Nebraska Dept of Banking**



The Community Reinvestment Act CRA

Community Reinvestment Act



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HMDA



CRA

The Community Reinvestment Act (CRA), enacted by Congress in 1977 (12 U.S.C. 2901) and implemented by Regulations 12 CFR parts 25, 228, 345, and 563e, is intended to encourage depository institutions to help meet the credit needs of the communities in which they operate. In this section of the web site, you can find out more about the regulation and its interpretation and information on CRA examinations.

About CRA

- · Background & Purpose
- CRA Examinations
- Interagency Q&A
- Interpretive Letters
- Regulation
- · Who Reports Data?

How to File

- A Guide to CRA Data Collection and Reporting
- CRA/HMDA Newsletter
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Public Data

- Census Data Products
- Central Depository Database
- · CRA Data Products
- · CRA Examinations

- CRA Ratings
- Data Order Form
- · On-Line Reports

The Community Reinvestment Act CRA

 The Community Reinvestment Act is intended to encourage depository institutions to help meet the credit needs of the communities in which they operate, including low- and moderateincome neighborhoods, consistent with safe and sound banking operations. It was enacted by the Congress in 1977 (12 U.S.C. 2901) and is implemented by Regulations 12 CFR parts 25, 228, 345, and 563e. (See Regulation).

HMDA Reporting

Purposes of HMDA

The Home Mortgage Disclosure Act, enacted by Congress in 1975 and made permanent in 1988, requires depository and nondepository lenders to collect and publicly disclose infor- mation about housing-related loans and applications for such loans, including several applicant/borrower characteristics. HMDA is implemented by the Federal Reserve Board's Regulation C (12 CFR Part 203) and a staff commentary (12 CFR Part 203, Supp. I).

The housing-loan data that lenders must disclose under HMDA:

- show whether financial institutions are serving the housing credit needs of their neighborhoods and communities;
- assist in directing government officials and private investors to areas that may need investment; and
- help identify possible discriminatory lending patterns and assist regulatory agencies in enforcing compliance with antidiscrimination statutes.

HMDA does not prohibit any activity, nor is it intended to encourage unsound lending practices or the allocation of credit.

Data Collection, Reporting, and Disclosure in a Nutshell

As implemented by Regulation C, HMDA requires covered depository and non-depository institutions to collect and publicly disclose information about applications for, originations of, and purchases of home purchase loans, home improvement loans, and refinancings. Whether an institution is covered depends generally on its asset size, its location, and whether it is in the business of residential mortgage lending. The regulation's coverage criteria are illustrated in diagrams in the next chapter, Who Must Report.

Every loan application, origination, and purchase that falls into one or more of the three categories must be reported. With some exceptions, for each transaction the lender reports data about:

- the loan, such as its type and amount;
- the property, such as its location and type;
- the disposition of the application, each as whether it was denied or resulted in an origination; and
- the applicant (namely, ethnicity, race, sex, and income).

Locational Information

Property Location

■ MSA/MD number, state code, and county code. Report the five-digit metropolitan statistical area (MSA) number or, if available, the five-digit metropolitan division (MD) number; the two-digit code for the state; and the three-digit code for the county. Enter those codes for any loan or loan application on property located in an MSA where you have a home or branch office. See page 5 for guidance on the meaning of "branch office." If the property is located outside the MSAs where you have a home or branch office (or outside any MSA) and you are not required to report data under the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA), you may enter the applicable codes or you may enter "NA" in every column. See page 15 for guidance on CRA reporting requirements. You may also enter "NA" for every geography field (including census tract) if a preap-proval request was denied, or approved but not accepted by the applicant.

			Action Taken		Property Location						
Loan amount in thou- sands	Pre- ap- proval	Туре	Date (mm/dd/ccyy)	Five- Digit MSA/MD Number	Two- Digit State Code	Three- Digit County Code	Six-Digit Census Tract	Ethni A			
65	1	1	02/20/2008	47894	51	059	4 2 1 9 . 8 5	2			
125	1	7	06/16/2008	NA	NA	NA	N A O	2			
5.0	1	2	04/30/20	l		I	I	l l			

Some institutions rely on appraisers to identify the census tract numbers. Others arrange for data processors to "geocode" loans. Whatever method you choose to follow, the ultimate responsibility for the accuracy of the data—and for ensuring that 2000 census tract numbers are used—rests with your institution. An incorrect entry for a particular census tract number is a violation unless your institution maintains reasonable procedures to avoid such errors—for example, by conducting periodic checks of the tract numbers obtained from your data processor, if you use one.

HMDA Reporting



FFIEC FEDERAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS EXAMINATION COUNCIL Promoting uniformity and consistency in the supervision of financial institutions

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Geocoding System

MSA Code: 17900

State Code: 45

County Code: 079

Tract Code: 0112.02

Summary Census Demographic Information

Tract Income Level	Middle	Tract Population	3544
Underserved or Distressed Tract	No	Tract Minority %	14.39
2008 HUD Estimated MSA/MD/non-MSA/MD Median Family Income	\$59,200	Minority Population	510
2008 Est. Tract Median Family Income	\$66,553	Owner-Occupied Units	1259
2000 Tract Median Family Income	\$55,313	1- to 4-Family Units	1563
Tract Median Family Income %	112.42		

CENSUS DATA | INCOME DATA | POPULATION DATA | HOUSING DATA

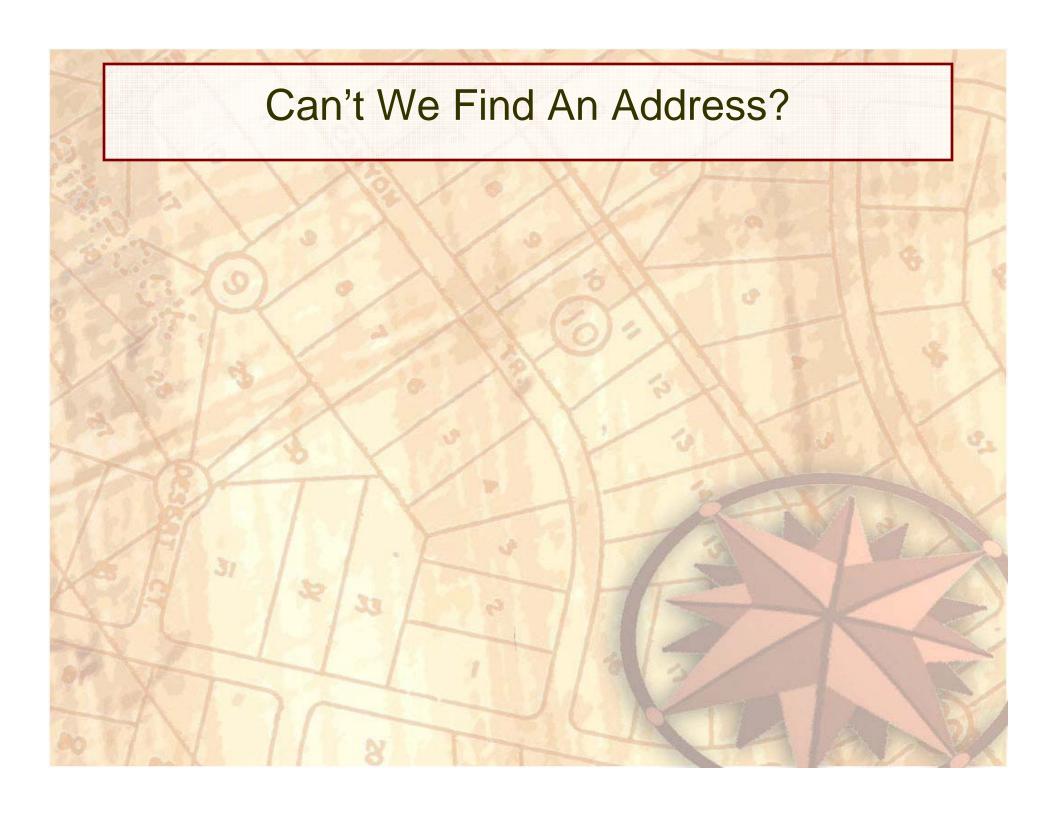
Last update: 07/17/2008 4:49 PM

By Tract / Annually

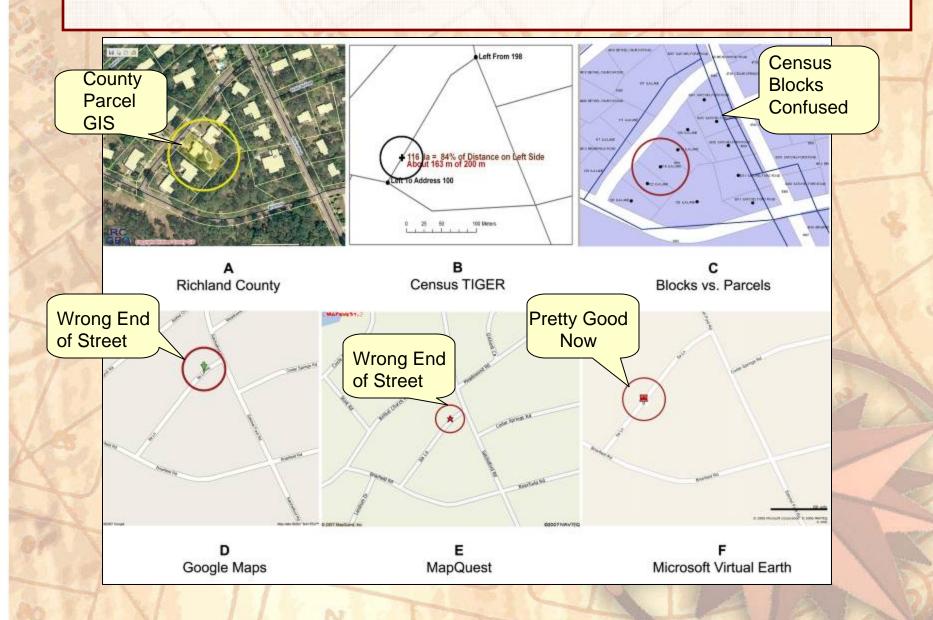
AGGREGATE TABLE 1: DISPOSITION OF LOAN APPLICATIONS, BY LOCATION OF PROPERTY AND TYPE OF LOAN, 2007

ALL LOANS ON PROPERTY LOCATED IN MSA/MD 3/

CENSUS TRACT OR COUNTY NAME AND	Hor	Refinancings		Home Improvement				
DISPOSITION OF APPLICATION 1/ (STATE/COUNTY/TRACT NUMBER)	FHA, FSA/F	RHS & VA	Conventional		Remandings		Loans	
	Α		В		C		D	
	Number	\$000's	Number	\$000's	Number	\$000's	Number	\$000's
SC/KERSHAW COUNTY/9701.00								
LOANS ORIGINATED	3	458	14	1179	23	2586	7	300
APPROVED, NOT ACCEPTED	1	45	3	101	6	530	1	10
APP DENIED			9	442	24	2359	3	87
APP WITHDRAWN			2	162	7	847		
FILES CLOSED FOR INCOMPLETENESS					1	160		
C/KERSHAW COUNTY/9702.00								
LOANS ORIGINATED	3	522	30	2553	21	1477	4	143
APPROVED, NOT ACCEPTED			3	150	4	127	1	25
APP DENIED	3	274	11	774	18	1174	8	218
APP WITHDRAWN			2	110	10	879		
FILES CLOSED FOR INCOMPLETENESS	1	143	1	85	2	126		



Where in the world is 116 lla Lane?



HMDA



2008 Information

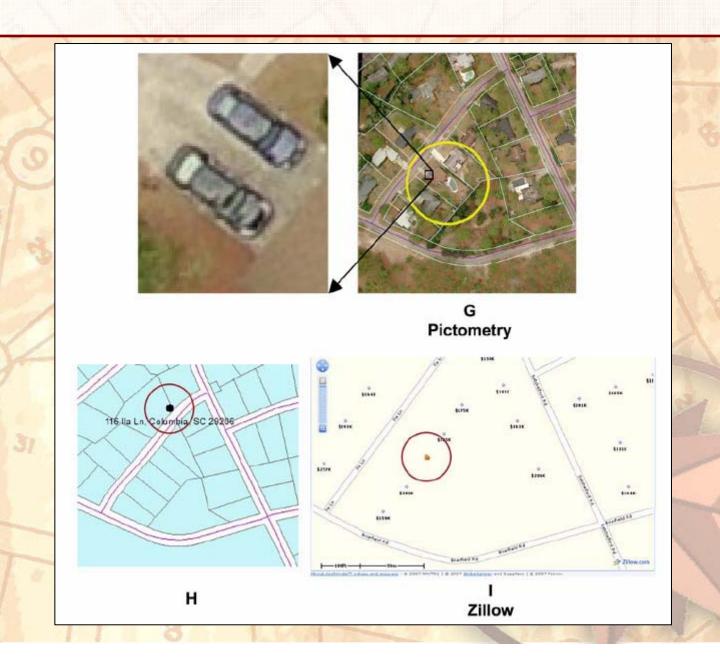
Street Address	116 ILA LN
City Name	COLUMBIA
State Abbr.	SC
Zip Code	29206
MSA/MD Code	17900
State Code	45
County Code	079
Tract Code	0112.02

Get Census Demographic

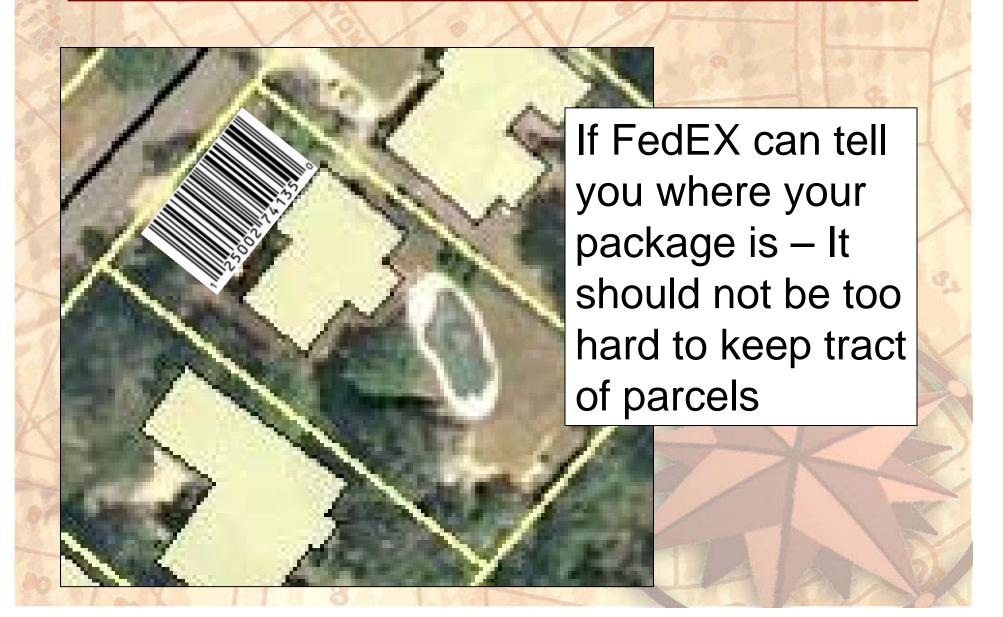
Back to FFIEC main
Back to GeoCode
Disclaimer
Help

Note: Click the map -- Re-center Map

Not Rocket Science!!



Put a bar code on it !!!



116 lla Lane, 29206 Assessor – *Not confidential*

- Owners: David & Sandra Cowen,
- Legal residence
- Taxes = \$2,293
- Market Value \$196,900



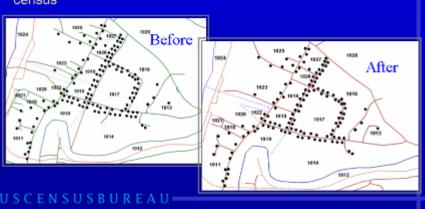
Census versus Tele Atlas **Address Points**

Part of \$200+ Million **Confidential**

Commercial Not - Confidential

MAF/TIGER Accuracy Improvement Program (MTAIP)

 Realignment of TIGER database to a minimum spatial accuracy of 7.6 meters to support field data collection with GPS for 2010



Tele Atlas® Address Points



Selected Applications:

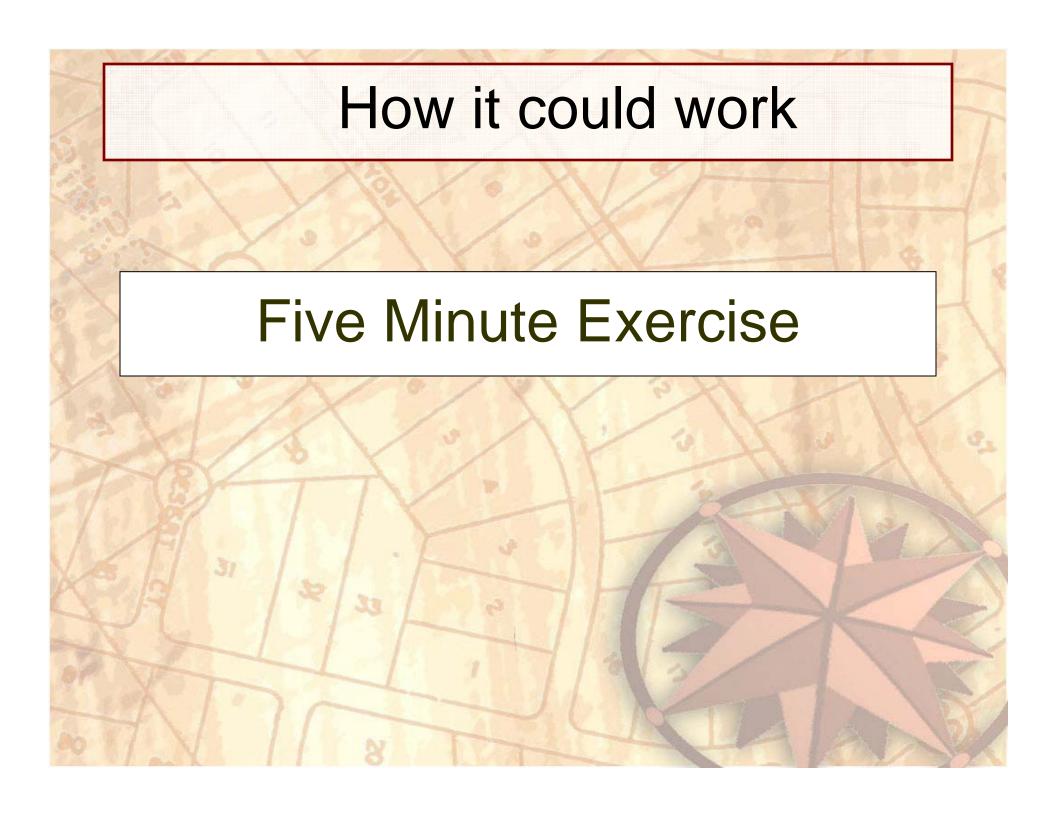
- Navigation
- Routing
- Internet Applications
- Risk Management
- Facilities Maintenance (AM/FM)
- Location-Based Services (LBS) Geocoding
- Emergency Response & Dispatching
- Automated Mapping
- Territory Management
- Site Selection
- Presentation Quality Maps

Dynamap ID: 441335802 Street Name: West Silvo Postal: 90016

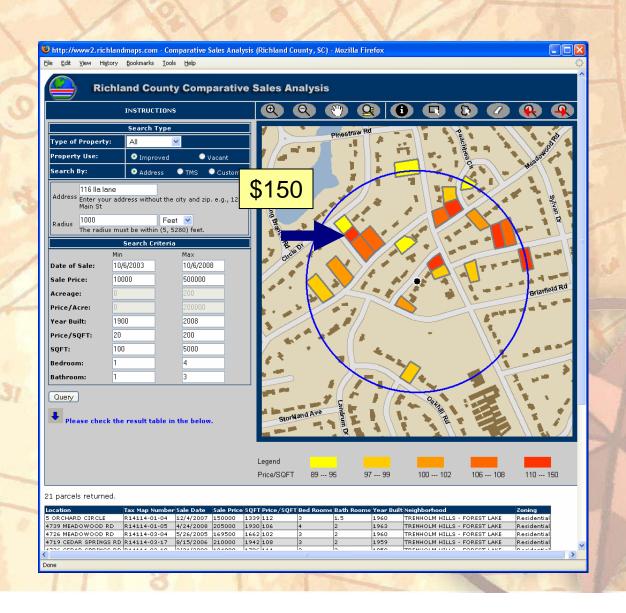
City Name: Los Ang-



Features & Benefits:



Richland County Comparable Sales



\$150 Per Square Foot

21 parcels returned.

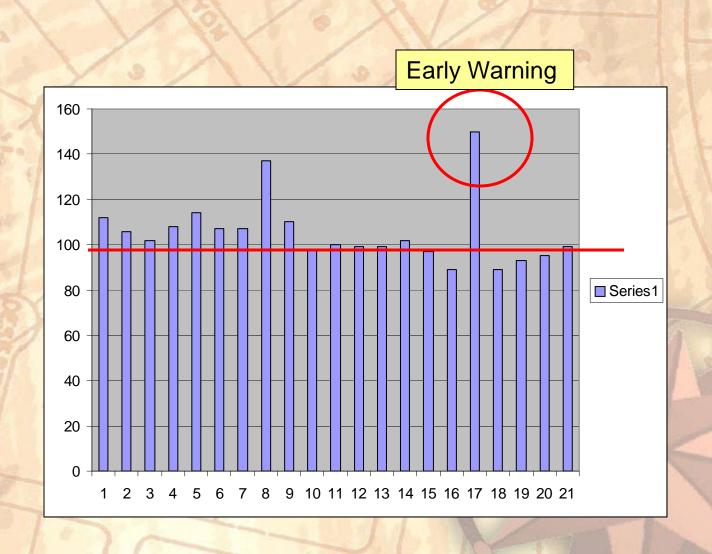
Location	Tax Map Number	Sale Date	Sale Price	SQFT Price/SQFT	Bed Rooms	Bath Rooms	Year Built	Neighborhood	Zoning
5 ORCHARD CIRCLE	R14114-01-04	12/4/2007	150000	1339 112	3	1.5	1960	TRENHOLM HILLS - FOREST LAKE	Residential
4739 MEADOWOOD RD	R14114-01-05	4/24/2008	205000	1930 106	4	2	1963	TRENHOLM HILLS - FOREST LAKE	Residential
4726 MEADOWOOD RD	R14114-03-04	5/26/2005	169500	1662 102	3	2	1960	TRENHOLM HILLS - FOREST LAKE	Residential
4719 CEDAR SPRINGS RD	R14114-03-17	8/15/2006	210000	1942 108	3	2	1959	TRENHOLM HILLS - FOREST LAKE	Residential
4726 CEDAR SPRINGS RD	R14114-03-18	3/21/2008	194000	1706 114	3	2	1958	TRENHOLM HILLS - FOREST LAKE	Residential
4921 BETHEL CHURCH RD	R14110-04-07	10/2/2006	149000	1396 107	3	1	1954	SATCHELFORD & BETHEL CHURCH RD	Residential
4903 BETHEL CHURCH RD	R14110-04-08	7/14/2007	240000	2240 107	4	2	1951	SATCHELFORD & BETHEL CHURCH RD	Residential
4714 CEDAR SPRINGS RD	R14114-12-07	12/12/2006	199000	1456 137	3	2	1953	TRENHOLM HILLS - FOREST LAKE	Residential
6241 SATCHEL FORD RD	R14114-13-01	7/27/2007	189640	1724 110	3	2	1964	SATCHELFORD & BETHEL CHURCH RD	Residential
6233 SATCHEL FORD RD	R14114-13-02	7/5/2005	180000	1843 98	3	2.5	1960	SATCHELFORD & BETHEL CHURCH RD	Residential
4823 BETHEL CHURCH RD	R14110-07-03	4/20/2006	196900	1970 100	3	2	1956	SATCHELFORD & BETHEL CHURCH RD	Residential
4736 CEDAR SPRINGS RD	R14114-12-02	5/8/2007	192000	1944 99	2	2	1954	TRENHOLM HILLS - FOREST LAKE	Residential
4803 BETHEL CHURCH RD	R14110-07-05	6/17/2005	145000	1471 99	3	2	1956	SATCHELFORD & BETHEL CHURCH RD	Residential
128 ILA LN	R14114-13-08	7/17/2007	175350	1727 102	3	2	1962	SATCHELFORD & BETHEL CHURCH RD	Residential
4953 OAKHILL RD	R14113-01-10	5/27/2005	174000	1801 97	3	2	1959	RAVENWOOD	Residential
4902 CIRCLE DR	R14110 04 09	2/10/2007	200000	2500 02	Ť	2	1950	SATCHELFORD & BETHEL CHURCH RD	Residential
4808 STORK DR	R14110-04-13	10/26/2007	294500	1960 150	3	2.5	2007	SATCHELFORD & BETHEL CHURCH RD	Residential
4916 BETHEL CHURCH RD	K1411U-U5-11	5/19/2008	16/000	1876 89	3	2	1969	SATCHELFORD & BETHEL CHURCH RD	Residential
6329 SATCHEL FORD RD	R14111-06-04	6/5/2006	118000	1267 93	3	1.5	1952	SATCHELFORD & BETHEL CHURCH RD	Residential
24 ORCHARD CIRCLE	R14114-02-01	5/3/2007	159500	1674 95	3	1.5	1960	TRENHOLM HILLS - FOREST LAKE	Residential
15 ORCHARD CIRCLE	R14114-01-03	4/4/2005	182500	1837 99	3	1.5	1958	TRENHOLM HILLS - FOREST LAKE	Residential
	·			:	1.				

Disclaimer: This application is a product of the Richland County GIS Department. The data depicted here have been developed with extensive cooperation from other county departments, as well as other federal, state and local government agencies. All sales information is gathered from the Richland County computer aided mass appraisal (CAMA) database. Reasonable efforts have been made to ensure the accuracy of this data. However, the information presented may be out of date or incorrect, and should be used for general reference only. Richland County expressly disclaims responsibility for damages or liability that may arise from the use of the information presented herein.

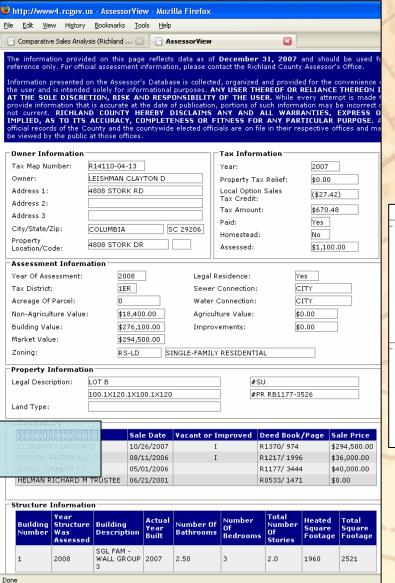
Done

>

Graph of Comparable Sales



Who / When?

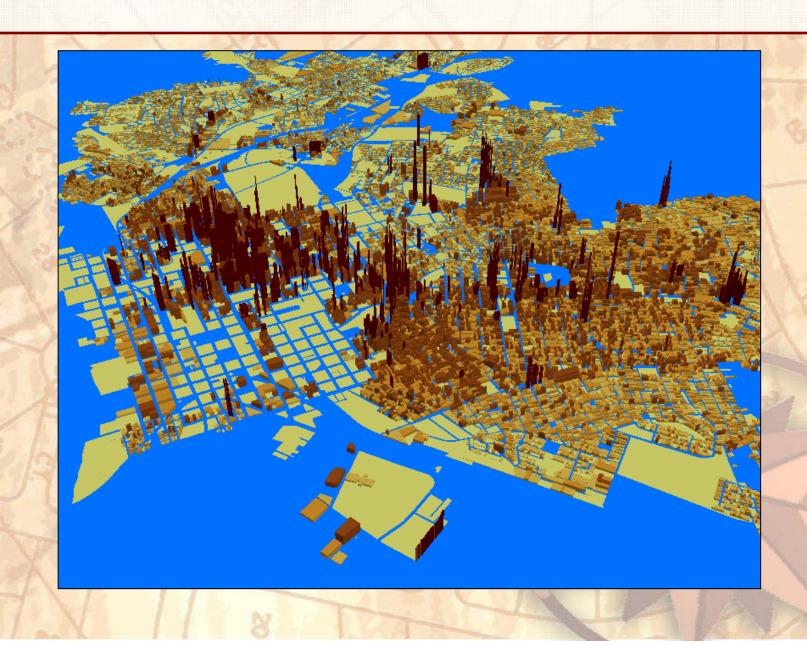


ales History									
Current Owner Name	Sale Date	Vacant or Improved	Deed Book/Page	Sale Price					
LEISHMAN CLAYTON O	10/26/2007	I	R1370/ 974	\$294,500.00					
YELLOW HAMMER LLC	08/11/2006	I	R1217/ 1996	\$36,000.00					
JONES KENNETH TIS	05/01/2006		R1177/ 3444	\$40,000.00					
HELMAN RICHARD M TRUSTE	06/21/2001		R0533/1471	\$0.00					

Structure Information

Building Number	Year Structure Was Assessed	Descripcion	Actual Year Built	Number Ut	Number Of Bedrooms	Number		Total Square Footage
1	2008	SGL FAM - WALL GROUP 3	2007	2,50	3	2.0	1960	2521

Possible Visualization



Dissecting the Problem



Sold in 2005 for \$402,000 Sold in 2008 for \$364,000

These sale prices are typical for current housing market conditions.

Taxes in 2005 - \$5,935

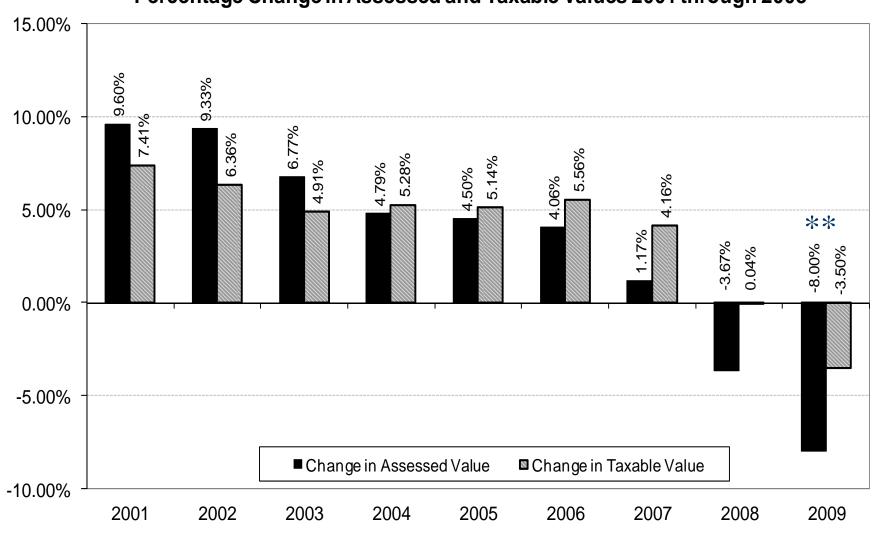
Taxes in 2008 - \$5,375

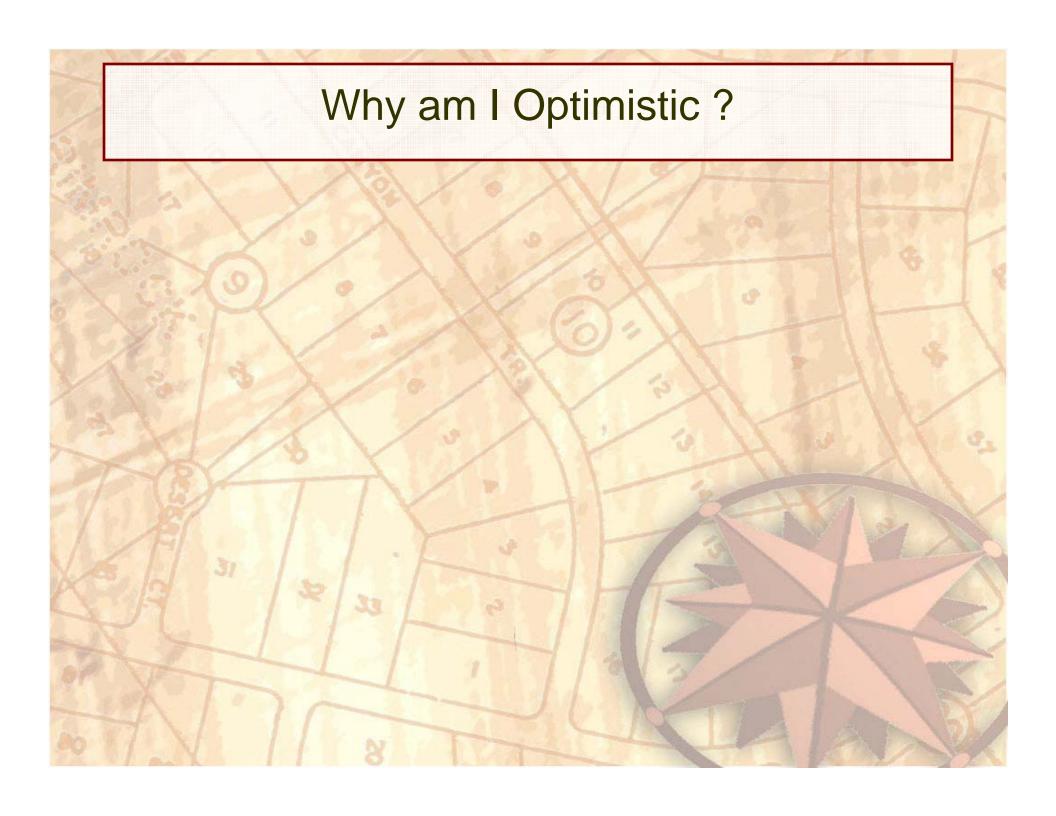
Tax Dollars since 2005 -\$560

This is a single parcel example. There are over 477,000 parcels in Oakland County.

Property Value Changes

Oakland County, MI
Percentage Change in Assessed and Taxable Values 2001 through 2008







National States Geographic Information Council Advocacy Agenda 2007 – 2008

CADASTRAL (PARCEL) MAPPING

The National Academy's report entitled "National Land Parcel Data: A Vision for the Future" provides an opportunity to quickly enhance and improve significant portions of the cadastral layers³ of the NSDI. The report's nine recommendations are important in that they encourage cost sharing and integration among federal, state and local cadastral activities.

Because of the dispersed ownership of private, public, and tribal properties across the nation, and the requirement for state and local surveying and mapping in the interface between those lands, the most practical way to build a cadastral infrastructure is to fund state and local governments to collect this information. It also requires coordination with federal activities and compliance with applicable standards.

The Council will seek, support, and advocate for federal legislation, including The Federal Land Asset Inventory Reform Act (FLAIR), to further develop and enhance the cadastral infrastructure for the nation. The Council will help identify additional sponsors for the bill and advocate for its passage.

The Council will seek, support, and advocate that adequate and permanent funding be authorized and appropriated to support these critical partnerships and the cost-sharing aspects of the bill.

The Council will encourage and participate in further development of the Academy's recommendations for parcels, boundaries, addresses and reference systems.

Washington Parcel Data - 39 Counties

STATELANDS GIS	LouisianaMAP - Links & Resources Washington State Parcel Database	
The University of Wa at the College of For	SHARE WAS INVESTIGATION	
Home About Projects Data Pub	lications Tools Blog Discussion Board Contact Us Search Custom Sea	
About the Parcel Database	home / projects / parcels /	
Overview	Washington State Parcel Database Creating the Washington State Parcel Database Preliminary information about the creation of the Washington State Parcel Database is provided below. As the project progresses, we will add more information regarding the status of data acquisition, documentation, process, and more. Please visit this site regularly and provide suggestions, thoughts, and concerns via the contact us page.	
Goals		
Participants		
History		
Timeline		
Process		
Participation Status	Overview	
Documentation	Parcel Data is Critical. Digital parcel data, stored in a geographic information system (GIS), is a critical source of information for resource land managers, community development needs, infrastructure maintenance, research, homeland security, business development, public safety, and more.	
Derivative Projects		
Frequently Asked Questions	Redundant Efforts are Costly. Currently, there is not a single source of GIS-based parcel information for Washington State. Efforts to collect, store, and manage	
Related Links Parcels Working Group Family Forest Database Rural Technology	county, state and federal parcel data are often redundant at all levels of government. Each public or private entity must request data directly from over forty different entities; data which arrives in a myriad of formats and differing attribute schemes. Many counties have data license agreements that prohibit-or severely restrict-the ability of one user to share parcel data with other users, making cross-agency or interdisciplinary research difficult, expensive, and variable since no two groups are using the same data. Thus, this project aims to provide simplified access to parcel data, while increasing data quality and decreasing redundancy.	
College of Forest Resources University of Washington		
	Goals	
	 Survey current and potential parcel data users to identify what components of parcel data are important to their business needs. Establish relationships with Washington's counties, state and federal agencies to understand their parcel data needs. Identify derivative products that are currently produced from parcel data and develop the capability to share those data. Develop a master license agreement to allow parcel data to be shared with other partner entities. Collect parcel data from Washington's 39 counties, state and federal agencies. Develop a common statewide parcel data format that meets the needs of project participants. Work with each parcel data producer to develop a protocol for transformation of local parcel data into a common statewide format. Transform Washington State parcel data into a common statewide format, documenting procedures and protocols for future updates. Implement a collaborative parcel data distribution and update service. 	

Participants

- Washington State's 39 Counties
- State and Federal Agencies
- University of Washington, College of Forest Resources, Rural Technology Initiative
 Family Forest Foundation and Washington Farm Forestry Association

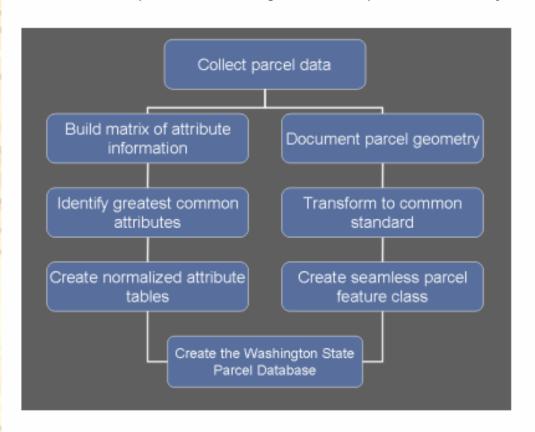
 Identify long-term funding sources for improving the quantity and quality of parcel GIS data in the State. Identify long-term funding sources for support personnel, updates to the database, and maintenance of hardware.

- Washington State Parcel Working Group

Washington Process

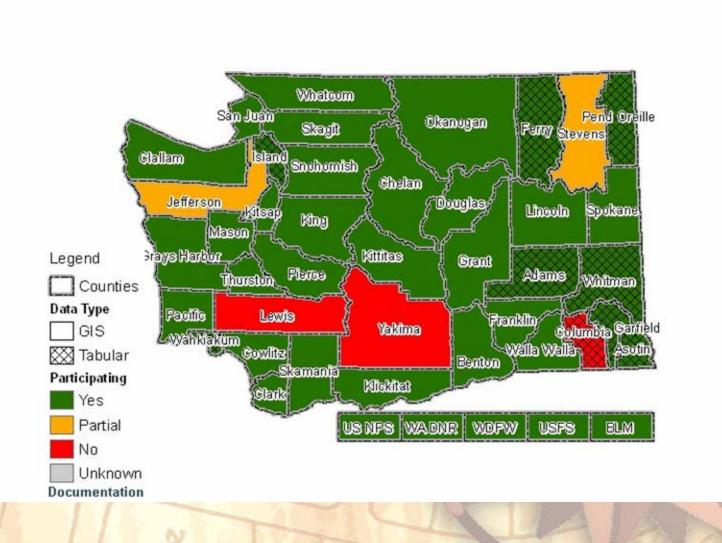


Learn about the process of creating a statewide parcel database by clicking



Statewide Parcel Database Participation Status

Status Map



Washington Timeline

Timeline

Task	Timeline
Encourage the use and need for a statewide parcel database	On-going
Form the Parcel Working Group	Fall 2006
Invite project participants	On-going
Conduct a user survey	Winter 2007
Conduct a needs assessment	Summer 2007
Document dervivative works	Summer 2007
Collect currently published parcel data	Late Summer 2007
Document similarities and differences	Fall 2007
Identify greatest common attributes	Winter 2008
Normalize attribute and geometry data	Winter 2008
Create seamless parcel layer	Spring 2008
Publish Washington State Parcel Database	Summer 2008
Begin Phase II	Summer 2008

Florida



- · Virtual GIS Training for Geotechnology Professionals
- E-learning & Instructor Led CHS Training Courses
- GIS Consulting & Planning Services
- Custom Applications for ESRI and Google Platforms

Florida Department Of Revenue Provides Public Access to Assessment Roll & GIS Data

Written by J Spalding Friday, 22 February 2008

Per a Florida Department Of Revenue (DOR) Property Tax Informational Bulletin (PTO 07-18) issued by James McAdams, Director the Property Tax Oversight Program:

"Effective immediately, the Department of Revenue will provide public access to assessment roll and GIS map data from all 67 Florida counties to anyone who wishes to access the information. The Governor's Executive Order 07-01 created the Office of Open Government and requires each executive agency to assure full and expeditious compliance with Florida's open government and public records laws."

The data was available previously for a very reasonable amount at the cost of reproduction, however the DOR will now post the data to an FTP Site for the public to access.

Additional publications available from the Department of Revenue's Property Tax Oversight Program include:

The 2007 County GIS/Mapping Data and Personnel Directory

The 2008 DOR Aerial Photography Schedule

Florida Parcels on FTP Site



Arkansas

For Immediate Release:

July 28, 2008 Little Rock, Arkansas



County Assessor Mapping Program Data Published

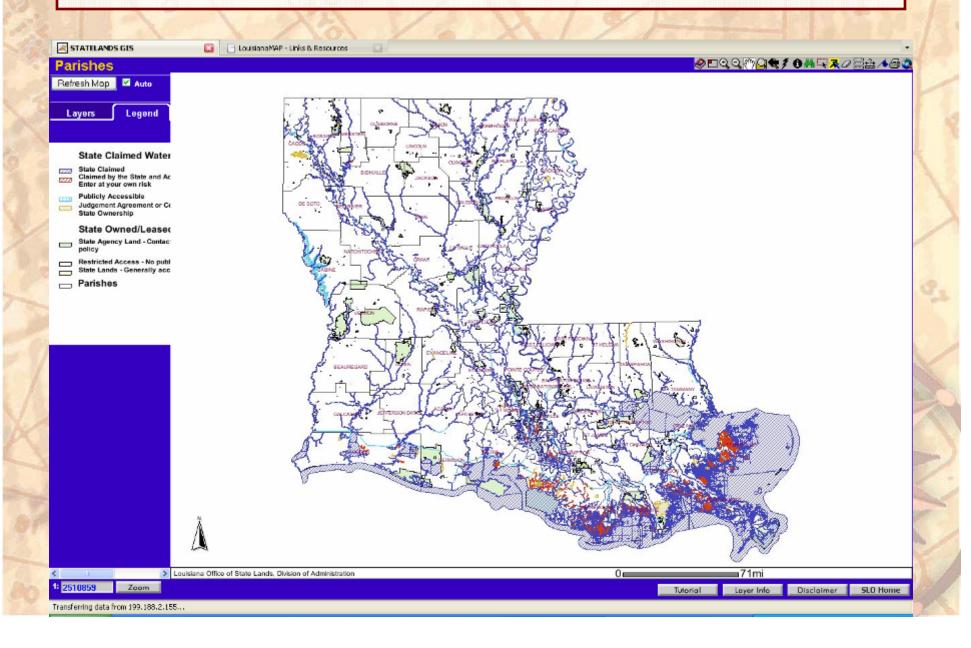
The Arkansas Geographic Information Office (AGIO) is pleased to announce a major publication update of digital cadastral data from the counties of Arkansas. The data has been published on GeoStor the state's GIS data clearinghouse. This update represents an extraordinary body of work produced by the participating counties, their contractors, employees and in many cases the Assessor themselves. This work is the realization of a visionary idea of the Arkansas Assessment Coordination Department, County Assessors and the AGIO all cooperating together on a statewide program. The updated data have benefits reaching far beyond the individual Assessor Offices. We believe GIS users, citizens and policy makers across the state will be able to use this data for effective decision making.

North Carolina \$10 Fee

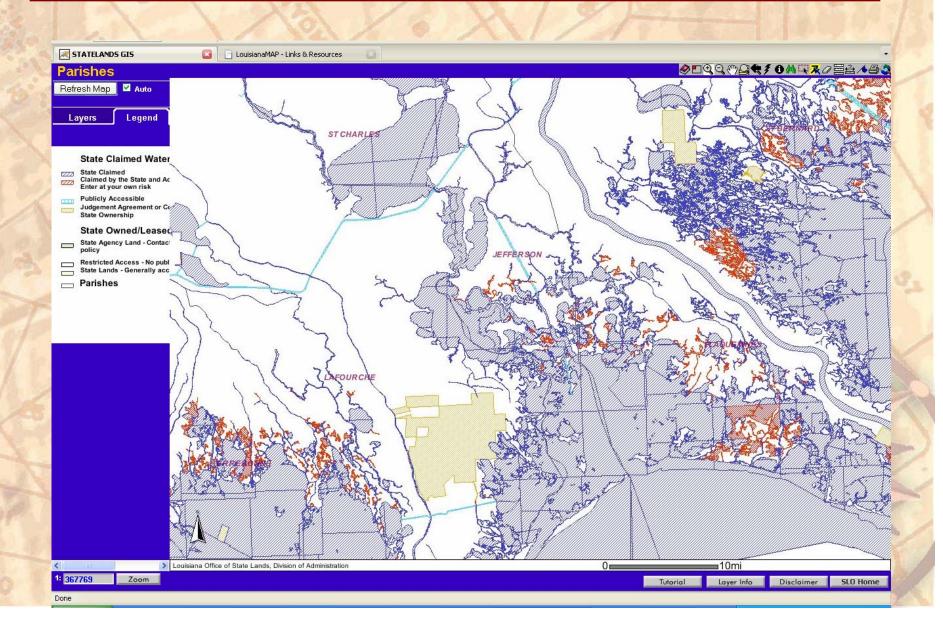
• "§ 161-11.3. Fees for floodplain mapping.

- Ten dollars (\$10.00) of each fee collected by the register of deeds for registering or
- filing a deed of trust or mortgage pursuant to G.S. 161-10(a)(1a) must be forwarded by
- the register of deeds to the county finance officer, who must forward the funds to the
- Department of Crime Control and Public Safety to be credited to the Floodplain
- Mapping Fund established under G.S. 143-215.56A. The county finance officer must
- forward the funds to the Department on a monthly basis."
- SECTION 29.7.(c) Part 6 of Article 21 of Chapter 143 is amended by
- adding a new section to read:
- "§ 143-215.56A. Floodplain Mapping Fund.
- The Floodplain Mapping Fund is established as a special revenue fund. The Fund
- consists of the fees credited to it under G.S. 161-11.3. Revenue in the fund may be used
- only to offset the Department's cost in preparing floodplain maps and performing its
- other duties under this Part."
- SECTION 29.7.(d) This section becomes effective October 1, 2008, and
- applies to deeds of trust and mortgages registered or filed on or after that date.

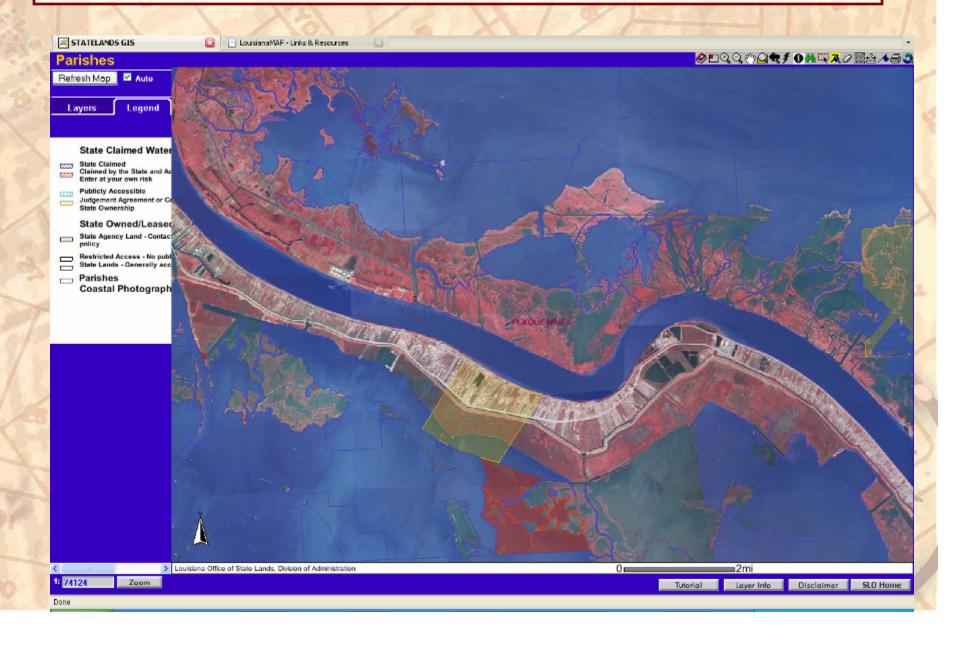
State Owned Property



State Owned Property



Aerial Photos



GLOB Goals

- Geospatial LoB will establish a new and more citizencentric collaborative model for geospatial-related activities and investments.
- This will create a framework for sustainable participation from non-Federal partners, and create a more coordinated and leveraged approach to producing, maintaining, and using geospatial data and services.
- Provisioning the Nation with easy to use geospatial capabilities will promote cheaper, smarter and more efficient government business, services and information.

FGDC Mission or Lip service?

"Building a viable NSDI to serve the needs of all levels of government and the private sector requires a solid foundation that is strategic, deliberate, and assembled in discrete, manageable units."