

MapGeo 3.0 Data Requirements

This document will outline the data requirements for any data uploads for your site.

At the very minimum, you must provide us with a Primary Dataset layer and table. The most common use case here is a Parcel layer and a CAMA export table. If using the Automated CAMA uploader, see specific requirements for that below.

General Data

Required

Your data must be set up properly for use and display in a Geographic Information System. This means that all display features and legend descriptors should have clearly marked and populated attribute fields.

Furthermore, polygons should be completely closed, so that they can be displayed with a solid fill color or hatching.

We only accept two file types for geospatial data, Shapefile (.shp) or Geojson (.geojson). If your data file is a Shapefile, please make sure that the file name doesn't include any spaces. Also, make sure we have **all 3 files** that comprise the shapefile; this includes .shx, .dbf, and .prj. If you are converting your file to a Geojson and your data has curves, make sure to **Generalize** it before exporting or else the curves will be converted automatically to straight lines. Generalized feature classes can be exported to .geojson using the [free Esri-to-Open toolbox](#).

Additionally, any data provided for a future data refresh must be in the same exact format and schema as the data provided to set up the MapGeo site.

Optional, but Recommended

Attributes should not contain html font code or special characters remnant from AutoCAD ASCII characters. If they do, it may produce undesirable results.

Annotations representing different types of information should be in separate layers, unless you have correctly and completely populated an easily identifiable attribute that defines the mutually exclusive categories of annotation types.

Property / CAMA Data

Required

In addition to following the format guidelines outlined above, the Property data must be a table without geometry, a CSV file (.csv). It must come in a real tabular format without extra spacing rows and subtotals. This ensures that the data can be imported into a database as a table without modifications. The first record in the table should be field names, and cannot contain spaces or special characters.

There are three required fields: a property id field, which must be a unique string value; a site address field, which should be a number and then a road name; and an owner name field. These fields are also included in the search results by default. Property data also should include a defined field for linking with the CAMA, if different than the property id.

We recommend that you define and save a report extract that can be reused for future data refreshes. Each data refresh must have an identical format to the original, otherwise it will not upload successfully.

If linking to the GIS Parcel data layer, make sure that the property data has a matching field.

If linking to the CAMA vendor's hosted Property Record Cards, make sure that there is a PRC linking field.

Parcel Data

Required

In addition to following the format guidelines outlined above, the Parcel data also has additional requirements: a Parcel ID field, which is typically a concatenation of Map/Block/Lot as applicable; and a defined field for linking with the CAMA, if different than the Parcel ID. Parcel data must be polygons. Parcel lines can not be used for query data.

If setting up a multi-jurisdictional site, the Parcel data should also have a Town ID field, and a Site City field.

Optional, but Recommended

Parcels should not be stacked - we can accept stacked parcels, but cannot guarantee that the results will come out as desired.

Single-part parcels with the same ID will be merged into multi-part parcels upon loading into MapGeo. To avoid this, make sure all unrelated single-part parcels have unique ID's.

owner address fields, legal parcel area, deeded book / page, last sale date, last sale price, and land use code / description.

Linking Your CAMA/Property Table to Your Parcels Layer

There are two ways to link your CAMA table to your Parcels layer, direct linking and an intersection table. You must inform us as to which way you choose.

For direct linking, there must be an ID field in the CAMA table that is identical to an ID field in the parcel polygon's attribute table. For condos with separate condo unit records in the CAMA, they should link to the whole condo complex parcel ID.

If you have an intersection table that separately manages the relationship, make sure to supply this intersection table. The table must have a Parcel ID field and a Property ID field. If for a multi-jurisdictional site, the Parcel ID must be the multi-jurisdictional ID with the TownID as a prefix.