

AIMS Coordinators Meeting Minutes

March 16, 2006

Hosted by Johnson County AIMS

Johnson County Administration Building

Announcements

The 10th Biennial MAGIC Symposium

April 23-27, 2006

[Westin Crown Center](#)

Kansas City, Missouri

Next meeting

Hosted by GBA Master series

9801 Renner Blvd

Lenexa, KS 66219

GIS & Land Records – Travis Smith, Johnson County RTA

Travis outlined the six major topics that he would discuss.

1. RTA office and what goes into processing a deed.
2. ArcGIS migration plans – All of the research and steps that went into parcel migration from coverage to geodatabase.
3. Parcel editing development – Travis will show some of the parcel editing tools that he uses.
4. Editing – Go through a step by step process of a live edit session
5. Topology – Bring up some of the issues surrounding topology rules and errors.

1. The Johnson County RTA office is a combination of the County Clerk and Register of Deeds office. The County Clerk maintains 3 tax rolls. Real estate, Personal property, and state assessed utilities. They then use some or all of these factors to come up with a total tax. The Clerk's office does not determine the amount of tax, but calculates the total charge for a parcel. Currently both the tax roll (OASISI) and the appraiser's system (CAMA) are being stored on a mainframe with no relational databases. The appraiser's office has plans to migrate the CAMA system to ORION which is a sql database.

- a. Processing a deed
 - i. Check to make sure that the owner name and legal description match with the property.
 - ii. Determine if there needs to be a mapping change. In this case the mapping change was a split to a duplex parcel.
 - iii. Stamp the deed with a work order so that someone else doesn't create a work order on that same parcel.
 - iv. Record the parcel ID on the deed
 - v. Once all this has been done and accepted the fee, book, and page are recorded and the deed can then be scanned for indexing into the DTS system..
- b. Johnson County uses the parcel ID and not the KUPN like most of the state of Kansas

- c. After the mapping change is completed the clerk's office must determine if any special assessments need to be changed. These work orders are sent out and require a reapportionment of the assessment.
 - d. Last year they handled 150,000 instruments which is about 800k – 950k pages. Recorded about 100 deeds a day; 45 – 50 splits a month; and 3000 – 6000 new lots.
2. ArcGIS migration – Travis attended the 2005 ESRI user conference in an effort to research converting the coverage based parcels to a geodatabase format. In looking at the ESRI standard parcel data models, it was determined that Johnson County would not use 90% of the fields. Consideration was also given to how the migration would affect external (AIMS, Appraiser, Mapit) and internal (annotation, tools, training) dependencies.
3. Parcel editing tools – The tools are a combination of standard ESRI editing tools and some custom tools written specifically with parcel editing in mind. These tools are combined onto a single editing toolbar which eliminates the need for multiple toolbars. The listener tool automatically fills in the modified date and user when editing parcels. Most of the tools setup the editing environment and load in a work order. Travis stated that these tools made the startup of an edit session go from 5 minutes to about 30 seconds.
4. Editing – Travis continued to expand on the example from the deed portion of his presentation by splitting the duplex parcel. He showed various methods of adding vertices, copy parallel line, cogo attributes, and line distance which all result in allowing the parcel to be split. He noted that the annotation is not feature linked. He also highlighted the process of importing a CAD file and converting the CAD lines to platted parcels. A tool for automating the annotation of the lot dimensions saves 4 – 5 hours. Travis noted a bug he had found that kept moving perfect circle polygons.
5. Topology – RTA is currently enforcing over 20 topology rules for the geodatabase. When the original topology was run there were over 30,000 errors. Travis has cleaned up many of the errors and currently there are about 3,000 errors left. The major reminder is that validating topology actually edits/snaps your data depending on the cluster tolerance. Travis showed an area where by editing the parcel line and validating the topology, it actually changed the existing parcel boundary of about 30 parcels.

ArcEngine – Keith Shaw Johnson County AIMS

ArcEngine is essentially ESRI's replacement for MapObjects. With ArcEngine you can create a customized mapping application by writing code. If you wanted you could build your own ArcMap. The advantage to ArcEngine is that you can use an mxd document with your mapping frame. All of your Symbology, and layers will remain the same and changes made to that mxd would be reflected. Keith showed a quick application that he built using dot net. AIMS has a one year subscription to EDN (ESRI

developer network) and will continue to look for ways in which ArcEngine could be beneficial.

ArcGIS Server – Aaron Shettleroe Johnson County AIMS

ArcGIS Server allows you to view and distribute GIS data via internet browser. Aaron emphasized that this wasn't a replacement for ArcIMS, but another way of building GIS applications. Olathe mentioned that they were looking at ArcGIS Server as a way to replace their current ArcView licenses. This would only replace internal applications as they still need ArcIMS for their publicly viewed GIS data. Jerry Swingle mentioned that ArcGIS Server would probably be looked at and discussed at the mobile mapping meeting this month.