North Carolina
Geographic Information Coordinating Council

Minutes

March 21, 2025

PROCEEDINGS

The Council held its quarterly meeting at the Benton Convention Center, 301 W 5th St, in conjunction with the NC GIS Conference in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and via virtual meeting connection.

Welcome and Chair Announcements

Mr. Gary Thompson, GICC Vice-Chair, called the meeting to order after confirming a quorum was present.

The Vice Chair reminded everyone that the meeting was being held in accordance with open meeting laws, aligning the GICC with other statutory boards and commissions.

Mr. Thompson read the ethics statement to the council:

> *In accordance with the State Government Ethics Act, it is the duty of every Council member to avoid both conflicts of interest and the appearances of conflict.*
>
> *If any Council member has any known conflict of interest or is aware of facts that might create the appearance of such conflict, with respect to any matters coming before the Council today, please identify the conflict or the facts that might create the appearance of a conflict to ensure that any inappropriate participation in that matter may be avoided.*
>
> *If at any time, any new matter that raises a conflicts issue arises during the meeting, please be sure to identify it at that time.*
>
> *Council members should exercise appropriate caution in the performance of their public duties should conflicts of interest or potential conflicts of interest related to issues that come before the Council. This would include recusing themselves to the extent that their interests would influence or could reasonably appear to influence their actions.*

Mr. Thompson then reminded everyone about the attendance registration process, emphasized the importance of registering using the displayed QR code to confirm attendance, and acknowledged those attending online, noting that their attendance information was already recorded.

Mr. Thompson announced that the Council had a new member, Gavin Mouat, representing the North Carolina Utilities Commission, and welcomed him to the GICC. Then, Mr. Thompson introduced the new State Geographic Information Officer (GIO), Matthew McLamb, to give an opening statement.

Mr. McLamb expressed his appreciation to the Council members for their attendance and participation in the NC GIS Conference. He introduced himself as the new GIO succeeding Tim Johnson and outlined his commitment to working collaboratively with all Council members, whether they represented state government, local government, federal government, academia, or the private sector. Mr. McLamb emphasized his goal to understand the challenges and successes of the GIS community, to serve as a champion and advocate for their work, and to provide support in any way possible.

Approval of November 2024 Meeting Minutes

The November 2024 GICC meeting minutes were motioned to be approved as written, which was carried unanimously. There were no recusals.

Approval of Council Bylaws Update

Mr. Thompson called for a motion to approve changes to the Council bylaws, a copy of which was provided to members prior to the meeting for review. Mr. Paul Badr made a motion to approve the bylaws update, which received a second. Mr. Thompson opened the floor for discussion, noting that the Management and Operations (M&O) Committee had worked with CGIA staff to make the revisions. With no discussion from the Council members, Mr. Thompson called for a vote. The motion to approve the revised bylaws carried unanimously. There were no recusals.

Message from Secretary Elaine Marshall

Mr. Thompson introduced a video message from Secretary Elaine Marshall. In her recorded address, Secretary Marshall thanked the attendees for participating in the conference and acknowledged the value of the presentations and networking opportunities. She highlighted the need for GIS coordination in the state by referencing the Hurricane Helene disaster response and the ongoing recovery and rebuilding efforts.

The Secretary highlighted several examples of successful coordination:

- The Geodetic Survey's crowdsourcing of high watermarks during flood events, which helps the state floodplain management program validate models and better predict future flooding
- The collection of annexation and boundary data from jurisdictions to maintain a single statewide layer of municipal boundaries, which eliminated the need for jurisdictions to field data requests from multiple state agencies
- The Statewide Seamless Parcels Program, which provides standardized land ownership data and makes response efforts more effective

Secretary Marshall concluded by noting that as the leader of a small state agency with diverse responsibilities, she understood the importance of coordination and efficiency. She expressed confidence that the coordination led by the GICC and its professionals would continue to serve North Carolina well throughout 2025.

Committee Overview

Mr. Thompson introduced the next agenda item focused on providing the audience with an introduction to the GICC and its various committees.

Beginning with a brief overview of the GICC, Mr. Thompson explained its composition according to statute, mentioning that the Council includes representatives from the public and private sectors,

education, and nonprofits, with members appointed by the Governor, the Senate, and the House of Representatives, as well as statutory members from all state government departments. He then directed attendees to a QR code that linked to the GICC's web page, which contains comprehensive information about the Council's current activities, past information, business plans, and committee reports. He encouraged those unfamiliar with the Council to visit the website to learn more about its work.

Mr. Thompson explained that each committee would provide an overview of their activities and answer questions. He outlined the committee structure of the GICC:

- Management and Operations Committee (M&O)
- Two technical committees:
    - Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)
    - Statewide Mapping Advisory Committee (SMAC)
- User groups:
    - Federal Interagency Committee (FIC)
    - State Government GIS Users Group (SGUC)
    - Local Government Committee (LGC)

Mr. Jeremy Baynes (US Environmental Protection Agency), **Federal Interagency Committee (FIC)** Chair announced that the committee establishes a forum for federal government GIS users and geospatial data producers with interest in North Carolina data to share knowledge about GIS policies, technology, and applications. The committee serves as a two-way communication channel between federal agencies and state/local users to share information about beneficial assets and improve data provision. Mr. Baynes noted they promote NSDI initiatives in North Carolina and recently held a meeting with representatives from USGS, NOAA, EPA, NASA, FEMA, and the Forest Service to present available geospatial assets to the SGUC.

Ms. Melanie Williams (North Carolina Division of Water Resources), chair of the **State Government GIS Users Committee (SGUC)**, explained their role in establishing a forum for state government GIS users to share knowledge about GIS policies, technology, and applications. The committee informs users about GIS activities and Council actions, recommends planning standards, assists with resource coordination, and promotes training. Key activities include managing the state enterprise license agreement with ESRI, establishing standards and practices, and promoting GIS value statewide. For the upcoming year, their goals include creating a GIS job classification with the Office of State Human Resources, focusing on training, improving coordination among ArcGIS Online administrators, and continuing GIS advocacy throughout the state.

Mr. Steve Averett (City of Greensboro) represented the **Local Government Committee (LGC)** in Natalie Walton-Corbett's absence. He explained that the committee represents municipal, county, and regional governments with members from various organizations including the League of Municipalities and NC Association of County Commissioners among others. The committee promotes the value of GIS across local government forums, helps local governments find GIS solutions for things like lead pipe identification and utility networks, and addresses technical challenges such as municipal boundary updates and statewide addressing. They support other committees by facilitating data sharing between local, state, and federal levels. Future priorities include preparing for the upcoming datum change affecting thousands of datasets, promoting local data updates, updating the statewide contacts list, developing disaster response resources, fostering regional collaboration, and promoting GIS professionals across government platforms.

Mr. Paul Badr (CGI) introduced himself as chair of the **Statewide Mapping Advisory Committee (SMAC).** He explained that the committee develops standards, schemas, business plans, and funding requirements to support statewide framework datasets while promoting statewide support and cooperative programs for geospatial datasets. The committee engages stakeholders through task-driven working groups covering various focus areas including seamless parcels, orthophotography and elevation, hydrography, municipal boundaries, transportation, metadata, addresses, land cover, and building footprints. Mr. Badr encouraged interested individuals to attend quarterly meetings or contact CGIA for opportunities to join. He emphasized that participation allows members to share use cases, expertise, and experience with SMAC working groups to help develop robust, efficient datasets and schemas that serve diverse stakeholders across industries while contributing meaningfully to GICC activities.

Mr. Matt Helms (City of Charlotte) introduced himself as chair of the **Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)**. He described the committee's role in developing technical standards and best practices, noting that they function as subject matter experts across various technical areas. The committee is currently working on establishing a best practice guide for big data, addressing the challenges of data volume and providing guidance to local municipalities, counties, and state agencies on topics including cloud storage and data processing methods. Mr. Helms outlined past committee work on technical standards for enterprise-level hardware and mentioned their Infrastructure Working Group's efforts to address challenges with infrastructure data sharing for utilities like water, sewer, and power. Future areas of focus for the committee include addressing machine learning and AI as they relate to big data. Mr. Helms mentioned that the committee includes GICC Council members as well as CGIA, FIC, LGC, and SGUC members.

Disaster Response Discussion: Agency and Committee Response

Mr. Thompson introduced the next discussion on the role of GIS and geospatial data during disaster response, highlighting Hurricane Helene as the most devastating storm in North Carolina's history and emphasizing the key role GIS has played in response and recovery efforts.

Mr. Matt McLamb described how Next Generation 911 technology played a critical role during Hurricane Helene. He shared that his team developed an application with the 911 Board to visually display how calls were rerouted from western North Carolina to other parts of the state when Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) became unavailable or overwhelmed. He highlighted Buncombe County as an example, noting that while they could take their own calls, the volume was so high that policy routing and load balancing allowed other PSAPs across the state to answer overflow calls. Mr. McLamb emphasized that this critical emergency response function relied on GIS data and I3 standards operating on the ESInet (Emergency Services IP Network), thanking local government representatives responsible for maintaining 911 call routing data. He noted that up to 19 PSAPs had their calls rerouted to 23 other PSAPs across the state, demonstrating the vital role GIS data plays as the foundation of emergency response systems.

Next, Ms. Melanie Williams discussed the critical importance of GIS during disaster response, specifically highlighting DEQ's role in mapping landslides. She explained that while her department would normally respond to map landslides during emergencies, their Asheville office was unreachable for several days after Hurricane Helene hit. Through GICC partnerships, they collaborated with federal partners who created a dashboard to map landslides resulting from the storm. Ms. Williams emphasized that maps were ubiquitous throughout the disaster response, proving critical data for saving lives, locating people, restoring infrastructure, and supporting the extended recovery period. She then initiated an interactive poll using Menti, asking attendees how they had used GIS to respond to disasters. As responses came in, she noted the value of wall maps, which are sometimes taken for granted but can be

highly impactful during disasters. She explained that the poll results would be captured and shared later, providing valuable use cases for how GIS data from various government levels is utilized during emergencies.

Next, Mr. Thompson and Mr. Eric Wilson transitioned to a discussion focusing on post-storm imagery:

Mr. Wilson, GIS Manager for DOT, described their disaster response process, which involved determining the availability of transportation networks to move emergency responders and people in and out of the region. Their response began with flooding photos that are entered into the TIMS system which feeds DriveNC, providing road closure information through ArcGIS web services consumed throughout the state. He explained their verification process using ground-based photos, social media (when validated), and Survey123 for damage assessments. He detailed how aerial imagery was collected in phases following Hurricane Helene. Initially, Civil Air Patrol provided DSLR photos taken from aircraft, helping assess critical areas like the Old Fort section of Route 40 affected by a landslide. This was followed by drone imagery, with assistance from private sector partners like Nearmap. Last, NCDOT photogrammetry, and eventually coordination with FEMA and NOAA collected fixed wing aircraft imagery. Mr. Wilson highlighted several coordination frameworks that supported these efforts, including FEMA daily imagery calls, State Transportation Operation Center (STOC) coordination calls with 90-100 participants, biweekly DOT coordination calls, and communication with WGEER to reach out to the GIS community. He concluded by identifying opportunities for improvement, including establishing dedicated NC GIS coordination calls specifically for imagery data, creating a formalized imagery hub with defined management roles, developing pre-configured contracts with imagery providers to get imagery quicker, implementing tools for time-slice analysis, and creating standardized templates for comprehensive mapping.

Mr. Thompson discussed FEMA's involvement in remote sensing collection before, during, and after emergencies. He explained that daily calls with FEMA's remote sensing branch include multiple federal agencies like Civil Air Patrol and NOAA. During these calls, the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) provides requests to FEMA for specific data collection areas. Mr. Thompson emphasized the importance of WebEOC as the platform for information and resource requests, encouraging local governments and state agencies to sign up for this system to access consolidated disaster data. He highlighted NOAA's National Geodetic Survey imagery for its quick turnaround, with collection, processing, and public posting typically completed within a day. Regarding post-storm data collection, Mr. Thompson provided updates on ongoing lidar and imagery projects. Emergency Management and the UNC Collaboratory are collecting Quality Level 1 lidar (eight points per square meter) across western North Carolina counties, with data for the twelve hardest-hit counties expected by late May. The Collaboratory is also collecting imagery for these counties plus Alexander County. This data will support multiple uses including floodplain mapping, identifying areas needing restudies due to channel changes, debris identification for forest fire prevention, and landslide analysis.

Mr. Thompson introduced Christian Vose, chair of the Working Group for Enhanced Emergency Response (WGEER). Mr. Vose explained that WGEER was created following Hurricane Florence when the GICC recognized the need for improved collaboration and data sharing. He noted that Hurricane Helene represented the first large-scale test of WGEER's capabilities. Mr. Vose described WGEER as a community for GIS professionals responding to emergencies, providing a platform for advice, consultation, tools, assistance, and hosting common data to prevent duplication of efforts. GIS data is specifically shared through the WGEER Hub, which users can request access to both contribute and utilize data. He emphasized their practice of designating one person per agency as responsible for providing data to maintain clear communication channels. Mr. Vose outlined WGEER's volunteer

coordination process, explaining that they seek GIS professionals willing to be dispatched to areas needing additional support. The volunteer pathway involves obtaining employer approval, registering in TERMS, completing FEMA's ICS courses (both basic and job-specific), and responding to deployment requests. During Hurricane Helene, WGEER facilitated several group calls for data sharing and coordinated two volunteer deployments. The presentation concluded with an interactive Menti poll asking attendees what information they would expect to find on the WGEER Hub. Ms. Williams encouraged participants to sign up for WGEER if interested in accessing more resources, noting that Mr. Vose would be available after the meeting to share contact information.

Ms. Colleen Kiley briefly spoke following the WGEER presentation, emphasizing the importance of gathering feedback while Hurricane Helene was still fresh in everyone's minds to improve response coordination efforts.

Mr. McLamb then introduced NC OneMap as an essential resource for accessing authoritative data sources from various state and local government entities. He explained that during Hurricane Helene, they proactively expanded their ArcGIS enterprise environment to handle increased load, and highlighted that NC OneMap also serves as a backup location for critical data like parcels and addresses, offering to provide this data back to counties or municipalities that might have lost their local copies during a disaster.

Disaster Response Discussion: Opportunities for Improvement

Mr. Thompson then opened the floor for comments on what could have been done differently or improved for future emergency responses.

Ms. Sally Vaughn (Person County) shared her experience as a WGEER volunteer deployed to Madison County. She strongly encouraged attendees to connect with WGEER, describing it as "a fantastic resource." Ms. Vaughn recommended several preparedness steps for GIS professionals:

- More coordination with county Emergency Management directors
- Completing Incident Command System (ICS) classes
- Becoming familiar with WebEOC
- Obtaining FirstNet cell phones for priority communications during emergencies

Additionally, Ms. Vaughn offered feedback for WGEER and NCEM, suggesting the need for:

- A designated liaison between Emergency Management and WGEER to address communication challenges.
- Direct access to REST services rather than dashboards or web applications
- Improved scalability in emergency response systems, noting that NCEM struggled to effectively manage the influx of GIS resources during such an overwhelming event
- More effective data sharing practices for WGEER

Next, Mr. McLamb reviewed several opportunities for improvement that had been identified during the meeting preparation. These included:

- Increasing engagement through Microsoft Teams
- Initiating pre-event calls earlier in the disaster cycle
- Encouraging stakeholders to sign up for WebEOC, and

- Gathering advanced feedback on what templates and tools would be most useful during an emergency.

Mr. Eric Wilson also gave feedback regarding WGEER's data sharing protocols. He emphasized the need for formal policy and procedure documents to govern information sharing within the hub. Mr. Wilson explained that data contributions from state agencies require clearance from leadership, including communications offices, before they can be shared, even within emergency response groups. He suggested establishing these policies in advance so that during an actual disaster, agencies would already have authorization to share specific types of data, eliminating the need to scramble for approvals during critical response periods. This recommendation applied to both state and local government agencies contributing data to WGEER.

Ms. Melanie Williams addressed the challenges of data sharing between state, federal, and local entities. She suggested that WGEER could work toward creating a secure space where agencies at all levels could share sensitive data more efficiently. Ms. Williams noted that current processes often require circumventing firewalls and converting data to spreadsheets before they could be reintegrated into federal agencies' GIS, describing this process as time-consuming. She recommended this improved data-sharing infrastructure as a potential focus area for WGEER to develop.

Ms. Sally Vaughn spoke again to highlight the challenge of managing the overwhelming volunteer response during Hurricane Helene. She noted that many individuals from local and state government, contractors, and universities in western North Carolina reached out to offer assistance, but WGEER lacked a structured system to effectively coordinate these volunteers. Ms. Vaughn suggested implementing a volunteer management function similar to what exists in Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs). She specifically mentioned the difficulty in directing virtual volunteers toward meaningful tasks that matched community needs. Ms. Vaughn raised the broader question of how to convert disaster-response volunteer enthusiasm into ongoing GIS support for communities with limited resources. She illustrated this disconnect with an example from her deployment: while searching for nonexistent fire hydrant data needed to analyze water system quality, she simultaneously had remote volunteers eager to help but no effective way to connect them with this critical task.

Kat Clifton built on Ms. Vaughn's comments, suggesting the development of an inventory identifying key data layers across the state and which jurisdictions lack them. She proposed that this information could help target pre-disaster data collection efforts. She recommended creating a volunteer training academy or recorded content to familiarize potential volunteers with available emergency response products and systems.

Ms. Colleen Kiley mentioned that Ms. Natalie Walton-Corbett, though absent, was planning to schedule a HurriUp event, a mini-symposium focused on disaster response that could serve as an appropriate venue for the volunteer training discussion. She noted that Ms. Walton-Corbett was also working on Blue Sky/Dark Sky checklists with local government representatives. Ms. Kiley encouraged interested attendees to contact either herself or Ms. Walton-Corbett about participating in these initiatives. She supported the idea of developing a comprehensive checklist of essential local datasets needed during emergencies, explaining that this could help local governments identify deficiencies in their data preparedness. Ms. Kiley added that one of the Local Government Committee's tasks involves finding ways for neighboring jurisdictions to assist each other, suggesting this regional collaboration approach could be incorporated into their disaster preparedness strategy.

Rich Elkins supported Ms. Vaughn's comments about volunteer coordination, suggesting there should be mechanisms for people who cannot commit to on-site deployments to provide valuable remote assistance. He proposed that certain processing or visualization tasks could be handled remotely, freeing up on-the-ground volunteers to focus on immediate local needs while remote volunteers tackled more time-consuming tasks like data cleanup, assuming adequate connectivity for communication.

Mr. Eric Wilson strongly agreed with the suggestion about remote volunteer assistance, noting a specific challenge within DOT. He explained that as they've transitioned to primarily digital operations focused on web services, they now lack sufficient staff with traditional cartography skills. Mr. Wilson suggested that having identified volunteers with cartography skills would be helpful as a resource they could tap into during future emergencies.

An attendee highlighted an overlooked aspect of emergency communications: the "sneaker net." She explained this term refers to the physical transportation of information when electronic communications fail. She suggested this low-tech communication channel should be incorporated into emergency planning alongside remote and on-site volunteer resources.

Nicole Samu from Land of Sky Regional Council, who recently replaced the retired GIS coordinator, emphasized the need for regional-level disaster training. Despite extensive GIS experience, she struggled to determine her appropriate role in the emergency response and was concerned about potentially misusing or misrepresenting data that would inform critical policy decisions. She stressed that local and regional GIS professionals face immediate pressure to provide accurate information for time-sensitive decisions and highlighted the need for regional-level preparation to help organizations scale up during disasters.

Mr. Paul Badr reflected on the recurring theme of data availability during emergency response situations. He proposed developing a standardized "emergency data program" that would be updated continuously throughout the year as new data becomes available. Mr. Badr suggested that this annually updated data package could be distributed to all agencies requiring it, providing standardized access across all counties and jurisdictions.

Ms. Colleen Kiley responded to the earlier comments by reiterating the purpose of WGEER: it was established precisely to address the data availability concerns mentioned. She clarified that WGEER is not intended as a dumping ground for all GIS data, but rather a repository for the most accurate, event-specific data. Ms. Kiley noted that during Hurricane Florence, they discovered people were using datasets of varying accuracy simply because they were unaware better information was available. She emphasized that data in WGEER is vetted for reliability, and the intentionally limited number of data contributors per group ensures those providing information understand the standards and expectations for what should be included.

Mr. Gary Thompson concluded the disaster response discussion by mentioning that NCDOT Aviation had organized an after-action meeting bringing together DOT photogrammetry staff, Emergency Management, and UAV flight teams to evaluate resource deployment during Hurricane Helene and identify potential improvements. He suggested that a similar after-action meeting might be beneficial for the GICC to discuss the topics raised during this session and determine specific actions needed to enhance preparedness for future events.

Web Accessibility

Ms. Colleen Kiley delivered a presentation on web accessibility requirements, beginning with a poll to gauge attendees' understanding of the topic. She highlighted upcoming legal deadlines, noting that all U.S. and state governments must comply with WCAG 2.1 AA standards by April 26, 2026 (for jurisdictions with populations over 50,000), and by 2027 for smaller communities, as mandated by the Americans with Disabilities Act. Ms. Kiley reviewed common accessibility tools including screen readers, magnifiers, speech recognition software, and selection switches for people who cannot use standard keyboards or mice. She also described adaptive strategies such as text size adjustment and caption activation. She shared several resources for implementing accessibility standards, including a one-pager from the National States Geographic Information Council (NSGIC), Esri documentation, and materials from Minnesota and Colorado, which have established accessibility programs due to state laws. Ms. Kiley then conducted a Menti poll about tools currently being used by attendees to check accessibility compliance. Ms. Kiley emphasized that while content management systems have built-in accessibility checks, GIS professionals working in the Esri environment need to be particularly attentive to accessibility requirements for maps, dashboards, and applications. She urged organizations to develop plans, checklists, and policies; review websites; prioritize updates for the most frequently used resources; track progress; and maintain awareness of changing requirements. She concluded by reminding attendees that any public-facing application created by state or local government must be accessible by the deadline.

GIS Disclaimer Update

Mr. Gary Thompson provided an update on the GIS disclaimer legislation. He reminded attendees that the bill requiring disclaimers on local government GIS systems had gone into effect in January. While no legislative amendments had been made during the current session, Mr. Thompson indicated they hoped to work with the bill's sponsor to seek clarification.

He outlined several recommendations for local governments:

- Prioritize disclaimers on GIS tools containing land records such as parcels
- Have legal counsel review all disclaimers
- Consider utilizing existing disclaimers if they meet requirements
- Implement disclaimers through splash screens when possible, requiring users to click "agree"
- If splash screens aren't supported, place disclaimers at the beginning of open data sites
- Consider adding blanket statements as a backup measure

During the discussion, a local government representative noted the challenge of implementing disclaimers across hundreds of public interfaces. Another attendee emphasized that disclaimer language should be included on printed parcel map products, not just websites, as users receiving printed materials may not have seen online disclaimers.

Member Announcements:

Mr. Thompson concluded the meeting by addressing a question about House Bill 405, explaining it was a brief technical correction to restore the NAD 83 definition that had been accidentally deleted in previous legislation.

Adjournment

Following a motion to adjourn with no objections, the meeting was adjourned.

2025 GICC Quarterly Meeting Dates

May 14th (Raleigh)

August 20th (Raleigh)

November 12th (Raleigh)

Member Attendance

Last	First	Present	Proxy	Agency/Organization
Averett	Steve	Yes		City of Greensboro
Badr	Paul	Yes		GPI, Geospatial Division
Baker	David	V-Yes		NC Association of County Commissioners
Barron	Amy	Yes		Duke Energy
Baynes	Jeremy	Yes		US EPA
Clyburn	Lee	Yes		
Coats	Bob	V-Yes		Office of State Budget & Management
Dowdy	Jason	Yes		CACI, Inc
Duncan	Stan	Yes		Retired, State and Local Government
Enright	Dianne	Yes		Department of Health & Human Services
Grantham	Dean	Yes		Department of Environmental Quality
Halls	Joanne	Yes		UNC Wilmington
Harris	Pokey	P-Yes	Tom Rogers	NC 911 Board
Hedley	Jason	V-Yes		Stewart Engineering
Helms	Matthew	Yes		Charlotte Water
Piccione	Tina	P-Yes	Christy Burris	Department of Information Technology
Koonts	Sarah	Yes		Department of Natural and Cultural Resources
Marshall	Elaine F.	P-Yes	Rich Elkins	Office of Secretary of State
McCracken	Marty	V-Yes		Department of Justice
Morgan	Hope	Yes		AECOM
Nida	Chris	V-Yes		NC League of Municipalities
Cox	John	Yes		Department of Administration
Sandoval	Allan	V-Yes		Department of Commerce
Shankle	Bill	No		Tri South Commercial Realty
Serkin	Allen	No		Cape Fear Council of Governments
Simpson	Tony	No		Department of Revenue
Spitler	Ed	Yes		NC Community College System
Mouat	Gavin	V-Yes		NC Utilities Commission
Thompson	Gary	Yes		Department of Public Safety
Thurman	Linda	V-Yes		UNC Charlotte
Vaughn	Sallie	Yes		Person County
Vose	Christian	Yes		Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Walton-Corbett	Natalie	Yes		Greenville - LGC representative
Williams	Melanie	Yes		NCDEQ - SGUC Chair
Wilson	Eric	Yes		Department of Transportation
Wrenn	Vanessa	Yes		Department of Public Instruction

V- Virtual attendee P-Proxy attendee