North Carolina
Geographic Information Coordinating Council

Minutes
November 20, 2014

PRESENT
Chair: Stan Duncan. Members: Jon Beck, Jay Bissett, Gary Thompson (for John Dorman), Ryan Draughn, Dianne Enright, John Farley, Derek Graham, Matthew Helms, Bliss Kite, Kelly Eubank (for Sarah Koonts), Dan Madding, Elaine Marshall, Doug Newcomb, Josh Norwood, Kevin Parrish, Anne Payne, Alex Rankin, Allan Sandoval, Joseph Sloop, Richard Taylor, Allan Axon (for Keith Werner)

Staff: Tim Johnson, CGIA

ABSENT
David Baker, Bob Brinson, Marc Burris, Kathryn Clifton, John Cox, Kristen Culler, John Gillis, Twyla McDermott, Lee Roberts, Hunter Robinson, Sharon Rosado, Rebecca Troutman, and Ron York

PROCEEDINGS

A meeting of the Geographic Information Coordinating Council was held in the Board Room of the Department of Public Instruction in Raleigh, North Carolina. Chair Stan Duncan called the meeting to order.

Chair Announcements

Mr. Duncan announced that Dr. Hugh Devine is planning to retire from NC State University and has resigned as the designee for the President of the University of North Carolina System. He served on the Council for 12 years, starting with the first meeting of the Council after it was established by the Legislature. Active participation by our universities is essential to GIS capabilities and GIS coordination. Dr. Devine played a key role on the Council by keeping his colleagues informed about Council initiatives, policies, strategies, and standards and by exchanging knowledge and ideas. Mr. Duncan will mail him a letter of appreciation and a certificate honoring his service to the GIS community and the citizens of North Carolina. Mr. Duncan expressed the hope that Dr. Devine will keep in touch and emphasized that he will be a welcome guest at Council meetings.

Bob Wayland resigned as federal representative on the Council, with regret. His work duties changed to require more nationwide travel, leaving no time available for service on the Council as he had intended. Mr. Duncan has named Doug Newcomb to serve as interim representative and acting chair of the Federal Interagency Committee until the Governor identifies a federal representative to serve on the Council.

Mr. Duncan noted that yesterday was GIS Day. The Raleigh event was a success, with strong participation by the state and local GIS community, plus special presentations by 4-H members and middle school students. Dianne Enright thanked participants. Henderson County held a successful event that attracted many students and a former lunar mapper.

Approval of Minutes

The minutes of the August 13, 2014 meeting were approved with no changes.

The Value of GIS 1

(See "GICC Presentation on GIS" PPT file at GICC website - http://www.ncgicc.org/GICCMeetings.aspx)

Alex Rankin shared the value of GIS to private practice firms from his experience as President of Concord Engineering & Surveying, Inc. (CESI). Mr. Rankin described how GIS, both public and private, is an important tool, providing speed, efficiency, and streamlined access to today's professional design services community. He explained the role of GIS in multiple disciplines within his firm.

- Civil Engineering design relies on field surveys that accurately and precisely locate the boundaries, topography, and existing improvements on the property to be improved. However, due diligence requires obtaining as much existing information about a property as possible to do inexpensive approximations of the difficulty and cost of developing the anticipated improvements to see if it is worth the investment in accurate surveying and engineering design. The accuracy of GIS is ideal for this use.
- In Preliminary Site Planning, parcel identification numbers are indispensable for use in identifying property on multiple forms to multiple regulators, and to other sub-consultants. Parcels are valuable for the size and shape of property, zoning information indicates if an improvement is allowed by right or by rezoning, and streams and wetlands indicate sensitive areas that must be considered or permitted. Flood zones indicate the amount of unusable property, addresses are invaluable for contacting adjoining property owners for rezoning, and impervious area applies to consideration of existing buildings and stormwater treatment capacities. GIS data or orthoimagery indicate surrounding uses to help establish appropriate uses, vegetation to identify tree save areas or estimate clearing costs, and topography informs slope analysis and plans for erosion control.
- For Schematic Grading/Stormwater Plans, topography informs estimates of earthwork and helps determine site balance and location of stormwater system installation. Vegetation data informs tree clearing and tree saving. Other information is valuable regarding wetlands and related mitigation, stream buffers, or flood zone restrictions and base flood elevations.
- Preliminary Utility Layout relies on topography data for slope and fall, existing structures for consideration of service installation, vegetation for clearing needs, flood zones for clearance, and wetlands and streams for crossings and permitting.
- Rezoning work benefits from parcel data, zoning, land uses, and addresses.
- GIS provides a resource that aggregates information in one place, eliminating multiple trips to the tax office, the planning department, the register of deeds, the utility provider, seeking out USGS quad maps for topo and vegetation, site visits to see look for improvements on the property, etc., from the convenience of an office.

- One of the missing links (there may be others) is utility information. Since September 11, 2001 most water and sewer utility providers do not allow the public to view the information in the system. This is inefficient for the engineer in private practice, and requires the public utility provider to spend more employee time interacting with engineers than is necessary.
- The private practice engineering community would strongly support public utilities providing them access to current GIS utility information. Local municipal and county GIS systems might even consider including non-municipal utility information in the database (gas, telephone, cable, etc.)
- For Geotechnical Engineering, GIS adds value in planning the site visit based on information of how much of the site is wooded and must have paths cleared for drill trucks to enter, where there are streams that will have to be crossed or avoided, where to access the property from the public road, etc. GIS is of unique importance for two special types of due diligence – Phase I and II Environmental Site Assessments, and Certified Sites. Historical parcel information shows previous owners and uses. Parcel identification numbers facilitate use of location services such as NC One Call (NC811). Historical orthoimagery and topography show historical uses. Many GIS layers, such as building footprints, can be imported directly into reports
- For Surveying, many of the uses for GIS overlap those for Civil and Geotechnical Engineering. In addition, surveying needs property descriptions contained in deeds and recorded maps, both for the subject property and adjoining properties, for which parcel data and useful. With GIS, property can be researched in counties far afield without the time and expense of staff traveling to-and-from a distant courthouse, and is especially beneficial if additional research is required, eliminating multiple trips.
- GIS makes integration of multiple types of information needed for large projects much easier and efficient than using typical Computer Aided Design (CAD) software.
- In addition to its value for large projects, GIS can be applied to a variety of purposes including preparation of exhibits and maps for court cases.

In answer to question from Mr. Essic, Mr. Rankin estimated that his office uses CAD for most daily purposes, but GIS is essential for large projects.

In answer to a question from Mr. Helms, Mr. Rankin explained that he still has to go to private utilities individually to get maps and suggested it would be efficient if the maps were all in one place. Mr. Helms pointed out that Charlotte Mecklenburg Utilities Department makes water system data available on request for small specific locations, and provides sewer information anywhere on request.

The Value of GIS 2

Anne Payne, Wake County GIS, described the value of GIS in her work. Most of all, she enjoys making a living with GIS and applying GIS for her customers and the citizens of Wake County. Ms. Payne chose a few projects as examples. First, for tax reappraisal 2016, GIS assisted the county revenue department by creating an application that combines property information from the computer assisted mass appraisal system (CAMA) with parcel boundaries and other GIS layers. Appraisers are able to analyze and assign values to property. The application enables thematic mapping and what-if analysis involving more than 50 value-related property attributes. Appraisers analyze comparable values in neighborhoods and adjust for outliers. GIS saves hundreds of hours of field work and ensure more accurate and fair appraisals.

Second, Ms. Payne described an open space project in support of Wake County's goal of open space amounting to 30 percent of all land. As a guide to using scarce bond funds for preserving open space, a GIS analysis system provides a quantitative approach to modeling open space suitability, based on various criteria such as parcel size, wildlife habitat, and water quality factors. The system produces ratings for undeveloped and under-developed parcels to support a proactive approach to open space preservation.

Third, GIS is used to geo-locate customers of libraries and eight human service programs to inform agencies of geographic patterns of service use. Customer locations are mapped over Census data and other socioeconomic layers. The agencies use the maps to identify service gaps and plan for future services and facilities.

Fourth, the county has a proactive program to identify and mitigate well contamination. A GIS map viewer enables inspectors to create a 1,500-foot buffer area around a well site and display locations of potential contaminants; the viewer includes data from NC OneMap. This informs inspectors about needs for further testing in the permitting processes.

Ms. Payne's fifth example is a routable street centerline dataset. This means that the centerlines are developed to model traffic flow and support analysis such as specifying driving directions. There are more than 60,000 street segments in the dataset. This has value beyond available commercial products because Wake County can ensure up-to-date streets, based on recent construction. Emergency 911 routing quickly with accuracy is particularly valuable.

Richard Taylor agreed that accurate street centerlines and other GIS data are valuable and are missed if not available or not consulted. For example, three fiber communication lines were cut by back-hoes in the last month, creating major outages for 911 communications. Mr. Rankin added that utility GIS data are not shared with the public, complicating the risk of digging near underground infrastructure. Whether for homeland security or other reasons, he questioned the value of protecting utility location data at the cost of missing information for GIS analysis and mapping. Mr. Farley pointed out that the Department of Homeland Security developed recommendations, not directives, for local governments regarding infrastructure data. He suggested the Council revisit this issue.

Secretary Marshall explained that cable providers file maps of their franchise areas with her department. She seeks another department to take over that function where there is regular attention to utilities and related issues.

Working Group on GIS Capabilities and Consolidation Update

Mr. Duncan reported on behalf of Kristen Culler who was not available this afternoon but sent him a message with summary points. The Working Group's report will answer questions posed in Senate Bill 744. It will include background information, status of NC OneMap, and successes and outstanding items from the 2008 GIS Implementation Plan. It will summarize data from a survey of state agencies, answer usage questions from the General Assembly, and describe opportunities for continued consolidation and coordination in the areas of addresses, street centerlines, hydrography, parcels, elevation, orthoimagery, and county and municipal boundaries as datasets

most used by consumers. On the question of selling GIS data, it was a unanimous recommendation that state agencies not sell GIS data.

Mr. Duncan noted that the Working Group report is due December 1, and the Council's Annual Report is due as well. His intention is to make them complementary. Both will go to the Governor's Office and the General Assembly.

Committee Reports

Statewide Mapping Advisory Committee (SMAC). Ryan Draughn, SMAC Chair, reported that the ad hoc Metadata Committee, as envisioned by previous chair Anne Payne, has completed its work. SMAC reviewed the new standard and approved a recommendation for Council adoption of the State and North Carolina Local Government Metadata Profile. The Council received a copy of the document on October 20, 2014 for review.

Mr. Draughn called on Steve Averett, GIS Manager, City of Greensboro and chair of the ad hoc Metadata Committee to present the standard. Mr. Averett acknowledged contribution to the presentation by Sarah Wray, Geospatial Data Manager, NCDOT, also in attendance. The committee had membership from a diverse set of stakeholders.

North Carolina adopted the Content Standard for Digital Geospatial Metadata (CSDGM) in 1998 as a state standard. In 2003, International Organization for Standardization (ISO) published its first 191** metadata standard. "191**" indicates placeholders for versions that have emerged since then in a family of geospatial standards. In 2010, the Federal Geographic Data Committee adopted ISO 191** as a metadata standard, while the CSDGM standard remains valid though not preferred.

Mr. Averett explained that the primary objective of the Metadata Committee was to pare down a metadata standard to essential elements that support standards compliance, data discovery, and data reuse. The main issues were which standard to use, how much information/education to include to support implementation, and how to format a profile. A good metadata record requires time and effort, learning new standards and tools, resources, and accountability. As a result, many organizations produce minimal, if any, metadata. Though somewhat daunting, the committee created a formal metadata Profile to establish a new standard. Significantly, the Profile applies to web services as well as datasets.

The committee used a three-step process:

1. Include all ISO and CSDGM mandatory elements
2. Add ISO elements *essential* to meet operational requirements
3. Identify non-mandatory elements: CSDGM-only required and ISO elements (19115-1 specific elements that do not apply to all types of data)

The Profile is designed to be a living document that:

- Defines the standard
- Provides definitions, formats, domains and best practices
- Furnishes examples and templates
- Offers a companion website for documents, resources, and links to respond to community needs (designed and managed by CGIA) http://www.nconemap.com/DiscoverGetData/Metadata.aspx

The next steps are

- November 2014 – Adoption by the Council recommended by SMAC
- February 2015 – Presentation and promotion at the NC GIS Conference
- July 2015 – Presentation at the Esri International User Conference; North Carolina is the first state to develop a new profile
- 2015 and beyond – Workshops to promote ISO metadata and continuous updates to resources and templates; the Province of Alberta, Canada has been involved in the NC effort, and the Urban and Regional Information Systems Association is interested in promoting the NC standard

In discussion, Mr. Duncan noted that John Correllus, head of the Government Data Analytics Center, presented to the Joint Legislative Oversight Committee on Information Technology this morning and stressed the importance of metadata. Mr. Duncan commended the Metadata Committee's attempt to make a dry topic interesting. He acknowledged some reluctance by data managers to spend time on creating and maintaining metadata, but emphasized that metadata should be part of a workflow in data management. He asked how North Carolina can sustain the effort and how do we energize people to apply the new standard.

Mr. Averett answered that the ever more popular way to consume data is by web services. This removes the data manager from direct contact from consumers and opportunities to voice explanations of what the data represent. This is compelling data managers to use metadata for web services to make them useful to anonymous consumers.

Mr. Duncan commented that, with North Carolina in the forefront, other states can take advantage of the Profile. Mr. Averett confirmed interest in Tennessee and Maryland.

Kelly Eubank added that metadata is required for data preservation and access and needs to be part of a business process. Data managers just need to do it!

Mr. Morgan observed that the Public Records law requires state and local databases to be documented. In his view, metadata meets that requirement for geospatial databases. Also, the revised orthoimagery standard and the forthcoming revision to the cadastral mapping standard have references to Council adopted metadata standards.

Mr. Newcomb, in response to a question from Mr. Madding, confirmed that tools are available for validating metadata in ISO format. Also, there are fewer mandatory fields to validate, and the new templates have been validated.

Ms. Payne commended the Metadata Committee for a job well done and for creating an understandable document and a practical standard. Mr. Averett confirmed that the group worked well as a team and everyone contributed to all aspects.

Mr. Helms asked if the new metadata standard would be reviewed periodically for revision. This has not been determined.

Mr. Johnson congratulated the committee for its diligence. He sees this as the end of the beginning for metadata. This is a stepping off point for improving and expanding metadata in the state. He

asked what path is ahead. Mr. Averett acknowledged the focus has been on completing the standard, but there are plans for workshops next year. He also sees an advantage in the partnership with NC OneMap where metadata is required and there can be common promotion of metadata. Mr. Draughn added that the NC League of Municipalities has appointed Mr. Averett to the SMAC, so he will be on board for what will be a SMAC initiative to implement metadata.

> DECISION: The Council voted unanimously to approve the North Carolina State and Local Government Metadata Profile as a new metadata standard for the state.

Mr. Draughn continued the SMAC report by calling on Mr. Morgan on behalf of the Working Group on Seamless Parcels. The project is in progress with 14 more counties engaged in participation, a new interface to the Parcel Transformer, and a presentation tomorrow to the NC Association of Assessing Officers. Mr. Morgan added that the Bureau of the Census will benefit from standardized parcel data in its Boundary Quality and Resolution Project in which NC is expected to participate next year.

Regarding governmental boundaries, Mr. Morgan added that he is collaborating with NCDOT and counties to obtain and standardize municipal boundaries.

Mr. Thompson, chair of the Working Group for Orthophotography Planning, reported that the group plans to review the *Business Plan for Orthoimagery in North Carolina* to see if any updates would be valuable. The group continues to work on a guidance document for oblique imagery with a first draft targeted for January.

Regarding standards, Mr. Morgan that Secretary Marshall will adopt the revised orthoimagery standard next week.

Local Government Committee (LGC). Joseph Sloop reported for Kathryn Clifton, LGC chair. The Local Government Committee met in August. LGC and its Advisory Team participated in review of the draft standard for metadata. LGC looks forward to finding ways to promote implementation of the new state and local government metadata profile, particularly to improve local metadata. Committee members were enthusiastic about implementing the new standard in their respective divisions.

The committee completed a 2-page newsletter on the value of statewide parcel data, number 2 in a series. It is posted under Documents/Newsletters on the GICC website. Also, recent LGC communications included (1) encouragement to send a letter stating the value of statewide orthoimagery to the NC 911 Board and (2) a reminder about the opportunity for local governments to piggy-back on the statewide project for additional imagery related products.

Mr. Duncan remarked that the newsletter was very well done and is well worth reading.

State Government GIS Users Committee (SGUC). John Farley, SGUC chair, reported that the State is now in negotiations with Esri concerning an enterprise license agreement for GIS software. The current 5-year agreement expires in July 2015. Fourteen agencies use the agreement. The number of GIS users has grown slowly over the period. An agreement spanning fewer years is under consideration. Negotiations are complicated by changes in technology and licensing models, as well as outdated terms and conditions and a need to review pricing for technical services. John and Dianne as SGUC chair and vice chair respectively, will continue to work with OITS on the details.

Otherwise, the SGUC general meeting was informative, including presentations on Esri software, metadata standard, and the state boundary reestablishment (Gary Thompson).

***Federal Interagency Committee (FIC*).** Doug Newcomb, vice-chair of the committee, reported that the executive committee is scheduling a planning meeting for next month and expects to have a meeting at the NC GIS Conference.

GIS Technical Advisory Committee (TAC). Dan Madding, TAC chair, reported completion of a document that describes practices for compressing orthoimagery files. The document will be posted on the GICC website. This will serve as a reference for local governments receiving imagery products. He acknowledged the work of subject matter experts included Doug Newcomb, Kelly Eubank and her staff at State Archives, Darrin Smith of CGIA, Don Early of NC DOT Photogrammetry, Steve Kauffman of DPS, and Jeff Essic of NCSU.

TAC will develop a document about using ArcGIS Online and other third party solutions for hosting map services. TAC is also starting work on Technical Architecture System Design in consultation with Joe Sewash of CGIA and architectural staff in OITS. Mr. Madding invited any others to join any of these technical efforts.

Mr. Duncan thanked Mr. Madding for his leadership on the committee and actions taken.

Management and Operations Committee (M&O) and NC OneMap Governance Committee.
Mr. Duncan reported that the Management & Operations Committee is working on the Council's Annual Report. This year's report has more graphics and quotes and fewer words to make the report as readable as practical to communicate what the Council is, what it has accomplished, and what it plans to do. He looks forward to a presentation to and discussion with the Joint Legislative Oversight Committee on Information Technology sometime in the coming weeks.

Mr. Duncan invited ideas from the Council for ideas for technical presentations. He also thanked members for their participation during these Council meetings and always encourages questions and comments.

Statewide Orthoimagery Program Update
(see "Statewide GICC Orthoimagery Program" PPT file at GICC website - http://www.ncgicc.org/GICCMeetings.aspx)

Tim Johnson provided a brief update on the status of the Statewide Orthoimagery Program. The current phase is the Northern Piedmont and Mountains (2014) where the imagery has gone through visual quality review with great participation by local Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) and GIS units, and timely review by NCDOT Photogrammetry, the Department of the Secretary of State Land Records Management, and NC Geodetic Survey in the Department of Public Safety. Contractors have delivered final, corrected imagery for 23 of the 26 counties to date. Geodetic Survey is doing horizontal quality control using a set of contractors, with four reports completed to date. NCDOT Photogrammetry is creating the compressed imagery products (12 counties completed to date) that will be part of the package delivered to PSAPs in January.

In terms of quality review, the project team found more overall issues this year, but the tile pass rate is 90 percent, consistent with past phases of the program. He explained that if a 5,000 by 5,000-foot tile has three quality issues, it is rejected and sent back to the contractor; those tiles made up 10 percent of all tiles.

The next steps for the 2014 phase:

- NCDOT completes MRSID products
- NCGS completes horizontal QC
- CGIA delivers to 911 PSAPs in late January
- Implement NC OneMap image service by February 1

One improvement in the orthoimagery program is the creation of status maps for the project website. Maps include the location of each documented visual quality issue with information about corrections. Another status map displays the dates of acquisition for each of the flight paths.

Another improvement is a set of imagery seamline polygons that provide the date of acquisition for any given portion of a tile. Exact dates may be useful in court cases and other time sensitive analysis. The dataset will be included in delivery to PSAPs.

The Southern Piedmont and Mountains 2015 project, the fourth of four phases and covering 24 counties, is well underway. The region includes 10 counties of extreme relief representing 40 percent of the study area relative to 28 percent for the 2013 region. In the qualifications-based selection process, five contractors will enter into cost negotiations, taking place next week. Contracts will follow agreements on cost. Mr. Johnson explained the selection of contractors is based in part on different digital sensors that are best suited to terrain specific to areas within the region. The easternmost part of the region includes portions of Fort Bragg and Camp Mackall, where the team is coordinating with those military installations.

NC OneMap Update

(see NCOM update PPT file at GICC website - http://www.ncgicc.org/GICCMeetings.aspx)

Brett Spivey, NC OneMap Application Developer, reported on new and updated resources in the NC OneMap Geospatial Portal as follows:

- Active Permitted Landfills
- Bridge Locations, 3rd Quarter 2014 - NC Department of Transportation
- Brownfields Agreement Sites
- Designated and Surveyed Historic Properties and Districts - N.C. State Historic Preservation Office
- Dry-cleaning Solvent Clean-up Act Program Sites
- Hazardous Waste Sites
- Hospitals
- Inactive Hazardous Sites
- Manufactured Gas Plants
- Natural Heritage Program Natural Areas (October 2014)
- North Carolina Game Lands
- North Carolina Multimodal Investment Network Tiers, 3rd Quarter 2014 - NC Department of Transportation

- North Carolina Rail Crossings, 3rd Quarter 2014 - NC Department of Transportation
- North Carolina Rail Facilities, 3rd Quarter 2014 - NC Department of Transportation
- North Carolina Rail Track 3rd Quarter 2014 - NC Department of Transportation
- Pre-regulatory Landfill Sites
- Primary and Secondary Road Arcs, 3rd Quarter 2014 - NC Department of Transportation
- Primary and Secondary Routes, 3rd Quarter 2014 - NC Department of Transportation
- Regional Underground Storage Tanks
- Road Characteristics, 3rd Quarter 2014 - NC Department of Transportation
- US EPA Environmental Dataset Gateway (EDG)
    - Added as a Federated Search Site

Accomplishments include improvement to the imagery download functionality through the NC OneMap Geospatial Portal. This continues to be popular despite the improvements in image services streaming from the NC OneMap image server. There are still use cases for downloading imagery, particularly for field work. The maximum number of tiles a user may select for download in one selection was set at 20 tiles in 2011. Consumers have asked for an increase in number of tiles downloadable. NC OneMap doubled the number of tiles, then doubled again to set a new limit of 80 tiles or 72 square miles. For example, one selection could cover 95 percent of the area inside the Raleigh beltline. The NC OneMap team encourages use of the image service for consumer convenience but will continue to support this download capability.

As a continuation of the geospatial data archiving initiative started in 2009 with the GeoMAPP project, CGIA recently completed its annual transfer of vector datasets to State Archives, totaling 3 GB, as part of the NC OneMap Retention Schedule.

NC OneMap infrastructure continues to improve in stability and performance. Recent upgrades were to two database servers in the Eastern and Western Data Centers.

Currently, the team is working with the NC Parcels Project to update the NC OneMap database when transformed parcels are added to the Transformer in the cloud and published as Web Feature Services. NC OneMap will publish the standardized parcels in various service formats and protocols, as for the first 25 counties completed in April.

Upcoming, the NC OneMap team will redesign and integrate NC OneMap and GeoPortal websites to better serve consumers, guided by the watchwords communication, easy, useable, intuitive, timely, engagement, access, trust, and authoritative. Those characteristics revolve around "return on investment," reflecting the significant investment in geospatial data by state and local governments and realizing the value to consumers.

GICC Member Announcements

Mr. Duncan asked Mr. Thompson to summarize the status of the boundary re-establishment between North and South Carolina. Mr. Thompson noted that Alex Rankin was a contractor on the effort (see graphics in his presentation). The NC-SC Boundary Commission accepted the survey work. There is a process underway to minimize impacts for 23 homeowners who are now located in a different state by the clarification of the state boundary. There is one business affected. There is draft legislation in both states to resolve the issues. Recording of land will take place later after the survey is approved by both states. Mr. Duncan (Henderson County) is in the process of working with Greenville, SC

assessor to resolve related parcel boundary issues. Experience in this effort will be valuable in re-establishing boundaries with other neighboring states.

Mr. Duncan asked Mr. Johnson to provide an update on the 2015 NC GIS Conference. Mr. Johnson reported that Jeff Essic has led the program committee successfully. There will be a new registration tool, expected to be available in early December. Also, CGIA hired an event coordinator to assist with the event, a role that CGIA staff filled in previous years. In the next few days, Mr. Johnson will release the Herb Stout Award application for local governments to submit their outstanding projects for the competition, due by January 16. There are categories for county, municipal, and region governments. He urged members to save the dates (February 26-27) and join what is expected to be another large gathering at the Raleigh Convention Center. The website is http://ncgisconference.com.

Mr. Duncan thanked SMAC, Mr. Averett, Ms. Wray, and the ad-hoc Metadata Committee for fine work on the metadata standard. He emphasized the value of metadata to earn the trust of consumers and move the state forward in providing good, accurate, timely, reliable information, and the metadata standard helps us meet that goal.

ADJOURNMENT

There being no other business, the meeting was adjourned at 3:00 PM. The next meeting will be Wednesday, February 11, 2015 from 1:00-3:00 pm at the Department of Public Instruction Board Room, Room 755, 301 N. Wilmington Street, Raleigh.

Presentations and reports are on the Council Website: http://www.ncgicc.org/GICCMeetings.aspx. Click on "GICC Meetings" and navigate to November 20, 2014 and the column on the right for presentations and documents presented during the meeting in a downloadable zip file.