



**Wisconsin Land Information Council
Minutes 2022-10-26**

Meeting Date: Wednesday, October 26, 2022 | [Agenda 2022-10-26](#)
Time: 2:00–4:00 p.m.
Location: [WLIA Fall Regional Meeting](#)
Remote ID: [Click here to join the meeting](#) | Meeting ID: 240 288 326 961 | Passcode: 6t6t73
 Or call in (audio only) +1 608-571-2209 | Phone Conference ID: 589 118 557#

WLIC Appointees (Y = present; N = not present; some participated via teleconference)					
Kim Christman	Y	Cori Lamont	Y	Colter Sikora	Y
Adam Derringer	Y	September Murphy	Y	James Osborne	N
Kelly Felton	Y	Cody Brommerich	Y	Howard Veregin	Y
Sarah Hedtke	Y	Scott Hand	Y	Cindy Wisinski	Y
Jim Giglierano	Y				

Other Attendees
Mike Friis, Peter Herreid, Staci Hoffman

1. **Welcome and Introduction** (Adam Derringer)
2. **Approval of previous meeting’s minutes** from [2021-12-14](#)
 - Motion to approve by Wisinski, seconded by Felton.
 - Minutes approved.
3. **WLIC Business** (Mike Friis)
 - a. **Applications for new council members**
 - Several terms up on December 31, 2022 (Geospatial professional, Land title or financial lending industry representative, Representative of realtor industry, Public safety or emergency communications representative, Representative of state or federal government, Register of deeds).
 - Applications due November 1, 2022.
 - The application to serve on the Council on the [WLIC webpage](#).
4. **WLIP Program Update** (Mike Friis/Peter Herreid/Jim Giglierano)
 - a. **WLIP grants and program status**
 - **2023 WLIP Grants**
 - The [2023 WLIP grant application](#) was released on September 13, 2022.
 - 46 counties are eligible for Base Budget grants.
 - Counties are eligible for \$70,000 Strategic Initiative Grants on account of the high level of revenue in the last couple of years. With rising interest rates, this is unlikely to continue. Recordings are down about 25% from one year ago. We speculate that DOA may only be able to award about \$40k for 2024 Strategic Initiative grants.
 - DOA plans to payout the entire 2023 Strategic Initiative Grant up front in one payment, like with the 2022 Strategic Initiative Grants.
 - Reporting on expenditures for the previous year’s grants and general information on other WLIP program activities is available in the [2022_WLIP_Report](#).
 - **2023 Strategic Initiative Grant Application & Definition of PLSS "Integration"**
 - After coordinating with LION, a new definition of [PLSS integration](#) was included in 2023 grant application.
 - With the revised definition, we tried to leave the counties some flexibility to make "common-sense edits" and not impose a rigid approach, while retaining a guiding idea that the large WLIP investment in PLSS be capitalized in the county GIS and digital parcel map.

- **Encouragement to link to statewide parcel map webpage on the county website**
 - Thanks to all of the counties that added links to the statewide parcel map webpage (www.sco.wisc.edu/parcels/data) upon our request.
 - Now, all counties have a link to the statewide parcel map from their county websites.
- **V8 Parcel Project**
 - Successfully completed and posted the V8 statewide parcel database online, as well Edition 4 of statewide PLSS layer, and 486 other GIS layers feature classes which were added to [GeoData@Wisconsin](mailto:GeoData@Wisconsin.gov).
 - The [V8 Final Report](#) is available online, with recommendations for the future beginning on [page 24](#).
 - As more user feedback is submitted, the report will be amended to include an appendix with feedback from a wide variety of users (as with the [V7 feedback](#) and prior years).
 - Statewide parcel map users include federal and state agencies like DNR, university researchers, engineers, online hunting apps like *onX*, foresters, real estate property listers, and of course individual deer hunters and property owners.
- **V9 Parcel Project Call for Data**
 - The county parcel data request for V9—on the 2022 tax year—is to come on December 1st.
 - DOA/SCO does not expect any disruptive changes to the call for data. Counties can expect to keep the same export routines and workflows, as there are no schema changes.

b. Lidar status and hydrography updates

Lidar Status:

- National USGS 3DEP Goal - complete US QL2 lidar coverage of nation by 2024 (currently 86% coverage nationwide)
- FY20 3DEP project for eight counties (Chippewa, Eau Claire, Columbia, Grant, Menominee, Rock, Sauk, Vernon) completed and delivered by USGS. Uploaded to WisconsinView
 - <https://bin.ssec.wisc.edu/pub/wisconsinview/lidar>
- FY21 3DEP project in-progress (Crawford, Juneau, Kewaunee, Marathon, Marinette, Pierce, St Croix, Richland). Delivery first quarter 2023
- FY22 3DEP project in Wisconsin completes state coverage of publicly available, standardized lidar
 - 8 QL1 Counties (8 points per meter) and 4 QL2 Counties (2 ppm) (see map)
 - Reference – [Lidar2022-2030_Planning.pdf](#)
 - final deliveries in mid 2023
- County GIS programs were the biggest local partner in Wisconsin for lidar; NRCS largest federal contributor
- Since 2015, estimated total cost of lidar for state >\$13 million
 - Local contribution between \$4-5 million (does not include buy-ups)
- Future lidar funding uncertain, but improvements in technology are driving interest in reflights
 - QL1 projects becoming more routine (8 points per meter versus 2 ppm) - more above ground uses: buildings, trees, powerlines.
 - High priority areas likely to continue to be collected by 3DEP - areas with big changes in land surface; urban areas; flooded areas
 - Increasing interest in super high-resolution projects - 30 points per meter
 - Topobathy and bathymetric acquisitions are becoming more common, especially in coastal areas and ports

Hydrography/wetlands/hi-res land cover status:

- New USGS program called 3D Hydrography program (3DHP) starting next year in 2023
 - higher resolution, 3D update to the 24k National Hydrography Program using lidar DEMs as base
 - will be looking for state and local partners, like 3DEP
 - DNR is also working on updates to their 5k hydrography and wetlands program – may be able to leverage funding with them
- USFWS also looking at infrastructure funding to update National Wetland Inventory in coastal areas
- NOAA CCAP land cover program has funding for new 1 meter land cover in coastal counties
 - Impervious, canopy and water layers will be available February 2023 – for free (41 “coastal” counties only – may be able to purchase remainder of state)
 - Wetlands, forest and other CCAP cover classes available next two years
- Using NOAA IJIA/BIL funding, WCMP is developing an integrated hydro/wetland/land cover pilot project in Brown County.
 - Will use new lidar, county spring orthos and NAIP leaf on imagery and map 3 layers to federal standards at same time.

- Project starts in 2023.
- Intent of NOAA funding is to develop process for identifying areas in need of habitat conservation and/or acquisition
- Work with Brown Co Planning and Land Services and WDNR to address local and state data needs
- Investigate how to leverage federal funding initiatives with state and local resources

5. Confidential Records Identity Shielding, the "Wisconsin Shield Act" and Potential Impacts (Cindy Wisinski)

- [Staci Hoffmann](#), Jefferson County Register of Deeds Officer, presented on the proposed federal Confidential Records Identity Shielding (CRIS) legislation and possible legislation at the state level.
- Shielding versus redacting: *Shielding* is like the records don't exist and *redacting* is blacking out personally identifiable information from the records.
- Twenty states have passed similar legislation and six states have legislation pending, but no legislation introduced in Wisconsin yet.
- Legislation shields, at a minimum, personal information of judges and police officers, and in some cases other vulnerable people serving the public.
- For states with this legislation, each state has a different variation.
- The Council discussed possible ramifications of this sort of federal or state legislation, such as how to shield information that is already public, whether it would be possible to maintain county GIS online, whether archived versions of data would need to be taken down, and the possibility of downstream negative impacts.
- The Wisconsin Register of Deeds Association is concerned with preventing "unworkable" versions of this legislation from passing.
- If federal legislation passes, government agencies would have 120 days to comply.

6. Wisconsin's Environmental Equity Tool (Jim Giglierano)

- Giglierano presented on and demonstrated Wisconsin's Environmental Equity Tool (WEET).
- The tool is being developed by Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation, which hired a contractor, Tetra Tech.
- It is a comprehensive web-based environmental and public health equity mapping tool, very similar to the Environmental Protection Agency's [EJScreen](#) environmental justice screening tool.
- The data is grouped into standardized Census tract-level units in four broad categories: environmental and climate change exposure indicators, environmental and climate change effects indicators, health outcomes indicators, and vulnerable populations indicators. One overall score is computed.
- One strength is that the tool explicitly shows where data is missing.
- There are many possible uses for the data, such as home weatherization, internet access, grant allocation, development, redevelopment of brownfields, resiliency, and more. It is hard to project all of ways it might be used.
- The Wisconsin tool should be released later this year.

7. Ashland County Building Inventory and Assessment Data Access Challenges (Howard Veregin)

- Veregin presented on the barriers to acquiring digital assessment data in Wisconsin and challenges to creating a building inventory, based on a building inventory project in Ashland County.
- This project was funded the Wisconsin Coastal Management Program and completed by the State Cartographer's Office.
- Tax assessment data is the biggest challenge. The assessment data provided by the municipalities through their contractors is often not in a conveniently useable format.
- In some cases, PDFs are delivered, but it takes a lot of effort to extract a large volume of data from PDFs. There is also missing attribute data, which does not have information for tax exempt structures.
- Municipalities comply with the Public Records Law by making the data available as it provided by assessors, but this is often in a way that does not have much utility for data users.
 - Market Drive is the main computer-aided mass appraisal (CAMA) software in Wisconsin used by approximately 80% of municipalities.
 - Getting the assessment data in an XML format is a considered a "product" can cost extra for the municipalities to fulfill a records request in a way that is usable.
- There are also challenges relating to building footprint layers available from counties, which can also have a lack of attribution, accuracy, and precision problems.
- It is difficult and time-consuming to improve building footprint layers or derive them from the lidar layer.
- Parcel data helps to improve building footprint layer, by defining ownership, valuation, and use class.

- A cost model was developed as part of the project. Building footprint and parcel data integration was the highest cost. The project did not integrate assessment data because of difficulty to obtain it. It was an expensive process.
- One suggestion to the obstacle of accessing assessment data was to look to the example of Kenosha County, whose contract with the assessment data software vendor might have been set up in a way that allows the data to be provided in a usable manner.

8. Public Service Commission of Wisconsin Broadband Mapping (Colter Sikora)

- Sikora presented on efforts to expand broadband access statewide.
- The 2020 federal Broadband Data Act called for the update and refinement of the national broadband map that has been administered by the Federal Communications Commission for the last several years.
- Wisconsin is projected receive about one billion dollars to expand broadband and plan broadband expansion across the state.
- PSCW's [Wisconsin Broadband Office](#) has engaged in efforts to map the state's broadband fabric.
- The statewide parcel map has been useful for broadband mapping. An up-to-date statewide building footprint layer would also be helpful.
- Mapping broadband fabric is important to demonstrate underserved need and qualify for federal funding. Dates for the various rounds of funding are to be determined.

9. Concept For a Statewide Building Footprint Layer (Jim Giglierano)

- Giglierano stated the desire to see a business plan developed for a statewide building footprint layer over the next several months.
- Participants could include WLIC members and others from various agencies, such as DOA's Division of Energy, Housing and Community Resources, the Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation, and possibly the State and Local Finance (SLF) Division at the Department of Revenue, amongst others.
- Such a project would likely include three prongs—a GIS part, addressing the assessor data question, and building a community of users.
- Giglierano stated an intention to facilitate meetings, starting in November 2022, with a wide variety of stakeholders and encouragement for volunteers to join the effort.

10. Next Steps/Action Items

- Next WLIA meetings – WLIA [annual conference](#): February 22-24, 2023

11. Adjourn

- Meeting adjourned at 4:06 p.m.