

Reporting Requirements for Geospatial Data Investments

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1. Information to be included with budget submissions to OMB

- **Does my agency have to report?**
An agency that invests \$500,000 or greater on geospatial “framework” data must report. Framework data includes the following: elevation and bathymetry, hydrography, geodetic control, cadastral, transportation, governmental units, and digital orthoimagery. Definitions for framework layers are included below.
- **How does my agency report?**
Agencies must use the table and questions in the linked exhibit (insert link) to report on all geospatial data investments related to framework data layers for FY 2003, 2004 and 2005 with agency budget submissions.

2. Information that must be provided following release of the President’s Budget

- **Does my agency have to report?**
An agency that plans to spend \$500,000 or more for FY 2004 on any type of geospatial data acquisition must report.
- **How does my agency report?**
In February 2004 agencies must post information on all geospatial data acquisitions in excess of \$500,000 planned for FY 2004 on the Geospatial One Stop Portal at www.geo-one-stop.gov, characterized using the FGDC metadata standard and taking care to specify the geographic area and scale to which the data layer is proposed to be collected.

What are the definitions for framework data layers?

Cadastral: Cadastral data describe the geographic extent of past, current, and future right, title, and interest in real property, and the framework to support the description of that geographic extent. The geographic extent includes survey and description frameworks such as the Public Land Survey System.

Digital Ortho Imagery: This dataset contains georeferenced images of the Earth's surface, collected by a sensor in which image object displacement has been removed for sensor distortions and orientation, and terrain relief. Digital orthoimages have the geometric characteristics of a map, and image qualities of a photograph.

Elevation Bathymetric: The bathymetric data for Inland and Intercoastal waterways is highly accurate bathymetric sounding information collected to ensure that federal navigation channels are maintained to their authorized depths. Bathymetric survey activities support the Nation's critical nautical charting program. This data is also used to create Electronic Navigational Charts.

Elevation Terrestrial: This data contains georeferenced digital representations of terrestrial surfaces, natural or manmade, which describe vertical position above or below a datum surface. Data may be encapsulated in an evenly spaced grid (raster form) or randomly spaced (triangular irregular network, hypsography, single points). The elevation points can have varying horizontal and vertical resolution and accuracy.

Governmental Units: These data describe, by a consistent set of rules and semantic definitions, the official boundary of federal, state, local, and tribal governments as reported/certified to the U.S.

Describe the range of data quality and accuracy.				
Are the raw data archived and made publicly available? If so, in what form?				
Are metadata for the raw data on an NSDI clearinghouse? If so please include the URL?				
Are the raw data accessible through the Internet? If so please include the URL?				
Which programs are supported by the data (ie. National Elevation Dataset, Flood Plain Modernization, Digital Coast, etc...)				
Which additional programs does your agency use to support the data needs for this data theme (ie. National Spatial Reference System, National Elevation Dataset, National Digital Orthophoto Program, etc...)?				
Are any products that are derived from the data archived and made publicly available? If so, in what form?				
Are metadata for derived products on an NSDI clearinghouse? If so please include the URL?				
Are the derived products accessible through the Internet? If so please include the URL?				
If not covered above, what mechanisms are used to share the data?				
What standards are used in collection or sharing of the data?				
<u>Table Definitions</u>				
Data Collection: acquiring new data using direct methods or remote sensors. Examples include but are not limited to Landsat, lfsar, Lidar, Radar, aerial photography, global positioning system (GPS), and total stations.				
Data Integration: using existing data or information to create a new or improved presentation or by adding value to the existing data or information. Examples include but are not limited to data conversion, reformatting, map digitizing, combining different data into a single, consistent form, or by adding more detailed information or attributes.				
Archiving: ensuring the long-term preservation, historical and enduring use of the data and any companion information. Included are: the long-term preservation of original source or information products as defined by OMB Circular A-130; the activities necessary to transform data into a form consistent with United States Code Chapter 33, Title 44 and National Archive and Records Administration Records Disposition record management requirements and regulations; and the activities necessary to provide access to the archive.				
Public Access: making data and information products available and accessible to the public in an easily useable form. Included are processes such as setting up and maintaining web services, data and information backup, data mirroring, and ensuring a reliable continuity of operations.				

