V2 Attribute Schema

Version 2 Statewide Parcel Map Database Project

August 31, 2016

Contents

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About V2

The Version 2 Statewide Parcel Map Database Project (V2 Project) is a collaboration between the State Cartographer's Office and the Wisconsin Land Information Program. **This document describes the data model and attribute schema** of the publicly available V2 parcel layer, which is the second version of the of the statewide parcel map established by Act 20 of 2013. For more information, see the V2 Project pages at the Department of Administration and State Cartographer's Office.

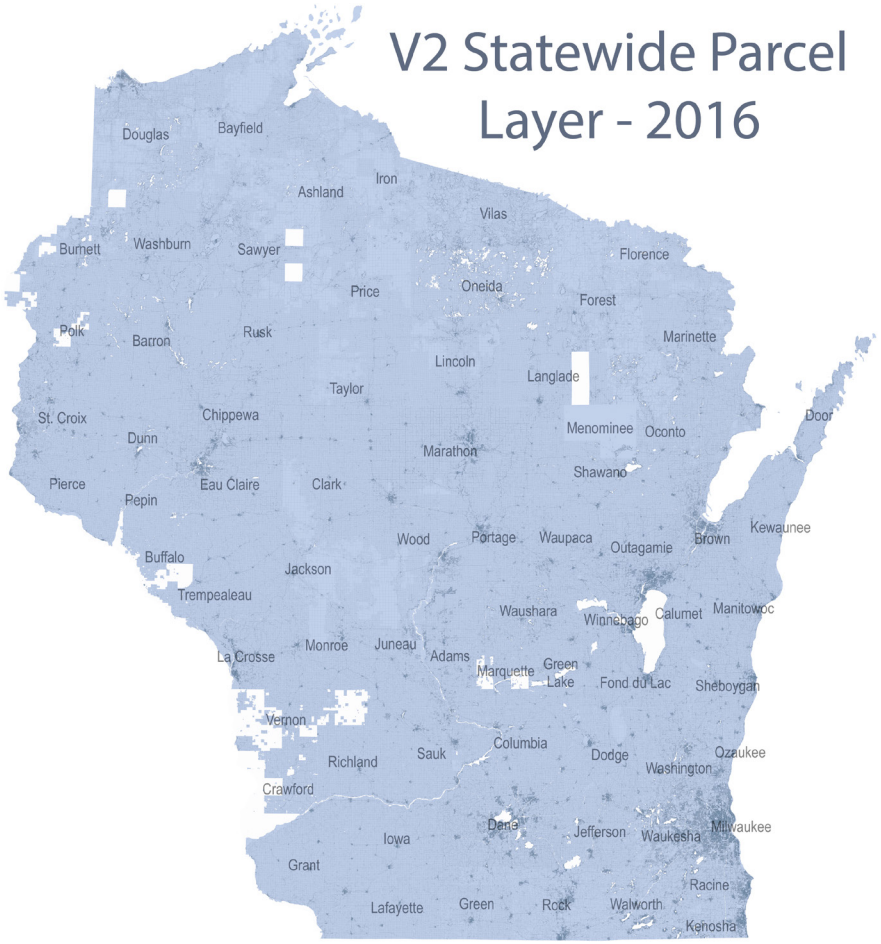


Figure 1. V2 Parcel Coverage

Primary V2 Project Specifications

The V2 Project successfully aggregated all known digital parcel datasets within the state. The resulting statewide GIS parcel layer totaling **3.46 million parcels** was made publically available on August 31, 2016. Figure 1 illustrates the geographic coverage of the final V2 parcel layer. For information regarding differences between the V1 and V2 layers, please see the V2 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 V2 parcels layer.

File Format

The statewide parcel layer download is available as ESRI file geodatabase (.gdb) format. The layer will download as a zipped package and can be unzipped before using. The file geodatabase is also compressed, if performing further editing to the 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.* Figure 2 illustrates this process. The parcel layer totals 1.71 GB on disk when uncompressed. An uncompressed file geodatabase is also available here.

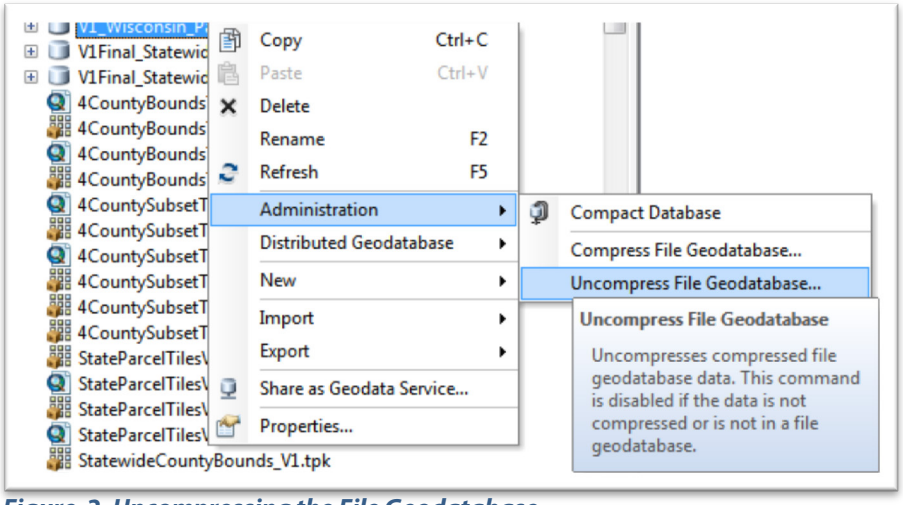


Figure 2. Uncompressing the File Geodatabase

Recommended Citation

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

> Wisconsin Land Information Program (WLIP). *Version 2 Statewide Parcel Database* [computer file: *V2.0.1_Wisconsin_Parcels_2016.gdb*]. (2016). Madison, WI: Wisconsin Department of Administration (DOA); Wisconsin State Cartographer's Office (SCO). Available via web download site: http://www.sco.wisc.edu/images/stories/publications/V2/data/. [August 31, 2016].

PARCEL SCHEMA FOR V2

Parcel Schema Legend	
V2 ELEMENTNAME	Denotes database field name
(Element Name)	Full English database field name (Alias)
(Standardized Domains)	Standardized field names and standardized domains (available as a Digital Appendix) required if submitting in the searchable format, and may be used voluntarily for those submitting in the export format
[AUX]	Denotes field that is an auxiliary element intended to build value into the parcel layer beyond that of Act 20
[Act20]	Denotes a field name that fills requirements defined by Wisconsin s. 59.72(2)(a): http://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/statutes/statutes/59/VII/72
[REQ]	Denotes a field that is not required by Wisconsin s. 59.72(2)(a), but is a requirement of the Parcel Initiative
[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.
[AUTO]	Denotes that this field is auto populated by the V2 Project's aggregation team.
{TEXT:<#> CHAR}	Denotes the datatype of the file (all are TEXT) and the character length of the field
▶	Arrows point to examples

COMMONALITIES ACROSS MULTIPLE SCHEMA ELEMENTS

All Alpha Attributes as UPPERCASE Strings
As was applied in the V1 layer, all alpha characters within this database are annotated in the as UPPERCASE characters.

All Numeric Fields as Data Type: Double
All numeric fields (fields exclusively containing numeric amount values) are annotated in the V2 statewide layer as doubles (double-precision floating-point numbers) that naturally exclude any currency formatting such as the dollar sign or comma separators such as the thousands delimiter. Decimal values are rounded up to the nearest hundredth (two decimal places to the right of the decimal) for all currency values while measurement values (Acreages, Latitude, Longitude) are annotated as non-rounded ("sharp") numbers.

Attribute Completeness & the Element Occurrence Standard
Attribute completeness is subject to the concept of the "Element Occurrence Standard." This means that if an element (such as a property address, a total assessed value, total property tax value, etc.) actually occurs for a given parcel, then this element *should* be included in the statewide dataset. This also means that there may be justifiable omissions from the statewide dataset. Examples might be missing tax data on tax exempt properties, no address elements present when no addressable structure exists on a property, etc.

All Non-Existing Values are Populated as <Null>
For all instances across all fields where a data value does not exist, a true SQL <Null> is used instead of a blank fields (e.g. "") or whitespace (e.g. " "). A <Null> value within this database means that no data exists for the given element or that no data was provided for the given element.

PARCEL SCHEMA ELEMENT DEFINITIONS

STATEID (State ID) [AUX] [AUTO] *{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). The STATEID is calculated 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 F-1, with leading zeros maintained in PARCELFIPS, and PARCELID is as defined below.

PARCELID (Parcel ID) ***[REQ]*** *{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. This ID may be identical to the Tax Parcel ID or it may have commonalities with the Tax Parcel ID. This ID may also be completely distinct from the Tax Parcel ID.
- **PARCELID for non-parcel features** – If the attribute element's geometry is not a parcel, then the PARCELID field may contain a label of the non-parcel feature.
  - PARCELID = **BALSAM LAKE** (to label a hydrography/lake polygon)
  - PARCELID = **LAKE** (to label a hydrography/lake polygon)
  - PARCELID = **ROW** (to label a street right of way polygon)
  - PARCELID = **GAP** (to label a gap in the parcel geometries)

TAXPARCELID (Tax Parcel ID) *[AUX] {TEXT:100 CHAR}*

- Unique number or identifier assigned to a parcel that directly joins to the tax id shown in the final tax roll submitted to the Department of Revenue.
- This ID is specific to the tax roll and serves as primary key in joining parcel geometries to tax roll. This ID may be the same as Parcel ID, have commonalities with the Parcel ID, or be completely distinct from the Parcel ID. This ID may also be <Null> if the ID is unavailable or if the ID is the same as PARCELID.
- *Note: the join success of this field against any tax roll data is not established or verified.*

PARCELDATE (Parcel Date) *[AUX] {TEXT:25 CHAR}*

- The date (MM/DD/YYYY) that best describes when the parcel geometry was last edited. In lieu of individual parcel date records, the parcel dataset's last known geometric editing date is also used. Such qualifying geometric edits include the following:
  - Parcel creation
  - Parcel division
  - Parcel merge
  - Change of parcel vertices
  - Spatial adjustment of parcel
- Dates must be formatted as follows:
  - Syntax: <MM>/<DD>/<YYYY>
  - Example: **01/20/1984**
- *Note: this field will be <Null> if no parcel edit date was available within local level data submitted to this project.*

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

- The year of the tax roll from which tax information is procured.
  - Example: **2015**

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

- The primary owner name of a parcel.
- In the case of multiple owners, if it was not clear which owner was the primary owner, discretion was used by the contributor to place an owner in this field.
- If it was not feasible for local level contributors to parse owners into separate fields , more than one owner may be included in this field.
- Owner name does not follow formatting syntax and has been provided by contributors "as-is" with the exception of the following requirements:
  - Owner's first and last names are provided except for cases when the owners are sharing last names; a conventional example of this is (among other permutations):
    - Jane and James Smith
    - Smith, James & Jane
- **Public Lands**: Some data contributors have designated public lands in the OWNERNM1 field (i.e., OWNERNM1 = DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES).
- **OWNERNME1 Redaction Policy**: Any redaction of owner names, as required by an existing county or municipal policy, was handled explicitly in the data by the contributor *before* it was submitted to the V2 project. If any or all owner names were not included in the submitted data, the county was required to include

the written policy for excluding them as adopted by the county or municipality (by link or full text). Please note the following:
  - Public lands that have a government-entity (federal, state, county, or local) as a primary owner in the OWNRNM1 field shall not be redacted.
  - Wherever redaction of an owner name is implemented within the data submitted to the V2 project, these names are attributed as "NOT AVAILABLE" within each redacted record's OWNERNME1 and/or OWNERNAME2 field.

OWNERNME2 (Secondary Owner Name) *{TEXT:254 CHAR}*
- If available. The secondary owner name of a parcel.
- If more than two total owners exist for the property, discretion has been used by the data contributor to select the first two owners for the purpose of populating OWNERNME1 and OWNERNME2. Remaining owner names are not included in the dataset.
- In the case of multiple owners, if in the tax roll it was not clear which owner is the secondary owner, discretion has been used by the data contributor 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 or in OWNERNME1.
- OWNERNAME2 does not require formatting and may be provided as-is.
- **OWNERNME2 Redaction Policy:** OWNERNAME2 adheres to the same redaction policy as that of OWNERNAME1.

PSTLADRESS (Full Mailing Address) *{TEXT:200 CHAR}*
- The full mailing address associated with the primary owner name of the parcel or the mailing address of the tax bill associated with the parcel, whichever is available.
- This attribute is **complete as provided** from native datasets.
- This is a single field comprised of:
  - Address Number Prefix*, Address Number, Address Number Suffix*, Prefix*, Street Name, Street Type*, Suffix*, Unit Type*, Unit ID*, Place Name, State, and Zip Code.
    *Where applicable

SITEADRESS (Full Physical Address) ***[Act20]*** *{TEXT:200 CHAR}*
- The full physical address (also known as the site address) of a parcel.
- A **concatenated field** comprised of:
  - Address Number Prefix*
  - Address Number
  - Address Number Suffix*
  - Prefix*
  - Street Name
  - Street Type*
  - Suffix*
  - Unit Type*
  - Unit ID*
    *Where applicable
- If there are more than two physical addresses associated with a parcel, such as with an apartment, then a valid primary address has been used. Such an example of this would be an apartment's on-site office address.

ADDNUMPREFIX (Address Number Prefix) *[FGDC] {TEXT:50 CHAR}*
- In Wisconsin, this field is of particular interest due to grid address examples, such as "**W180N**8085 TOWN HALL ROAD." Other examples include ordinal directions as a prefix to the address number, such as "**N**2554 JOHNSON STREET"
  - N
  - S
  - W180N
  - S379W

ADDNUM (Address Number) *[FGDC] {TEXT:50 CHAR}*
- The whole number component of a posted building identifier. Address numbers should always be whole numbers.
  - 2554
  - 8085
  - 4215
  - 10

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).
  - A

  - -856
  - ½
  - .5
- Examples in context
  - 798 **A** 26TH STREET
  - 2554**-856** MAIN STREET
  - 678 **½** MORRISON STREET
  - 6895**.5** GORHAM STREET

PREFIX (Prefix) (Standardized Domains) *[FGDC: Street Name Predirectional] {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 accepted domains and definitions:

N	North	**USH**	United States Highway
S	South	**INTERSTATE**	Interstate Highway
E	East	**W CTH**	West County Highway
W	West	**E CTH**	East County Highway
NW	North West	**S CTH**	South County Highway
SW	South West	**N CTH**	North County Highway
NE	North East	**N STH**	North State Highway
SE	South East	**S STH**	South State Highway
SB	South Bound	**E STH**	East State Highway
NB	North Bound	**W STH**	West State Highway
EB	East Bound	**N USH**	North United States Highway
WB	West Bound	**S USH**	South United States Highway
CTH	County Highway	**E USH**	East United States Highway
STH	State Highway	**W USH**	West United States Highway

STREETNAME (Street Name) *[FGDC] {TEXT:50 CHAR}*

- 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**.
- The suffix direction of a coordinate street should be stored in SUFFIX.
- For highways or county roads that share more than one route number or letter, these routes are listed with a forward slash "/" (preferred) or a hyphen "-" (acceptable) delimiter.
- Street aliases are not included in the STREETNAME. For example: 2554 STH 23/MAIN ST will contain a State Highway STREETNAME ("23") or the local street name ("MAIN"), but not both.
- STREETNAME examples (in bold):
  - 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 Posttype] {TEXT:50 CHAR}*

- Street type of a named street written to full name of type:
- Note: Values that do not translate to any of the following domains listed here are also included.

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

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

- One letter street direction that follows the street name.
- Note: Values that do not translate to any of the following domains listed here are included as-is.
- SUFFIX domains:

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

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

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

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

- Indicates the unit type associated with a parcel feature (e.g., apartment, room, suite, unit, etc.). Provided as available.
- Note: Values that do not translate to any of the following domains listed here are included as-is.
- UNITTYPE domains:

APARTMENT	UNIT	TRAILOR	CONDOMINIUM	SLIP
SUITE	LOT	ROOM	BUILDING	HANGER

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

- UNITID includes the number or letter identification string for a building, apartment, room, suite, unit, room or desk (as well as other examples).
- Not to be confused with ADDNUMSUFFIX, which is a component to the address number.
- UNITID delineates a unit within an address.

- UNITID Example: "123 ½ APARTMENT **A**"
  - 123 = ADDNUM
  - ½ = ADDNUMSUFFIX
  - APARTMENT = UNITTYPE
  - **A** = UNITID

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 US Postal Place Name** of the parcel, instead, it is the city/village/town where the parcel is actually located.
- Each PLACENAME is 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

ZIPCODE (Zip Code) *[FGDC: ZIP Code] {TEXT:50 CHAR}*
- The 5-digit zip code associated with a parcel feature. Provided where available.

ZIP4 (Zip Code) *[FGDC: ZIP Plus 4] {TEXT:50 CHAR}*
- The 4 additional digits appended to the 5-digit zip code of some parcel features. Provided where available.

STATE (State) *[FGDC: State Name] {TEXT:50 CHAR}*
- Two letter state abbreviation of a parcel feature's site address
- Unless parcels are outside of the state of Wisconsin, this value will be "**WI**"

SCHOOLDIST (School District) (Standardized Domains) *[AUX] {TEXT:50 CHAR}*
- The school district name, as defined in the authoritative file maintained by the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction at:
  - dpi.wi.gov/gis/school-district-domain-directory
- 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.

SCHOOLDISTNO (School District Number) (Standardized Domains) *[AUX] {TEXT:50 CHAR}*
- The school district number, as defined in the authoritative file maintained by the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction at:
  - dpi.wi.gov/gis/school-district-domain-directory
- Domains will match the "SCHOOLDISTNO" field of the School District Domain Directory (.csv) table, as four-digit IDs maintaining their leading zeros.
- 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.

IMPROVED (Improved Structure) (Standardized Domains) *[AUTO] {TEXT:10 CHAR }*
- Indicates whether the parcel contains an improved value within the IMPVALUE field.
- IMPROVED accepted domains:

YES	if IMPVALUE is > $0
NO	if IMPVALUE is <= $0
<Null>	if IMPVALUE is <Null>

CNTASSDVALUE (Total Assessed Value) ***[Act20]*** *{ DOUBLE-PRECISION FLOATING-POINT NUMBER}*

- The total assessed value of the parcel, in US Dollars. In most counties, this is equal to:
  - <Assessed Value of Land> + <Assessed Value of Improvements>

LNDVALUE (Assessed Value of Land) ***[Act20]*** *{ DOUBLE-PRECISION FLOATING-POINT NUMBER}*

- The total value of land, without improvements, in US Dollars (Assessed Value of Land).

IMPVALUE (Assessed Value of Improvements) ***[Act20]*** *{ DOUBLE-PRECISION FLOATING-POINT NUMBER}*

- The total value of improvements on the land, in US Dollars (Assessed Value of Improvements).

FORESTVALUE (Assessed Forested Value) ***[Act20]*** *{ DOUBLE-PRECISION FLOATING-POINT NUMBER}*

- The total value of forested land, in US Dollars (Assessed Value of Forested Land). This field is not applicable to most counties, as values in this field are required to be provided for the parcel project submission only in cases where counties have a "forest value" included as a part of the formula that totals the amount of Total Assessed Value.
- A county **is required** to put a value in this field only if Assessed Forest Value is a variable within the Total Assessed Value formula. For example:
  - <Assessed Value of Land> + <Assessed Value of Improvements> + <**Assessed Forest Value**> = <Total Assessed Value> (e.g., 125,000 + 25,000 + 50,000 = 200,000).
- A county may **optionally** provide this attribute if Assessed Forest Value does not participate in their total assessed value formula available.

ESTFMKVALUE (Estimated Fair Market Value) ***[Act20]*** *{ DOUBLE-PRECISION FLOATING-POINT NUMBER}*

- The estimated fair market value, in US Dollars.

NETPRPTA (Net Property Tax) ***[Act20]*** *{ DOUBLE-PRECISION FLOATING-POINT NUMBER}*

- The net amount of annual property tax, in US Dollars. This is the actual property tax paid after deductions or credits are applied.
- NETPRPTA may be <Null> for records within several counties if GRSPRPTA values are available.

GRSPRPTA (Gross Property Tax) ***[Act20]*** *{ DOUBLE-PRECISION FLOATING-POINT NUMBER}*

- The gross amount of annual property tax, in US Dollars. This is the total property tax before deductions or credits.
- GRSPRPTA may be <Null> for records within several counties if NETPRPTA values are available.

PROPCLASS (Class of Property) (Standardized Domains) ***[Act20]*** *{TEXT:150 CHAR}*

- The General class of property for taxable real estate, as specified in Wisconsin s. 70.32(2)(a). Wisconsin law requires the assessor to classify land on the basis of use. Sometimes this involves a judgment of the predominant use. The eight statutory classifications for real property are: (1) Residential, (2) Commercial, (3) Manufacturing, (4) Agricultural, (5) Undeveloped, (5m) Agricultural forest, (6) Productive forest land, and (7) Other. Classification is important since it affects the assessed value of land classified as agricultural, undeveloped, and agricultural forest.
- If domains maintained by the county do not match the 8 classes listed in PROPCLASS, these domains are placed in the AUXCLASS field instead.
- If multiple classes exist for a parcel, each class is listed within the PROPCLASS field delimited by commas, as in: "1,3,4" or "3,4,5M"

- **PROPCLASS** domains and definitions:

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

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

- This field contains any domains that are listed in the native dataset as a Class of Property that do not fit the domains specified in s. 70.32(2)(a), including properties classified in the tax roll as Tax Exempt/Special
  - Exempt – defined as federal, state, county, and other-tax exempt
  - Special – designating Private Forest Cropland, Managed Forest Land, and County Forest Crop Property
- Standard domains apply to properties in the exempt and special classifications

- Any native domains other than those listed within the standard exempt/special fields are left **unstandardized** within this field.
- Any classes that meet the definition of class of property as specified in s. 70.32(2)(a) are not included in the AUXCLASS field—instead belonging in PROPCLASS.
- If multiple AUXCLASSES exist upon a give parcel, each class is listed within the AUXCLASS field, delimited by commas, as in: "X1,W3,X4" or "X3,W5"

- **AUXCLASS EXEMPT** domains and definitions:

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

- **AUXCLASS SPECIAL** domains and definitions:

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

- **AUXCLASS UNSTANDARDIZED**
  <**Unstandardized**> Other classifications not included in the definition of AUXCLASS or PROPCLASS.

ASSDACRES (Assessed Acres) ***[Act20]*** *[AUX] { DOUBLE-PRECISION FLOATING-POINT NUMBER }*

- The parcel area, in acres, as specified as total assessed acres for taxation purposes.
- ASSDACRES is not to be confused with DEEDACRES or GISACRES, but may match either or both.
- ASSDACRES is provide where available.

DEEDACRES (Deeded Acres) ***[Act20]*** *{ DOUBLE-PRECISION FLOATING-POINT NUMBER }*

- The parcel area, in acres, as specified within the legal property description.
- DEEDACRES is provide where available.

GISACRES (GIS Acres) *[AUX] { DOUBLE-PRECISION FLOATING-POINT NUMBER }*

- The calculated GIS parcel area, in acres, derived directly from GIS features.
- GISACRES is calculated by the data contributor only.
- Not all contributors have provided GISACRES and this field may be left <Null>.

CONAME (County Name) (Standardized Domains) *[AUX] {TEXT:50 CHAR}*

- The name of the county which the parcel is administratively part of.
- Spaces and periods are permitted in county names in the PARCELSRC field. See Table 1 for county spelling conventions.

LOADDATE (Load Date) *[AUX] [AUTO] {TEXT:10 CHAR}*

- The date (MM/DD/YYYY) when a parcel feature is aggregated into the statewide layer. This field is populated by the parcel aggregation team at aggregation time.

PARCELFIPS (Parcel Source FIPS) (Standardized Domains) *[AUX] {TEXT:10 CHAR}*

- Indicates the three-digit FIPS code of the **county** (or the contributing jurisdiction of the parcel dataset), from Table 1.
- Maintains FIPS code leading zeros in PARCELFIPS.
  - Domain example:
  - **009** (for Brown County)

PARCELSRC (Parcel Source Name) (Standardized Domains) *[AUX] {TEXT:50 CHAR}*

- Indicates the name of the **county** (or the contributing jurisdiction of the parcel dataset), standardized as shown in Table 1.
- Spaces and periods are permitted in county names in the PARCELSRC field.

LONGITUDE (Longitude of Parcel Centroid) *[AUTO]{ 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. The centroid should not be confused
- 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

LATITUDE (Latitude of Parcel Centroid) *[AUTO]{ 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. The centroid should not be confused
- 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

COUNTY NAMES & COUNTY FIPS CODES

- Spelling conventions and county FIPS codes (which should maintain leading zeros):

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 1. V2 County Naming and FIPS Codes

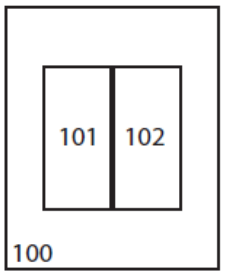
Condominium Model for V2

SPECIFICATION FOR CONDOMINIUM PROPERTIES

Condominiums are represented geometrically, not relationally:
For any condominiums (condos), or other collective real property ownerships, if more than one tax record exists for the same area of land, each record is attached to one and only one parcel geometry. One-to-many relationships modeling condos within the V2 layers are not untended. In lieu of relational representation, 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; or Condo Type #4–Distributed.

Condo Type #1

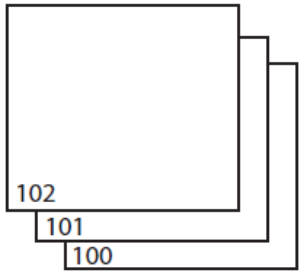
PIN	TAX
101	G1
102	G2



**No record in tax roll for PIN 100

Condo Type #2

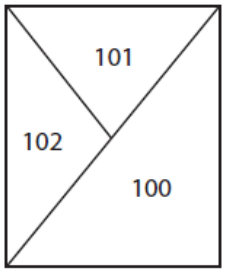
PIN	TAX
100	G1
101	G2
102	G2



**Stacked parcels, 1 per owner

Condo Type #3

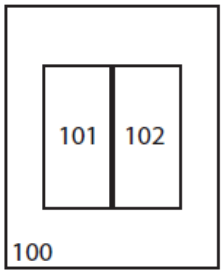
PIN	TAX
100	G1
101	G2
102	G2



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

Condo Type #4

PIN	TAX
101	G1
102	G2



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

Figure 3. Condo Model Scenarios #1-4

Parcel-Attribute Relationships for Searchable Format

1.1 There is one-to-one relationship between parcel geometries and records in the attribute table. Each parcel attaches to one, and only one, record; each record attaches to one, and only one, parcel.
1.2 Every record in the tax roll should attach to a parcel geometry. If a record exists in the tax roll but not in the parcel geometry, it is a missing parcel geometry. There should be no missing parcel geometries.
1.3 In the case of condos, or other collective real property ownerships, if there is more than one tax record for the same area of land, each record will attach to one and only one parcel geometry. See Figure 3 for acceptable geometric condo model scenarios.

Note: Multiple parcels are not be used to denote multiple site addresses, multiple owners, multiple classes of property, or any other attribute within the same real property. See the V2 Attribute Schema for specifications on how to table multiple elements per individual attribute.

About V2 Zoning

This section describes **the data model and attribute schema of the five publicly available Wisconsin county-administered zoning layers**, aggregated as part of the Statewide Parcel Map Initiative established by Act 20 of 2013. For more information, see Statewide Parcel Project pages at the Department of Administration and Wisconsin State Cartographer's Office.

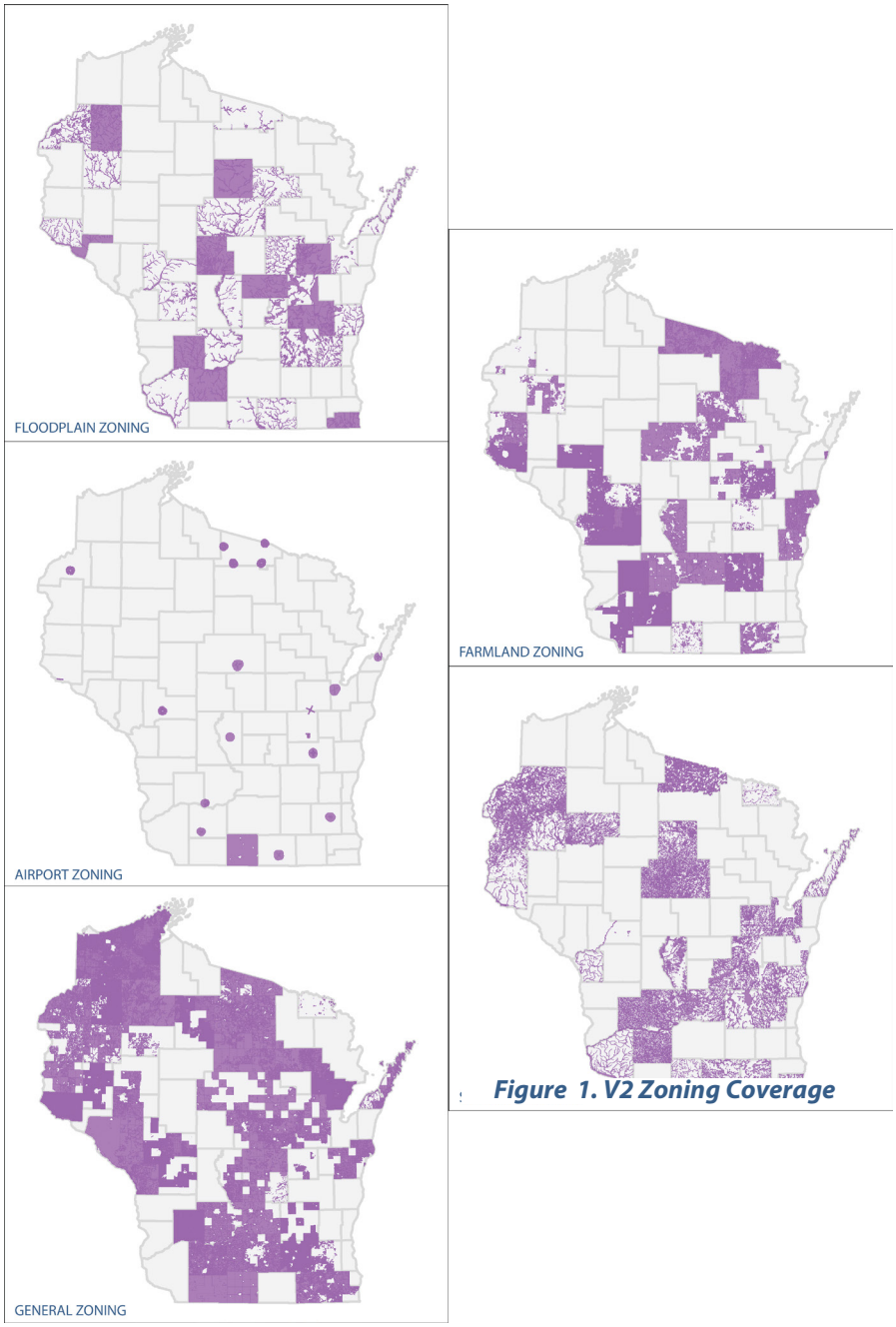


Figure 1. V2 Zoning Coverage

V2 Zoning Project Specifications

As defined by state statute, aggregation of statewide county-administered GIS zoning data was also an objective of the V2 Project **Five separate zoning layers were aggregated** to best meet these requirements, each of these zoning layers includes GIS shapes of each zoning type as administered by each county. These zoning layers include the following zoning types; AIRPORT ZONING, FARMLAND ZONING, FLOODPLAIN ZONING, GENERAL ZONING, and SHORELAND ZONING. Figure 1 illustrates the geographic coverage of the final zoning layer. For future information regarding changes between this V2.0.0 and subsequent updated layers, please see the V2 Zoning Change Log.

Data Model and Attribute Schema

This section describes technical specifications specific to the data model and attribute schema that is applied to all five of the publicly available V2 zoning layers. **Note that all five layers share the same attribute schema**, which has been designed to be flexible in accommodating varying zoning types, zoning classes, and their respective jurisdictions and definitions.

File Format

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

Recommended Citation

There are no requirements for citing the V2 zoning layers within any reporting derived from these GIS layers, however, if choosing to cite this layer, the following format is recommended:

> Wisconsin Land Information Program (WLIP). *Version 2 Statewide General Zoning Database* [computer file: *V2.0.0_Wisconsin_Zonings_GENERAL.gdb*]. (2016). Madison, WI: Wisconsin Department of Administration (DOA); Wisconsin State Cartographer's Office (SCO). Available via web download site: http://www.sco.wisc.edu/images/stories/publications/V2/data/ [August 31, 2016].

ZONING SCHEMA FOR V2

SCHEMA PREFACE

About Zoning Data in the State of Wisconsin

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

Common Zoning-Related Terms

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

1) AIRPORT ZONING
2) FARMLAND ZONING
3) FLOODPLAIN ZONING
4) GENERAL ZONING
5) SHORELAND ZONING

The V2 project aims to appropriately categorize native GIS zoning data within the above zoning types. While the zoning types listed above are relatively homogenous in definition, there is a degree of translation when aggregating domain – specific county data to the statewide level.

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

COMMONALITIES ACROSS ALL ZONING TYPES

Attribute Schema For All Zoning Types

The attribute schema defined below is common across all five of the zoning types. This schema was designed to be simple and flexible in accommodating the nature of zoning data as it is aggregated from county to state levels.

All Non-Existing Values are Populated as <Null>

For all instances across all fields where a data value does not exist, a true SQL <Null> is used instead of blank fields (e.g. "") or whitespace (e.g. " "). A <Null> value within this database means that no data exists for the given element or that no data was provided for the given element.

Zoning Schema Legend	
V2 ELEMENTNAME	Denotes database field name
(Element Name)	Full English database field name (Alias)
(Standardized Domains)	Standardized field names and standardized domains (available as a Digital Appendix) required if submitting in the searchable format, and may be used voluntarily for those submitting in the export format
[Act20]	Denotes a field name that fills requirements defined by Wisconsin s. 59.72(2)(a): http://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/statutes/statutes/59/VII/72
[REQ]	Denotes a field that is not required by Wisconsin s. 59.72(2)(a), but is a requirement of the Parcel Initiative
{TEXT:<#> CHAR}	Denotes the datatype of the file (all are TEXT) and the character length of the field
▶	Arrows point to examples

ZONING SCHEMA ELEMENT DEFINITIONS

ZONINGFIPS (Zoning Source FIPS) (Standardized Domains) ***[REQ]*** *{TEXT:10 CHAR}*

- Indicates the three-digit FIPS code of the **county** that administers the zoning layer. All acceptable domains are listed in bold within Table 1.
- Maintains FIPS code leading zeros in each domain.

Example:

▶ **009** (for Brown County)

JURISDICTION (Jurisdiction) (Standardized Domains) ***[REQ]*** *{TEXT:100 CHAR}*

- Indicates the name of the **county**, that administers the zoning layer. All values are standardized to the domains listed in Table 1, with "COUNTY" appended to the end.
- Spaces and periods are permitted in county names in this field.

Example:

▶ **BROWN COUNTY** (for Brown County)

ZONINGCLASS (Zoning Class) ***[Act20]*** *{TEXT:100 CHAR}*

- The class name for the zoning feature. Class names included here are unrestricted and subject to their jurisdictional context. Zoning class values may vary by name or by definition across jurisdictions. See the DESCRIPTION or LINK fields for further detail about the definition of the given zoning class.
-

DESCRIPTION (Load Date) ***[Act20]*** *{TEXT:254 CHAR}*

- Contains a description of the class name of the zoning feature given within the ZONINGCLASS field. This field is optional and may not be populated for all features. If this value is <Null>, see the LINK field for further details defining the zoning class.

LINK (Load Date) ***[Act20]*** *{TEXT:254 CHAR}*

- Contains a web link (URL) to a valid webpage or web document that contains authoritative/official descriptions of the given feature's zoning class annotated within the ZONINGCLASS field. Following this link will bring you to the appropriate document for describing the zoning class annotated within the ZONINGCLASS field. If this field's value is <Null>, see the DESCRIPTION field for further details defining the zoning class.

COUNTY NAMES & COUNTY FIPS CODES

- Spelling conventions and county FIPS codes (which should maintain leading zeros):

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**
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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 1. V2 County Naming and FIPS Codes