




- ### Outline of today's presentation
- An overview of St. Louis County's use of GIS and Pictometry Imagery.
 - GIS Infrastructure – Enterprise GIS concept
 - Breaking down silos – making GIS work across departments
 - Workflows, models, geoprocessing
 - Examples of Pictometry imagery in use

St. Louis County, MN



- About 6,800 square miles (Larger than DC, Rhode Island, Delaware, and Connecticut)
- Over 1,000 lakes
- 2010 Pop. = 200, 319
- Jurisdictions: 125
Cities: 25
Townships: 72
Unorganized Townships: 28
- Urban & Rural
- Seasonal & Non-Seasonal
- Mining & Mineral Exploration

St. Louis County, MN

ST. LOUIS COUNTY CONTEXT

COMPARISON (for Context Purposes Only)

MAINE ISLAND	Square Miles: 1,142 Land Area 1,001 and Water Area 141
DELAWARE	Square Miles: 2,489 Land Area 1,938 and Water Area 551
CONNECTICUT	Square Miles: 5,543 Land Area 5,278 and Water Area 265
ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MINNESOTA	Square Miles: 6,800 Land Area 6,229 and Water Area 571
NEW JERSEY	Square Miles: 8,721 Land Area 8,417 and Water Area 304

Geographic Size of St. Louis County Compared to Twin Cities Metropolitan Region

GIS: Modernizing Land Records Management

- ### GIS Capabilities at St. Louis County
- **Significant investments in geospatial technologies and personnel:**
 - 11 GIS Professionals, 160+ ArcGIS Users including several "advanced editors", 300+ Web Service Users
 - Enterprise GIS office in Planning Dept. includes a GIS Manager, GIS Planner, 2 GIS Principals, 2 GIS Specialists.
 - Auditor's manages cadastral/parcel mapping – 1 GIS Principal
 - Land & Minerals – 2 GIS Specialists
 - Public Works – 1 GIS Specialist
 - 911/Sheriff – 1 GIS Specialist
 - GIS positions being considered for Assessor & Environmental Services
 - Career ladder for GIS professionals – Technician, Specialist, Principal
 - Pictometry Imagery customer
 - ESRI Enterprise License Agreement
 - Public-facing GIS content at www.stlouiscountymn.gov/explorer
 - www.stlouiscountymn.gov/maps

GIS Under the Hood

The diagram illustrates the 'under the hood' view of GIS. On the left, there are several overlapping spreadsheets representing data tables. A large green arrow points from these tables towards the right, where several GIS maps are displayed, showing how the data is visualized and used in a geographic context.

Why GIS

- Better Decisions: More Informed and Quicker**
A tool to query, analyze, locate, spot conditions, portray trends, identify patterns, and model scenarios
- Improved Productivity and Efficiency**
Streamlined many common tasks. One department can benefit from another. Data collected once/used many times
- Improved Data Management**
Information is better managed and formatted to be user-friendly.
- Improved Access to Information**
More comprehensive information and easier to residents, businesses, and other gov't agencies.
- Improved Management and Facilitation of Collaborative Projects**
Expanded opportunities for improved planning, analysis, and decision support for economic development or other multi-agency efforts.
- Additional Benefits**
 - Reduced data costs
 - Improved data quality and standards
 - Minimized data conflicts
 - Improved participant operations
 - Leveraged technology investments
 - Reduced project costs

Using GIS in Land Records

This collage demonstrates the application of GIS in land records. It includes a legend for 'Developable Land' with categories like 'Agriculture', 'Residential', and 'Commercial'. There are also images of people working at computer workstations, some displaying GIS maps, and aerial photographs of land parcels.

GIS: Modernizing Land Records Management

The diagram shows a central 'GIS Parcel Layer' connected to various departments: Land, Planning, Public Works, Solid Waste, Assessors, Public Works, and Public Health/Health Services. A 'PORTAL' arrow points from the central layer to the right, where text explains the benefits of modernization.

- Traditionally, data was in "silos" meant only for each department to access individually.
- Working with multiple databases presented many challenges.
- Parcel data allows for a common linkage between departments' data.

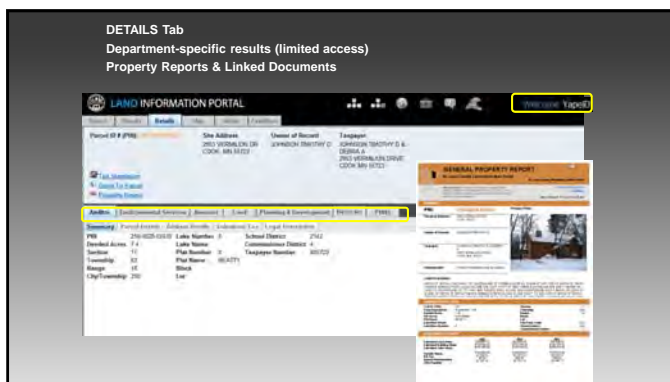
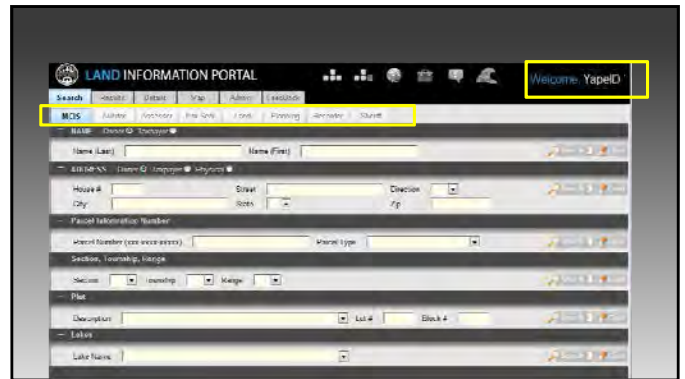
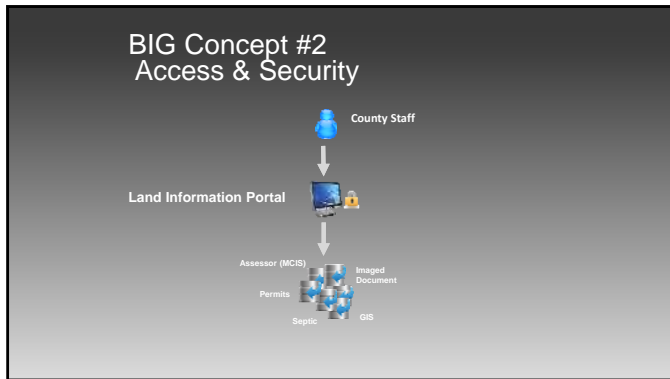
BIG Concept #1 Data Organization/Standardization

Two screenshots showing data organization. The left one is titled 'Core Enterprise Geospatial Data Infrastructure' and shows a grid of categories and sub-categories. The right one is titled 'City of Superior / Douglas County: Data Sub-Categories' and shows a similar grid for a specific county's data.

BIG Concept #2 Access & Security

Pre-Portal

The diagram illustrates the 'Pre-Portal' state. A 'County Staff Person (x 300)' is shown at the top, with arrows pointing to various applications: 'Permit Application', 'Septic Application', 'MCIS', 'Assessor Photos', 'Records Documents', and 'Plan Tracker'. An 'Approval' arrow points from the staff person to the 'Permit Application' icon. Below the applications, a box labeled 'IT: Passwords & Connections' is shown, indicating the complexity of access and security before a unified portal.



BIG Concept #3 Enterprise Tools

Example: public notification process

Hours & Days
X
1000s times per year

Minutes
X
1000s times per year

BIG Concept #3 Enterprise Tools

Example: Assessor's Land Grading (multi-layer geoprocessing)

Land Grading Geoprocessing

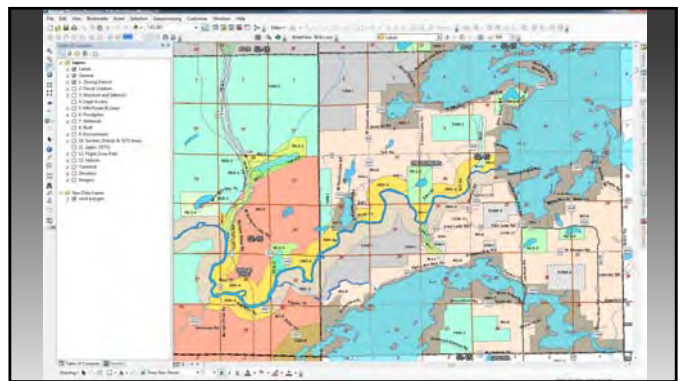
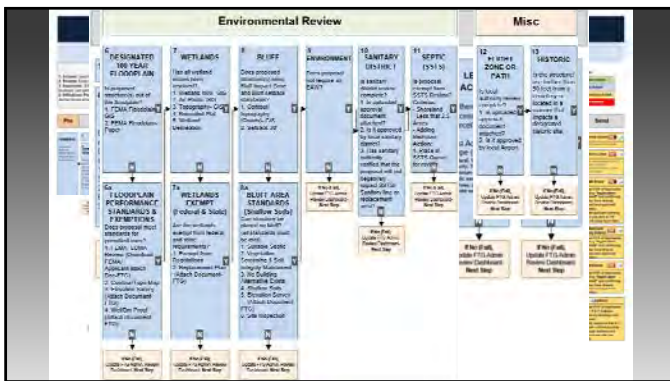
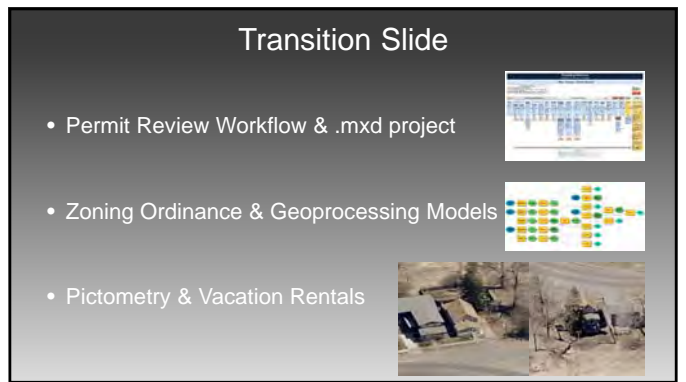
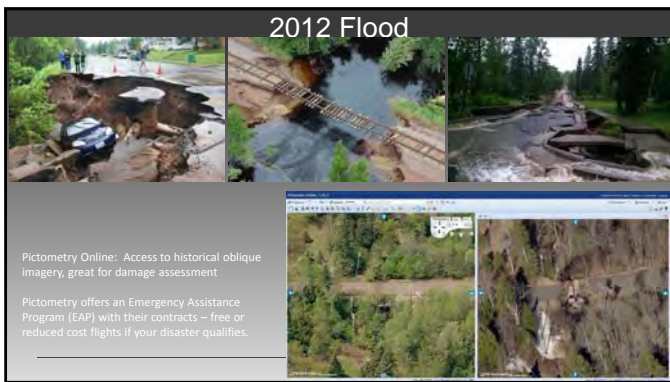
Step 1: Parcel is selected.

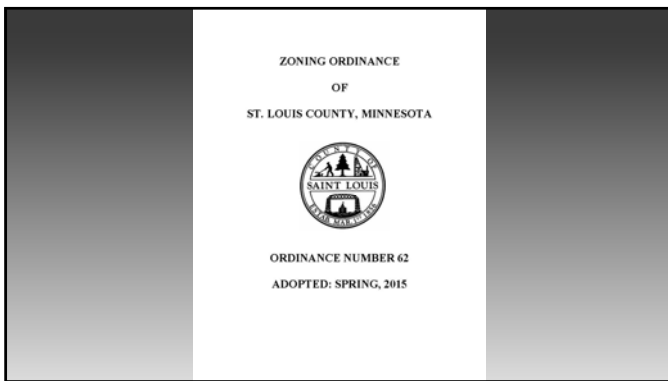
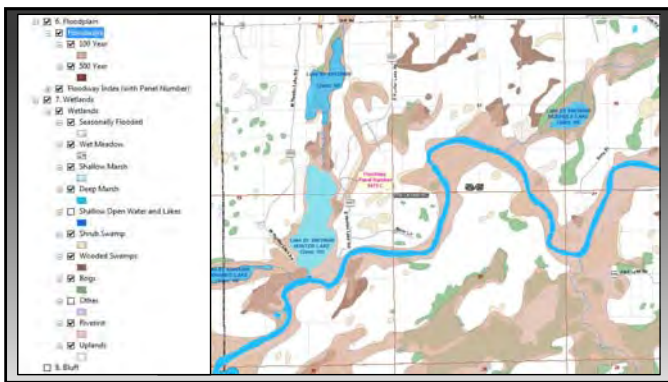
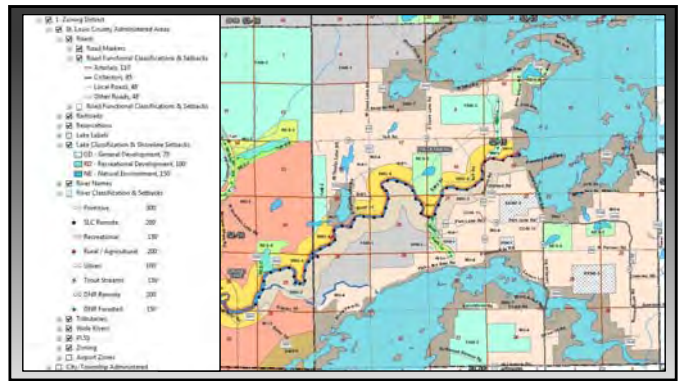
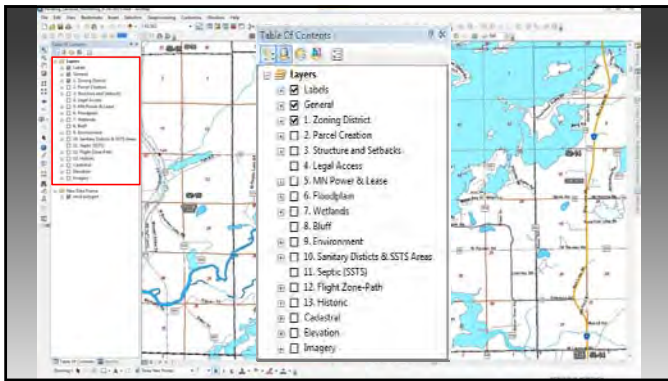
Step 2: Individual features from soil data, along with features such as ground pit, utility, zoning setbacks, calculated right of way, buffered setbacks, etc. are "buffered" within the selected parcel.

Step 3: Feature geometry is recalculated for soil and other features resulting from the buffered process. Summary statistics for each Land Use Code Classification are generated as separate tables. This table data is joined back to the parcel data and generated as percentages of the total area for the selected parcel.

Land Grading Soil (GIS)		Land Grading Cany (GIS)	
Parcel Area	10000.0000	Area	10000.0000
Soil Area	10000.0000	Area	10000.0000
Soil %	100.0000	Area	10000.0000
Soil Area	10000.0000	Area	10000.0000
Soil %	100.0000	Area	10000.0000
Soil Area	10000.0000	Area	10000.0000
Soil %	100.0000	Area	10000.0000
Soil Area	10000.0000	Area	10000.0000
Soil %	100.0000	Area	10000.0000







Standards

Dimensional Districts and Setbacks

Lot Dimension and Road Setback

Dimensional District	Lot Area (Sq. Ft.)	Lot Width (Feet)	Front Setback (Feet)	Property Line Setback (Feet)	Property Line Setback (Feet)
1	10,000	30	10	10	10
2	15,000	35	10	10	10
3	20,000	40	10	10	10
4	25,000	45	10	10	10
5	30,000	50	10	10	10
6	35,000	55	10	10	10
7	40,000	60	10	10	10
8	45,000	65	10	10	10
9	50,000	70	10	10	10
10	55,000	75	10	10	10
11	60,000	80	10	10	10
12	65,000	85	10	10	10
13	70,000	90	10	10	10
14	75,000	95	10	10	10
15	80,000	100	10	10	10

Shoreline Setbacks and Corridor Width

St. Louis County Planning and Community Development

Structures within the water shall not exceed 50 percent of the lot width for principal structures located outside the shoreline setback. The structure within the water for principal structures located inside the shoreline setback is limited to 40 percent of the lot width.

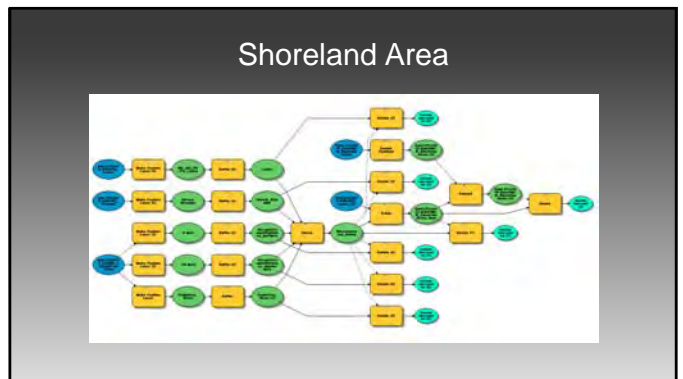
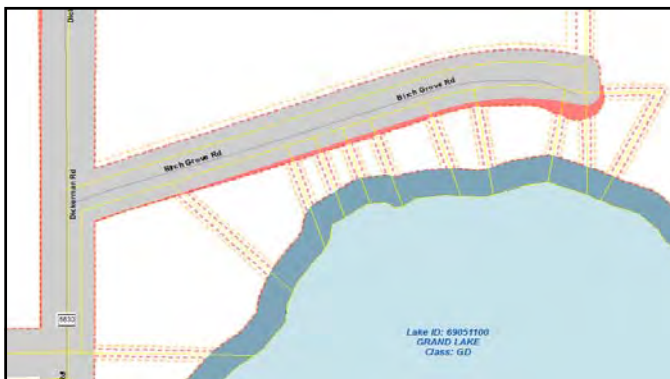
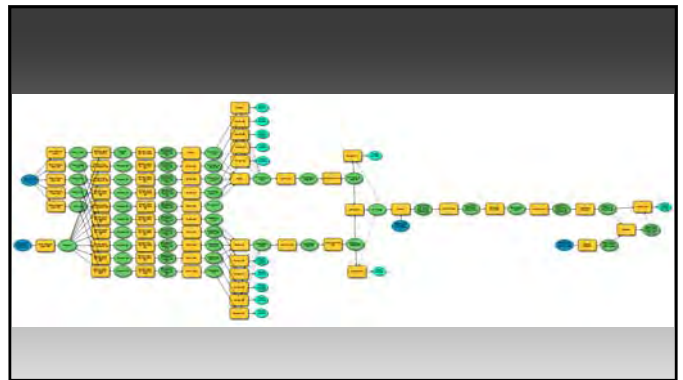
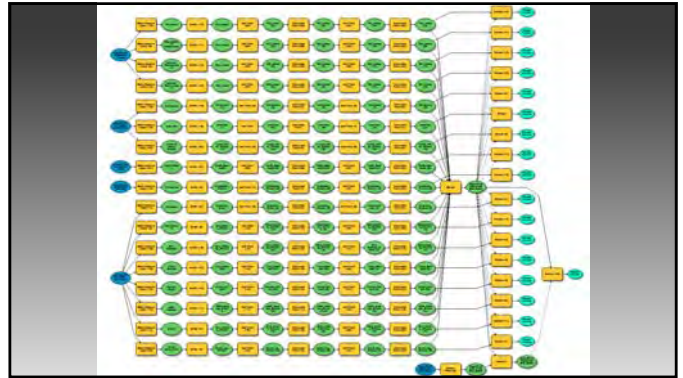
Shore Setback and Shore Impact Zone Requirements

Shore Setback and Shore Impact Zone Requirements - The following setbacks shall apply from protected waters or waters designated through county adopted land use plans.

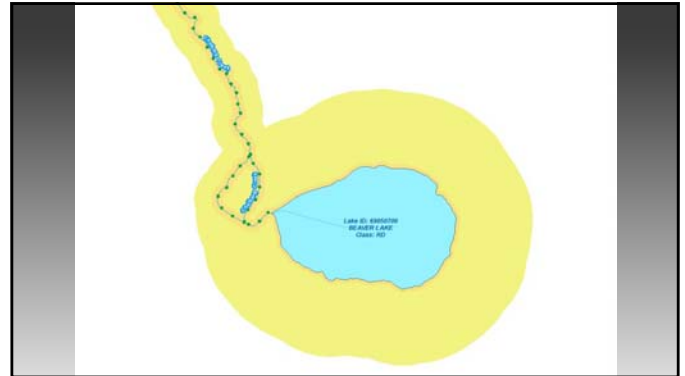
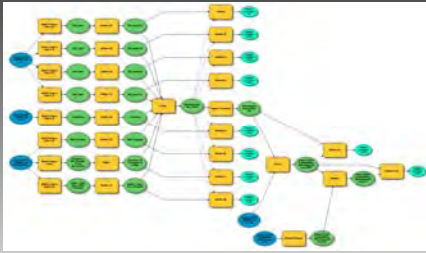
Classification	Setback in feet	Shore Impact Zone in feet
Natural Environment Lakes	150	75
Recreation Development Lakes	100	50
General Development Lakes	75	50
Major Pit Lakes	100	75
Trout Streams	150	75
DMR Remains Rivers	200	100
Threatened Rivers	300	25
St. Louis County Protective Rivers	200	100
St. Louis County Remains Rivers	200	150
St. Louis County Urban Rivers	100	75
Rural Agricultural Rivers	200	100
Recreation Rivers	100	75
All other protected lakes and rivers	100	75

Special Woodson River Standards: In accordance with the Woodson River Plan as adopted by the St. Louis County Board of Commissioners, a 100-foot shore setback is permitted in the bordered sections of the Woodson River if the private riparian dimensional standards and rules which require a 5-foot minimum for 100 and 400 feet of width. The Director may establish procedures to implement this provision.

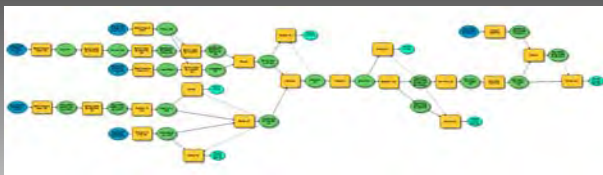
The North Shore Management Plan wetland setback shall be 40 feet from Lake Superior, Vegetation Line and 75 feet from streams that are not trout streams or are classified under another district.



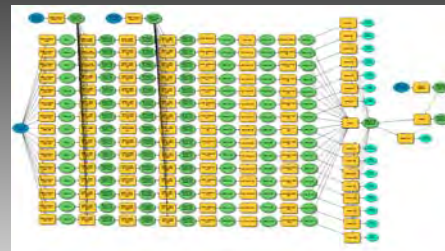
Shore Impact Zone



Shoreline Frontage



Non-Conforming Parcels

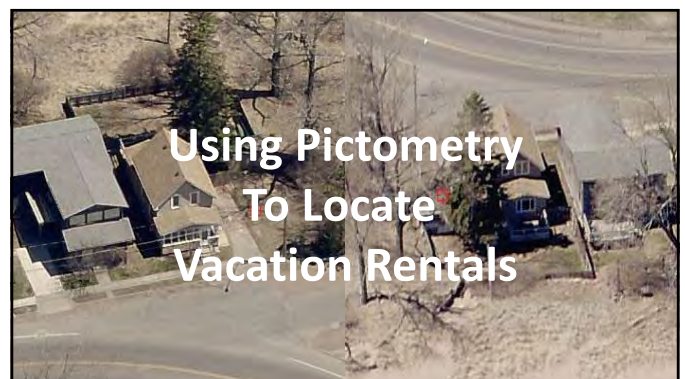


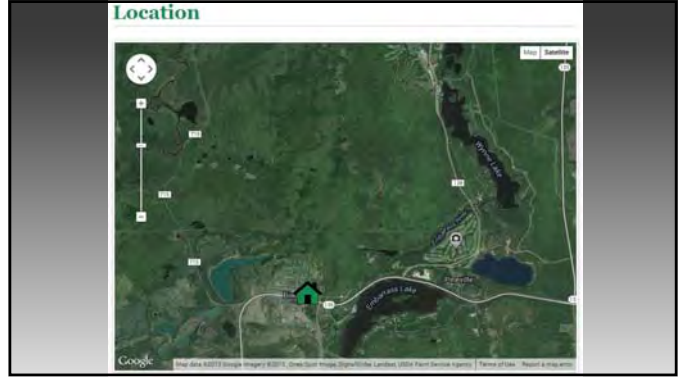
Geoprocessing Outputs

- Setbacks
- Buildable Area
- Shoreland Area
- Shore Impact Zone
- Shoreline Frontage
- Non-Conforming Parcels

Coming Soon

- Shoreland Bluffs
 - Known issues – computer memory limitations; clip DEM into smaller sections less than 500 MB in size.
- CLOD (Closed Landfill Overlay District)







Lake Vermilion Cabin For Rent

Beachside Guest Home Lake View Lodge

New home and guest house on Lake Vermilion - located 10 miles from Tower on sheltered cove with shallow sand beach, private 40' floor "L" deck with two boat lifts and three mile views of Big Bay. Across Everett Bay, and around the corner on Big Bay, from Fortune Bay Resort & Casino and The Wilderness, the new championship golf course.
 Paved road to within 1/2 mile. Public boat launch within 1/2 mile.
 Both units are two-story walkouts.
 Off street parking.
 Both units are fully furnished with new appliances and are equipped with TV/VCR/DVD players, washers and dryers, deck furniture and outdoor grill.
 Kitchens are complete with dishwasher, microwave, pots, pans, dishes and silverware.
 Bathrooms have tubs and showers.



QUESTIONS?

David Yapel
 GIS Manager
 yapeld@stlouiscountymn.gov
 218-725-5017

Ryan Logan
 Planner I
 loganr@stlouiscountymn.gov
 218-725-5014



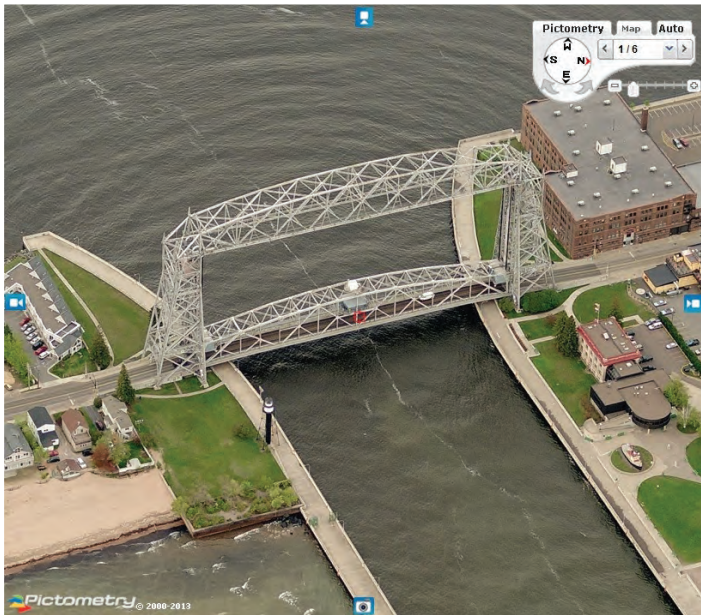
PICTOMETRY AERIAL IMAGERY

St. Louis County Project Overview

Oblique "Bird's Eye" Aerial Photography

About: Pictometry is a unique type of aerial photography that combines traditional orthographic (from directly above) images with oblique (45 degree angle or "bird's eye") images to produce a set of imagery ideally suited for County GIS and other mapping operations. Pictometry offers a suite of software that integrates well with St. Louis County's GIS and enables users to visualize and measure distances, heights, areas, and other characteristics of buildings and landscapes from as many as 12 different angles.

Time Period and Coverage of Data Content: St. Louis County first obtained Pictometry imagery in 2007, and then in 2009, for several municipal area projects. All of St. Louis County was photographed in early May, 2013. This timeframe assured "leaf off" conditions for maximum visibility of features. Most of St. Louis County was captured at a 9-inch pixel resolution, with several areas captured at enhanced 3-inch pixel resolution. The County's Land Records Work Group has recommended funding a Pictometry imagery capture for Spring 2016 that will include enhanced 3-inch imagery in many municipalities and high-density development areas.



Oblique "Bird's Eye" View (4-Way): All locations can be viewed at a 45 degree angle from multiple directions. Pictured is Duluth aerial lift bridge (from east).

Orthographic View: Traditional "ortho" images depict all areas as seen from directly above. Pictured is Duluth aerial lift bridge from above.

Imagery Resolution

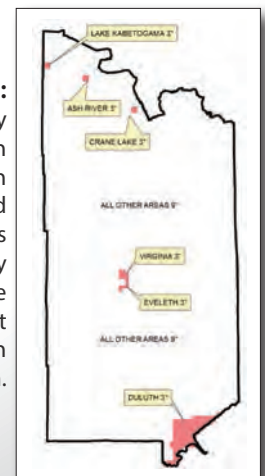


9-Inch Ortho/Oblique: 2013 imagery available throughout most areas of St. Louis County.



3-Inch Ortho/Oblique: 2013 enhanced resolution available in select areas (Duluth, Virginia, Eveleth, Crane Lake, Kabetogama Lake, and Ash River areas).

2013 Project: All of St. Louis County captured at 9-inch resolution with select (red shaded areas) municipalities and high-density lakeshore development captured at 3-inch resolution.

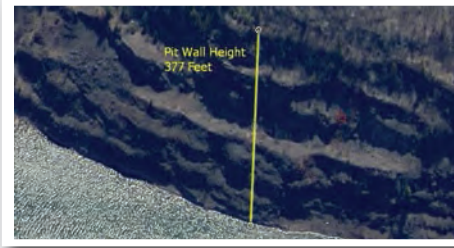


BENEFITS OF PICTOMETRY IMAGERY

Examples of Pictometry Analytics



MEASURE AREA & DISTANCE



MEASURE HEIGHT



MEASURE ELEVATION, GRADE

Pictometry is used by many departments at St. Louis County, in both the desktop and mobile environments. **Assessment/ Appraisal, Planning/Land Use, Public Safety, Land/Minerals/ Forestry, Septic/Environmental, Property Management** and other key business lines within the county benefit from the quality of decision support resources provided by Pictometry imagery.

LAND & PROPERTY

- Finding unpermitted structures, buildings that have not been assessed, or have been taken down
- Viewing appraisal subjects where access is restricted (airport, reservation, etc.) or where entry has been refused
- Reviewing parcels from the air before inspections so staff know where to devote time & attention
- Improved locational awareness -- ability of staff to see what parcel they are on when inspecting properties -- in relation to other parcels
- Verifying wall height changes on large commercial/industrial buildings
- Identifying and measuring cell towers & billboards
- Determining structure use / purpose
- Measuring lake frontage and lot sizes and setback distances
- Determining lot buildable area
- Evaluating property dimensions for septic systems and replacement areas
- Ability to view all sides of a building from different angles
- Locating trails and access routes to remote properties
- Measuring tree heights and evaluating forest health conditions
- Identifying illegal harvest sites, trails, shooting lanes, or other unpermitted activities in forested areas

PUBLIC SAFETY

- Situational awareness for communication between 911 dispatchers, callers, and responding units
- Identifying accesses/exits, escape routes, obstacles, and neighboring property details for raids or criminal apprehension
- Crime scene reconstruction and pictorial evidence for court presentations
- Search and Rescue operations and coordination
- Pre-planning for emergency response and hazard mitigation

TRANSPORTATION, ENGINEERING, DEVELOPMENT

- County facility inventory and management
- Prepare engineering designs and feasibility studies
- Calculate acreage, square footage, elevation, grade and distance
- Locate, inventory, and map utility infrastructure
- Imagery to support environmental impact statements



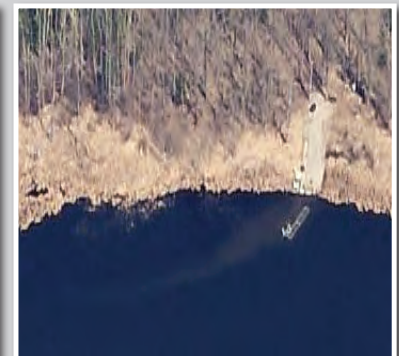
Illegal shooting lanes on tax forfeit lands.



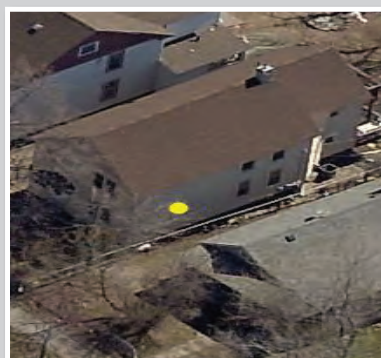
Post-flood damage assessment.



Assignment and verification of addresses at remote properties.



Unpermitted private boat launch w/ evidence of runoff plume.



An armed murder suspect was apprehended in this house. Law enforcement utilized Pictometry to identify locations of doors, windows, fences and other features before entering the property.



Pictometry was used to inventory all 170+ boat accesses in just 2 days. The discovery of 457 previously undocumented trailer parking spaces, along with 5 additional boat accesses may yield up to \$63,000 in future AIS funding cycles.



Permitting Workflow

Landuse Permitting by Structure

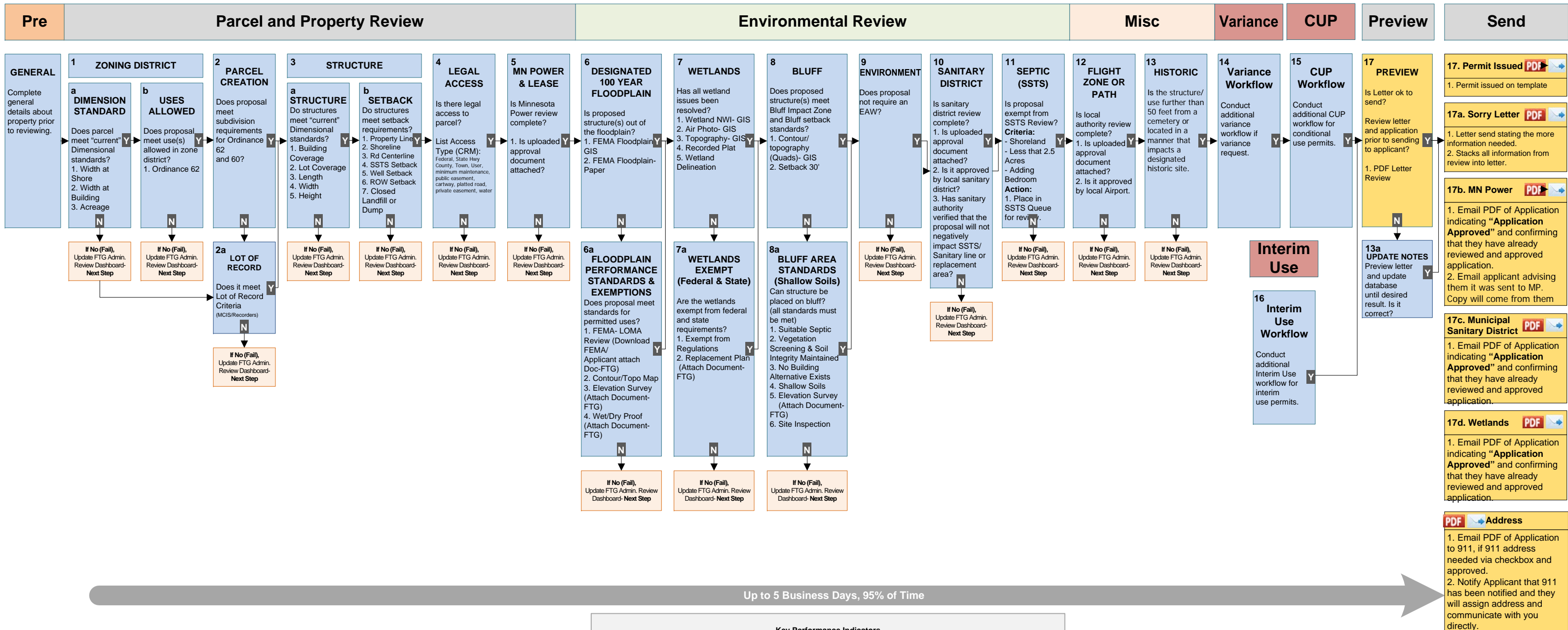
Office Review- Permit Review

GUIDING PRINCIPALS

- 1. Access:** Land Use and SSTS see each others data.
- 2. Review:** Every Septic and Land Use Permit gets full review.
- 3. Approvals:** SSTS, Land Use, 911 can approve permits separately for their respective line of business, but permit gets reviewed together.
- 4. Withdrawn Permit:** Allow Planners (Via request) to change status to withdraw permit at any time during review process. If applicant applies online, they will need to request permit to be withdrawn.

LEGEND

Resident Action
County Action
FastTractGov Action
Action Needed



PDF Address

1. Email PDF of Application to 911, if 911 address needed via checkbox and approved.
2. Notify Applicant that 911 has been notified and they will assign address and communicate with you directly.