Cadastral Mapping Standard

Summary of Proposed Revision

The Cadastral Mapping Standard was first promulgated as a state rule July 2, 2004. This standard is intended to make digital cadastral data more uniform and accurate, facilitating the sharing of a statewide, seamless digital cadastral spatial data layer. Adherence to this standard will ensure the “usability” of the spatial data theme and its attributes by multiple entities. This standard will ensure a consistent manner in which the cadastral parcel spatial data and attribute data are collected or stored, and it will enable the data to be merged seamlessly and become transferable regardless of creator or jurisdictional boundaries.

Revising the existing rule is an effort to modernize it and gain efficiencies through improvements designed to make the data more user friendly, more suitable for current technologies and mapping practices, add additional value for the consumer, and to make it more compatible with other statewide framework data layers.

Note to Reviewer: Deletions are indicated as stricken text. Additions and sections substantively rewritten for clarity are shown in red text.

~~Office of the Chief Information Officer~~ ~~Arkansas Geographic Information~~ ~~501.682.4300 Voice~~

~~Mike Huckabee, Governor~~ ~~124 W. Capitol Ave. Suite 200~~ ~~501.682.2040 Fax~~

~~Doug Elkins ECIO~~ ~~Little Rock, AR 72201~~ ~~http://www.oit.state.ar.us~~

~~Cadastral Mapping Standard~~	~~**Document Number: SS-40**~~
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Arkansas Digital Cadastral Mapping Standard

Arkansas GIS Board

Prepared By: Arkansas GIS Office

Presented to the Arkansas State Land Information Board –
Adopted by the Arkansas State Land Information Board –
Presented for Public Review –
Submitted to the Bureau of Legislative Research –
Reviewed by the Legislative Rules and Regulations Subcommittee –
Became an official state rule / regulation – July 2, 2004
Presented to Arkansas GIS Board for proposed revision – December 5, 2018
Proposed Revision Adopted by Arkansas GIS Board – December 5, 2018
Presented for Public Review –
Submitted to the Bureau of Legislative Research –
Final Rule Adopted by GIS Board –
Reviewed and Approved by the ALC - Administrative Rules & Regulations Subcommittee –
Approved by the Arkansas Legislative Council –
Became an official state rule / regulation –

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Introduction

The State Land Information Board, now the Arkansas Geographic Information Systems Board, first developed this standard in 2004 order to support the legislative initiatives to establish the Arkansas Spatial Data Infrastructure (ASDI) (A.C.A. § 15-21-504). Spatial data layers are often stored digitally and accessed through a relational database management system (RDBMS). Although digital cadastral data is a component of the Arkansas Spatial Data Infrastructure (ASDI), the ways in which users format and maintain it can differ, and they may often disagree on the way a particular spatial data layer structure should be organized. This can pose problems in terms of sharing, locating, and extracting spatial data information. It is intended that geospatial data standards will benefit Geographic Information Systems (GIS) user communities through consistency and efficiency of sharing the data.

~~1.0~~ Background and Purpose

As articulated in A.C.A. § 15-21-504(f)(1), the Arkansas Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Board, *"…shall define technical specifications and standards to use in the collection, distribution, and reporting of spatial information as required by the State of Arkansas Enterprise Architecture.*" A.C.A. § 15-21-501 further describes the purpose of the Arkansas GIS board in detail.

The Arkansas Digital Cadastral Mapping Standard is intended to make digital cadastral data more uniform and interoperable. This will facilitate the sharing of a statewide, seamless digital cadastral spatial data layer. Adherence to this standard will enhance the "usability" of the spatial data theme and its attributes by multiple entities, ensure a consistent manner in which the cadastral parcel spatial data and attribute data are collected or stored, and enable the data to be merged seamlessly and become transferable regardless of creator or jurisdictional boundaries. Digital cadastral maps enable the assessor to more efficiently access parcel location and information, reveal geographic relationships that affect property value, and provide a platform for the visualization of data layers and analytical results. (2015. *Standard on Digital Cadastral Maps and Parcel Identifiers*. IAAO)

~~This standard is intended to make digital cadastral data more uniform and accurate. This will facilitate the sharing of a statewide, seamless digital cadastral spatial data layer. Adherence to this standard will ensure the "usability" of the spatial data theme and its attributes by multiple entities. This standard will ensure a consistent manner in which the cadastral parcel spatial data and attribute data are collected or stored. This will enable the data to be merged seamlessly and become transferable regardless of creator or jurisdictional boundaries.~~

~~2.0 Scope~~

~~Provide a standard that will enable the seamless compilation of the digital cadastral spatial data layer statewide.~~

~~3.0 Background~~

The State Land Information Board (SLIB) was created by Act 914 of the 1997 General Assembly and is responsible for:

3.1 Identifying problems and solutions in implementing a spatial data repository
3.2 Developing and coordinating a schedule for state spatial data projects
3.3 Recommending methods of financing for state spatial data projects
3.4 Providing educational programs that are focused on spatial data technologies
3.5 Coordinating collaborative projects
3.6 Establishing spatial data standards (Section 4. (f) (1) of Arkansas Code 15-21-5). Arkansas Code 15-21-5 An Act to Amend the Arkansas Code to Create the Geographic Information Office and Establish the Arkansas Spatial Data Infrastructure and for other purposes establishes these SLIB principles:
3.7 Validity, consistency, comprehensiveness, availability, and currency of data are essential components of all automated land information systems.
3.8 Coordination with federal, state, regional, county, and municipal agencies, state universities and colleges, private firms, and others who require the same spatial data will reduce duplication of efforts and expense.
3.9 Creation of new data in an accurate and usable format in accordance with the states shared technology architecture will ensure availability across state agencies.

4.0 Statutory References

Specific portions of Arkansas code pertain directly to and govern certain aspects and uses of digital cadastre. Listed herein are those applicable instances (excerpted).

Arkansas Code 15-21-502 (6) The digital cadastre manages and provides access to cadastral information. Digital cadastre does not represent legal property boundary descriptions, nor is it suitable for boundary determination of the individual parcels included in the cadastre.

Arkansas Code 15-21-502 (6) "Digital cadastre" means the storage and manipulation of computerized representations of parcel maps and linked data bases;

Arkansas Code 15-21-502(7) "Framework data" means commonly needed data themes developed, maintained, and integrated by public and private organizations within a geographic area. These data themes include but are not limited to: digital cadastre, public land survey system (PLSS), elevation, geodetic control, governmental units, hydrography, orthoimagery, transportation, soils, and geology;

A.C.A. § 15-21-306. Technical definition of system -- Marking of coordinates on ground.

(a) For purposes of more precisely defining the Arkansas Coordinate System 1983, the following definition by the National Geodetic Survey is adopted:

(1)

(A) The Arkansas Coordinate System 1983, North Zone, is a Lambert conformal projection of the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83), having standard

parallels at north latitudes of thirty-four degrees fifty-six minutes (34 degrees 56' north) and thirty-six degrees fourteen minutes (36 degrees 14' north), along which parallels the scale shall be exact.

(B) The origin of coordinates is at the intersection of the meridian ninety-two degrees zero minutes west of Greenwich (92 degrees 00' west) and the parallel thirty-four degrees twenty minutes north latitude (34 degrees 20' north). This origin is given the coordinates: East equals four hundred thousand meters (400,000 m.) and north equals zero meters (0.0 m.); and

(2)

(A) The Arkansas Coordinate System 1983, South Zone, is a Lambert conformal projection of the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83), having standard parallels at north latitudes of thirty-three degrees eighteen minutes (33 degrees 18' north) and thirty-four degrees forty minutes (34 degrees 40' north), along which parallels the scale shall be exact.

(B) The origin of coordinates is at the intersection of the meridian ninety-two degrees zero minutes west of Greenwich (92 degrees 0' west) and the parallel thirty-two degrees forty minutes north latitude (32 degrees 40' north). This origin is given the coordinates: East equals four hundred thousand meters (400,000 m.) and north equals four hundred thousand meters (400,000 m.).

A.C.A. § 15-21-502. Definitions.

(5) "Digital cadastre" means the storage and manipulation of computerized representations of parcel maps and linked parcel databases;

(6) "Framework data" means commonly needed data themes developed, maintained, and integrated by public and private organizations within a geographic area. These data themes include, but are not limited to, digital cadastre, public land survey system, elevation, geodetic control, governmental units, hydrography, orthoimagery, transportation, soils, and geology;

A.C.A. § 15-21-504. Duties, responsibilities, and authority.

(c) The Board shall coordinate completion and maintenance of shareable statewide framework data, applications of geographic information system technologies, spatial project methodologies, and methods of funding.

(d)

(1) The Board will develop and implement a program to further the process of land records modernization.

(2)

(A) The Board, using the technical support provided by the office, shall coordinate the development and maintenance of a statewide digital cadastre system.

(B) The digital cadastre manages and provides access to cadastral information.

Digital cadastre does not represent legal property boundary descriptions, nor is it suitable for boundary determination of the individual parcels included in the digital cadastre.

~~5.0 Standard~~ Technical Practices

~~*Technical Practices for Creating a Cadastral Vector Layer*~~

Procedures

~~Cadastral Feature Types:~~

~~Vector points may be used to represent a parcel. The parcel point shall be located within the parcel boundary.~~

~~Vector polygons shall be used to represent parcel boundaries. The parcel boundaries shall "seamlessly" match across jurisdiction boundaries (i.e., cities, counties, etc.). Parcel boundaries shall be processed using appropriate GIS procedures to create and maintain accurate topology.~~

Heads-Up Digitizing:

Parcel boundaries intended to meet the standard may be produced utilizing heads-up digitizing techniques. Within the Cadastral Standard, heads-up digitizing methodologies refers to georeferencing scanned paper maps and tracing the relevant parcel boundaries to create the parcel features. Heads-up digitizing methodologies used may include but are not limited to stream mode and arc/node mode. Heads-up digitizing shall be performed utilizing the following recommendations ~~standards~~:

- Capture scale shall not fall outside the range of 1:1200 to 1:3600
- Projection shall be Arkansas State Plane North or Arkansas State Plane South (See Definitions for Projection for each county)
- Datum shall be as specified for the State of Arkansas in A.C.A. § 15-21-306
- Units shall be US Survey Feet
- Source shall be Digital Ortho-imagery not more than five years in age, meeting industry-recognized standards for radiometry, a minimum of 1 foot resolution, and having a minimum positional accuracy plus or minus 3.9 feet ~~that has a verified minimum horizontal accuracy of 10 meters or better, and a minimal pixel resolution of 1 meter~~. The Arkansas Digital Orthophotography Program (ADOP) imagery is recommended.
- Heads-up digitizing method should only be used where clear visual ground evidence of ownership is present on the Ortho-imagery (i.e., fence line, tree line, grass line, etc.)

Metes and Bounds:

Parcel boundaries may also be produced utilizing metes and bounds techniques. Metes and bounds techniques pertain to the use of coordinate geometry with bearings and distances to accurately map the parcel boundary. Bearing and distance source data used may include but are not limited to legal descriptions, subdivision plats, and plats of survey. Metes and bounds should be used when clear visual ground evidence of ownership is not present. Coordinate geometry (COGO) should be implemented as much as possible to ensure consistency between recorded instruments, other available digital maps, and the base map. Although coordinate geometry is usually regarded as the most accurate method of base map construction, it is sound practice to integrate the COGO work with existing reliable digital sources to ensure accuracy and consistency and minimize the expense and effort of the duplication of existing digital work. When inconsistencies between the property records and other mapping sources (i.e., photo evidence) appear, a thorough investigation should be initiated to discover all the relevant evidence to make the judgment for locating the element on the map accurately. The recorded instrument remains the authoritative record upon which all property valuations must rely. If the record conflicts with the evidence of the map, the recourse for the cadastral mapping specialist is to identify the discrepancy for reconciliation by the proper authorized parties.

The purpose of the cadastral map is to help locate tax parcels, not to identify property boundaries.

Relative Dimension Accuracy:

Relative dimension accuracy refers to the accuracy of the 'digital representation' of the parcel boundary on the Ortho-imagery, in comparison with the legal description from the recorded deed or plat. The relative accuracy is checked by measuring the ~~parcel line of the 'digital representation' and comparing that distance to the legal or platted distance~~ difference in the calculated acreage versus the acreage recorded from the deed or plat that is stored in the Computer Assisted Mass Appraisal (CAMA) system. ~~The relative accuracy of the 'digital representation' shall fall within 5% of the deeded or platted dimension.~~

As compared to the parcel acreage recorded in the CAMA system, it is strongly recommended that the calculated acreage for each parcel polygon be within acceptable suggested tolerances as defined in Table 1. However, due to inherent variability in the various types of cadastral records, e.g. CAMA record, deed, plats, etc., strict adherence to these tolerances may not be practical.

Table 1: Acreage tolerances

Acreage Range Value in CAMA	Percentage of Error Allowed in GIS Calculated Acreage
5.00 – 8.00	15% +/-
8.01 -10.00	10%+/-
10.01-20.00	8%+/-
20.01-30.00	6%+/-
30.01-40.00	5%+/-

40.01 and greater	4%+/-

Cadastral Data Characteristics

The following standards apply to the collection and maintenance of the parcel characteristics that are intended to meet the standard. The characteristics for the parcel shall contain but are not limited to the following:

Geometry:

Parcel Outline (Polygon): This is the geographic extent of the parcel, the parcel boundaries forming a closed polygon. The collection of parcel outlines forms the parcel map.

Parcel Centroid (Point): This is a point within the parcel that can be used to attach related information. The parcel centroid ~~provides a general point location of the parcel~~ is the mathematical center of the parcel polygon generated by GIS Software based on the parcel polygon provided.

Attributes:

Table 2: Cadastral Data Attribute Table

Field Name	***Length***	***Type***	***Description***
CountyFips	*5*	*Double*	*County FIPS Code, e.g. 05001*
~~*county_id*~~ *CountyId*	*25*	*Text*	*County Identification Number*
~~*Parcel_id*~~ *ParcelId*	*25*	*Text*	*Parcel Identification Number*
~~*Parcel_lgl*~~ *ParcelLgl*	*255*	*Text*	*Legal Description*
~~*Source_ref*~~ *SourceRef*	*50*	*Text*	*Geometry Source Reference*
~~*srce_date*~~	*10*	*Date*	*Geometry Source Reference Date*

SourceDate			
~~*ow_name*~~ *OwnerName*	*50*	*Text*	*Owner Name*
~~*ow_add*~~	~~*80*~~	~~*text*~~	~~*Full owner address*~~
~~*ow_src_dat*~~	~~*10*~~	~~*date*~~	~~*Owner source date*~~
~~*ph_rd_num*~~ *AdrNum*	*10*	~~*Double*~~ *Long integer*	*Physical Road Number*
~~*ph_pre_dir*~~ *PreDir*	*2*	*Text*	~~*Physical Prefix Direction*~~ *Primary Directional Prefix*
~~*ph_rd_nam*~~ *PstrNam*	*72*	*Text*	~~*Physical Road Name*~~ *Primary Street Name*
~~*ph_rd_typ*~~ *PstrType*	*4*	*Text*	~~*Physical Road Type*~~ *Primary Street Type*
~~*ph_suf_dir*~~ *PsufDir*	*2*	*Text*	~~*Physical Suffix Direction*~~ *Primary Directional Suffix*
~~*ph_city_nam*~~ *AdrCity*	~~*32*~~ *50*	*Text*	~~*Physical Community Name*~~ *Physical City Name*

~~*ph_st_nam*~~	~~*2*~~	~~*text*~~	~~*Physical State Name*~~
~~*ph_zip*~~ *AdrZip5*	*5*	~~*Double*~~ *Long integer*	*5-Digit Physical Zip Code*
~~*ph_add*~~ *AdrLabel*	~~*80*~~ *255*	*Text*	*Full Physical Address*
~~*type*~~ *ParcelType*	*2*	*Text*	*Property Type Code*
~~*Assess_val*~~ *AssessValue*	*20*	~~*integer*~~ *Double*	*Assessed Value*
~~*imp_val*~~ *ImpValue*	*20*	~~*integer*~~ *Double*	*Improved Value*
~~*land_val*~~ *LandValue*	*20*	~~*integer*~~ *Double*	*Land Value*
~~*total_val*~~ *TotalValue*	*20*	~~*integer*~~ *Double*	*Total Value*
Subdivision	*255*	*Text*	*Subdivision Name*
NBHD	*6*	*Text*	*Neighborhood*
Section	*2*	*Integer*	*Section number, e.g. 1-36*
Township	*3*	*Text*	*Township, e.g. 5N*
Range	*3*	*Text*	*Range, e.g. 4W*
~~*s_t_r*~~ *STR*	*20*	*Text*	*Concatenated Section, Township, & Range*

~~*schl_code*~~ *TaxCode*	*6*	*Text*	*Tax* ~~*School*~~ *Code*
~~*acre_area*~~ *TaxArea*	*10*	~~*text*~~ *Double*	~~*Acreage/Area*~~ *Area Used for Tax Purposes*
~~*Calc_area*~~	~~*10*~~	~~*text*~~	~~*Calculated Acreage*~~
CAMAKey	*15*	*Double*	*Unique Key used in CAMA*
CAMAProv	*25*	*Text*	*A County's CAMA System Provider*
County	*25*	*Text*	*Responsible County*
DataProv	*25*	*Text*	*Entity who provided parcel data to the Arkansas GIS Office*
CAMADate	*10*	*Date*	*Date of CAMA database extract*
PubDate	*10*	*Date*	*Date of Publication to the ASDI*
NatCoordSys	*25*	*Text*	*Native Coordinate System*

Definitions

Acreage – Refers to the common square measure of land described in the land tenure system. One acre equals 43,560 square feet.

AdrCity: City associated with the physical address of the property.

~~**Physical Road Number**~~ **AdrNum:** Physical address road number of the property as seen in the address point recommendations.

~~**Physical Zip Code**~~ **AdrZip5**: Physical address Zip Code of property as seen in the address point recommendations.

Assessed Value: This attribute is the monetary amount at which a property is put on the Assessment roll.

Assessment Date: This is the date in which the most recent assessment has been completed.

Attribute(s) – Properties and characteristics of spatial data entities.

Cadastral – Showing or recording property boundaries, subdivision lines, buildings, and related details.

Cadastre – An official register of the quantity, value, and ownership of real estate used in apportioning taxes.

~~***Calculated Acreage:*** This is the attribute containing the calculated acreage. It is calculated by the GIS software and can be compared to the deeded acreage to verify the consistency of the data.~~

CAMA: An acronym meaning "Computer Assisted Mass Appraisal".

CAMADate: The effective date of the CAMA database. Typically, this would be the date the database was extracted from a county's CAMA system.

CAMAKey: Unique key used by the county's Computer Assisted Mass Appraisal Company.

CAMAProv: A county's CAMA system provider. This is the vendor from which a county procures its CAMA system.

~~**Character** – Also known as text or alpha~~

County: This attribute contains the name of the county responsible for the parcel polygons.

County FIPS Code: The FIPS county code is a five-digit Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) code (FIPS 6-4) which uniquely identifies counties and county equivalents in the United States, certain U.S. possessions, and certain freely associated states.

County Identification Number: A unique identifier for the parcel, using a combination of the County FIPS code and the Parcel Identification Number.

DataProv: This attribute contains the name of the entity who provided parcel data to the Arkansas GIS Office.

Digital Cadastre – The storage and manipulation of computerized representations of parcel

map and linked parcel databases (as defined by A.C.A. § 15-21-502(5)).

Entity – Any object about which an organization chooses to collect data.

Geometry Source Reference: This is a pointer to or an attribute describing the source reference for the parcel. This can be a document number, book/page, or a map of survey. The geometry source reference should describe the source of the parcel geometry, either the centroid or the parcel outline. This should represent the latest and most accurate document available.

Geometry Source Reference Date: The effective date of the Geometry Source Reference. This date is a general indication of the currency of the source. This is the date entered into the CAMA system as the date the deed was filed. It is the date as of which the source documentation was valid.

Georeferencing – Software procedure that consists in positioning, through points with known coordinates (check points), scanned paper images in the respective area of the real territory according to a given reference system.

Improved Value: This attribute is the monetary amount of any improvements that have been made to the land.

Land Value: This attribute is the monetary amount of the land without improvement.

NatCoord: This attribute indicates whether the native coordinate system for the county is Arkansas State Plane North or South.

Neighborhood: This attribute is used to represent geographical or market areas.

Owner Name: Name of the property owner.

~~**Owner Address:** An indication of the property owner address, not necessarily the parcel physical address. Used by the Assessors office for sending mail to parcel owner.~~

~~**Ownership Source Date:** This is a pointer to or an attribute describing the source reference date for the current owner of record.~~

Parcel Identification Number: A unique identifier for the parcel as defined by the Computer Aided Mass Appraisal system (CAMA).

Parcel Legal Description: This is the deeded legal boundary for the parcel contained in the CAMA system.

Property Type Code: A code indicating the property's use or classification at the time of reappraisal. Commonly used codes would represent uses such as residential, commercial, or agricultural, among others, and typically indicate the presence of an improvement on the property. A list of approved property type codes is available from the Arkansas Assessment

Coordination Department (AACD). Information on codes used by specific counties should be obtained directly from the county assessor's office. ~~Below is a list of possible type codes.~~

~~**Physical Community Name:** Physical address Community name of property.~~

~~**Physical Prefix Direction**~~ **PreDir:** ~~Physical address prefix direction of property~~ Primary Directional Prefix as defined in the State Addressing standard.

~~**Physical Road Name**~~ **PstrNam:** ~~Physical address road name of property~~ Primary Street Name as defined in the State Addressing standard.

~~**Physical Road Type**~~ **PstrType:** ~~Physical address road type of property~~ Primary Street Type as defined in the State Addressing standard.

~~**Physical State Name:** Physical address State name of property.~~

~~**Physical Suffix Direction**~~ **PsufDir:** ~~Physical address suffix direction of property~~ Primary Directional Suffix as defined in the State Addressing standard.

~~**Physical Address**~~ **AdrLabel:** Concatenated full physical address of property.

Projection – State Plane Arkansas North and South Zone

> **North**- Baxter, Benton, Boone, Carroll, Clay, Cleburne, Conway, Craighead, Crawford, Crittenden, Cross, Faulkner, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Independence, Izard, Jackson, Johnson, Lawrence, Logan, Madison, Marion, Mississippi, Newton, Perry, Poinsett, Pope, Pulaski, Randolph, Scott, Searcy, Sebastian, Sharp, St. Francis, Stone, Van Buren, Washington, White, Woodruff, and Yell.
>
> **South**- Arkansas, Ashley, Bradley, Calhoun, Chicot, Clark, Cleveland, Columbia, Dallas, Desha, Drew, Garland, Grant, Hempstead, Hot Spring, Howard, Jefferson, Lafayette, Lee, Lincoln, Little River, Lonoke, Miller, Monroe, Montgomery, Nevada, Ouachita, Phillips, Pike, Polk, Prairie, Saline, Sevier, and Union.

Relative Accuracy – A measure of the accuracy of individual features on a map when compared to other features on the same map.

Section, Township, & Range: This attribute indicates the parcel location by Section, Township, and Range. The format for this field should be SX_TXDirection_RXDirection, Direction for Townships being N or S and Direction for Ranges being E or W.

Subdivision: The name of any subdivision the parcel is located in. Examples are: Jones Addition, Original City of Little Rock, Smith Subdivision Etc.

~~**Acreage/Area**~~ **Tax Area:** This is the attribute containing the area being taxed. This is the value that should be used on all cartographic displays of the data.

~~***School***~~ **Tax Code:** This attribute represents the tax district.
Topology – Spatial relationships and connectivity among graphic GIS features, such as points, lines, and polygons. These relationships allow display and analysis of "intelligent" data in GIS. Many topological structures incorporate begin and end relationships, direction and right/left identification. Accurate Topology will ensure that there are no gaps or sliver between adjacent parcels, as well as no overlapping parcels.

Total Value: This attribute is the monetary amount of the Improved Value plus the Land Value.
~~PROPERTY TYPE CODES~~

~~AI~~	~~Agriculture Improved~~
~~AV~~	~~Agriculture Vacant~~
~~AM~~	~~Agriculture Miscellaneous~~
~~RI~~	~~Residential Improved~~
~~RM~~	~~Residential Miscellaneous~~
~~RV~~	~~Residential Vacant~~
~~CI~~	~~Commercial Improved~~
~~CM~~	~~Commercial Miscellaneous~~
~~CV~~	~~Commercial Vacant~~
~~II~~	~~Industrial Improved~~
~~IM~~	~~Industrial Miscellaneous~~
~~IV~~	~~Industrial Vacant~~
~~PS~~	~~Public Service~~
~~EX~~	~~Exempt~~
~~MN~~	~~Mineral~~
~~MH~~	~~Mobile home only~~
~~IO~~	~~Improvement only~~
~~VP~~	~~Void Parcel~~
~~RC~~	~~Reference Card~~

Additional Considerations

Update/Maintenance: The county assessor's office is the responsible entity tasked with creating, maintaining and updating the parcel data. The data shall be maintained in the native coordinate system defined for the county and be delivered to the State in the same coordinate system. Following spatial or attribute updates or modifications performed to the parcel boundary data, it shall be submitted to the entity responsible for performing quality control practices.

Quality Control: Rigorous quality control techniques shall be implemented to ensure the parcel data has acceptable horizontal accuracy and attribute integrity, such as building and maintaining topology, visual and measurement accuracy checks.

Metadata: Cadastral data intended to meet the standard shall have Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) compliant metadata created for each spatial data file. Compliant metadata shall be provided with Digital Cadastre that are created, updated, or distributed by any parties intended to meet the standard. The metadata shall be supplied anytime it is distributed or

transferred among participants or other entities responsible for creating, performing quality control, maintaining, updating, and/or distributing the data. The metadata shall be transferred in a FGDC standard format (i.e., –Z39.5, text, HTML file, etc.) and must have successfully passed through a FGDC compliant metadata parser.

Distribution: The 'Digital Cadastre' data shall be distributed digitally via http://gis.arkansas.gov/ ~~GeoStor~~,Arkansas' Spatial Data Warehouse, at no fee to private or public users.

~~6.0 Procedures~~

~~The agency shall be able to demonstrate compliance.~~

~~7.0~~ Revision History

Date	Description of Change
05/30/2002	Original standard statement published
07/02/2004	Standard became effective
TBD	Revision became effective

~~8.0 Definitions~~

~~9.0~~ Related Resources

National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) – Cadastral Data Content Standard
~~World Wide Web~~: ~~http://www.fairview-industries/fgdc-cad.html~~
http://nationalcad.org/CadStandards/CadStand.html

International Association of Assessment Officers (IAAO) - Standard on Digital Cadastral Maps and Parcel Identifiers ~~World Wide Web~~: https://www.iaao.org

Arkansas Centerline File Standard ~~World Wide Web~~:
http://gis.arkansas.gov/docs/law/20180420_ACF_Standard_Final.pdf

~~Arkansas Standards for Collecting Mapping Grade Global Positioning System Positions World Wide Web: http://www.gis.state.ar.us/Downloads/LIB/gps_standards.pdf~~

~~10.0~~ Inquiries

Direct inquiries about this standard to:

Arkansas Geographic Information Systems Office
1 Capitol Mall, Suite 6D ~~124 W. Capitol St.~~
Little Rock, AR 72201

http://gis.arkansas.gov/ ~~http://www.gis.state.ar.us~~
501-682-2767 ~~2937~~

All inquiries regarding property taxes and associated assessments or approved property type codes within the State of Arkansas should be directed to:

Arkansas Assessment Coordination Department
900 W. Capitol Ave, Suite 320
Little Rock, AR 72201
(501) 324-9240
https://www.arkansasassessment.com/

For inquiries regarding specific properties, please contact the appropriate county assessor.