

## Reporting Requirements for Geospatial Data Investments

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### Information to be included with budget submissions to OMB

- **Does my agency have to report?**

An agency that invests \$500,000 or greater on any geospatial data must report. Examples of geospatial data include the following: elevation and bathymetry, hydrography, geodetic control, cadastral, transportation, governmental units, vegetation, wetlands, soils, fish and wildlife habitat and digital orthoimagery. Although the reporting requirement applies to all types of geospatial data, it is particularly important that agencies identify and report on the most foundational types of data, referred to as framework data (see definitions below). For examples of other key data layers refer to OMB Circular A-16 at [http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars/a016/a016\\_rev.html](http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars/a016/a016_rev.html).

- **How does my agency report?**

Agencies must use the table and questions in the linked exhibit to report on all geospatial data investments for FY 2004, 2005 and 2006 with agency budget submissions.

### Information to be provided after the Presidents Budget is released

Agencies must create FGDC compliant metadata for all geospatial data acquisitions planned/budgeted for FY 2005 and 2006 that are greater than \$500K. This metadata must be posted on either an FGDC clearinghouse node for harvesting, or be posted directly to the Geospatial One-Stop Portal (<http://www.geodata.gov>). The metadata must be in the FGDC metadata standard format, with special attention given to providing enough descriptive information such that other agencies can understand the planned acquisition adequately to determine if 1) they might already have the data being sought and can provide it to you, or 2) contact you for a cost-share arrangement to jointly acquire the geospatial data.

### 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. Census Bureau by responsible officials of each government for purposes of reporting the Nation's official statistics.

**Transportation:** Transportation data are used to model the geographic locations, interconnectedness, and characteristics of the transportation system within the United States. The transportation system includes both physical and non-physical components representing all modes of travel that allow the movement of goods and people between locations.

**Hydrography:** This data theme includes surface water features such as lakes, ponds, streams and rivers, canals, oceans, and coastlines. Each hydrography feature is assigned a permanent feature.