PVA OFFICE TASK FORCE PRESENTATION

OCTOBER 20, 2020

PRESENTED BY

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

OFFICE OF PROPERTY VALUATION

TOPICS COVERED IN THIS PRESENTATION:

VALUATION SOFTWARE AND EQUIPMENT NEEDS

MAPPING SOFTWARE NEEDS

SHARED TECHNOLOGY AND MAPPING

SHERIFF/CLERK/PVA SHARED TECHNOLOGY

SOME PRELIMINARY INFORMATION

REAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT INFORMATION:

REAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENTS FOR THE 2020 TAX YEAR TOTAL \$280.2 BILLION.

This is up from \$269.4 Billion in 2019.

NEW PROPERTY FOR 2020 IS \$4.2 BILLION.

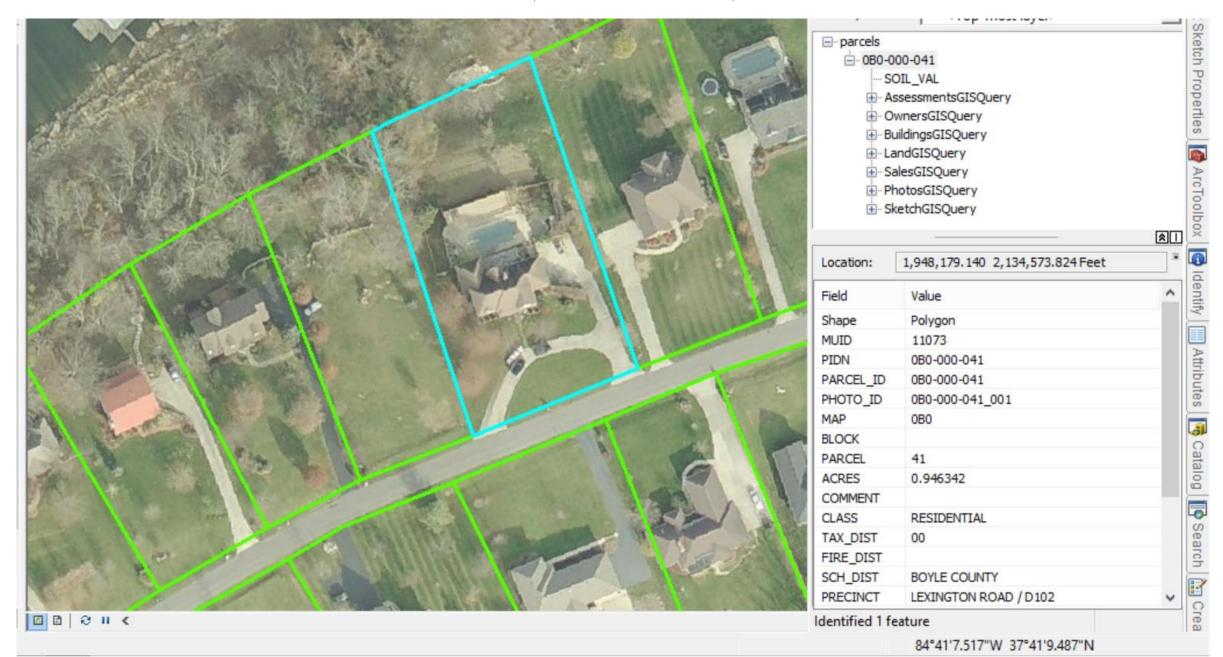
THIS IS UP FROM \$3.6 BILLION IN 2019.

PROPERTY TAX COLLECTION INFORMATION:

STATE PROPERTY TAX COLLECTIONS WERE \$552 MILLION IN FISCAL YEAR 2019 - 2020

LOCAL PROPERTY TAX COLLECTIONS TOTALED \$2.8 BILLION

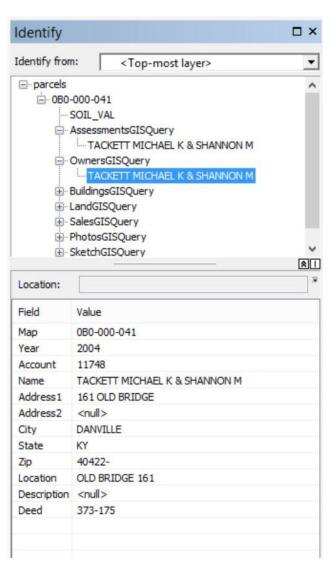
PVA APPRAISAL PROCESS & GIS DATA

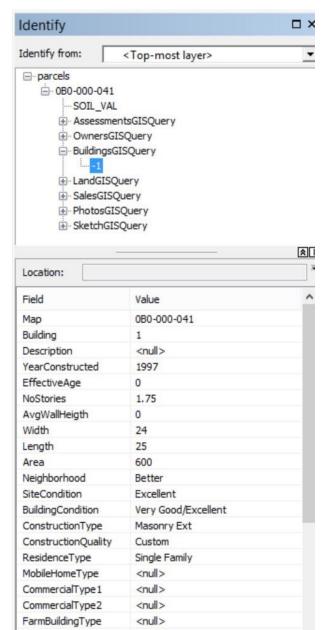


PVA APPRAISAL PROCESS & GIS DATA

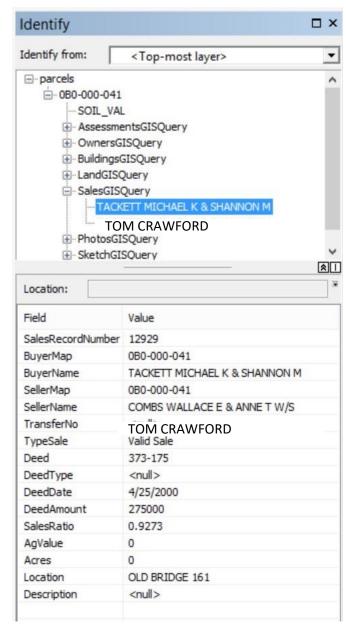
Structure



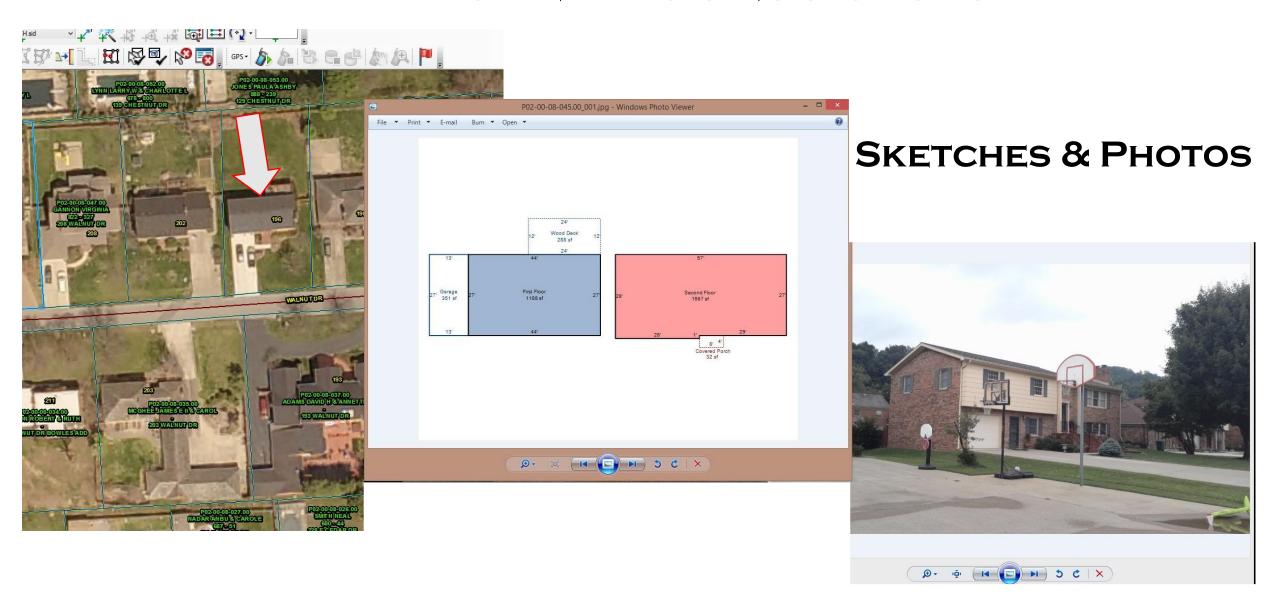




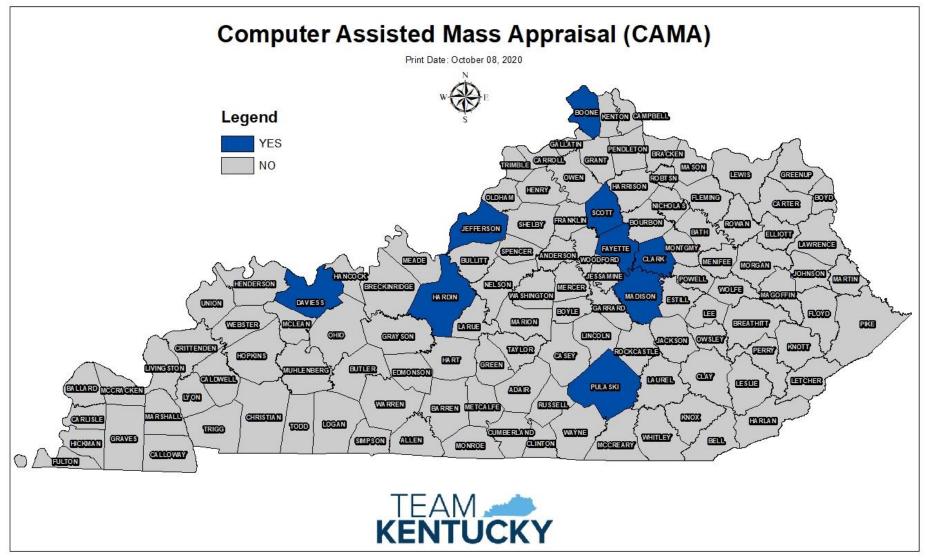
2 Story



PVA APPRAISAL PROCESS & GIS DATA



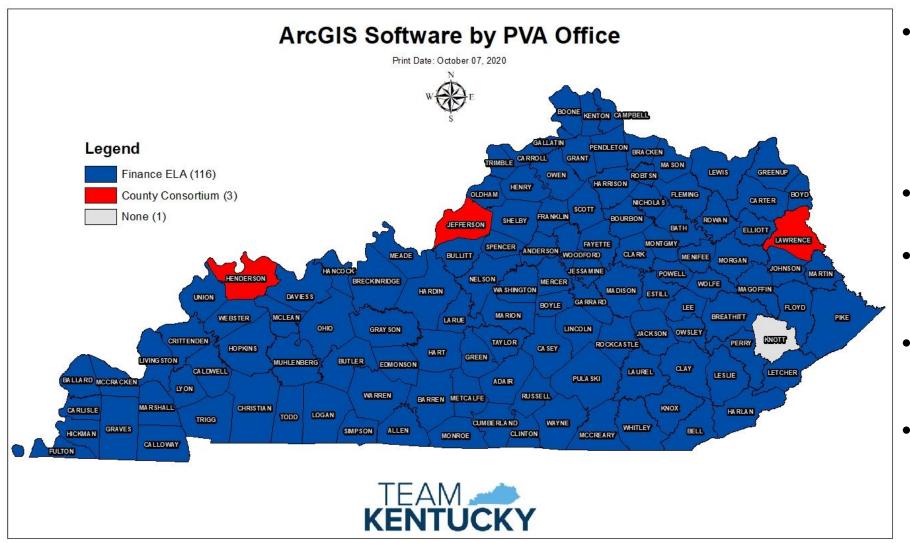
VALUATION SOFTWARE & EQUIPMENT NEEDS



- CAMA is useful for standard type housing in large subdivisions.
- Most rural counties cannot benefit from CAMA.
- Nine Kentucky counties currently use CAMA
- PVA offices are responsible for purchasing vehicles, computers, tablets, monitors, routers, etc. from their local budget.

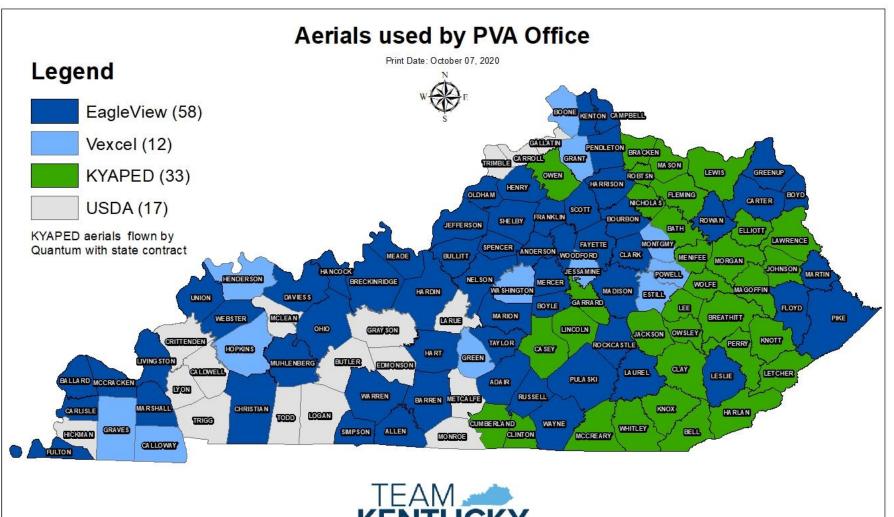
Mapping Software Needs

ENTERPRISE LICENSE AGREEMENT (ELA)



- In 2008, five different GIS Softwares in Kentucky: MapInfo, GeoSync XG, GeoSync 3.2, ArcView 3.3, & ArcGIS 8.X
- In 2009, 87 Counties entered into the GIS ELA
- Today, the ELA has grown to include 116 County PVA Offices.
- ESRI's ArcGIS software is the state standard set by DGI & COT.
- Nearly 900 ArcGIS
 Licenses in the Finance
 Cabinet saving over
 \$200,000 yearly.

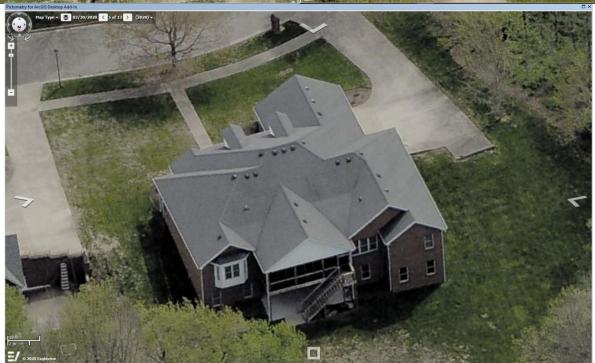
SHARED TECHNOLOGY & MAPPING AERIAL TYPES BY COUNTY



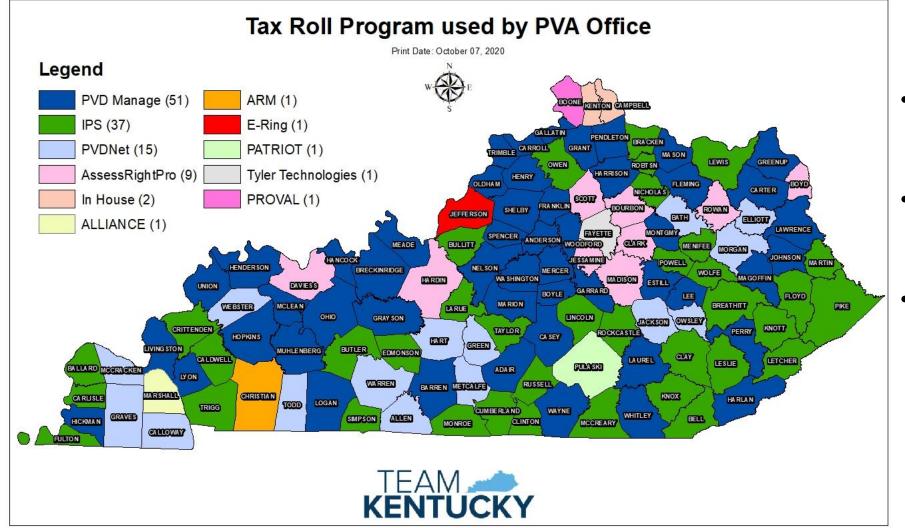
- PVAs use a combination of ortho and oblique aerial photography for mapping and appraisal.
- Orthos are essential to help map parcel boundaries.
- Obliques are useful finding new structures and measuring additions on existing structures.
- Obliques help add millions on tax rolls.
- Obliques are allowed by Kentucky statute and reduces the cost of PVA's reassessing property. The NC Department of Revenue's per-parcel reassessment cost was reduced from \$21 per parcel to \$13.50 from using Oblique aerials.
- Starting in 2020, 33 PVAs are utilizing KYAPED ortho aerial photography for mapping and appraisal purposes.
- Currently, 70 PVAs have individual contracts with EagleView or Vexcel to provide oblique and ortho aerial photography for mapping and appraisal purposes.
- There are presently 17 PVAs that rely on the USDA ortho aerial photography for mapping and appraisal purposes.



EXAMPLES OF
OBLIQUE
AERIAL
PHOTOGRAPHY

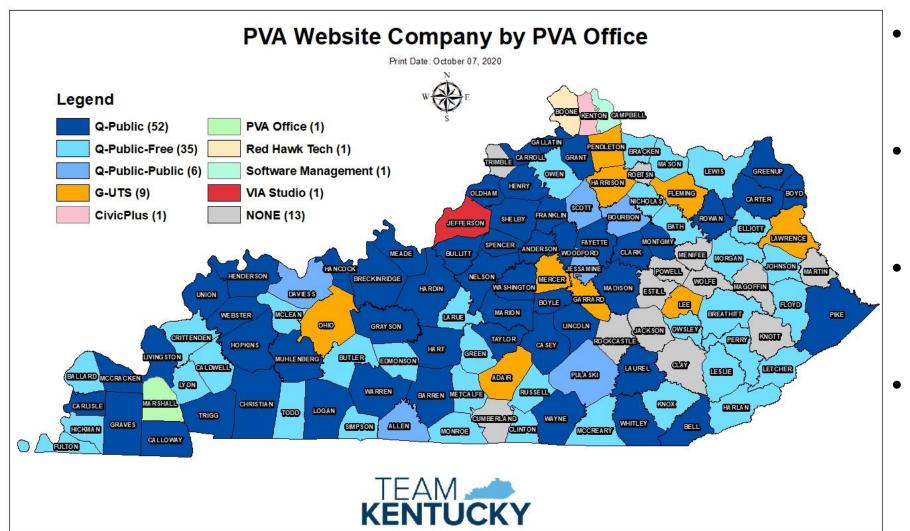


SHARED TECHNOLOGY & MAPPING 11 TAX ROLL SYSTEMS STATEWIDE



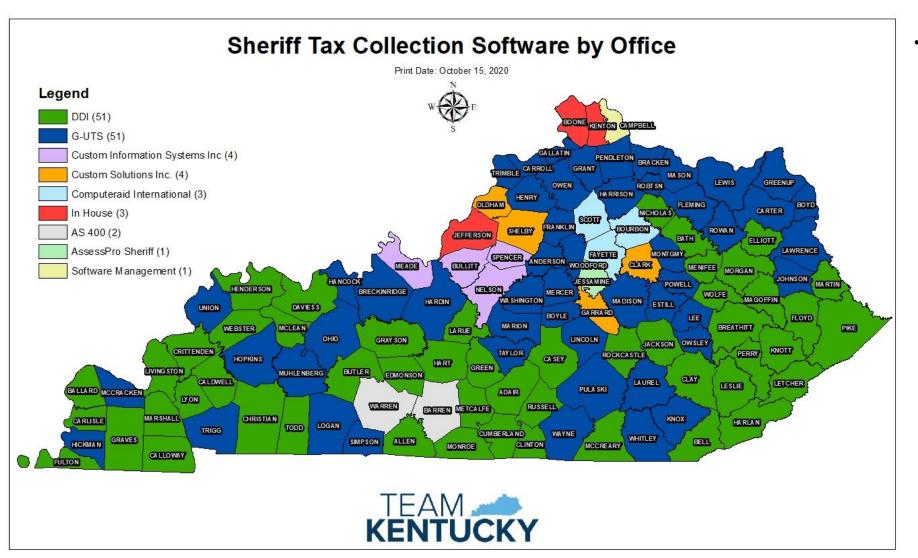
- PVA Offices are paying for 120 different contracts for Tax Roll Software.
- 10 Software companies providing 11 different software solutions.
- Other complementary software:
 - Marshall & Swift
 - Cybelesoft z/Scope
 - Sketching Software

SHARED TECHNOLOGY & MAPPING 7 WEBSITE COMPANIES STATEWIDE



- PVA Offices are paying for 107 different contracts for PVA data websites.
- 72 PVA offices are being charged \$2,500 \$44,000 a year for websites.
- 35 PVA offices are not being charged for hosting tax roll on websites.
- Websites relieve in person traffic in the PVA office to compensate for employee shortage.

SHERIFF/CLERK/PVA SHARED TECHNOLOGY



- If the same software systems are in place, then:
 - Assessment information can be easily transferred electronically from the PVA office to the county clerk's office so that tax bills can be printed.
 - Tax bill information will then transfer to the sheriff's office for collection.
 - Delinquent tax bill information transfers from the sheriff back to the county clerk.
 - If the county attorney is on the same software, this would ease the preparation of the statutorily required delinquent notices.
 - Each office could provide more information to the taxpayer. Having to send the taxpayer from one office to another would be reduced.
 - Cost savings could be realized with each office using one system.