

How GIS is Used in Site Selection

ESRI Southeast User Conference – 2013 Jacksonville, Florida Barbara Dendy, Information and Administration Manager



Site Selection Consulting Services

- Provide site selection and incentive negotiation services to leading companies worldwide.
- Provide consulting services to benefit firms seeking locations for new facilities or relocating operations, as well as those managing location decisions for competitive expansions or selective consolidations.
- Provide value to firms faced with the complex mix of location decisions resulting from planned or executed mergers and acquisitions.
- Bring a proven process that provides a solid framework for a defendable location decision, while at the same time allowing for the flexibility necessary to adapt to changing company elements, as well as to discoveries in the field.

Site Selection Process

Planning Phase	Phase I	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4
 Conception Feasibility Investment Decision 	 Alignment/ Criteria Regional Analysis Areas of Interest Request for Proposal Candidate Communities 	 Community Visits Property Evaluation Comparative Analysis Finalist Communities 	 Negotiations Evaluation Site Due Diligence 	 Prepare MOU Public Announcement Incentive Capture Support

Site Selection Process

- Regional Analysis Using GIS
 - Focus on attraction and aversion factors
 - Attraction
 - Desirable labor force figures
 - Desirable population statistics
 - Educational attainment targets
 - Proximity to interstates, airports, universities
 - Etc.
 - Aversion
 - Union activity presence of union locals, union elections, union wins
 - Federal class one areas (national parks, national wilderness areas, national monuments)
 - Non-attainment areas for criteria pollutants
 - Etc.

GIS Screening



- GIS is primarily a quantitative tool that is useful in producing objective and defendable results
- Companies are very deadline driven
 - Time allotted for siting decisions has been compressed resulting in more use of GIS
 - Has influenced the process of site selection
 - Communities are being evaluated without anyone knowing
 - Assists with determining areas of interest
 - Prior to any consideration of site or building

Representative GIS Data Sources

- Data sources often used in screening:
 - Bureau of Labor Statistics
 - Environmental Protection Agency
 - Federal Aviation Administration
 - Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS)
 - National Center for Education Statistics
 - National Climatic Data Center
 - National Labor Relations Board
 - National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration
 - National Right-to-Work Defense Foundation
 - National Transportation Atlas Database
 - U.S. Army Corp of Engineers
 - U.S. Census Bureau
 - U.S. Coast Guard
 - U.S. Department of the Interior
 - U.S. Department of Labor, Office of Labor Management Standards
 - U.S. Department of Transportation
 - U.S. Energy Information Administration
 - U.S. Geological Survey

Case Scenario - Auto Diversity, Inc.

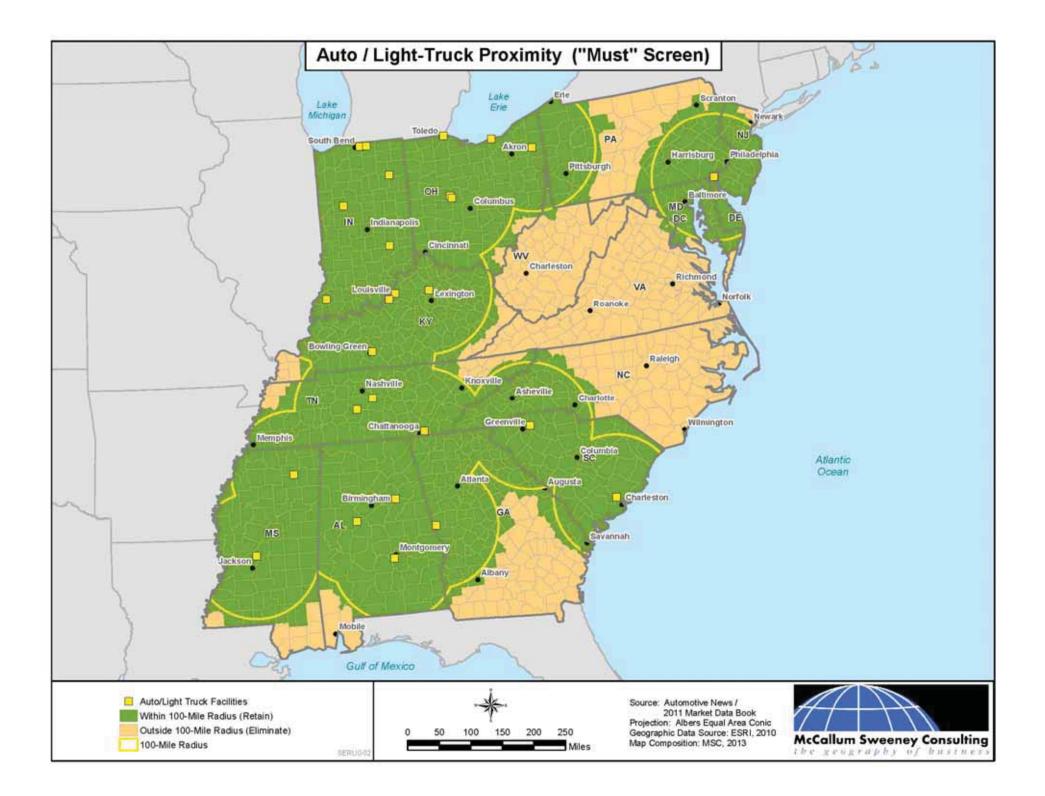
Auto Diversity, Inc. has just developed a new widget that can be used in all makes of cars and light trucks.

- Location Requirements or "Musts"
 - Must fall within a designated search region of states
 - First plant must be within 100 miles of an existing automotive or light-truck facility that falls in the search region
- Aversions and Attractions
 - See "Want" Screening Criteria spreadsheet

GIS Screening Types

- Three types of screening are used:
 - "Must" criteria
 - "Want" criteria
 - Attraction criteria
 - Aversion criteria
 - Additional Information
 - Does not impact scoring, but provides supplemental data





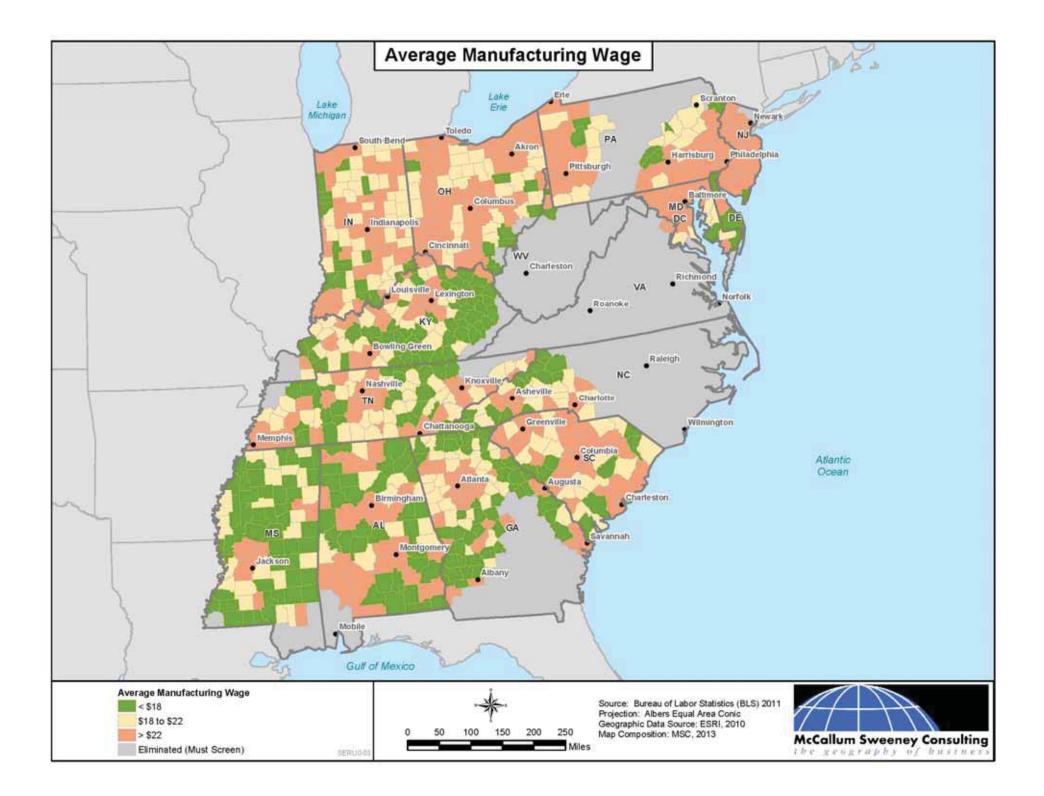
Attraction and Aversion Screening Criteria

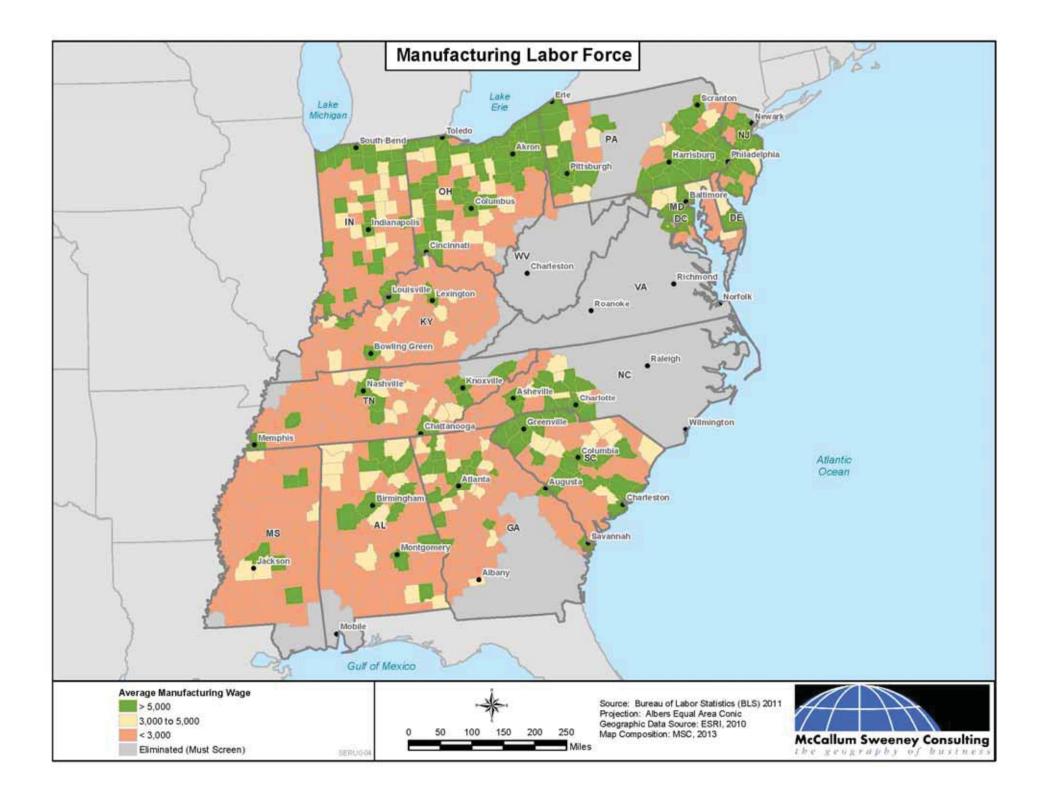
	Screen	Criteria	Points			
Attra	Attraction Criteria					
1.	Average Manufacturing Wage	< \$18 \$18 to \$22 > \$22	2 1 0			
2.	Manufacturing Labor Force	> 5,000 3,000 to 5,000 < 3,000	2 1 0			
3.	High School Attainment %	> 83% 70% to 83% < 70%	2 1 0			
4.	Bachelor Attainment %	> 19% 10% to 19% < 10%	2 1 0			
5.	Interstates and Connecting Free Limited Access Highways	Within 10-Mile Radius (50% or more of county) Within 10-Mile Radius (< 50% of county) Greater Than 10 Miles	2 1 0			
6.	Commercial Airport Proximity (200,000+ Enplanements)	Within 30-Mile Radius (50% or more of county) Within 30-Mile Radius (< 50% of county) Outside 30-Mile Radius	2 1 0			
7.	Proximity to Container Ports (> 500,000 TEUS/Year)	Within 400-Mile Radius Within 500-Mile Radius Outside 500-Mile Radius	2 1 0			
8.	Associate Degree Institutions with Electrical, Industrial, and/or Mechanical Programs	Within 45-Mile Radius (50% or more of county) Within 45-Mile Radius (< 50% of county) Outside 45-Mile Radius	2 1 0			
9.	Labor Posture	Right-to-Work State Non-Right-to-Work State	2 0			

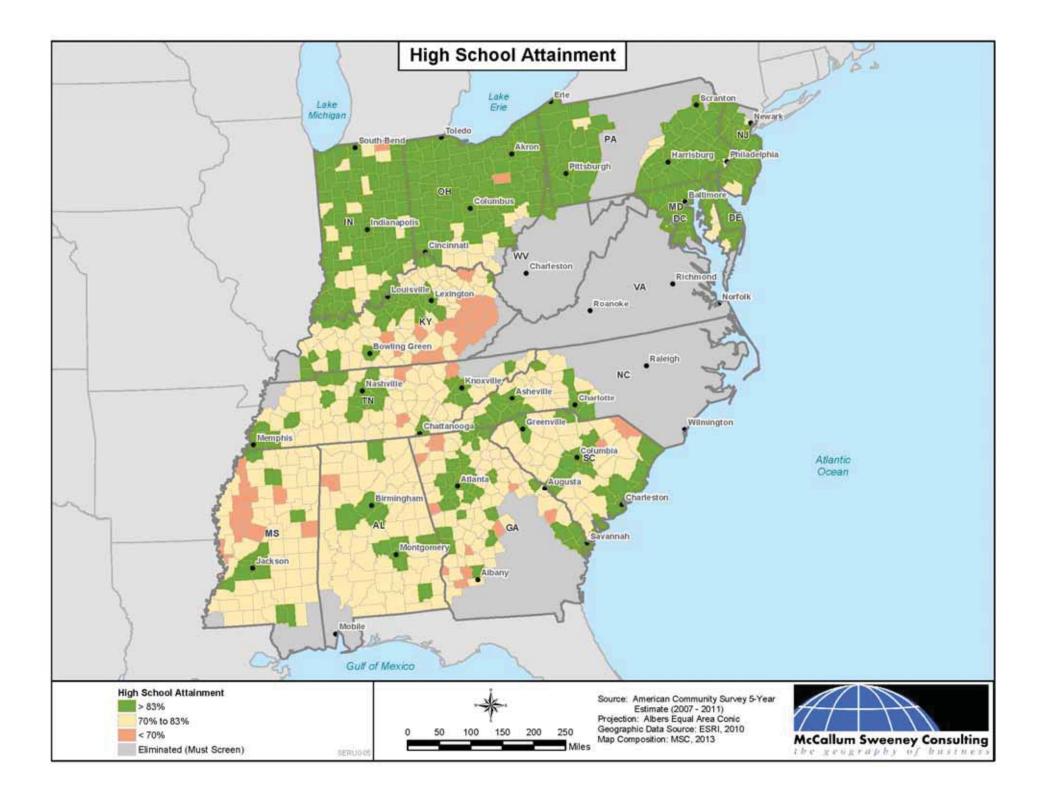
Attraction and Aversion Screening Criteria (cont.)

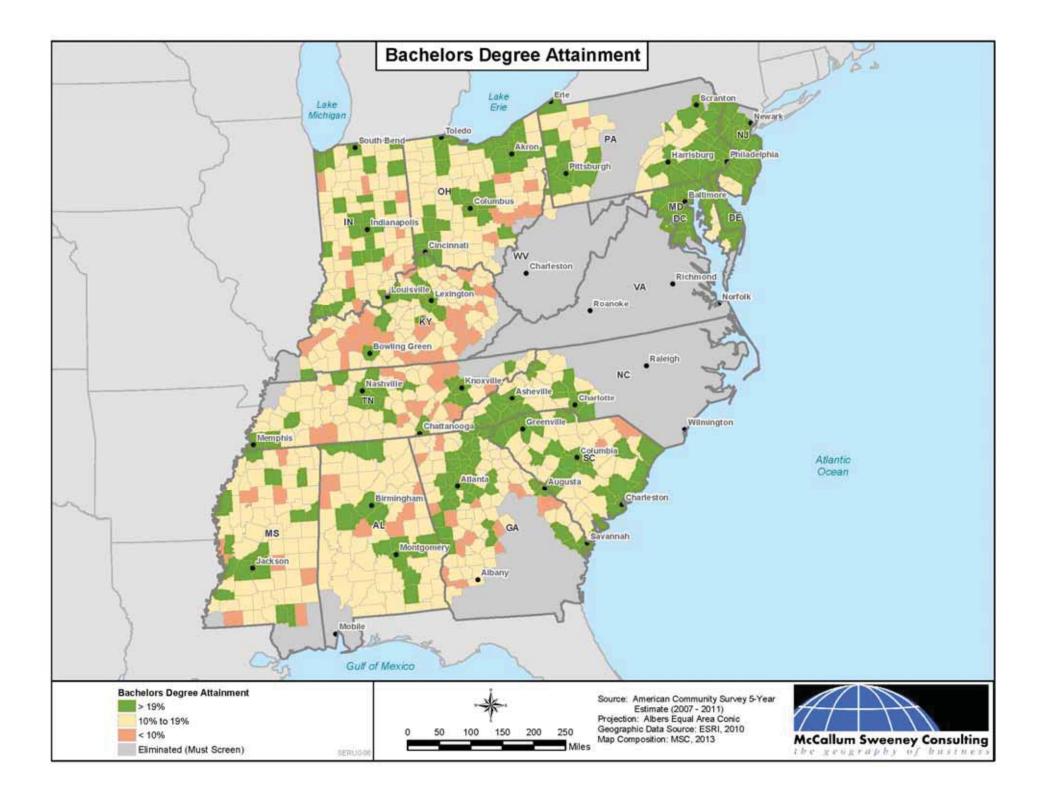
	Screen	Criteria	Points			
Avers	Aversion Criteria					
10.	Union Local with 250+ Members (IAM, IBEW, IBT, USWA, UAW)	Outside 25-Mile Radius Within 25-Mile Radius (< 50% of county) Within 25-Mile Radius (> 50% or more of county)	2 1 0			
11.	Earthquakes Ground-Shaking (Hazard Level)	0 to 4 Hazard Level 5 to 9 Hazard Level 10+ Hazard Level	2 1 0			
12.	Hurricane Risk	Non-Southeast Shoreline County One County Away From Shoreline Shoreline County and the State of Florida	2 1 0			
13.	Tornado Property Damage	> \$2 Million \$2 Million to \$ 5Million < \$5 Million	2 1 0			
14.	Federal Class I Areas (100-Kilometer Radius)	Outside 100-Kilometer Radius Within 100-Kilometer Radius (< 50% of county) Within 100-Kilometer Radius (50% or more of county)	2 1 0			
15.	Air Quality – 6 Criteria	Attainment Partial Attainment Non-Attainment	2 1 0			

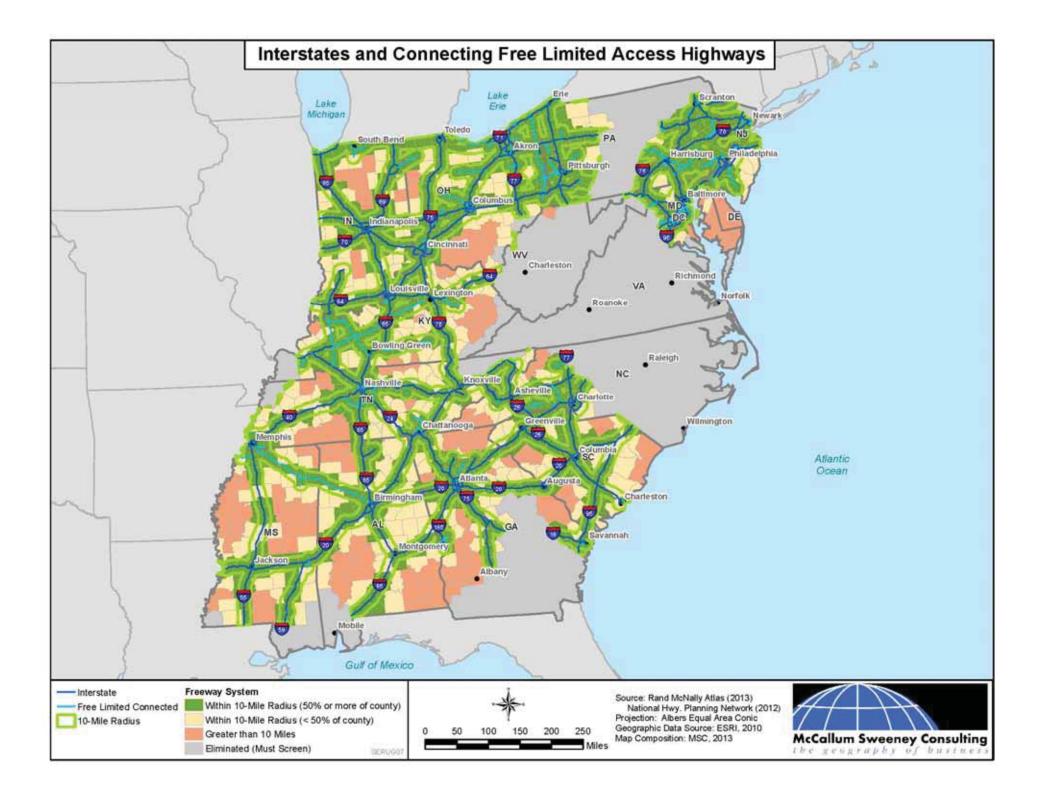
Attraction Criteria Screening

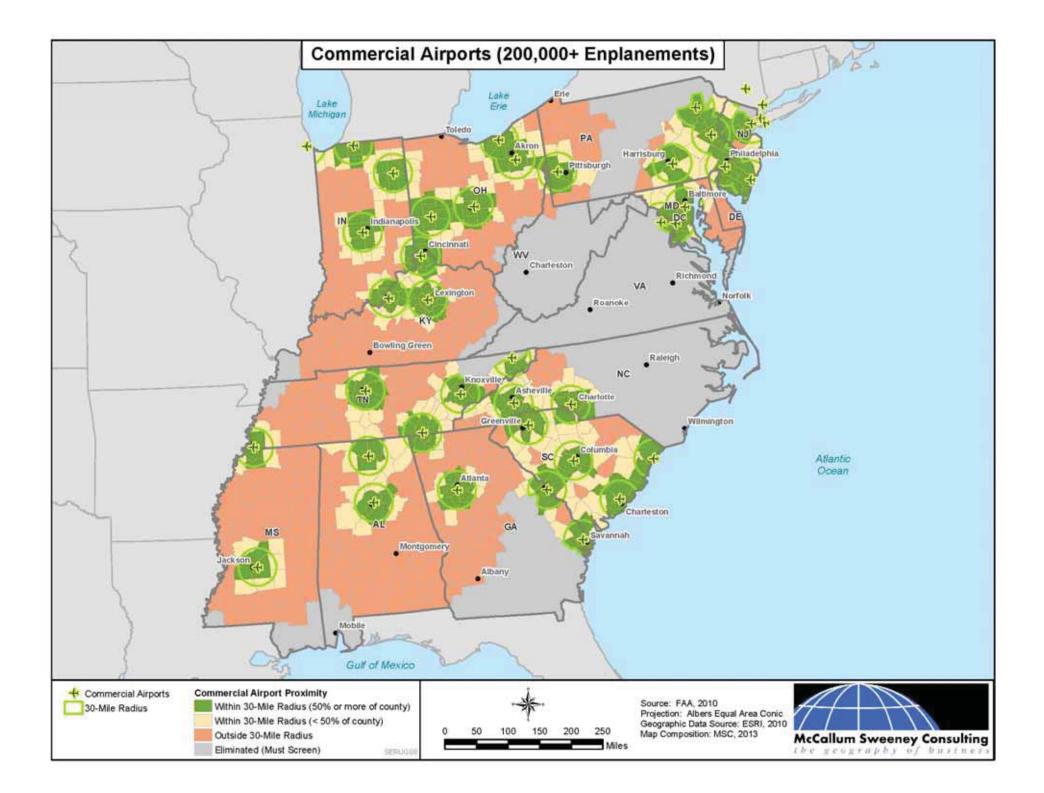


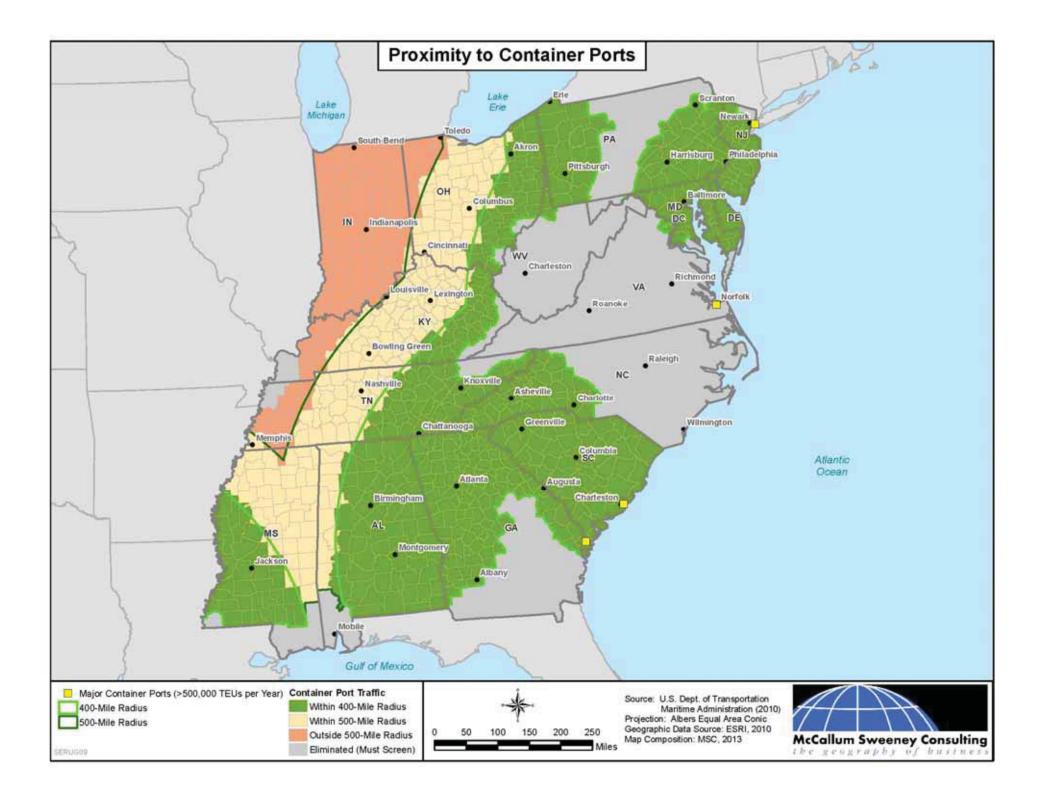


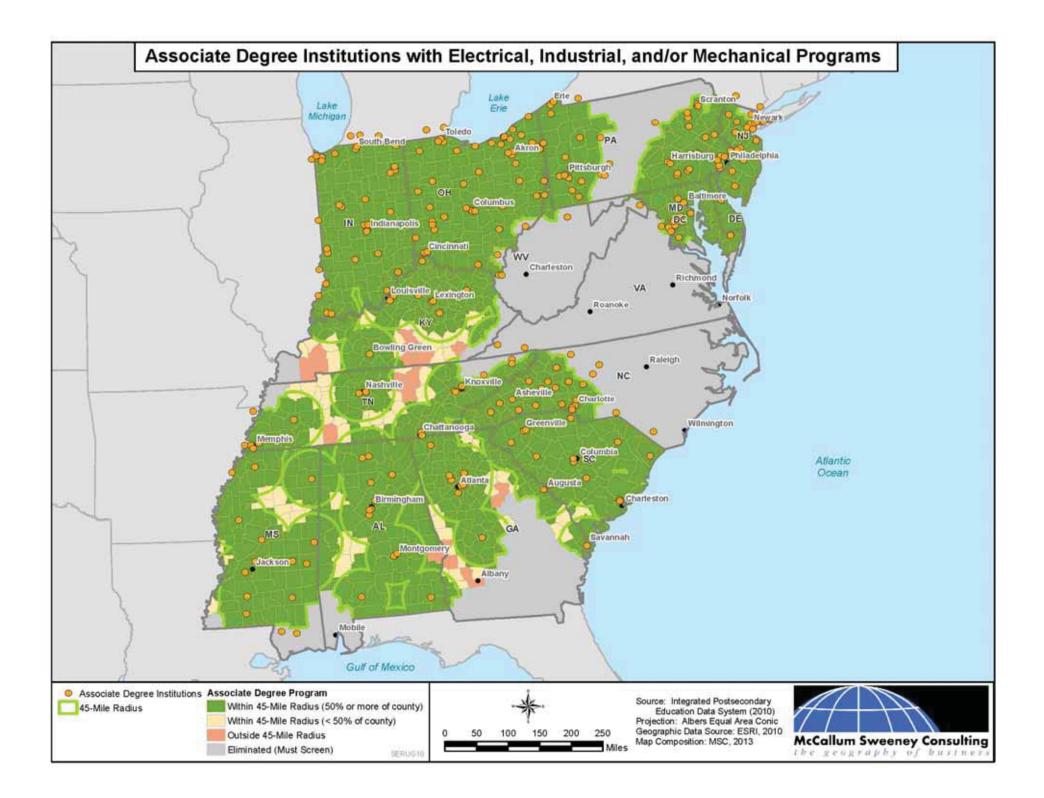


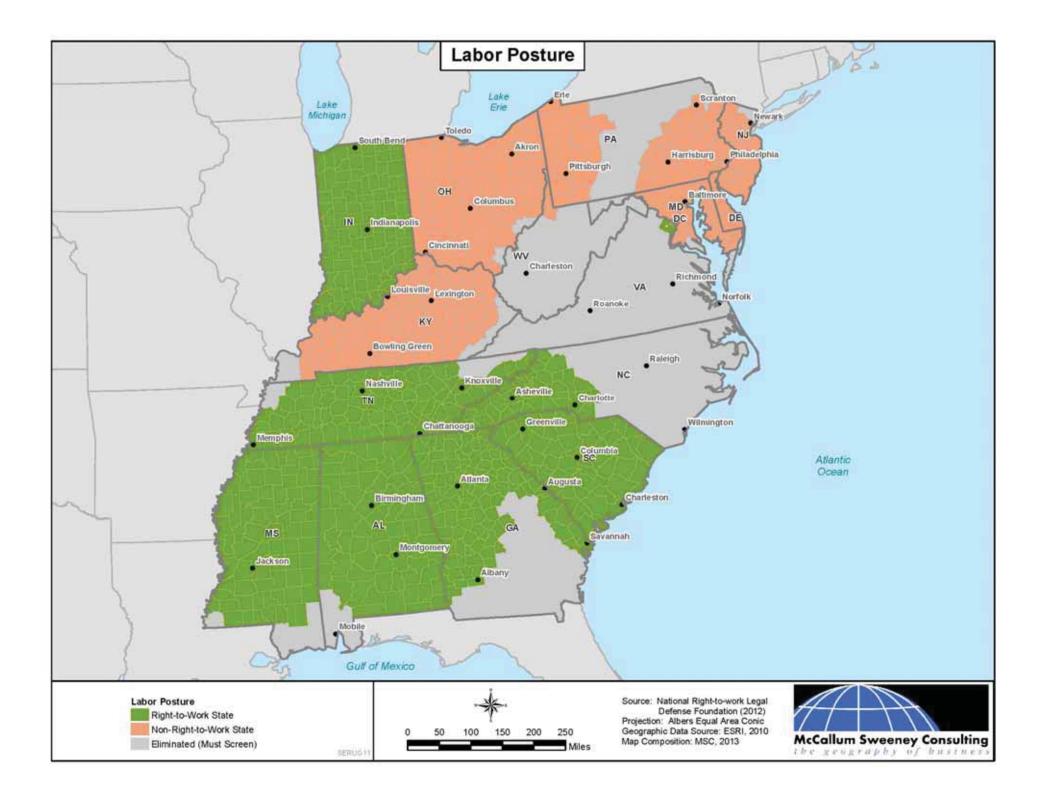




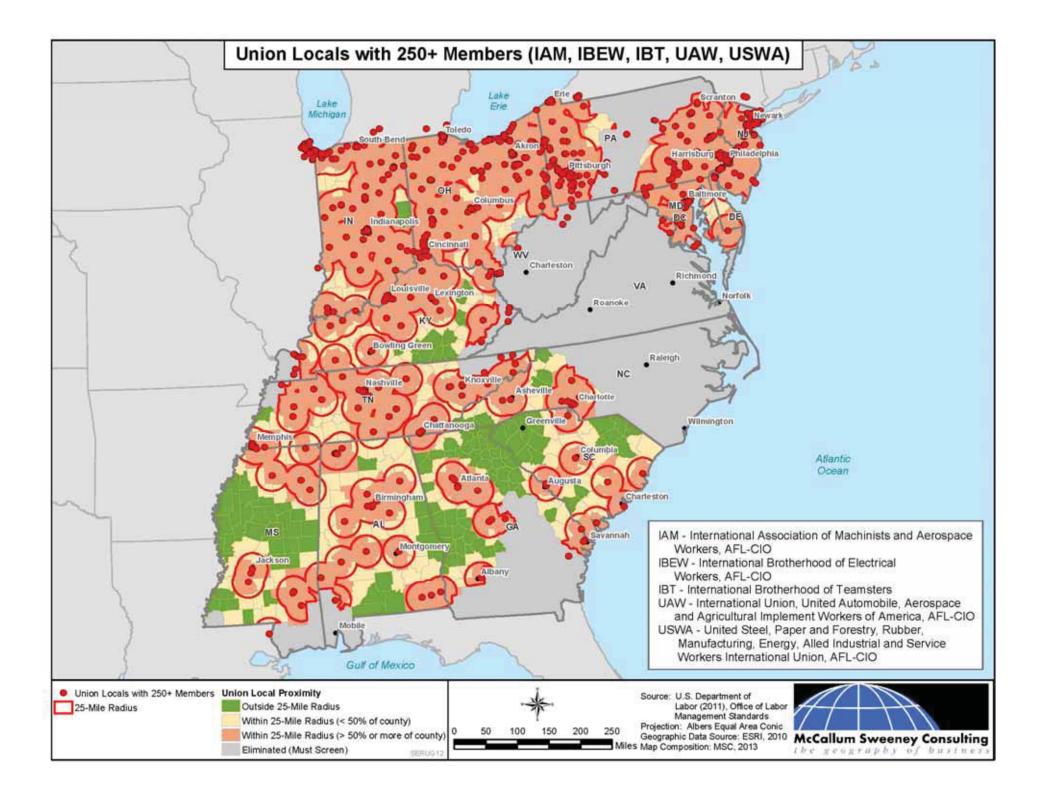


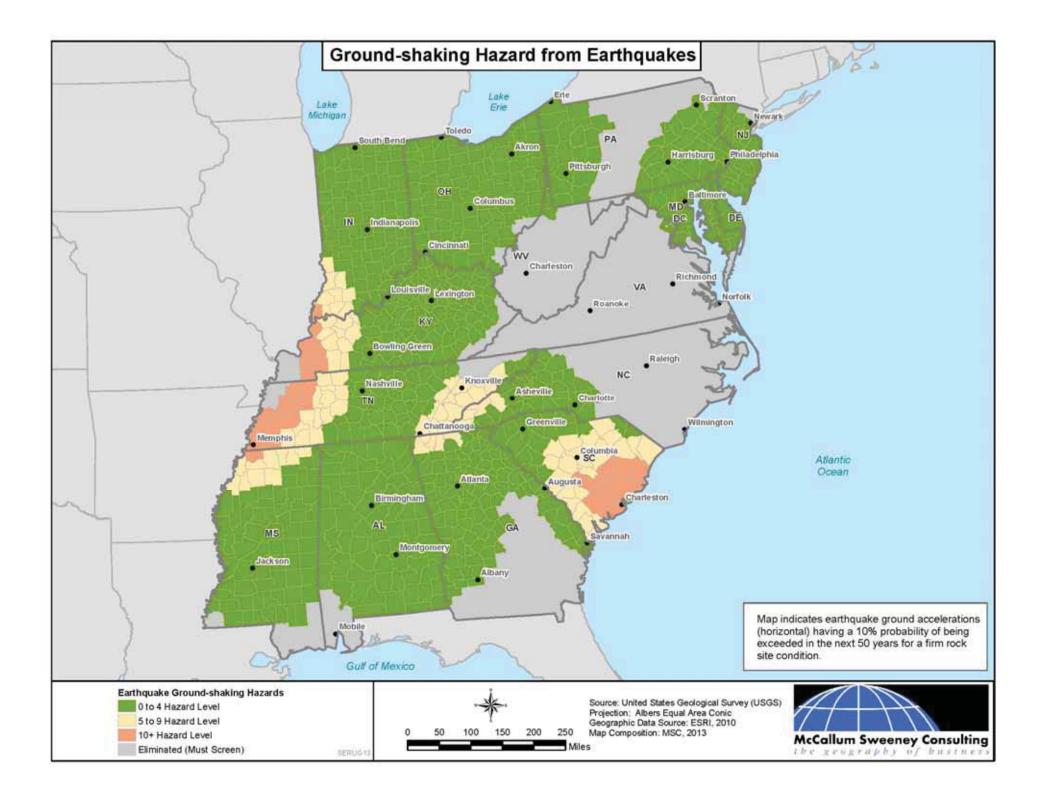


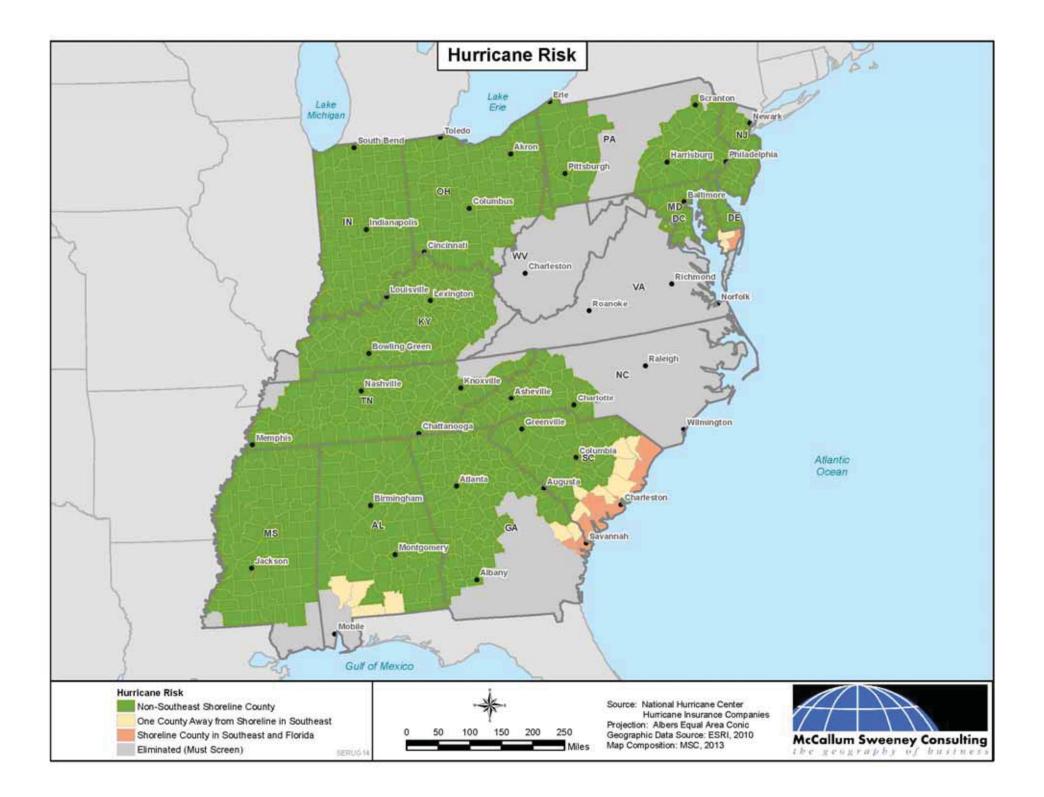


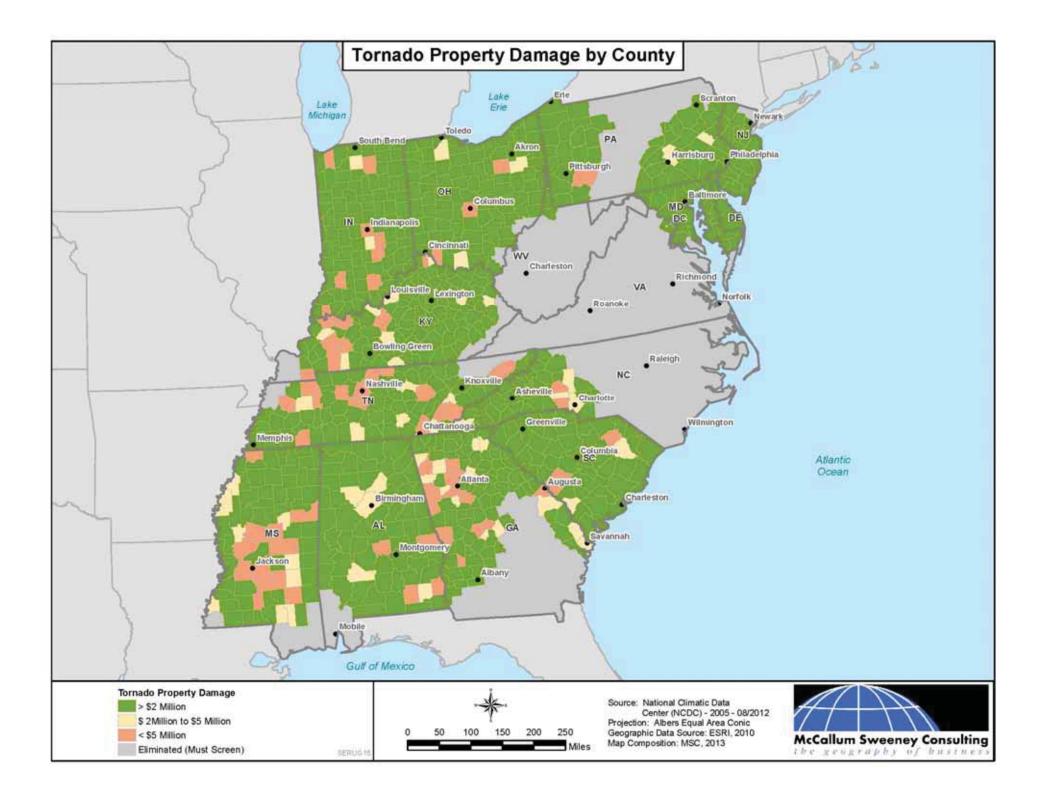


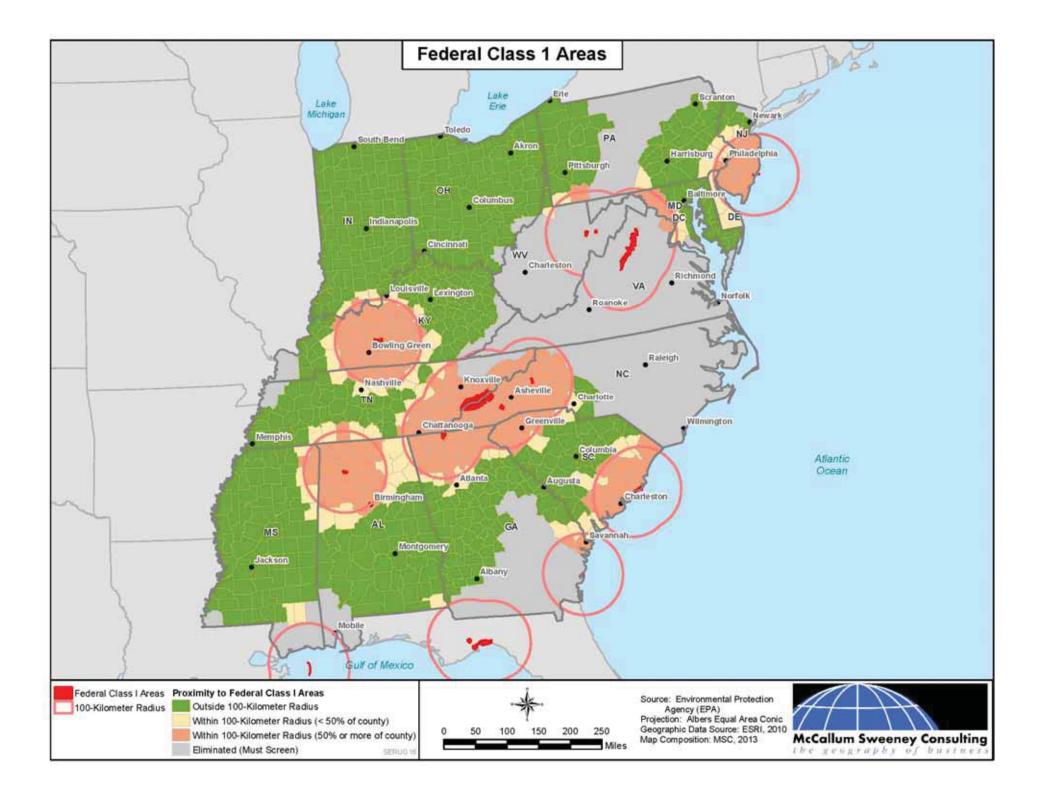
Aversion Criteria Screening

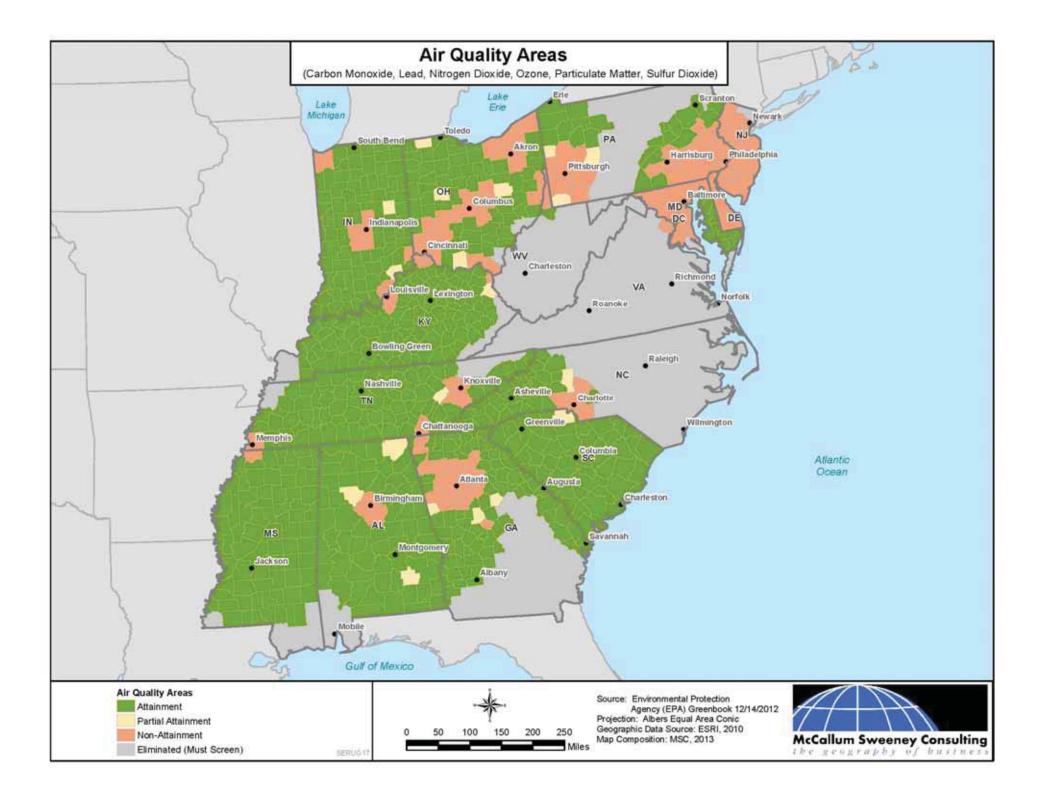






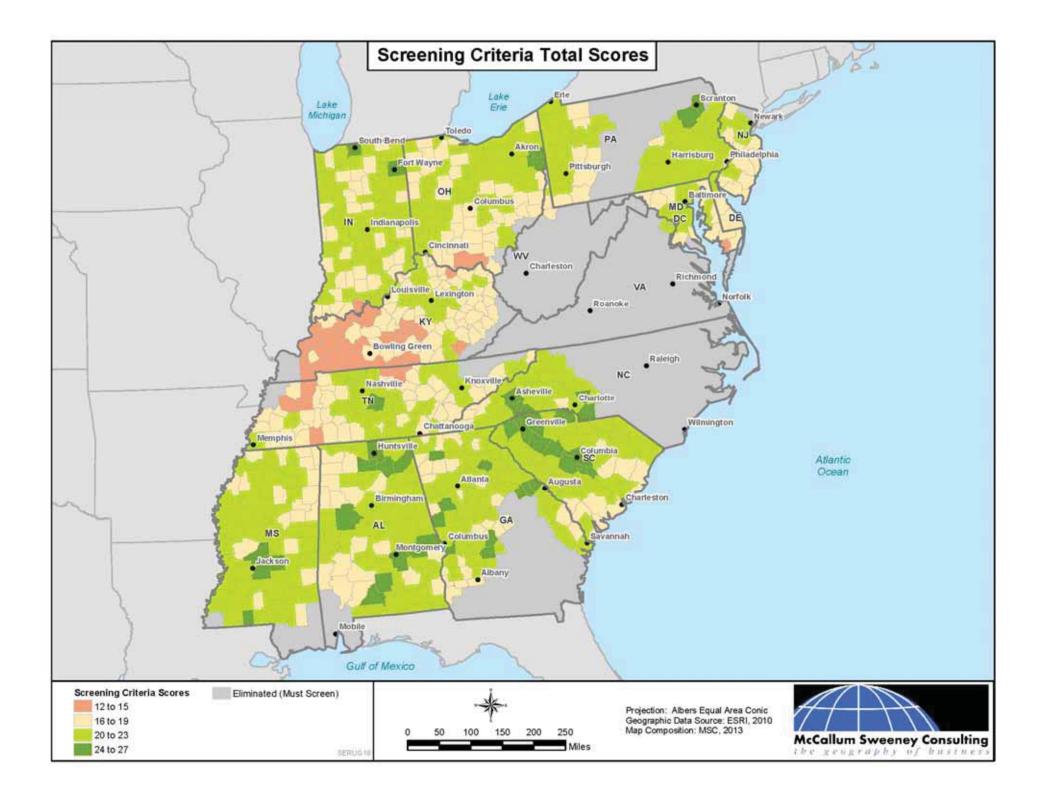






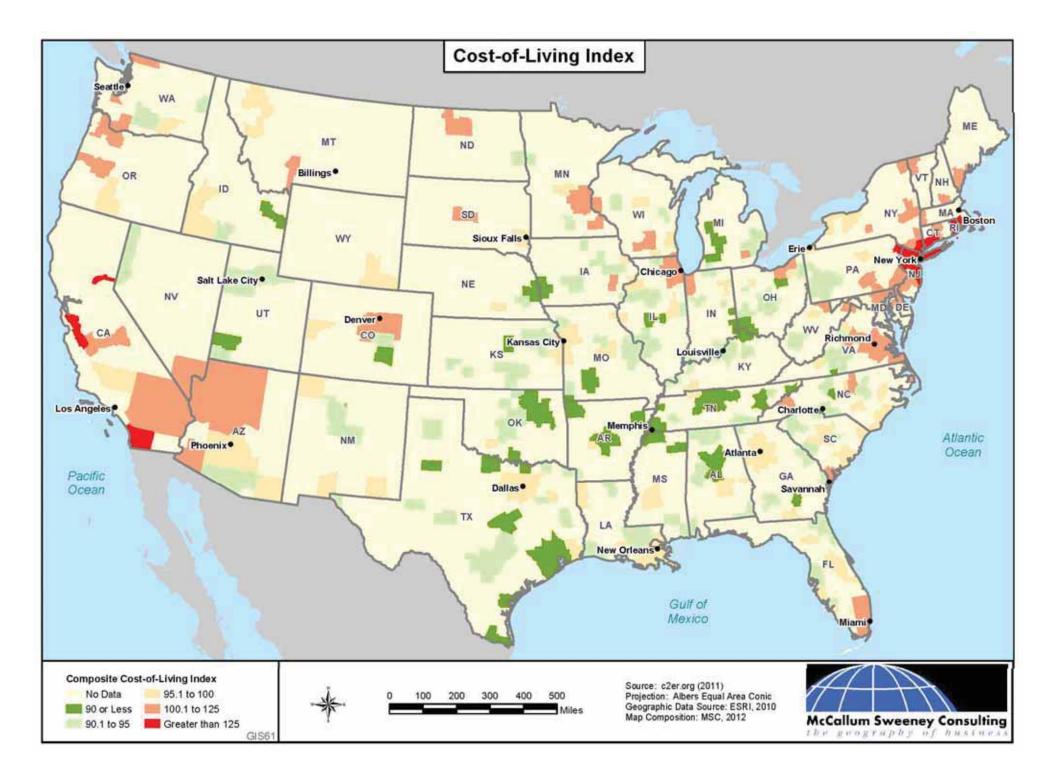
Screening Criteria Results

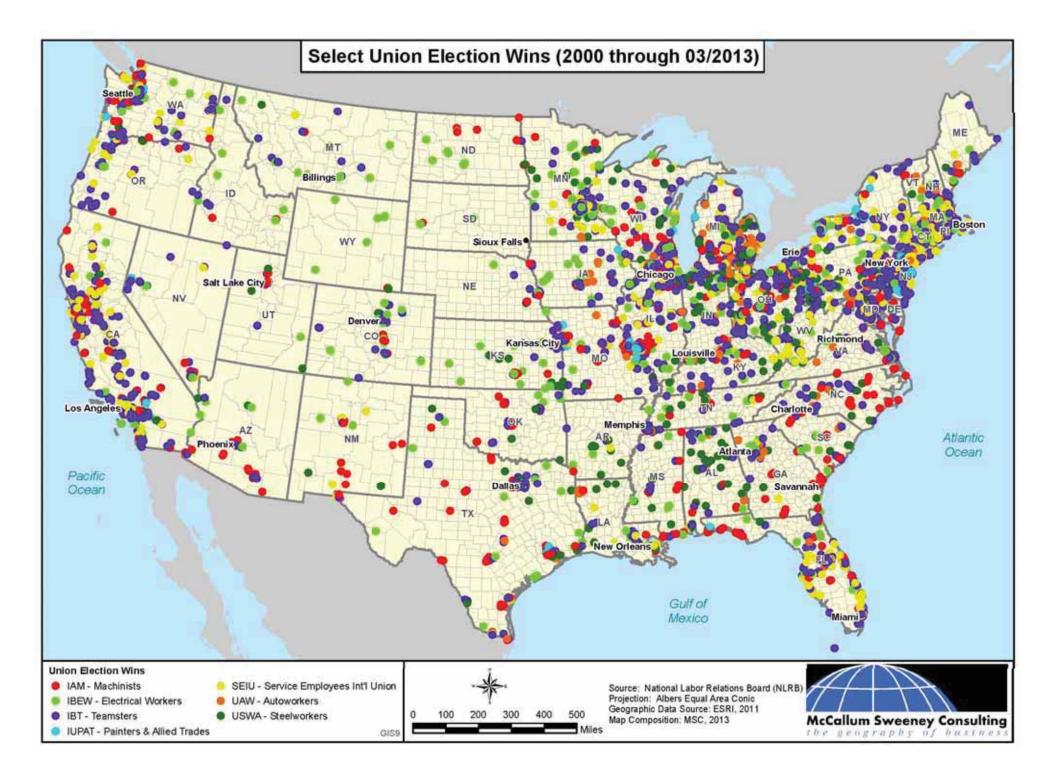




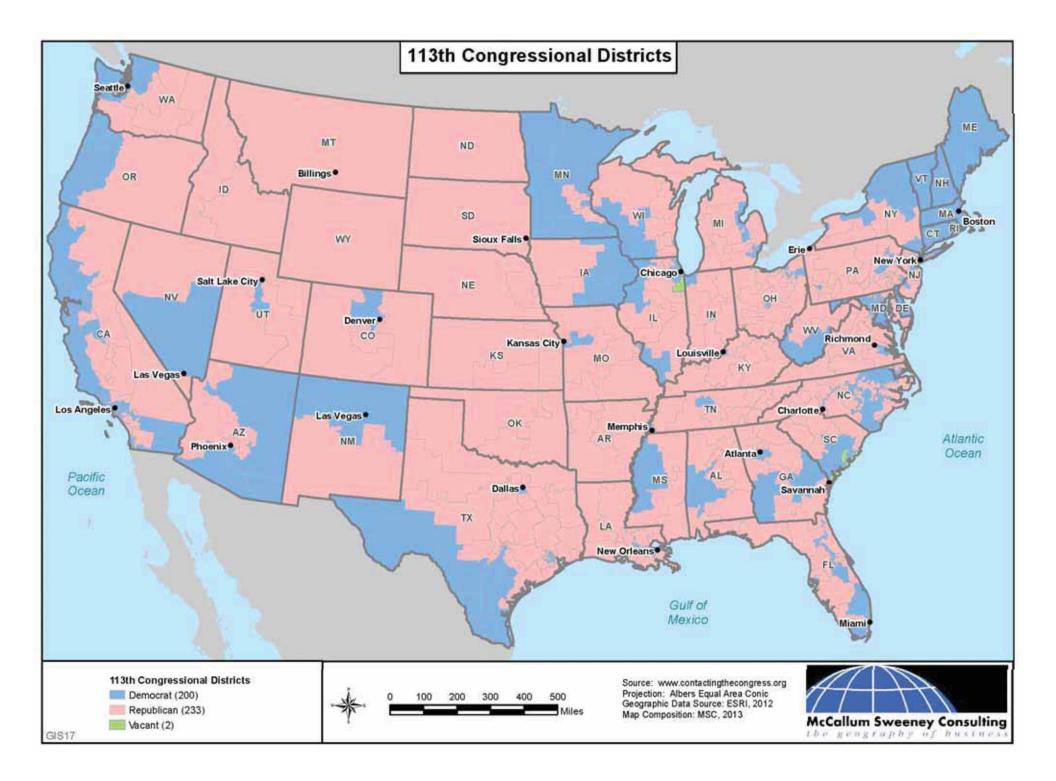
- GIS screening process assists with identifying areas warranting further review (Areas of Interest)
- GIS is a tool used in the process and not a decisionmaking instrument

- Supplemental maps are created to provide additional information about the locations under consideration:
 - Cost of living
 - Union election wins concentration
 - Foreign trade zones and subzones
 - Congressional districts









So What is Next?



RFP Process

- RFP sent to States and Communities
 - Call RFP recipients first to discuss project in general terms and confirm contact information
 - E-mail full RFP to contact
- Conduct follow-up conference calls to review RFP details and answer questions

RFP Contents

- Cover Letter
 - General project description
- RFP Document
 - Project overview
 - Investment, employment, transportation, utilities
 - Minimum criteria
 - Project schedule
 - Submission instructions
 - List of required attachments

RFP Contents

- Questionnaire
 - Site Information
 - Zoning
 - Transportation Infrastructure
 - Utilities
 - Emergency Protective Services
 - Environmental / Permitting
 - Workforce
 - Training / Education
 - Community / Quality of Life

All map attachments must show site boundaries.

- General location map (include all commercial airports within 30 miles of the site)
- Transportation infrastructure map for truck and passenger vehicles
- Site boundary map
- Aerial photograph(s) of the proposed site with boundaries identified
- Topographic map
- Ownership map / tax map
- Easements and right-of-way map(s)
- Zoning map and description of allowable uses (for site and surrounding area)
- Map of adjoining and nearby businesses (include a legend that lists facility operations)

List of Required Attachments that need GIS Support (Continued)

- FEMA floodplain map
- Soil-type map
- Wetlands delineation map and report
- Utility infrastructure map(s) identifying the following:
 - Power lines
 - Gas lines
 - Water lines
 - Sewer lines
 - Telecommunications infrastructure

Contact Information

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