The 21st Century Manager: What Does It Take to Have a Smart Community From the Emerald City to Your City GIS for Effective Service and ROI

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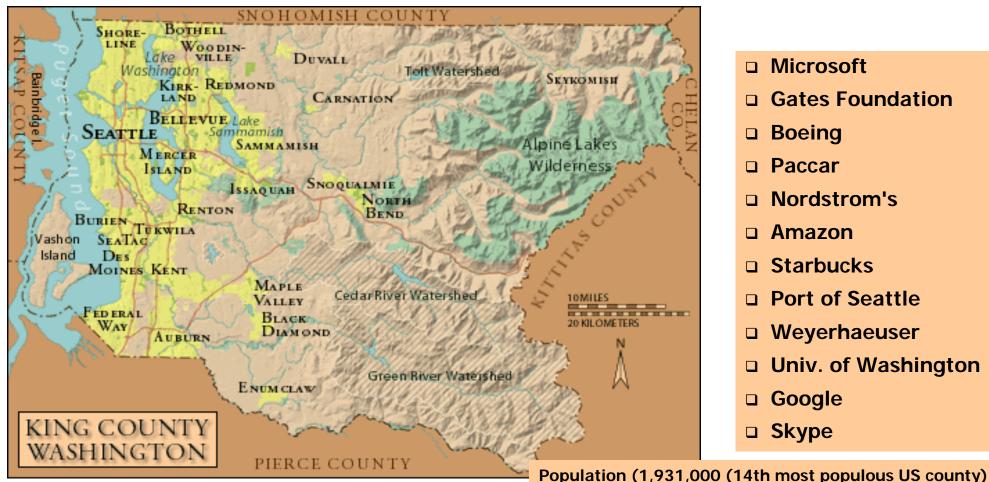


Finance and Marketing? The left brain – right brain manager.



Geography has always been a major integrative element in municipal administration.

- Dr. Costis Toregas, President-Emeritus of the Public Technology Institute, (United Nations Conference on GIS)



GIS in the Emerald City

Area: 2130 square miles (sea level to 8,000')
39 incorporated cities
Viable agricultural and private forestry areas
Remote wilderness & watershed lands

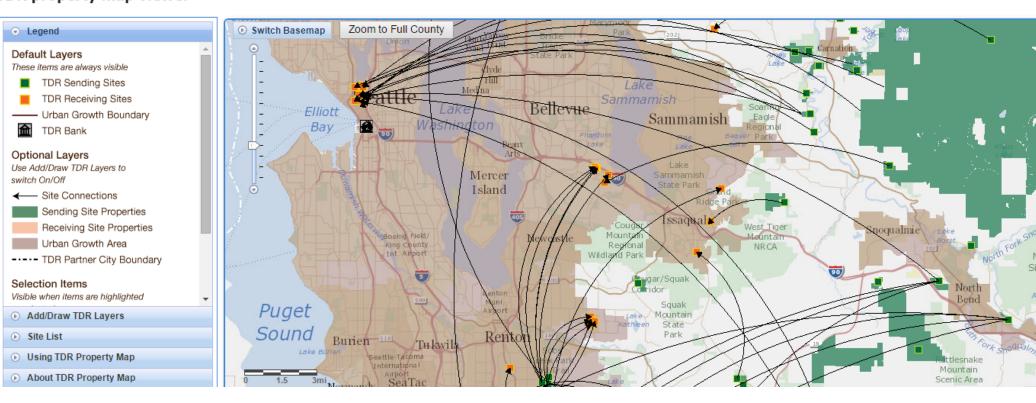


Using a Geographic Information System (GIS) to leverage your assets



Using GIS to leverage geographic assets: Regional Transfer of Development Rights

TDR property map viewer



http://www.kingcounty.gov/environment/stewardship/sustainable-building/transfer-development-rights/tdr-map-viewer.aspx



Using GIS to leverage geographic assets: Incentivizing changes in urban forestry practices to mitigate climate change



Did you know?

The Forestry CPR website:

Documents and explains key existing site characteristics using sophisticated Geographic Information System (GIS) analysis

Connects you to local resources to make it easy to enhance your forest's value and productivity

Provides customized management recommendations through a simple forest health assessment

Play Previous Next

Analyze real property in King County

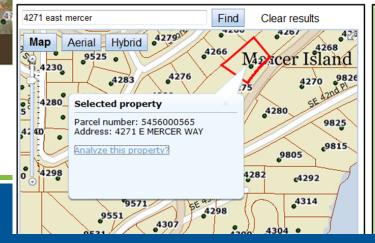
Analyze your property!

Instructions:

- 1. Find your property:
 - Zoom in to find your parcel, or
 - Type in your address (If you type in your address, you still have to zoom until you can click on the red border/outline of your property)
 - Click on the property and select "Analyze this Property"

35013 490 4902

Take the <u>Forest Health Assessment</u> for more property specific guidance, or get <u>General Guidance</u> about climate change impacts and King County forests and resources to take action.



Parcel number 5456000565

Area 16299 ft² (0.4 acres) 0% covered by <u>water resources</u>

26.0 MTCO2e (total) 68.0 MTCO2e per acre

Above average carbon amount
The average tree height is 38.2 feet

Development pressure

The nearest undeveloped parcel is under High development pressure.

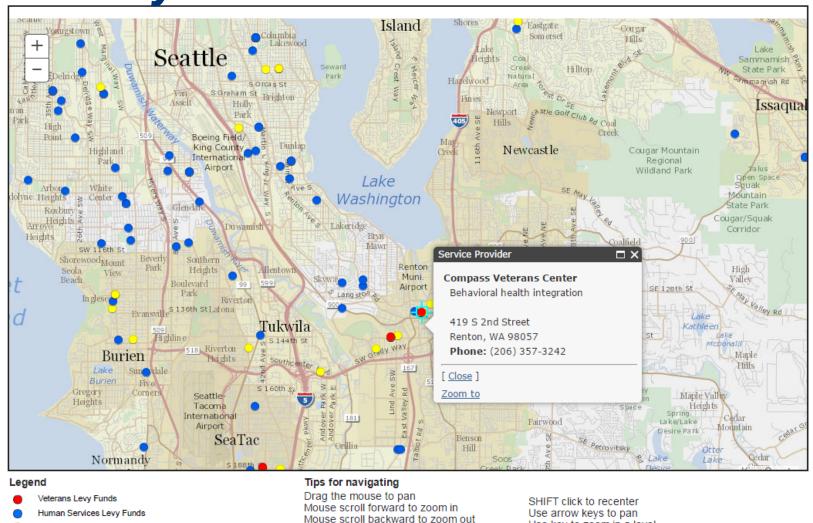
Wildlife Habitat Network(s)

A wildlife habitat network is 0.9 miles away to the East

Protected areas

5.8% of land within 1/2 mile is protected from development

Using GIS to leverage demographic assets: Veterans' Levy Services



Combined Levy Funds

Use key to zoom in a level Use - key to zoom out a level

http://www.kingcounty.gov/operations/DCHS/Services/Levy/LeviStrapMapKC.aspx



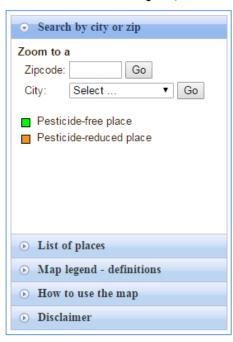
Using GIS to leverage demographic assets: Pesticide free play spaces for children

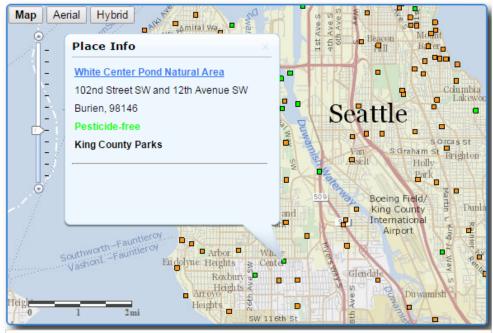
PESTICIDE-FREE PLACES

Home >> Pesticide-Free Places

Where kids and pets play worry-free

Find outdoor areas managed: pesticide-free/pesticide-reduced to protect people, water & wildlife.





Pesticide-Free Places

- Why worry about where they play?
- How to get listed on the map
- Make your yard pesticide-free
- Landscaper help





Using GIS to leverage demographic assets: AIMS High - Equity & Social Justice













Stewardship







AIMs High Uses Maps to Compare Differences across the County

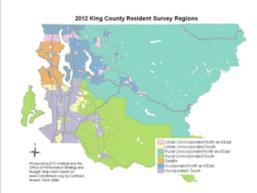
This year's AIMs High website uses more maps than ever before to show how community conditions and performance results can vary across different regions within King County. King County's Equity and Social Justice principle in the KCSP inspires us to understand inequities in our community and our service delivery. Maps are one method of disaggregating information to understand where inequities exist so that we can better direct policies and services to promote equity and social justice.

Why do map areas vary?

AIMs High maps divide King County into multiple sub-regions. This is because the data behind each map comes from different sources with different data collection methodologies and measurement purposes. AIMs High combines geographic data produced for a variety of purposes to create a comprehensive picture of geographic variation within the County. Examples of geographic subregions used in AIMs High maps include: city limits, health reporting areas, zip codes, census tracts, and property parcels. The following data sources are the basis for the maps presented in AIMs High:

Mapping King County Resident Perspectives

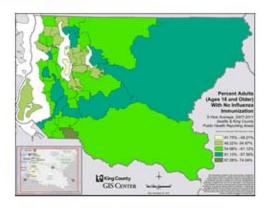
AIMs High Maps



2012 King County Resident Survey



Healthy Food Access



Percent Adults with no Influenza **Immunization**



Using GIS to leverage financial assets:

Smart Growth

TAX REVENUE PER ACRE

Smart growth development gen-

erates 10 times more tax revenue

per acre than conventional subur-

ban development. The survey con-

cluded that on a per-acre basis, smart

growth development patterns produce

far more tax revenue than conventional

suburban development. Tax revenue,





ISSUES ADVOCACY PROGRAMS WORKSHOPS COALITION RESEARCH GUIDES GET INVOLVED BLOGS ABOUT US

The Fiscal Implications of Development Patterns

Every town, city, and county makes decisions about how to grow and what kind of development to build. These decisions shape entire neighborhoods and form the foundation of communities as we know them. These decisions can also have enormous implications for a municipality's finances.

er the past 40 years research has shown that low-density, unconnected, development is more costly to the lic sector than compact, urban development. Every municipality considering new development should erstand the financial implications of these options. How much will it cost to support that new development in hing years? Would the development bring more net revenue if designed differently? These are potentially ti-million dollar questions that no municipality can afford to ignore.

art Growth America, a national non-profit, and RCLCO, a national real estate advisory firm, have created a model designed to help municipalities understand the financial performance of development patterns, and it strategies could generate better returns in the future. We look at a variety of public costs and revenues to municipal leaders understand how a smart growth approach to development could help improve their bottom. Download the overview for more information about our methodology.

e Fiscal Implications: Madison, WI

e City of Madison hired Smart Growth America to analyze potential development ions in the city's <u>Pioneer District</u>, a 1,400 acre area that is largely vacant right



DOWNLOAD THE OVERVIEW



BRING THE MODEL TO YOUR TOWN OR CITY

Smart Growth America and RCLCO are

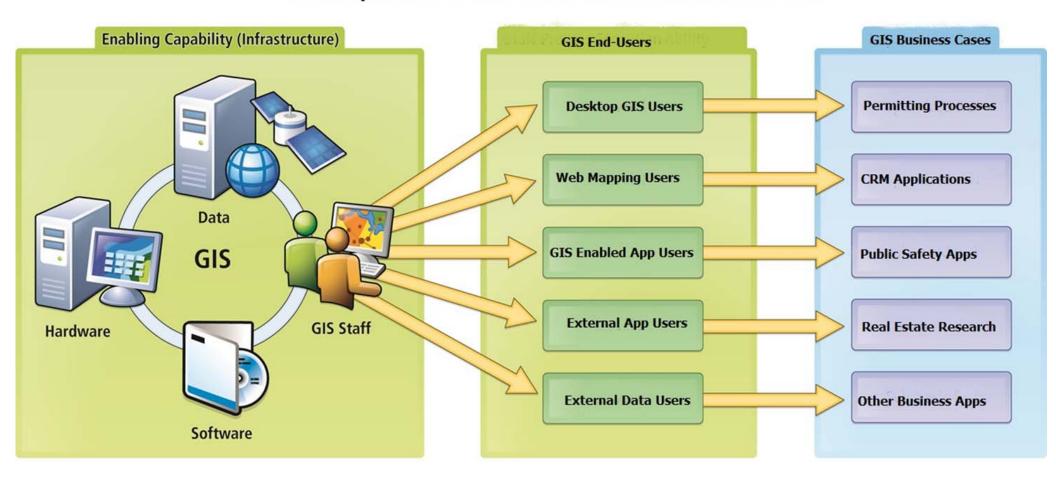
http://www.gfoa.org/sites/default/files/GFR_AUG_13_78.pdf

http://www.smartgrowthamerica.org/research/the-fiscal-implications-of-development-patterns



The ROI from GIS

Municipal GIS Infrastructure/Business Case Model





ROI from GIS

GIS combines geographic theory, spatial analysis, and geospatial technology to help society manage the Earth's finite space, with its natural resources and communities.

'Geographic Theory?'

- √ Maps can represent the real world
- ✓ Space is finite, which gives property value
- ✓ Features are distributed systematically across the earth's surface
- ✓ Getting from point A to point B takes time, and time is money



ROI from GIS

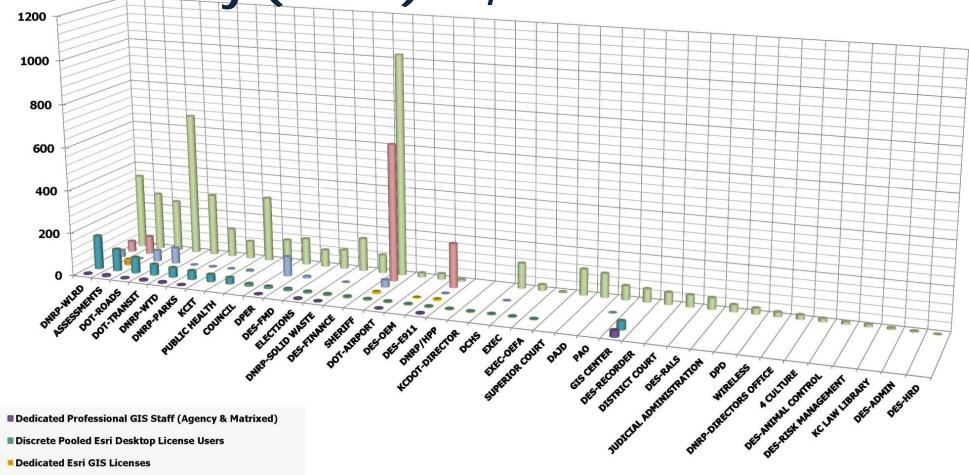


Pay no attention to the man behind the curtain!

The power of GIS is in your hands!



The Geospatial Revolution in King County (2013): 4,600+ GIS Users



Cost to develop, implement, operate and use KCGIS from 1991-2011: \$215,216,830

W: |excel|DeskTopStats|graphicwebandDT.xlsx:Chart1 - 7/9/2014

Other GIS-Capable Desktop Licenses
 Other GIS Capable Field Devices

■ Discrete Web-Based KCGIS Mapping Application Users



GIS delivers significant ROI for King County:

\$776 million in net financial benefits from 1998-2010, and \$87-180 million in 2010 alone.

RICHARD O. ZERBE, JR.

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Ph.D., Duke University, 1969

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Areas of Specialization:

Law and Economics, Benefit-Cost Analysis, Antitrust, Environmental Economics, Economic History



Richard O. Zerbe, Jr. joined the Evans School faculty in 1981, and holds and adjunct appointment with the University of Washington School of Law. He teaches environmental ethics, microeconomics, government regulation, law and economics, and benefit-cost analysis.

P ₁	- A					
\$/unit	pre-GIS		F Proposition			
.,	- В -	D	CIS Demand Curve Margin	N Benefits)		
P ₂	- C	i .	ost-GIS			
		Q _{1 (pre-GIS)}	Quantit	$Q_{2 \text{ (post-GIS)}}$	5)	

	Estimate 1	Estimate 2	
	(new demand curve)	(old demand curve)	
Gross Benefits	B + C + D + E + F	B + C +D + E	
Costs	C + E	C + E	
Net Benefits	B +D + F	B + D	

AN ANALYSIS OF BENEFITS FROM USE OF GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS BY KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

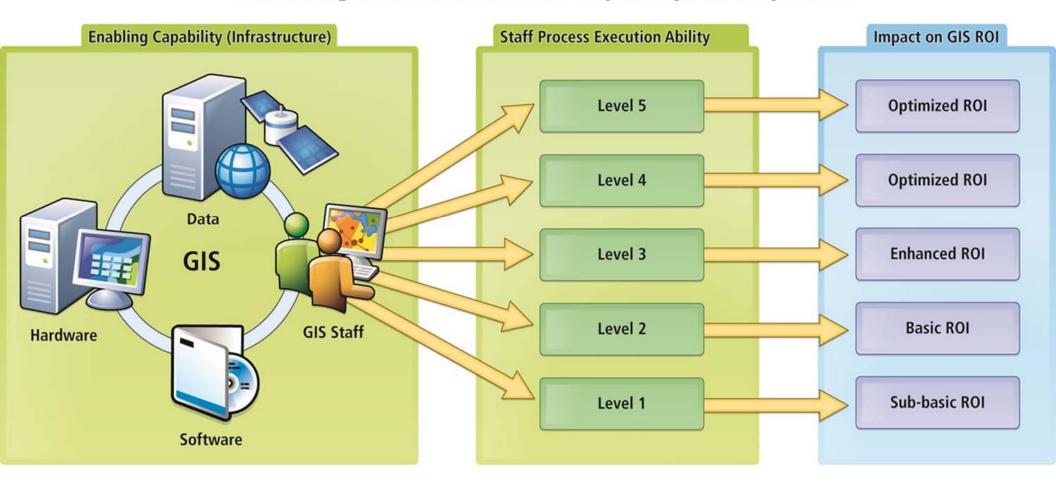
-Prof. R. O. Zerbe

http://tinyurl.com/kcgisroi



Enhancing GIS Effectiveness and ROI

GIS Management Institute: GIS Capability Maturity Model



http://www.urisa.org/main/gis-management-institute/



From the Emerald City: Back to Kansas....and beyond





Questions/Comments?

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