

GIS Responsibilities:

- Creating, managing, updating, and enhancing database layers of geographically located features and corresponding feature information.
- Creating maps and statistical data from database layers.
- Use spatial models to perform analyses on real world problems.
- Support city staff in their efforts to use GIS application programs.
- Assist city staff with GIS and mapping needs for special projects.
- Maintain the city's Official Zoning and City Street maps.



Pricing for GIS Services:

- 8.5 X 11 map excluding contour data: **Free** (can send a digital or print a hard copy)
- City Street map, Elem. School Zones map, or similar: **\$10.00**
- Zoning Map 1:24000 scale: **\$18.00**
- Custom Mapping or analysis labor charge: **\$50.00/hr for first hour, \$30.00 for each additional hour**
- Digital data exports including contours for CAD: **Labor charge plus \$2.375/acre**
- Hard copy contour maps: **Labor charge plus \$1.00/acre**

For all other requests, please contact the GIS Division. We do have some set charges for data layers and other pre-designed maps.

Contact GIS!

City of Johnson City Development Services GIS Division

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GIS Staff

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**Please visit us on our
re-designed website:**

www.johnsoncitytn.org

**View our published maps by scrolling to the
bottom of the page and clicking on
Document Center, then click on the plus
sign next to maps.**

**Annexation History map
Johnson City Street map
Johnson City Zoning map
Elementary School Zones map**



**Welcome to the
Johnson City
Development Services
GIS Division**

GIS
**Geographic
Information Systems**

**"Development Services...
guiding today, shaping tomorrow"**





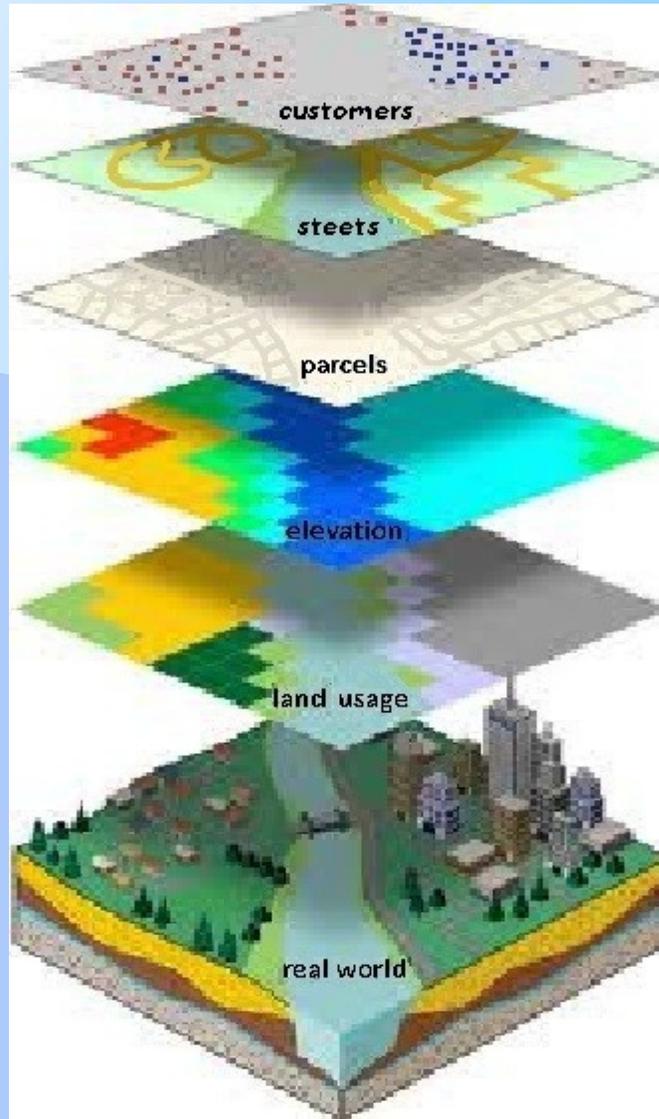
What is GIS?

A Geographic Information System is a computer based tool used for storing, displaying, manipulating, and analyzing large amounts of geographically referenced information. This tool includes computer hardware, software, data storage capabilities, and the data.

Geographic Information Systems Technology allows local governments to operate more efficiently by providing timely information and solutions to elected officials and public administrators.

There is no doubt that for many, the term **GIS** is synonymous with mapping. Technically, it is not. While mapping is a highly useful and sometimes an artful rendering or product of GIS technology, GIS technology improves upon traditional mapping by relating attributes to spatial features, which enables users to query and analyze data in a more comprehensive and meaningful way. For this reason, the strength of a GIS can be attributed to the related databases and the ability to overlay many different queries and layers at one time in one place. **GIS** is about **Managing Data**.

GIS combines layers of information about a place to give you a better understanding of that place. What layers of information you combine depends on your purpose whether you are analyzing environmental damage after a storm, viewing similar crimes in a city to detect a pattern or finding the best location for a fire station based on set criteria.

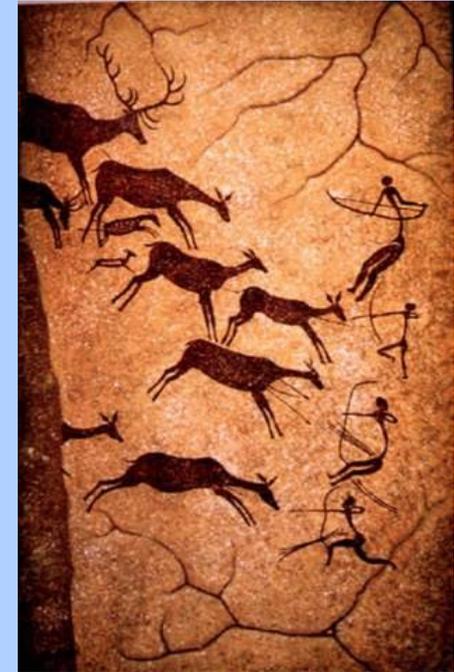


Every day, we explore the world. You watch and read news about distant events and situations involving environment, economics, politics, and society. You decide your route to a destination, choose which services to use and where, and discuss events using geographic observations. You are engaging in geographic inquiry by asking geographic questions, acquiring information, and acting upon the findings.

The Purpose of the GIS Division:

First, is to manage and update data layers critical to all city departments and divisions.

Second, is to provide mapping & spatial analyses to City Departments and to also provide the same such services to other public and private entities at a reasonable cost.



People have long used maps as a method of exploring the earth and

locating natural resources. Origins of GIS can be traced back to early man, with their cave paintings of animals along with crude maps depicting migration trails.

<http://www.headsonfire.org/community/blog/41>

Although the early man's depictions differ quite dramatically from the current GIS technology, they contain the same basic data: geographic data linked with spatially dependent attribute information.