Erie County, Ohio

Paperless Reappraisal - Digital Reappraisal with CAMA Integration

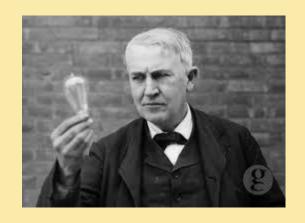






Erie County, Ohio facts

- Erie County is located along the shores of Lake Erie in North central Ohio.
- Originally part of the Connecticut Western
 Reserve and was part of the Fire Lands.
- Played an important role to the Underground Railroad during the first part of the 19th century.
- We have a diverse mix of agriculture, manufacturing and tourism.
- America's Roller Coast
- Birthplace of Thomas Edison (Milan, Ohio)
- We have 45,866 Tax Parcels.
- We are 255 square miles in area.
- Our Population is 77,079 (2010 census)





Why do we establish value? Ohio Revised Code 5713.03



5713.03 County auditor to determine taxable value of real property.

The county auditor, from the best sources of information available, shall determine, as nearly as practicable, the true value of the fee simple estate, as if unencumbered but subject to any effects from the exercise of police powers or from other governmental actions, of each separate tract, lot, or parcel of real property and of buildings, structures, and improvements located thereon and the current agricultural use value of land valued for tax purposes in accordance with section 5713.31 of the Revised Code, in every district, according to the rules prescribed by this chapter and section 5715.01 of the Revised Code, and in accordance with the uniform rules and methods of valuing and assessing real property as adopted, prescribed, and promulgated by the tax commissioner. The auditor shall determine the taxable value of all real property by reducing its true or current agricultural use value by the percentage ordered by the commissioner. In determining the true value of any tract, lot, or parcel of real estate under this section, if such tract, lot, or parcel has been the subject of an arm's length sale between a willing seller and a willing buyer within a reasonable length of time, either before or after the tax lien date, the auditor may consider the sale price of such tract, lot, or parcel to be the true value for taxation purposes. However, the sale price in an arm's length transaction between a willing seller and a willing buyer shall not be considered the true value of the property sold if subsequent to the sale:



2018 Sexennial Revaluation

Understanding the Valuation Process

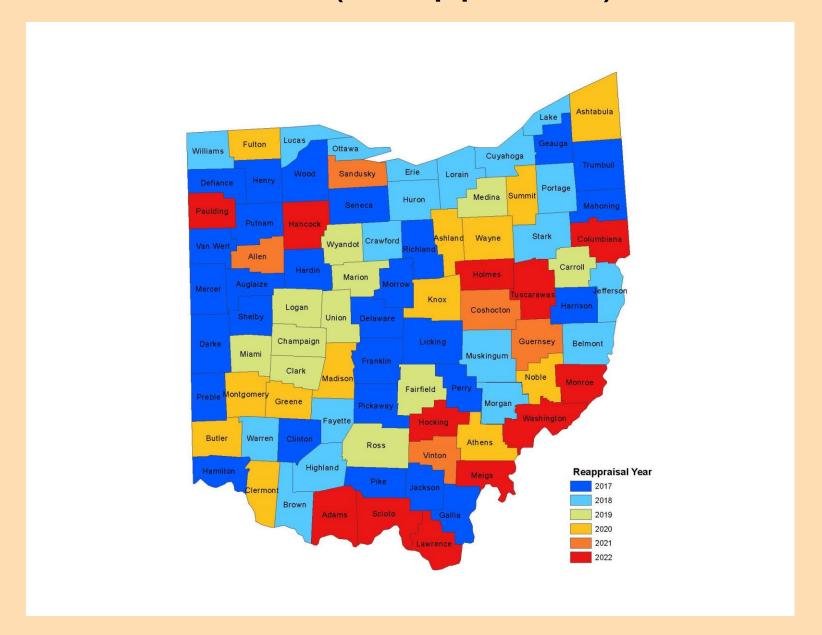
Because market values change over time as properties are bought and sold, Ohio law requires that each home in the state go through an appraisal process every six years (a sexennial). In addition, every three years (triennial), the appraisal is updated. There are six major steps of the valuation process. While these steps may vary slightly from county to county, these are generally reflective of the steps that all counties follow.

Your Home Your Value Video





Ohio Sexennial (Reappraisal) Schedule



Valuation Process Steps

Collection

With appraisals that happen every six years, state registered appraisers physically visit each home in the county to update property characteristics like dwelling type, age, condition, number of rooms.

Analysis

The county auditor's office takes great care to ensure that property information is correct and that each property is assessed in a fair and uniform manner.

Setting Preliminary Values

The estimated fair market value is used as the gauge when valuing property and setting the appraisal.

Feedback

Notices of value are provided to homeowners who have the opportunity to provide feedback and have questions and concerns addressed.

Review

Once the valuations go through the feedback process, they are sent to the state for review and validation. This is yet another step in the process to ensure that valuations are fair, correct and follow accurate trends across each county

Set Final Values

When the county auditor announces the completion of property valuations, all records are made available for public inspection.

How does valuation impact my taxes?

Due to recent levies now taking effect, property owners may notice changes in their bill.

There are two components that make up a property tax bill:

The first component includes the various tax rates, which are set by taxing authorities, such as school districts, park districts, townships, villages and city councils.

The second component is the assessed value of one's property.

A third component may include special assessments submitted from municipalities, townships and counties.

Real Estate Appraisal and Assessment

The State of Ohio has more than 5.5 million separate parcels of real property. It is the duty of the Auditor to see that every parcel of land and the buildings thereon are fairly and uniformly appraised and assessed for tax purposes.

A general reappraisal is mandated by Ohio law every six years with an update at the three year midpoint. Ohio's Constitution, laws, and court cases have determined that the value of property for tax purposes is the estimated fair market value of the property; the price the property would be expected to sell for in the open market when both buyer and seller have full knowledge of all relevant facts about the property and the uses to which it may be put. Market value takes into consideration the physical characteristic of the property, recent sales, and the location of the property.

The County Auditor maintains a detailed and accurate record of the appraisal on each parcel in the county. These records are open for public inspection and in many counties available on the Internet.

Real Estate Taxes and Rates

Under law, the County Auditor cannot raise or lower property taxes. Tax rates are determined by the budgetary requests of each governmental unit, as authorized by the vote of the people, and are computed in strict accordance with procedures required by the Division of Tax Equalization, Ohio Department of Taxation. For taxation purposes, properties are assessed at 35% of fair market value.

Your tax bill is based on the assessed value of your property, multiplied by the tax rate in your community. This is your proportional share of the cost of operating your local government including schools, townships, villages and the county.

Key Elements in the Reappraisal Process

Our Erie County GIS Advisory Board consist of 26 villages, cities, townships, county departments/agencies and Erie MetroParks.

The GIS Advisory Board has an ESRI ELA and our members share software, data and professional resources (http://ecgisab.maps.arcgis.com/home/index.html).

Imagery (OSIP and State Imagery Collection vs. Appraisal Cycle)

Erie County has a neighborhood level - 3" pixel Pictometry International flight every two years. This imagery includes orthos and obliques.

Mapillary is street level imagery that is integrated with our Paperless Reappraisal System apps. It is an inexpensive system that allows us to efficiently collect imagery and resource it immediately.

Contracted Appraisal Firm : John G. Cleminshaw Inc.



County Goals and Objectives

Increase Management Capabilities

- Previously paper PRCs & spreadsheets
- Limited input / control / tracking

Increase Data Accuracy and Consistency

- Previously "Blind" data entry
- Manually overridden values on per parcel basis

Leverage GIS Infrastructure

- Utilize ArcGIS Enterprise
- Provision AGOL Apps
- Standard GIS Driven Workflows

Appraisal Elements

In-house Staff Members

- Appraisal Staff
 - Residential (1)
 - Commercial (1)
 - Data Entry / QC (3)
 - ➢ GIS Coordinator/Project Manager

Contractor Staff

- Project Manager
- > 5 person collection team

Contracted Services

- Desktop Review
- > ~9,000 Field Checks
- Value Review



Core Components

Amazon Instance

> Reserved

CAMA Files

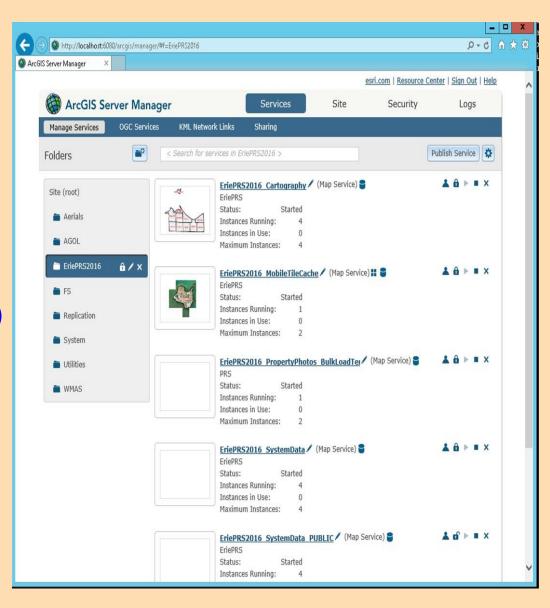
- Thomson Reuters MVP
- > XML, TXT, SVG

Microsoft SQL Server

> CAMA staging environment

ArcGIS Enterprise (server)

- AGOL organization
- > map services
- > enterprise GDB
- > aerial tile cache



System Prerequisites

XML and text files are exported from CAMA database to feed Paperless Reappraisal System database. XML will allow import procedures as well.

ArcGIS Enterprise (Server) leverage the ability to publish map services.

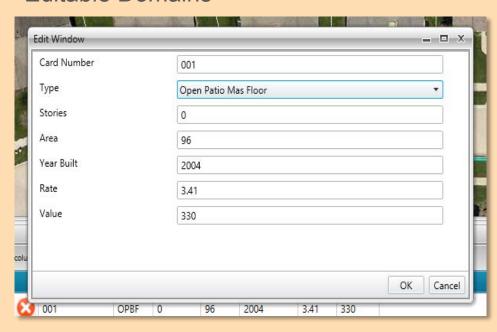
Tile Cache has been built to provide a base map and reference features for the Mobile Property Record Card app (field appraisals).

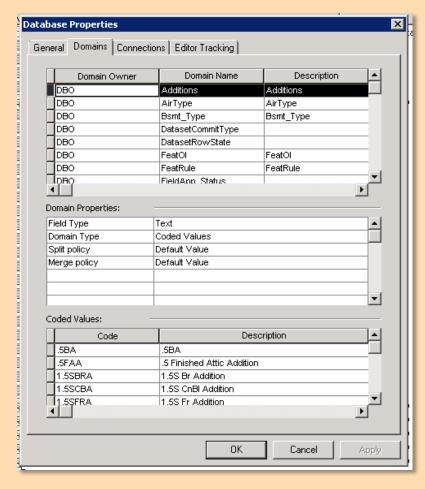
Microsoft SQL Server is running on our AWS (Amazon web server). SQL stores all the Paperless Reappraisal System tables that are import from our CAMA system and also generates the XML import file that is imports data from the PRS back into the CAMA system database.



Configurable Options

Editable Domains



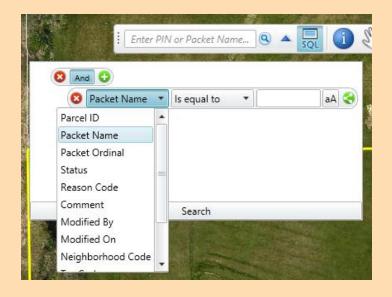


Search Options

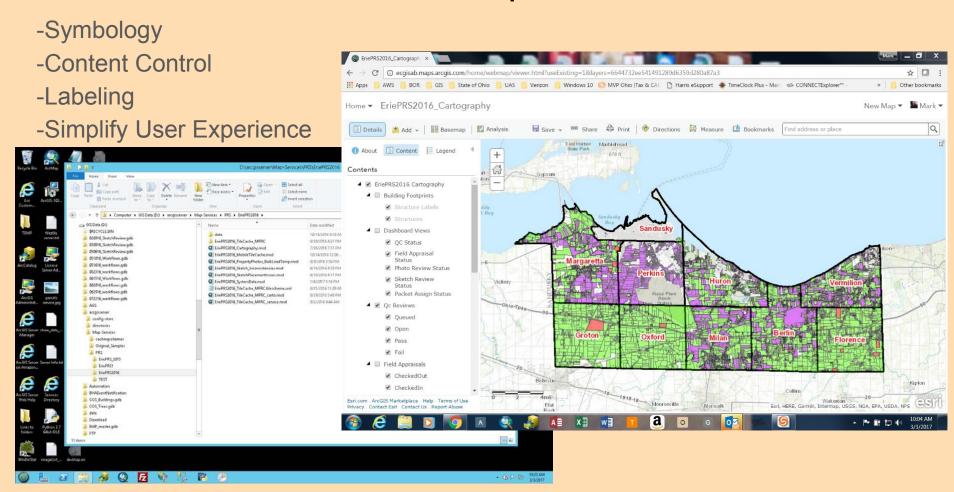
Advanced Search



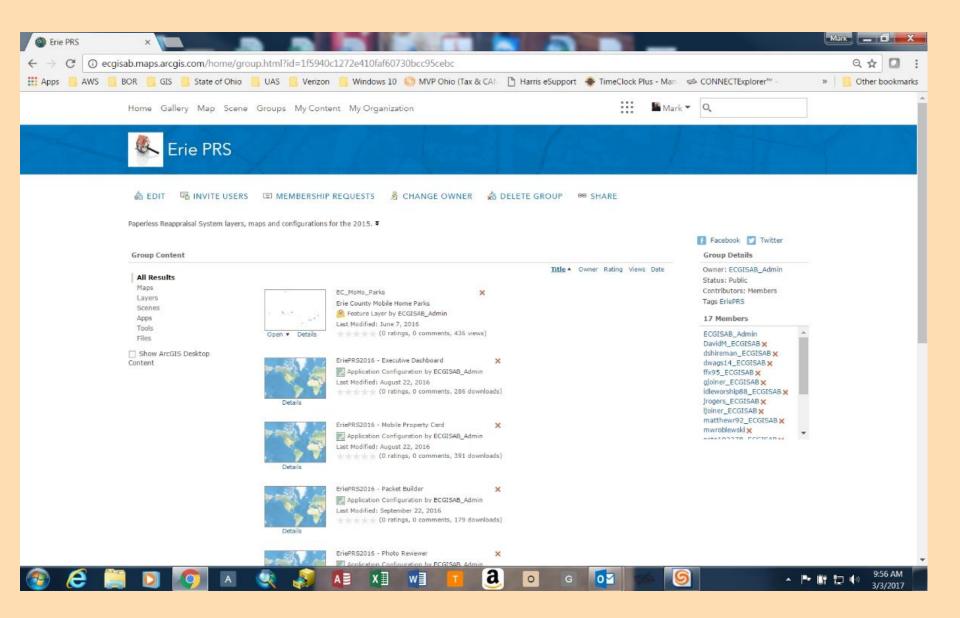
Query Search



MXD Templates



AGOL Organization Specifics

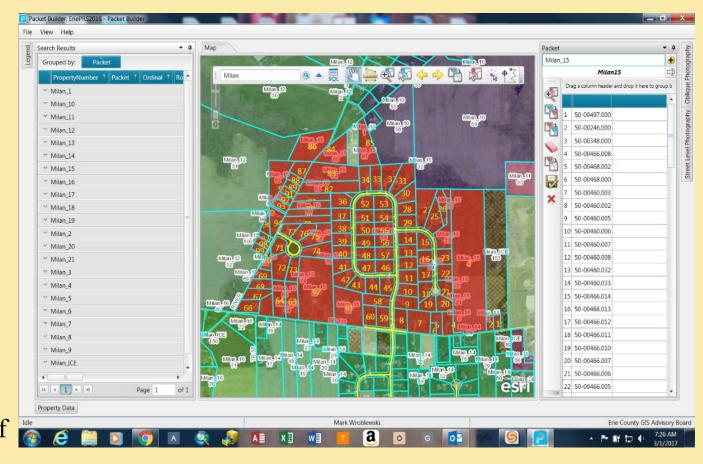


Packet Builder

Packets criteria:

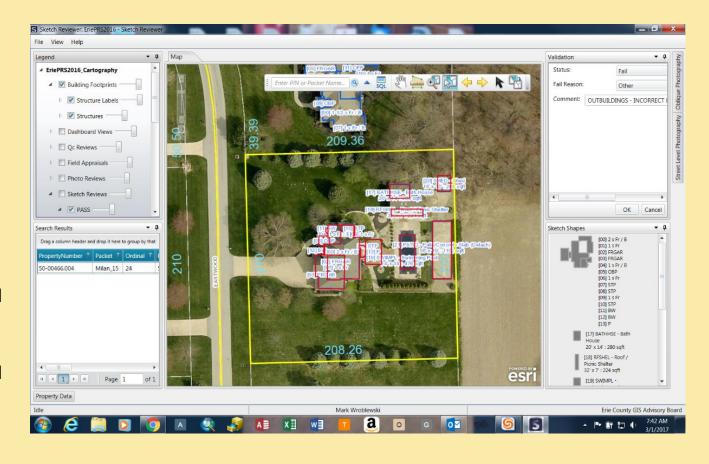
- Tax district
- Geographic location
- Property class
- Number of parcels.

The ordinal numbering of the parcels in each packet ensures efficient desktop review and routing of field appraisers.



Sketch Reviewer

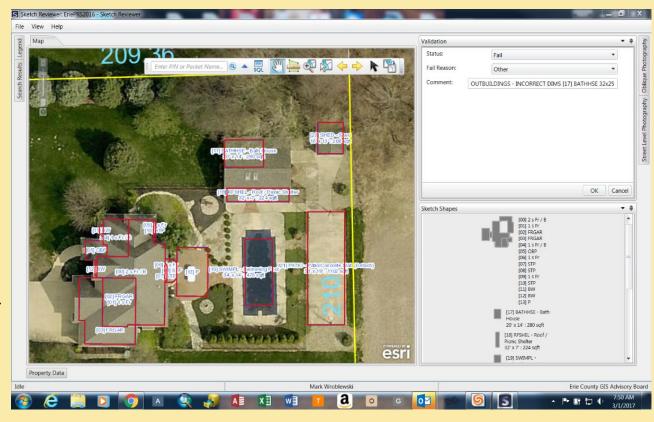
- Sketch polygons were extracted from CAMA database.
- All buildings, including outbuildings were imported in a Sketch polygon geodatabase.
- Pre-placed polygons systematically dropped all polygons into referenced parcel polygon and attempted to rotate them place.





Sketch Reviewer

- Reval team used the PRS
 Sketch Reviewer app to
 review, place and
 ultimately pass or fail each
 parcel's sketches.
- Sketch components that don't match visually can be measured.
- CAMA sketch labels and dimensions are overlaid for additional comprehension.
- The use of orthophotography and oblique imagery enhances the type of structure.





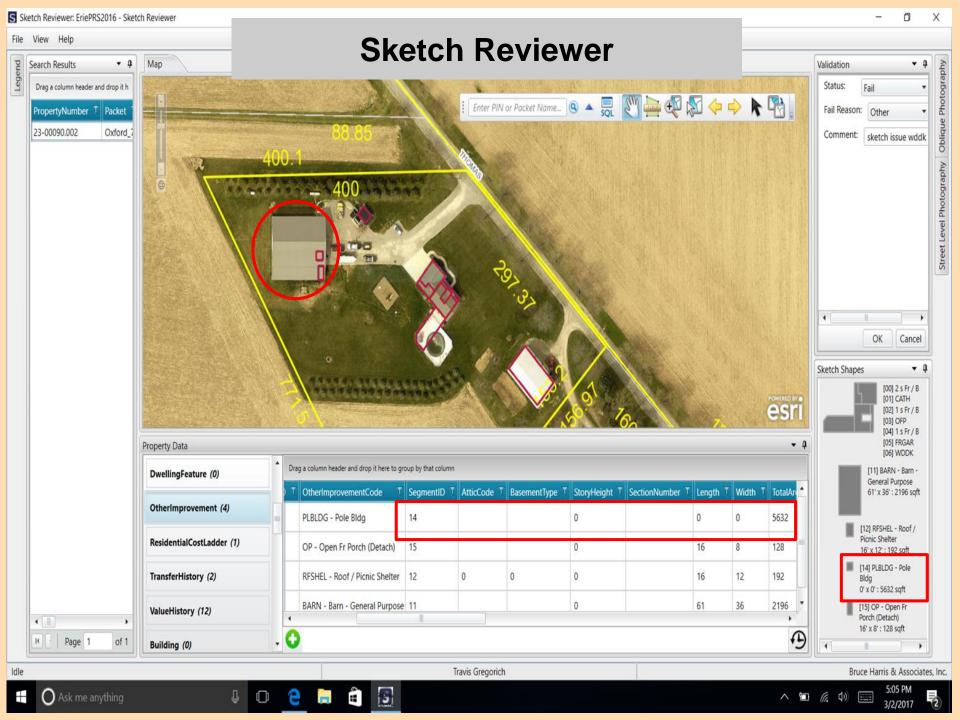


Photo Reviewer

- Serves as a Desktop Review for "Listing"
- Reviewers have access to all comments from Sketch Review.
- Reviewers also have a rich dashboard environment with CAMA Property Data, GIS layers, Aerial photography and street level photography

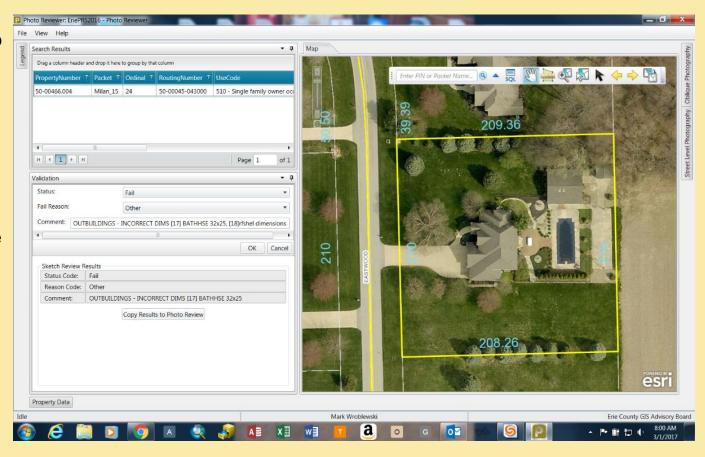
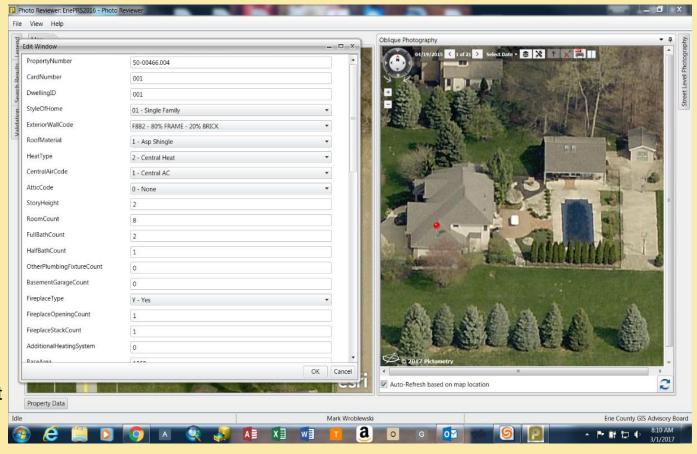


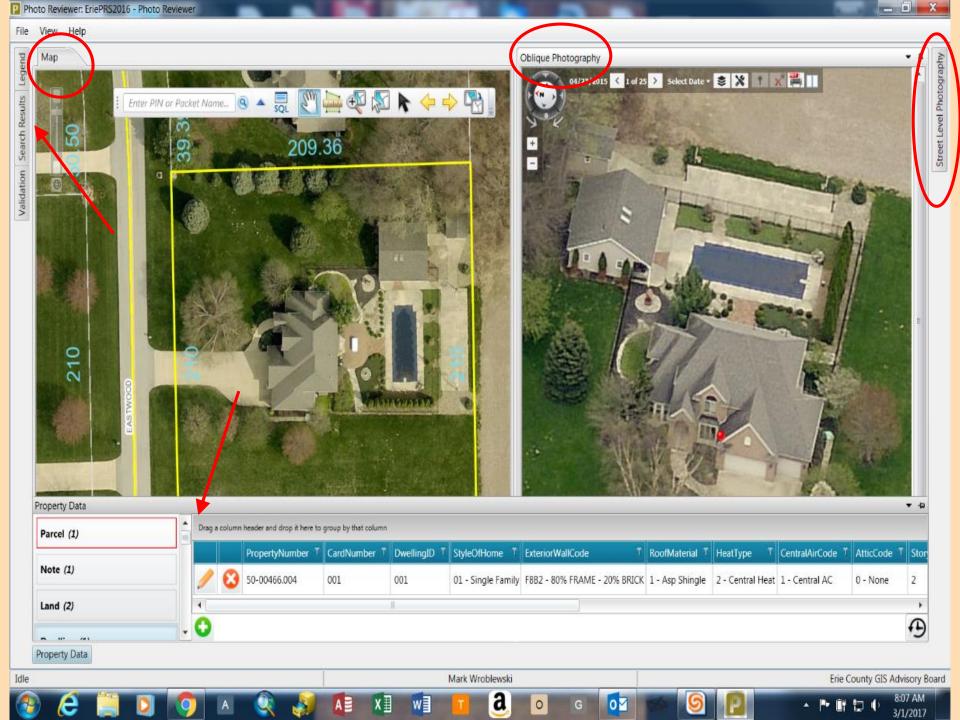


Photo Reviewer

- The ability to see improvements from mutliple perspectives while reviewing the CAMA characteristics makes the desktop review process very effective.
- Measuring tools, mark-up tools and the ability to edit the CAMA data provide the level of detail required for consistent assessments



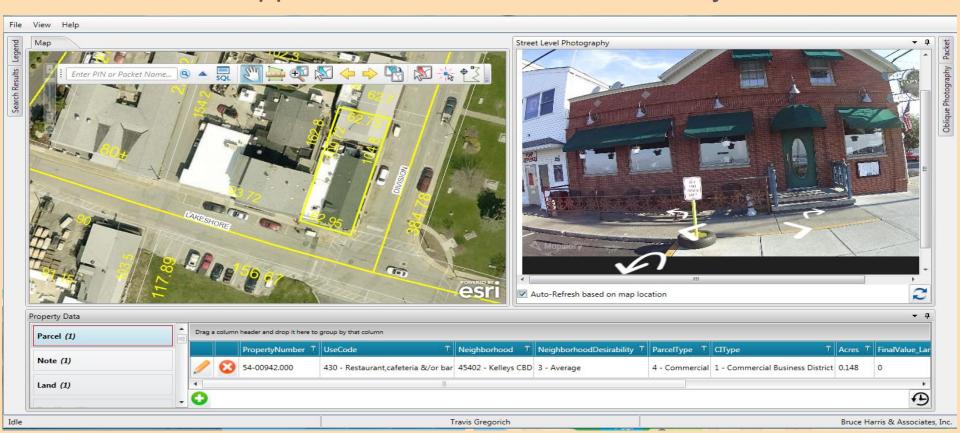




Street Level Collection

Street Level Imagery

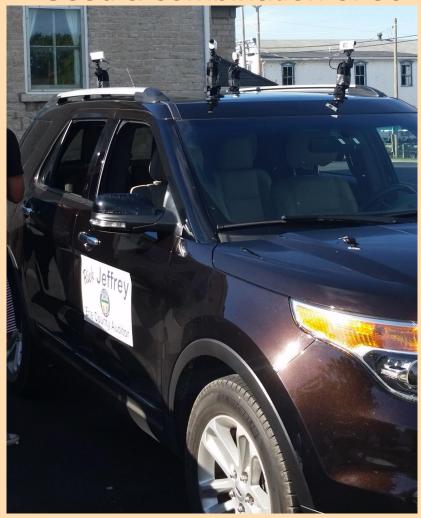
- > Self-Collected Pilot
- > Kelleys Island (approx. 6 sq miles)
- Collected Approx. 50 linear miles of roadway

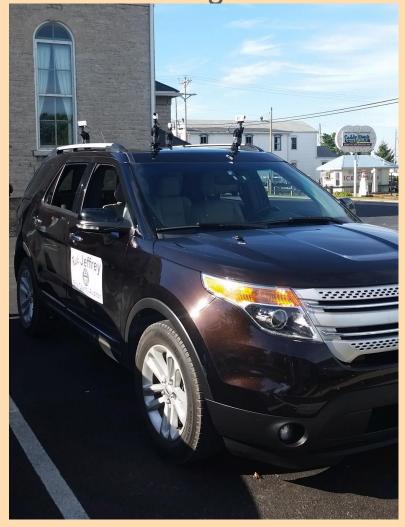


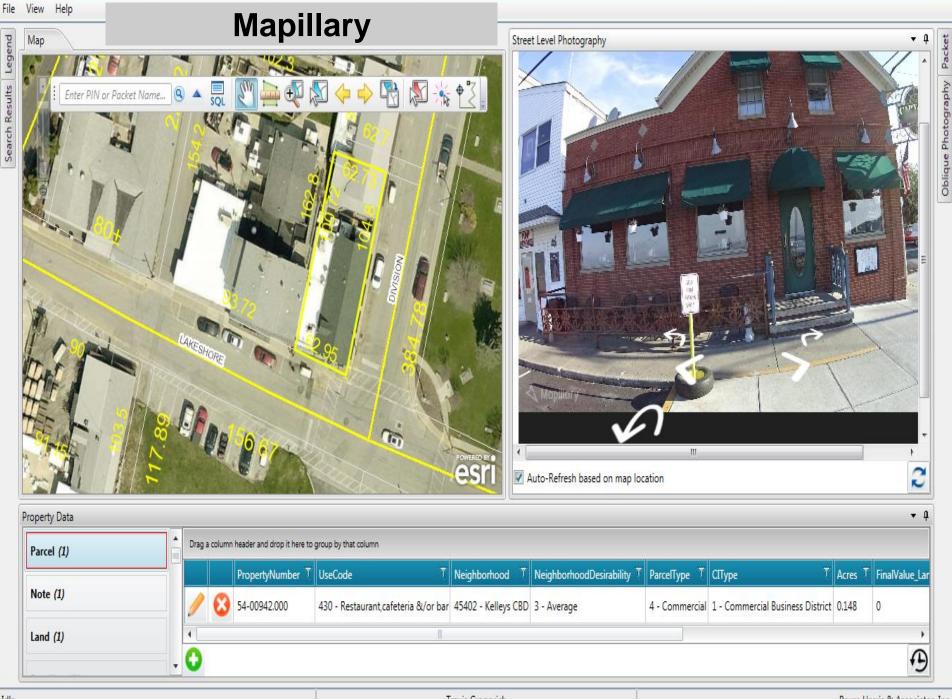
Street Level Collection

- > 4 Digital cameras
- Magnet base mounted brackets

➤ Used a combination of 90° & 45° camera angles

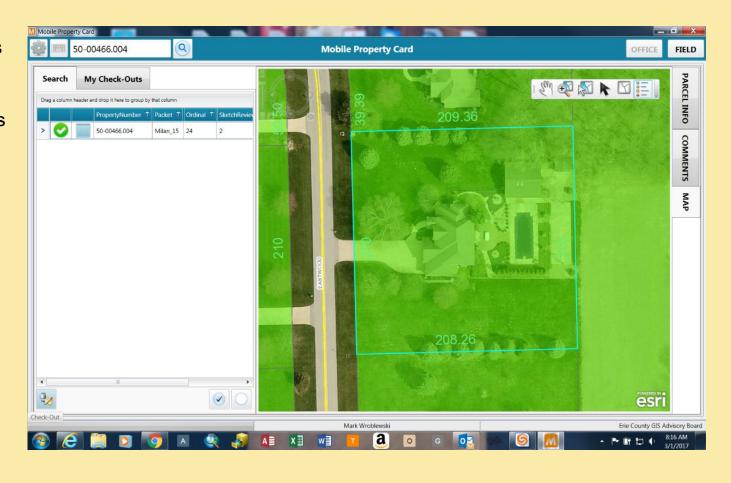






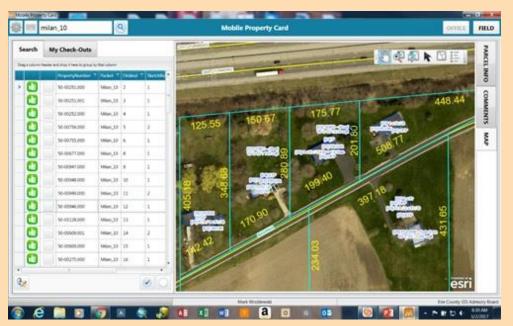
Mobile Property Record Card

- Tile Cache provides mobile map.
- Checkout all parcels that require field checks.
- Checkin / checkout with no internet dependency in the field



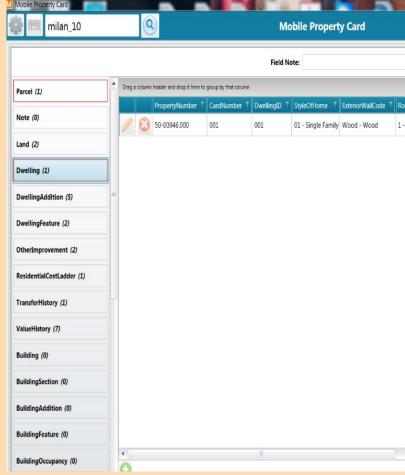


Mobile Property Record Card



- Checkout all parcels that require field checks.
- Checkin / checkout with no internet dependency in the field

 CAMA property database available in logical tab format in the field.



Mobile Property Record Card - Tablets





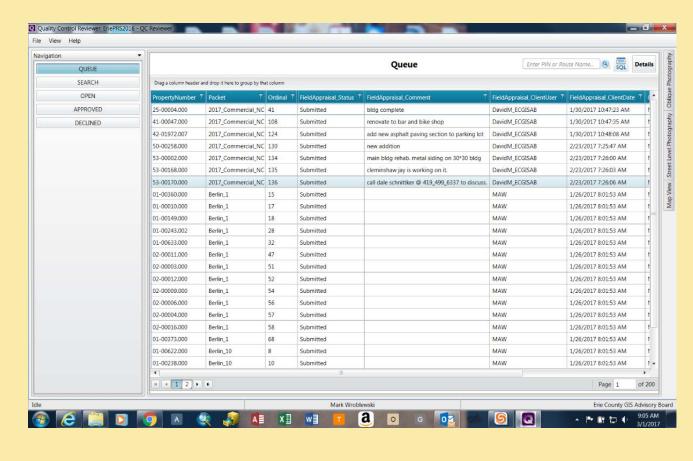
- > Field appraisers use Dell 12" Rugged Tablets
- Shoulder straps help support tablet while working
- Rugged tablets have built-in stylus, 2 batteries and they are designed for all climates.





Quality Control Application

- Data Entry Review
- Import "Characteristics" prior to entry
- Fail parcels if edits do not need standards

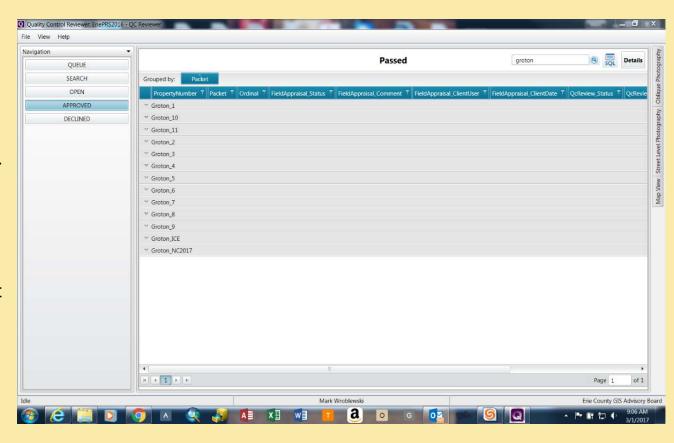




Quality Control Application

Queue is organized by the following categories:

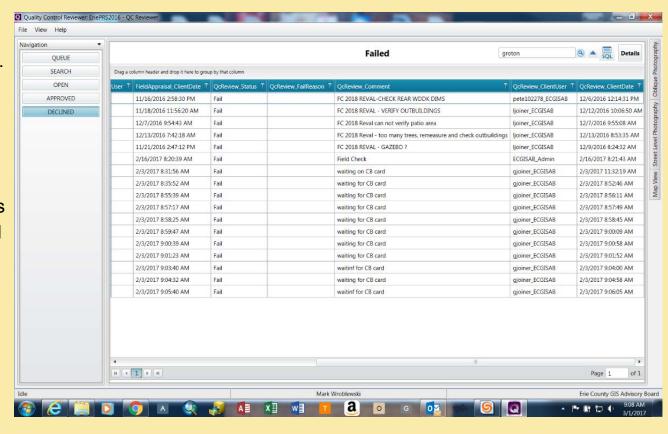
- Queue Submitted parcels from Photo Review and Mobile PRC.
- Open Parcels that are open in review and have to be completed.
- Approved Parcels that are entered into CAMA system and Accepted in PRS.
- Declined Parcels that have to be reviewed by appraisers and possibly are field checks.





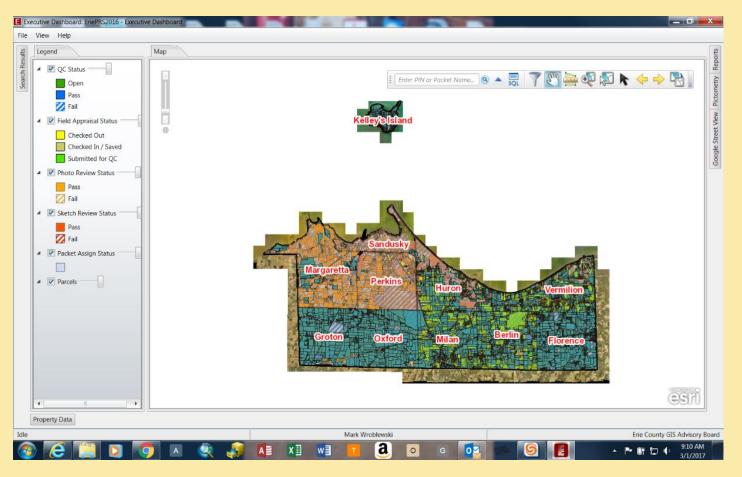
Quality Control Application

- ➤ The details for each parcel are available in the Queue.
- Comments, date, time and the reviewer are all visible.
- ➤ The Queue in the last step in finalizing parcel changes into the CAMA system and ensuring that each parcel has gone through the Paperless Reappraisal System – Project Management.





Executive Dashboard



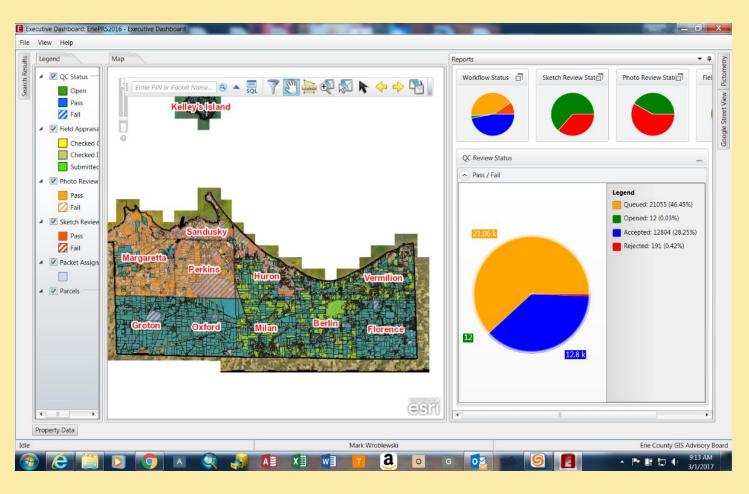
Monitor General Workflows

Create Filters and Selections

Review each workflow status



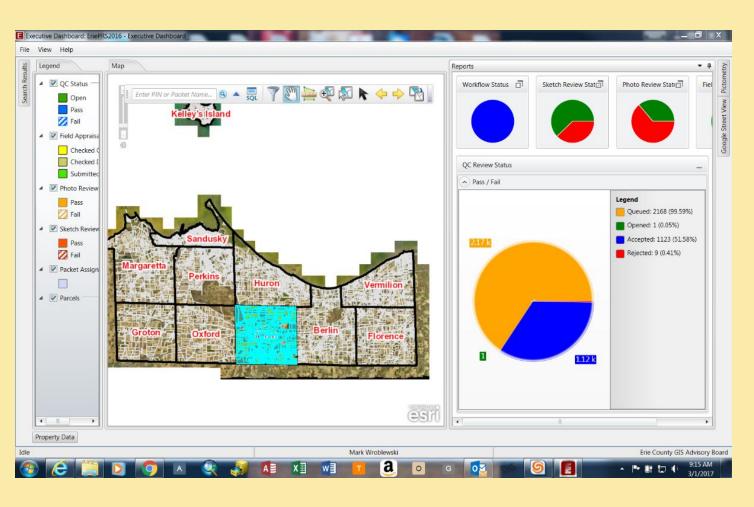
Executive Dashboard



- Monitor General Workflows
- Review each workflow status
- ProjectManagementstatistics
- Visualization tools make project meeting more productive.



Executive Dashboard



- Being able to filter and select work by Taxing District makes managing every aspect of the project easy.
- This level of detail identifies areas for additional review (i.e. field checks, volume in Queue to be reviewed).



Adaptive Workflows

How do I keep the data updated?

Parcels

- Geometry is compared and updated nightly
- ➤ New Parcels <u>ALWAYS</u> override existing workflows

CAMA Data (Export / Import)

- > XML and TXT run on nightly routine
- Imports can be turned on and off as needed (Log files)
- Characteristics are marked as "IS UPDATED" or "IS NEW"

Cycles

Listing

Objectives: Building Inventory Review

Review

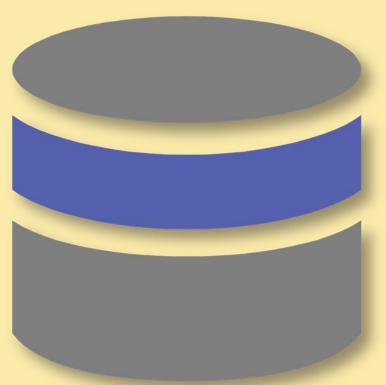
Objectives: Value Based Review

New Construction

Objectives: Active Permit Review



CYCLE OVERVIEW



LISTING (PHASE 1)

REVIEW (PHASE 2)

NEW CONSTRUCTION (PHASE 3)

PRS DATABASE

LISTING OVERVIEW





Organize parcels into packets and plan field visits.





and check property data from device (wifi not required).





Validate the size and existence of structures, additions, and improvements on a parcel, and flag failures.





Review all data before reentering into CAMA.





Query a packet and flag parcels as pass/fail.





View project progress in real-time using thematic maps and reports. Search and identify individual parcels, and view all system information.

21st Annual GIS/CAMA Technologies Conference • March 6–9, 2017 • Chattanooga, Tennessee

CYCLICAL REAPPRAISAL









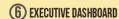


4 MOBILE PROPERTY CARD



5 QUALITY CONTROL REVIEWER













(5) QUALITY CONTROL REVIEWER



(6) EXECUTIVE DASHBOARD











(5) QUALITY CONTROL REVIEWER



(6) EXECUTIVE DASHBOARD



Overview

Create efficiency from the desktop and mgmt perspectives

Mobile Challenge to replicate paper (time constraints w/ tabular data)

Gain efficiencies through importing "Characteristic data"



Trials and Tribulations

Learning Curve

The Digital World

Tablets in the Field

- Adverse Conditions
- > Technical Assistance

Traditional Methodology

"Paper is Easier"

Benefits

Value-Added Benefits

Efficient Desktop Review Methods

Return On Investment (ROI)

- Increase "Market Value" on buildings
- omitted and unpermitted structures
- > validate both new and legacy data
- Negotiated Services (In-house vs. Contracted)
- "Doing More with Less"