HUD Parcel Data Activities

Exploratory

- Develop Tools for Neighborhood Recovery in the Gulf Region – focus on parcel boundaries
- County Data Records Project – focus on assessment information
- Ad hoc research projects/contracts
- Exploratory/lessons learned
- NRC Report 2002 – Urban Spatial Data Infrastructure
- NRC Report 2007 – National Land Parcel Data
- HUD/PD&R County Records Project 2011

Jon Sperling
June 2011 NGAC Meeting
Parcel Project: Gulf Coast: Multi-Agency Disaster Recovery Coordination

- Two-fold: Damage Assessment, Recovery Grants & Loans
- Neighborhoods need majority of properties in recovery in order to stabilize entire neighborhood
- Need to find damaged properties that have NOT applied for recovery grants

- Requires parcel maps to identify neighborhoods
- Requires ability to link addresses with parcels
With HUD’s unique access to data sources, can we contribute ways to measure and track recovery and still protect individual privacy?

- Damage assessment by address - FEMA
- Flood depth by address – NOAA/HUD
- Recovery grants by address - FEMA, SBA, HUD, State, etc.
- Building permit – City
- Vacancy data – USPS
- Utility data

If we can analyze at micro level, we can aggregate and present multiple views of recovery
Elevation Requirements for Public Housing
Jefferson, Orleans and St. Charles Parishes, LA

The elevation requirements shown on this map are based on averages calculated at the census block level. For each block, HUD used data from FEMA to calculate the average Advisory Base Flood Elevation (ABFE) for each Census Block. ABFE represents the number of feet above the level a property owner is required to elevate a new or substantially rebuilt home if they want flood insurance. Using data from the U.S. Geological Survey, HUD similarly calculated the average ground level for each Census Block relative to sea level. Since most people want to know how high they need to elevate their ground level to qualify for flood insurance, HUD subtracted the ground level elevation from the ABFE. Areas shown in gray are not in the 100-year floodplain and did not have an ABFE assigned.
Key Lessons – Gulf Parcel Project

- Built on Successful Methodologies to Estimate Damages – linking FEMA, HUD, Census, NOAA and Other Datasets
- Availability of Digital Parcel Data
- Content, Coverage, Data Quality
- Property/Situs Address (vs owner address) – Key Enabling Variable
- Address Matching Capability: HUD’s “Geocode Service Center” - Key Enabling Resource
- Link postal, parcel and census data (MAF/TIGER?)
- Value of (govt) data often goes beyond its original purpose
- Local partnerships
Purpose: Acquire, assemble and analyze data obtained from local agencies for tracking housing stock. Trends in vacancies, sales, sale prices. Feasibility for maintaining a national database. Short-medium, long-term needs. Evaluate impact of NSP, analyze other HUD programs that help alleviate foreclosures, stabilize communities and help in recovery efforts after disasters.

County Data Records Project

- Collect and standardize most recent residential assessor data from 127 NSP counties and 27 corresponding states to evaluate performance
- Assist programs to alleviate foreclosures, stabilize communities, and help recovery efforts after natural disasters
- Assess feasibility for a national parcel database
- Status: Pilot Data Collection completed. Waiting OMB approval for Main Data Collection.
Parcels+: Local Assessment Information

- Acquire, assemble, analyze data from local county agencies
- Home sales data, current value, housing stock conditions,
- Vacancies
- Multi-unit housing
- Feasibility/Sustainability
Stay Tuned .....