

I-TEAM CONNECTIONS

MARCH 2003



INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

ACTION AROUND THE STATES 2

I-TEAM WORKS — DELAWARE 4

I-TEAM WORKS — KANSAS 6

I-TEAM WORKS — INDIANA 7

I-TEAMS WORKS — MICHIGAN 10

TECHNOLOGY ADVANCES — INTEROPERABILITY HIGHLIGHTED AT GITA AND GEOTECH IN MARCH 12

EXISTING AND PLANNED FEDERAL DATA PROJECTS NOW ONLINE 13

STATUS OF GEOSPATIAL ONE-STOP FRAMEWORK DATA CONTENT STANDARDS 14

Collaboration and coordination are essential to organize the production, stewardship and exchange of data in a National Spatial Data Infrastructure. I-Teams and other information consortia supply some of the tools necessary to collaborate and coordinate. Collaboration and coordination cannot occur without communication. We need to keep all members of our national I-Team network informed and connected. Hence, **I-Team Connections**. In these pages you will find news and information to help connect you to what is happening in Washington, DC and in state and local venues across the nation.

GEOSPATIAL ONE-STOP INTERVIEW WITH HANK GARIE

Hank Garie is the Executive Director of Geospatial One-Stop. Appointed in early January, he has been on the job now for about two months. Prior to assuming his current position, Hank was New Jersey GIS Coordinator and the New Jersey I-Team Coordinator. He is a Past President of the National States Geographic Information Council and served on the Mapping Sciences Committee of the National Research Council. He was a member of the Steering Committee for the 1999 National GeoData Forum and has served on numerous advisory groups working with the federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC).

"Partnerships are the vehicle I hope to promote to bring state, local, and tribal providers of data into Geospatial One Stop. One Stop is really all about partnerships."

Geospatial One-Stop is one of 24 OMB electronic government initiatives to enhance government efficiency and achieve President Bush's vision that government be more citizen-based and results-oriented. It accelerates completion of essential elements of the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI), including framework data content standards, metadata, documentation and posting of existing data and planned data activities (a Data Acquisition Marketplace), interoperable web services, and a one-stop portal through which citizens and government can easily access data. It encourages and enables greater collaboration and coordination in the production and use of geospatial information across all levels of government and the private sector.

Ronald Matzner, National I-Team Coordinator, sat down with Hank at the Department of the Interior this week to discuss Hank's vision for Geospatial One-Stop.

People have been asking "What is Geospatial One-Stop" ever since it was first announced. Now that you have been on the job for two months, how do you define it?

In my view, Geospatial One-Stop is a catalyst to implement the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI). It is accelerating the completion of essential building blocks of the NSDI. Adopting standards, gathering inventory information about geospatial data, and helping organize and share geospatial resources through the development of a Portal will improve citizen services.

(Continued on page 2)



(Continued from page 1)

Why did you leave your job in New Jersey for the challenges of life within the Beltway?

Geospatial One-Stop truly is an opportunity to push the NSDI forward. It takes all of the good things we've worked on for years and propels them forward with the political support for which we have been waiting. After working on the NSDI at different levels for years, this is an opportunity and a challenge I did not want to miss.

The FGDC, its member Federal agencies, and geospatial organizations like NSGIC have been engaged in building the NSDI for years. What is different now, besides you?

Oh, I don't think I will make that much of a difference. There is political support now. Geospatial One-Stop is one of the 24 e-government initiatives endorsed by the President's Management Council. It supports the President's Management Agenda. That has raised the visibility of the strategic value of geospatial information. It has raised the bar. People in the highest levels of government are realizing that geographic information and GIS technology are valuable.

"Geo-partnerships are more like negotiated joint ventures with documented terms, obligations, and responsibilities. Participants would have to agree on such matters as standards, metadata, stewardship responsibilities, access, and availability. Perhaps we can think of geo-partnerships as focused agreements among organizations to implement activities identified through the I-Team plans."

In what way?

They are realizing that place based information supports the business of government and improves decision making. Issues and events happen in places; and the data and tools we work with allow decision makers to view those issues in a community context. And, with events like 9-11 and the increased emphasis on public safety, the importance of geospatial information has become apparent at much higher levels.

Is there anything else that is different now?

OMB is actively involved, raising the level of accountability for the stewardship and sharing of geospatial information resources across federal agencies. OMB's attention imposes much tighter time schedules and more challenging deliverables on the initiative. There is a high level of expectation of success. In essence, we have a window of opportunity that is unprecedented.

OMB has authority over Federal agencies so its involvement would seem to be a powerful motivator for the Federal sector. But, the NSDI includes the word "National". How do you plan to ensure that state, local, and tribal governments, and the private sector, are fully involved in Geospatial One-Stop?

The Geospatial One-Stop Board of Directors illustrates the Administration's commitment to the inclusion and full involvement of all sectors. There are 11 seats on the

(Continued on page 3)

Alaska

The Alaska Geographic Data Committee (AGDC) meeting on January 30, 2003 focused on I-Team planning, concentrating on elevation, orthoimagery and geodetic control. The next meeting on March 20 will focus on hydrography, transportation, cadastral, and government units. The AGDC intends to complete its I-Plan by the time the National ASPRS Conference convenes in Anchorage in May 2003.

American Samoa

According to Mark Hayward, American Samoa has been making slow but steady progress since late December. The American Samoa GIS Users Group approved the American Samoa Spatial Data Infrastructure (ASSDI) Implementation Plan for American Samoa at its January meeting.

ACTION AROUND THE STATES

American Samoa GIS Day is March 12. The Governor and Lt. Governor are confirmed attendees. I-Team members plan to give an ASSDI presentation as part of the agenda. I-Team members expect to meet with the Governor on March 12 at which time they expect the Governor to endorse the ASSDI Implementation Plan.

American Samoa's GIS ftp data server is ready to go online with 10gigs of information as soon as there is an external IP address. The I-Team is working with the NOAA Coastal Services Center to become a clearinghouse node for the FGDC.

(Continued from page 2)

Board. A majority (7) are held by non-Federal members including counties, cities, states, and tribes. They are all represented. This establishes an excellent collaborative model for directing an intergovernmental initiative that, to my knowledge, is unique in government. The Board members will be able to reach out to and involve their stakeholder groups in the standards setting and portal development processes. Geospatial One-Stop is striving to meet the needs of the entire user community. It brings the stakeholder community right into the design and implementation of the NSDI. It is no longer the Federal government telling the states and locals what they need to do to contribute. It is a two-way partnership that has existed since the beginning of the initiative.

What are the incentives for individual units of local government to participate in Geospatial One-Stop?

Easier, faster, and cheaper access to data through standardized web services, meta-data and the portal is ostensibly what GOS will enable. For that to become a reality, local jurisdictions that produce the data will need to participate.

Partnerships are the vehicle I hope to promote to bring state, local, and tribal providers of data into Geospatial One-Stop. One-Stop is really all about partnerships. A new kind of partnership, with obligations, benefits, and incentives on both sides. I call them geo-partnerships. We need to identify a suite of meaningful incentives to encourage broad participation.

Give me an example.

Several states provide incentives to local jurisdictions in return for defining data sharing and stewardship activities. In New Jersey, we helped county governments develop Internet mapping services with training and software in return for real-time access to the local data. These kinds of geo-partnerships are happening across the country – Utah, Pennsylvania, and North Carolina are other states that come to mind that are using training, software, and grants as incentives to partner with local counterparts.

How would this apply to the Federal government?

Many Federal agencies provide grants to State and local jurisdictions in their separate mission areas. Some of those resources are available for geospatial activities. The challenge is to find ways to coordinate and leverage those grants across federal agencies. Imagine for example, EPA, USGS and NOAA pooling and leveraging grants and other resources that they are already providing to state, local and tribal governments toward a common geospatial goal, such as tracking land use changes. That would be a powerful incentive to partner and build local capacity.

Isn't what you are describing an example of the Data Acquisition Marketplace that GOS hopes to create?

In a sense, yes. Part of Geospatial One-Stop requires Federal agencies to document

(Continued on page 4)

Colorado

One or more theme teams continue to meet each week. Teams are drafting individual theme chapters of the I-Plan. The introduction has been written. The I-Team is collaborating with the North Front Council of Governments to implement a proof of concept demonstration of its I-Plan in Larimer and Weld Counties (Fort Collins, Greeley, and Loveland).

Delaware

The I-Team has submitted its annual report to the Governor. See article on page 4.

The next I-Team meeting is March 10. The I-Team

ACTION AROUND THE STATES

expects to

review ten proposals received by the Elevation Working Group in response to a Request for Proposals for a statewide LIDAR project. The working group consists of representatives from several State agencies, USGS, and USDA.

Hawaii

Subcommittees are drafting I-Plans for sixteen data themes. The Hawaii Geographic Information Coordinating Council will prepare a summary introduction of existing status, including barriers and resources.

The I-Team met in late February to assess what had been done. It set an

(Continued from page 3)

and post planned data activities. We hope to encourage state, local, and tribal governments, and private sector producers of data to voluntarily document and post their planned data activities on the Geospatial One-Stop Portal. This will provide a virtual partnership marketplace to help align roles and resources.

I-Teams would appear to be geo-partnerships. Many are already engaged in the very activities you are describing. How do they fit into Geospatial One-Stop?

I-Teams are partnerships that focus on strategic data planning. They provide a forum for people to roll up their sleeves, become creative, and work together to identify data needs. When people come together and consider their data needs, opportunities to leverage resources often become apparent. I-Team plans can serve as a vehicle to document state and local planned data acquisitions.

Then, what is a geo-partnership?

Geo-partnerships are more like negotiated joint ventures with documented terms, obligations, and responsibilities. Participants would have to agree on such matters as standards, metadata, stewardship responsibilities, access, and availability. Perhaps we can think of geo-partnerships as focused agreements among organizations to implement activities identified through the I-Team plans.

Thank you, Hank. I think you are going to make a difference. Let's sit down and do this again in a few months after people have had a chance to digest the ideas you are raising here. I look forward to working with you to help make the vision of Geospatial One-Stop and the NSDI a reality.

I-TEAMS WORK

DELAWARE SUBMITS ANNUAL I-TEAM REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR

The Delaware Spatial Data Framework 2002 Annual Report recently was approved by the Delaware I-Team and forwarded to Delaware's Governor Minner in accordance with the terms of the Executive Order under which the I-Team was established. Delaware's Spatial Data Framework (the Framework) has been complete and generally available at a scale of at least 1:24,000 since 2000. Because the Framework pre-dates the I-Team, the I-Team has not developed an I-Plan to complete the Framework, as other states have done. It relies instead on the annual report to the Governor as its status report and strategic plan.

Delaware I-Team Coordinator Mike Mahaffie gave a presentation based on the report to the I-Team TAG at its meeting in Annapolis, Maryland on February 10. The following is an abridged version of that presentation. The entire PowerPoint presentation can be found under "documents" on the TAG website at www.opengis.org/tag.

(Continued on page 5)

ambitious schedule. It established an editing committee. Each theme chair will submit the theme draft by March 7 to the editing committee. It will assemble the chapters into a consistent style and format by March 21. The committee will then circulate the draft for comment, with final comments due by April 30.

Idaho

Preliminary I-Plan drafts are due from theme teams by March 15. The transportation draft, among others, is nearly finished. A final drafting team will compile and complete the Idaho I-Plan in time to present it at a regional GIS conference (ID, WA, OR) in Coeur de'Lene April 7-9.

Iowa

ACTION AROUND THE STATES

Meetings are being held with the new State CIO to reengage the State in coordination efforts. According to Alan Jensen, a meeting soon will be held to reorganize and reinvigorate I-Team efforts. He reports that the Des Moines GIS coordinator has expressed interest in a leadership role in the I-Team.

Kansas

See article on page 6

Maine

Maine GIS is developing FY '04 and '05 budgets and work plans for the GeoLibrary Board (Board). Bond funds cannot be used for

MORE I-TEAMS WORK

(Continued from page 4)

The Delaware Spatial Data Implementation Team (I-Team) has worked in the past several years to refine and update the Framework. In 2002, there were major enhancements in the Cadastral data sets and in the availability and sharing of cadastral data. Aerial photographs for new orthoimagery were flown. By year end, it was possible to access and use cadastral data statewide. Also, the Delaware DataMIL improved the ability to share Framework data.

Orthoimagery

Delaware has 1:12,000 scale, 1 meter resolution orthoimagery collected in 1997. It is transitioning to 1:2,400 scale, 1 foot resolution orthoimagery collected in 2002 as the I-Team's first major project. Delivery began in January 2003. Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT), Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC), the Office of State Planning Coordination, and New Castle County contributed funding. The I-Team must decide whether to pursue a next round of orthoimagery in 2007.

Geodetic Control

Delaware uses the High Accuracy Reference Network (HARN) maintained by the National Geodetic Survey. The I-Team is exploring ways to integrate the HARN with less accurate monumentation data such as that established for the 2002 orthoimagery project.

Cadastral/Parcels

Delaware's three counties maintain cadastral data at a scale of at least 1:12,000. The I-Team expects the 2002 orthoimagery to result in 1:2,400 cadastral data. The counties use different standards and formats. A workgroup of county GIS leaders (County Cadastral Working Group) is considering statewide cadastral standards. By the time this newsletter is published, the cadastral data from all three Delaware Counties are expected to be available on the DataMIL. The I-Team is working with DelDOT and the Cadastral Working Group to integrate cadastral and transportation data.

Land Use/Land Cover

The Delaware Framework uses land use/land cover (LULC) data derived from the 1997 orthoimagery at a scale of 1:12,000. It uses the Anderson classification system. A new LULC will be derived from the 2002 orthoimagery by the end of June 2003 at a scale of 1:2,400. The I-Team is considering how to keep the LULC data current, perhaps by creating closer ties to the county cadastral data sets.

Government Units

The Delaware Framework uses USGS state and county boundary lines from the DLG data set. The I-Team is considering several issues.

The DLG data set does not align with the locations of 179 historic monuments that mark portions of the actual state boundary. County boundaries are described in the Delaware Code, often in archaic text referring to waterways courses, trees, and historic property ownership that no longer exist. The cadastral data set may be part of the solution to these problems.

The I-Team is interested in working with the Census Bureau to realign and correct TIGER. New Castle County, working with the University of Delaware, has already corrected a portion of TIGER.

(Continued on page 6)

operational expenses. In a difficult budget climate, the Board is struggling to find funds for startup operations.

Orthoimagery — Approximately \$1.6 million of the \$2.3 million approved by Maine voters in the November bond referendum is being earmarked for high resolution (1 foot and 2 foot pixel resolution) orthoimagery.

The Board received a final report on January 15 from the GIS Executive Council on standards, specifications, and coverage for new orthoimagery. The Board voted to allow USGS to handle contracting and approved multi-scale, multi-resolution coverage.

The legislation that authorized the Board and the bond referendum requires

ACTION AROUND THE STATES

a 100% Federal match. The Board enlisted Maine's congressional delegation in Washington for help. The Board hopes that USGS will commit much, if not all of the match, with a combination of cash and in-kind services. Discussions are underway with other Federal agencies to provide contributions. The proposal approved by the Board divides the State into three tiers of resolution. Other Federal agencies besides USGS may have needs for high resolution orthoimagery in areas of the state that are not now included in tier 1 or tier 2. For example, not all coastal areas are in those tiers.

Parcels — The GeoLibrary

MORE I-TEAMS WORK

(Continued from page 5)

Census recently released realigned TIGER data that was corrected using Delaware's road centerline Framework data set.

Elevation

The current Framework includes the USGS 10 foot contour lines from the DLG data set at 1:24,000. The I-Team Elevation Working Group has issued an RFP to collect higher resolution elevation data using LIDAR. The Working Group includes representatives from USGS, NRCS, DNREC, OSPC, and the Delaware Geological Survey.

Hydrography

The existing hydrography Framework consists of the lines and area data sets from the USGS DLG. The I-Team intends to adopt the corresponding lines and areas from the National Hydrography Dataset (NHD). Most of the state is covered by a hydrologic cataloging unit that is mostly in Maryland, update of which depends upon USGS and Maryland.

Watersheds

The Framework uses a set of watershed boundaries developed in 1998 by DNREC at a scale of 1:12,000. A Delaware Watershed Delineation Colloquium agreed in July 2002 to update the watershed boundaries, using 6th order watershed boundaries from the local NRCS office. The I-Team will pursue adoption of these boundaries in 2003 and explore how they align with those delineated by neighboring states.

Transportation

The Delaware Framework uses road centerlines published by DelDOT for roads and railroads at a scale of 1:12,000 that match the 1997 orthoimagery. The I-Team, DelDOT, and the County Cadastral Working Group are developing a new strategy to combine county cadastral data showing rights-of-way with DelDOT's attribute data.

KANSAS STRATEGIC PLAN UPDATE INCORPORATES I-TEAM PROCESS

By Ivan Weichert, Kansas GIS Coordinator and I-Team Coordinator

A comprehensive update of the State GIS strategic plan has been underway since August, 2002. The review incorporates the I-Team process. At a meeting at the University of Kansas on February 21, the Steering Committee established an approximate date of April 1 for the production of a draft document.

As the Kansas I-Team moves into 2003, it is targeting three major area initiatives: NSDI development, public safety, and applications.

The focus of NSDI implementation continues to be street centerline, orthoimagery, and county cadastral data. The I-Team has forged a strong partnership with the Kansas Department of Transportation with respect to street centerline and orthoimagery funding and development.

(Continued on page 7)

Board authorized the formation of a Committee on Digital Parcel Standards to review and recommend standards for digital municipal parcel maps. The committee met for the second time February 27.

There appears to be general agreement that there is a need for a unique statewide parcel identifier because the assessor's lists and parcels designated on maps often do not match. The preliminary recommendation appears to be to carry only a few attributes directly on the spatial data and attach all other data as relational databases. The committee will meet at least one more time before completing its recommendation.

Massachusetts

Massachusetts GIS leaders plan to meet with the State CIO in March. They are seeking CIO endorsement of the Massachusetts I-Team.

The Massachusetts Statewide Advisory Group has designated theme leads for most layers. Massachusetts GIS has incorporated I-Plan template questions into an online GIS survey that it is conducting.

Implementation projects underway include the development of digital parcels based on local tax mapping using a 1:5000 orthophoto product; cross-walking HSIP and MA emergency management layers; and creating building footprints from LIDAR.

ACTION AROUND THE STATES

MORE I-TEAMS WORK

(Continued from page 6)

The statewide aerial photo Basemap update project is on schedule and delivering high quality 1 meter DOQQ imagery through the Kansas NSDI Clearinghouse node (the Data Access and Support Center). A Statewide centerline file of county roads is important for many purposes, including Homeland Security. A Transportation team is working with counties to capture the centerline work done by the counties and use it to further infrastructure protection.

The I-Team is working with the Department of Emergency Management to develop a Foreign Animal Disease Incident reporting and tracking application, as well as a Virtual Emergency Operations Center Plan.

The I-Team is pursuing other partnerships regarding public safety. It is working with the Kansas Association of Mappers, to identify and communicate with members of the geospatial data community across state and local governments, universities, health care providers and private business partners. Additionally, we are forming partnerships for potential HotSite data mirroring agreements with Missouri and Arkansas. Cyber Security is also taking a much higher priority with the formal charter of an IT Security Council within the IT Governance Structure in Kansas.

Kansas is supporting the USGS Mapping Partnership Office Initiative by offering office space and close collaboration opportunities in a joint agreement between the Kansas GIS Policy Board and the USGS Water Resources District Office. USGS will receive a high priority of support and cooperation from Kansas in meeting its goals through the 133 Cities and National Map Programs.

INDIANA I-TEAM MOVES FORWARD WITH I-TEAM AND HOMELAND SECURITY ACTIVITIES

By Jill Saligoe-Simmel, I-Team Coordinator and President, Indiana Geographic Information Council

The recent Indiana **GIS 2003 Conference: Securing Our Future** focused attention on the success of recent statewide GIS activities. This was the first year the conference featured full tracks on Homeland Security/Emergency Management and I-Team/Framework Data. The conference featured Indiana's Counter-Terrorism and Security Council (C-TASC), the Indiana

(Continued on page 8)

Michigan

See article on page 10.

Minnesota

The DEM and Flood Plain Mapping Working Group met March 7. A legislator has been found to sponsor a bill for DEM and flood-plain mapping in Minnesota. That is good news in difficult budget times.

Mississippi

A draft I-Plan consisting of seven data layers is being edited. Street centerline and government units still need some work. The plan includes needed investments. The team hopes to complete the plan in March.

A Joint Legislative Committee recommended that the legis-

ACTION AROUND THE STATES

lature pass a resolution supporting the I-Team and defining its responsibilities. Bills have been introduced in the legislature to create a powerful centralized GIS policy body. If any such bill passes, it would be effective July 1. The I-Team will have the I-Plan ready to present to any such body

**CALL FOR PARTICIPATION
STILL OPEN**

GEOSPATIAL ONE STOP

FRAMEWORK DATA CONTENT MODELS AND STANDARDS

REPRESENT YOUR I-TEAM OR COUNCIL

CADASTRAL

ELEVATION

GEODETTIC CONTROL

GOVERNMENT UNITS

HYDROGRAPHY

ORTHOIMAGERY

register now at: <http://www.fgdc.gov/geo-one-stop/participate/participate.html>

TRANSPORTATION

MORE I-TEAMS **WORK**

(Continued from page 7)

Map Project, and a related user survey that will provide vital information to the Indiana I-Team and to local governments.

The Indiana Geographic Information Council (IGIC) and C-TASC are working closely together on emergency management issues. C-TASC believes strongly in GIS. Clifford Ong, Director of C-TASC, delivered the conference keynote address to an audience of over 340 GIS professionals. "The Indiana State Homeland Security Strategy will emphasize GIS," said Mr. Ong. He highlighted the pivotal role of GIS in all aspects of emergency management and encouraged Indiana's GIS specialists to serve as evangelists of the technology within their own communities. "GIS staff in state and local government should reach out to local emergency managers, public safety officers, and other local public officials to make what they do more widely known and understood", said Mr. Ong. The Indiana State Homeland Security Strategy was released March 5th.

This winter, C-TASC was awarded an ESRI Crisis and Response Center Grant. The grant is being used to develop the **C-TASC Crisis and Response Mapping Center** in close partnership with IGIC. One of its functions will be to provide tools, guidance, and resources to support the geospatial preparedness of Indiana communities. It is integrating GIS into the State Emergency Management Plan. In conjunction with these activities, C-TASC is supporting an administrative grant to IGIC for the I-Team.

C-TASC and IGIC showed at the conference a slide presentation developed by IGIC, introducing the Crisis and Response Mapping Center and describing the GIS role in emergency management. The presentation shows the interface points for GIS in disaster management and planning, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. It includes examples from 9/11/01 and Indiana's Sept-02 tornado response, and includes NSGIC's guidance for an appropriate homeland security response. IGIC will distribute the presentation by CD and on the web.

Last fall, IGIC prepared the **IndianaMap Prospectus** – a high-level portfolio of projects that demonstrates a comprehensive view of our statewide GIS development. Included in the prospectus are proposals for Indiana's contribution to *The National Map*; a pilot project using

(Continued on page 9)

when it is constituted.

Missouri

An I-Team meeting was held January 31. Theme leads have been designated and work is proceeding on a statewide data needs assessment. There will be an I-Team panel session at the Missouri GIS Conference March 24-26.

Nebraska

Nebraska has completed its I-Plan. It is available at <http://www.calmit.unl.edu/gis/Reports.htm>.

Nevada

The Nevada Statewide Mapping Advisory Committee (SMAC) voted to become the Nevada

ACTION AROUND THE STATES

Team at its January meeting. SMAC has over 50 members from 18-20 State, local and

Support GIS Coordination

Help Build a National Coalition

Present the

NSDI, I-Team, Geospatial One Stop message at

SPEAKERS BUREAU

Volunteers needed for events in your area.

Contact: Thomas Bryer E-mail: tbryer@excelgov.org Telephone: 202.728.0418

MORE I-TEAMS **WORK**

(Continued from page 8)

OGC web mapping specifications; a homeland security GIS portal; and development of a business model that supports local, state, and federal collaboration. IGIC has received funding for Phase 1 of the IndianaMap from the Indiana Land Resources Council to provide a benchmark and gap analysis of local-level framework data. That project will culminate with the second version of Indiana's I-Team plan.

“IGIC has received funding for Phase 1 of the Indiana benchmark and gap analysis of local-level framework data. That project will culminate with the second version of Indiana’s I-Team plan.” — Jill Saligoe, I-Team Coordinator

To help prepare for I-Plan 2.0, IGIC has developed the **IndianaMap User Survey**, a robust on-line inventory designed to help define the assets, needs, and business requirements for local, state, and federal data inventory information requirements. The questionnaire covers framework data and other “minimum essential data sets” for homeland security. Users can register in a database of GIS volunteers to be called upon in the event of a disaster. A number of applications for the inventory are under development including a dynamic GIS Rolodex; ArcIMS “status maps” depicting where framework data and gaps exist; auto-generation of Indiana-profile metadata (FGDC compliant); and administrative tools that will help automate many IGIC functions.

The Indiana Geographic Information Council will provide the information garnered from the User Survey to federal agencies to help alleviate the “survey burden” being experienced by our local units of government

Finally, IGIC unveiled the **Indiana GeoNet Data Clearinghouse** at the conference. The site is Indiana’s own Geography Network. With ESRI’s assistance, the IUPUI University Library installed the GeoNet in February. We are beginning to populate the site with data from the Indiana Geological Survey and various state and local entities. In partnership with IGIC, the IUPUI University Library will house and maintain the GeoNet site.

federal organizations.

SMAC also voted to complete an I-Plan for 5 framework layers, as well as soils, geology and climate/weather. The decision was based on preliminary work by Ron Hess showing an \$11 million statewide investment already made on the 5 framework layers. He also estimated about \$6 million needed to complete the layers and protect the investment.

SMAC established an April completion date in time to present the I-Plan at the Nevada GIS Conference at the end of April. SMAC will meet at the conference to accept and approve the plan.

Future I-Plan themes may include data layers necessary for fire damage and mine reclamation applications.

ACTION AROUND THE STATES

New Hampshire

The New Hampshire Council on Resources and Economic Development (CORD) formally endorsed the formation of a New Hampshire I-Team on January 9, 2003. CORD is composed of New Hampshire State Government Cabinet Secretaries.

Based on the CORD endorsement, the New Hampshire GIS Advisory Committee voted to proceed with an I-Team and named Fay Rubin, New Hampshire GRANIT Manager, as the coordinator of the effort. The Committee also named tentative chapter

the business case for NSDI build the business case for NSDI build the business case for

Build the business case for NSDI

HELP RECRUIT POLITICAL ALLIES AND SECURE FUNDING

SHARE YOUR COST/BENEFIT STUDIES

A Convincing Business Case is Essential for Success

Submit electronic copy or URL to i-Team@excelgov.org

Send paper copies to Thomas Bryer at The Council for Excellence in Government

build the business case for NSDI build the business case for NSDI build the business case for

build the business case for NSDI

NSDI build the business case for

MORE I-TEAMS **WORK**

CENTRAL AND NORTHERN MICHIGAN EVALUATE A RURAL I-TEAM

By Ken Curry, Center for GI Science, Central Michigan University

Central and northern Michigan communities met in mid-February 2003 on the campus of Central Michigan University (CMU) to discuss a regional GIS/LIS consortium and begin to evaluate forming an I-Team. The meeting, organized by CMU's Center for GI Science, represented the first effort to establish a consortium that serves the unique needs of this rural region in Michigan.

“Establishing an I-Team in central and northern Michigan represents a unique opportunity to engage rural government, at the local level, in the I-Team process.”

— Ken Curry,
Center for GI
Science, Central
Michigan
University

Establishing an I-Team in central and northern Michigan represents a unique opportunity to engage rural government, at the local level, in the I-Team process. The needs identified by Michigan's rural governments are common to other rural regions across the United States. Developing an effective model that serves rural local government in the I-Team process presents an opportunity to institute a comprehensive geospatial data infrastructure that truly benefits all levels, and geographic areas of government.

Thirty-five individuals from local government, tribal government, academia and the private sector attended the meeting. County government presentations highlighted critical success factors, barriers and needs characteristic of rural government. Issues expressed by the presenters reflected a need for improved collaboration, standardization and procurement of additional funding resources – each an I-Team benefit.

The meeting's final presenter discussed the benefits of a regional consortium branded as an I-Team. To many in the audience the presentation represented an introduction to I-Teams and the I-Team process. Discussion after the presentation revealed support for establishing a regional consortium that identifies and serves the needs unique to central and northern Michigan. Many felt a regional GIS community would

effectively manage the needs experienced in central and northern Michigan, and that existing state-wide GIS communities often do not address these needs.

Although this was the first meeting for the group and an introduction to the I-Team process, there was broad support for establishing a regional I-Team. Those not in support of immediately starting an I-Team expressed the need to learn more about the I-Team process and to discuss the issue with officials in their local jurisdiction before making a decision.

Feedback since the February meeting has been positive for adopting the I-Team process. Three educational institutions that did not attend the initial meeting have expressed interest in engaging in the I-Team process during site visits by the Center. The Center for GI Science continues to promote benefits associated with I-Teams and develop outreach and educational strategies that assist local organizations in becoming knowledgeable about I-Teams. A second meeting is scheduled for June 2003.

The Center for GI Science believes that multiple regional I-Teams should be established in Michigan. Each I-Team can serve the unique needs of a region, but also work collaboratively

(Continued on page 11)

(data theme) leaders.

The I-Team will hold an organizational meeting in mid-March. The preliminary target date for completion of an I-Plan is the summer of 2003.

North Dakota

Bob Nutsch reports that North Dakota has been busy on a lot of behind the scenes work that will bear fruit shortly. The State legislature has been in session and with tight budgets everyone has been busy making the case for GIS.

A new North Dakota Hub Explorer web site is now available that depicts information along the Missouri River corridor within North Dakota. It is available at <http://www.state.nd.us/gis>

ACTION AROUND THE STATES

</mapsdata/maps/disclaimer.html>.

The Devils Lake Risk Assessment web site is nearing release. It is the result of FEMA efforts in conjunction with multiple North Dakota agencies. It will be hosted on the North Dakota Hub and is a tool to assess risk to buildings and infrastructure from repetitive flooding.

Pennsylvania

The Pennsylvania I-Team continues to meet monthly. The last meeting was February 26. Progress toward completion of the I-Plan has been slow.

MORE I TEAMS **WORK**

(Continued from page 10)

to promote standardization, align funding mechanisms, develop policy, and contribute to a state-wide I-Plan. A regional I-Team approach recognizes that not all geographic areas in Michigan have the same needs, but that all regions can work collaboratively to provide equitable solutions for state-wide benefits.

Establishing an I-Team for central and northern Michigan presents a dynamic set of challenges and opportunities. Many of the challenges involve outreach and education, logistical support and resource allocation required to build a rural regional I-Team and develop an I-Plan. To effectively address these issues, the Center for GI Science is actively building working partnerships with regional planning commissions, local jurisdictions, other academic institutions and existing state user communities. Much like the I-Team process, each organization will work collaboratively to promote the I-Team to local organizations and develop an I-Plan for the region.

The I-Team process represents an opportunity to engage all levels of government in a process that provides benefits for local operations and national missions. However, a significant question remains to be answered concerning the effectiveness of our local operations and national missions if significant geographic gaps exist in our geospatial data framework in rural regions of America. Homeland Security, National Map, Digital Government, NSDI and Geospatial One-Stop are all examples of national missions that depend on standardized, accessible and timely geospatial data from **all** geographic areas.

The State is flying 7000 square miles of south-central Pennsylvania in March, true color, 2 foot resolution. These are mostly rural counties on the verge of doing GIS. It includes the State capital, Harrisburg.

South Dakota

A land records I-Team will convene at the South Dakota Annual Council of Governments meeting in Pierre in March.

Texas

The next TGIC Critical Infrastructure Workgroup Meeting is scheduled for March 20. The agenda includes lessons learned from the shuttle recovery efforts and current work on the Texas Critical Infrastructure

ACTION AROUND THE STATES

Geodatabase.

Vermont

Vermont held an I-Team organizational meeting in January as part of the Vermont Spatial Data Partnership conference. Additional state partners were introduced to the I-Team concept.

The I-Team will begin with 10 data themes. Data coordinators were recommended for seven of the ten data themes. I-Team members expect to select the coordinators for the remaining 3 themes by the end of March. I-Plan format and the schedule for development of the document

NEW YORK CITY COMMAND CENTER VIDEO RELEASED

REMAPPING GROUND ZERO

The GIS Response to the World Trade Center Attacks

for your own copy contact:

i-Team@excelgov.org

TECHNOLOGY **ADVANCES**

INTEROPERABILITY HIGHLIGHTED AT GITA AND GEOTECH IN MARCH

“Live” demonstrations of interoperability were a highlight of the exhibit hall at the recent 26th Annual GITA Conference in San Antonio Texas, March 3-6. Similar demonstrations will take place at the GeoTec Event in Vancouver, British Columbia, March 16-19.

Interoperability is a key element of the I-Team Initiative. Government, business, academia and the public need technologies that work together to share information more effectively. Vendors at both conferences are using open interface specifications developed by the Open GIS Consortium. The demonstrations show the ability of users to share data and applications across distributed networks, varying processing platforms, and vendor brands. Bob Samborski, GITA Executive Director noted "For the second year, GITA was pleased to give conference attendees the unique opportunity to actually see the impacts and potential of GIT interoperability, all in one venue.

Through local area network (LAN) and dial-up connections, vendors show in the demonstrations how their products take advantage of open interface specifications to optimize discovery, access, integration and application of geospatial information and applications on multiple servers accessible via the Internet.

Interoperability also was a subject of at least one session at GITA, and it will also be the subject of a session at GeoTec. At GITA, a conference seminar titled “Open GIS—Improving Interoperability” joined papers addressing interoperability issues including, “Designing Open GIS Conformant System Architectures for the Enterprise,” “Providing Web Services With Legacy GIS,” and “The Role of Web Services for Spatial Data Delivery.”

At the GeoTec Event, a three-paper session titled, “Open GIS and the Internet” highlights different approaches to solving interoperability challenges using OpenGIS interfaces. "The GeoTec theme, 'A Spirit of Collaboration', is designed to highlight progress toward geospatial interoperability," said Matt Ball, show manager of the GeoTec event. “Geospatial data initiatives and interoperability developments are breaking down barriers to unleash the collaborative power of geotechnology. The OGC Interoperability Showcase—organized with the help of GeoConnections, developers of the Canadian Geospatial Data Infrastructure—will offer attendees a glimpse of the amazing potential of these initiatives.”

Presentations from the GITA conference will be available at www.gita.org. Information about the GeoTec Event is available at <http://www.geoplance.com/gt>.

A New Resource for I-Teams:

At the most recent OGC meeting the Technical and Planning Committees voted to adopt the OGC Reference Model (ORM) and to make the document public. The ORM provides a model for the OpenGIS framework for geospatial software, services and data interoperability. It is also a roadmap to the current OpenGIS adopted specification baseline. This may be a helpful document for those considering OpenGIS implementations. The ORM will be a living document, maintained and updated by the OGC as new specifications emerge to expand the growing architecture of interoperability for geoprocessing and location-based services. Look for it at www.opengis.org.

TECHNOLOGY is accelerating at a pace that is almost too rapid for most to absorb. It presents great opportunities and great challenges. The Technology Advisory Group (TAG) exists to help I-Teams and the geospatial community identify and address technology opportunities and challenges through open dialogue with members of the OpenGIS Consortium (OGC).

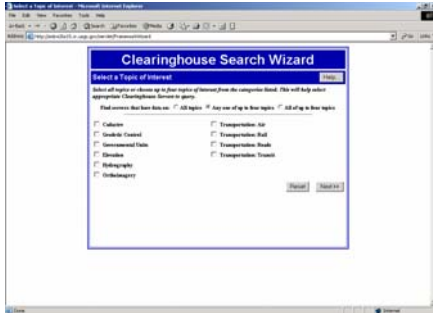
Local and State needs and perceptions (opportunity or challenge?) are often quite different from those of vendors or the Federal government. The TAG gives I-Teams direct access at no cost to OGC members

Technology Advisory Group

working at the cutting edge of technology to advance interoperability and location based services. In return, OGC and its members understand the needs and challenges of local and State I-Team members.

METADATA TOOLS FOR DOCUMENTING EXISTING AND PLANNED DATA PROJECTS NOW ONLINE

Geospatial One Stop (GOS) announces the inaugural release of One Stop's Module 2 Framework documentation and search applications, and Module 3 Planned Data Acquisition documentation and browser applications (<http://www.geo-one-stop.gov/>).



The Geospatial One Stop Initiative is one of OMB's 24 electronic government initiatives to enhance government efficiency to achieve the White House's vision for citizen-based government. One Stop is composed of five modules. Modules 2 and 3 address documentation and access to existing framework, and planned data activities respectively.

a search wizard.

The Framework search wizard searches for specified Framework theme data that has been properly documented and posted to a framework clearinghouse.

Planned Data Activities

The metadata management tool for planned data acquisitions allows Federal agencies to post FY03 planned data acquisition projects to a public site, thus encouraging partnerships and leveraging of funds. Federal agencies will use an online data entry tool to document and post projects funded at \$1 million and greater to a database. Users may access the database through their browsers.



Phase II

Enhancements to both projects will follow in coming months. The most important will be the expansion of both modules to include state and local data users and developers. GOS staff will coordinate with organizations such as the National States Geographic Information

Council (NSGIC), National Association of Counties (NACO) and International City/County Managers Association (ICMA) to take advantage of existing state and local partnerships. GOS also will coordinate with ongoing assessment, survey, and inventory efforts by States and federal agencies such as the Interagency Geospatial Preparedness Team and the Homeland Security Infrastructure Program. In addition, the planned GOS State and local survey to be conducted by Public Technology Inc. will provide much of this information.

A Module 2 and 3 Guidance Document, revised 02.13.2003 and Metadata Quick Guide may be found at <http://www.geo-one-stop.gov/>.

are still under discussion.

Participants agreed to try to complete the final document by December of 2003 and include it in the annual status report to the Governor on the Vermont Spatial Data Infrastructure.

West Virginia

West Virginia is signing a contract for aerial photography this spring to do the entire state at 1:400 scale, true color, with delivery by October 2004. It will generate orthoimagery and derived plan metrics for street centerlines, hydrography, building centroids, footprints for major structures, and DEMs with 10' contours.

Parcels and Addressing I-Teams will be convened

ACTION AROUND THE STATES

shortly because there is a need to coordinate counties and local governments for those layers.

STATUS OF GEOSPATIAL ONE STOP FRAMEWORK DATA CONTENT STANDARDS

Theme	Status on March 7	Expected Data of Availability on website www.geo-one-stop.gov
Cadastral	Out for community review	March 14
Elevation	Drafting continues in MAT	March 31
Geodetic Control	Being prepared for community review	March 14
Government Units	Out for community review	March 14
Hydrography	Drafting continues in MAT	March 31
Orthoimagery	Draft completed; editing underway	March 14
Transportation		
Roads	Out for community review	March 14
Air	Drafting continues in MAT	March 31
Rail	Drafting continues in MAT	March 31
Transit	Drafting continues in MAT	April 28
Waterways	Drafting continues in MAT	TBD

**OMB/ FGDC
GEOSPATIAL
INFORMATION
INITIATIVE**

STEERING COMMITTEE

OMB

Dan Chenok
Branch Chief, Information
Policy and Technology

Tony Frater
G2G Portfolio Manager,
e-government Initiatives

Jason Freihage
DOI Budget Examiner

USGS

Karen Siderelis
GIO

FGDC

Ivan De Loatch
Acting Director

**Council for Excellence in
Government**

Dave McClure
Vice President

Renos Neophytou
Project Leader

Thomas Bryer
Project Leader

TIE, Inc.

Ronald F. Matzner
National I-Team Coordinator

Urban Logic, Inc.

Bruce Cahan, President

I TEAM CONNECTIONS

Send correspondence or
contributions to:

i-team@excelgov.org