V5 ATTRIBUTE SCHEMA

Version 5 Statewide Parcel Map Database Project

June 30, 2019

IN THIS DOCUMENT

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GET OTHER DATA . . . @ geodata.wisc.edu/opengeoportal

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ABOUT V5 PARCELS

The Version 5 Statewide Parcel Map Database Project (V5 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 V5 parcel layer, which is the fifth version of the of the statewide parcel map established by Act 20 of 2013. For more information, see the V5 Project pages at the Department of Administration and State Cartographer's Office.

V5 Project Specifications

- The V5 Project successfully aggregated all known digital parcel datasets within the state. The resulting statewide GIS parcel layer totaling 3.504 million parcels was made publicly available on June 30, 2019. Figure 1 illustrates the geographic coverage of the V5 parcel layer. For information regarding differences between the V1, V2, V3, V4, and V5 layers, 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 V5 parcel layer.

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

- Also note, the attribute definitions in this document contain domain lists that are not necessarily exhaustive. See the ATTRIBUTE SCHEMA FOR V5 for details.

Figure 1. V5 Parcel Coverage (click for larger view)

- **Note on Attribute Definitions for Tax Roll Fields.**
  A guiding principle of the attribute definitions for the V5 parcel project has been to be as consistent as practicable with the contents of Wisconsin's property tax bill. The requirements of the property tax bill are detailed in State Statute 74.09. Please carefully read this document for the full definitions of statewide parcel map database attributes, as some have nuances that a user unfamiliar with Wisconsin laws regarding real property tax assessment may not be aware. For even greater detail on attributes that relate to real property tax assessment, consult the 2018 Wisconsin Property Assessment Manual.

- **Projection/Coordinate Reference System Specifications:**
  - 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)

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
    - ▶ V5 Parcels (v10.3 .gdb compressed)
    - ▶ V5 Parcels (v10.3 **un**compressed)
    - ▶ V5 Parcels (v 9.2 .gdb uncompressed)
  - County Level – File geodatabase (v10.3 .gdb compressed) or shapefile
  - Other formats – May be available upon request

- 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 ~1.64 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.

- The ArcGIS REST services URL is http://mapservices.legis.wisconsin.gov/arcgis/rest/services/WLIP.

Missing Data & Known Gaps

- Note that four counties have gaps in coverage, as they are yet to complete county-wide digital parcel mapping. The geometric incompleteness of the V5 statewide parcel layer and the four counties who have yet to complete county-wide digital parcel mapping are summarized in the table below.

V5 Gaps Summary		
County	**Number of Munis with Gaps**	**Municipalities with Gaps in Parcel Coverage**
Buffalo	2	Part of: Alma (C), Cochrane (V)
Burnett	6	Part of: Swiss (T), Oakland (T), Union (T), West Marshland (T), Grantsburg (T), Anderson (T)
Crawford	5	Part of: Eastman (V), Eastman (T), Lynxville (V), Wauzeka (T), Wauzeka (V)
Vernon	6	Entirety of: Genoa (V) Part of: Bergen (T), Genoa (T), Harmony (T), Stoddard (V), Sterling (T)

- 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). Non-existing values are populated as <Null>. <Null> indicates that a data value does not exist in the database. This should not be confused with a value of "0."
- 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. This also means that there may be justifiable omissions. Examples might be missing tax data for tax exempt properties, no address when no structure is present on a property, et cetera.

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

V5 Owner Name Redaction		
County	**Scope**	**Percent Redacted**
Kenosha	Entire county dataset	**100.00**
Barron	Partial	0.73
Columbia	Partial	0.27
Dane	Partial	7.88
Jackson	Partial	0.68
Oneida	Partial	≤ 0.01
Sauk	Partial	0.10
Sheboygan	Partial	0.18
Vilas	Partial	0.23

- For the majority of counties, attribute information is populated for parcel owner name. In some cases, counties or cities opted out from including owner information in the statewide database. Per a county board resolution, one county has implemented complete owner name redaction—Kenosha County. Eight other counties have partial owner name redaction.

Intentional Omissions from V5 Statewide Database

- Although the basic attribute schema remains the same from year to year, the V5 database lacks two attributes that were present in previous versions of the statewide parcel database.
- Two attributes were removed from and do not appear in the V5 database:
  - **IMPROVED** (Improved Structure)—once derived from the IMPVALUE (Assessed Value of Improvements) field—was deemed duplicative and therefore omitted.
  - **FORESTVALUE** (Assessed Forest Value), contained different types of values from local government contributors, sometimes but not consistently populated with the assessed value of land for parcels/portions of parcels enrolled in Wisconsin's Managed Forest Law or Forest Crop Law programs. There is potential for a more precisely defined forest value attribute in future versions of the statewide parcel map database.

Currency, Date, and Updates

- **Source data for parcel polygons was collected between January–June of 2019.**

  However, the tax roll year for most records is "2018," 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, V6, is tentatively scheduled for June 30, 2020.

- Historic data from the V1–V4 statewide parcel databases is available at www.sco.wisc.edu/parcels/data.

Public Lands in Wisconsin

- **Public Lands Maps.** Although the statewide parcel map identifies publicly owned parcels through information in the PARCELID and AUXCLASS fields, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) offers more detailed maps of public lands. See DNR's page on Public Access Lands Maps with link to online mapping application—the Public

  Access Lands mapping application.

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

- **Managed Forest Lands.** The statewide parcel map identifies parcels enrolled in the Managed Forest Law and Forest Crop Law programs via the AUXCLASS field, but private forest lands open to public recreation through Managed Forest Law and Forest Crop Law programs can also be located through the DNR's Private Forest Lands Open to Public Recreation Web mapping application.

- **Hunt Wild Wisconsin Mobile App.** DNR's Hunt Wild Wisconsin mobile application, developed specifically for hunting, displays public lands, hunting regulations, and other mobile tools.

PLSS, Zoning, and Other GIS Data Layers

- **PLSS Data.** As part of the V5 Project, a statewide Public Land Survey System (PLSS) layer, Edition 1, was created, and will be made publicly available by December 31, 2019. Some GIS data for PLSS corner points is currently available via the State Cartographer's Survey Control Finder application. For background information on PLSS in Wisconsin, see the webpage on Land Surveying and PLSS Topics.

- **Zoning.** Although five publicly available Wisconsin county-administered zoning layers were aggregated as part of the Statewide Parcel Map Initiative for V3 and V2 (in 2017 and 2016), zoning data was not aggregated at the statewide level for V4 or V5 in 2019. However, individual county datasets for zoning are still publicly available through UW-Madison Robinson Map Library's GeoData@Wisconsin. For information regarding previous zoning layers, see the Parcel Project Zoning Change Log.

- **Other Layers.** For V5, additional GIS layers were requested and shared with the University of Wisconsin-Madison Robinson Map Library. Several framework vector layers are available for download via GeoData@Wisconsin, a geoportal developed in partnership with SCO. See OTHER LAYERS- RML for more information.

Recommended Citation

- There are no requirements for citing the Wisconsin statewide 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 5 Statewide Parcel Database [computer file: V5.0.0_Wisconsin_Parcels_2019.gdb]. (2019). 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. [June 30, 2019].

Feedback

- Help us improve by sending feedback, suggestions, and notes on how you use this data.

PROVIDE
FEEDBACK
OR REASONS WHY YOU NEED THIS DATA!

- This data is provided free of charge; however, **if you use Wisconsin's parcel data, we ask that you please complete the feedback form**, to tell us how/why you use the data. Knowing why the data matters to you is crucial for us to justify offering this service into the future.

About Collective Real Property Ownerships

- **Condos.** In the case of condos or other collective real property ownerships, condos may be presented with one of the following geometric representations (Figure 3):
    - Condo Type #1–Discrete
    - Condo Type #2–Stacked
    - Condo Type # 3–Divided
    - Condo Type #4–Distributed
    - Mixed Type–Condo modeling #1-4
    - Condo Type–Not Applicable
    - Note that under Condo Type #1, a polygon (for a condo association) with no attribute information is possible.
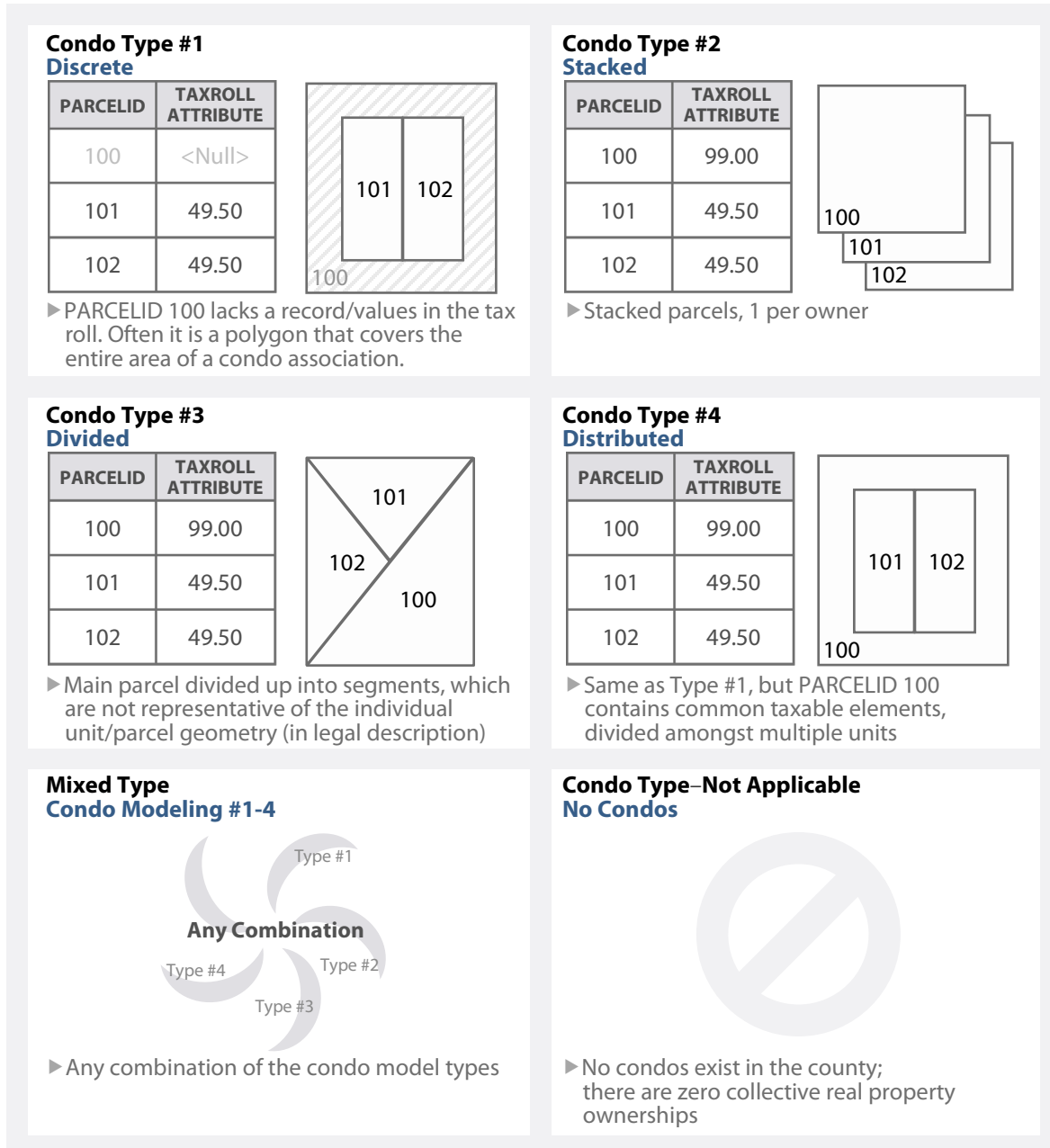
Condo Type #1
Discrete

PARCELID	TAXROLL ATTRIBUTE
100	<Null>
101	49.50
102	49.50

▶ PARCELID 100 lacks a record/values in the tax roll. Often it is a polygon that covers the entire area of a condo association.

Condo Type #2
Stacked

PARCELID	TAXROLL ATTRIBUTE
100	99.00
101	49.50
102	49.50

▶ Stacked parcels, 1 per owner

Condo Type #3
Divided

PARCELID	TAXROLL ATTRIBUTE
100	99.00
101	49.50
102	49.50

▶ Main parcel divided up into segments, which are not representative of the individual unit/parcel geometry (in legal description)

Condo Type #4
Distributed

PARCELID	TAXROLL ATTRIBUTE
100	99.00
101	49.50
102	49.50

▶ Same as Type #1, but PARCELID 100 contains common taxable elements, divided amongst multiple units

Mixed Type
Condo Modeling #1-4

Type #1

Any Combination

Type #4   Type #2

Type #3

▶ Any combination of the condo model types

Condo Type–Not Applicable
No Condos

▶ No condos exist in the county; there are zero collective real property ownerships

Figure 3. Condo Model Scenarios

ATTRIBUTE SCHEMA FOR V5

Legend	
V5 ELEMENTNAME	Denotes database field name.
(Element Name)	Full English database field name (Alias).
[Standardized Domains]	Standardized field names and standardized domains required (with available Parcel_Domain_List)
[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 field AUTO-POPULATED by the V5 Project's aggregation team.
{TEXT:<#> CHAR}	Denotes the datatype of the file (all attributes are TEXT) and the character length of the field.
▶ Notes for end users	Following a red arrow you may see notes for end users added for the release of the V5 database.

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.

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.
  - ▶ PARCELID is the *primary* identifier for each record in the statewide database.
    In some cases, PARCELID is populated with a TAXPARCELID value.
  - ▶ In the statewide database, PARCELID can be formatted with special characters like dashes, periods, and spaces. To locate a particular parcel on county land information websites or in the Wisconsin Department of Revenue's Real Estate Transfer Return (RETR) database, you may need to either include or exclude special characters like dashes.
- Examples (this list is not exhaustive):
  - ▶ **071006113329**
  - ▶ **010-0640.01**
  - ▶ **4205**
  - ▶ **B-600-88**
  - ▶ **VH-747-E-28**
  - ▶ **WA0320124700**
- Parcel ID format varies across local governments. End users can find an explanation of parcel ID formats from the Wisconsin Department of Revenue's webpage on State of Wisconsin Municipality Parcel Formats.
- **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.
- Rights of ways and hydrography polygon labels should be included with parcel feature class submission.
- Examples of PARCELID for non-parcel features (this list is not exhaustive):
  - ▶ 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 PARCELID but is somehow distinct, or may be completely distinct from the PARCELID.
- If the TAXPARCELID is the same as PARCELID, enter a true SQL <**Null**>
  - ▶ TAXPARCELID must either be <Null> or different from PARCELID.
- **In no circumstances should TAXPARCELID be a duplicate of PARCELID.**

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

- 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 V5, this should be 2018.
  ▶ Example: **2018**
- Submitted data should be a snapshot of:
  ▶ Parcel geometry from January 1, 2019 or more current if available
  ▶ Tax roll data associated with the parcel as finalized in December of 2018
    (based on the parcel as it existed on January 1, 2018, as assessment data lags a year behind).
- **New Parcels/Parcel Splits**. To designate a parcel that has been split or newly created (on January 2, 2018 or later), enter the first year tax roll data will be available in TAXROLLYEAR.
  ▶ Example: **2019** ▶ Future year value, for parcels created between January 2, 2018 and December 31, 2018.
  ▶ Example: **2020** ▶ Future year value, for parcels created January 2, 2019 and later.
  ▶ New parcels/splits should <u>not</u> have tax roll data, which occurs in these tax roll-specific attribute fields: CNTASSDVALUE, LNDVALUE, IMPVALUE, ESTFMKVALUE, NETPRPTA, GRSPRPTA, PROPCLASS, AUXCLASS, ASSDACRES.

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.
- If surnames are natively maintained in fields separate from first names, they should be concatenated and placed in the OWNERNAME1 field.
- Owner name does not follow formatting syntax and may be provided as is.
- OWNERNME1 can be ordered in any order (First, Last, Middle Initial). It 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 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 for 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 to the extent possible (with contiguous strings of text being next to each other)
    ▶ Example: DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
  ▶ **No redaction of public lands in OWNERNME1.** Public lands that have a government-entity (federal, state, county, or local) as a primary owner in the OWNERNME1 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 it is 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 ("**,**") is the preferred separator element, or a space (" ") is an acceptable separator element.
    - ▶ Example – Single-line with comma separator: **123 N 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: GILMAN, WI, 54433   ▶ enter <Null> instead
  - ▶ Incorrect: NA, NA, GILMAN, WI, 54433   ▶ 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 partial 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***
    *Where applicable
    City, State, Zip ▶ **Do NOT include "city, state, zip"** anywhere in SITEADRESS
- If site address is maintained as elements in multiple fields, it should be concatenated into one field. Line breaks/carriage returns are not accepted.
  - ▶ Example – **N472.5 N JOHNSON STREET**
  - ▶ Example – **543 CTH MM N SUITE 101**
- 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 in 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"
  - ▶ **W180N**
  - ▶ **N**
  - ▶ **S379W**
  - ▶ **S**

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

- The whole number component of a posted building identifier.
- Address numbers should always be whole numbers.
- Examples:
  - ▶ **2554** ▶ **4215**
  - ▶ **8085** ▶ **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 ADDNUMSUFFIX
  - ▶ Example Address = 1234**N** E ISLAND LAKE RD
    - ▶ 1234 = ADDNUM
    - ▶ **N** = **ADDNUMSUF**
    - ▶ E = PREFIX
    - ▶ ISLAND LAKE = STREETNAME
    - ▶ ROAD = STREETTYPE

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	**NW**
S	**SW**
E	**NE**
W	**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.
- ▶ Highways – any of the following are acceptable in PREFIX:
  - ▶ **COUNTY HIGHWAY / COUNTY ROAD / CTH** ("COUNTY" by itself is **not** an acceptable prefix)
  - ▶ **STATE HIGHWAY / STATE ROAD / STH**
  - ▶ **US HIGHWAY / USH**
  - ▶ 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
- HIGHWAY is an acceptable PREFIX when varying jurisdictional highways run concurrently.
  - ▶ Example: W7010 **HIGHWAY 10 & 114** ("10" is the US highway and "114" is the concurrently running state highway)
- 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 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.
- Abbreviations are **not** acceptable in STREETTYPE (even if they are standard USPS Postal domains).
- STREETTYPE example domains (this list is <u>not</u> exhaustive):

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

- *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**
  - ▶ W3506 CTH A **S** (where "**S**" stands for "SOUTH" and belongs in the SUFFIX field—not spelled out)
- In rare cases, SUFFIX field may incorporate a *Street Name Post Modifier.*
- **Abbreviate directionals.**

- SUFFIX accepted domains (this list is not exhaustive):

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

<u>LANDMARKNAME</u> (Landmark Name) [*FGDC*] {*TEXT:50 CHAR*}
- The common place name of a parcel feature.
  - ▶ WISCONSIN STATE CAPITOL
  - ▶ EAST ENTRANCE - IRVINE PARK
- Provided as available.

<u>UNITTYPE</u> (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.
- UNITTYPE example domains (this list is <u>not</u> exhaustive):

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	

<u>UNITID</u> (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**"
    - ▶ ADDNUM = 123
    - ▶ ADDNUMSUFFIX = ½
    - ▶ UNITTYPE = APARTMENT
    - ▶ UNITID = **A**
- If parcels such as condos have distinct PARCELID values and same SITEADRESS values, UNITID must be populated for these records.
- UNITID should not contain any property/structure descriptions.
- UNITID should **not** contain any values which belong in UNITTYPE (e.g., words like "APARTMENT" or "UNIT").

<u>PLACENAME</u> (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.
  - ▶ 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 V5 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, listed in the authoritative file at: sco.wisc.edu/parcels/Parcel_Domain_List.xlsx
  - ▶ Example: **LITTLE CHUTE AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT**
- All parcels for a given county should be populated with SCHOOLDIST domains (with the possible exception of non-parcel features, designated as such in the PARCELID field).
- Domains must remain in UPPERCASE.
- Domain for district name should **exactly** match the domain list.
  Include 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, listed in the authoritative file at: sco.wisc.edu/parcels/Parcel_Domain_List.xlsx
- All parcels for a given county should be populated with SCHOOLDISTNO domains (with the possible exception of non-parcel features, designated as such in the PARCELID field).
- Domains must remain as four-digit IDs and **maintain leading zeros**.
  - ▶ Include the leading zero(s) on school district codes
    - ▶ e.g., **0084**
- 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 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 ~~31~~0070

IMPROVED [**OMITTED**] (Improved Structure)

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 values determined by local assessors for individual parcels of taxable real property.
- Equal to assessed value of land plus assessed value of improvements, or:
  - ▶ <LNDVALUE> + <IMPVALUE>
  - ▶ Notes on CNTASSDVALUE:
    - ▶ **Managed Forest Law and Forest Crop Law** – parcels/portions of parcels that are enrolled in the Managed Forest Law or Forest Crop Law programs are not included in CNTASSDVALUE.
    - ▶ **Undeveloped/Agricultural Forest parcels** – parcels/portions of parcels that are Undeveloped (PROPCLASS = 5) or Agricultural Forest (PROPCLASS= 5M) are assessed at 50% of full market value.
    - ▶ **Agricultural parcels** – parcels/portions of parcels that are Agricultural (PROPCLASS = 4) are assessed at "use value," not market 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 limited to two decimal places.
  - ▶ 300000.00 (Not $300,000.00)
  - ▶ 100800.00 (Not 100800.000)
- 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.
    - ▶ Notes on LNDVALUE:
        - ▶ **Managed Forest Law and Forest Crop Law** – parcels/portions of parcels that are enrolled in the Managed Forest Law or Forest Crop Law programs are not included in LNDVALUE.
        - ▶ **Undeveloped/Agricultural Forest parcels** – parcels/portions of parcels that are Undeveloped (PROPCLASS = 5) or Agricultural Forest (PROPCLASS= 5M) are assessed at 50% of full market value.
        - ▶ **Agricultural parcels** – parcels/portions of parcels that are Agricultural (PROPCLASS = 4) are assessed at "use value," not market 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 limited to two decimal places.
    - ▶ 300000.00 (Not $300,000.00)
    - ▶ 100800.00 (Not 100800.000)
- 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 limited to two decimal places.
    - ▶ 300000.00 (Not $300,000.00)
    - ▶ 100800.00 (Not 100800.000)
- Use "0" versus <Null> deliberately and with care in IMPVALUE field. 0 and <Null> have distinct meanings.

>0 ▶ Taxable parcel with improvements	▶ A positive number in IMPVALUE
0 ▶ Taxable parcel with <u>no</u> improvements	▶ Value of "0" or 0.00 in IMPVALUE
<Null> ▶ Tax exempt parcels, designated by AUXCLASS field	▶ Value of <Null> in IMPVALUE
▶ Non-parcel features as labeled in PARCELID	▶ Value of <Null> in IMPVALUE
▶ Parcels yet to be assessed (e.g., a new parcel/split)	▶ Value of <Null> in IMPVALUE

~~**FORESTVALUE**~~ [**OMITTED**] (Assessed Forest Value)

ESTFMKVALUE (Estimated Fair Market Value) {*TEXT:50 CHAR or DOUBLE-PRECISION FLOATING-POINT NUMBER*}
- The estimated fair market value, in US dollars.
- Sometimes referred to as "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.
        - ▶ **Agricultural parcels** – parcels/portions of parcels that are Agricultural (PROPCLASS = 4) are assessed at "use value" therefore, ESTFMKVALUE = <Null>
            - ▶ ESTFMKVALUE values for parcels that are entirely or contain a portion classified PROPCLASS **4** are nulled out.
        - ▶ **Undeveloped/Agricultural Forest parcels** – parcels/portions of parcels that are Undeveloped (PROPCLASS = 5) or Agricultural Forest (PROPCLASS= 5M) are assessed at 50% of full market value.
            - ▶ ESTFMKVALUE values for parcels that are entirely or contain a portion classified PROPCLASS **5** or **5M** are nulled out.
        - ▶ **Managed Forest Law and Forest Crop Law programs** – parcels/portions of parcels that are enrolled in the Managed Forest Law program or the Forest Crop Law program (AUXCLASS = "W1-W9") are not included in the sum of Total Assessed Value (CNTASSDVALUE), from which ESTFMKVALUE is derived.
            - ▶ ESTFMKVALUE values for parcels that are entirely or contain a portion classified AUXCLASS **W1-W9** are nulled out.
- 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 limited to two decimal places.
    - ▶ 300000.00 (Not $300,000.00)
    - ▶ 100800.00 (Not 100800.000)
- For tax exempt properties (designated by AUXCLASS field), enter <**Null**>

GRSPRPTA (Gross Property Tax) {*TEXT:50 CHAR* or *DOUBLE-PRECISION FLOATING-POINT NUMBER*}
- The gross amount of annual general property taxes, in US dollars.
- This is the sum of the taxes levied on real property according to the assessed value of the property by all local taxing jurisdictions (before the First Dollar Credit and Lottery & Gaming Credit are applied).
  - **What to include when calculating GRSPRPTA:**
    - ▶ **GRSPRPTA =** [STATE TAX] + [COUNTY TAX] + [SPECIAL DISTRICT TAX WHERE APPLICABLE] + [MUNICIPAL TAX] + [SCHOOL DISTRICT TAX]* + [TECHNICAL/COMMUNITY COLLEGE TAX]
    - ▶ *School district tax must be net of school levy tax credit as shown on tax bills. According to s. 74.09(3)(b)(3), tax bills must display the tax levied on the property by the school district where the property is located minus the school levy tax credit allocable to the property (s. 79.10(4)).
- Another way of calculating GRSPRPTA:
    - ▶ GRSPRPTA = [TOTAL ASSESSED VALUE] × [NET ASSESSED VALUE RATE]
    - ▶ The net assessed value rate is also referred to as the "mill rate" or tax rate per $1,000 of assessed value (before the First Dollar Credit and Lottery & Gaming Credit are applied).
  - **What to exclude from GRSPRPTA (GRSPRPTA should *not* include):**
    - ▶ **Special assessments.** Special assessment examples include those for capital improvements, such as street improvements like sidewalks and storm sewers. Drainage district assessments—the amount of assessment issued by a drainage board under s. 88.42—are considered special assessments and therefore should not be included in GRSPRPTA.
    - ▶ **Special charges.** Special charges examples include charges for services, such as refuse and garbage collection (if garbage is not included in the municipal tax), fencing, and snow removal. Delinquent utility charges are considered a special charge and therefore should not be included in GRSPRPTA.
    - ▶ **Special taxes.** PFC, MFL per acre taxes.
    - ▶ **Delinquent general property taxes.**
- GRSPRPTA should <u>always</u> be more than or equal to NETPRPTA for any given property.
- 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 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 tax exempt properties, enter <Null>
- Provide at least one—NETPRPTA or GRSPRPTA.
    - ▶ GRSPRPTA may be <Null> if NETPRPTA is populated for a given county.

NETPRPTA (Net Property Tax) {*TEXT:50 CHAR* or *DOUBLE-PRECISION FLOATING-POINT NUMBER*}
- The net amount of annual general property taxes, in US dollars.
- This is the sum of the taxes levied on real property according to the assessed value of the property by all local taxing jurisdictions, **after** the First Dollar Credit and Lottery & Gaming Credit are applied.
- NETPRPTA = GRSPRPTA (Gross Property Tax) minus the First Dollar Credit and Lottery & Gaming Credit.
- NETPRPTA should <u>always</u> be less than or equal to GRSPRPTA for any given property.
  - **What to include when calculating NETPRPTA:**
- **NETPRPTA =** [STATE TAX] + [COUNTY TAX] + [SPECIAL DISTRICT TAX WHERE APPLICABLE] + [MUNICIPAL TAX] + [SCHOOL DISTRICT TAX]* + [TECHNICAL/COMMUNITY COLLEGE TAX] – [LOTTERY & GAMING CREDIT] – [FIRST DOLLAR CREDIT]
    - ▶ *School district tax must be net of school levy tax credit as shown on tax bills. According to s. 74.09(3)(b)(3), tax bills must display the tax levied on the property by the school district where the property is located minus the school levy tax credit allocable to the property (s. 79.10(4)).
  - **What to exclude from NETPRPTA (NETPRPTA should *not* include):**
    - ▶ **Special assessments.** Special assessment examples include those for capital improvements, such as street improvements like sidewalks and storm sewers. Drainage district assessments—the amount of assessment issued by a drainage board under s. 88.42—are considered special assessments and therefore should not be included in NETPRPTA.
    - ▶ **Special charges.** Special charges examples include charges for services, such as refuse and garbage collection (if garbage is not included in the municipal tax), fencing, and snow removal. Delinquent utility charges are considered a special charge and therefore should not be included in NETPRPTA.
    - ▶ **Special taxes.** PFC, MFL per acre taxes.
    - ▶ **Delinquent general property taxes.**
    - ▶ These special assessments/charges/taxes can make NETPRPTA erroneously appear larger than GRSPRPTA.
      - ▶ If NETPRPTA cannot be provided without delinquent general property taxes/special taxes/special charges/special assessments/drainage district notifications, do one of two things:
        - 1) <Null> out NETPRPTA for the appropriate records, or
        - 2) Populate NETPRPTA, but provide an explanation of delinquent charges, noting that "non-annual tax" values are included in the *Explain-Certification.txt* section of the submission form.
- 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 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 tax exempt properties, enter <Null>
- Provide at least one—NETPRPTA or GRSPRPTA.
    - ▶ NETPRPTA may be <Null> if GRSPRPTA is populated for a given county.

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 exists for a parcel, each class is listed in PROPCLASS 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").

- **PROPCLASS accepted domains and definitions for "General – Taxable Real Estate"**:

1	Residential
2	Commercial
3	Manufacturing
4	Agricultural
5	Undeveloped
5M	Agricultural forest
6	Productive Forest Land
7	Other

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

- This field contains domains for properties classified in the tax roll as **tax exempt**, special, and 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).
  - ▶ **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 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 given parcel, each class is listed in AUXCLASS, delimited by commas, as in:
  - ▶ **X1,W3,X4**
  - ▶ **X3,W5**

- **AUXCLASS EXEMPT accepted domains and definitions for "Exempt from General Property Taxes"**:

X1	Federal
X2	State
X3	County
X4	Other exempt

- **AUXCLASS SPECIAL accepted domains and definitions for "Special – PFC, MFL and County Forest Crop Property"**:

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

- **AUXCLASS UNSTANDARDIZED**

AW or **AWO**	Used to designate parcels "assessed with" other parcels under s. 70.23(2). (An "AW" or "AWO" in AUXCLASS explains why these records might lack tax roll data.)

  <Unstandardized> Other classifications not included in the definition of AUXCLASS or PROPCLASS.
  - ▶ ≤ 0.001 of records in the V5 statewide database.
    End users consult the county land information office directly for non-standard domain definitions.

ASSDACRES (Assessed Acres) {*TEXT:50 CHAR* or *DOUBLE-PRECISION FLOATING-POINT NUMBER*}
- The parcel area, in acres, specified as total assessed acres for taxation purposes.
- ASSDACRES is not to be confused with DEEDACRES or GISACRES, but may match either or both.
- Enter <Null> if the local assessor does not provide acre calculations for small parcels.
    - ▶ Parcels less than <1 acre may = <Null> (or in some cases may appear as "0")

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 polygon 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.**
- Periods are **not** permitted in county names in the CONAME field. Spaces are acceptable.
  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 from the data contributor. This field is populated by the parcel aggregation team.

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.
- Populate PARCELFIPS for **all** records. The value should be the same for all records.
- Maintain FIPS code leading zeros in PARCELFIPS.
- Domain example:
    - ▶ **009** (for Brown County)

PARCELSRC (Parcel Source Name) [Standardized Domains] {*TEXT:50 CHAR*}
- Indicates name of the **county** (the contributing jurisdiction of the parcel dataset), standardized as shown in Table B-1.
- Populate PARCELSRC for **all** records. The value should be the same for all records.
- Periods are **not** permitted in county names in the PARCELSRC field. Spaces are acceptable.
- Do **not** include the word "_County" in PARCELSRC.

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

County	FIPS	County	FIPS	County	FIPS
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. V5 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.
- In the final statewide parcel layer, LONGITUDE and LATITUDE for parcel centroids are provided in **decimal degrees**.
- The parcel centroids are unprojected (GCS) coordinates that were calculated using an ArcGIS ArcPy script, 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
  ▶ Semiminor Axis: 6356752.314245179
  ▶ Inverse Flattening: 298.257223563

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.
- In the final statewide parcel layer, LONGITUDE and LATITUDE for parcel centroids are provided in **decimal degrees**.
- The parcel centroids are unprojected (GCS) coordinates that were calculated using an ArcGIS ArcPy script, 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
  ▶ Semiminor Axis: 6356752.314245179
  ▶ Inverse Flattening: 298.257223563

OTHER LAYERS – RML

For V5 of the Statewide Parcel Map Database Project, the data request has been coordinated between DOA/SCO and the UW-Madison Robinson Map Library (RML). Beyond parcels, 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 on collecting annual snapshots of several framework vector layers which are available for download via GeoData@Wisconsin, a geoportal developed in partnership with SCO.

Other GIS Data Layers

- **Possible Robinson Map Library Holdings in GeoData@Wisconsin**
  - Parcels with Tax Roll Attributes
  - PLSS
  - Zoning – General (county)[1]
  - Zoning – Shoreland (county)
  - Zoning – Airport Protection (county)
  - Rights of Way
  - Roads/Streets/Centerlines
  - Hydrography (line and/or polygon)
  - Addresses
  - Buildings/Building Footprints
  - Land Use
  - Parks/OpenSpace (e.g., county forests)
  - Trails
  - Other Recreation (boat launches, etc.)

Notes on Other GIS layers

- Note that county GIS data for other layers was provided as-is and does not follow a standard attribute schema
- Not all counties maintain all other layers. Hence, only some layers are available in any given county.
- The table on the following page lists the layers submitted for V5, as self-reported by counties.
- Check the library at GeoData@Wisconsin to verify dataset holdings.
- For elevation/lidar data download, consult www.sco.wisc.edu/data/elevationlidar.

To Get the Most Current/Complete Data

- More current/complete data may be available from:
  - **County Land Info Plans** – GIS layers the county maintains are listed in individual county land information plans.
  - **County Contacts & Websites** – To ensure the most current, comprehensive data, consult the local government's land information websites first, or contact the city or county land information office directly.

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[1] Statewide GIS data for farmland and floodplain zoning may be available.
  - **Zoning – Farmland:** See Wisconsin DATCP for statewide farmland zoning data
  - **Zoning – Floodplain:** See FEMA for statewide floodplain zoning data

Other GIS Layers Submitted for V5 in 2019

	GENERAL	SHORELAND	AIRPORT	ROW	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	BUILDINGS	LAND USE	PARKS	TRAILS	RECREATION
ADAMS	GENERAL	SHORELAND	AIRPORT	ROW	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	📄	LANDUSE	PARKS	TRAILS	RECREATION
ASHLAND	GENERAL	SHORELAND	--	ROW	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	BUILDINGS	LANDUSE	PARKS	TRAILS	RECREATION
BARRON	GENERAL	SHORELAND	--	ROW	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	📄	📄	📄	📄	📄
BAYFIELD	GENERAL	SHORELAND	AIRPORT	ROW	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	BUILDINGS	LANDUSE	PARKS	TRAILS	RECREATION
BROWN	--	SHORELAND	AIRPORT	ROW	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	BUILDINGS	LANDUSE	PARKS	TRAILS	RECREATION
BUFFALO	GENERAL	📄	--	📄	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	BUILDINGS	LANDUSE	PARKS	TRAILS	RECREATION
BURNETT	GENERAL	SHORELAND	AIRPORT	📄	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	📄	📄	PARKS	TRAILS	RECREATION
CALUMET	GENERAL	--	--	📄	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	BUILDINGS	LANDUSE	PARKS	TRAILS	RECREATION
CHIPPEWA	GENERAL	📄	--	ROW	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	📄	LANDUSE	PARKS	TRAILS	RECREATION
CLARK	--	📄	AIRPORT	ROW	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	BUILDINGS	LANDUSE	PARKS	TRAILS	RECREATION
COLUMBIA	GENERAL	SHORELAND	--	ROW	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	📄	LANDUSE	PARKS	TRAILS	RECREATION
CRAWFORD	--	--	--	ROW	ROADS	📄	📄	📄	📄	📄	📄	📄
DANE	GENERAL	SHORELAND	--	ROW	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	BUILDINGS	LANDUSE	PARKS	📄	RECREATION
DODGE	GENERAL	SHORELAND	AIRPORT	ROW	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	BUILDINGS	LANDUSE	PARKS	TRAILS	RECREATION
DOOR	GENERAL	SHORELAND	AIRPORT	ROW	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	BUILDINGS	LANDUSE	PARKS	TRAILS	📄
DOUGLAS	GENERAL	SHORELAND	--	ROW	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	BUILDINGS	LANDUSE	PARKS	TRAILS	RECREATION
DUNN	GENERAL	SHORELAND	--	📄	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	📄	📄	PARKS	📄	📄
EAU CLAIRE	GENERAL	📄	AIRPORT	📄	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	BUILDINGS	LANDUSE	📄	📄	📄
FLORENCE	GENERAL	--	--	📄	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	📄	📄	📄	📄	📄
FOND DU LAC	GENERAL	SHORELAND	AIRPORT	📄	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	📄	📄	PARKS	TRAILS	📄
FOREST	📄	📄	📄		ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	BUILDINGS	LANDUSE	PARKS	TRAILS	RECREATION
GRANT		SHORELAND	AIRPORT	ROW	ROADS	HYDRO	📄	BUILDINGS	📄	📄	📄	RECREATION
GREEN	GENERAL	SHORELAND	AIRPORT	ROW	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	📄	LANDUSE	PARKS	TRAILS	RECREATION
GREEN LAKE	GENERAL	SHORELAND	--	ROW	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	BUILDINGS	LANDUSE	PARKS	TRAILS	RECREATION
IOWA	GENERAL	SHORELAND	AIRPORT	📄	ROADS	📄	ADDRESSES	📄	📄	📄	📄	📄
IRON	GENERAL	--	--	📄	📄	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	BUILDINGS	📄	📄	📄	📄
JACKSON	GENERAL	SHORELAND	AIRPORT	📄	ROADS	📄	ADDRESSES	📄	📄	📄	📄	📄
JEFFERSON	GENERAL	📄	--	📄	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	📄	LANDUSE	PARKS	TRAILS	RECREATION
JUNEAU	--	📄	AIRPORT	ROW	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	BUILDINGS	LANDUSE	PARKS	TRAILS	RECREATION
KENOSHA	GENERAL	SHORELAND	--	ROW	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	BUILDINGS	LANDUSE	PARKS	TRAILS	RECREATION
KEWAUNEE	--	SHORELAND	--	ROW	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	📄	LANDUSE	📄	📄	RECREATION
LA CROSSE	GENERAL	SHORELAND	--	📄	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	BUILDINGS	LANDUSE	PARKS	TRAILS	RECREATION
LAFAYETTE	GENERAL	SHORELAND	--	📄	ROADS	📄	ADDRESSES	📄	📄	PARKS	TRAILS	📄
LANGLADE	GENERAL	SHORELAND	📄	ROW	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	BUILDINGS	LANDUSE	PARKS	TRAILS	RECREATION
LINCOLN	GENERAL	SHORELAND	--	📄	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	📄	LANDUSE	PARKS	TRAILS	RECREATION
MANITOWOC	GENERAL	SHORELAND	📄	📄	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	BUILDINGS	LANDUSE	PARKS	TRAILS	📄
MARATHON	GENERAL	SHORELAND	AIRPORT	ROW	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	BUILDINGS	LANDUSE	PARKS	TRAILS	RECREATION
MARINETTE	📄	📄	--	📄	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	📄	📄	PARKS	TRAILS	RECREATION
MARQUETTE	GENERAL	--	--	📄	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	📄	📄	PARKS	📄	RECREATION
MENOMINEE	GENERAL	--	--	📄	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	BUILDINGS	📄	📄	📄	📄
MILWAUKEE	GENERAL	SHORELAND	AIRPORT	ROW	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	BUILDINGS	LANDUSE	PARKS	TRAILS	RECREATION
MONROE	GENERAL	📄	AIRPORT	📄	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	📄	LANDUSE	PARKS	TRAILS	RECREATION
OCONTO	GENERAL	📄	📄	📄	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	BUILDINGS	LANDUSE	📄	📄	📄
ONEIDA	GENERAL	SHORELAND	AIRPORT	📄	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	BUILDINGS	LANDUSE	📄	📄	📄
OUTAGAMIE	GENERAL	SHORELAND	AIRPORT	ROW	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	BUILDINGS	LANDUSE	PARKS	TRAILS	RECREATION
OZAUKEE	--	SHORELAND	--	📄	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	BUILDINGS	LANDUSE	📄	📄	📄
PEPIN	GENERAL	SHORELAND	--	ROW	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	📄	LANDUSE	PARKS	TRAILS	RECREATION
PIERCE	GENERAL	SHORELAND	AIRPORT	📄	ROADS	📄	ADDRESSES	BUILDINGS	📄	PARKS	📄	RECREATION
POLK	GENERAL	SHORELAND	--	ROW	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	📄	LANDUSE	PARKS	TRAILS	RECREATION
PORTAGE	GENERAL	SHORELAND	AIRPORT	ROW	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	BUILDINGS	LANDUSE	PARKS	TRAILS	RECREATION
PRICE	GENERAL	--	--	📄	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	📄	LANDUSE	📄	📄	📄
RACINE	GENERAL	📄	--	ROW	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	BUILDINGS	LANDUSE	📄	📄	📄
RICHLAND	GENERAL	SHORELAND	AIRPORT	ROW	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	📄	📄	PARKS	TRAILS	RECREATION
ROCK	--	SHORELAND	AIRPORT	📄	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	BUILDINGS	LANDUSE	PARKS	📄	📄
RUSK	GENERAL	SHORELAND	--	📄	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	📄	LANDUSE	PARKS	TRAILS	RECREATION
SAUK	GENERAL	SHORELAND	AIRPORT	ROW	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	BUILDINGS	📄	PARKS	TRAILS	RECREATION
SAWYER	GENERAL	SHORELAND	AIRPORT	ROW	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	BUILDINGS	LANDUSE	PARKS	TRAILS	RECREATION
SHAWANO	GENERAL	SHORELAND	--	ROW	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	BUILDINGS	LANDUSE	PARKS	TRAILS	RECREATION
SHEBOYGAN	--	SHORELAND	📄	📄	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	BUILDINGS	📄	📄	📄	📄
ST.CROIX	GENERAL	SHORELAND	--	ROW	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	BUILDINGS	LANDUSE	📄	TRAILS	RECREATION
TAYLOR	--	📄	📄	📄	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	BUILDINGS	LANDUSE	PARKS	TRAILS	RECREATION
TREMPEALEAU	GENERAL	📄	--	ROW	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	📄	LANDUSE	PARKS	TRAILS	RECREATION
VERNON	--	SHORELAND	--	📄	ROADS	📄	ADDRESSES	BUILDINGS	📄	📄	📄	RECREATION
VILAS	GENERAL	SHORELAND	AIRPORT	📄	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	BUILDINGS	LANDUSE	PARKS	TRAILS	RECREATION
WALWORTH	GENERAL	SHORELAND	--	ROW	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	📄	LANDUSE	PARKS	TRAILS	RECREATION
WASHBURN	GENERAL	SHORELAND	AIRPORT	📄	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	BUILDINGS	LANDUSE	PARKS	TRAILS	RECREATION
WASHINGTON	--	SHORELAND	--	ROW	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	📄	LANDUSE	PARKS	TRAILS	📄
WAUKESHA	GENERAL	SHORELAND	AIRPORT	ROW	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	BUILDINGS	LANDUSE	PARKS	TRAILS	RECREATION
WAUPACA	GENERAL	SHORELAND	--	ROW	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	BUILDINGS	LANDUSE	PARKS	TRAILS	RECREATION
WAUSHARA	GENERAL	--	--	📄	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	📄	LANDUSE	PARKS	TRAILS	RECREATION
WINNEBAGO	GENERAL	SHORELAND	AIRPORT	ROW	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	BUILDINGS	LANDUSE	PARKS	TRAILS	RECREATION
WOOD	--	SHORELAND	--	ROW	ROADS	HYDRO	ADDRESSES	BUILDINGS	LANDUSE	PARKS	TRAILS	RECREATION

GET DATA

GET PARCEL DATA. . . .@ www.sco.wisc.edu/parcels/data

PARCEL CHANGE LOG. . . . . . Parcel Project Change Log

GET OTHER DATA. . .@ geodata.wisc.edu/opengeoportal

LINKS TO MOST CURRENT DATA. .@doa.wi.gov/WLIP

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