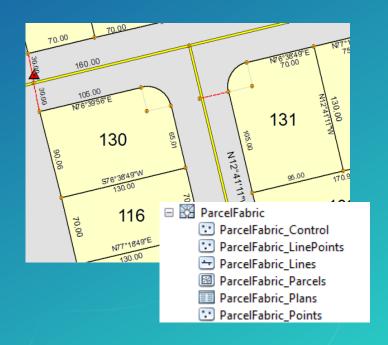
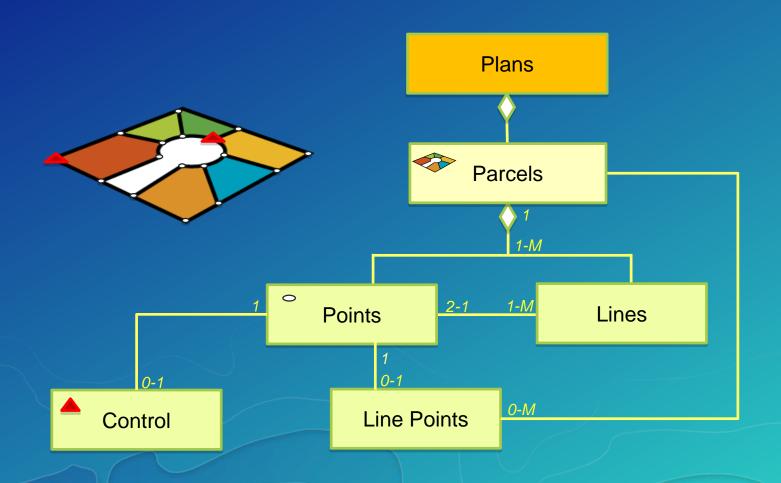


What is a parcel fabric?

- Dataset of related feature classes and tables
 - Polygons, lines, points, plans, etc.
 - Predefined system attributes
- Connected parcel groups
 - Forms a parcel boundary network
- Explicit topology
 - Defined by common parcel corner points
- Parcel Editor toolbar



Parcel fabric data model



Parcel fabric data model

Plans

- Represent the legal document
- Store record information

Parcels

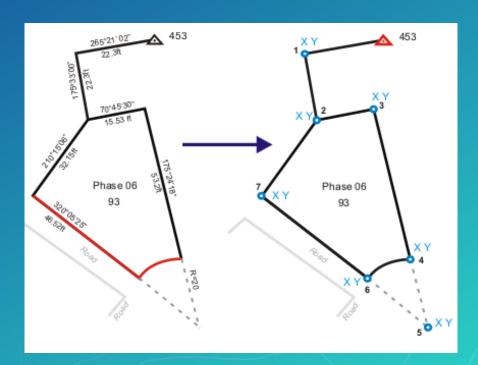
- Polygon defined by a sequence of lines (traverse)

Lines

- Store the recorded dimensions
- Have a To and a From point

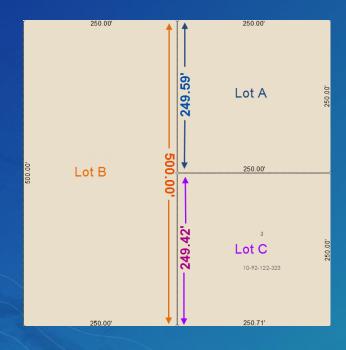
Points

- Have X Y Z coordinates
- Can have a control point



Line points Parcel fabric data model

- Ensure topology between parcels
- Preserve recorded dimensions



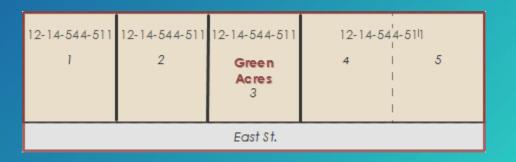


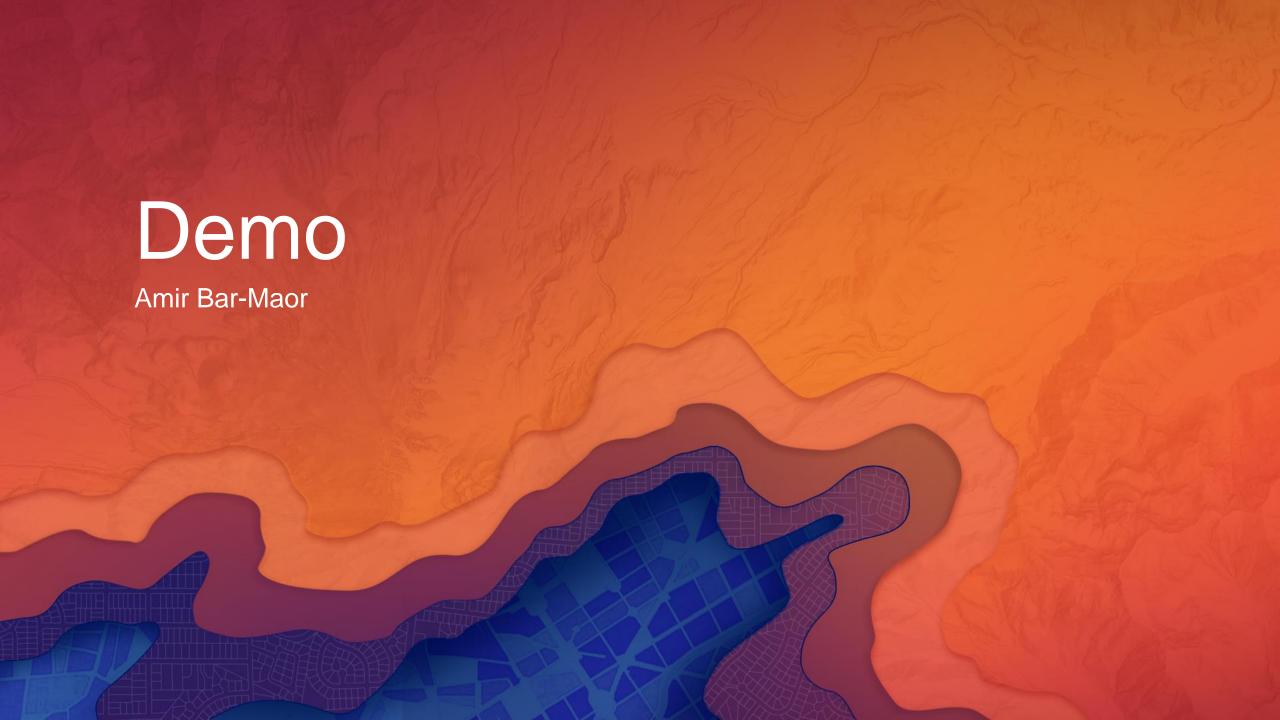
Overlapping parcels

Parcel fabric data model

• Subdivisions, Lots, Tax Parcels, Historic parcels share common points

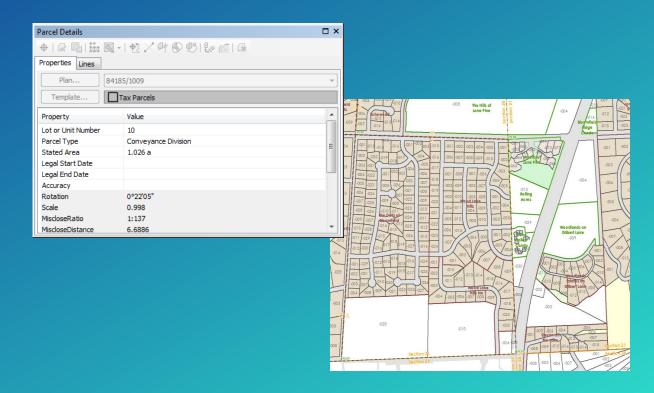






Parcel fabric data model

- Data model can be optimized for your organization
- In the USA, the Local Government Information Model is used



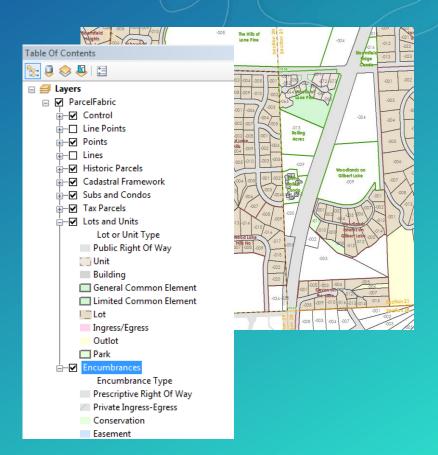
Local Government Information Model (LGIM)

- A collection of maps and apps used to manage land records in the USA:
 - Tax parcel editing
 - Survey framework maintenance
 - Tax map book production
- Related apps such as Community Parcels,
 Tax parcel viewer, Address Management



Parcel fabric and the LGIM

- Parcel fabric can be enabled with the LGIM
 - Optimized for parcel editing in the USA
- Provides a configured layer for streamlined editing
- Provides automated parcel editing workflows

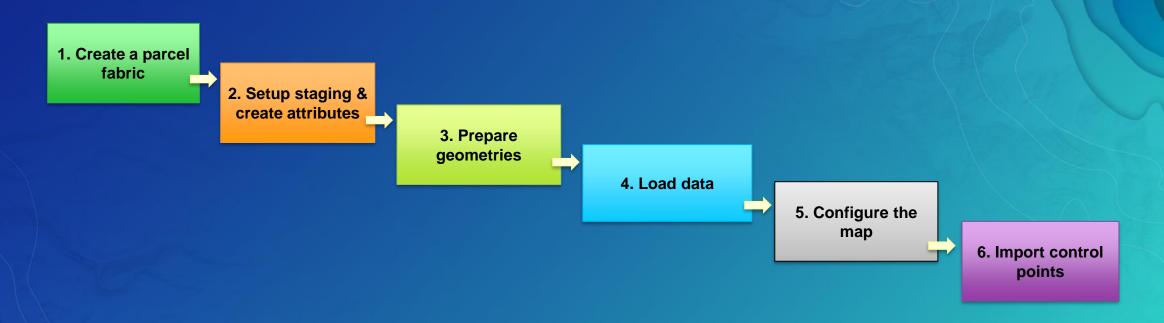


Migrating data to the Parcel Fabric

- Setup the data model
 - Extend your parcel fabric model
 - Or use the Local Government Information Model
- Setup a staging environment
- Format and prepare data
- Use the Load a Topology to a Parcel Fabric geoprocessing tool
- Import control points

Steps

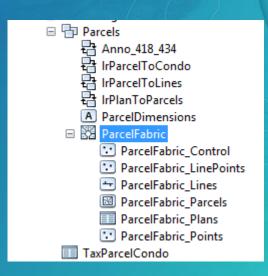
Migrating data to the parcel fabric

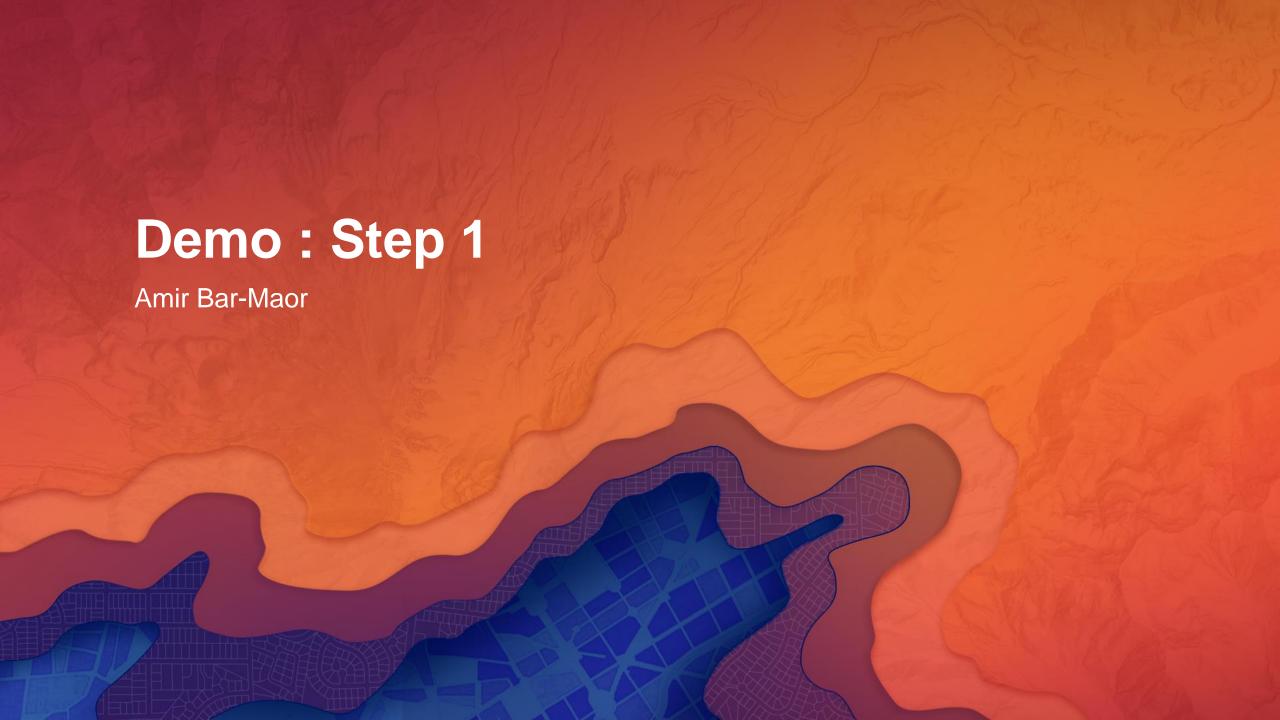


· Recommendation: Test the workflow against a small pilot area of parcels

Step 1: Create a parcel fabric

- Create a parcel fabric in a feature dataset
 - Projected or geographic
- Extend the data model
 - Add your own attributes, tables
 - Or enable the Local Government Information Model (USA)





Step 2: Setup staging & create attributes

- Review source data
 - Inventory of polygons
- Create an empty polygon feature class for each parcel type
 - In a separate feature dataset
- Add attribute fields
 - Fields must match fields in parcel fabric tables (both system and additional)
- Calculate/format attributes in source polygons
 - Prepare source attributes for loading into staging feature classes
 - For example, Types, Historic parcels
- Check alignments between overlapping polygon types
 - Use the Integrate geoprocessing tool

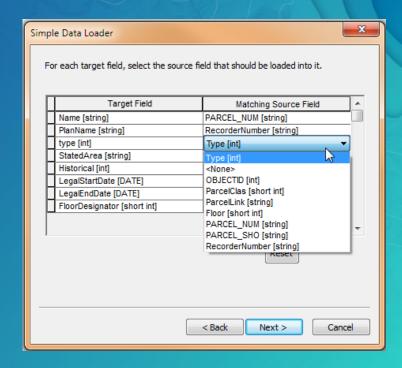
- ∃ Type1_Townships

 ∃ Type2_Sections

- Type6_LotsUnits
- ¬ Type7_HistoricalTaxParcels
- ⊕ ☐ Type9_Encumbrances

Step 2 continued... Staging

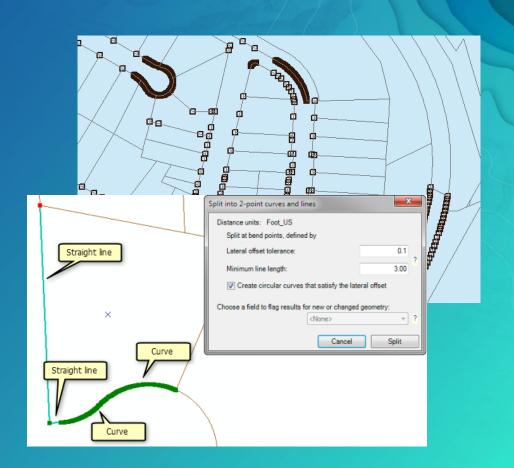
- Load source polygons into staging feature classes
 - Use the Simple Data Loader
- If using the LGIM
 - Staging feature classes are setup for you
 - Download and unpack the staging layer package
 - Use the Simple Data Loader

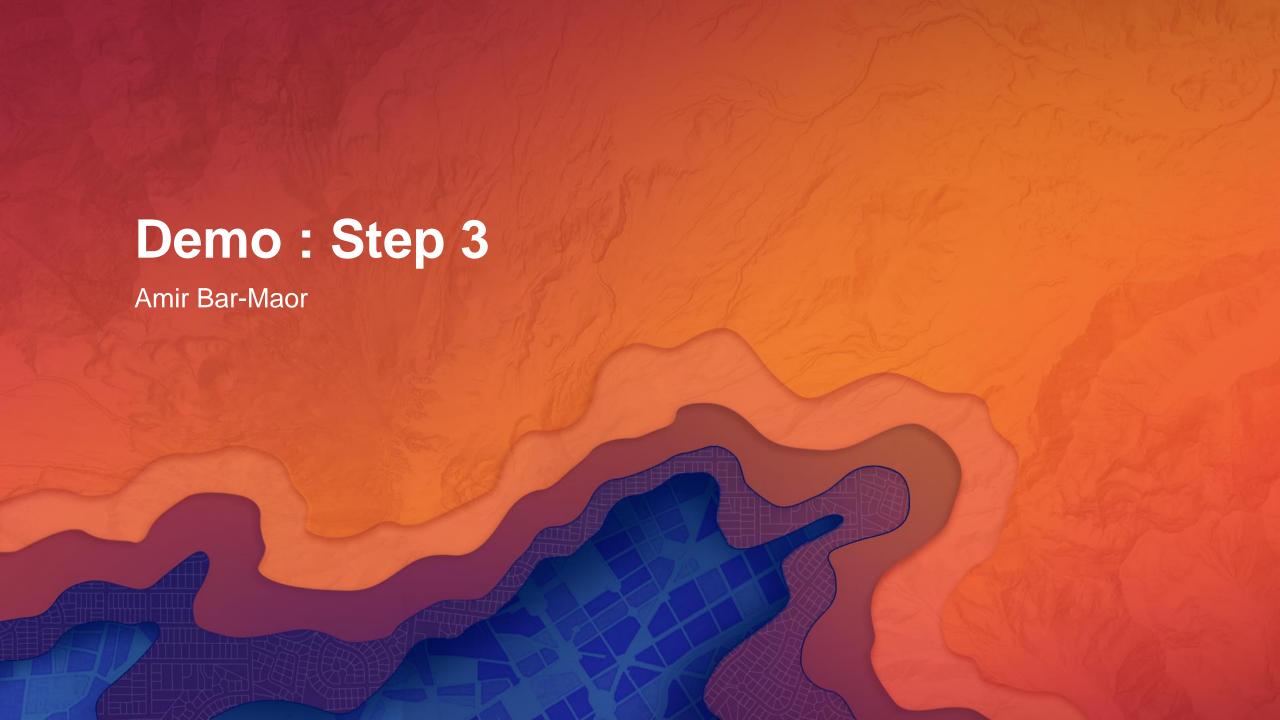




Step 3: Prepare geometries

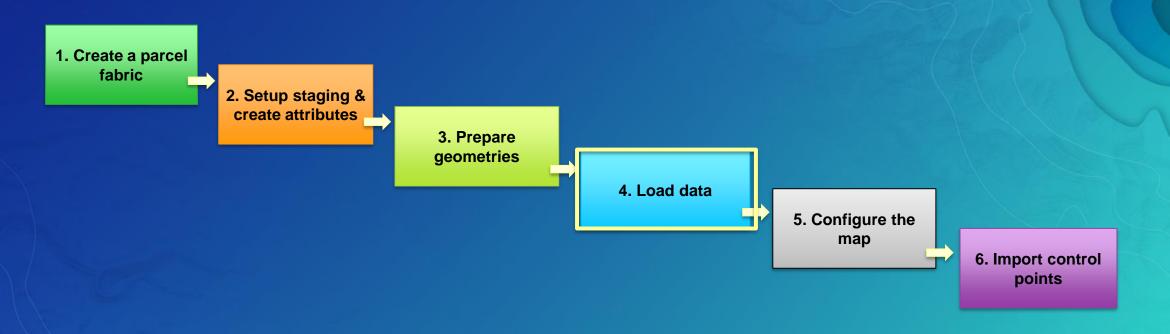
- For each parcel type:
 - 1. Check and repair any polygon geometries (GP Tool)
 - 2. Convert polygons to lines (GP Tool)
 - 3. Clean up curves (Curves and Lines Add-in)
 - 4. Rebuild polygons from lines (GP Tool)
 - 5. Check polygon inventories





Data migration steps

Recap



Step 4: Load data

Data migration steps

- Load a Topology to a Parcel Fabric geoprocessing Tool
- Individual topologies for each parcel type
- Topology validated against a required set of rules



Load a Topology to a Parcel Fabric

Loads polygon and line features that participate in a topology into a target parcel fabric. The topology requires a predefined set of topology rules:

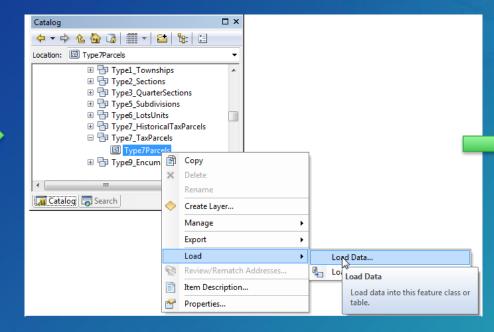
- Line—Must be Covered by Boundary Of (polygon)
- · Line-Must Not Self-Overlap
- Line—Must Not Self-Intersect
- Line—Must be Single Part
- Line—Must Not Intersect Or Touch Interior
- Polygon—Boundary Must be Covered By (Line)



Steps 1 to 4: Summary of staging

Data migration steps

- Polygon feature class for each type
- Separate feature datasets
- Add/map fields that match fabric fields

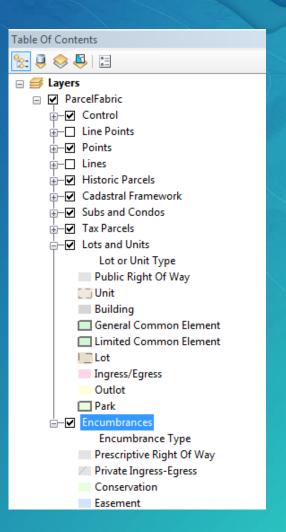


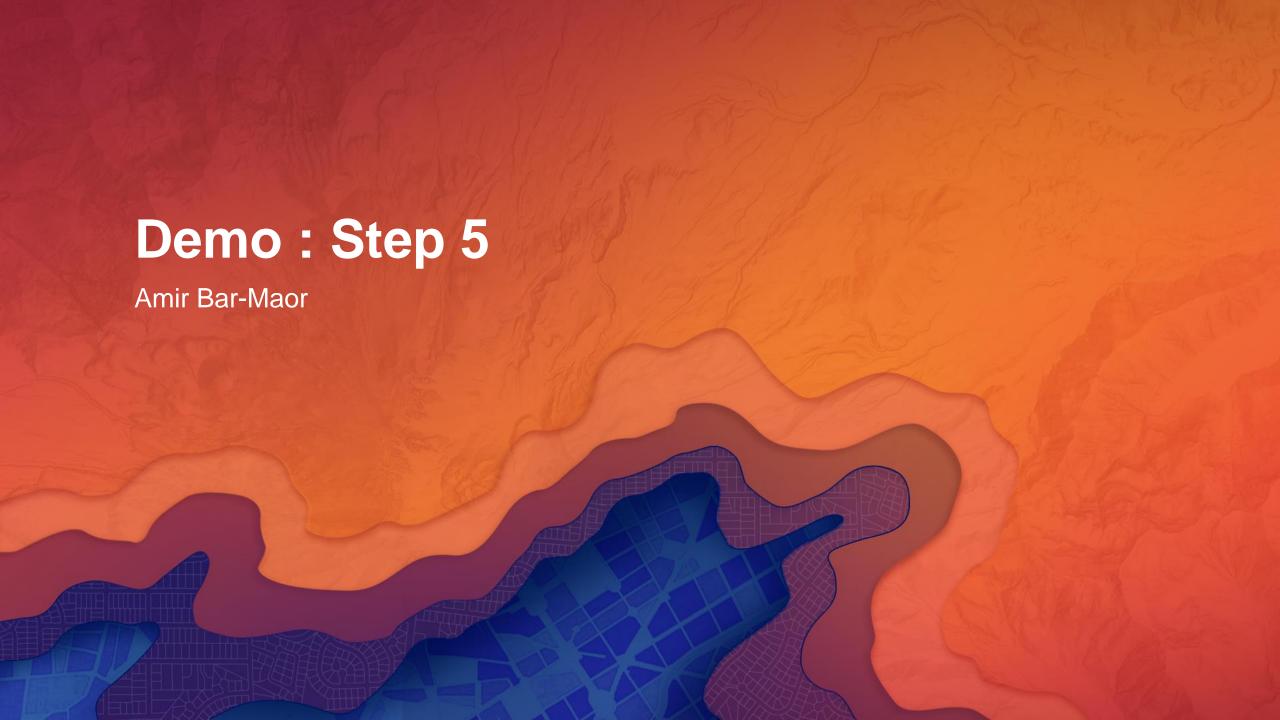
 Load source polygons into staging using Simple Data Loader

- Create lines
- Format lines
- Rebuild polygons from lines
- Create/validate topologies
- Load topologies

Step 5: Configure your map

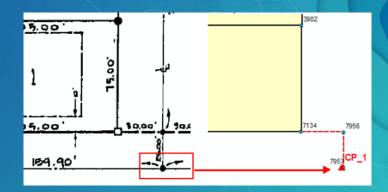
- If using the LGIM:
 - Drag LGIM-enabled parcel fabric into the map
- If using your own model
 - Query parcels and save layer files

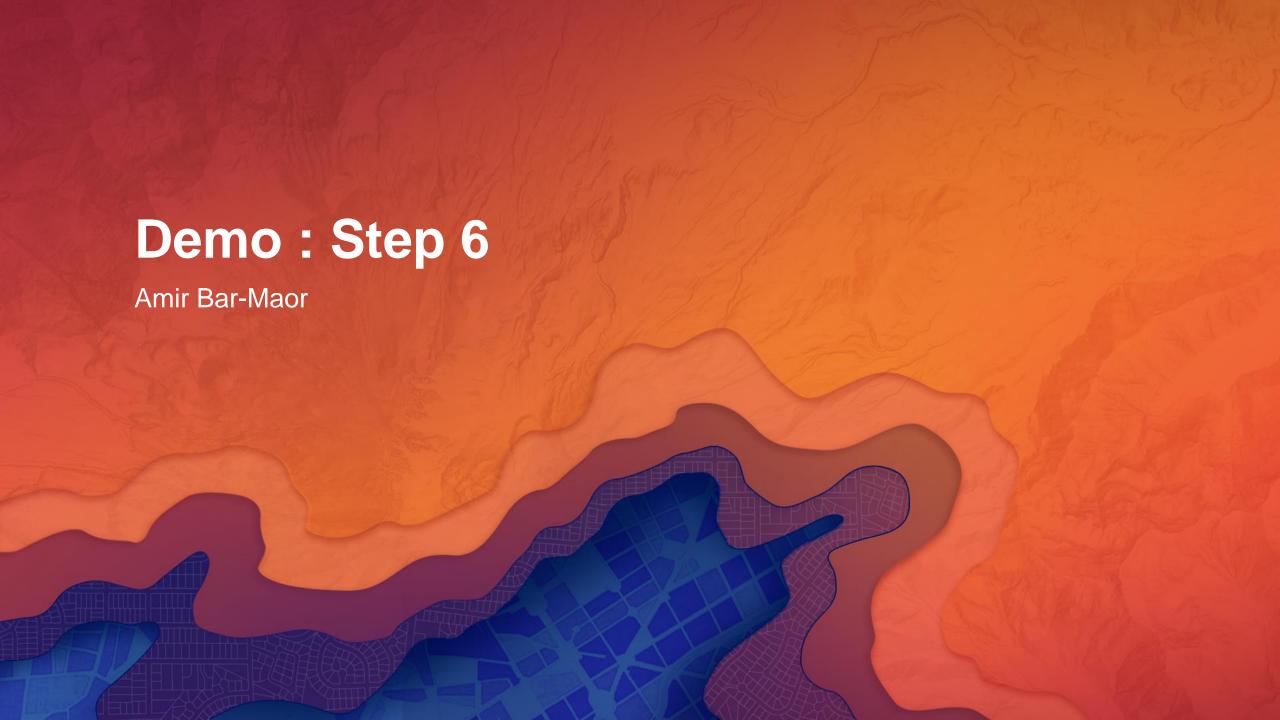




Step 6: Import control points

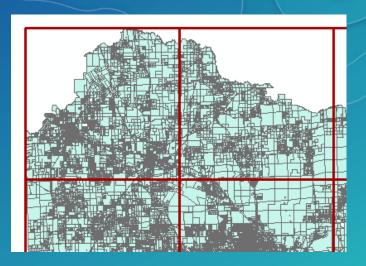
- Why have control?
 - Accuracy for new parcels
 - Deed references control points
 - Least-Squares adjustment
- Use Import Control Points wizard
- Use XYZ coordinates
- Can be loaded multiple times for new updates to coordinates





Additional considerations

- Iterate tool for large datasets
 - Divide into zones
- Overlapping parcels of the same type
 - Planarize your lines
 - Merge courses after loading
- Starting with lines instead of polygons
 - Format lines, type lines, build polygons





Resources

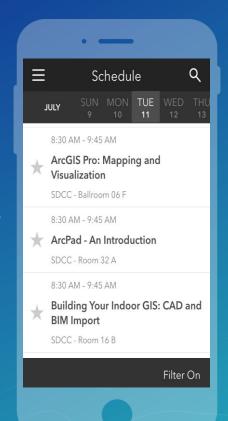
- Documentation
 - http://desktop.arcgis.com/en/arcmap/latest/manage-data/editing-parcels/dm-setupdatamodel.htm
- LGIM
 - Download the Maintain Tax Parcel Inventory app to get staging layer package http://solutions.arcgis.com/local-government/land-records/manage-property/
 - Enable parcel fabric with the LGIM in Catalog
- Land Records Meetup
- http://www.meetup.com/Esri-Land-Records-Meet-Up/
- Esri supported parcel fabric Add ins
 - http://www.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=7f35ed8034a942b98bf3290f7adcbf13

Please Take Our Survey on the Esri Events App!

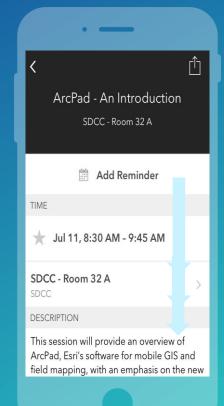
Download the Esri Events app and find your event



Select the session you attended



Scroll down to find the survey



Complete Answers and Select "Submit"

