SUBMISSION DOCUMENTATION
Version 2 Statewide Parcel Map Database Project
January 26, 2016

Contents

V2 Data Submission Checklist

✓ PREP

- ☐ **Crucial! Review the schema documentation and <u>V2 webpage</u>**
- ☐ **Choose: SEARCHABLE or EXPORT FORMAT**
  SEARCHABLE FORMAT – County data submittal is ready for immediate aggregation into the statewide layer, as it matches the statewide schema exactly. All attribute data exists in the GIS table. Some domains standardized.
  EXPORT FORMAT – Flexible format which will be converted to the searchable format on behalf of counties, accommodating several options, including GIS data, text files, and/or tax roll data in the Dept of Revenue's XML format.
- ☐ **EXPORT FORMAT ONLY: Select 1 of 4 models of join type from <u>Appendix B</u>**
- ☐ **Be aware of tools that may be useful:**
  <u>**Data Standardize Tool**</u> – Standardize file geodatabase feature class data via the creation of a lookup table
  <u>**Address Parsing Tool**</u> – Parse site addresses into sub-address elements
  <u>**DOR XML Parse Tool**</u> – Translate valid Wisconsin Department of Revenue tax roll XML into a GIS table
  <u>**Condo Stack Tool**</u> – Model condos by stacking condo parcel geometries by owner
  <u>**Class of Property Dissolve Tool**</u> – Format class of property data to V2 schema definitions
  <u>**GIS Templates**</u> – Feature class templates for either parcels or zoning in the V2 schema

✓ ATTRIBUTE TABLE

- ☐ **All attribute data in ONE table (.gdb, .dbf, or DOR XML format)**
- ☐ **Include county-wide digital parcel data with attributes according to schema in <u>Appendix F</u> (annotated list ▶)**
- ☐ **EXPORT FORMAT ONLY: Choose condo model scenario from <u>Figure A-1</u>. If condos are not modeled geometrically (Figure A-1) so that each record attaches to one and only one parcel geometry, then submit using Condo Type #5– Export-RELATIONAL**
- ☐ **EXPORT FORMAT ONLY: If the model requires a join between the attribute data and parcel geometries, specify join PINs in submission form and, if applicable, include <u>XREF TABLE</u> (for RELATIONAL MODEL)**

✓ PARCEL FEATURE CLASS

- ☐ **SEACHABLE FORMAT ONLY: Follow instructions in <u>Appendix A</u> to format, standardize domains, and model condos**
- ☐ **EXPORT FORMAT ONLY: Follow instructions in <u>Appendix B</u> to format**

✓ CO. ZONING DATA

- ☐ **Submit a separate feature class for each of 5 types of zoning data the county administers[1] with DESCRIPTION or LINK info**
- ☐ **Follow instructions in <u>Appendix C</u> and schema in <u>Appendix G</u>**

✓ OTHER LAYERS

- ☐ **Submit rights-of-way**
- ☐ **Submit street centerlines**
- ☐ **Submit hydrography**

✓ SUBMISSION FORM

- ☐ **Complete the mandatory <u>submission form</u> crosswalk and certify that your submission is complete[2]**

✓ ZIP & SUBMIT

- ☐ **Submit data to <u>legis.wisconsin.gov/ltsb/gis/wise-decade</u>**

Statewide Field Name – ▼ Clickable!	Definition – From Schema in <u>Appendix F</u>	For Benchmark 2	Standardize Domains for SEARCHABLE FORMAT – <u>Digital Appendix</u>
☐ STATEID	An ID generated by concatenating \<PARCELFIPS>with\<PARCELID>		
☐ PARCELID	Parcel ID		
☐ TAXPARCELID	Tax Parcel ID		
☐ PARCELDATE	Parcel Date		
☐ TAXROLLYEAR	Tax Roll Year		
☐ OWNERNME1[3]	Primary Owner Name		
☐ OWNERNME2	Secondary Owner Name		
☐ PSTLADRESS	Full Mailing Address		
☐ SITEADRESS	Full Physical Street Address	Concatenate	
☐ ADDNUMPREFIX	Address Number Prefix	Parse	
☐ ADDNUM	Address Number	Parse	
☐ ADDNUMSUFFIX	Address Number Suffix	Parse	
☐ PREFIX	Prefix	Parse	Yes
☐ STREETNAME	Street Name	Parse	
☐ STREETTYPE	Street Type	Parse	Yes
☐ SUFFIX	Suffix	Parse	Yes
☐ LANDMARKNAME	Landmark Name	Parse	
☐ UNITTYPE	Unit Type	Parse	
☐ UNITID	Unit ID	Parse	
☐ PLACENAME	Place Name		
☐ ZIPCODE	Zip Code		
☐ ZIP4	Zip + 4		
☐ STATE	State		
☐ SCHOOLDIST	School District		Yes
☐ SCHOOLDISTNO	School District Number		Yes
☐ IMPROVED	Improved Structure		Yes
☐ CNTASSDVALUE	Total Assessed Value[4]		
☐ LNDVALUE	Assessed Value of Land		
☐ IMPVALUE	Assessed Value of Improvements		
☐ FORESTVALUE	Assessed Forested Value		
☐ ESTFMKVALUE	Estimated Fair Market Value		
☐ NETPRPTA	Net Property Tax (or Gross)		
☐ GRSPRPTA	Gross Property Tax (or Net)		
☐ PROPCLASS	Class of Property – defined in Appendix F		Yes
☐ AUXCLASS	Auxiliary Class of Property		Yes/No
☐ ASSDACRES	Assessed Acres		
☐ DEEDACRES	Deeded Acres		
☐ GISACRES	GIS Acres		
☐ CONAME	County Name		Yes
☐ PARCELFIPS	Parcel Source FIPS		Yes
☐ PARCELSRC	Parcel Source Name		Yes

Notes

1. **County-administered zoning** is limited to county general, farmland preservation, shoreland, floodplain, and airport protection zoning. Do *not* submit zoning ordinance data administered by cities, villages, and towns.

2. **Completeness relative to "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 in the submitted dataset. This also means that there may be justifiable omissions from the submitted dataset. Examples might be missing tax data for tax exempt properties, no address when no structure is present on a property, etc. Data elements must be included only if they actually occur in the county land information system.

3. **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.

4. **Total Assessed Value** must be calculated before submitting. Often this is Assessed Value of Land + Assessed Value of Improvements. See schema for more.

01/26/16

A. Searchable Format for V2

The searchable format directly meets the data model requirements of the statewide parcel layer. When submitting in the searchable format, the parcel and tax roll data are prepared by the county for immediate aggregation with the statewide parcel layer, as they match the statewide schema exactly. Counties must plan to meet the searchable format by March 31, 2018 at the latest.

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

1. **Searchable Format Parcel Geometries**

    1.1   File Specifications
        1.1.1   A GIS template file has been provided on the V2 webpage and can be used for submission:
                \GISTemplates.gdb\SearchableFormatTemplate
        1.1.2   Parcel geometries must be submitted as a file geodatabase (.gdb) containing all available digital parcels as a single feature class.
        1.1.3   Parcel feature class in the searchable format must follow the naming convention:
            (a)   Geodatabase named with the county name
            (b)   Feature class containing parcel geometries named "PARCELS"
            (c)   Spaces annotated as underscores "_"
            (d)   Punctuation omitted
            (e)   All alpha characters UPPERCASE
            (f)   Examples:
                ▶   LA_CROSSE_PARCELS.gdb\PARCELS
                ▶   FOND_DU_LAC_PARCELS.gdb\PARCELS
                ▶   ST_CROIX_PARCELS.gdb\PARCELS

    ✓ **PARCEL FEATURE CLASS**
    SEARCHABLE FORMAT

        1.1.4   **Parcel geometries must be transformed to the following coordinate reference system specifications** using the transformation of choice (if applicable). This CRS may be imported from \GISTemplates.gdb\SearchableFormatTemplate on the V2 webpage
            (a)   Datum: NAD_1983_HARN_Wisconsin_TM
            (b)   WKID: 3071 Authority: EPSG
            (c)   Projection: Transverse Mercator
            (d)   False Easting: 520000.0
            (e)   False Northing: -4480000.0
            (f)   Central Meridian: -90.0
            (g)   Scale Factor: 0.9996
            (h)   Latitude Of Origin: 0.0
            (i)   Linear Unit: Meter (1.0)
    1.2   Geometric Specifications
        1.2.1   All available digital parcel geometries must be included as one GIS feature class for the county parcel jurisdiction.
        1.2.2   File must include all available digital parcels, regardless of tax exemption status.
        1.2.3   Only current parcels should be included. Historic parcels should be omitted.
        1.2.4   There must be a one-to-one relationship between parcel geometries and records in the attribute table. Each tax parcel geometry must attach to one and only one record; each record must attach to one and only one parcel.
        1.2.5   In the case of condos, or other collective real property ownerships, if there is more than one tax record for the same area of land, each record must attach to one and only one parcel geometry. Condos may be presented with one of the following geometric representations (Figure A-1): Condo Type #1– Discrete; Condo Type #2–Stacked; Condo Type # 3–Divided; or Condo Type #4–Distributed.

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

        1.2.6   **PARCELID for non-parcel features:** Geometries that are not tax parcels, such as rights of way (ROW), gaps, or hydrography, need not join to a tax roll element. These elements, however, should be annotated with the appropriate "non-parcel" label in the PARCELID field (i.e., hydrography name, "ROW", or "GAP"—see the PARCELID schema definition for more).

Condo Type #1

PIN	TAX
101	G1
102	G2

101 102

100
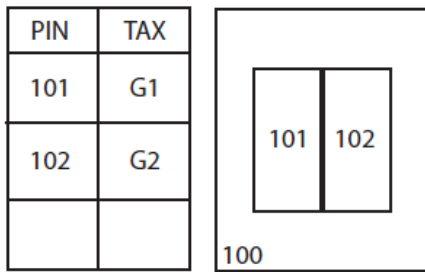
**No record in tax roll for PIN 100

Condo Type #2

PIN	TAX
100	G1
101	G2
102	G2

102
101
100
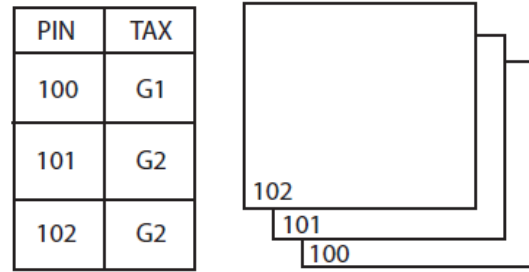
**Stacked parcels, 1 per owner

Condo Type #3

PIN	TAX
100	G1
101	G2
102	G2

101
102
100

**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

101 102

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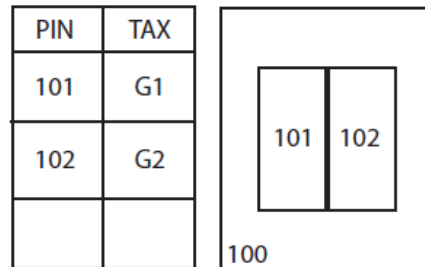
**Follows same model as #1, but PIN 100 contains common taxable elements prorated across 101 & 102

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

2. Parcel-Attribute Relationships for Searchable Format

2.1 There must be a one-to-one relationship between parcel geometries and records in the attribute table. Each parcel must attach to one, and only one, record; each record must attach to one, and only one, parcel.

2.2 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.

2.3 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 must attach to one and only one parcel geometry. See Figure A-1 for acceptable geometric condo model scenarios.

2.4 Multiple parcels should not be used to denote multiple site addresses, multiple owners, multiple classes of property, or any other attribute within the same real property. See Appendix F for specifications on how to table multiple elements per individual attribute.

3. Searchable Format Attributes

3.1 The file geodatabase feature class must include an attribute table adhering to the schema specifications detailed in Appendix F. This includes standardized field names and some standardized domains. A Digital Appendix containing acceptable values for parcel domains is available on the V2 webpage.

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

3.2 The attribute table must include complete, current tax roll elements for all taxable real property in the county.

3.3 A parcel ID must be included that uniquely identifies each parcel via the PARCELID field.

3.4 Geometries that are not tax parcels, such as rights of way (ROW), gaps, or hydrography need not join to a tax roll element. These elements, however, should be annotated with the appropriate "non-parcel" label in the PARCELID field (i.e., hydrography name, "ROW", or "GAP"—see the PARCELID schema definition for more).
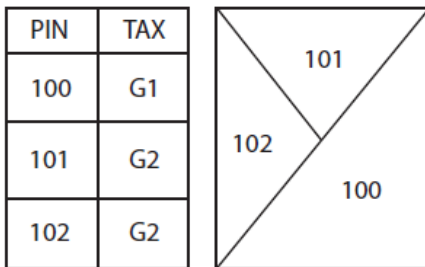
3.5 Multiple attribute elements within one real property must be tabled according to specifications described in Appendix F. The existence of multiple attribute elements is outlined in Appendix D and defined for individual attributes in the full schema documentation (Appendix F).

3.6 Attribute requirements are summarized in Appendix D and detailed in Appendix F.

3.7 **All attributes denoted by alpha characters must be in UPPPERCASE.**

3.8 **Parsed address components for SITEADDRESS are required** for those submitting in both the searchable and export format for Benchmark 2.

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

4. Element Occurrence Standard

4.1 Completeness relative to "Element Occurrence Standard." This means that if an element (such as a property address, a total assessed value, total property tax value, etc.) actually occurs for a given parcel, then this element should be included in the submitted dataset. This also means that there may be justifiable omissions from the submitted dataset. Examples might be missing tax data for tax exempt properties, no address when no structure is present on a property, etc. Data elements must be included only if they actually occur in the county land information system.

4.2 <**Null**> values: For all instances across all fields where a data value does not exist, a true SQL <**Null**> should be used instead of blank fields (e.g. "") or whitespace (e.g. " "). A <Null> value can be calculated into a field using the *Field Calculator*, as shown in Figure F-1, or the Null Fields and Set to Uppercase Tool.

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

5. Searchable Format Submission Form

5.1 A completed submission form is required for successful submission to the searchable format. The submission form is an Excel spreadsheet for specifying information about the export. Although searchable format fields should match the statewide schema exactly, the submission form is necessary as a check to ensure that a complete data submission is made.

5.2 Download, save, and follow the instructions provided on the README tab. Fill out relevant tabs for the searchable format:

README

FIELDS — Insert your field name values in black boxes beginning on row 9, for those applicable to the searchable format

Searchable Format — Field map here in the "Submission Field Mapping" column

ZONING — Confirm submission of feature class by providing the name of the submitted zoning feature class. If any of the five zoning types are unavailable as zoning information maintained by the county, then the feature class cannot be submitted but should be annotated as "NOT ADMINISTERED BY COUNTY" or "ADMINISTERED BY COUNTY BUT NOT IN GIS FORMAT" in the dropdown.

CERTIFICATION — Certify that parcel dataset attributes and all other components of this submission are complete* and included.
*Completeness is relative to the Element Occurrence Standard.
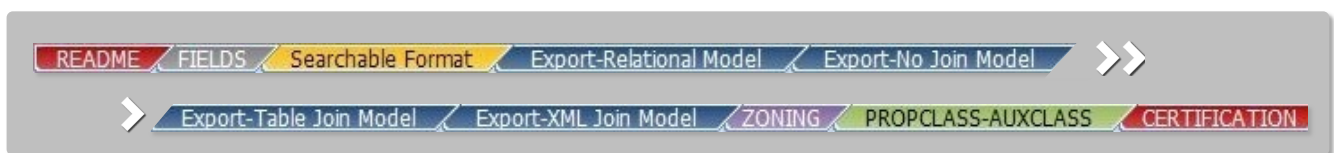
Figure A-2. Submission form tabs

B. Export Format for V2

The export format is designed as a temporary exchange standard that facilitates transformation of parcel and tax roll data into the searchable format. The export format is an exchange standard with a specification that will change over future iterations of the Parcel Initiative, evolving toward and **eventually being replaced by the searchable format**.

In addition to the data, a submission form is required. This submission form describes the submitted data in a manner similar to a crosswalk. The major components of data submission are illustrated in Figure B-1.

There is an option of four separate models for submitting in the export format. Each county will have discretion in deciding which model they choose. The models for the export format describe how the data components—geometries and parcel attributes—are submitted.
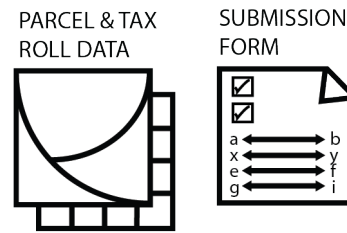
Figure B-1. Components of Data Submission
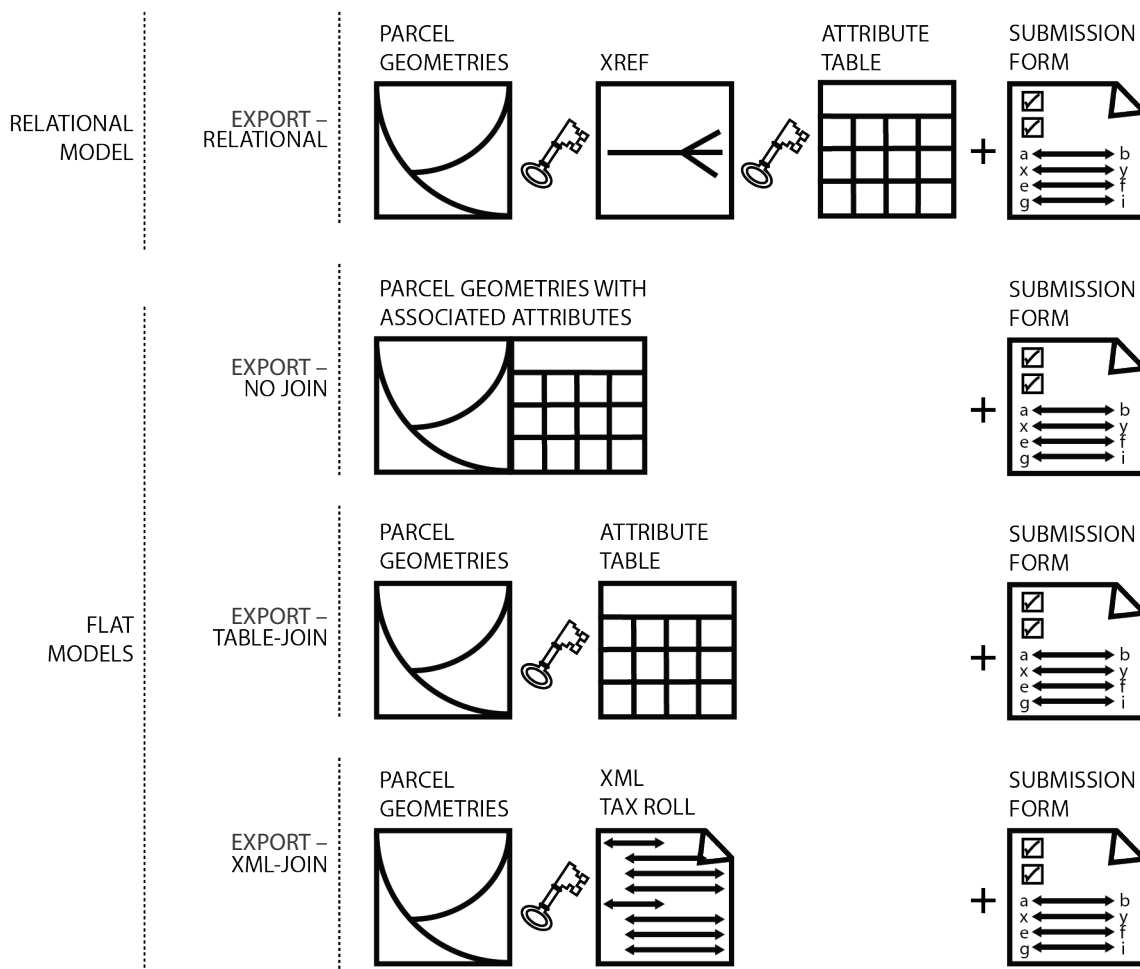
Figure B-2. Models for V2 Data Submission for Those Submitting in Export Format

All data that is stewarded by the county must be submitted following one of these models, not a combination of these models. Figure B-2 shows there is one export format pathway for submitting as a "RELATIONAL MODEL" (where a cross-reference or "XREF" table is used to facilitate a join), and three possible pathways for submitting as a "FLAT MODEL."

1. General Specifications for Export Format

1.1   Export Format Attribute Specifications

   1.1.1   All tabular information submitted must meet the attribute requirements identified in Appendix D under the "Benchmark 1 Requirement" column. Attribute field names do not need to be submitted conforming to Appendix D and Appendix F as long as the appropriate attribute crosswalk is completed in the submission form.

   1.1.2   All submitted tabular information must be in one, and only one, common table, in File Geodatabase (.gdb) table format or DOR XML format.

> **Tip:**
> The DOR XML PARSE TOOL may help translate valid DOR tax roll XML into a GIS table

   1.1.3   Multiple tables are not allowed.

   1.1.4   Attribute requirements are outlined in Appendix D and detailed in Appendix F.

   1.1.5   For those submitting in the export format, the schema specification of formatting **all attributes denoted by alpha characters in UPPPERCASE** is encouraged.

   1.1.6   <**Null**> values: For all instances across all fields where a data value does not exist, a true SQL <**Null**> should be used instead of blank fields (e.g. "") or whitespace (e.g. " "). A <Null> value can be calculated into a field using the *Field Calculator*, as shown in Figure F-1, or the Null Fields and Set to Uppercase Tool.

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

   1.1.7   PARCELID for non-parcel features: Geometries that are not tax parcels, such as rights of way (ROW), gaps, or hydrography need not join to a tax roll element. These elements, however, should be annotated with the appropriate "non-parcel" label in the PARCELID field (i.e., hydrography name, "ROW", or "GAP"—see the PARCELID schema definition for more).

1.2   Join and Relationship Specifications

   1.2.1   If the model requires a join or relationship between the attribute data and the parcel geometries, then the join or relationship field pairings must be explicitly stated in the submission form. Tables B-1 through B-4 display the information that must be included in the submission form, per the model of choice (i.e., Export–RELATIONAL, Export–NO JOIN, Export–TABLE JOIN, or Export–XML-JOIN).

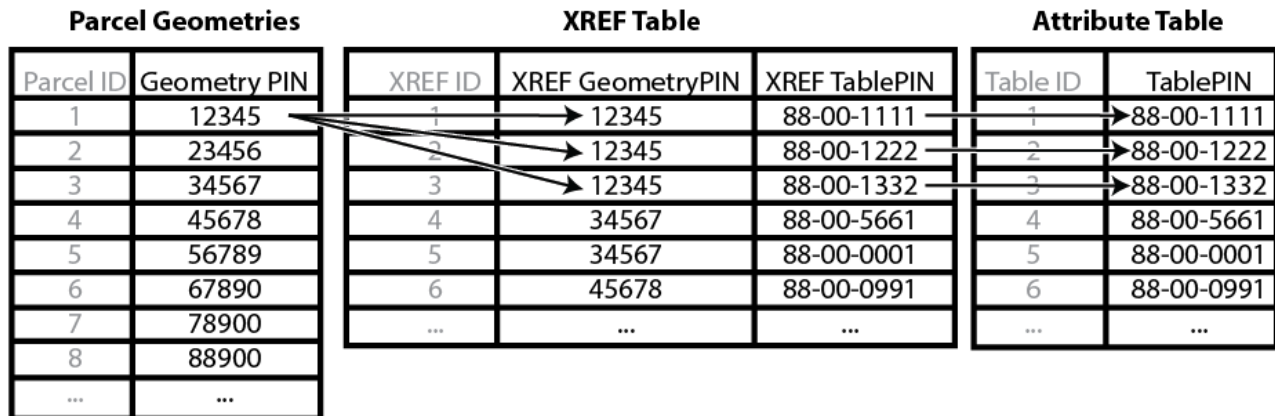| Table B-1. Export– RELATIONAL MODEL Elements	
Parameter	**Definition**
Model Name	The model type submitted (Export– **RELATIONAL**)
Geometry PIN	The parcel field that relates to the XREF table
XREF Geometry PIN	The XREF table field that relates to the parcel field
XREF Table PIN	The XREF table field that relates to the attribute table
Table PIN	The attribute table field that relates to the XREF table

Figure B-3. Illustration of EXPORT–RELATIONAL MODEL fields, which require an XREF table

Table B-2. Export–NO JOIN MODEL Elements

Parameter	Definition
Model Name	The model type submitted (Export–**NO JOIN** – meaning the county has already included parcel geometries and attributes in the same file geodatabase feature class)

Table B-3. Export–TABLE-JOIN MODEL Elements

Parameter	Definition
Model Name	The model type submitted (Export–**TABLE-JOIN**)
Geometry PIN	The parcel field that joins (1:1) to the attribute table
Table PIN	The attribute table field that relates (1:1) to the parcel field

Table B-4. Export–XML-JOIN MODEL Elements

Parameter	Definition
Model Name	The model type submitted (Export–**XML-JOIN**)
Geometry PIN	The parcel field that joins (1:1) to the DOR XML ID
DOR XML ID	The XML field that joins records (1:1) to parcel field (LocalID1, LocalID2, or ParcelID)*
	*These fields are documented in the DOR County Rolls XML Schema Documentation located at www.revenue.wi.gov/developers/file-transmission/2015/15home.html

2.   Export Format GIS File Specifications

2.1   File Delivery Format
   5.2.1   A GIS template file has been provided on the V2 webpage and can be used for submission to the export format: \GISTemplates.gdb\SearchableFormatTemplate
   2.1.1   Parcel geometries must be submitted as a file geodatabase (.gdb) containing all parcels as a single feature class. Shapefiles and CAD files are not accepted.
   2.1.2   The parcel geometry feature class in export format must follow this naming convention:
   (a)   Geodatabase named with the county name and "_B" appended to the end.
        The letter "_B" designates the export format, differentiating the export format from a searchable format submission.
   (b)   Feature class containing parcel geometries named "PARCELS"
   (c)   Spaces annotated as underscores "_"
   (d)   Punctuation omitted
   (e)   All alpha characters UPPERCASE
   (f)   Examples:
      ▶   LA_CROSSE_PARCELS_B.gdb\PARCELS
      ▶   FOND_DU_LAC_PARCELS_B.gdb\PARCELS
      ▶   ST_CROIX_PARCELS_B.gdb\PARCELS

✓ **PARCEL FEATURE CLASS**
EXPORT FORMAT ("_B")

   2.1.3   Parcel **geometries must be transformed to the following coordinate reference system** specifications using the transformation of choice (if applicable). This CRS may be imported from the GIS file provided on the V2 webpage: \GISTemplates.gdb\SearchableFormatTemplate
   (a)   Datum: NAD_1983_HARN_Wisconsin_TM
   (b)   WKID: 3071 Authority: EPSG
   (c)   Projection: Transverse Mercator
   (d)   False Easting: 520000.0
   (e)   False Northing: -4480000.0
   (f)   Central Meridian: -90.0
   (g)   Scale Factor: 0.9996
   (h)   Latitude Of Origin: 0.0
   (i)   Linear Unit: Meter (1.0)

3.   Export Format Attribute File Specifications

3.1   **Parsed address components for SITEADDRESS are required** for those submitting in both the searchable and export format for Benchmark 2. For those submitting in the Export–XML-JOIN format, note that they are not a part of the Department of Revenue's XML schema.

3.2 If following Export–XML-JOIN Model, **any information that cannot be derived from the DOR XML (such as fully parsed addresses) must be included within the attribute table of the feature class containing the parcels**. In order to submit parsed addresses with the DOR XML submission, a county must include parsed address elements within the attribute table of the feature class containing parcel geometries.

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

3.3 Unless following the XML-JOIN or NO JOIN MODELS, tabular data must be submitted as specified here:
    3.3.1 All attributes for the county's parcel jurisdiction must be included in **one table** file.
    3.3.2 Acceptable tabular file types include:
        (a) File Geodatabase (.gdb) Table
        (b) dBASE (.dbf) Table
    3.3.3 Attributes do not need to be submitted with standardized field names conforming to the summary in Appendix D and the full schema in Appendix F as long as the attribute crosswalk is completed in the submission form. However, standardization of attribute field names is encouraged.
    3.3.4 Attribute tables must follow this naming convention:
       ▶ If .gdb: DODGE _PARCELS_B.gdb\ATTR
       ▶ If .dbf: DODGE _ATTR.dbf
    3.3.5 XREF/RELATIONSHIP tables must follow this naming convention
       ▶ If .gdb: DODGE_PARCELS_B.gdb\XREF
      ▶ If .dbf: DODGE_XREF.dbf

> ✓ **ATTRIBUTE TABLE**
> **EXPORT FORMAT**
>
> **XREF TABLE**
> **EXPORT-RELATIONAL FORMAT**

4. Export Format Geometric Specifications

4.1 All digital parcel geometries must be included as one GIS feature class for the county's parcel jurisdiction.
4.2 File must include all parcels, regardless of tax exemption status.
4.3 Only current parcels will be included. Historic parcels should be omitted.
4.4 Unless following the Export–RELATIONAL MODEL, there must be a one-to-one relationship between parcel geometries and records in the attribute table. Each parcel geometry must attach to one and only one record; each record must attach to one and only one parcel.
4.5 In the case of condos, or other collective real property ownerships, if there is more than one tax record for the same area of land, each record must attach to one and only one parcel geometry. Condos may be presented with one of the four preferred geometric representations from Figure A-1:
        (a) Condo Type #1–Discrete
        (b) Condo Type #2–Stacked
        (c) Condo Type #3–Divided
        (d) Condo Type #4–Distributed

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

4.6 Condo Type #5–Export–RELATIONAL: If condo or other collective real property ownerships do not follow a Condo Type from #1-4 as seen in Figure A-1, they can follow the Export–RELATIONAL model depicted in Figure B-2. These condos require submission of a special XREF table for condo-alternative formats.
4.7 If unable to submit in condo types #1-5, see Appendix E for directions on how to submit a condo-alternative format.

5. Export Format Submission Form

5.1 A completed submission form is required for successful submission to the export format. The submission form is an Excel Spreadsheet for specifying information about the export and joins, if applicable.
5.2 Download, save, and follow the instructions provided on the README tab. Fill out relevant tabs for the export format (illustrated in Figure A-2):

README	
FIELDS	Insert your field name values in black boxes beginning on row 9, per table type applicable to the submission type/model.
Export Format	Field map here in the "Submission Field mapping" column, for the appropriate model: (a) Export–**Relational Model** (b) Export–**No Join Model** (c) Export–**Table Join Model** (d) Export–**XML-Join Model**
AUXCLASS	If AUXCLASS is populated with non-standard values, provide the domains provided in the AUXCLASS data submission that meet each of the Exempt and/or Special codes as outlined below. Alternatively, provide a web link to the file describing these fields or the name of a file (.pdf, .txt, .xlsx, .docx).
ZONING	Confirm submission of zoning feature class by providing the name of the submitted zoning feature class. If any of these five zoning types are unavailable as zoning information maintained by the county, then the feature class cannot be submitted but should be annotated as "NOT ADMINISTERED BY COUNTY" or "ADMINISTERED BY COUNTY BUT NOT IN GIS FORMAT" in the dropdown.
CERTIFICATION	Certify that parcel dataset attributes and all other components of this submission are complete* and included. *Completeness is relative to the Element Occurrence Standard.

C. Zoning Format for V2

In addition to the parcel elements submitted through either the searchable or export formats, submission of zoning information is required. Wisconsin statute 59.72(2)(a)(2) refers to "any zoning information maintained by the county," which is interpreted by DOA to mean **zoning ordinances administered by the county**. In most jurisdictions, zoning is a distinct layer from that of tax parcels. Zoning information should be submitted and will be aggregated as **several separate GIS layers**.

1. **Zoning Layers for Inclusion**

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

Table C-1. Zoning Types Maintained by Counties			
Zoning Category	**Zoning Type**	**Statutory Authority**	**County Ordinance**
General	County General	59.64(4)	Yes
Special Purpose	Farmland Preservation	59.64(4), 61.35, 62.23(7), 60.61, or 60.62	Yes
Special Purpose	Shoreland	59.692, 61.351, or 62.231	Yes
Special Purpose	Floodplain	87.3	Yes
Special Purpose	Airport Protection	114.136	Yes

2. **Zoning Geometries**

    2.1   Each of the five zoning types in Table C-1 must be submitted as separate GIS layers of file geodatabase feature class format. If county zoning types are combined into one common layer, the appropriate features for each layer must be queried and separated into their respective layers.
    2.2   A GIS template file has been provided on the V2 webpage and can be used for submission: \GISTemplates.gdb\ZoningFormatTemplate
    2.3   Files must be named with the following syntax and must reside in the .gdb of the parcel format being submitted, with the exception of XML data, which can exist on the root level of the zipped package:
    ▶   County General: LA_CROSSE_PARCELS_B.gdb**GENERAL**
    ▶   Farmland Preservation: LA_CROSSE_PARCELS_B.gdb\FARMLAND
    ▶   Shoreland: LA_CROSSE_PARCELS_B.gdb\SHORELAND
    ▶   Floodplain: LA_CROSSE_PARCELS_B.gdb\FLOODPLAIN
    ▶   Airport Protection: LA_CROSSE_PARCELS_B.gdb\AIRPORT

    The letter "_B" designates the export format, differentiating the export format from a searchable format submission.

    ✓ **CO. ZONING DATA** ≤**5 SEPARATE LAYERS**

    2.4   **Zoning layers must be transformed to the following coordinate reference system** specifications using the transformation of choice (if applicable):
    (a)   Datum: NAD_1983_HARN_Wisconsin_TM
    (b)   WKID: 3071 Authority: EPSG
    (c)   Projection: Transverse MercatorFalse Easting: 520000.0
    (d)   False Northing: -4480000.0
    (e)   Central Meridian: -90.0
    (f)   Scale Factor: 0.9996
    (g)   Latitude Of Origin: 0.0
    (h)   Linear Unit: Meter (1.0)
    2.5   The nature of geometries within the datasets may vary, the geometries may be bound discretely to parcels or zoning areas may split parcels.
    2.6   If zoning information is included within the parcel layer, zoning information must still be included according to the standards specifications in the schema documentation of Appendix G.

3. Zoning Attribute Requirements

3.1 The zoning format follows a simple attribute schema, outlined in Table C-3. Detailed descriptions of these attributes are included in the full zoning schema, which appears as Appendix G.

Table C-3. Zoning Attribute Schema Requirements		
Statewide Field Name – ▼ Clickable	**Definition from Zoning Schema in Appendix G**	**Act 20 Requirement s. 59.72(2)(a)**
ZONINGFIPS	Indicates the three-digit county FIPS code for the county from Table F-1	Yes
JURISDICTION	County name	Yes
ZONINGCLASS	Class of zoning within the given zoning type	Yes
DESCRIPTION	A description of the meaning of the zoning class [Note 1-a]	Yes, if LINK not populated
LINK	A link to metadata or table describing the meaning of the zoning class [Note 1-b]	Yes, if DESCRIPTION not populated

Notes for Table C-3

[Note 1] Either DESCRIPTION or LINK information is required in the submission form with each zoning feature:
  (a) DESCRIPTION must include a full (paragraph) description of the respective zoning type. This field is limited to 255 characters maximum.
  (b) LINK must be to a valid URL webpage or web document that contains descriptions of the given zoning class or all zoning classes. This may be one document describing all zoning types and their sub-categories or a page describing exclusively the feature's zoning class.

D. Schema Requirements for V2

Included in Table D-1 is a summarized list of attributes, titled by field name, that participate in the V2 parcel attribute schema. This is the schema of the statewide parcel layer, depicted in full in Appendix F.

Benchmarks: Table D-1 provides an overview of benchmark requirements, and other general requirements, per schema element. Each of these elements is addressed in detail in Appendix F. Items identified through the "Benchmark 1 Requirement" column are those required to meet Benchmark 1. "Benchmark 2 Requirement" items are those required to meet Benchmark 2. Note that Benchmarks 1 and 2 are applicable to either submission format—the searchable format or the export format.

Standard Domains: Table D-1 also identifies where standard domains are required. Standardized field names and standardized domains are only required if submitting the searchable format (Appendix A), but standardization may be used voluntarily for those submitting in the export format (Appendix B) in order to ensure quality in the statewide parcel layer and make progress toward successfully achieving the parcel benchmarks in the future.

If submitting to the export format, it is *not* required that these fields be standardized for submission. Instead, the parcel aggregation team will perform the appropriate standardization on behalf of counties, aided by the submission form.

For those submitting in the searchable format for V2, all fields with a "Yes" in the column labeled "Standard Domains for Searchable Format" in Table D-1 should be standardized based on Appendix F and the Digital Appendix containing acceptable values for parcel domains. Fields requiring domain standardization include:

- **PREFIX** – <Address> Prefix
- **STREETTYPE** – Street Type
- **SUFFIX** – <Address> Suffix
- **SCHOOLDIST** – School District
- **SCHOOLDISTNO** – School District Number
- **IMPROVED** – Improved Structure
- **PROPCLASS** – Class of Property
- **AUXCLASS** – Auxiliary Class of Property: ForTax Exempt/Special types
- **CONAME** – County Name
- **PARCELFIPS** – Parcel Source FIPS
- **PARCELSOURCE** – Parcel Source Name

Handling of Multiple Values: For several fields it is possible for more than one field value to exist for a given parcel. In these cases, specific actions should be taken to handle these values properly; noted in the final column of Table D-1. If multiple values are not expected in a given field it is annotated with an N/A in Table D-1. Handling of multiple values properly is a requirement of both Benchmark 1 and 2, and both submission formats—searchable and export. Handling multiple values is better defined per individual attribute in the full schema documentation (Appendix F).

Schema Requirements and Data Cleansing: Table D-1, along with the more detailed schema in Appendix F, specifies what belongs in a particular field, and does not address in detail what does *not* belong in that field. In general, however, **fields should not contain any extraneous information**, such as building descriptors appended to an address. Other extraneous information that may require some data cleansing prior to data submission include:

- Avoid Street Name and Street Prefix included in one field
- Avoid Highway type (Highway, Interstate, County Highway, etc.) and the highway route number or letter included in one field
- Avoid duplicate information attached to the end of the full street address
- Avoid County FIPS attached to PlaceName
- Avoid Alt Street Name attached to Full Address
- Avoid PlaceName abbreviation attached to end of Full Address

Benchmark 2 and Address Parsing: To achieve Benchmark 2, counties must provide fully parsed site address elements for both the searchable and export format.

Commonalities Across All Schema Elements: Common schema guidelines from the full parcel schema in Appendix F:

- All V2 attributes must be in UPPERCASE
- Format currency attributes as numeric values or double-precision floating-point number format
- Element occurrence standard applies
- All non-existing values must be populated as <**Null**>
- Designate missing values in submission form

Tools and Guides to Assist: To achieve the benchmarks, several tools, with guides and video tutorials, are available on the V2 webpage to help automate the standardization and grooming of data.

Table D-1. V2 Parcel Schema Requirements

Statewide Field Name – ▼ Clickable	Definition From Schema in Appendix F	Benchmark 1 Requirement	Benchmark 2 Requirement	Standardize Domains for Searchable Format	Handling of Multiple Values (See also Appendix F)
STATEID	An ID generated by concatenating <PARCELFIPS>with<PARCELID>	No	No	No	N/A
PARCELID	Parcel ID	Yes	Yes	No	N/A
TAXPARCELID	Tax Parcel ID	Yes [Note 9]	Yes [Note 9]	No	N/A
PARCELDATE	Parcel Date	No	Yes	No	N/A
TAXROLLYEAR	Tax Roll Year	Yes	Yes	No	N/A
OWNERNME1	Primary Owner Name	No	Yes	No	[Note 5]
OWNERNME2	Secondary Owner Name	No	Yes – If available	No	[Note 5]
PSTLADRESS	Full Mailing Address	No	Yes	No	[Note 6]
SITEADRESS	Full Physical Street Address	Yes [Note 1]	Yes [Note 1]	No	[Note 7]
ADDNUMPREFIX	Address Number Prefix	No [Note 2]	Yes [Note 3]	No	[Note 8]
ADDNUM	Address Number	No [Note 2]	Yes [Note 3]	No	[Note 8]
ADDNUMSUFFIX	Address Number Suffix	No [Note 2]	Yes [Note 3]	No	[Note 8]
PREFIX	Prefix	No [Note 2]	Yes [Note 3]	Yes	[Note 8]
STREETNAME	Street Name	No [Note 2]	Yes [Note 3]	No	[Note 8]
STREETTYPE	Street Type	No [Note 2]	Yes [Note 3]	Yes	[Note 8]
SUFFIX	Suffix	No [Note 2]	Yes [Note 3]	Yes	[Note 8]
LANDMARKNAME	Landmark Name	No [Note 2]	Yes [Note 3]	No	[Note 8]
UNITTYPE	Unit Type	No [Note 2]	Yes [Note 3]	No [Note 10]	[Note 8]
UNITID	Unit ID	No [Note 2]	Yes [Note 3]	No	[Note 8]
PLACENAME	Place Name	No	Yes	No [Note 10]	[Note 8]
ZIPCODE	Zip Code	No	Yes	No	[Note 8]
ZIP4	Zip + 4	No	Yes	No	[Note 8]
STATE	State	No	Yes	No	[Note 8]
SCHOOLDIST	School District	No	Yes	Yes	N/A
SCHOOLDISTNO	School District Number	No	Yes	Yes	N/A
IMPROVED	Improved Structure	No	Yes	Yes	N/A
CNTASSDVALUE	Total Assessed Value	Yes	Yes	No	N/A
LNDVALUE	Assessed Value of Land	Yes	Yes	No	N/A
IMPVALUE	Assessed Value of Improvements	Yes – If applicable	Yes – If applicable	No	N/A
FORESTVALUE	Assessed Forested Value	Yes – If applicable	Yes – If applicable	No	N/A
ESTFMKVALUE	Estimated Fair Market Value	Yes	Yes	No	N/A
NETPRPTA	Net Property Tax	Yes [Note 12]	Yes	No	N/A
GRSPRPTA	Gross Property Tax	Yes [Note 12]	Yes	No	N/A
PROPCLASS	Class of Property	Yes	Yes	Yes	[Note 4]
AUXCLASS	Auxiliary Class of Property	No	Yes	Yes/No [Note 11]	[Note 4]
ASSDACRES	Assessed Acres	Yes	Yes	No	N/A
DEEDACRES	Deeded Acres	Yes	Yes	No	N/A
GISACRES	GIS Acres	No [Note 13]	No [Note 13]	No	N/A
CONAME	County Name	No	Yes	Yes	N/A
LOADDATE	Load Date	No	No	No	N/A
PARCELFIPS	Parcel Source FIPS	No	Yes	Yes	N/A
PARCELSRC	Parcel Source Name	No	Yes	Yes	N/A

Notes for Table D-1

[Note 1] SITEADDRESS, unless no address has been assigned (e.g., no physical structure on parcel). If a site address exists as segmented elements in the county land information system, the county must concatenate address elements before submitting for both the searchable and export formats. The address elements must be concatenated in this order: ADDNUMPREFIX, ADDNUM, ADDNUMSUFFIX, PREFIX, STREETNAME, STREETTYPE, SUFFIX, LANDMARKNAME, UNITTYPE, UNITID.

[Note 2] If county is not able to provide parsed address elements, these will be parsed out of the SITEADRESS field by the V2 project team.

[Note 3] To achieve Benchmark 2, counties must provide **fully parsed site address elements** for both the searchable and export formats.

[Note 4] Listed if more than one exists and **delimited by commas**. Class of Property and Auxiliary Class of Property are better defined in Appendix F.

[Note 5] 2nd owner goes in OWNERNME2; 3rd owner is omitted.

[Note 6] Tax bill mailing address; all other mailing addresses omitted.

[Note 7] Only include primary address; 2nd address is omitted.

[Note 8] Only include address elements from the primary address; any elements from a 2nd address should be omitted.

[Note 9] TAXPARCELID is the ID that will link to the tax roll; provide if this ID is distinct from PARCELID.

[Note 10] While these fields permit standardized domains to be defined in theory, standardization is not being implemented at this time to limit data cleanup costs and complexity.

[Note 11] Auxiliary Class of Property may be standardized for the assessment classifications of "**special**" and "**tax exempt**" specified in the full schema for AUXCLASS. Any AUXCLASS class not meeting the definition of one of the special/exempt standard domains may be left as-is. In lieu of standardizing unique auxiliary classes, users should submit a document that defines each of the submitted domains in the submission form.

[Note 12] Provide at least one—NETPRPTA or GRSPRPTA.

[Note 13] GISACRES is optional.

E. Condo-Alternative Formats for V2

Most condo or other collective real property ownerships in Wisconsin are modeled geometrically (as seen in Condo Types #1-4 in Figure A-1). The CONDO STACK TOOL can help achieve this. If it is not possible to stack condos so that each record joins to one and only one parcel geometry, they can be modeled relationally (as in the Export–RELATIONAL MODEL in Figure B-2). These condos require submission of a special cross-reference table for condo-alternative formats, known as a CONDO TABLE.

The CONDO TABLE contains tabular information that identifies where condo geometries exist by PIN and lists—by TAX ID—which tax records are to be attached to the geometry.

Condo tables must have two special fields—CNDPIN and CNDTAXPIN.

Table E-2. Options for Providing a Condo Alternative Format		
MODEL	**CNDPIN**	**CNDTAXPIN**
Export–RELATIONAL	N/A [Note 1]	N/A [Note 1]
Export–NO JOIN	N/A [Note 1]	N/A [Note 1]
Export–TABLE JOIN	**CNDPIN 2.1.1(a)**	**CNDTAXPIN 2.1.1(b)**
Export–XML-JOIN	**CNDPIN 2.1.2(a)**	**CNDTAXPIN 2.1.2(b)**

Notes for Table E-2
[Note 1] The condo-alternative format is not applicable to the Export–RELATIONAL and Export–NO JOIN MODEL.

1. **Condo File Specifications**

    1.1 File Delivery Format
        1.1.1 If the CNDPIN and CNDTAXPIN IDs are provided through a CONDO TABLE, it must adhere to the following naming convention:

        ▶ CONDO TABLE, if .gdb: GREEN_LAKE_PARCELS_B.gdb\CONDOS
        The "_B" indicates the .gdb is an export format submission.
        ▶ CONDO TABLE, if .dbf: GREEN_LAKE _CONDOS.dbf

    CONDO TABLE
    EXPORT, IF APPLICABLE

2. **Condo Field Definitions**

    2.1 The table should contain two fields, named "CNDPIN" and "CNDTAXPIN."
        2.1.1 EXPORT–**TABLE JOIN**
        (a) CNDPIN: Unrestricted text field containing the exact text ID that joins to the Geometry PIN of the parcel geometries. CNDPIN must contain the same values as what is identified as Geometry PIN in the submission form. Upon relating these tables, the values in the parcel geometry feature class must relate to this table on a one-to-one or one-to-many basis. If following the TABLE JOIN model, this field may be added to the ATTR table, eliminating the need for an additional file and the need for CNDTAXPIN.
        (b) CNDTAXPIN: Unrestricted text field containing the exact pin that joins to the attribute table (ATTR) of the data being submitted. This field is applicable if CNDPIN is not integrated with the ATTR table. CNDTAXPIN must contain the same values as what is identified as Table PIN in the submission form. Upon relating these tables, the values in the ATTR table must relate to this table on a one-to-one basis.
        2.1.2 EXPORT–**XML-JOIN**
        (a) CNDPIN: Unrestricted text field containing the exact text ID that joins to the Geometry PIN of the parcel geometries. CNDPIN must contain the same values as what is identified as Geometry PIN in the submission form. Upon relating these tables, the values in the parcel geometry feature class must relate to this table on a one-to-one or one-to-many basis.
        (b) CNDTAXPIN: Unrestricted text field containing the exact pin that joins to the XML tax roll (DOR XML ID: LocalID1, LocalID2, or ParcelID). CNDTAXPIN must contain the same values as what is identified as DOR XML ID in the submission form. Upon relating these tables, the values in the XML tax roll must relate to this table on a one-to-one basis.

F. 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 Aggregation tool (current version = V1.2.0)
{TEXT:<#> CHAR}	Denotes the datatype of the file (all are TEXT) and the character length of the field
▶	Arrows point to examples

COMMONALITIES ACROSS ALL SCHEMA ELEMENTS ◀ READ ME!

All V2 Attributes Must be in UPPERCASE
All alpha characters are annotated in the statewide layer as UPPERCASE characters.

Format Currency Attributes as Numeric Values
All currency values (values measuring dollar amounts) are annotated in the statewide layer as **numeric values in character format** that exclude any currency formatting such as the dollar sign or comma separators such as the thousands delimiter. Decimal values are rounded up to the nearest hundredth (two decimal places to the right of the decimal) for all currency values. Currency values are also acceptable as double-precision floating-point number format.

Element Occurrence Standard Applies
Completeness relative to "Element Occurrence Standard." This means that if an element (such as a property address, a total assessed value, total property tax value, etc.) actually occurs for a given parcel, then this element should be included in the submitted dataset. This also means that there may be justifiable omissions from the submitted dataset. Examples might be missing tax data for tax exempt properties, no address when no structure is present on a property, etc. Data elements must be included only if they actually occur in the county land information system.

All Non-Existing Values Must be Populated as <Null>
For all instances across all fields where a data value does not exist, a true SQL <**Null**> should be used instead of blank fields (e.g. "") or whitespace (e.g. " "). A <Null> value can be calculated into a field using the *Field Calculator* with the formula pictured in Figure F-1, or the Null Fields and Set To Uppercase Tool.

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

Figure F-1. Populating with <Null>

Designate Missing Values in Submission Form
If a field is missing data that should be populated in-part or in the field's entirety, the missing data should be noted in the submission form under the CERTIFICATION tab in the "OMISSION DESCRIPTION" box, with a brief description of the missing data and reason for missing data. For example:
- ▶ PHYSICAL GAP PARCEL GEOMETIRES – Missing 10,000 parcel records. These parcels have not yet been digitized.
- ▶ DEEDACRES – Missing 5,660 parcel records (within the VILLAGE OF XYZ). No DEEDACRES values are available within VILLAGE OF XYZ for deeds predating 1985.
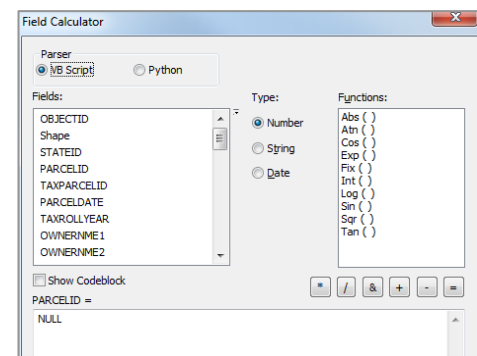
PARCEL SCHEMA ELEMENT DEFINITIONS

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). 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 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 should 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 parcel number shown in the final tax roll.
- This ID is specific to the tax roll and serves as primary key in joining parcel geometries to tax roll. This ID may be the same as Parcel ID, have commonalities with the Parcel ID, or be completely distinct from the Parcel ID.
- TAXPARCELID should be the same ID as is provided as an ID within the final tax roll or as is provided in the XML tax roll submitted to the Department of Revenue.

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 datasets last know geometric editing date can be used. Such 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**

TAXROLLYEAR (Tax Roll Year) *[AUX] {TEXT:10 CHAR}*
- The year of the tax roll from which tax information is procured. For V2, this should be 2015.
  - ‣ Example: **2015**

OWNERNME1 (Primary Owner Name) *{TEXT:254CHAR}*
- The primary owner name of a parcel.
- In the case of multiple owners, if it is not clear which owner is the primary owner, discretion may be used to place an owner in this field.
- If not feasible to parse owners into separate fields, more than one owner may be included in this field.
- Owner name does not require formatting and may be provided as-is.
- **Public Lands**: It is acceptable to designate public lands in the OWNERNM1 field
  (e.g., OWNERNM1 = DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES).
- 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 V2 submission form.
- Public lands that have a government-entity (federal, state, county, or local) as a primary owner in the OWNRNM1 field shall <u>not</u> be redacted.
- 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 OWNERNAME2 field.

OWNERNME2 (Secondary Owner Name) *{TEXT:254 CHAR}*
- If available. The secondary owner name of a parcel.
- If there are more than two total owners exist for the property, discretion may be used to select the first two owners for the purpose of populating OWNERNME1 and OWNERNME2. Remaining owner names will not be included in the dataset.
- In the case of multiple owners, if it is not clear which owner is the secondary owner, discretion may be used to place an owner in this field.
- If not feasible to parse owners into separate fields, more than one owner may be included in this field.
- Owner name does not require formatting and may be provided as-is.

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 (or 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 full address is available as a full field, it may be included in SITEADDRESS as-is. If a site address is not available as a full field, then a full address should be constructed from the appropriate individual address components.
- 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.

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

- Highway classification examples in context:
  ▶ For address: "2554 CTH C"
    ▶ PREFIX = CTH
    ▶ STREETNAME = C
  ▶ For address: "2554 CTH C/H"
    ▶ PREFIX = CTH
    ▶ STREETNAME = C/H
  ▶ For address: "2554 S STH XX"
    ▶ PREFIX = S STH
    ▶ STREETNAME = XX
  ▶ For address: "2554 CTH C"
    ▶ PREFIX = CTH
    ▶ STREETNAME = C
- Note: A delimiter (</>) should always be used when listing more than one route ID (route number or letter).
- As displayed in the above example for 2554 CTH C/, using a forward slash </> is the preferred route delimiter.
- **Road "alias" names should <u>not</u> be included in the STREETNAME field alongside a highway PREFIX and route ID**, for example:
  ▶ For address: "2554 CTH C/MAIN ST"
    ▶ PREFIX = CTH
    ▶ STREETNAME = C
        Or:
    ▶ STREETNAME = MAIN
    ▶ STREETTYPE = STREET
  ▶ Avoid incorrect classifications, such as these incorrect examples:
    ▶ PREFIX = CTH
    ▶ STREETNAME = C/MAIN

STREETNAME (Street Name) *[FGDC] {TEXT:50 CHAR}*
- The legal street name as assigned by local address authority.
- **STREETNAME does <u>not</u> include the street type of a named street**.
- **STREETNAME does <u>not</u> 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 route 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 will be accepted as-is.
- STREETYPE accepted domains:

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

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 will be accepted as-is.
- SUFFIX accepted domains:

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

LANDMARKNAME (Landmark Name) *[FGDC]* *{TEXT:50 CHAR}*
- The common place name of a parcel feature. 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 will be accepted as-is.
- UNITTYPE accepted 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 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
    - ▸ VILLAGE OF LAKE HALLIE
- - All parcels should 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 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.

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
- - All parcels for a given county should be populated with domains listed in the "SCHOOLDIST" field of the School District Domain Directory (.csv) table.
- - Domains must remain in UPPER-CASE.
- - 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.
- - Tip: Use the *Data > Get External Data > From Text* function within Microsoft Excel to import the .csv to text fields so as to maintain leading zeros within the table.

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
- - All parcels for a given county should be populated with domains listed in the "SCHOOLDISTNO" field of the School District Domain Directory (.csv) table.
- - Domains must remain as four-digit IDs and maintain 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 in the data submission.
- - Tip: Use the *Data > Get External Data > From Text* function within Microsoft Excel to import the .csv to text fields so as to maintain leading zeros within the table.

IMPROVED (Improved Structure) (Standardized Domains) *[AUTO] {TEXT:10 CHAR or DOUBLE-PRECISION FLOATING-POINT NUMBER}*
- - 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]* *{TEXT:50 CHAR or 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>
- The value should be provided without currency formatting such as the dollar sign and without comma separators such as the thousands delimiter. Decimal values should be rounded up to the nearest hundredth (two decimal places to the right of the decimal).
  - ▶ 300000.98 (Not $300,000.98)
  - ▶ 100780.65 (Not 100780.649)

LNDVALUE (Assessed Value of Land) *[Act20]* *{TEXT:50 CHAR or DOUBLE-PRECISION FLOATING-POINT NUMBER}*
- The total value of land, without improvements, in US Dollars (Assessed Value of Land). The value should be provided without currency formatting such as the dollar sign and without comma separators such as the thousands delimiter. Decimal values should be rounded up to the nearest hundredth (two decimal places to the right of the decimal).
  - ▶ 300000.98 (Not $300,000.98)
  - ▶ 100780.65 (Not 100780.649)

IMPVALUE (Assessed Value of Improvements) *[Act20]* *{TEXT:50 CHAR or DOUBLE-PRECISION FLOATING-POINT NUMBER}*
- The total value of improvements on the land, in US Dollars (Assessed Value of Improvements).
- The value should be provided without currency formatting such as the dollar sign and without comma separators such as the thousands delimiter. Decimal values should be rounded up to the nearest hundredth (two decimal places to the right of the decimal).
  - ▶ 300000.98 (Not $300,000.98)
  - ▶ 100780.65 (Not 100780.649)

FORESTVALUE (Assessed Forested Value) *[Act20]* *{TEXT:50 CHAR or DOUBLE-PRECISION FLOATING-POINT NUMBER}*
- If and **ONLY IF part of the CNTASSDVALUE equation**. The total value of forested land, in US Dollars (Assessed Value of Forested Land). This field is not applicable to most counties, as values in this field are required to be provided only in cases where counties have a "forest value" included as a part of the formula that totals the amount of Total Assessed Value.
- A county 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).
- The value should be provided without currency formatting such as the dollar sign and without comma separators such as the thousands delimiter. Decimal values should be rounded up to the nearest hundredth (two decimal places to the right of the decimal).
  - ▶ 300000.98 (Not $300,000.98)
  - ▶ 100780.65 (Not 100780.649)

ESTFMKVALUE (Estimated Fair Market Value) *[Act20]* *{TEXT:50 CHAR or DOUBLE-PRECISION FLOATING-POINT NUMBER}*
- The estimated fair market value, in US Dollars.
- The value should be provided without currency formatting such as the dollar sign and without comma separators such as the thousands delimiter. Decimal values should be rounded up to the nearest hundredth (two decimal places to the right of the decimal).
  - ▶ 300000.98 (Not $300,000.98)
  - ▶ 100780.65 (Not 100780.649)

NETPRPTA (Net Property Tax) *[Act20]* *{TEXT:50 CHAR or DOUBLE-PRECISION FLOATING-POINT NUMBER}*
- The net amount of annual property tax, in US Dollars. This is the actual property tax paid after deductions or credits are applied.
- Provide at least one—NETPRPTA or GRSPRPTA.
- The value should be provided without currency formatting such as the dollar sign and without comma separators such as the thousands delimiter. Decimal values should be rounded up to the nearest hundredth (two decimal places to the right of the decimal).
  - ▶ 3670.98 (Not $3,670.98)
  - ▶ 1780.65 (Not 1780.649)

GRSPRPTA (Gross Property Tax) *[Act20]* *{TEXT:50 CHAR or DOUBLE-PRECISION FLOATING-POINT NUMBER}*
- The gross amount of annual property tax, in US Dollars. This is the total property tax before deductions or credits.
- Provide at least one—NETPRPTA or GRSPRPTA.
- The value should be provided without currency formatting such as the dollar sign and without comma separators such as the thousands delimiter. Decimal values should be rounded up to the nearest hundredth (two decimal places to the right of the decimal).
  - ▶ 3670.98 (Not $3,670.98)
  - ▶ 1780.65 (Not 1780.649)

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"
- If the native data contains a preceding "G" in front of the numeric ID, **this "G" should be omitted** (for example, "G3" should be converted into "3").
- If native PROPCLASS domains do not exactly match standard schema domains, provide domains in submission form or provide a web link to a file describing PROPCLASS fields.
- PROPCLASS accepted domains and definitions:

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

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

AUXCLASS (Auxiliary Class of Property) (Standardized Domains-Some) *[AUX] {TEXT:150 CHAR}*
- This field contains any domains that are listed in the native dataset as a Class of Property that does not fit the domains specified in s. 70.32(2)(a), including properties classifed 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 may be left **unstandardized** within this field, but must be defined in the submission form in the AUXCLASS tab.
- 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 classes 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** accepted domains and definitions:

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

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

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

- **AUXCLASS UNSTANDARDIZED**
  <**Unstandardized**> Other classifications not included in the definition of AUXCLASS or PROPCLASS.
  If submitting unstandardized property classifications, provide definitions in the submission form.

ASSDACRES (Assessed Acres) *[Act20] [AUX] {TEXT:50 CHAR}*
- 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.

DEEDACRES (Deeded Acres) *[Act20] {TEXT:50 CHAR}*
- The parcel area, in acres, as specified within the legal property description.

GISACRES (GIS Acres) *[AUX] {TEXT:50 CHAR}*
- The calculated GIS parcel area, in acres, derived directly from GIS features.
- GISACRES is optional and may be left <Null>

CONAME (County Name) (Standardized Domains) *[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 F-1 for county spelling conventions.

LOADDATE (Load Date) *[AUX] [AUTO] {TEXT:10 CHAR}*
- The date (MM/DD/YYYY) when a parcel feature is submitted to the Parcel Initiative project from the data contributor. This field will be populated by the parcel aggregation team. **LOADDATE may be left as** <**Null**> for V2 parcel submission.

PARCELFIPS (Parcel Source FIPS) (Standardized Domains) *[AUX] {TEXT:10 CHAR}*
- Indicates the three-digit FIPS code of the **county** (the contributing jurisdiction of the parcel dataset), from Table G-1.
- Maintain 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** (the contributing jurisdiction of the parcel dataset), standardized as shown in Table F-1.
- Spaces and periods are permitted in county names in the PARCELSRC field.

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 F-1. V2 County Naming and FIPS Codes

G. Zoning Schema for V2

Zoning Schema Legend	
V2 ELEMENTNAME	Denotes database field name
(Element Name)	Full English database field name
[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
[Act20]*	***This field requires 1 of 2 options.** 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

This zoning schema definition is applicable to all five **county-administered zoning** layers:
-   County General
-   Farmland Preservation
-   Shoreland
-   Floodplain
-   Airport Protection

ZONING SCHEMA ELEMENT DEFINITIONS

ZONINGFIPS (Zoning Source FIPS) (Standardized Domains) *[AUX] {TEXT:10 CHAR}*
-   Indicates the three-digit county FIPS code for the county from Table F-1, with leading zeroes maintained.
    ▶   **025** (for Dane County)
    ▶   **009** (for Brown County)

JURISDICTION (Jurisdiction) *[REQ] {TEXT:100 CHAR}*
-   The name of the county contributing zoning data from Table F-1, as only county-administered (and not municipal) zoning ordinances are required by statute.
-   Spaces and periods are permitted in county names in the JURISDICTION field.
    ▶   **FOND DU LAC**

ZONINGCLASS (Zoning Class) *[Act20] {TEXT:100 CHAR}*
-   The class name for the zoning feature. Class names are unrestricted but all must contain or link to a DESCRIPTION. Class names may vary across jurisdictions. There are no restrictions on this field, however the content of this field should correlate with the descriptions provided through DESCRIPTION or LINK fields.
    ▶   R1
    ▶   R2
    ▶   Agricultural

DESCRIPTION (Description) *[Act20*] {TEXT:254 CHAR}*
-   A 254-character unrestricted field to contain a description of the class name of the zoning feature.
-   This field is optional if LINK is correctly populated.

LINK (Link) *[Act20*] {TEXT:254 CHAR}*
-   A web link (URL) to a valid webpage or web document that contains authoritative/official descriptions of the given feature's zoning class or all zoning classes within the jurisdiction. This may be one document describing all zoning types and their sub categories or a page describing the feature's zoning class exclusively. The link provided must remain valid until a subsequent zoning layer is submitted, an anticipated time period of one year. Users of this layer will be directed to this web link for zoning class definitions.
-   This field is optional if DESCRIPTION is correctly populated.
    ▶   http://www.waukeshacounty.gov/uploadedFiles/Media/PDF/County_Ordinance/Appendix_A_09.09.14.pdf
    ▶   https://www.waukeshacounty.gov/defaultwc.aspx?id=39757
    ▶   http://danedocs.countyofdane.com/webdocs/PDF/plandev/zoning/district_fact_sheets/A-1.pdf
    ▶   http://danedocs.countyofdane.com/webdocs/PDF/plandev/zoning/district_fact_sheets/C-1.pdf

H. Statutory Requirements

The Department of Administration Must Create a Statewide Digital Parcel Map

16.967(3) Land information program; Duties of the Department [of Administration]
The Department shall direct and supervise the land information program and serve as the state clearinghouse for access to land information. In addition, the department shall:
(h) Establish an implementation plan for a statewide digital parcel map

16.967(6)(b) Land information program; Reports
No later than January 1, 2017, the department shall submit to the members of the joint committee on finance a report on the progress in developing a statewide digital parcel map

Counties Must Coordinate With the Department

16.967(7)(a)2m Land information program; Aid to counties
[A county board . . . may apply to the department . . . for a grant for any of the following projects . . .] In coordination with the department, the creation, maintenance, or updating of a digital parcel map.

The County Board Shall Post Certain Parcel Information

59.72 (2)(a) Land information; Duties
No later than June 30, 2017, the board shall post on the Internet, in a searchable format determined by the department of administration, the following information related to individual land parcels:
1. Property tax assessment data as provided to the county by municipalities, including the assessed value of land, the assessed value of improvements, the total assessed value, the class of property, as specified in s. 70.32 (2) (a), the estimated fair market value, and the total property tax
2. Any zoning information maintained by the county
3. Any property address information maintained by the county
4. Any acreage information maintained by the county

County Penalty for Violation of 59.72(2)(a)

16.967 (7m) (b) Land Information program; Suspension of aid
If the department determines that a county has violated s. 59.72, the department shall suspend the eligibility of the county to receive grants under sub. (7) and, after June 30, 2017, the county shall be eligible to retain only $6 of the portion of each fee submitted to the department under s. 59.72(5)(a). After not less than one year, if the department determines that the county has resolved the violation, the department may reinstate the eligibility of the county for grants under sub.(7) and for retaining $8 of the portion of each fee submitted to the department under s. 59.72(5)(a).

Standards for Strategic Initiative Grants

Chapter Adm 47.04(4), Wis. Admin. Code, Grants
Strategic initiative grants for eligible projects and activities as provided in s. Adm 47.03 (1) through (5), for expediting and fostering statewide and regional strategic initiatives consistent with specific statutory requirements and standards adopted by the department.

I. Strategic Initiative Grant Timeline for V2

V2 Data Submission
- ✓ **ATTRIBUTE TABLE (EXPORT FORMAT)**
- ✓ **PARCEL FEATURE CLASS**
- ✓ **CO. ZONING DATA**
- ✓ **OTHER LAYERS**
- ✓ **SUBMISSION FORM**
- ✓ **ZIP & SUBMIT**

By March 31, 2016

⬇

State Cartographer's Office Intake of Data

≤ 2 weeks after submission

⬇

DOA Cross-Check of Submission with Grant Application

⬇

First Half of Strategic Initiative Grant Funds Dispersed

≤ 6 weeks after submission

⬇

Second Half of Strategic Initiative Grant Funds Dispersed

Upon county project completion

DIGITAL APPENDICES
TOOLS AND GUIDES
SUBMISSION FORM
UPLOAD DATA
@sco.wisc.edu