V9 ATTRIBUTE SCHEMA

Version 9 Statewide Parcel Map Database Project

June 30, 2023

IN THIS DOCUMENT

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ABOUT V9 PARCELS

The Version 9 Statewide Parcel Map Database Project (V9 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 V9 parcel layer, which is the ninth version of the of the statewide parcel map established by Act 20 of 2013. For more information, see the V9 Project pages at the Department of Administration and State Cartographer's Office.

V9 Project Specifications

- The V9 Project successfully aggregated all known digital parcel datasets within the state. The resulting statewide GIS parcel layer totaling 3.54 million parcels was made publicly available on June 30, 2023. Figure 1 illustrates the geographic coverage of the V9 parcel layer. For information regarding differences between the V1-V9 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 V9 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 V9 for details.

Figure 1. V9 Parcel Coverage (click for larger view)

- **Note on Attribute Definitions for Tax Roll Fields.**
  A guiding principle of the attribute definitions for the Wisconsin Statewide Parcel Map Initiative 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 of. For even greater detail on attributes that relate to real property tax assessment, consult the 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
    - ▶ V9 Parcels (v10.3 .gdb compressed)
    - ▶ V9 Parcels (v10.3 .gdb uncompressed)
    - ▶ V9 Parcels (v 9.2 .gdb uncompressed)
  - County Level – File geodatabase (v10.3 .gdb uncompressed) 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. Uncompressing can be done in ArcGIS Pro, or 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 ~1.6 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, new in 2023, is
  https://services3.arcgis.com/n6uYoouQZW75n5WI/arcgis/rest/services/Wisconsin_Statewide_Parcels/FeatureServer/0.

Missing Data & Known Gaps

- Note that two counties have gaps in coverage, as they are yet to complete county-wide digital parcel mapping. The geometric incompleteness of the V9 statewide parcel layer and the counties who have yet to complete county-wide digital parcel mapping are summarized in the table below.

V9 Gaps Summary		
County	**Number of Munis with Gaps**	**Municipalities with Gaps in Parcel Coverage**
Buffalo	5	Part of: Alma (C), Buffalo (C), Fountain City (C), Milton (T), Nelson (T), plus several small gaps in various townships
Burnett	3	Part of: Swiss (T), Union (T), West Marshland (T), plus few small gaps in Grantsburg (T) and Anderson (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, 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

- 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. Nine other counties have partial owner name redaction.

V9 Owner Name Redaction		
County	**Scope**	**Percent Redacted**
Kenosha	**Entire county dataset**	**100.00**
Barron	Partial	0.61
Brown	Partial	0.14
Columbia	Partial	0.31
Dane	Partial	10.10
Jackson	Partial	0.73
Manitowoc	Partial	0.19
Sauk	Partial	0.17
Sheboygan	Partial	0.20
Vilas	Partial	0.35

Notable Differences In V9 Versus V8 Statewide Database

- The basic attribute schema remains the same from year to year. The V9 schema, including attribute definitions, are not different from V8.
- As in prior years, ESTFMKVALUE (Estimated Fair Market Value) values are nulled out for parcels that are wholly or partially PROPCLASS 4, 5, or 5M; enrolled in the MFL/CFL programs (AUXCLASS W1-W9); and tax exempt (AUXCLASS X1-X4). See schema definitions for details.
- For information regarding specific differences between the V1-V9 layers, see the Parcel Project Change Log.
- Note that the URL to access ArcGIS REST end points is different for V9: https://services3.arcgis.com/n6uYoouQZW75n5WI/arcgis/rest/services/Wisconsin_Statewide_Parcels/FeatureServer/0
- The Statewide Parcel Web App for V9 has been refreshed with a new design and enhanced functionality. For questions, contact WLIP@wisconsin.gov.

Currency, Date, and Updates

- **Source data for parcel polygons was collected between January–May of 2023.**

  However, the tax roll year for most records is "**2022**," 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, V10, is tentatively scheduled for June 30, 2024.

- Historic data from the V1–V8 statewide parcel databases is available at www.sco.wisc.edu/parcels/data.

Locating Property Information and Tax Assessment Data in Wisconsin

- In Wisconsin, detailed property information for taxable parcels is collected by municipal-level assessors in records called property record cards, but that municipal-level data is typically not aggregated up to the county level. To create the statewide parcel map, DOA aggregates county-level parcel datasets that contain fewer property attribute fields than what municipal assessors hold. However, some data resources do exist for locating detailed property data attributes beyond those contained in the statewide parcel layer.

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

- **County & Municipal Websites for Land Records**
  - ▶ https://doa.wi.gov/DIR/County_Contacts.pdf
    - County websites often have a wealth of property data available online.
    - Try the "**[County] GIS Webmapping Application(s) Link**" to search and locate property tax data.
    - The "Real Property Lister Link" and "Register of Deeds Link" can also lead to searchable land records websites, some of which allow free searches and others which require a fee.
    - Municipal/town web mapping sites for individual municipalities can have municipal-level GIS data that links to other types of property records.
    - Municipal Treasurer/Assessor websites can also be a source of property information (e.g., the City of Milwaukee's assessor website at http://assessments.milwaukee.gov/default.asp or the City of Madison's assessor website, www.cityofmadison.com/assessor/property).

- **Wisconsin Department of Revenue eRETR Database**
  - ▶ eRETR
    - DOR's eRETR system has property sales information for transactions in the last five years. It includes several specific data fields.

- **Municipal Assessment Websites Aggregated by Multiple Listing Services (MLS)**
  - ▶ www.wra.org/Resources/Property/Wisconsin_MLS_Sites
    - Wisconsin MLS Sites are indexed by Wisconsin Realtors Association.
    - One example is www.scwmls.com, which features links to available data listed by municipality for each county, across multiple vendors.

- **Assessordata.org/Assessordata.com by Catalis/Market Drive**
  - ▶ Assessordata.org – **Free**.
  - ▶ Assessordata.com – **Must pay a fee**.
    - In general, the location and nature of data available depends on each individual local government and the assessment software vendor they work with.
    - Catalis (formerly Market Drive) provides the majority of Wisconsin municipalities with CAMA (Computer Aided Mass Appraisal) software and has two assessor websites.
    - Assessordata.org contains some property characteristics. Assessordata.com contains more property characteristics, as well as pictures and sketches in some cases. For a sample, "View Full Report" at www.assessordata.org/Assessment/wood/33-00004.

- **Accurate Assessor**
  - ▶ Accurate Assessor.com Property Search
    - Accurate Assessor's property search webpage lists several municipalities, with property record card data accessible via property search results.

- **Associated Appraisal**
  - ▶ http://search.apraz.com/search.asp
    - Associated Appraisal Consultants Inc. provides property tax assessment services to Wisconsin municipalities and a searchable database.

- **Locate in Wisconsin (WI Economic Development Corporation)**
  - ▶ inwisconsin.com/doing-business-in-wisconsin

End users should note that the above list is not exhaustive. Please send corrections/additions to WLIP@wisconsin.gov.

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.

- **Managed Forest Lands.** The statewide parcel map identifies parcels enrolled in the Managed Forest Law and Forest Crop Law programs via the AUXCLASS field (values **W1**-**W9**), 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.** 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 <u>not</u> aggregated at the statewide level for V4 through V9. However, individual county datasets for zoning are still publicly available through UW-Madison Robinson Map Library's GeoData@Wisconsin.

- **Other Layers.** For V9, 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 9 Statewide Parcel Database [computer file: V9.0.0_Wisconsin_Parcels_2023.gdb]. (2023). 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, 2023].

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 <u>feedback form</u> 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.

Thanks for taking a moment to share how/why you use the database, web app, or REST end points to meet your important business or personal needs.

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 #1, COMMON AREA may designate "AWO" in AUXCLASS; under Condo Type #1, a polygon for a condo association with no attribute information is possible.)
  - Condo Type #2–Stacked
  - Condo Type #3–Divided
  - Condo Type #4–Distributed (Condo Type #4, PARCELID 100 may designate "AWO" in AUXCLASS)
  - Mixed Type–Condo modeling #1-4
  - Condo Type–Not Applicable

Condo Type #1
Discrete

PARCELID	TAX ROLL ATTRIBUTE
COMMON AREA	<Null>
101	49.50
102	49.50

--- [COMMON AREA]

▶ PARCELID "COMMON AREA" 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	TAX ROLL ATTRIBUTE
100	99.00
101	49.50
102	49.50

▶ Stacked parcels, 1 per owner

Condo Type #3
Divided

PARCELID	TAX ROLL 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	TAX ROLL 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

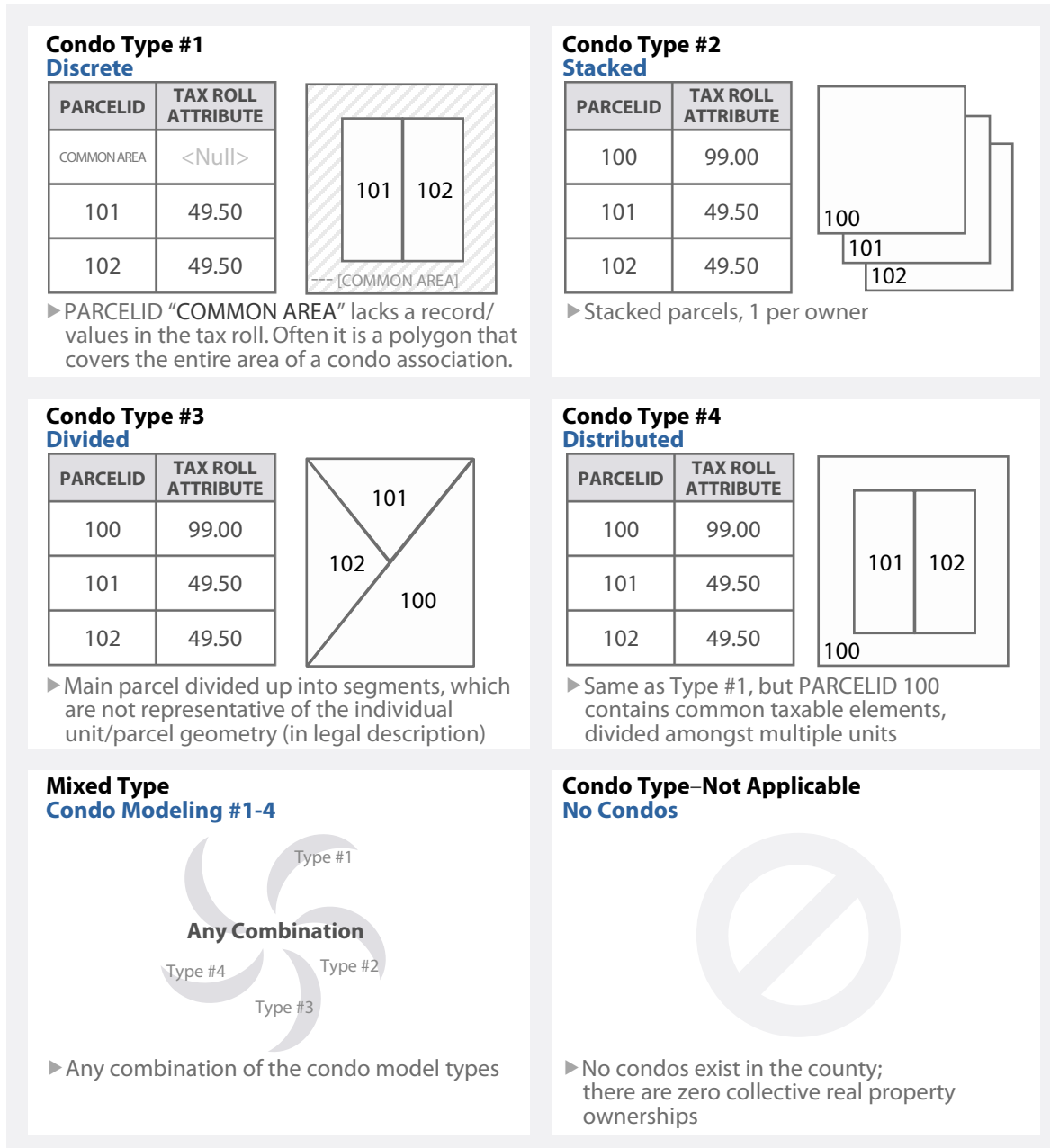▶ No condos exist in the county; there are zero collective real property ownerships

Figure 3. Condo Model Scenarios. In the condo graphic, 'TAX ROLL ATTRIBUTE' means valuation-related (assessor-assigned) data.

Valuation-related (assessor-assigned) data *includes these attributes:*
CNTASSDVALUE, LNDVALUE, IMPVALUE, MFLVALUE, ESTFMKVALUE, NETPRPTA, GRSPRPTA, PROPCLASS, AUXCLASS, & ASSDACRES.

ATTRIBUTE SCHEMA FOR V9

Parcel Schema Legend	
V9 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 that this field is AUTO-POPULATED by the V9 Project's aggregation team. These fields should be left <Null> for V9 submission.
{TEXT:<#> CHAR}	Denotes the datatype of the file (all attributes are TEXT) and the character length of the field.

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 authority.
- Examples (this list is not exhaustive):
  - ▶ **071006113329**   ▶ **B-600-88**
  - ▶ **010-0640.01**   ▶ **VH-747-E-28**
  - ▶ **4205**   ▶ **WA0320124700**
- PARCELID is the primary identifier for each record in the statewide database.
- In some cases, PARCELID may be populated with a TAXPARCELID value.
- Either the value in PARCELID or TAXPARCELID should function in the county's online property search tool(s) to look up more information on the parcel that may be available—such as to download a digital copy of the tax bill.
- 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 can be formatted with special characters like dashes, periods, forward or backslashes, 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, end users may need to either use the PARCELID or TAXPARCELID and include or exclude special characters like dashes.
- **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 way 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 may serve as primary key in joining parcel geometries to the assessment/tax roll.
- This ID may have commonalities with the PARCELID but is somehow distinct, or may be completely distinct from the PARCELID.
- TAXPARCELID should be populated <u>if</u> the value present in the PARCELID is different from the identification number displayed on the tax bill.
- If the TAXPARCELID is the same as PARCELID, enter a true SQL <**Null**>
  - ▶ TAXPARCELID must either be <Null> or different from PARCELID.
    TAXPARCELID should not be a duplicate of PARCELID.

PARCELDATE (Parcel Date) {*TEXT:25 CHAR*}
- Modification date for a parcel **geometry**, describing when the individual parcel geometry was last edited or revised. Such geometric edits include the following:
  - ▶ Parcel creation (date the digital geometry for the parcel came into existence)
  - ▶ Parcel division or merge
  - ▶ Change of parcel vertices
  - ▶ Spatial adjustment of parcel
- **Do not populate with the "cut date" or date the data was extracted/exported for V9 submission, NOR the parcel dataset's last known geometric editing date**.
- 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.
- Do not include a timestamp at the end of the calendar date in PARCELDATE.
- 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 V9, this should be 2022.
  - ▶ Example: **2022**
- Submitted data should be a snapshot of:
  - ▶ Parcel geometry and non-valuation-related data from 12/31/2022 or optionally more current.
  - ▶ Valuation-related (assessor-assigned) data associated with the parcel as finalized in December of 2022 (based on the parcel as it existed on January 1, 2022, 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, 2022 or later), enter the first year tax roll data will be available in TAXROLLYEAR.
  - ▶ Example: **2023** ▶ Future year value, for parcels created between January 2, 2022 and January 1, 2023.
  - ▶ Example: **2024** ▶ Future year value, for parcels created January 2, 2023 and later.
  - ▶ New parcels/splits should not have tax roll data, which occurs in these valuation-related (assessor-assigned) fields: CNTASSDVALUE, LNDVALUE, IMPVALUE, MFLVALUE, ESTFMKVALUE, NETPRPTA, GRSPRPTA, PROPCLASS, AUXCLASS, ASSDACRES.

OWNERNME1 (Primary Owner Name) {*TEXT:254 CHAR*}
- The primary owner name of a parcel.
- Owner name should be the most current in the county land information system.
- 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 OWNERNME1 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, as in "SUE AND JAMES SMITH" or "SMITH, JAMES & SUE"
- 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 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 <u>not</u> 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 publicly owned parcels, enter a full mailing address for the parcel owner's agency or department with as much specificity as possible.
  - ▶ Enter the 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 (*where applicable):
  - ▶ **ADDNUMPREFIX***
  - ▶ **ADDNUM**
  - ▶ **ADDNUMSUFFIX***
  - ▶ **[PREFIX]***
  - ▶ **STREETNAME**
  - ▶ **[STREETTYPE]***
  - ▶ **[SUFFIX]***
  - ▶ **[UNITTYPE]***
  - ▶ **UNITID***
  - ~~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)   ▶ **½**   ▶ (678 **½** MORRISON STREET)
  - ▶ **-856**   ▶ (2554**-856** MAIN 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**   = **ADDNUMSUFFIX**
    - ▶ 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 <u>or</u> 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
- Note that "~~OLD~~" is not a prefix value. See STREETNAME for placement of *Street Name Pre Modifiers* like OLD.

STREETNAME (Street Name) [*FGDC: Street Name; Street Name Pre 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.
- 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.
  - ▶ Example: 2554 STH 23/MAIN ST
    - ▶ STREETNAME should contain 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**
- STREETNAME is a somewhat flexible field. STREETNAME can hold a wide variety of values.
  - ▶ STREETNAME might incorporate a *Street Name Pre Modifier*. (But see notes at PREFIX, because in some other cases, *Street Name Pre Modifier* might be acceptable in PREFIX field.)
    - ▶ For "old," retired highways and county roads, in the statewide parcel schema, the STREETNAME field holds *Street Name Pre Modifiers*.
    - ▶ Example: OLD STATE HIGHWAY 87 ROAD
      STREETNAME =   **OLD STATE HIGHWAY 87**
      STREETTYPE =   ROAD
- STREETNAME sometimes holds "imposter" PREFIX values, whose monikers falsely suggest they might be a PREFIX, but—because they are **not** authoritative highway jurisdictions (official Wisconsin highways)—they cannot be a PREFIX. Instead, some specific imposter prefix values belong in the STREETNAME field, as in these examples:
  - ▶ 2554 **TOWN ROAD AA**
    STREETNAME =   TOWN ROAD AA
    PREFIX =   <Null>
    STREETTYPE =   <Null>
  - ▶ 2554 **TOWN** ROAD
    STREETNAME =   TOWN
    PREFIX =   <Null>
    STREETTYPE =   ROAD
  - ▶ 2554 **OLD HIGHWAY 40**
    STREETNAME =   OLD HIGHWAY 40
    PREFIX =   <Null>
    STREETTYPE =   <Null>

STREETTYPE (Street Type) [Standardized Domains] [*FGDC: Street Name Post Type; Street Name Post Modifier*] {*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 USPS street suffix abbreviations).
- 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.
- In rare cases, STREETTYPE can hold a *Street Name Post Modifier*. When a *Street Name Post Modifier* exists in an address, a word that resembles a STREETTYPE sometimes belongs instead in the STREETNAME field in order to allow the STREETTYPE field to hold the *Street Name Post Modifier*, as in the following examples:
  ▶ Example: 2554 GREER ROAD **EXTENSION**
    ▶ STREETNAME =   GREER ROAD
    ▶ STREETTYPE =   EXTENSION
  ▶ Example: 2554 GREER ROAD **PRIVATE DRIVE**
    ▶ STREETNAME =   GREER ROAD
    ▶ STREETTYPE =   PRIVATE DRIVE

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

- Street name post directional.
- One or two-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)
- **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

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

- The name by which a prominent feature is publicly known.
  ▶ WISCONSIN STATE CAPITOL
  ▶ EAST ENTRANCE - IRVINE PARK
- Provided as available.
- LANDMARKNAME should <u>not</u> contain extraneous property descriptors.

UNITTYPE (Unit Type) [*FGDC: Subaddress Type*] {*TEXT:50 CHAR*} [Standardized Domains]
- 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 extraneous property/structure descriptor.
- **Fully spell-out** UNITTYPE domains.
  - ▶ Abbreviations are not acceptable in UNITTYPE (even if they are USPS unit designator abbreviations, which appear in gray with a line through them in the list below).
- UNITTYPE example domains (this list is not exhaustive):

ACCEPTABLE	NOT ACCEPTABLE (USPS)
APARTMENT	APT
BASEMENT	BSMT
BUILDING	BLDG
CONDOMINIUM	
DEPARTMENT	DEPT
FLOOR	FL
FRONT	FRNT
HANGAR	
HANGER	HNGR
KEY	KEY
LOBBY	LBBY
LOT	LOT
LOWER	LOWR
OFFICE	OFC
PENTHOUSE	PH
PIER	PIER
REAR	REAR
ROOM	RM
SIDE	SIDE
SLIP	SLIP
SPACE	SPC
STOP	STOP
SUITE	STE
TOWER	
TRAILOR	
TRAILER	TRLR
UNIT	UNIT
UPPER	UPPR

UNITID (Unit ID) [*FGDC: Subaddress Identifier*] {*TEXT:50 CHAR*}
- UNITID includes the number or letter identification string for a building, apartment, room, suite, unit, or room (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 PARCELIDs and the same SITEADRESS values, UNITID should be populated for these records as appropriate.
- 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").

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.
  - ▶ 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 V9 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
    - ▶ Example: **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 working from DOR's XML, manually remove the first two digits of the code before submitting (representing the alphabetized WI county name).
    - ▶ Example: **0070**, not ~~31~~**0070**

IMPROVED [REMOVED FROM SCHEMA FOR V6 IN 2020] [CALCULATED] (Improved Structure)
- Indicates whether the parcel contains an improved value within the IMPVALUE field, with either "**YES**" or "**NO**"

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.
- This is equal to assessed value of land (LNDVALUE) plus assessed value of improvements (IMPVALUE), or:
  - ▶ CNTASSDVALUE = <LNDVALUE> + <IMPVALUE>
- The CNTASSDVALUE is an approximation of full **market value** with some notable exceptions, as Wisconsin has other "value standards" for real property in addition to market value:

PROPERTY CLASS		VALUE STANDARD
PROPCLASS 1	Residential	market value
PROPCLASS 2	Commercial	market value
PROPCLASS 3	Manufacturing	market value
PROPCLASS 4	Agricultural	use value
PROPCLASS 5	Undeveloped	50% of market value
PROPCLASS 5M	Agricultural forest	50% of market value
PROPCLASS 6	Productive Forest Land	market value
PROPCLASS 7	Other	market value

- The value in the final tax roll for Total Assessed Value should already reflect these value standard considerations (as such calculations occur at the level of the municipal assessor).
- CNTASSDVALUE should be populated for property classes that are assessed at any value standard.
  - ▶ CNTASSDVALUE should be populated for:
    - ▶ **PROPCLASS = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5M, 6, 7**
- **Entirely MFL/FCL lands** – CNTASSDVALUE should not be populated for entirely MFL/FCL parcels.
  - ▶ AUXCLASS = W1, W2, W3, W5, W6, W7, W8, W9
  - ▶ Do not include values for parcels that are entirely MFL/FCL enrolled in Total Assessed Value (CNTASSDVALUE)—as they belong in the field MFLVALUE instead. For parcels that have entirely MFL/FCL lands, this field will be <Null>
    - ▶ The total assessed value for lands enrolled in the Managed Forest Law/Forest Crop Law programs is calculated separately. MFL/FCL lands have their own fields on the Wisconsin property tax bill, where they are displayed in a distinct field that corresponds to MFLVALUE in the statewide parcel schema.
  - ▶ Parcels with both MFL/FCL enrolled and regular taxable portions (PROPCLASS = 1-7) should have a value in CNTASSDVALUE that represents only the value for the regular taxable portion of the parcel.
- **Tax exempt parcels** – CNTASSDVALUE should not be populated for tax exempt parcels.
  - ▶ AUXCLASS = X1, X2, X3, X4, W4
    - ▶ For tax exempt properties, enter <Null> in CNTASSDVALUE
- 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)

LNDVALUE (Assessed Value of Land) {*TEXT:50 CHAR or DOUBLE-PRECISION FLOATING-POINT NUMBER*}

- The total assessed value of land, without improvements, in US dollars.
- LNDVALUE is an approximation of **market value for land**, with some notable exceptions, as Wisconsin has other "value standards" for real property in addition to market value (see CNTASSDVALUE for value standards).
- LNDVALUE should be populated for property classes that are assessed at any value standard.
  - ▶ LNDVALUE should be populated for:
    - ▶ **PROPCLASS = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5M, 6, 7**
- **Entirely MFL/FCL lands** – LNDVALUE should not be populated for entirely MFL/FCL parcels.
  - ▶ AUXCLASS = W1, W2, W3, W5, W6, W7, W8, W9
  - ▶ Do not include values for enrolled MFL/FCL lands in Assessed Value of Land (LNDVALUE)—they belong in MFLVALUE instead. For parcels that have entirely MFL/FCL lands, this field will be <Null>
  - ▶ Parcels with both MFL/FCL enrolled and regular taxable portions (PROPCLASS = 1-7) should have a value in LNDVALUE that represents only the land value for the regular taxable portion of the parcel.
- **Tax exempt parcels** – LNDVALUE should not be populated for tax exempt parcels.
  - ▶ AUXCLASS = X1, X2, X3, X4, W4
    - ▶ For tax exempt properties, enter <Null> in LNDVALUE
- 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)

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.
  - ▶ IMPVALUE should be populated for: **PROPCLASS = 1, 2, 3, 7**
- 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 no 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

MFLVALUE (Assessed Value of MFL/FCL Land) {*TEXT:50 CHAR* or *DOUBLE-PRECISION FLOATING-POINT NUMBER*}
- The total assessed value of private land enrolled in either the Managed Forest Law (MFL) or Forest Crop Law programs (FCL), in US dollars.
- The assessed value of lands enrolled in MFL/FCL programs is entered because it is necessary for calculating the tax amount due if land is withdrawn from the MFL/FCL program.
- Landowners with land in the MFL/FCL programs pay MFL/FCL tax rates in lieu of regular property tax rates.
- To have a value present in MFLVALUE, parcels/portions of parcels must have a specific AUXCLASS designation.
    ▶ MFLVALUE should be populated for:
        ▶ **AUXCLASS** = **W1**, **W2**, **W3**, or **W5**, **W6**, **W7**, **W8**, **W9**
        ▶ AUXCLASS = ~~W4~~
            ▶ MFLVALUE does not include properties with AUXCLASS value of **W4** (County Forest Crop Land), because County Forest Crop Land is county-owned and tax exempt.
- On the property tax bill this value can be found in the column for Total Assessed Value, specifically in the row designated for PFC/MFL, Managed Forest, or an equivalent.
- **MFLVALUE is <u>not</u> included in or any part of the calculation for the LNDVALUE nor the CNTASSDVALUE fields**.
    ▶ MFLVALUE is the field that should contain the value representing the total assessed value of enrolled MFL/FCL lands—not LNDVALUE.
- A similar but distinct former field was called "FORESTVALUE" (Assessed Forest Value) in the statewide parcel map database versions V1-V5, but MFLVALUE has a different definition than the defunct FORESTVALUE.
- 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 parcels not enrolled in the Managed Forest Law or Forest Crop Law programs, 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.
- Sometimes referred to as "equalized value," because local levels of assessment are equalized with current estimated Assessment Ratios provided by the Wisconsin Department of Revenue.
    ▶ ESTFMKVALUE = CNTASSDVALUE (Total Assessed Value) divided by Assessment Ratio (where Assessment Ratio is provided by the Wisconsin Department of Revenue).
- In addition to **market value**, Wisconsin has other "value standards" for real property:

PROPERTY CLASS		VALUE STANDARD
PROPCLASS 1	Residential	market value
PROPCLASS 2	Commercial	market value
PROPCLASS 3	Manufacturing	market value
PROPCLASS 4	Agricultural	use value
PROPCLASS 5	Undeveloped	50% of market value
PROPCLASS 5M	Agricultural forest	50% of market value
PROPCLASS 6	Productive Forest Land	market value
PROPCLASS 7	Other	market value

- In the statewide parcel schema, the ESTFMKVALUE field should be populated only for property classes that are entirely assessed at the full market value standard.
    ▶ ESTFMKVALUE should be populated for:
        ▶ **PROPCLASS** = **1**, **2**, **3**, **6**, **7**
    ▶ ESTFMKVALUE should <u>not</u> be populated for:
        ▶ PROPCLASS = ~~4~~, ~~5~~, ~~5M~~
            ▶ Null out ESTFMKVALUE values for parcels that are entirely or contain a portion classified PROPCLASS 4, 5, or 5M.
- **MFL/FCL lands** – ESTFMKVALUE should <u>not</u> be populated for MFL/FCL parcels.
    ▶ AUXCLASS = ~~W1~~, ~~W2~~, ~~W3~~, ~~W5~~, ~~W6~~, ~~W7~~, ~~W8~~, ~~W9~~
        ▶ Null out ESTFMKVALUE values for parcels that are entirely or contain a portion classified W1-W9. The estimated fair market values for lands enrolled in the Managed Forest Law/Forest Crop Law programs is calculated separately. Enrolled MFL/FCL lands are <u>not</u> included in Total Assessed Value (CNTASSDVALUE), which means they are also not included in ESTFMKVALUE.
        MFL/FCL lands have their own fields on the Wisconsin property tax bill, including a distinct field for "MFL Estimated Fair Market Value"—a value not required anywhere by the statewide parcel schema.
- **Tax exempt parcels** – ESTFMKVALUE should <u>not</u> be populated for tax exempt parcels.
    ▶ AUXCLASS = ~~X1~~, ~~X2~~, ~~X3~~, ~~X4~~, ~~W4~~
        ▶ Null out ESTFMKVALUE values for parcels that are entirely or contain a portion classified AUXCLASS X1-X4 or W4. Wholly tax exempt parcels lack Total Assessed Value, as they are not assessed by local assessors. Parcels with both taxable <u>and</u> nontaxable portions have exempt property not included in Total Assessed Value (CNTASSDVALUE)—so ESTFMKVALUE should **not** be calculated, as the value would be misleading.
- 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)

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.
- **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.** MFL/FCL 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.
- NETPRPTA should <u>always</u> be less than or equal to GRSPRPTA 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.
  ▶ NETPRPTA may be <Null> if GRSPRPTA is populated for a given county.

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.** MFL/FCL 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.

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. No spaces in between values.
- If the native data contains a preceding "G" in front of the numeric ID, **this "G" should be omitted** ("3" not "G3").
- Native PROPCLASS domains that do not exactly match standard schema domains should be standardized to match standard PROPCLASS domains.

- **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** or **special**, and domains that are listed in the native dataset as a class of property that does not fit those 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 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 should be standardized to match standard PROPCLASS/AUXCLASS domains.
- **Multiple values.** If multiple classes exist for a parcel, each is listed in AUXCLASS, delimited by commas, as in:
  - ▶ **X1,W3,X4**
  - ▶ **X3,W5**
    List each class once only. No duplicate values. No spaces in between values.

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

X1	Federal
X2	State
X3	County (county exempt lands are **X3** in AUXCLASS, with exception of County Forest Crop Land, which is instead **W4**)
X4	Other exempt

- **AUXCLASS SPECIAL accepted domains and definitions for Special – FCL, MFL and County Forest Crop Land**:

W1	Forest Cropland Before 01/01/1972
W2	Forest Cropland After 12/31/1971
W3	Forest Cropland Special
W4	County Forest Crop Land
W5	MFL Entered After 2004 **Open**
W6	MFL Entered After 2004 Closed
W7	MFL Entered Before 2005 **Open**
W8	MFL Entered Before 2005 Closed
W9	MFL Ferrous Mining

- **AUXCLASS <NULL>**:

<NULL>	Non-parcel features in some cases may be null in AUXCLASS

- **AUXCLASS FOR PARCELS ASSESSED WITH OTHER PARCELS**:

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 valuation-related (assessor-assigned) data that occurs in these attribute fields: CNTASSDVALUE, LNDVALUE, IMPVALUE, MFLVALUE, ESTFMKVALUE, NETPRPTA, GRSPRPTA, PROPCLASS, AUXCLASS, ASSDACRES.

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 legitimate values of "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.
- If available, GISACRES may be populated for non-parcel 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) parcel attribute data separately from the county, the county should request, integrate, and submit data for the municipality **that has been standardized.**
- Periods are <u>not</u> 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 will be 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 <u>all</u> 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) [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 <u>all</u> 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. 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 an "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 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 an "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 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 V9 of the Statewide Parcel Map Database Project, the data request was 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/Open Space (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 V9, 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 V9 in 2023

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

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