

INVESTMENTS IN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IMPROVEMENT & MODERNIZATION PROJECTS OVERSIGHT BOARD

Minutes

April 23, 2024

Call to Order and Roll Call

The sixth meeting of the Investments in Information Technology Improvement & Modernization Projects Oversight Board was held on April 23, 2024, at 10:00 AM in Room 131 of the Capitol Annex. Representative John Hodgson, Chair, called the meeting to order, and the secretary called the roll.

Present were:

Members: Senator Gex Williams, Co-Chair; Representative John Hodgson, Co-Chair; Senators Cassie Chambers Armstrong, and Max Wise; Representatives Chad Aull, and Nancy Tate.

Guests: Billy Ackerman, Property Valuation Administrator, Madison County; Kent Anness, Geospatial Information Officer, Commonwealth Office of Technology; Mike Sunseri, Deputy Executive Director, Kentucky Office of Homeland Security; Molly Conaboy, Director of Project Management, Rapid Deploy; Wes Jones, Senior Customer Success Manager, Rapid Deploy; Whitley Keltner, GIS Manager, Georgetown-Scott County Planning Commission; Curt Bynum, Director, LOJIC; Will Holmes, Information Systems Manager, KYTC Office of Information Technology; Tabatha Clemons, Grant County Clerk, President of the Kentucky County Clerk's Association

LRC Staff: Jennifer Hays, Adam Johnson, Sarah Watts, and Jennifer Smith.

Approval of Minutes

Upon motion by Representative Tate and second by Senator Wise, the minutes from the February meeting were approved without objection.

Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

Mr. Billy Ackerman provided an insight into the technology of the PVA office. He testified that in the past the Department of Revenue provided their office with an option for a tax roll software, but now it is maintained through their local offices using local office funds. The cost of maintenance can be six to seven thousand dollars for medium

or small sized counties, and as much as twenty-five thousand dollars per year for a more advanced system. All of this is paid by local funding, and not General Assembly allocations. The PVA office uses the GIS partial layer combined with ariel imagery to determine what values need to be at different areas. For three or four years, the Madison County PVA office subcontracted with Bluegrass ADD to cut those partial layers because of staffing levels, but this has been brought back in house. They are currently working with COT to share some of their partial layers, and have received good feedback.

The Madison County PVA is currently paying for its website using GIS sales and website subscriptions. The biggest challenges in the future will be staffing and maintaining the technology, especially where GIS is involved.

Mr. Ackerman responded to Rep. Hodgson's question stating that the Department of Revenue still provides their office with the enterprise license agreement. They do not buy the product any more but buy access to the product annually.

Mr. Ackerman responded to Sen. Williams's question stating their 911 coordinates with the county and city codes for address points, and they assist the state police with access to their website for GIS tracking.

Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

Mr. Anness informed the committee that Kentucky is the best mapped state in the nation. Their GIS servers receive over three-quarters of a billion requests each year. Kentucky was the first state to create a topographic map series, map detailed geology at a 24k scale, complete statewide mapping of water and wastewater infrastructure, and acquire statewide oblique imagery. Mr. Anness explained the Geographic Information Advisory Council. The council was formed in 1994 and meets on a quarterly basis to generate recommendations for leveraging geographic information for improving public administration with a focus on the efficient use of all resources. The council recommends policies that assist state and local jurisdictions.

Mr. Anness spoke on the KYFromAbove program which is focused on building and maintaining a current base map for Kentucky that can meet the needs of local, state, and federal users of the system. For every \$1.00 spent on aerial imagery, there is a \$7.35 return on investment over 6 years. The program has twenty-six program partners, and acquisitions are prioritized based on the partner's needs. KyFromAbove received no dedicated legislative funding until the 2022 session. Mr. Anness shared that the GIS data

is not sold or rented, and there are no use restrictions. The GIS data resides in a public domain. Barriers to the long-term success of GIS were lack of consistent legislative funding for aerial photography and LiDAR, lack of operational funding for the enterprise GIS, and an unwillingness to share GIS data.

Mr. Anness responded to Sen. Williams' question stating that as the number of square miles go up, the price of square miles goes down.

Mr. Anness responded to Sen. Wise's question stating that their office does not have a lot of opportunities for interns, but other state agencies in the operational level do have internships; such as the Energy and Environment Cabinet.

Mr. Anness responded to Rep. Tate's question stating that they take a lot of public data and keep it open with easy access. They do not do individual tracking of users.

Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

Mr. Sunseri testified that there are different layers of GIS and discussed how to put them to use in the public environment. GIS is three dimensional and dynamic with powerful information. With the three layers, they put GIS into practical use in a public safety environment. Their partnerships involve COT's division of geographic information systems, the Geographic Advisory Council, and contracted vendors, such as GeoCom and Rapid Deploy.

Mr. Jones addressed the committee by saying that all of their products are cloud based so they can be used wherever needed. Rapid Deploy has 11 statewide deals including the Commonwealth of Kentucky. There is no other state like Kentucky which provides this level of GIS data to their 911 telecommunicators. There are two critical things in 911; which include locating the caller and getting help to their exact location. This is done by the power of GIS tracking. Mr. Jones showed an on-screen example of the features provided to 911 telecommunicators in Kentucky.

Ms. Conaboy responded to Rep. Hodgson's question stating they are taking the geographic information directly from COT, and all the layers seen are from the state of Kentucky's aggregated GIS Data.

Mr. Jones responded to Sen. Williams' question stating that the data in each system is the same data. Rapid Deploy reads the state's data.

Mr. Jones responded to Sen. Williams' question stating that they get updates from Google every 10 seconds which is important in instances such as when a vehicle is involved in an emergency.

Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

Ms. Keltner began her presentation by giving the history of GIS within Scott County. The mission of their office is to promote GIS as a tool in daily workflow operations to enhance communication between government agencies. Scott County is one of the fastest growing counties in KY, so there is a lot of data they do not have right now. They have many mapping applications online, and the most used is the zoning map application. Many agencies in the county benefit from GIS such as the PVA, Emergency Services, County Clerk, City Clerk, Chamber of Commerce, School Districts, and Public Works. The GIS challenges include a small staff with limited timeframes, a limited budget, and keeping up with rapidly advancing technologies. The statewide GIS projects benefit a town with budget limits and increases communications between counties.

Ms. Keltner responded to Sen. Williams' question by stating that they host their own server on which their data is stored.

Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

Mr. Bynum presented on the GIS in Louisville Metro. The GIS system in Louisville was formed with a mission: to build, maintain, and proactively support a comprehensive enterprise of geographic information systems that promotes information sharing and the effective use of geospatial technology for the benefit of their partners, community, and customers. Their partners include Anchorage-Middletown Fire EMS, Bullitt County, Oldham County, Center for Neighborhoods, City of Jeffersontown, Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, Louisville Metro Housing Authority, and the University of Louisville.

The shared mapping system idea for Jefferson County began with the Old Louisville Sewer Explosion. While using paper maps to try to connect the dots on why the explosion occurred, they realized they needed a better mapping system that would better serve communities. Instant access to shared information about their infrastructure was needed. Officials began talking about how they would build a shared mapping system.

Louisville Metro uses GIS for public works permitting, transportation planning, tracking snow routes, public safety, and other things. The Jefferson County PVA adds new parcels, subdivisions, and performs ownership changes. The PVA utilizes GIS for land records, management planning, and implementing assessments. GIS mapping has a positive impact on the Louisville metro government. daily operations.

Mr. Bynum responded to Sen. Williams' question by stating that they primarily store using Premise, a server farm. They are linked to COT data as well.

Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

Mr. Holmes explained the history of Kentucky's GIS and how it became a leader in GIS sharing. Kentucky has won six international awards and three state awards since 2012 related to GIS. The Transportation Cabinet does have a statewide GIS roads database which was a foundation for most 911 centerlines, and many local and county GIS group's road data. The Transportation Cabinet is a key investor in shared needs as LiDAR and aerial photography. Their cabinet uses the GIS mapping for bridge and road maintenance.

Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

Ms. Clemmons discussed the benefits of GIS for elections to be more uniform and streamlined. A goal for the agency is how to better utilize GIS especially for county clerks. Currently, County Clerks offices in Kentucky use different GIS programs. Many states in the U.S. operate GIS differently. Indiana and Louisiana have their GIS integrated into their state's voter registration system. Their city lines do not match their school district lines. To make sure constituents received the correct ballot, their office worked with the PVA office and found the tax code information, then mapped it to the ballot. Using GIS mapping would be an easier process.

Ms. Clemons responded to Rep. Hodgson's question stating she's not aware that their office gets any information from the state's GIS program.

Next Meeting - TBA

Adjournment

With no further business to come before the board, the meeting was adjourned at 12:03 p.m.