

**STATE OF MAINE**  
**STANDARDS FOR DIGITAL PARCEL FILES**

**Presented to the Maine GeoLibrary Board  
by the  
Digital Parcels Standards Committee  
July 13, 2018**



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## 1. INTRODUCTION

For the GIS Needs and Requirements Analysis mandated by the legislature, a survey was issued to a wide group of Maine GIS stakeholders in October of 2001. As part of that survey and interviews conducted by a contractor, GIS users were asked to identify data layers that would most benefit their operations, but which were not available to them. Of the layers requested, property parcels (digital cadastral maps) had the highest priority. Consequently, the final report<sup>1</sup> recommended the development of parcel data as a statewide data layer and the development of detailed standards for digital parcel data.

Property Maps are one of the most important local government information assets. It is a fundamental base for many municipal activities. Although GIS parcel data cannot replace detailed ground surveys, the data does assist municipal officials with functions such as accurate property tax assessment, planning and zoning. Towns can link their maps to their assessor's databases and display local information. Officials can show tax-payers how proposed development or changes in municipal services and regulations will affect them and their neighbors. In many towns, parcel data also helps to provide public notices, plan bus routes, and carry out other municipal services.<sup>2</sup>

In January of 2003, under the auspices of the Maine GeoLibrary Board, a Digital Parcel Standards Committee was formed to develop published standards for digital tax parcel data. The committee was composed of representatives from the following public and private sector organizations: Bureau Information Services, Central Maine Power Company, City of Bath, City of Portland, Department of Conservation, Department of Transportation, Greater Portland Council of Governments, Hancock County Planning Commission, Island Institute, James W. Sewall Company, Maine Revenue Service, Maine State Archives, Northern Maine Development Commission and the State Planning Office.

The Committee, thru meetings and electronic review, worked out the basic standards for the acceptance of parcel (cadastral) spatial and tabular data into the GeoLibrary. These standards were formalized into a publication which was then presented along with certain recommendations to the GeoLibrary Board on May 21<sup>st</sup>, 2003. The standard was updated in December 2010 and June 2011.

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<sup>1</sup> Applied Geographics Inc., State of Maine GIS Needs Assessment & Requirements Analysis and Strategic Plan to Develop the Maine Public Library of Geographic Information, January 2002, page 29, page 22

<sup>2</sup> Vermont Center for Geographic Information, Handbook, Part 3 – Guidelines Section A, Municipal Property Mapping, December 2000, ver. 2.0

## 2. DEFINITIONS

ASCII – American Standard Code for Information Interchange. The de facto standard for code numbers used by computers to represent Latin letters, numbers and punctuation.

Assessor's Database – The database of property assessment information maintained by the assessor; it is also referred to as the tax list, property list, CAMA system, CAMA database, appraisal database etc.

Attribute – A single element of non-graphic (e.g., name of owner, property area, property value) information stored in a database field and usually, in the context of this standard, associated with a single geographic feature (e.g. a property parcel on a map).

Base Map – A map portraying basic reference features on the earth's surface (both natural and cultural) onto which other, specialized, features (e.g., property boundaries, water mains) are placed. A common example is a U.S. Geological Survey topographic map.

CAD – Computer Aided Design. Also referred to as computer aided drafting, CAD systems assist in 2 and 3-dimensional engineering, architectural design and can be used for cartographic purposes.

Cadastral Map - A map showing the boundaries of the subdivisions of land for purposes of describing and recording ownership and taxation.

CAMA – Computer Assisted Mass Appraisal, an automated system for maintaining property data, valuing property, notifying owners, and ensuring tax equity through uniform valuations.

COGO – Coordinate geometry. A system for encoding and manipulating bearings, angles and distances from survey data into a digital system

Comma Delimited File – A flat ASCII text file in which the information such as the unique ID and field values are separated by a comma.

Digital Parcel File – A specific type of vector Spatial Data and is a representation of the boundary information originally depicted and maintained on a city or town assessor's maps. Besides fee ownership boundaries that may appear in this file or files, include public and private rights of way and various kinds of easements. These files are typically created in and maintained using GIS software.

Digitizing – The process of converting features on a physical map into digital format. The x,y coordinates of the map features are recorded and stored as spatial data. Digitizing can be done manually on a digitizing tablet, on which the map is registered to a coordinate system and the features traced or by scanning the map and converting the image to vector data either with special software or by manual over tracing on screen. Heads up digitizing refers to a process similar to that described above, but done on-screen within mapping software using imagery and/or scanned hardcopy maps that have been registered to known geographic positions contained in a base map such as orthoimagery.

Feature Attribute Table – A digital table, also known as a FAT, used to store the attributes of a specific feature class. The Feature Attribute Table is linked directly to a Spatial Data File. Examples are an open data shapefile Dbase table (.DBF), attributes of Esri geodatabase feature class, or a table stored in an Esri geodatabase.

GNSS – Global Navigation Satellite System. Any or several satellite based positioning systems including the original United States global positioning system (GPS).

Land Record Plan – is a land record which depicts land ownership and boundaries in a graphical manner. Land records are typically found in public records repositories and are authored by individuals authorized to depict boundary related information. Land record plans shall consist of those land plans viewed as legally authoritative depictions of the extent and location of real property interest.

Map Compiler – one who transfers cartographic data from source materials to a prepared base.

NMAS – National Map Accuracy Standards of 1947. For text, see <https://permanent.access.gpo.gov/lps82770/NMAS647.PDF>

Original Manuscript – When referring to the Data Standards for Maine Geographic Information Systems, 2002, for parcel mapping the 'original manuscript' may include paper tax maps that have been scanned, deed descriptions, or existing digital parcel data. However, in some cases where these data are known to conflict with more accurate data, such as orthoimagery with identifiable cadastral features, GPS'd monuments, or more accurate digital data, these latter sources may be considered as the 'original manuscript' for the purposes of parcel data.

Parcel – The polygon representing the boundaries of legal ownership or interest on a city or town assessor's maps.

Polygon – A closed figure of three sides or more bounded by line strings intersecting at nodes.

Raster – Type of spatial data expressed as a matrix of discrete units called cells or pixels. Examples are an Arc/Info grid (cells) or a geotiff (pixels).

Reference Station – The name for established known geodetic locations either placed as physical monuments or operated as a GNSS base station. These stations can include geodetic control points, authoritative control points established to mark and monument real property interests or jurisdictional boundaries, and components of the National Spatial Reference System, such as Continuously Operating Reference Stations (CORS), both public and private.

Registration - The process of finding reference points on a map or image document and assigning them coordinates from their known positions in the real-world. Once coordinates are specified for enough points on the map/image document, the entire digital document may be mathematically transformed to real-world coordinates for GIS display and analysis.

Related Database - An attribute table that can be temporarily associated with a Feature Attribute Table by making a connection between a record in the Feature Attribute Table and a corresponding record in the related attribute table.

Scan - The process of making a digital image of a document (e.g., a map, text document, or photo). A scanned document can be displayed on a computer screen, but until locations on the document are assigned ("registered") to map coordinates, it cannot be overlaid with map features in a GIS database.

Spatial Data – A digital file showing the location, shape of and relationships between geographic features. Spatial data can be in either vector or raster format. An example of a vector Spatial Data File would be a shapefile. An example of a raster Spatial Data File would be a GeoTiff file.

Vector – Type of spatial data in which geographic locations are represented by x and y coordinates. Points are located with a single x,y pair, lines are defined by a series of x,y pairs, and areas (or polygons) are defined by the line segments that enclose that area

### **3. STANDARDS FOR SPATIAL DATA**

#### **3.1 Digital Parcel Standards Level I (superseded)**

(Note: The State of Maine is no longer accepting Level 1 parcel mapping and the definition is presented here only for historical reference to describe any existing Level 1 parcel mapping currently held in the State of Maine's parcel mapping collection)

All digital parcel files submitted to the GeoLibrary must conform to at least Standards Level I.

- 1) The parcel maps must exist as digital vector data.
- 2) The digital data must be a single data layer or file containing a seamless depiction of all of a town's property boundaries and other legal interests shown on the physical maps.
- 3) The data must conform to the spatial standards as described in sections 3.6 and 3.7 of the *Data Standards for Maine Geographic Information Systems, June 27, 2002*. (Appendix A) <https://www.maine.gov/geolib/policies/standards.html>
- 4) The data can be in digitizer units or real-world units. If in real world units, the projection system, datum, units and zone if applicable must be specified.
- 5) Annotation is not required.

### 3.2 Digital Parcel Standards Level II

All digital parcel files submitted to the GeoLibrary must conform to the following requirements.

- 1) The parcel maps must exist as digital vector polygon data.
- 2) The digital data must be a single data layer or file containing a seamless depiction of all a town's property boundaries and other legal interests shown on the physical, hardcopy or digital tax maps.
- 3) The data must conform to the spatial standards as described in sections 3.6 and 3.7 of the *Data Standards for Maine Geographic Information Systems, June 27, 2002*. (Appendix A)
- 4) The data must be in real-world units and conform to the standard projection used by the Maine Office of GIS as described in section 2.4 of the *Data Standards for Maine Geographic Information Systems, June 27, 2002*. (Appendix A)
- 5) Annotation and easements are not required.
- 6) The digital data must be georeferenced to as many well defined points as possible on an orthophoto or vector base data that meets National Map Accuracy Standards for 1 inch = 400 feet (1:4800) or better. Well-defined points are those that are easily visible on the orthophoto or vector base and that represent features easily identifiable on the digital parcel data. Examples would be road intersections, railroad to railroad or railroad to road intersections and the intersections of fence lines or stone walls.
- 7) The digital data must meet all requirements of the *Data Standards for Maine Geographic Information Systems, June 27, 2002* (Appendix A)

### 3.3 Digital Parcel Standards Level III

- 1) The digital data submitted must conform to the minimum specifications of Level II.
- 2) The digital parcel data must be digitally recompiled to fit all coincident features on an orthophoto or on vector base data.
  1. The orthophoto or the vector base data must meet National Map Accuracy Standards for 1 inch = 400 feet (1:4800) or better
  2. Property boundaries may often be coincident with clearly defined and visible features. These include features such as stone walls, hedges and tree lines. When appropriate as determined by the map compiler, parcel boundaries should be registered as accurately as possible to features visible on the orthophoto or digital base map.

3. Roads should nominally lie completely within the rights of way shown on the parcel data. An exception to this requirement would be if in the judgment of the map compiler the street were not in fact built within the right of way or there are undeveloped rights of way or newly constructed roads for which no representation exists on the orthophoto or in a road centerline file.
  4. Where discrepancies between adjacent town lines are more than the accuracy stated above, an attempt must be made to reconcile the difference. If the differences cannot be reconciled, then overlaps, gaps and gores can be separate polygons indicated as being "In Dispute".
  5. When parcel attribute data, such as that typically available from tax assessment data sources like computer mass appraisal (CAMA) software is available, the CAMA data shall find a matching parcel in the submitted data. Data sets will be scored based on the percent of match rate using the Parent field. Greater than 95% = A, 85-94% = B, 75-84% = C, below 75% will be considered incomplete and not receive a match rate score.
- 3) The digital data must meet all requirements of the *Data Standards for Maine Geographic Information Systems, June 27, 2002 (Appendix A)*

### 3.4 Digital Parcels Standards Level IV

In Maine, the larger and more populated municipalities are likely to have some or all of their digital parcel data at a surveying and engineering level of accuracy. These are presented as a very high level of accuracy for parcel mapping, but not a recommended standard for most Maine communities. However, when available and if the parcel mapping has been produced to meet or exceed 1 inch = 200 feet (1:2400) accuracies as defined by the NMAS the resulting parcel mapping shall be classified as Level IV parcel mapping in the data sets entirety or individual parcels at the feature metadata level.

- 1) The digital data must conform to the minimum specifications of Level III.
- 2) The digital parcel data must be located in relationship to physical cadastral markers found while performing current or historical surveying and mapping work. Suitable cadastral markers may include those sorts of features referred to in land records, such as deeds, survey plans, survey plats and other land surveying records which purport to monument or mark property lines or points geometrically related to property lines. The intent is to more accurately associate the parcel data with and to points that are directly related to the underlying land record information.
- 3) The data must be referenced to geodetic control points and reference stations of the National Geodetic Survey (or successor), the Maine Department of Transportation and/or points established by other parties using surveying and mapping equipment and methods that can attain the required 1 inch = 200 feet (1:2400) NMAS scale accuracies or better.

- 4) The data need not include every cadastral marker in a given location, but should include sufficient cadastral reference points to accurately reproduce the intent of the original land records used in the compilation of the mapping.
- 5) To correct errors in or to update the parcel data and to close lots geometrically, the available metes and bounds information (the bearing, course and distance of parcel lines) will be entered into a COGO software system. This information is then referenced to cadastral markers as described above in Sections 3.4.2, 3.4.3 and 3.4.4 within the map compiler(s) mapping software. In cases where land record plans are available and meet the 1:2400 scale NMAS requirements, then these plans may be scanned and georeferenced to cadastral markers and mapped features as described above in Section 3.4.3 and 3.4.4. to facilitate the tracing of property related features in lieu of the use of the COGO based methods described above.
- 6) When parcel attribute data, such as that typically available from tax assessment data sources like computer mass appraisal (CAMA) software is available, the CAMA data shall find a matching parcel in the submitted data. Data sets will be scored based on the percent of match rate of the Parent field. A score greater than 95% = A, 85-94% = B, 75-84% = C, below 75% will be considered incomplete and not receive a match rate score.

The digital data must meet all requirements of the *Data Standards for Maine Geographic Information Systems*, June 27, 2002 (Appendix A)

### **3.5 Spatial Data Formats**

All spatial data files submitted to the GeoLibrary must be in one of the following standard formats. (Note: The State of Maine is no longer accepting Level 1 parcel mapping)

Level II or higher:

- Shapefile. A vector format consisting of at least 4 types of files (.SHP .SHX .DBF .PRJ) openly published and available for use by all GIS vendors. The shapefile shall contain the feature mapping ( i.e. the parcel mapping) as polygons and the associated CAMA/assessing data shall be stored in an associated \*.DBF table as defined in Section 4.2 below.
- ESRI File Geodatabase

## 4. STANDARDS FOR ATTRIBUTE DATA

Attribute field names must be kept under 10 characters in length to avoid truncating the field name during conversion operations. For example, a shapefile with the field name CARTOGRAPHIC will be truncated to CARTOGRAPH if the shapefile is converted. File names should be kept under 8 characters in length to conform to the “eight and three” standard.

### 4.1 Required Feature Attribute Table Fields

These fields are required to be in a feature attribute table directly associated with the corresponding digital parcel file. For example, if the digital parcel file is a shapefile, then these items must be in the Dbase file (.dbf)

#### GEOCODE

Geocode unique identifier for each town or township from the Maine Geocodes table. See standards for Geographic Codes for Maine - <https://www.maine.gov/geolib/policies/standards.html>

#### STATE\_ID

A unique, statewide identifier for each parcel. The township geocode constitutes the first five numbers of the identifier followed by MBLU for each parcel in the township. Concatenation of GEOCODE and MBLU must be separated by an underscore \_ character. An example from Appendix B is 21020\_17-6

#### MBLU

A municipal designation field which carries the map, block, lot, unit or another unique identifier assigned to each parcel by the municipal assessor. This field is the link to the municipal databases. It may not be possible to make this link between the assessor’s database and the digital parcel map for every parcel or property record (a one to one relationship). This standard requires only an initial effort to make the linkage as complete as possible. Whenever possible the expression of the municipal MBLU designation should mimic that found in the current municipal CAMA data source to facilitate the matching of parcel attributes to Municipal CAMA related data.

#### PARENT

The MBLU listing in the assessor’s database where information about a parcel may be found when the database is organized to group multiple ownership parcels under single database record. Some Maine towns organize their tax assessing database so that only one bill is sent to each property owner and are thus owner based in organization around groupings of tax parcels under homogenous ownership by a record land owner. If the property owner holds several lots, only one listing in the assessor’s database will be made to represent all the individual lots on record. In these situations, one map-block-lot-unit designation will be assigned to the combined listing in the PARENT field for each case. For the remaining lots where the lot is owned singularly by a given land owner, the parent field shall contain a copy of the same map-block listing found in the MBLU field. (See Appendix B)

#### PROP\_LOC

The physical address of the property in the form of the street name.

**PROPLOCNUM**

The physical street address number of the property.

**TOWN**

Town name from the Maine Geocodes table.

**COUNTY**

County name from the Maine Geocodes table.

**TYPE**

Property type from the towns' parcel data or assigned by the map compiler. See Appendix D for suggestions on valid entries.

**FMUPDAT**

Feature level metadata for date of data or date of update to data. See Appendix C for an explanation of feature level metadata

**FMLEVEL**

Feature level metadata to describe which digital parcel standards level of mapping individual parcels conform to. [See Sections (3.1 retired), 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4 above]. Valid entries include 2,3, or 4 accompanied by a letter, A thru C, describing the parent parcel to CAMA data match rate. See Sections 3.3.5 and 3.4.6 above. See Appendix C for an explanation of feature level metadata. This particular field applies only to this standard.

**FMSRCORG**

Feature level metadata for source organization. See Appendix C for an explanation of feature level metadata.

**FMUPDORG**

Feature level metadata for update organization. See Appendix C for an explanation of feature level metadata.

**Required Fields for Feature Attribute Table**

<b>FIELD NAME</b>	<b>TYPE</b>	<b>SIZE</b>
GEOCODE	C	5
STATE_ID	C	30
MBLU	C	24
PARENT	C	24
PROP_LOC	C	50
PROPLOCNUM	N	10
TOWN	C	40
COUNTY	C	15
TYPE	C	24
FMUPDAT	C	10
FMLEVEL	C	3
FMSRCORG	C	12
FMUPDORG	C	12

## 4.2 Required Relational Database Fields<sup>3</sup>

These fields unless otherwise approved are required to be in a related database table, which can be linked to the corresponding feature attribute table. When the following attribute data values are available from a municipal CAMA source they should be included in the related database table. The table should be of a standard type such as DbaseIV or Esri Geodatabase table.

### GEOCODE

Geocode unique identifier for each town or township from the Maine Geocodes table.

### STATE\_ID

A unique, statewide identifier for each parcel. The township geocode constitutes the first five numbers of the identifier followed by MBLU for each parcel in the township. Concatenation of GEOCODE and MBLU must be separated by an underscore \_ character. An example from Appendix B is 21020\_17-6

### MBLU

A municipal designation field which carries the map, block, lot and unit or other unique identifier assigned to each parcel by the municipal assessor. This field is the link to the municipal assessing databases. It may not be possible to make this link between the assessor's database and the digital parcel map for every parcel or property record – a one to one relationship. This standard requires only an initial effort to make the linkage as complete as possible. Whenever possible the expression of the municipal MBLU designation should mimic that found in the current municipal CAMA data source to facilitate the matching of parcel attributes to Municipal CAMA related data.

### LS\_DATE

Last sale date when available from a municipal CAMA source.

### LS\_PRICE

Last sale price when available from a municipal CAMA source.

### LS\_BOOK

Last sale Registry of Deeds book when available from a municipal CAMA source.

### LS\_PAGE

Last sale Registry of Deeds page when available from a municipal CAMA source.

### DEED\_REF

Any reference to a property deed. This field is meant to capture any reference to book, page or dates of sale.

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<sup>3</sup> Some of the following items are reprinted, courtesy of MassGIS, from *MassGIS Standard for Digital Parcel Files and Related Data Sets*, Version 1.0, July 2001, The Massachusetts Office of Geographic and Environmental Information, 251 Causeway St, Boston, MA, 02114

LAND\_VAL

The current total assessed value for land when available from a municipal CAMA source.

BLDG\_VAL

The current total assessed value for building(s) when available from a municipal CAMA source.

### Required Fields for Relational Database

FIELD NAME	TYPE	SIZE
GEOCODE	C	24
STATE_ID	C	30
MBLU	C	50
LS_DATE	D	8
LS_PRICE	N	9
LS_BOOK	C	32
LS_PAGE	C	32
DEED_REF	C	255
LAND_VAL	N	9
BLDG_VAL	N	9

### 4.3 Suggested Relational Database Fields

OWNER1

Name of first owner of record.

OWNER2

Name of second owner of record.

OWN\_ADDR1

Owner's address first line.

OWN\_ADDR2

Owner's address second line.

OWN\_CITY

Owner's city or town.

OWN\_STATE

Owner's state if not Maine.

OWN\_ZIP

Owner's zip code, plus four if available.

OWN\_CNTRY

Owner's country if not U.S.A.

#### LAND\_USE

Maine State land use codes when available from a municipal CAMA source. See “Land Use Codes Standards – June 18, 2014” <https://www.maine.gov/geolib/policies/standards.html>

#### LU\_DESC

Description of the current use code as defined by Land Use Codes Standard – June 18, 2014..

#### LOT\_SIZE

The assessed area (numeric field, allowing for up to two decimal places) when available from a municipal CAMA source.

#### LOT\_UNITS

The area units in which valid values are “S” for square feet and “A” for acres when available from a municipal CAMA source.

#### LIV\_UNITS

Number of living/dwelling units, apartments and condominiums, if available from a municipal CAMA source.

#### BLDG\_SIZE

Building area (square feet) for commercial/industrial properties as defined by the state use codes when available from a municipal CAMA source.

#### YR\_CREATED

The date a lot was created by split or subdivision.

#### SOURCE

Boundary feature source. Valid values are DEED, SUBDIVISION, ROAD PLAN, SURVEY, OTHER.

#### PLAN\_ID

Identifying information for plan (example: subdivision or road plan) used to update the digital file.

#### UPD\_DATE

The date of update to the property boundary. Should include the year and month of the update to the digital file.

#### RES\_AREA

Total residential living area in square feet. This is a useful attribute when evaluating development proposals relative to surrounding residences, but a difficult one to create because it requires adding areas from multiple fields in the assessor’s database. This should be provided when available from a municipal CAMA source.

## CI\_AREA

Total building area for commercial/industrial properties in square feet. This is a very useful attribute for evaluating proposed and existing development, but it is difficult to create because it requires adding areas from multiple fields in the assessor's database. This should be provided when available from a municipal CAMA source.

### Suggested Fields for Relational Database

FIELD NAME	TYPE	SIZE
OWNER1	C	50
OWNER2	C	50
OWN_ADDR1	C	50
OWN_ADDR2	C	50
OWN_CITY	C	24
OWN_STATE	C	2
OWN_ZIP	C	10
OWN_CNTRY	C	24
LAND_USE	C	9
LU_DESC	C	24
LOT_SIZE	N	6
LOT_UNITS	C	1
LIV_UNITS	N	4
BLDG_SIZE	N	6
YR_CREATED	N	4
SOURCE	C	10
PLAN_ID	C	24
UPD_DATE	D	8
RES_AREA	N	6
CI_AREA	N	6

### Suggested Feature Level Metadata Fields for Relational Database

FIELD NAME	TYPE	SIZE
FMUPDAT	C	10
FMLEVEL	C	3
FMSRCORG	C	12
FMUPDORG	C	12

## Appendix A: Data Standards for Maine Geographic Information Systems

<https://www.maine.gov/geolib/policies/standards.html>

## Appendix B

Dr. Smith owns four lots, Map 17 Lots 13, 14, 15 and 16 but in the assessor's database they are carried under one listing in the Parent field as 17-15. The LAND\_VAL field shown below shows the total value as including the land value from Map 17 Lots 13, 14, 15 and 16. See below tables and example map 1.

In the situation where an owner owns one lot, Ansel Jones, there is one record in the digital parcels feature attribute table and one record in the assessor's database table where the Parent and MBLU fields would be the same. See below tables and example map 1.

In the case of multi-unit ownership situations such as Margaret White who owns condominiums, (also applies to trailer parks and marinas) the Parent field should reference the MBLU of the lot owner of the parcel. See below tables and example map 2.

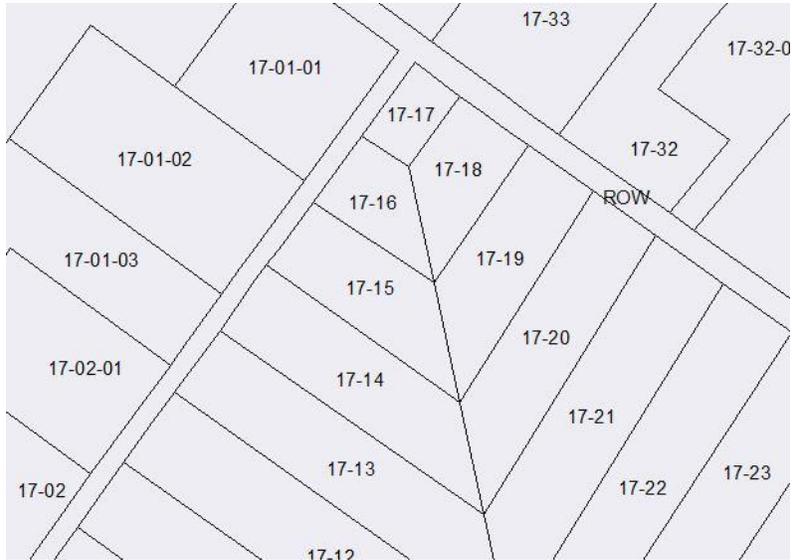
**Assessor's Database Table**

<b>MBLU</b>	<b>OWNER1</b>	<b>OWN_ADDR1</b>	<b>LAND_VAL</b>
17-15	Dr. Jonathan Smith	119 Old Post Rd	\$135,000
17-18	Ansel Jones	21 Old Post Rd	\$142,000
R02-006	Margaret White	133 Common Dr	\$199,000
R02-006-21D	Bill Green	133 Common Dr Unit 21D	\$0
R02-006-20D	Mary Smith	133 Common Dr Unit 20D	\$0

**Digital Parcel Feature Table**

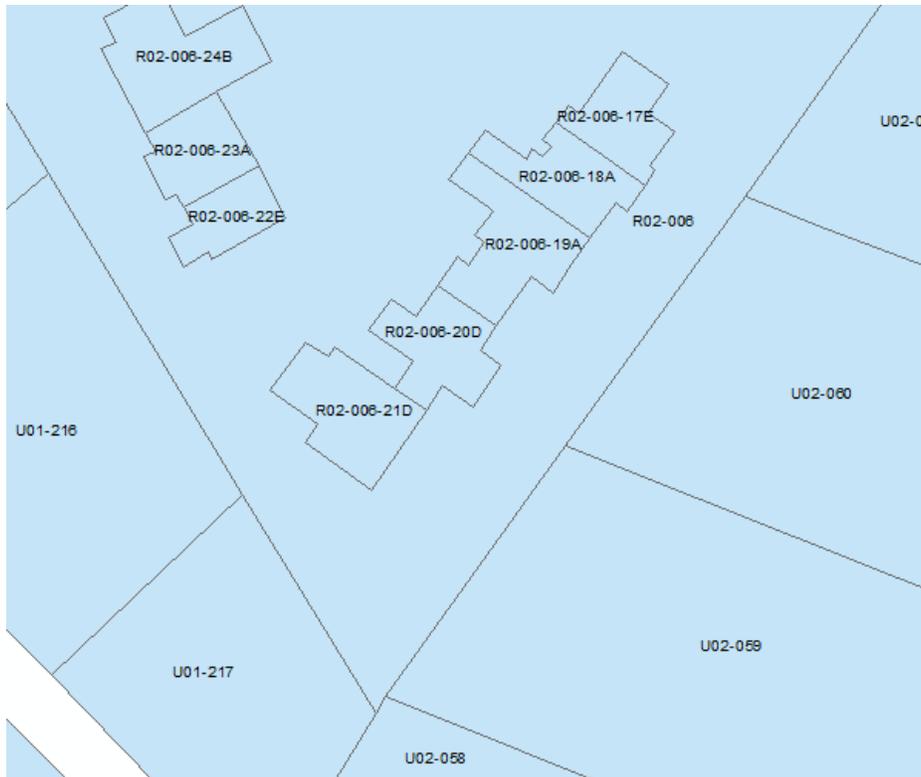
<b>STATE_ID</b>	<b>MBLU</b>	<b>PARENT</b>	<b>PROP_LOC</b>
21020_17-18	17-6	17-18	Old Post Rd
21020_17-13	17-13	17-15	Old Post Rd
21020_17-14	17-14	17-15	Old Post Rd
21020_17-15	17-15	17-15	Old Post Rd
21020_17-9	17-19	17-19	Old Post Rd
21020_17-16	17-16	17-15	Old Post Rd
21020_R02-006	R02-006-21D	R02-006	Common Dr
21020_R02-006	R02-006-20D	R02-006	Common Dr

## Digital Parcels - Map Example 1



## Digital Parcels Multi-Unit ownership

### Example 2



Appendix C - Maine GIS Feature Metadata Recommendation 2000  
<https://www.maine.gov/geolib/policies/feature-metadata.html>

**Maine GIS Feature Metadata Recommendation 2000**

The Maine GIS Feature Metadata Recommendation was presented to the GIS Technical Group in October 2000, by the GIS Technical Group feature metadata subcommittee, and was submitted to the GIS EC in December of the same year.

**FEATURE METADATA RECOMMENDATION Brief**

The use of feature metadata (FM) items and codes in feature attribute tables is recommended to provide accessible readable standardized notation that describes the quality and currency of each geospatial feature's location. Recommended FM items for parcel data are:

<b>Feature Metadata Field Name</b>	<b>Feature Metadata Item Description</b>
FMUPDAT	Update date of the feature edited
FMLEVEL	Digital parcel standards level to which mapping of individual parcel conforms. (Applies only to this standard)
FMSRCORG	The source originator organization
FMUPDORG	Organization that performed the update

These items are recommended for use to record the following information about the location of a feature: the source originator also the organization of edit and date of edit if applicable.

## Appendix D

Suggested values for item TYPE in Feature Attribute Table. See section 4.1.

Airport	Beach	Bridge	Building	Canal	Cemetery
Church	Civic	Common	Condo	Conservation	Disputed
Easement	Farmland	Federal	Gore	In Contention	Interstate
Island	Land Trust	Ledge	Marsh	Mobile Home	Mobile Home Park
Multi-Unit	National Park	Open	Open Space	Other	Ownership Unclear
Paper Street	Paper St Vacated	Parcel	Park	Pier	Pipeline
Railroad	Road	Road-Discontinued	Road-Private	Road-Public	ROW-Access
ROW-Private	ROW-Public	ROW-Trail	ROW-Utility	School	Submerged Land
Shore	State	Tidal Flats	Town	Traffic Island	Trail
Tree Growth	Turnpike	Unknown	Utility	Water	Wetland