



North Carolina  
Geographic Information Coordinating Council  
Local Government Committee

**NCGICC**

## MINUTES

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE

November 18, 2020, 2:00PM

## PROCEEDINGS

The quarterly meeting of the Local Government Committee (LGC), a committee of the Geographic Information Coordinating Council (GICC), was held on November 18, 2020.

## PRESENT

### LGC members:

Josh Norwood, Pender County, NCLGISA  
Todd Shanley, Cabarrus County, GICC Appointee  
Aarti Sharma, Centralina COG, ACRED  
Ben Strauss, Wake County, NCACC  
Natalie Walton-Corbett, City of Greenville, NCLM  
Alice Wilson, City of New Bern, NC-APA (LGC Chair)

### Others:

Stephen Dew, Guilford County, Working Group for Orthoimagery and Elevation  
Marlena Isley, Alamance County, Hydrography Working Group  
Wright Lowery, Wake County, Hydrography Working Group  
David Nash, City of Fayetteville, Working Group for Census Geospatial Data  
Elizabeth Daniel, CGIS, GIS Analyst  
David Giordano, CGIA, Staff to the GICC  
Colleen Kiley, CGIA, GIS Coordination Program Manager  
Matthew McLamb, CGIA, Assistance Director  
Ben Shelton, CGIA, Project Manager  
Anna Verrill, CGIA, Staff to the LGC

### Absent members:

Crystal Burnett, Brunswick County, NCPMA  
Pam Carver, Henderson County, CURISA representative

## WELCOME

Alice Wilson called the meeting to order and welcomed members and representatives.

## MINUTES

Motions and voting for approval August 26, 2020 Meeting Minutes occurred.

## HYDROGRAPHY UPDATE

Cam McNutt the Chair of the Hydrography Working Group was unable to join the meeting today due to last minute personal reasons. He would like to join us at our next meeting in February to go over what he was going to today.

Colleen Kiley mentioned the working group is going to be reaching out to the LGC to gather data requirements for local hydro data. To prepare for this the LGC and local government community are asked to think about their needs regarding how you use stream data, how you would use it if you had networked streamed data, and what the benefit of that data is to you. Ideally, the requirements gather from the local governments will be incorporated into the final data product.

## ORTHOIMAGERY PROJECT DELIVERABLES INCLUDING COLOR INFRARED

Ben Shelton shared an update on the Orthoimagery Program (Presentation Link: [https://files.nc.gov/ncdit/OrthoProgram\\_LGC\\_Nov2020.pdf](https://files.nc.gov/ncdit/OrthoProgram_LGC_Nov2020.pdf)). The 2020 Coastal Project is wrapping up and the 2021 Eastern Piedmont Project is ramping up. Depending on 911 Board continuing funding, we will continue through the state into 2022 and 2023 which would close out the current 4-year cycle. The 2020 project includes the 27 coastal counties and includes a lot of military coordination. This also includes the Wilmington and Greenville areas along with 18 major bridges have been flown Nadir which has closer flight line spacing to reduce some of the building lean.

Five vendors were selected for this project. The acquisition portion of the project was completed in early 2020. This was a difficult acquisition season. This was also the earliest spring on record along the coast which can affect collecting leaf-off imagery. The Quality Control (QC) portion of the project was completed in the summer and now they are processing the final products and getting into the deliveries. The project team had been trying to aim to deliver the products before Thanksgiving, but with a few issues that have popped up with the horizontal accuracy QC that is performed by the NC Geodetic Survey with Gary Thompson and his group. Stemming from those horizontal accuracy checks a couple of the vendors had to go back and reprocess a few tiles and this caused a few weeks delay. The plan is to now deliver the week of December 7<sup>th</sup>.

The 2021 Eastern Piedmont project is kicking off. They have gone through a qualifications-based selection process. This means there is no consideration of costs, they look at qualifications only. Four vendors were selected and final steps of getting the contracts in place are occurring now. Anyone in the Eastern Piedmont project area can get in touch with those companies or Ben Shelton can put you in touch with them if you are interested in the buy-up products. Typical buy-up products include 3-inch imagery and planimetric imagery. This used to include color infrared, but this is now included in the state's product collection and delivery. The 2021 project will begin flying the first week of February and continue through March. They are anticipating delivery in November 2021.

The orthoimagery deliverables have changed. Three-band, RGB, products used to be delivered and now they have begun to collect and deliver the full four-band imagery products. This includes the color infrared, fourth band. All the hard-drives that will be delivered to all the 911 PSAPs will include all of the full resolution TIFF tiles for that county in a four-band product. The drives will also include a couple different SID products. A 20:1 compressed SID tile which is typically visually lossless. There should be on

real difference seen between the TIFF and the SID files. The SIDs are a lot easier to manage as they have less storage space requirements. They are also developing four-band and three-band SID tiles for the 2020 project area. They are still delivering the three-band SID files due to some of the 911 requirements where some CAD systems may not be able to use a four-band image. Single file mosaics are also being developed. This file is kind of big because it encompasses up to seven miles outside the county boundary. It does have a lot of applications, especially if you need to load things onto a mobile device and go out into the field – it is nice to have just one file. Two different mosaic files are being developed, a true color 3-band RDG file and a 3-band false color (color infrared). When developing products for NC OneMap a third MrSID mosaic will be developed that is just the county boundary extent with all four bands. This is for those who want a single clean county level mosaic. This will only be made available through download on NC OneMap. Also, on NC OneMap there will be a couple different services. The typical single-year service will now be four-band. This year's imagery will also be included in the ortho imagery latest service, but it will only be the three-band product because it is difficult to mix the different bands. If you have three-band in some parts of the state and four-bands in others. As the four-band imagery becomes part of the program across the state the orthoimagery latest service will become a four-band service. They are also going to come up with a single-year service for 2020 that is just color infrared, so users do not have to worry about switching in and out. Testing of a potential Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) service is also occurring. NDVI can be used to evaluate crop health and vegetation health. Although NC orthoimagery products are leaf-off products and typically NDVI are created with leaf-on products.

Some uses of the four-band products were then shared. If you are in ArcMap, it is a little more difficult to switch between the true color and false color bands. You have to go into layer properties of the imagery product and manually reorder the bands. The order should be 4, 1, 2 instead of 1, 2, 3. This shifts the color infrared band to the red channel, the typical red-band is put into the green channel and green-band is shifted to the blue channel, and the blue-band is dropped. That will give you the color infrared, false color, typical display. In ArcGIS Pro this process is a lot simpler. When you click on your imagery layer in the contents pane, in the ribbons at the top of the screen, there's a band combination window that you can use to easily switch between the color infrared and the natural color. This does all the band reordering for you. For any imagery products in Esri you typically have to go in and make sure there are no gamma stretches. The gamma should be 1.0. Esri sometimes automatically apply stretches to imagery for you, this may actually change the radiometry of the imagery products which is not recommended. Within the Orthoimagery Program a lot of effort is taken to balance the radiometry between multiple vendors and we have them do several processes to finalize their radiometry before the state accepts the imagery. Therefore, no additional stretches are needed.

Always keep in mind North Carolina (NC) collects a leaf-off product. This makes the product different than typical color infrared products. Typical uses of color infrared use products that are leaf-on. One of the good things of leaf-off color infrared products is that it is much easier to impervious surface extraction as there are not as many leaves covering the roadways. An example of impervious surface extraction was shown. A supervised image classification process took about an hour to run, but there was a bit of cleanup needed. With any automated image processing and object detection image classification these follow the eighty-twenty rule. Where you can automate up to about eight-percent of things, but there is about twenty percent of manual clean-up still needed.

Another use NC has been discussing with NOAA and USGS is land cover classification. NOAA is currently doing a beta project now, in Brunswick and New Hanover counties. They are following a new routine where they use multiple sources of imagery to develop a higher resolution land cover product. NOAA is getting down to 1-meter of land cover. This takes a lot of time, money, and effort. Part of what they have been doing this past year is assessing if they can automate things down to 1-meter and then down sample back to 10-meter to see if they come up with something that is a little cleaner. This is already a much more precise land cover product than their previous 30-meter resolution product.

An example of NDVI was shared. CGIA has been testing a NDVI service from the 2020 imagery. You can gauge different vegetation analysis based on the results that return. It is easy to pick out between the roadways and the vegetation. The darker the vegetation appears indicates healthier vegetation as this show the chlorophyll that the analysis is sensing. This is a new product CGIA is trying to develop.

A couple examples from the Esri training courses were also shared. The first being tree canopy mapping. They are able to do a deep learning routine that extracts certain varieties of trees. The image shared was that of palm trees. You are able to go through and pull out and extract the various tree species using color infrared. The last use of color infrared that was share, was soil mapping. Again with our products being leaf-off some of the agricultural products will not show crops in the fields, but you can still pull some inferences off of the color infrared band due to the moisture levels showing, the product will have different reflections. This can also show where the drainage issues are in the fields. When overlaid with NDVI, you can get a different view of this.

A lot of what was shared with the color infrared product was done through image classification or object detection. Image classification can be supervised where you developed these training samples and you outline all the areas which encompass the same type of features and then the classification learns how to pull those out and classify those in the imagery. You can also do unsupervised classification where the software basically picks its own training samples and learns how to classify images. Unsupervised classification does not always return as clean of a look. There are some image analyst extensions that you can get now which have more capabilities on the deep learning side which give better results. Most all these operations do require Spatial Analyst or the Image Analyst extensions. Spatial Analyst is more common than Image Analyst. Image Analyst may be more expensive as well depending on your agreement with Esri, but this provides you with access to more of the deep learning and photogrammetry type analysis techniques. There is a really good image classification course provided by Esri. It is a seven-part training path that has several different classes.

#### OTHER GICC TOPICS

Alice introduced the GICC topics relating to this committee from the November 4<sup>th</sup> GICC meeting.

Environmental Justice (Presentation Link: <https://files.nc.gov/ncdit/GICC-DEQ-Community-Mapping-System-20201104.pdf>)

During the last GICC meeting Renee Kramer and Dean Grantham did a presentation to showcase a new environmental justice tool available on the Department of Environmental Quality's (DEQ) website. The tool looks at environmental and social justice topics. This covers race, ethnicity, age, gender, disability,

poverty level, household income, and language. DEQ breaks this out into three different kinds of justice looking at distribution, burdens, and procedural. One example of distribution shows “Are the benefits that are available to some available to all?”. As well as the burdens, “When do some have more burdens than others?”. Ensuring one group is not being harassed or burdened versus other groups. For procedural, “Are some groups being left out of the process of being about to participate more than other groups?”.

DEQ held focus groups meetings and public input meetings. The data and the services are published on the DEQ website under Environmental Justice. You can drill into the local level with the detailed maps showing different features as well as dashboards. You can also create your own summary reports if desired. Their next goal is to look at the 2020 Census data and the differential privacy and how this may affect things as well as looking at gaining infrastructure, including buildings.

Accessibility to Infrastructure Data (Presentation Link: <https://files.nc.gov/ncdit/GICC-TAC-Infrastructure-Working-Group-Update-20201104.pdf>)

The Working Group for Access to Infrastructure Data also provided an update to the GICC. Dean Grantham discussed the use cases the group is trying to gather. They are wanting to document how data is being used from the local governments both within private and public uses. One of the goals of the group is to create best practices for sharing infrastructure document that we can be reference across the state. This will detail what data can be shared easily and how as well as what data cannot be shared. The categories of data they are looking at are storm water, sewer, water, electric, gas, and telecommunications.

The working group is looking to gather more use cases from the local governments, so if you have any you would like to share please reach out to Dean Grantham at DEQ.

#### NEXT GENERATION 911 UPDATE

Matthew McLamb shared an update on the Next Generation 911 project. Matt shared the [GIS Data Hub Status Dashboard](#). This dashboard is updated typically every Thursday. This shows the progress of the 115 Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) across the state getting their GIS data ready for the Next Generation 911 project. There are 55 PSAPs that are now considered i3-Ready. On the dashboard there are two designations showing i3-readiness. The “Data i3 Ready – EGDMS” means the data has met all the i3 checks in GeoComm’s GIS Data Hub and is also met all the checks by AT&T and Intrado and the data now resides in the AT&T EDGMS database. The “Data i3 Ready – GDH” designation means the data has met all the i3 checks in GeoComm’s GIS Data Hub but has not yet been pushed into AT&T’s EDGMS database. Once the data is in the AT&T EDGMS system the PSAP is ready to go live on the ESInet. CGIA and GeoComm are continuing to work with the PSAPs to ensure they have everything they need to reach i3-readiness.

There have been more recent delays due to COVID over the past few weeks that have pushed some PSAPs out regarding their ESInet Go Live dates. If you are on the call and you are wondering where your due date is, you can find this information on the same dashboard. Simply click on your county or PSAP and see that information in the pop-up. You can also contact Matt McLamb or Anna Verrill. There are

still some dates that are being rescheduled. Although there has been this delay with the ESInet go-live dates, we are still pushing all PSAPs to continue to get their GIS data ready.

If you are a PSAP who has already achieved i3-Readiness, we continue to ask you update your data in GIS Data Hub at least once a month. If new streets are added more frequently than every month, you may need to update this more often. This ensures those new data are able to be found during 9-1-1 calls.

Regarding the statewide effort, DOT continues to be provided access to the system so they can look at the road network and how that is continuing to be built out as more and more PSAPs become i3-ready. Anna Verrill is overseeing the AddressNC Steering Committee which is meeting and discussing how the site structure address point data will create the next version of AddressNC.

We appreciate everyone who has made progress thus far and we encourage everyone who has not started the process to do so. We encourage everyone who is responsible for the GIS data in this project to continue working towards being i3-ready. If you have questions, please feel free to reach out to either Matt McLamb, Anna Verrill, or GeoComm. We can setup a screen share session and work directly with you to make sure you understand the process. If you have your error report, we can provide tips and tricks on next steps. We are here to help in any way we can. The response has been great. We appreciate everyone's hard work on this thus far. We would not be as far along without everyone's input and continued work and success.

Todd Shanley shared his concern regarding the 911 Board no longer funding PSAPs for addressing work. Matt will connect Todd with his 911 Board Regional Coordinator to further understand this and discuss his concern.

Alice mentioned being notified by URISA seeking input for the data exchange effort. This is in regard to the CLDXF version 2 changes coming out by NENA. With NG9-1-1 there are additional fields needed within the road centerlines and address points detailing out the different components of the street name. Instead of abbreviating the directional, these have to be all spelled out. Those fields are referred to as CLDXF. NENA is proposing changes to the landmark classification field with this next CLDXF version they are intending to release. They are proposing to remove the landmark field and replace these with 11 different fields that could be associated with a landmark. Another set of fields would be used to describe the landmark and if the description would not easily fit into one of those fields, the remaining descriptive comment would be found in the additional location information field. There is a time period for comment as Alice mentioned. If you want to review the proposed changes and provide comment, this is needed by December 11<sup>th</sup>.

#### LGC ANNOUNCEMENTS / OUTREACH UPDATE

The LGC members have begun meeting separately from this meeting in what is being referred to as executive committee meetings. The LGC members have decided to make these executive committee meetings regular and will be meeting one month ahead of the current LGC Quarterly Meetings. The LGC members will discuss progress with the work plan, drafting the agenda for the next meeting, discuss outreach happenings, and any other housekeeping issues.

The 2020-2021 Work Plan has been finalized and approved and published on the website. The 2019-2020 LGC Accomplishments are being finalized. Final comments are due by end of business this Friday, November 20<sup>th</sup>. The LGC Accomplishments will help provide content in the GICC Annual Report.

Regarding outreach, we have had two opportunities to have LGC Panels at a couple different local virtual conferences. Three LGC members participated in the North Carolina Arc Users Group (NCAUG) fall conference on Thursday, September 3<sup>rd</sup> from 4:00-5:15 pm. We talked about the GICC, the LGC, and the various working groups and committees related to the GICC. Discussion topics were having the panelist discuss their participation in the LGC and working groups as well as highlighting how Esri software is used throughout local government in NC. More recently, on October 22<sup>nd</sup>, we had four LGC members and another local government representative, Joe Ausby from the City of Wilson, on a panel session at the NCLGISA Fall symposium in late October. This panel discussion focused more on highlighting the relationship between GIS and IT.

Alice encouraged any one in the meeting to consider submitting abstracts to the NCGIS Conference. Abstract submission is open until November 25<sup>th</sup>. The NCGIS Conference is scheduled for February 16<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup>. This will be a virtual conference.

Anna shared how to access the [LGC Teams Site](#) in the Teams App. Through the Teams App, you can find the team over in the left panel. If you click the Teams icon, a listing of all the Teams you are a member of are listed. The Team you would be wanting to find is called "LGC". Within the Team there are different channels found within the team as well as a location for posting chats and files. The General Channel is where we can chat about anything, we want to share within the local government GIS community. The LGC notebook is where different meeting notes can be found. This is where we will be publishing the highlights from the LGC meeting. Within that same notebook are the meeting notes from previous LGC outreach team meetings. Within the files, we have added a document regarding federal resiliency grants for everyone's reference. We also have a Training Opportunities Channel where anyone can post about different things, they are aware of happening that may be relevant to the local government GIS community.

Ideally, we want anyone who is in the local government GIS community throughout NC to have access to this Teams site. We are seeing this as a means of connecting in between these quarterly meetings, but also just getting more information out there about what the state's doing or what the local governments are doing that they want to share with others in the community. Hopefully over time, this gains more traction, and we get more participation. The LGC webpage may be edited soon and there are plans to provide a link to join the LGC Team on the website. There is also a browser version available if someone does not have access to the Teams app.

If anyone is interested in joining the Teams Site, please let Anna Verrill or Colleen Kiley know and they will be sure to extend you an invite to the site. The LGC Members will automatically be invited, but we also want to make sure anyone in the local government GIS community is aware they are welcome to join.

Anna also shared the [LGC Story Map](#) that we would like more and more people to showcase their GIS happenings, accomplishments, or achievements. It is a really good resource to share our work. It is also really easy to add your own local GIS story using the participate button in the top-right of the web application. This is also a task on the LGC work plan, for us to ensure the story map is still being contributed to.

#### BRIEF UPDATES FROM COMMITTEES AND WORKING GROUPS

Alice moved into the next topic, the updates from committees and working groups.

##### Working Group for Enhanced Emergency Response

The last meeting was held on October 5<sup>th</sup>. The group has created a list of different data that are still trying to provide. They are trying to not only focus on floods, but also things like wildfires and earthquakes. Any event that would require acquisition of GIS data to plan ahead for these and have the Hub site already have the data available through the Hub site. They are going to do a mock test of the WGEER Hub in December to determine how well this may or may not work during an emergency event.

##### Working Group for Seamless Parcels

For 2019 all 100 counties did provide updates. We have begun encouraging quarterly updates in 2020. So far in 2020, we have had 98 counties provide updates. We are in contact with the ones who are still outstanding. For the first quarter of this year, 66 counties were updated. For the second quarter, 87 counties were updated. For the third quarter, 84 counties were updated. For quarter four so far, 55 counties have been updated. We have begun contacting individual counties to remind them to provide an update for the fourth quarter.

The Working Group for Seamless Parcels has begun to meet again regarding the field compliance topic that has been mentioned in previous LGC meetings. We are considering whether or not we propose into the standard that certain fields be “required”, “recommended”, or “optional”. The working group is drafting a survey that will be sent out to the local parcel data stewards regarding how easy or hard it is to maintain certain fields. Once we have feedback from the local parcel data stewards, we will review our recommendations with the Association of Assessing Officers, the Department of Revenue, and the Association of County Commissioners, as well as the CAMA vendors. The group wants to get CAMA vendors involved to see if there is anything, they can do for the local data stewards to maintain the fields easier.

Once we get the final list of which fields the working group is recommending to be listed as required, recommended or optional because it is a change of the standard that we will be proposing that standard to the Statewide Mapping Advisory Committee.

##### Working Group for Orthoimagery and Elevation

Natalie gave a few updates from the last Working Group for Orthoimagery and Elevation meeting held on October 13<sup>th</sup>. While Ben provided a few updates regarding the Orthoimagery Program earlier, Natalie mentioned we are looking forward to the 2020 Coastal Project being delivered in December now. Regarding the Eastern Piedmont which is getting ramped up with collection beginning early next year with a deliver timeline of mid-November 2021.



Regarding the Coastal Change Analysis Program, they are working on 30-meter data based on Landsat imagery which is updated every 5 years. They are doing sample project areas in NC of a 10-meter data product with a 1-meter data product available for purchase. In the Spring of 2021 these following two NC counties will be completed: New Hanover and Brunswick. Regarding topobathy, this is being collected along the coast through March 2021.

The color infrared documentation has been updated with more updated content as well as adding in use cases. This document is going to be made available on Teams. If anyone would like to review the document, comments are welcome.

Regarding the Lidar acquisition and elevation data, the collection has been completed and contractors are working on a delivery for May 2021. They flew Lidar around areas in Virginia and Sparta, NC directly after the earthquake that happened this past August. There is uncertainty if this is going to be made publicly available.

The NC contours have been created by NC Department of Public Safety. They are currently going through the QC process. These are expected to be completed in the last quarter of 2020. Regarding the 2022 Reference Frame this has been officially delayed to 2024. They are looking to have the change to international foot happen at the same time. They discussed how this may impact local governments and this discussion will be ongoing. Understanding how this will impact local governments and how can the working group support that in anyway.

During the meeting, Gary Thompson gave an update on the unmanned aircraft systems (UAS). There is [an approved list of UASs](#) that can be bought with federal money or grants that is published from the Department of Defense. There is often [GPS testing](#) in the state which could affect GPS collection. There is [a website](#) which allows anyone to sign up for alerts if this testing is ongoing in your area.

#### Hydrography Working Group

Wright gave an update for the Hydrography Working Group which last met on October 12<sup>th</sup>. They started off with review some of the work from DEQ regarding some of the stream modeling they are working on using a 10-foot digital elevation model based on Lidar from NCDOT. They are focusing on the Tar-Pamlico, Cape Fear, and Neuse River basins. The model is working well in those areas and there is a bit of tweaking that needs to be done for the mountainous areas. This led to a discussion of storm water data. How there is a need for the artificial paths where water may not be visible. For instance, if a stream is not visible because it is in a storm water utility. They talked about the best ways to obtain storm water utility data from the municipalities mainly.

There was also an extensive discussion on the needs of local governments for the streams data. Wright believes their voices have definitely been heard on this. An example would be having a single database that we could utilize for stream regulations.

A Microsoft Team Site has been established for this working group as well. Any working documents are online and easier to access.

## Census 2020

David Nash gave an update on the 2020 Census. Census Bureau stopped taking responses from the public in October. The total self-response rate for NC was 63.4%. The Census Bureau was able to gather another 36.5 percent using Nonresponse Follow-up (NRFU) and the total enumeration for NC is at 99.9%. The [2020 Census Housing Unit Enumeration Progress by State](#) was shown to the group.

The next big thing is they will report with all states of the population in early 2021. By April 1<sup>st</sup>, they are supposed to provide the redistricting to the local government areas, counties, and cities. This may be something they ask local governments to become involved with to determine whether your local area needs to redistrict.

Alice put out a handy email a couple weeks ago regarding the School of Governments offering training on redistricting in January. If anyone would like more information, this can be found in the email Alice sent on October 28<sup>th</sup>.

The Census Bureau will be providing an opportunity for people to review the counts and request the Census Bureau resolve those issues. There is a [federal register notice](#) regarding the details of this. They will be accepting challenges or questions on the counts between October 1, 2021 through June 30, 2023.

Alice added that she has been in discussions with Bob Coats and Mike Cline regarding the census. They are highly encouraging the local government to track the data regarding number of structures, number of demolitions, new construction. This will help if you feel like you are being under counted. Having documentation that you can provide to help you challenge those counts easier. Understanding this does not help in terms of poverty information or other demographic information, but at least we can quickly get corrected counts.

## Statewide Mapping Advisory Committee

Alice reported on things covered in the last Statewide Mapping Advisory committee that has not yet been mentioned in this meeting. The Metadata Working Group is kicking off again. Look for more information to come on the progress of this group as they ramp things up again. NC OneMap is moving to the cloud. They hope to have this work completed by the end of the year.

Colleen added regarding the Metadata Working Group that they are mainly looking into reviewing the documentation that is available and potentially updating this for ArcGIS Pro as well as some of the training materials. There are YouTube videos available for the training if anyone is interested. More information on the NC State and Local Government Metadata Profile including the YouTube training videos can be found on [NC OneMap](#).

Anna added that Gary Thompson had requested to spin up a working group in regards of the implementation of the international foot and how that may affect data across the state. This was approved by the SMAC, so the local government community should be aware that this will be spinning up over the next few months.

Alice also shared that Sarah Wray shared that DOT is updating the road centerlines on a quarterly basis. These can be accessed through NC OneMap or the DOT ArcGIS Online portal.

#### Technical Advisory Committee

Colleen reported on the Technical Advisory Committee's (TAC) Infrastructure Working Group. The TAC itself as not met as a group since back in August, but the Infrastructure Working Group has been meeting every other week for the past few months. While Alice did provide a good update in her coverage of the GICC meeting topics earlier, the important take-aways right now are that the working group has put out a request for use cases for infrastructure data. There are two different forms available depending on if you are a [data user](#) versus a [data provider](#). The [TAC website](#) provides a link to where you can access these forms.

The Use Cases will be used to compare what people need for infrastructure data to what data are providers actually able to provide them. There will be some similarities discovered and disconnects as well. This is a two-part process that the group is going through. 1) documenting what people are willing to share and 2) what people actually need. There is a little bit of detail about the type of data they need in order to do their projects. The forms are only about seven questions to hopefully make the response easy for anyone who would like to participate. The forms list the emails they can be sent back to once filled in. These can be sent to Dean Grantham the working group chair, Brett Spivey, or Colleen Kiley.

#### OTHER ISSUES AND CONCERNS

Alice asked for any other issues or concerns to bring to the group. Alice did ask the Executive Committee to review the LGC Bylaws and come prepared to discuss these at the next meeting.

Colleen thanked everyone who filled out the local government survey that was sent out. This survey was sent out to make sure that we had the most up-to-date contact information as well as see who would participate on the LGC story map. We also asked if they would be willing to share their contact information in a new web map. Out of the sixty-seven responses, sixty-four of those would be willing to share their contact information on a web map. Forty-eight responded that they would be able to contribute to the LGC story map. This will be sent out again through the League of Municipalities and the Association of County Commissioners as we discovered we do not have everyone's correct contact information. This will hopefully help us reach those who we missed in the first round.

#### PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES

The NCGIS Conference will be a virtual conference from February 16-19, 2021.

There is also the [Coastal GeoTools](#) Conference being held virtually from February 8-11, 2021.

#### ADJOURN

There being no other business, the meeting was adjourned at 3:29 pm.

LGC's web page on the GICC website: <http://it.nc.gov/gicc-local-government-committee-lgc>.