V3 ATTRIBUTE SCHEMA

Version 3 Statewide Parcel Map Database Project

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Contents

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ABOUT V3 PARCELS

The Version 3 Statewide Parcel Map Database Project (V3 Project) is a collaboration between the Wisconsin Land Information Program and the State Cartographer's Office. This document describes the **data model and attribute schema** of the publicly available V3 parcel layer, which is the third version of the of the statewide parcel map established by Act 20 of 2013. For more information, see the V3 Project pages at the Department of Administration and State Cartographer's Office.

Primary V3 Project Specifications

The V3 Project successfully aggregated all known digital parcel datasets within the state. The resulting statewide GIS parcel layer totaling **3.486 million parcels** was made publicly available on July 31, 2017. Figure 1 illustrates the geographic coverage of the V3 parcel layer. For information regarding differences between the V1, V2, and V3 layers, please see the Parcel Project Change Log.

Data Model and Attribute Schema

This document describes technical specifications specific to the data model and attribute schema applied to the final, publicly available V3 parcel layer.

Figure 1. V3 Parcel Coverage

These schema definitions were written for both statewide layer data submitters and statewide layer end-users. Consumers should note, this document is very similar to the *V3 Submission Documentation*. The *V3 Submission Documentation* contains the instructions counties were given on how to format and submit their data before it was aggregated. Much of the language from the *V3 Submission Documentation* is preserved herein.

Also note, the attribute definitions in this document contain domain lists that are not necessarily exhaustive. The parcel attribute schema appears as Appendix B (PARCEL SCHEMA FOR V3).

File Format & Data Download

The file geodatabase feature class represents a comprehensive, spatially referenced collection of parcel geometries as aggregated from county-level and municipal-level governments within the state of Wisconsin. Download the data as a zipped package from www.sco.wisc.edu/parcels/data. Format options include:

Statewide Level	File geodatabase	V3 Parcels (v10.3 .gdb compressed)
	File geodatabase	V3 Parcels (v10.3 uncompressed)
	File geodatabase	V3 Parcels (v9.2 .gdb uncompressed)
County Level	File geodatabase	v10.3 .gdb compressed
	Shapefile	

The statewide layer file geodatabase is available as compressed or uncompressed formats. If performing further editing to compressed layer, it will be necessary to uncompress it first. This can be done in ArcCatalog by right-clicking the *file geodatabase* and selecting *Administration* > *Uncompress File Geodatabase*. The uncompressed file geodatabase is the recommended format for use with open source GIS software such as QGIS. The parcel layer totals 1.71 GB on disk when uncompressed. Note that the size of the layer, both in total size and number of records, is prohibitive of using the shapefile format to house the entire layer.

Missing Data

This database reflects all known **taxable and non-taxable parcels** in Wisconsin available in GIS format. Most attribute information that is known to exist is populated. Some attribute information is incomplete. Blank spaces or <Null> values indicate either no data was submitted or is/was not applicable to a specific parcel. In some cases, it is appropriate for blank spaces to exist due to the nature of the data (e.g., a parcel without an improved structure might not have a site address). Note that **5 counties have gaps in coverage**, as they are yet to complete county-wide digital parcel mapping. See Appendix F for a detailed list of known gaps.

Gaps and Overlaps

Gaps and overlaps along jurisdictional boundaries are known to exist within the statewide parcel layer. No action has been taken or intended in the future by the parcel aggregation team to directly rectify gaps and overlaps in the statewide parcel layer, for a few reasons. Parcel layer gaps and overlaps may be the result of a discrepancy in the PLSS point used when digitizing a parcel's legal description into coordinate geometry (COGOing) for representation in GIS. A parcel drawn from a point will propagate the point's qualities of precision and accuracy. Gaps or overlaps along boundaries—such as county boundaries—also occur for a few different reasons. In the statewide parcel layer, checking topology is not performed along jurisdictional boundaries by the parcel aggregation team. Although "checking topology" is a common step in the QA/QC phase of the COGOing process, it is difficult and possibly introduces error and/or distributes it across many parcels. State statute 2.01 defines the authoritative boundaries of each county.Note that these boundaries are subject to variations in PLSS point reference. PLSS points that are disputed, inaccurate, or carry multiple coordinates varying in precision and accuracy can manifest in the GIS representation of a boundary.

Owner Name Attribute

For the majority of counties, attribute information is populated for owner name. In some cases, counties or cities opted out from including owner information in the statewide database. Per a county board resolution, two counties have implemented complete owner name redaction—Kenosha and Outagamie Counties. Other counties may have official policies in place that call for partial owner name redaction.

V3 Owner Name Redaction	
Barron	Partial
Columbia	Partial
Dane	Partial
Jackson	Partial
Kenosha	Entire county dataset
Oneida	Partial
Outagamie	Entire county dataset
Sauk	Partial
Sheboygan	Partial
Vilas	Partial
Waukesha	Partial
City of Appleton	Entire city dataset

About Latitude/Longitude & Parcel Centroids

Latitude and longitude for parcel centroids are provided in **decimal degrees**. The parcel centroids provided are unprojected (GCS) coordinates that were calculated using an ArcGIS ArcPy script. A script necessary was due to geometries in the parcel layer that would cause a "feature to point" or "calculate geometry" error when calculating in the attribute table without the use of exceptions. The LATITUDE and LONGITUDE fields for V3 were created using ArcGIS's default WGS 84 parameters:

- **LATITUDE/LONGITUDE Fields in Decimal Degrees** (Created Using ArcGIS's Default WGS 84 parameters)
  - GCS_WGS_1984
  - WKID: 4326 Authority: EPSG
  - Angular Unit: Degree (0.0174532925199433)
  - Prime Meridian: Greenwich (0.0)
  - Datum: D_WGS_1984
  - Spheroid: WGS_1984
  - Semimajor Axis: 6378137.0
  - Seminminor Axis: 6356752.314245179
  - Inverse Flattening: 298.257223563

Recommended Citation

There are no requirements for citing the V1, V2 or V3 parcel layers within any reporting derived from this GIS layer, however, to cite this layer, the following format is recommended:

> Wisconsin Land Information Program (WLIP). *Version 3 Statewide Parcel Database* [computer file: *V3.0.0_Wisconsin_Parcels_2017.gdb*]. (2017). Madison, WI: Wisconsin Department of Administration (DOA); Wisconsin State Cartographer's Office (SCO). Available via web download site: http://www.sco.wisc.edu/parcels/data. [July 31, 2017].

V1 & V2 Data

Historic data from the V1 and V2 statewide parcel database are available at www.sco.wisc.edu/parcels/data.

Feedback

Help us improve by sending feedback, suggestions, and notes on how you use this data. This data is provided free of charge, however, **if you download data, we ask that you please complete the feedback form**, to tell us how/why you use the data, so that we can continue to justify offering this service.

Currency, Date, and Updates

The information shown on this map was obtained from Wisconsin's counties and cities in 2017 and thus may not be the most current, comprehensive data available. **Source data for parcel polygons was collected between January–July of 2017**. However, the tax roll year for most records is 2016, as the assessment cycle lags a year behind. To ensure the most current, comprehensive parcel data, consult the local government's land information websites first, or contact the city or county land information office directly. The next release of the statewide parcel layer, V4, is tentatively scheduled for July 31, 2018.

Figure 2. County Contacts and Websites. Click for Links to Most Current County Data

ABOUT V3 ZONING

This section describes the data model and attribute schema of the five publicly available **Wisconsin county-administered zoning layers**, aggregated as part of the Statewide Parcel Map Initiative established by Act 20 of 2013.

V3 Zoning Project Specifications

As defined by state statute, aggregation of statewide county-administered GIS zoning data was also an objective of the V3 Project. **Five separate zoning layers** were aggregated to best meet these requirements. Each of these zoning layers includes GIS shapes of each zoning type as administered by each county. These zoning layers include the following zoning types: AIRPORT ZONING, FARMLAND ZONING, FLOODPLAIN ZONING, GENERAL ZONING, and SHORELAND ZONING.

For future information regarding changes between the primary release of the zoning layers (V3.0.0) and subsequent updated layers, please see the Parcel Project Zoning Change Log. Note that no statewide zoning layers were aggregated as a result of the V1 parcel project.

Data Model and Attribute Schema

This section describes technical specifications specific to the data model and attribute schema that is applied to all five of the publicly available zoning layers. Note that **all five layers share the same attribute schema**, which has been designed to be flexible in accommodating varying zoning types, zoning classes, and their respective jurisdictions and definitions. The zoning schema appears as Appendix D (ZONING SCHEMA FOR V3).

About Zoning Data in the State of Wisconsin

The requirement to aggregate the five zoning types provided within this .gdb was defined by Wisconsin state statute 59.72(2)(a), as "*Any zoning information maintained by the county.*" In interpreting this directive, DOA collected all GIS data for **any zoning ordinances administered by the county**. In most Wisconsin Counties, county zoning is maintained as distinct and separate GIS layers from that of tax parcels, furthermore, county zoning generally does not share coincident geometries with that of parcels. For these reasons, zoning is aggregated as separate, overlay-able layers—not as attributes to a parcel geometry.

Common Zoning-Related Terms

Zoning Type. Zoning type, in contrast to zoning class, is a more general categorical classification of zoning ordinance. While membership within a given zoning type may vary by classification breadth, jurisdiction, and definition, this project targeted the aggregation of **five zoning types**:

1) AIRPORT ZONING (either airport overlay zoning and/or height limitation zoning)
2) FARMLAND PRESERVATION ZONING
3) FLOODPLAIN ZONING
4) COUNTY GENERAL ZONING
5) SHORELAND ZONING

The V3 project aimed to appropriately categorize native GIS zoning data within the above zoning types. While the zoning types are relatively homogenous in definition, there is a degree of translation when aggregating domain-specific county data to the statewide level. **Consult the data attribute fields (DESCRIPTION and LINK) for zoning definitions**.

Zoning Class. Zoning class, in contrast to zoning type, is a more granular categorical classification of zoning ordinance and are categorically nested within zoning types. Like zoning type, membership within a given zoning class may vary by classification breadth, jurisdiction, and class definition. This project does not attempt to standardize, crosswalk, or otherwise harmonize zoning classes at the statewide scale, as this would denature the specificity of each class and its classification. Thus, the definition of each zoning class is specific to the county which it resides within.

File Format

The statewide zoning layer downloads are available as five separate feature classes within an ESRI file geodatabase (.gdb) or as separate shapefile downloads. Each resource will download as a zipped package that can be unzipped before using.

Recommended Citation

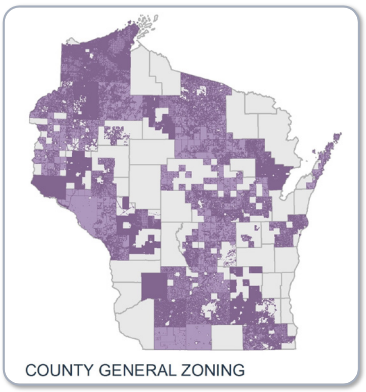
There are no requirements for citing the zoning layers within any reporting derived from these GIS layers, however, to cite this layer, the following format is recommended:

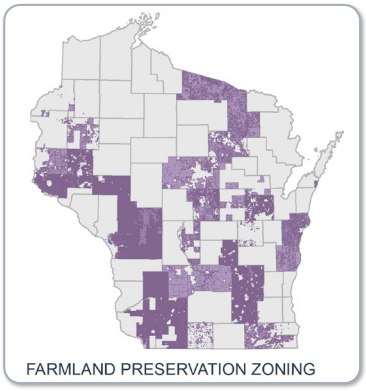
> Wisconsin Land Information Program (WLIP). *Version 3 Statewide General Zoning Database* [computer file: *V3.0.0_Wisconsin_Zonings_GENERAL.gdb*]. (2017). Madison, WI: Wisconsin Department of Administration (DOA); Wisconsin State Cartographer's Office (SCO). Available via web download site: http://www.sco.wisc.edu/parcels/data [July 31, 2017].

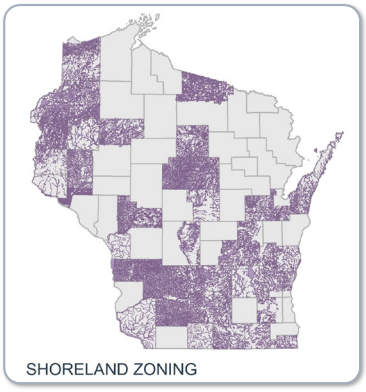
OVERVIEW OF V3 ZONING DATA

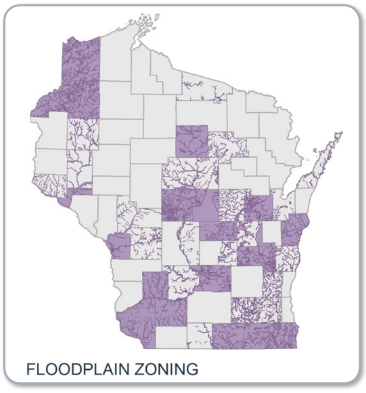
LEGEND: LAYER NAME = Administered by county and aggregated into V3 zoning layer
= Administered by county but not in GIS format
-- = Not administered by county; No county zoning ordinance
--** = Not admin. by county, but GIS data in V3 layer (Farmland Preserv. Plans)

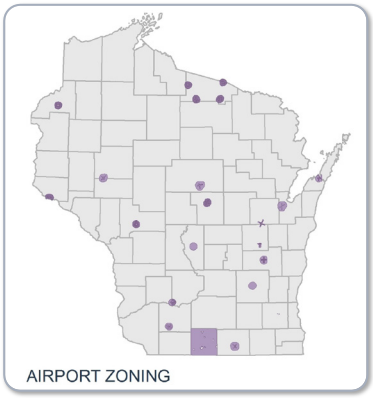
COUNTY	GENERAL	FARMLAND	SHORELAND	FLOODPLAIN	AIRPORT
ADAMS	GENERAL	--**	SHORE	FLOOD	AIRPORT
ASHLAND		--			
BARRON	GENERAL	FARM	SHORE	FLOOD	--
BAYFIELD	GENERAL	--			
BROWN	--	--	SHORE	FLOOD	AIRPORT
BUFFALO	GENERAL	--			--
BURNETT	GENERAL	FARM	SHORE	FLOOD	AIRPORT
CALUMET	GENERAL				--
CHIPPEWA	GENERAL	--			--
CLARK		--			
COLUMBIA	GENERAL	FARM	SHORE	FLOOD	
CRAWFORD	--	--			--
DANE	GENERAL		SHORE		--
DODGE	GENERAL	FARM	SHORE		AIRPORT
DOOR	GENERAL	FARM	SHORE	FLOOD	AIRPORT
DOUGLAS	GENERAL	--	SHORE	FLOOD	--
DUNN	GENERAL	FARM	SHORE	FLOOD	--
EAU CLAIRE	GENERAL	FARM			AIRPORT
FLORENCE		--			--
FOND DU LAC	--	--	SHORE	FLOOD	AIRPORT
FOREST		--**			--
GRANT		FARM	SHORE	FLOOD	--
GREEN	GENERAL	--**	SHORE	FLOOD	AIRPORT
GREEN LAKE	GENERAL	FARM	SHORE	FLOOD	--
IOWA	GENERAL	FARM	SHORE	FLOOD	AIRPORT
IRON		--			--
JACKSON	GENERAL	--**	SHORE	FLOOD	AIRPORT
JEFFERSON	GENERAL	FARM		FLOOD	--
JUNEAU	--	--			--
KENOSHA	GENERAL	--**	SHORE	FLOOD	--
KEWAUNEE	--	--	SHORE		--
LA CROSSE	GENERAL	FARM	SHORE	FLOOD	--
LAFAYETTE	GENERAL	FARM			--
LANGLADE	GENERAL	FARM		FLOOD	
LINCOLN	GENERAL	--	SHORE	FLOOD	--
MANITOWOC	GENERAL	FARM		FLOOD	
MARATHON	GENERAL	FARM	SHORE	FLOOD	AIRPORT
MARINETTE		--			
MARQUETTE	GENERAL				--
MENOMINEE		--			--
MILWAUKEE	--	--	Not Applicable		--
MONROE	GENERAL	--**		FLOOD	
OCONTO	GENERAL	--			
ONEIDA	GENERAL	--			
OUTAGAMIE	GENERAL	FARM	SHORE	FLOOD	AIRPORT
OZAUKEE	--	--	SHORE		--
PEPIN	GENERAL	--	SHORE	FLOOD	--
PIERCE	GENERAL	--**	SHORE	FLOOD	AIRPORT
POLK	GENERAL	--**	SHORE		--
PORTAGE	GENERAL	FARM	SHORE	FLOOD	AIRPORT
PRICE	GENERAL	--			--
RACINE	GENERAL	FARM		FLOOD	--
RICHLAND	GENERAL	FARM	SHORE	FLOOD	AIRPORT
ROCK	--	--	SHORE	FLOOD	AIRPORT
RUSK	GENERAL	--	SHORE		--
SAUK	GENERAL	FARM	SHORE	FLOOD	AIRPORT
SAWYER	GENERAL	--			--
SHAWANO	GENERAL	FARM			--
SHEBOYGAN	--	--**	SHORE	FLOOD	
ST. CROIX	GENERAL	FARM	SHORE		--
TAYLOR	--	--			
TREMPEALEAU	GENERAL	--			--
VERNON	--	--	SHORE		--
VILAS	GENERAL	--**	SHORE	FLOOD	AIRPORT
WALWORTH	GENERAL	FARM	SHORE	FLOOD	--
WASHBURN	GENERAL	--**	SHORE	FLOOD	--
WASHINGTON	--	--	SHORE	FLOOD	--
WAUKESHA	GENERAL	FARM	SHORE	FLOOD	AIRPORT
WAUPACA	GENERAL	FARM		FLOOD	--
WAUSHARA	GENERAL	--		FLOOD	--
WINNEBAGO	GENERAL	FARM	SHORE	FLOOD	AIRPORT
WOOD	--	--		FLOOD	--


COUNTY GENERAL ZONING


FARMLAND PRESERVATION ZONING


SHORELAND ZONING


FLOODPLAIN ZONING


AIRPORT ZONING

Images at Left.
V3 Zoning Coverage*
** More complete data may be available from:*
1) County Contacts and Websites
2) Floodplain GIS data – FEMA
3) Farmland GIS data – Wisconsin DATCP

A. Searchable Format – Parcels

The Searchable Format directly meets the data model requirements of the statewide parcel layer. When submitting in the Searchable Format, the parcel and tax roll data is prepared by the county for immediate aggregation with the statewide layer, matching the schema exactly. Counties must plan to meet the Searchable Format by March 31, 2018 at the latest.

The Searchable Format follows a "FLAT MODEL," meaning that one-to-many, many-to-many, or many-to-one relationships between geometries and attributes cannot exist. This also means that **all attribute data exists in the GIS table**. Data submissions requiring table joins are prohibited in the Searchable Format.

1. Searchable Format Parcel Geometries

1.1 File Specifications

- **GIS Template.** A GIS template file has been provided on the V3 webpage and can be used for submission: \GISTemplates.gdb\SearchableFormatTemplate
- **File Geodatabase.** Parcel geometries must be submitted as a file geodatabase (.gdb) containing all available digital parcels as a single feature class.
- **Naming Convention.** Parcel feature class in the Searchable Format must follow the naming convention:
  - Geodatabase named with the county name
  - Feature class containing parcel geometries named "PARCELS"
  - Spaces annotated as underscores "_"
  - Punctuation omitted
  - All alpha characters UPPERCASE
  - Examples:
    - LA_CROSSE_PARCELS.gdb\PARCELS
    - FOND_DU_LAC_PARCELS.gdb\PARCELS
    - ST_CROIX_PARCELS.gdb\PARCELS
- **Projection/CRS.** Parcel geometries **must be transformed to the following CRS** (coordinate reference system specifications) using the transformation of choice (if applicable).
  - This CRS may be imported from GISTemplates.gdb\SearchableFormatTemplate on the V3 webpage.
    - Datum: NAD_1983_HARN_Wisconsin_TM
    - WKID: 3071
    - Authority: EPSG
    - Projection: Transverse Mercator
    - False Easting: 520000.0
    - False Northing: -4480000.0
    - Central Meridian: -90.0
    - Scale Factor: 0.9996
    - Latitude Of Origin: 0.0
    - Linear Unit: Meter (1.0)

      Note. If your data is in a county-specific native projected coordinate system (PCS), you must first **re-project the data**. If you do not re-project before merging into the template, you may encounter the problem of your parcels being relocated to the middle of Lake Michigan (which you can check by overlaying the data to be submitted with a statewide basemap).

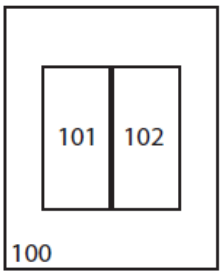
1.2 Geometric Specifications

- **1 Feature Class.** All available digital parcel geometries must be included as one GIS feature class for the county parcel jurisdiction.
- File must include all available digital parcels, regardless of tax exemption status.
- Counties should be the only entity submitting data.
  - If a municipality stewards 1) parcel data and/or 2) tax roll data separately from the county, the county should request, integrate, and submit data for the municipality that has been standardized.
- **Missing Municipal Geometries.** Counties should NOT include a municipal gap covered by a large placeholder polygon. Complete municipal data should be integrated with the county's initial data submission.
- Only current parcels should be included. Historic parcels should be omitted.
- **Non-parcel features (ROW, GAP, HYDRO, RAIL, etc.).** Geometries that are not tax parcels, such as rights of way (ROW), gaps, or hydrography, need not join to a tax roll element. These elements, however, should be annotated with the appropriate "non-parcel" label in the PARCELID field. The PARCELID field should contain a label of the non-parcel feature. See examples in the schema definition for PARCELID.
- **One-to-One Relationship**. There must be a one-to-one relationship between parcel geometries and records in the attribute table. Each tax parcel geometry must attach to one and only one record; each record must attach to one and only one parcel.
- **Condos**. In the case of condos, or other collective real property ownerships, if there is more than one tax record for the same area of land, each record must attach to one and only one parcel geometry. Condos may be presented with one of the following geometric representations (Figure A-1): Condo Type #1–Discrete; Condo Type #2–Stacked; Condo Type # 3–Divided; or Condo Type #4–Distributed.

  Tip:
  The CONDO STACK TOOL may help model condos by stacking condo parcel geometries by owner

Condo Type #1

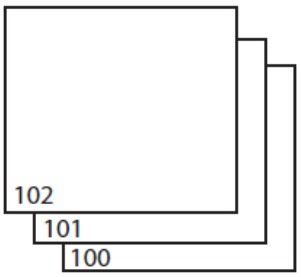
PIN	TAX
101	G1
102	G2



**No record in tax roll for PIN 100

Condo Type #2

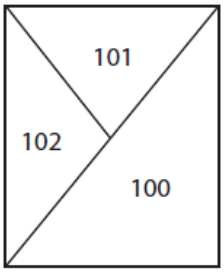
PIN	TAX
100	G1
101	G2
102	G2



**Stacked parcels, 1 per owner

Condo Type #3

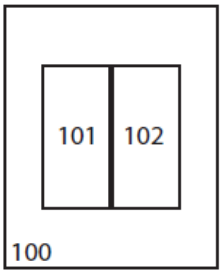
PIN	TAX
100	G1
101	G2
102	G2



**Main parcel divided up into segments. Not representative of individual unit/parcel geometry. (Common legal description)

Condo Type #4

PIN	TAX
101	G1
102	G2



**Follows same model as #1, but PIN 100 contains common taxable elements prorated across 101 & 102

Figure A-1. Condo Model Scenarios #1-4

2. Parcel-Attribute Relationships for Searchable Format

2.1 Attaching Geometries To Attribute Records

- There must be a one-to-one relationship between parcel geometries and records in the attribute table. Each parcel must attach to one, and only one, record; each record must attach to one, and only one, parcel.
- Every record in the tax roll should attach to a parcel geometry. If a record exists in the tax roll but not in the parcel geometry, it is a missing parcel geometry. There should be no missing parcel geometries.
- In the case of condos, or other collective real property ownerships, if there is more than one tax record for the same area of land, each record must attach to one and only one parcel geometry. See Figure A-1 for acceptable geometric condo model scenarios.
- Multiple parcels should not be used to denote multiple site addresses, multiple owners, multiple classes of property, or any other attribute within the same real property. See the full schema in Appendix B for specifications on how to treat multiple elements per individual attribute.

3. Searchable Format Attributes

3.1 Attribute Schema Specifications

- **Standards.** The file geodatabase feature class must include an attribute table adhering to the schema specifications in Appendix B. This includes standardized field names and some standardized domains. A Digital Appendix containing acceptable values for parcel domains is available on the V3 webpage.

  Tip:
  The DATA STANDARDIZE TOOL may help standardize a file geodatabase feature class data via the creation of a lookup table

- The attribute table must include complete, current tax roll elements for **all taxable real property** in the county.
- **Parcel ID.** A parcel ID must be included that uniquely identifies each parcel via the PARCELID field.
- **Non-Parcel Features.** Geometries that are not tax parcels, such as rights of way (ROW), gaps, or hydrography need not join to a tax roll element. These elements, however, should be annotated with the appropriate "non-parcel" label in the PARCELID field (i.e., hydrography name, "ROW", or "GAP"—see the PARCELID schema definition for more).
- Multiple attribute elements within one real property must be treated according to specifications described in Appendix B. Handling of multiple attribute elements is detailed per attribute in the schema (Appendix B).
- Attributes are defined in the full parcel attribute schema, Appendix B.

- **Attributes Denoted by Alpha Characters as UPPPERCASE Strings.** All alpha characters within the statewide database are annotated as UPPERCASE characters. Convert your alpha strings to UPPERCASE.

  Tip:
  The NULL FIELDS AND SET TO UPPERCASE TOOL may help format all attributes within a feature class to <Null>/UPPERCASE

- **Format Currency Attributes as Numeric Values/Doubles.** All currency values (values measuring dollar amounts) are annotated in the statewide layer as **numeric values in character format** that exclude any currency formatting such as the dollar sign or comma separators such as the thousands delimiter. Decimal values are rounded up to the nearest hundredth (two decimal places to the right of the decimal) for all currency values, while measurement values (acreages) should be annotated as non-rounded numbers. Currency/measurement values are also **acceptable as doubles** (double-precision floating-point number format).
- **Parsed Address Components for SITEADDRESS are Required** for those submitting in both the Searchable and Export formats.
  - While PSTLADRES and SITEADRESS are provided as a full field and not parsed, there are elements of the parcel's SITEADRESS which should be parsed into individual elements with standardized domains.

  Tip:
  The ADDRESS PARSING TOOL may help parse site addresses into sub-address elements

4. Element Occurrence Standard

4.1 Attribute Completeness and the Element Occurrence Standard

- Attribute completeness is subject to the "Element Occurrence Standard." This means that if an element (such as a property address, a total assessed value, total property tax value, etc.) actually occurs for a given parcel, then this element should be included in the submitted dataset. This also means that there may be justifiable omissions from the submitted dataset. Examples might be missing tax data for tax exempt properties, no address when no structure is present on a property, etc. Data elements must be included only if they actually occur in the county land information system.
- **All Non-Existing Values Must be Populated as <Null>.** For all instances across all fields where a data value does not exist, **a true SQL** <**Null**> should be used.
  - A true SQL <**Null**> should be used instead of blank fields (e.g. "") or whitespace (e.g. " ").
  - A true null is NOT a string of text that spells out "NULL" in alpha characters.
  - A <Null> value can be calculated into a field using the *Field Calculator* with the formula pictured in Figure A-2, or use the Null Fields and Set To UPPERCASE Tool.
  - Note that a true <Null> is not supported by the .dbf (database) format. The database format uses blank values to indicate nulls. Therefore, you will need to use a tool or manually convert nulls from database format into true SQL <Null> in the Searchable Format feature class submission.
  - <Null> indicates that a data value does not exist in the database. (This should not be confused with a value of 0. A null value indicates a *lack of a value*—a lack of a value is not the same thing as a value of zero.)

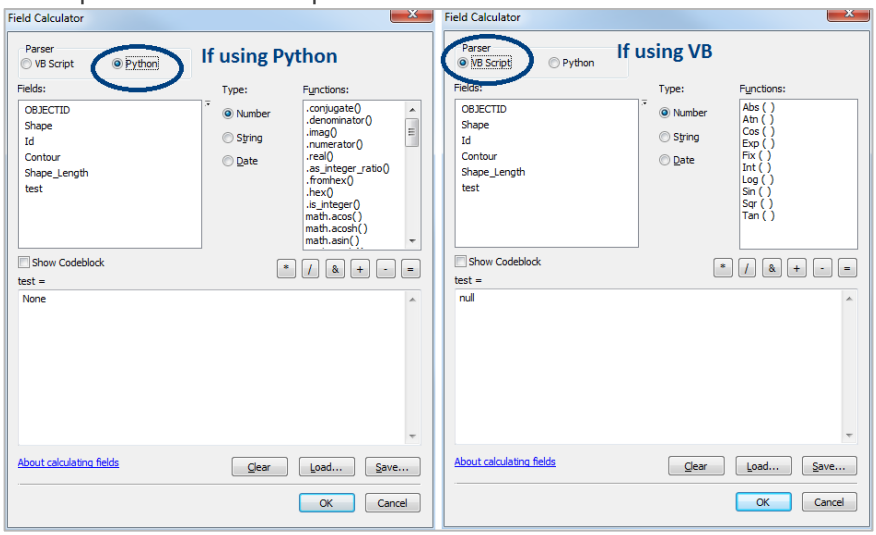


Figure A-2. Populating with <Null>

4.2 Missing Values

- **Designate Missing Values.** If a field is missing data that should be populated in-part or in the field's entirety, the missing data should be noted in the ***Explain-Certification.txt*** file (in FINAL mode of the Validation and Submission Tool), with a brief description of the missing data and reason for missing data. For example:
  - PHYSICAL GAP PARCEL GEOMETIRES – Missing 7,000 parcel records. These parcels have not yet been digitized.
  - DEEDACRES – Missing 5,660 parcel records (within the VILLAGE OF XYZ). No DEEDACRES values are available within VILLAGE OF XYZ for deeds predating 1985.

5. Parcels Searchable Format – Validation and Submission Tool + Form

- See the Validation and Submission Tool Guide for further instructions.

B. PARCEL SCHEMA FOR V3

Parcel Schema Legend	
V3 ELEMENTNAME	Denotes database field name
(Element Name)	Full English database field name (Alias)
(Standardized Domains)	Standardized field names and standardized domains required (available as a Digital Appendix)
[FGDC: <FGDC Element>]	Denotes database field name modeled after the FGDC *U.S. Thoroughfare, Landmark, and Postal Address Data Standard*. If name is different from FGDC, the FGDC element's name is also listed.
ELEMENT [AUTO-POPULATED]	Denotes that this field is AUTO-POPULATED by the V3 Project's aggregation team. These fields should be left <**Null**> for V3 submission.
{*TEXT:<#> CHAR*}	Denotes the datatype of the file (all are TEXT) and the character length of the field
▶	Arrows point to examples

STATEID [AUTO-POPULATED] (State ID) {*TEXT:100 CHAR*}
- This string field contains the contributing jurisdiction's FIPS code appended to the PARCELID (the unique number or identifier assigned to a parcel by the local authority). Calculate the STATEID by the following syntax:
  - <**PARCELFIPS**>+<**PARCELID**>
    - Example: If PARCELFIPS = "083" and PARCELID = "123456789," then: STATEID = 083123456789
- Where PARCELFIPS is the three-digit **county FIPS code** from Table B-1, with leading zeros maintained in PARCELFIPS, and PARCELID is as defined below.
- **Counties include field but leave field <Null> for V3 submission.**

PARCELID (Parcel ID) {*TEXT:100 CHAR*}
- Unique number or identifier assigned to a parcel by the local GIS authority. The PARCELID is specific to GIS functionality and serves as the primary key to GIS joins or relationships.
  - **071006113329**
  - **010-0640.01**
- **PARCELID for non-parcel features** – If the attribute element's geometry is not a parcel, then the PARCELID field should contain a label of the non-parcel feature.
- Right-of-ways and hydrography polygon labels should be included with parcel feature class submission.
  - PARCELID = **BALSAM LAKE** (to label a hydrography/lake polygon)
  - PARCELID = **LAKE** (to label a hydrography/lake polygon)
  - PARCELID = **HYDRO** (to label a hydro polygon)
  - PARCELID = **WATER** (to label a hydro polygon)
  - PARCELID = **ROW** (to label a street right-of-way polygon)
  - PARCELID = **GAP** (to label a gap in the parcel geometries)
  - PARCELID = **RAIL** (to label a railroad polygon)

TAXPARCELID (Tax Parcel ID) {*TEXT:100 CHAR*}
- Unique number or identifier assigned to a parcel that directly joins to the parcel number shown in the final tax roll.
- This ID is specific to the tax roll and serves as primary key in joining parcel geometries to tax roll.
- This ID may have commonalities with the Parcel ID but is somehow distinct, or may be completely distinct from the Parcel ID.
- If the TAXPARCELID is the same as PARCELID, enter a true SQL <Null>

PARCELDATE (Parcel Date) {*TEXT:25 CHAR*}
- Modification date for parcel **geometry**, describing when the parcel geometry was last edited or revised.
- In lieu of individual parcel date records, the parcel dataset's last known geometric editing date can be used. Such geometric edits include the following:
  - Parcel creation (date the digital geometry for the parcel came into existence)
  - Parcel division
  - Parcel merge
  - Change of parcel vertices
  - Spatial adjustment of parcel
- **Do NOT populate with the "cut date" or date the data was extracted/exported for V3 submission.**
- If no attribute is maintained for the date of last geometric revision, enter a true SQL <Null>
- Parcels migrated to (Esri) parcel fabric WITHOUT a geometric edit date/GIS parcel creation date: Enter <Null>
  - For parcels that have been revised or added to the parcel fabric since migrating, include the date of last geometric edit or creation date
- Dates must be formatted as follows:
  - Syntax: MM/DD/YYYY
  - Example: **01/20/1984**

TAXROLLYEAR (Tax Roll Year) {*TEXT:10 CHAR*}

- The year of the tax roll from which tax information is procured. For V3, this should be 2016.
  - Example: **2016**
- Submitted data should be a snapshot of:
  - Parcel geometry from January 1, 2017 or more current if available
  - Tax roll data associated with the parcel as finalized in December of 2016 (based on the parcel as it existed on January 1, 2016, as assessment data lags a year behind).
- **Parcel Splits/New Parcels**. To designate a parcel that has been spilt or newly created:
  - It is acceptable to enter the first year tax roll data will be available in TAXROLLYEAR
    - This will be a "future" year for new parcels that lack tax roll data for the V3 submission
    - Example: 2017
  - Alternatively, it is acceptable for TAXROLLYEAR for parcel splits/new parcels to be <Null>

OWNERNME1 (Primary Owner Name) {*TEXT:254CHAR*}

- The primary owner name of a parcel.
- In the case of multiple owners, if it is not clear which owner is the primary owner, discretion may be used to place an owner in this field.
- If not feasible to parse owners into separate fields, more than one owner may be included in this field.
- 2nd owner goes in OWNERNME2; 3rd owner is omitted.
- Owner name does not follow formatting syntax and may be provided as-is.
- OWNERNME1 can be ordered in any order (First, Last, Middle Initial).
  - May or may not include middle initial.
- Owner's first and last names are provided, except in cases when owners share last names.
  - JANE AND JAMES SMITH
  - SMITH, JAMES & JANE
- OWNERNME1 example formats:

JOHN SMITH	SMITH, JOHN R	JOHN R and SUE SMITH	SMITH, SUE & JOHN
JOHN R SMITH	JOHN R & SUE SMITH	JANE, JOHN & SUE SMITH	Other(s)

- **OWNERNME1 – Redaction Policy**
  - Owner names are necessary for data submittal to be usable by state agencies. Any redaction of owner names, as required by an existing county or municipal policy, should be handled explicitly in the data *before* it is submitted. If any or all owner names are not included, the county must include the written policy for excluding them as adopted by the county or municipality (by link or full text) within the V3 submission form.
  - If redaction of owner name is implemented on the submitted data, these names should be attributed as "NOT AVAILABLE" within each redacted record's OWNERNME1 and/or OWNERNME2 field.
  - The exception is public lands. Public lands that have a government-entity as a primary owner in the OWNERNME1 field shall NOT be redacted.
- **OWNERNME1 – Public Lands Policy**
  - Public lands should be designated by way of owner name in the OWNERNME1 field
    - Example: OWNERNME1 = DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
  - All county-owned public parcels must have a value in OWNERNME1
  - For publicly owned parcels, the same owner should be designated the same way if they own multiple parcels. In other words, standardize the owner names of public parcels.
    - Example: "ASHLAND COUNTY FOREST" every time, not interchanged with "Ashland Co. Forest"
  - For publicly-owned parcels, the order of words should be natural language order (with contiguous strings of text being next to each other)
    - Example: DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
      not "SOURCE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RE; URCH ST JOHN`S EV LUTHERAN CH"
  - **No redaction of public lands in OWNRNM1**. Public lands that have a government-entity (federal, state, county, or local) as a primary owner in the OWNRNM1 field shall NOT be redacted.

OWNERNME2 (Secondary Owner Name) {*TEXT:254 CHAR*}

- If available. The secondary owner name of a parcel.
- 2nd owner goes in OWNERNME2; 3rd owner is omitted.
  - If there are more than two total owners exist for the property, discretion may be used to select the first two owners for the purpose of populating OWNERNME1 and OWNERNME2. Remaining owner names will not be included in the dataset.
  - In the case of multiple owners, if it is not clear which owner is the secondary owner, discretion may be used to place an owner in this field.
- If not feasible to parse owners into separate fields, more than one owner may be included in this field.
- Owner name does not require formatting and may be provided as-is.
- When possible, OWNERNME2 should not be an overflow from OWNERNME1.
- OWNERNME2 Redaction Policy – OWNERNME2 adheres to the same redaction policy as that of OWNERNME1.

PSTLADRESS (Full Mailing Address) {*TEXT:200 CHAR*}

- The primary **owner's** full **mailing address** or the full mailing address for the tax bill associated with the parcel, whichever is available.
- PSTLADRESS may have nothing to do with the physical location of a parcel, and may be outside of Wisconsin.
- PSTLADRESS is a **single field** comprised of:
  - Address Number Prefix*, Address Number, Address Number Suffix*, Prefix*, Street Name, Street Type*, Suffix*, Unit Type*, Unit ID*, USPS Postal Place Name, State, and Zip Code.
    *Where applicable
  - If owner mailing address is maintained as two lines (e.g., as two separate mailing label lines), it should be concatenated into one field.
    - A comma or a space may be used as the separator element.
    - Example – Single-line with comma separator: **123 MAIN ST, MIDTOWN, WI 53611**
    - Example – Single-line concatenated from 2 lines: **123 N MAIN ST MIDTOWN WI 53611**
- **Domain standardization optional**. Owner's mailing address can contain elements with non-standardized domains.
  - Standard USPS Postal domains/**abbreviations are acceptable** in the owner's mailing address.
- **No partial addresses**. If mailing address in the native data is partial and not a full mailing address, do NOT submit mailing addresses for those specific parcels.
  - Incorrect: CITY, STATE, ZIP ▶ enter <Null> instead
  - Incorrect: STATE, ZIP ▶ enter <Null> instead
  - Incorrect: STATE, 00000 ▶ enter <Null> instead
- If there is no full owner mailing address, PSTLADRESS should be populated with a true SQL <Null>
- **PSTLADRESS – Public Lands Policy**
  - For county-owned public parcels, enter either a full mailing address for the county, or for the appropriate county department. Enter address uniformly if the same entity owns more than one parcel.
  - For publicly owned parcels, it is acceptable to enter the full mailing address of the parcel steward's central administration. Enter address uniformly if the same entity owns more than one parcel.
  - If mailing address in the native data is partial and not a full mailing address, do NOT submit mailing addresses for those specific parcels. Full mailing addresses only.
  - If no mailing address is available for publicly-owned parcels, enter <Null>

SITEADRESS (Full Physical Address) (Standardized Domains – when broken into individual elements) {*TEXT:200 CHAR*}

- The full physical address (or site address) of a parcel.
- A **single field** comprised of the following elements:
  - **ADDNUMPREFIX***
  - **ADDNUM**
  - **ADDNUMSUFFIX***
  - **PREFIX*** (Standardized Domains – when broken into individual element)
  - **STREETNAME**
  - **STREETTYPE*** (Standardized Domains – when broken into individual element)
  - **SUFFIX*** (Standardized Domains – when broken into individual element)
  - **UNITTYPE***
  - **UNITID***
    ~~City, State, Zip~~ ▶ **Do NOT include "city, state, zip"** anywhere in SITEADRESS
    *Where applicable
- Only include primary address; 2nd address is omitted.
  - If there are more than two physical addresses associated with a parcel, such as with an apartment, then a valid primary address is to be used, if available. Such an example of this would be an apartment's on-site office address. Alternatively, discretion may be used to select one "primary" physical address for the parcel.
- Address ranges are not accepted. Field should not have multiple address numbers.
- **Domain standardization optional**. Full physical address (SITEADRESS) can contain elements with non-standardized domains. However, individual address elements require domain standardization in their respective fields.
  - Standard USPS Postal domains/**abbreviations are acceptable** in SITEADRESS.
- When a true site address does not exist, populate with <Null>

ADDNUMPREFIX (Address Number Prefix) [*FGDC*] {*TEXT:50 CHAR*}

- The portion of the complete address number which precedes the address number itself.
- In Wisconsin, this field is of particular interest due to grid address examples, such as "**W180N**8085 TOWN HALL ROAD." Other examples include ordinal directions as a prefix to the address number, such as "**N**2554 JOHNSON STREET"
  - N
  - S
  - W180N
  - S379W

ADDNUM (Address Number) [*FGDC*] {*TEXT:50 CHAR*}

- The whole number component of a posted building identifier.
- Address numbers should always be whole numbers.
  - 2554

  - 8085
  - 4215
  - 10
- ADDNUM should not be a range. Address ranges (listing one number through a second number) are not accepted.
  - If there are multiple address numbers, select the primary address number (such as the first number in the range) and remove all secondary address numbers from ADDNUM.

ADDNUMSUFFIX (Address Number Suffix) *[FGDC] {TEXT:50 CHAR}*

- Rarely used extension of the address number for a posted building identifier.
- Not to be confused with unit divisions within a building (UNITID).
- Examples and contexts:
  - **A** (798 **A** 26TH STREET)
  - **-856** (2554-**856** MAIN STREET)
  - **½** (678 **½** MORRISON STREET)
  - **.5** (6895**.5** GORHAM STREET)
- Uncommon – For alpha characters that are part of the actual address number—and NOT a street directional prefix, the alpha characters may be put in ADDNUMSUF
  - Address = 1234**N** E ISLAND LAKE RD
    - ADDNUM = 1234
    - **ADDNUMSUF** = **N**
    - PREFIX = E
    - STREETNAME = ISLAND LAKE
    - STREETTYPE = ROAD

PREFIX (Prefix) (Standardized Domains) *[FGDC: Street Name Pre Type; Street Name Pre Directional] {TEXT:50 CHAR}*

- One letter street direction or abbreviation that precedes the street name.
- This field also contains the highway jurisdiction indicator for any Wisconsin highways. See examples below for highway classification context and standardization.
- **PREFIX domains for street name pre directionals – Abbreviated**

  N
  S
  E
  W
  NW
  SW
  NE
  SE

- **PREFIX domains for Highways – Abbreviated as below OR fully spelled out as below**

CTH	**COUNTY HIGHWAY**	**COUNTY ROAD**
N CTH	N COUNTY HIGHWAY	N COUNTY ROAD
E CTH	E COUNTY HIGHWAY	E COUNTY ROAD
S CTH	S COUNTY HIGHWAY	S COUNTY ROAD
W CTH	W COUNTY HIGHWAY	W COUNTY ROAD

STH	**STATE HIGHWAY**	**STATE ROAD**
N STH	N STATE HIGHWAY	N STATE ROAD
E STH	E STATE HIGHWAY	E STATE ROAD
S STH	S STATE HIGHWAY	S STATE ROAD
W STH	W STATE HIGHWAY	W STATE ROAD

USH	**US HIGHWAY**
N USH	N US HIGHWAY
E USH	E US HIGHWAY
S USH	S US HIGHWAY
W USH	W US HIGHWAY

INTERSTATE

  - Highways – highway prefixes can either be fully spelled-out OR abbreviated as above.
  - Any of the following are acceptable in PREFIX:
    - **COUNTY HIGHWAY** / **COUNTY ROAD** / **CTH**
    - **STATE HIGHWAY** / **STATE ROAD** / **STH**
    - **US HIGHWAY** / **USH**
    - "COUNTY" by itself is NOT an acceptable prefix
    - Usage should be consistent throughout the countywide dataset. Do not use multiple highway domain spelling conventions to designate the same particular highway type.
- Highway classification examples in context:
  - For address: 2554 **COUNTY HIGHWAY** C
    - PREFIX = COUNTY HIGHWAY
      STREETNAME = C

  - For address: "2554 **COUNTY HIGHWAY** C/H"
    - PREFIX = COUNTY HIGHWAY
    - STREETNAME = C/H
  - For address: "2554 **S STATE HIGHWAY** XX"
    - PREFIX = S STATE HIGHWAY
    - STREETNAME = XX
- Road "alias" names should not be included in the STREETNAME field alongside a highway PREFIX and route ID.
  - For example, for address: "2554 COUNTY HIGHWAY C/MAIN ST"
    - PREFIX = COUNTY HIGHWAY; STREETNAME = C (The street name here would be incorrect as "C/MAIN")
      Or:
    - STREETNAME = MAIN; STREETTYPE = STREET

STREETNAME (Street Name) [*FGDC: Street Name; Street Name Pre Modifier; Street Name Post Modifier*] {*TEXT:50 CHAR*}

- Primary Street Name
- The legal street name as assigned by local address authority.
- STREETNAME does not include the street type of a named street.
- STREETNAME does not include the suffix direction of a coordinate street. Suffix direction belongs in SUFFIX.
- STREETNAME might incorporate a *Street Name Pre Modifier* and/or a *Street Name Post Modifier* (which do not have their own separate fields). In some cases, *Street Name Pre Modifier* might be acceptable in PREFIX field.
- For highways or county roads that share more than one route number or letter (e.g., USH **151/51**), these routes are listed with a delimiter
  - A forward slash ("**/**") is the preferred route delimiter, or a hyphen ("-") is an acceptable delimiter.
- STREETNAME does not include street aliases.
  - For example: 2554 STH 23/MAIN ST
    - Contains a state highway street name ("23") OR the local street name ("MAIN"), but not both.
    - "23/MAIN" would be incorrect as the street name.
- Do not include PREFIX values still being attached to this field (e.g., CTH, STH, USH, etc.)
- Do not include STREETTYPE values in street name.
- Do not include extraneous information attached to STREETNAME, such as building descriptors.
- STREETNAME examples (in bold):
  - **MAIN** STREET
  - 4215 W **112TH** STREET
  - N54W16164 W **BECKER** LANE
  - 199 USH **151** SOUTH
  - 1505 USH **151/51**
  - 111 #20 **JOHNSON** STREET
  - 134 CTH **A/D**

STREETTYPE (Street Type) (Standardized Domains) [*FGDC: Street Name Post Type*] {*TEXT:50 CHAR*}

- Street type of a named street (for the site address) written to full name of type:
  - E WASHINGTON **ROAD**
- **Fully spell-out** STREETTYPE domains.
- Values that do not translate to any of the domains listed here will be accepted as-is.
- STREETTYPE example domains:

ACCESS	CRESCENT	HEIGHTS	PASS	SPRINGS
ACRES	CREST	HIGHWAY*	PASSAGE	SPUR
ALLEY	CROSS	HILL	PATH	SQUARE
AVENUE	CROSSING	HILLS	PATHWAY	STREET
BAY	CURVE	HOLLOW	PIKE	STRIP
BEACH	DALE	ISLAND	PLACE	SUMMIT
BEND	DRIVE	ISLE	PLAZA	TERRACE
BLUFF	END	JUNCTION	POINT	TOWER
BOULEVARD	ESTATE	KNOLL	PRAIRIE	TRACE
BRANCH	ESTATES	KNOLLS	PRIVATE DRIVE	TRAIL
BYPASS	EXPRESSWAY	LAKE	RAPIDS	TRAILS
CAUSEWAY	EXTENSION	LANDING	RESERVE	TRAILWAY
CENTER	FIELDS	LANE	RETREAT	TURN
CHASE	FOREST	LOOP	RIDGE	TURNPIKE
CIRCLE	FORK	MALL	ROAD	VALE
CLIFF	GARDENS	MANOR	ROUND	VALLEY
CLOSE	GATE	MEADOW	ROW	VIEW
COMMON	GATEWAY	MEADOWS	RUN	VISTA
COMMONS	GLENN	MEWS	SCHOOL	WALK
COURSE	GREEN	NEST	SETTLEMENT	WAY
COURT	GROVE	OVERLOOK	SHORE	WELLS
COVE	HARBOR	PARK	SHORES	
CREEK	HAVEN	PARKWAY	SPRING	

- *Note that "Highway" is seldom a STREETTYPE, as it is most often a PREFIX.

SUFFIX (Street Name Post Directional) (Standardized Domains) [*FGDC: Street Name Post Directional; Street Name Post Modifier*] {*TEXT:50 CHAR*}

- Street Name Post Directional
- One letter street direction that follows the street name.
  - MAIN STREET **NW**
- In rare cases, SUFFIX field may incorporate a *Street Name Post Modifier.*
- Abbreviate directionals.
- Values that do not translate to any of the domains listed here will be accepted as-is.
- SUFFIX accepted domains:

N	North
S	South
E	East
W	West
NW	North West
SW	South West
NE	North East
SE	South East

LANDMARKNAME (Landmark Name) [*FGDC*] {*TEXT:50 CHAR*}

- The common place name of a parcel feature.
  - WISCONSIN STATE CAPITOL
  - EAST ENTRANCE - IRVINE PARK
- Provided as available.

UNITTYPE (Unit Type) [*FGDC: Subaddress Type*] {*TEXT:50 CHAR*}

- Indicates the unit type associated with a parcel feature (e.g., apartment, room, suite, unit, etc.). Provided as available.
- UNITTYPE should not contain any type of property/structure descriptor.
- **Fully spell-out** UNITTYPE domains.
- Values that do not translate to any of the domains listed here will be accepted as-is.
- UNITTYPE example domains:

APARTMENT	DEPARTMENT	LOT	SEAT	TOWER
BASEMENT	FLOOR	LOWER	SIDE	TRAILOR
BERTH	FRONT	OFFICE	SLIP	TRAILER
BLOCK	HANGAR	PENTHOUSE	SPACE	UNIT
BUILDING	HANGER	PRIVATE MAIL BOX	STOP	UPPER
CONDOMINIUM	KEY	PIER	STORY	WING
CORRIDOR	LEVEL	REAR	SUITE	
CUBICLE	LOBBY	ROOM	TERMINAL	

UNITID (Unit ID) [*FGDC: Subaddress Identifier*] {*TEXT:50 CHAR*}

- UNITID includes the number or letter identification string for a building, apartment, room, suite, unit, room or desk (as well as other examples).
- Not to be confused with ADDNUMSUFFIX, which is a component to the address number.
- UNITID delineates a unit within an address.
  - Example: "123 ½ APARTMENT **A**"
    - 123 = ADDNUM
    - ½ = ADDNUMSUFFIX
    - APARTMENT = UNITTYPE
    - **A** = UNITID
- UNITID should not contain any property/structure descriptions.
- UNITID should <u>not</u> contain any values which belong in UNITTYPE (e.g., words like "APARTMENT" or "UNIT").

PLACENAME (Place Name) [*FGDC: Complete Place Name*] {*TEXT:100 CHAR*}

- The name of the authoritative jurisdiction that the parcel belongs to.
- This is **NOT the USPS Postal place name** of the parcel, instead, it is the city/village/town where the parcel is actually located.
  - The jurisdictional place name for a parcel is NOT necessarily the same as the USPS postal place name.
  - Note. The parcel's USPS Postal place name is NOT required in this field, nor anywhere else in the V3 schema.
    - USPS place name is a place name listed in the USPS *City State* file for delivery of mail to an address. Although preferred for postal operations, USPS place names are often not the best-suited place names for non-postal purposes such as navigation, public service delivery, emergency response, etc.—where jurisdictional place name may be preferred.
- Each PLACE NAME should be standardized to **include the following LSAD descriptors**, as appropriate:
  - LSAD descriptors:
    - CITY OF
    - TOWN OF
    - VILLAGE OF
  - PLACENAME examples:
    - CITY OF CHIPPEWA FALLS
    - TOWN OF MADISON
    - CITY OF MADISON
    - VILLAGE OF LAKE HALLIE
- *All* parcels must have a PLACENAME value, even parcels that have not been assigned an address.

ZIPCODE (Zip Code) [*FGDC: ZIP Code*] {*TEXT:50 CHAR*}

- The 5-digit zip code for the parcel's site address.
- This is the mailing zip code for the parcel itself (NOT the owner, whose zip code is provided in PSTLADRESS and may be out-of-state).
- Provided where available.
- Enter <**Null**> if no zip code for the parcel's site address is maintained.

ZIP4 (Zip Code Plus 4) [*FGDC: ZIP Plus 4*] {*TEXT:50 CHAR*}

- The 4 additional digits appended to the 5-digit zip code for the parcel's site address.
- This is the mailing zip4 for the parcel itself (NOT the owner, whose zip code is provided in PSTLADRESS and may be out-of-state).
- Provided where available.
- Enter <**Null**> if no zip4 for the parcel's site address is maintained.

STATE (State) [*FGDC: State Name*] {*TEXT:50 CHAR*}

- Two letter state abbreviation of a parcel feature's physical site address
  - **WI**
- This is the state where the parcel itself is located (NOT the owner, whose mailing address in PSTLADRESS may be out-of-state).
- Unless parcels are outside of the state of Wisconsin, this value will be "WI"

SCHOOLDIST (School District) (Standardized Domains) {*TEXT:50 CHAR*}

- The school district name, as defined in the authoritative file at: www.sco.wisc.edu/parcels/V3_Parcel_Domain_List.xlsx
  - **LITTLE CHUTE AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT**
- All parcels for a given county should be populated with SCHOOLDIST domains.
- Domains must remain in UPPERCASE.
- Domain for district name should **exactly** match the domain list with the words "SCHOOL DISTRICT" at the end, separated by a space.
- A parcel should never contain multiple school districts.
  - For areas that apply a Union High School (UHS) district, the UHS district should be the district populating this field. Elementary districts within a UHS are known as "children" of the "parent" UHS district and should not be included in the data submission.

SCHOOLDISTNO (School District Number) (Standardized Domains) {*TEXT:50 CHAR*}

- The 4-digit school district number, as defined in the authoritative file at: www.sco.wisc.edu/parcels/V3_Parcel_Domain_List.xlsx
- All parcels for a given county should be populated with SCHOOLDISTNO domains.
- Domains must remain as four-digit IDs and **maintain leading zeros**.
  - Include the leading zero(s) on school district codes
    - e.g., **0084**
    - Tip: To maintain leading zeros within a .csv table when opening with Excel, use the *Data > Get External Data > From Text* function in Excel to import the .csv to text fields.
- A parcel should never contain multiple school districts.
  - For areas that apply a Union High School (UHS) district, the UHS district should be the district populating this field. Elementary districts within a UHS are known as "children" of the "parent" UHS district and should not be included in the data submission.

- Note that DOR's electronic file utilizes a 6-digit code.
  - If you are submitting from DOR's XML, use the Validation and Submission Tool to remove the first two digits for submission, or manually remove the first two digits (representing the alphabetized WI county name).
    - e.g., **0070**, not ~~310070~~

IMPROVED (Improved Structure) (Standardized Domains) {*TEXT:10 CHAR or DOUBLE-PRECISION FLOATING-POINT NUMBER*}
- Indicates whether the parcel contains an improved value within the IMPVALUE field.
- IMPROVED is calculated by the county, based on the type of value in IMPVALUE.
- IMPROVED accepted domains:

YES if IMPVALUE is **>** $0

NO if IMPVALUE is **= $0**
- Value of "NO" (IMPVALUE of $0) might apply to parcels with no improvements

<Null> if IMPVALUE is <Null>
- Might apply to tax exempt parcels, designated by AUXCLASS field
- Applies to non-parcel features as labeled in PARCELID–such as GAP, HYDRO, SLIVER, etc.

CNTASSDVALUE (Total Assessed Value) {*TEXT:50 CHAR or DOUBLE-PRECISION FLOATING-POINT NUMBER*}
- The total assessed value of the parcel, in US dollars.
- Assessed values are the property values determined by local assessors for individual parcels of real property.
- In most counties, this is equal to:
  - <Assessed Value of Land> + <Assessed Value of Improvements>
- The value should be provided without currency formatting such as the dollar sign and without comma separators such as the thousands delimiter. Decimal values should be rounded up to the nearest hundredth (two decimal places to the right of the decimal).
  - 300000.98 (Not $300,000.98)
  - 100780.65 (Not 100780.649)
- For tax exempt properties, enter <Null>

LNDVALUE (Assessed Value of Land) {*TEXT:50 CHAR or DOUBLE-PRECISION FLOATING-POINT NUMBER*}
- The total value of land, without improvements, in US dollars. The value should be provided without currency formatting such as the dollar sign and without comma separators such as the thousands delimiter. Decimal values should be rounded up to the nearest hundredth (two decimal places to the right of the decimal).
  - 300000.98 (Not $300,000.98)
  - 100780.65 (Not 100780.649)
- For tax exempt properties, enter <Null>

IMPVALUE (Assessed Value of Improvements) {*TEXT:50 CHAR or DOUBLE-PRECISION FLOATING-POINT NUMBER*}
- The total value of improvements on the land, in US dollars.
- The value should be provided without currency formatting such as the dollar sign and without comma separators such as the thousands delimiter. Decimal values should be rounded up to the nearest hundredth (two decimal places to the right of the decimal).
  - 300000.98 (Not $300,000.98)
  - 100780.65 (Not 100780.649)
- For taxable parcels without an improved value, enter "**0**"—to indicate a taxable parcel with no improvements.

FORESTVALUE (Assessed Forested Value) {*TEXT:50 CHAR or DOUBLE-PRECISION FLOATING-POINT NUMBER*}
- ***If** part of the CNTASSDVALUE equation**.
- The total value of forested land, in US dollars (assessed value of forested land).
- This field is not applicable to most counties, as values in this field are required to be provided only in cases where counties have a "forest value" included as a part of the formula that totals the amount of Total Assessed Value.
- A county **MUST** populate this field **IF** Assessed Forest Value is a variable within the Total Assessed Value formula (CNTASSDVALUE).
  - e.g., Assessed Value of Land **+** Assessed Value of Improvements **+ Assessed Forest Value =** Total Assessed Value
- The value should be provided without currency formatting such as the dollar sign and without comma separators such as the thousands delimiter. Decimal values should be rounded up to the nearest hundredth (two decimal places to the right of the decimal).
  - 300000.98 (Not $300,000.98)
  - 100780.65 (Not 100780.649)
- For counties lacking assessed forested land parcels, this field will be <Null>

ESTFMKVALUE (Estimated Fair Market Value) {*TEXT:50 CHAR or DOUBLE-PRECISION FLOATING-POINT NUMBER*}

- The estimated fair market value, in US dollars. This is the most probable price paid by a willing buyer to a willing seller in an arm's-length transaction.
- Sometimes referred to as "market value," "full value," "full market value," or "equalized value."
- ESTFMKVALUE = Total Assessed Value divided by Assessment Ratio (where Assessment Ratio is provided by the state Department of Revenue).
  - Note that there are deviations from this formula.
    - Parcels that are exclusively Undeveloped (PROPCLASS = 5) or Agricultural Forest (PROPCLASS = 5M), are valued at 50% of full market value.
    - Parcels that are exclusively **Agricultural** (PROPCLASS = 4) are valued at "use value" therefore, ESTFMKVALUE = <**Null**>
- The value should be provided without currency formatting such as the dollar sign and without comma separators such as the thousands delimiter. Decimal values should be rounded up to the nearest hundredth (two decimal places to the right of the decimal).
  - 300000.98 (Not $300,000.98)
  - 100780.65 (Not 100780.649)
- For tax exempt properties (designated by AUXCLASS field), enter <**Null**>

NETPRPTA (Net Property Tax) {*TEXT:50 CHAR or DOUBLE-PRECISION FLOATING-POINT NUMBER*}

- The net amount of annual property tax, in US dollars. This is the actual property tax paid after deductions or credits are applied.
- NETPRPTA = Gross tax minus (reduced by) state property tax credits.
- The value should be provided without currency formatting such as the dollar sign and without comma separators such as the thousands delimiter. Decimal values should be rounded up to the nearest hundredth (two decimal places to the right of the decimal).
  - 3670.98 (Not $3,670.98)
  - 1780.65 (Not 1780.649)
- For parcels "assessed with" other parcels, this value may be <Null>
- Provide at least one—NETPRPTA or GRSPRPTA.
- NETPRPTA may be <Null> if GRSPRPTA is populated for a given county.
- For tax exempt properties, enter <Null>

GRSPRPTA (Gross Property Tax) {*TEXT:50 CHAR or DOUBLE-PRECISION FLOATING-POINT NUMBER*}

- The gross amount of annual property tax, in US dollars. This is the total property tax before deductions or credits; the sum of the taxes levied on a property by all local taxing jurisdictions (municipalities, counties, school districts, technical college districts, and special purpose districts).
- The value should be provided without currency formatting such as the dollar sign and without comma separators such as the thousands delimiter. Decimal values should be rounded up to the nearest hundredth (two decimal places to the right of the decimal).
  - 3670.98 (Not $3,670.98)
  - 1780.65 (Not 1780.649)
- Provide at least one—NETPRPTA or GRSPRPTA.
- GRSPRPTA may be <Null> if NETPRPTA is populated for a given county.
- For tax exempt properties, enter <Null>

PROPCLASS (Class of Property) (Standardized Domains) {*TEXT:150 CHAR*}

- The General class of property for **taxable** real estate, as specified in Wisconsin s. 70.32(2)(a). Wisconsin law requires assessors to classify land on the basis of use. Sometimes this involves a judgment of the predominant use. There are eight statutory classifications for real property.
- Domains should either match the 8 classes listed as PROPCLASS domains for taxable properties, OR have a <Null> value for PROPCLASS and a value in AUXCLASS field for tax exempt/special properties (with the exception of non-parcel features, designated as such in PARCELID field).
- **Multiple values.** If more than one class exist for a parcel, each class is listed in PROPCLASS field delimited by commas, as in:
  - **1,3,4**
  - **3,4,5M**
  - List each class once only. No duplicate values.
- If the native data contains a preceding "G" in front of the numeric ID, **this "G" should be omitted** ("3" not "G3").
- If native PROPCLASS domains do not exactly match standard schema domains, provide domains in submission form or provide a web link to a file describing PROPCLASS fields.
- PROPCLASS accepted domains and definitions:

1	Residential	General – Taxable Real Estate
2	Commercial	General – Taxable Real Estate
3	Manufacturing	General – Taxable Real Estate
4	Agricultural	General – Taxable Real Estate
5	Undeveloped	General – Taxable Real Estate
5M	Agricultural forest	General – Taxable Real Estate
6	Productive Forest Land	General – Taxable Real Estate
7	Other	General – Taxable Real Estate

Tip:
The CLASS OF PROPERTY DISSOLVE TOOL may help format class of property data to these schema definitions

AUXCLASS (Auxiliary Class of Property) (Standardized Domains) {*TEXT:150 CHAR*}

- This field contains any domains that are listed in the native dataset as a class of property that does not fit the domains specified in s. 70.32(2)(a), including properties classified in the tax roll as Tax Exempt/Special.
  - Exempt – defined as federal, state, county, and other-tax exempt
  - Special – designating Private Forest Cropland, Managed Forest Land, and County Forest Crop Property
- Standard domains apply to properties in the Exempt and Special classifications.
- Domains should either match the those listed as AUXCLASS domains, OR have a <Null> value for AUXCLASS and a value in PROPCLASS field (with the exception of non-parcel features, designated as such in PARCELID field).
  - Any native domains other than those listed within the standard Exempt/Special fields may be left unstandardized within this field, but MUST be defined in the submission form.
- Any classes that meet the definition of class of property specified in s. 70.32(2)(a) are not included in the AUXCLASS field—instead belonging in PROPCLASS.
- **Multiple values.** Listed if more than one exists and delimited by commas.
  - If multiple AUXCLASSES classes exist upon a give parcel, each class is listed within the AUXCLASS field, delimited by commas, as in:
  - **X1,W3,X4**
  - **X3,W5**

- **AUXCLASS EXEMPT** accepted domains and definitions:

X1	Federal	Exempt – Exempt from General Property Taxes
X2	State	Exempt – Exempt from General Property Taxes
X3	County	Exempt – Exempt from General Property Taxes
X4	Other exempt	Exempt – Exempt from General Property Taxes

- **AUXCLASS SPECIAL** accepted domains and definitions:

W1	PFC Regular Class1- Forest Cropland Before 01/01/72	Special – PFC, MFL and County Forest Crop Property
W2	PFC Regular Class2- Forest Cropland After 01/01/72	Special – PFC, MFL and County Forest Crop Property
W3	PFC Special Class- Forest Cropland Special	Special – PFC, MFL and County Forest Crop Property
W4	County Forest Crop Land	Special – PFC, MFL and County Forest Crop Property
W5	MFL Before 2005 Open	Special – PFC, MFL and County Forest Crop Property
W6	MFL Before 2005 Closed	Special – PFC, MFL and County Forest Crop Property
W7	MFL After 2004 Open	Special – PFC, MFL and County Forest Crop Property
W8	MFL After 2004 Closed	Special – PFC, MFL and County Forest Crop Property
W9	MFL Ferrous Mining	Special – PFC, MFL and County Forest Crop Property

- **AUXCLASS UNSTANDARDIZED**

<**Unstandardized**> Other classifications not included in the definition of AUXCLASS or PROPCLASS. Provide definitions in FINAL mode of the Validation and Submission Tool.

ASSDACRES (Assessed Acres) {*TEXT:50 CHAR or DOUBLE-PRECISION FLOATING-POINT NUMBER*}
- The parcel area, in acres, as specified as total assessed acres for taxation purposes.
- ASSDACRES is not to be confused with DEEDACRES or GISACRES, but may match either or both.
- For parcels "assessed with" other parcels, this value may be <Null>
- Enter <Null> if the local assessor does not provide acre calculations for small parcels.
  - Parcels less than <1 acre may = <Null>

DEEDACRES (Deeded Acres) {*TEXT:50 CHAR or DOUBLE-PRECISION FLOATING-POINT NUMBER*}
- The parcel area, in acres, as specified within the legal property description.

GISACRES (GIS Acres) {*TEXT:50 CHAR or DOUBLE-PRECISION FLOATING-POINT NUMBER*}
- The calculated GIS parcel area, in acres, derived directly from GIS features.
- GISACRES is optional and may be left <Null>

CONAME (County Name) (Standardized Domains) {*TEXT:50 CHAR*}
- The name of the **county** which the parcel is administratively part of.
- Counties should be the only entity submitting data.
  - If a municipality stewards 1) parcel data and/or 2) tax roll data separately from the county, the county should request, integrate, and submit data for the municipality **that has been standardized**.
- Spaces and periods are permitted in county names in the CONAME field. See Table B-1 for county spelling conventions.
- Do **not** include the word "_County" in CONAME.

LOADDATE [AUTO-POPULATED] (Load Date) {*TEXT:10 CHAR*}
- The date (MM/DD/YYYY) when a parcel feature is submitted to the Parcel Initiative project from the data contributor. This field will be populated by the parcel aggregation team.
- **Counties include field but leave field <Null> for V3 submission.**

PARCELFIPS (Parcel Source FIPS) (Standardized Domains) {*TEXT:10 CHAR*}
- Indicates the 3-digit FIPS code of the **county** (the contributing jurisdiction of the parcel dataset), from Table B-1.
- Maintain FIPS code leading zeros in PARCELFIPS.
  - Domain example:
  - **009** (for Brown County)

PARCELSRC (Parcel Source Name) (Standardized Domains) {*TEXT:50 CHAR*}
- Indicates the name of the **county** (the contributing jurisdiction of the parcel dataset), standardized as shown in Table B-1.
- Spaces and periods are permitted in county names in the PARCELSRC field.
- Do **not** include the word "_County" in PARCELSRC.

COUNTY NAMES & COUNTY FIPS CODES
- Spelling conventions and county FIPS codes (which should maintain leading zeroes):

ADAMS	**001**	IOWA	**049**	POLK	**095**
ASHLAND	**003**	IRON	**051**	PORTAGE	**097**
BARRON	**005**	JACKSON	**053**	PRICE	**099**
BAYFIELD	**007**	JEFFERSON	**055**	RACINE	**101**
BROWN	**009**	JUNEAU	**057**	RICHLAND	**103**
BUFFALO	**011**	KENOSHA	**059**	ROCK	**105**
BURNETT	**013**	KEWAUNEE	**061**	RUSK	**107**
CALUMET	**015**	LA CROSSE	**063**	ST. CROIX	**109**
CHIPPEWA	**017**	LAFAYETTE	**065**	SAUK	**111**
CLARK	**019**	LANGLADE	**067**	SAWYER	**113**
COLUMBIA	**021**	LINCOLN	**069**	SHAWANO	**115**
CRAWFORD	**023**	MANITOWOC	**071**	SHEBOYGAN	**117**
DANE	**025**	MARATHON	**073**	TAYLOR	**119**
DODGE	**027**	MARINETTE	**075**	TREMPEALEAU	**121**
DOOR	**029**	MARQUETTE	**077**	VERNON	**123**
DOUGLAS	**031**	MENOMINEE	**078**	VILAS	**125**
DUNN	**033**	MILWAUKEE	**079**	WALWORTH	**127**
EAU CLAIRE	**035**	MONROE	**081**	WASHBURN	**129**
FLORENCE	**037**	OCONTO	**083**	WASHINGTON	**131**
FOND DU LAC	**039**	ONEIDA	**085**	WAUKESHA	**133**
FOREST	**041**	OUTAGAMIE	**087**	WAUPACA	**135**
GRANT	**043**	OZAUKEE	**089**	WAUSHARA	**137**
GREEN	**045**	PEPIN	**091**	WINNEBAGO	**139**
GREEN LAKE	**047**	PIERCE	**093**	WOOD	**141**

Table B-1. V3 County Naming and FIPS Codes

LONGITUDE [AUTO-POPULATED] (Longitude of Parcel Centroid) {*DOUBLE-PRECISION FLOATING-POINT NUMBER*}

- The longitude, in decimal degrees, of the parcel's centroid. The centroid of a parcel shape is calculated as is the average position of all the points that participate in the shape.
- This point is also calculated as and "inside" centroid, meaning that the point is subject to the following contextual qualities:
  - A non-convex (concave) feature might have a centroid that is outside of the feature itself. The "inside" calculation ensures that this does not happen and that the point resides within the respective polygon's geometry.
  - A donut-shaped feature might have a centroid that is outside of the feature itself. The "inside" calculation ensures that this does not happen and that the point resides within the respective polygon's geometry.
  - A multi-part feature might have a centroid that is outside of the feature itself. The "inside" calculation ensures that this does not happen and that the point resides within the respective polygon's geometry.
  - **Counties do NOT include field with V3 submission.**

LATITUDE [AUTO-POPULATED] (Latitude of Parcel Centroid) {*DOUBLE-PRECISION FLOATING-POINT NUMBER*}

- The latitude, in decimal degrees, of the parcel's centroid. The centroid of a parcel shape is calculated as is the average position of all the points that participate in the shape.
- This point is also calculated as and "inside" centroid, meaning that the point is subject to the following contextual qualities:
  - A non-convex (concave) feature might have a centroid that is outside of the feature itself. The "inside" calculation ensures that this does not happen and that the point resides within the respective polygon's geometry.
  - A donut-shaped feature might have a centroid that is outside of the feature itself. The "inside" calculation ensures that this does not happen and that the point resides within the respective polygon's geometry.
- A multi-part feature might have a centroid that is outside of the feature itself. The "inside" calculation ensures that this does not happen and that the point resides within the respective polygon's geometry.
- **Counties do NOT include field with V3 submission.**

C. Searchable Format – Zoning

In addition to parcel elements, submission of zoning information is required. Wisconsin statute 59.72(2)(a)(2) refers to "any zoning information maintained by the county," which is interpreted by DOA to mean **zoning ordinances administered by the county**. Zoning information should be submitted and will be aggregated as **several SEPARATE GIS layers**.

1. Zoning Layers for Inclusion

1.1 5 Zoning Layers

- Table C-1 lists the five zoning types that must be submitted **IF** they are administered by the county.
- Zoning is limited to county general, farmland preservation, shoreland, floodplain, and airport protection.
  - Do **not** submit zoning ordinance data administered by cities, villages, and towns.
- If any of these five zoning types are unavailable as zoning information maintained by the county, then the feature class cannot be submitted but should be annotated in the Validation and Submission Tool as: "NOT ADMINISTRED BY COUNTY" or "ADMINISTERED BY COUNTY BUT NOT IN GIS FORMAT"

Table C-1. Zoning Types Maintained by Counties

Zoning Category	Zoning Type	Statutory Authority	County Ordinance
General	**County General Zoning**	59.64(4)	Yes
Special Purpose	**Farmland Preservation Zoning**	59.64(4), 61.35, 62.23(7), 60.61, or 60.62	Yes
Special Purpose	**Shoreland Zoning**	59.692, 61.351, or 62.231	Yes
Special Purpose	**Floodplain Zoning**	87.3	Yes
Special Purpose	**Airport Protection Zoning**	114.136	Yes

2. Zoning Geometries

2.1 Zoning Geometries

- **≤ 5 Separate Feature Classes.** Each of the five zoning types must be submitted as separate GIS layers of file geodatabase feature class format.
  - If county zoning types are combined into one common layer, the appropriate features for each layer must be queried and separated into their respective layers.
  - If your feature class for county general zoning contains any of the other four zoning types, submit each layer as a standalone feature class.
    - e.g., single zoning feature class containing both GENERAL and SHORELAND ▶ Submit two separate feature classes
  - Submit a standalone feature class for zoning, even if zoning info is maintained as an attribute within a parcel dataset. Parcel geometries need not be dissolved in such a case—parcel geometries may be submitted as-is.
- **GIS template**. A GIS template file (GISTemplates.gdb\ZoningFormatTemplate) is available on the V3 webpage and can be used for submission.
- Files must be named with the following syntax and **must reside in the .gdb of the parcel** feature class being submitted (with the exception of XML data, which can exist on the root level of the zipped package):
  - County General ▶ LA_CROSSE_PARCELS.gdb**GENERAL**
  - Farmland Preservation ▶ LA_CROSSE_PARCELS.gdb\FARMLAND
  - Shoreland ▶ LA_CROSSE_PARCELS.gdb\SHORELAND
  - Floodplain ▶ LA_CROSSE_PARCELS.gdb\FLOODPLAIN
  - Airport Protection ▶ LA_CROSSE_PARCELS.gdb\AIRPORT
- **Zoning Projection/CRS.** Before submitting zoning data, ensure the data meets the schema requirements.
  - Zoning layers **must be transformed to the following CRS** (coordinate reference system) specifications using the transformation of choice (if applicable):
    - Datum: NAD_1983_HARN_Wisconsin_TM
    - WKID: 3071
    - Authority: EPSG
    - Projection: Transverse Mercator
    - False Easting: 520000.0
    - False Northing: -4480000.0
    - Central Meridian: -90.0
    - Scale Factor: 0.9996
    - Latitude Of Origin: 0.0
    - Linear Unit: Meter (1.0)

    Note. If your data is in a county-specific native projected coordinate system (PCS), you must first **re-project the data**. If you do not re-project before merging into the template, you may encounter the problem of your parcels being relocated to the middle of Lake Michigan (which you can check by overlaying the data to be submitted with a statewide basemap).
- The nature of geometries within the datasets may vary—the geometries may be bound discretely to parcels or zoning areas may split parcels.

3. Zoning Attribute Requirements

3.1 Zoning Schema Specifications

- **Standards.** The zoning format follows a simple attribute schema. Detailed descriptions of attributes are in the full zoning schema, Appendix D.
- Ensure each submitted feature class includes the 4 minimum required fields:
  - ZONINGFIPS
  - JURISDICTION
  - ZONINGCLASS
  - DESCRIPTION **or** LINK
- Zoning feature classes **should NOT include excess fields**.
- For directions for processing FEMA floodplain zoning, see the FEMA Floodplain Guide.
- **Attributes Denoted by Alpha Characters as UPPPERCASE Strings.** All alpha characters within the statewide database are annotated as UPPERCASE characters. Convert your alpha strings to UPPERCASE.

  Tip:
  The NULL FIELDS AND SET TO UPPERCASE TOOL may help format all attributes within a feature class to <Null>/UPPERCASE

- **All Non-Existing Values Must be Populated as <Null>.** For all instances across all fields where a data value does not exist, a true SQL <**Null**> should be used.
  - A true SQL <**Null**> should be used instead of blank fields (e.g. "") or whitespace (e.g. " ").
  - A true null is NOT a string of text that spells out "NULL" in alpha characters.
  - A <Null> value can be calculated into a field using the *Field Calculator* with the formula pictured in Figure A-2, or use the Null Fields and Set To UPPERCASE Tool.
  - Note that a true <Null> is not supported by the .dbf (database) format. The database format uses blank values to indicate nulls. Therefore, you will need to use a tool or manually convert nulls from database format into true SQL <Null> in the Searchable Format feature class submission.
  - <Null> indicates that a data value does not exist in the database. (This should not be confused with a value of 0. A null value indicates a *lack of a value*—a lack of a value is not the same thing as a value of zero.)

4. Zoning Searchable Format – Validation and Submission Tool + Form

- See the Validation and Submission Tool Guide for further instructions.

D. ZONING SCHEMA FOR V3

Zoning Schema Legend	
V3 ELEMENTNAME	Denotes database field name Field names/ definitions are applicable to all five **county-administered zoning** layers: - County General Zoning - Farmland Preservation Zoning - Shoreland Zoning - Floodplain Zoning - Airport Protection Zoning
(Element Name)	Full English database field name (Alias)
(Standardized Domains)	Standardized field names and standardized domains required (available as a Digital Appendix)
ELEMENT [AUTO-POPULATED]	Denotes that this field is AUTO-POPULATED by the V3 Project's aggregation team. These fields should be left <**Null**> for V3 submission.
{*TEXT:<#> CHAR*}	Denotes the datatype of the file (all are TEXT) and the character length of the field
▶	Arrows point to examples

ZONINGFIPS (Zoning Source FIPS) (Standardized Domains) {*TEXT:10 CHAR*}
- Indicates the three-digit county FIPS code for the **county** (from Table B-1), with leading zeroes maintained.
  - **025** (for Dane County)
  - **009** (for Brown County)
- Do not populate with FIPS for municipality

JURISDICTION (Jurisdiction) (Standardized Domains) {*TEXT:100 CHAR*}
- The name of the **county** contributing zoning data from Table B-1, as only county-administered (and not municipal) zoning ordinances are required by statute.
- Do not populate with FIPS for municipality
- Do **not** include the word "_County" in JURISDICION.
- Spaces and periods are permitted in county names in the JURISDICTION field.
  - FOND DU LAC

ZONINGCLASS (Zoning Class) {*TEXT:100 CHAR*}
- The class name for the zoning feature. Class names are unrestricted but all must contain or link to a DESCRIPTION. Class names may vary across jurisdictions. There are no restrictions on this field, however the content of this field should correlate with the descriptions provided through DESCRIPTION or LINK fields.
  - R1
  - R2
  - Agricultural

DESCRIPTION (Description) {*TEXT:254 CHAR*}
- A 254-character unrestricted field to contain a description of the class name of the zoning feature.
- DESCRIPTION can optionally be used for additional information of value to the end-user:
  - e.g., zoning sub-classifications or sub-categories
    - <*body_of_water*> + " Setback " + <*setback*>
    - "Height Limitation: " + <*height_limitation*> + " FT"
- DESCRIPTION is optional if LINK is correctly populated.

LINK (Link) {*TEXT:254 CHAR*}
- Contains a web link (URL) to a valid webpage or web document that contains authoritative/official descriptions of the given feature's zoning class or all zoning classes within the jurisdiction. This may be one document describing all zoning types and their sub categories or a page describing the feature's zoning class exclusively. The link provided must remain valid until a subsequent zoning layer is submitted, an anticipated time period of one year. Users of this layer will be directed to this web link for zoning class definitions.
- LINK should contain a link to **documentation that is specific** to the zoning type—not the general county zoning page.
- LINK is optional if DESCRIPTION is correctly populated.
  - http://www.waukeshacounty.gov/uploadedFiles/Media/PDF/County_Ordinance/Appendix_A_09.09.14.pdf
  - https://www.waukeshacounty.gov/ZoningOrdinances/
  - http://danedocs.countyofdane.com/webdocs/PDF/plandev/zoning/district_fact_sheets/A-1.pdf
  - http://danedocs.countyofdane.com/webdocs/PDF/plandev/zoning/district_fact_sheets/C-1.pdf

E. Other Layers

For Version 3 of the Statewide Parcel Map Database Project, the data request was coordinated between DOA/SCO and the UW-Madison Robinson Map Library. Additional GIS layers were requested and shared with the Robinson Map Library.

The Robinson Map Library at the University of Wisconsin-Madison has made an effort each year to collect and archive local GIS data across Wisconsin. They have focused efforts on collecting annual snapshots of several framework vector layers which are available for download via GeoData@Wisconsin, a geoportal developed in partnership with the State Cartographer's Office.

Note that **county GIS data for other layers was provided AS-IS and does NOT follow a standard attribute schema**. Also, not all counties maintain all other layers. Hence, only some layers are available in any given county.

Other GIS Data Layers – Possible Robinson Map Library Holdings in GeoData@Wisconsin

- Parcels with Tax Roll Attributes
- County-Maintained Zoning
- Rights-of-Way
- Roads/Streets/Centerlines
- Hydrography (line and/or polygon)
- Address Points
- Buildings/Building Footprints
- Land Use
- Parks/Open Space; Trails; Other Recreation Data

F. Known Gaps

Geometric Gap Analysis

The geometric incompleteness of the V3 statewide parcel layer and the **5 counties** who **have yet to complete county-wide digital parcel mapping** are summarized in the table below.

Notably, since V2, three counties completed digital parcel mapping—Langlade, Polk, and Sawyer Counties!

V3 Gaps Summary

County	Number of Municipalities with Gaps	Municipalities with Gaps in Parcel Coverage
Buffalo	11	Entirety of: Fountain City (C) Part of: Alma (C), Alma (T), Belvidere (T), Buffalo (C), Buffalo (T), Cochrane (V), Cross (T), Dover (T), Gilmanton (T), Glencoe (T), Lincoln (T), Milton (T), Modina (T), Mondovi (C), Mondovi (T), Montana (T), Naples (T), Nelson (T), Nelson (V), Waumandee (T); plus several small parcel gaps in various townships
Burnett	6	Part of: Swiss (T), Oakland (T), Union (T), West Marshland (T), Grantsburg (T), Anderson (T)
Crawford	9	Entirety of: Bridgeport (T), Prairie du Chien (T), Wauzeka (T), Wauzeka (V), Eastman (V), Lynxville (V), Gays Mills (V), Mount Sterling (V) Part of: Eastman (T)
Marquette	4	Entirety of: Oxford (V), Montello (C) Part of: Oxford (T), Westfield (V)
Vernon	18	Entirety of: Sterling (T), Franklin (T), Genoa (V), Coon Valley (V) Part of: Viola (V), La Farge (V), Union (T), Greenwood (T), Jefferson (T), Harmony (T), Genoa (T), Chaseburg (V), Stoddard (V), Bergen (T), Clinton (T), Ontario (V), Forest (T), Hillsboro (T)