

MAPS matter to ENERGY



GIS technologies help find, develop and manage new sources of energy.

HERE ARE JUST A FEW EXAMPLES:

- ❖ *Accurately inventory, analyze, and manage fossil fuels*
- ❖ *Identify and exploit alternative energy sources and fuels*
- ❖ *Use automated vehicle routing systems to reduce fleet gasoline and maintenance costs*
- ❖ *Exploit energy resources in environmentally sensitive ways*
- ❖ *Properly locate alternative energy sources (e.g. wind and wave generators)*

Are all levels of government working together to create maps that find, develop and manage new sources of energy?

THERE IS A CRITICAL NEED to coordinate GIS activities. Coordination eliminates waste and improves efficiency. Government agencies carry out the day-to-day tasks of reducing crime, enhancing public safety, containing costs, managing growth, improving accountability and protecting the environment. Nearly all of them rely on geographic information systems (GIS) technology to make decisions that directly affect citizens and determine our quality of life.



FOR MORE INFORMATION

Iowa Geographic
Information Council (IGIC)
<http://www.iowagic.org>
(641) 235-0050
info@iowagic.org



Be a leader and a champion in your community for GIS coordination.

Start by visiting <http://50states.nsgic.org>.

Then follow-up with the person listed to the right.

FiftyStates INITIATIVE

The Fifty States Initiative is a partnership between the National States Geographic Information Council (NSGIC) and the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC). It is designed to bring all public and private stakeholders together in statewide GIS coordination bodies that help to form effective partnerships and lasting relationships. The following criteria were established by NSGIC to improve the effectiveness of coordination efforts. They are important at all levels of government.



- 1 Strategic and Business Plans serve to guide the enterprise
- 2 A full-time, paid coordinator position is designated and has the authority to implement business and strategic plans.
- 3 A clearly defined authority exists for coordination of geospatial information technologies and data production.
- 4 The coordination office has a formal relationship with the Chief Information Officer (or similar office).
- 5 A champion (politician or executive decision-maker) is aware and involved in the process of coordination.
- 6 Responsibilities for developing your part of the National Spatial Data Infrastructure and a Clearinghouse are assigned.
- 7 The ability exists to work and coordinate with other levels of government, academia, utilities, and the private sector.
- 8 Sustainable funding sources exist to meet projected needs.
- 9 Coordinators have the authority to enter into contracts and become capable of receiving and expending funds.
- 10 The Federal government works through statewide coordinating authorities to reach all sectors.