SWOT	Statement	SWOT
1	The Montana Land Information Act contains clear, strong, language defining the MSL's role in the Act and providing authority for the GIS Coordinator activities	Strength
7	There is widespread appreciation for and reliance on the cadastral database. MT's cadastral is perceived as one of the best models in the country.	Strength
8	MSL GIS already does excellent work collecting and maintaining data. MSL also has an excellent suite of datasets, web services, web maps, online applications, and direct data sharing with partners to disseminate data.	Strength
2	The MT GIS Community does not have a clear picture of what MSL (GIS) does or doesn't do, where it fits in MSL and State government.	Weakness
3	Although there's been a more recent improvement in some legislators and policy-makers understanding of the value of GIS (through COVID activities), the lack of foundational understanding across this group is a barrier to GIS growth throughout the State.	Weakness
4	There is a lack of awareness and understanding regarding the MLIA, the Land Plan, the MLIAC and MSL.	Weakness
5	New to MT GIS Coordinators feel MSL could do more to onboard them to the State's GIS landscape and educate them about MSL and how they fit in as a stakeholder.	Weakness
6	Although many stakeholders reached understand the value of the MLIA Grants, applications have been declining in recent years. There's a perception that many don't have grant application expertise.	Weakness
9	There's a perception that the MSL data is often out of date. The Cadastral dataset was cited multiple times.	Weakness
11	Reporting data errors or data quality problems could be clearer, more streamlined.	Weakness
12	Some users of MSL's resources find it difficult to immediately and easily find the resources they need. This is especially true as a new user. Often they know what topic area they're interested in but not the exact dataset. Some still wish they could just preview and explore a dataset to ensure it's what they really need first before bringing into a GIS software product.	Weakness
14	MSL publishes data in proprietary (Esri) formats which is limiting for non-Esri users. Some services have WMS capabilities turned on but lack clear guidance for non-Esri users as to how to access those capabilities.	Weakness
15	Some users feel that they are required to work with large and complex datasets when they really only need a small subset and they may not have the skills or computer resources to filter out just the data they need in their GIS software. MSL's data distribution website doesn't allow users to obtain only a subset of a dataset based on an attribute, or a specified geographic area of imagery.	Weakness
16	There is a very clear gap between the "haves" and have nots", particularly between the east and the western portions of the state.	Weakness
17	The "have nots" do not have GIS resources or funding to support developing or maintaining GIS	Weakness
19	Aside from the MLIAC grants there is currently no incentive for local governments and tribes to create, maintain or improve local data for the roll up to a statewide dataset.	Weakness
22	There is some discourse from counties regarding the 911 funding diversion to MSL's NG911 assessment program.	Weakness
26	The bi-monthly State agency GIS Manager/Coordinator meeting often does not meet as scheduled.	Weakness
27	MLIAC is missing representation from some State agencies which presents a gap in input	Weakness
28	MSL provides training, however there is often not enough time or resources to provide as much training as they'd like or to focus energy on other priority initiatives	Weakness
30	The division of responsibilities between the State Data Coordinator and MSL are not clear, and there was no coordination during the roll out of the State Open Data Portal.	Weakness
31	There are parallel efforts to create the same dataset because they are being created to serve different purposes with different attributes/schema or standards	Weakness
33	Some stakeholders feel that MSL needs to "whack the gavel" regarding data governance and sharing policies.	Weakness

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35	Not all agencies share all of their data online as a de facto practice and it can be challenging to identify the correct agency with the appropriate dataset a user seeks.	Weakness
10	Some partners struggle with the sheer amount of data storage they require to do business and feel that the State Library is in a position to assist with archiving and disseminating large amounts of large datasets.	Opportunity
13	Many stakeholders struggle to identify the proper source or location for non-MSL data (other state agencies, federal or local government sources) and wished MSL's data website would act as an index which points them to the appropriate, authoritative data sources.	Opportunity
18	Tribal entities see potential duplication of efforts in developing processes and best practices and believe that MSL is the appropriate resource to provide standards and best practices	Opportunity
20	National and statewide initiatives such as NG9-1-1 and Broadband are an opportunity to strengthen relationships with counties.	Opportunity
21	A recent legislative fiscal committee recommended an increase in sustainable MLA funding through an increase in the recordation fee, and a transfer of annual 911 funds to MSL for dedicated assessment, support and staffing focused on county/PSAP NG9-1-1 data preparation	Opportunity
23	Education about what the counties should be doing to move to NG911 would be helpful to some.	Opportunity
25	There is a standing bi-monthly State agency GIS Manager/Coordinator meeting.	Opportunity
29	Some federal partners feel that they take a lot from MSL but do not give much in return. They have offered to rectify this.	Opportunity
32	A grassroots effort has successfully enabled the development of LDPs in Tribal areas, however the remainder of the State's LDPs require coordination	Opportunity
24	Some of MSL's federal partnerships are based on an individual relationship which puts the partnership at risk if the person should leave that position or organization.	Threat
34	There's a perception that some state data is shared without first ensuring quality or accuracy, without consideration for the usefulness to the end-user, or without appropriate metadata to differentiate between similar datasets.	Threat