REQUIREMENTS FOR REPORTING GEOSPATIAL INVESTMENTS IN GEOSPATIAL ONE-STOP

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1. **How do I know if my agency has information to report and register at the Geospatial One-Stop?**

An agency that invests $500,000 or more on all investments combined to acquire or produce geospatial data must report. The $500,000 reporting threshold applies to an agency's entire geospatial portfolio, not just specific investments. Examples of geospatial data include the following: elevation and bathymetry, hydrography, geodetic control, cadastral, transportation, governmental units, structures, 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.

This reporting on planned geospatial data acquisition or production should be in alignment with the Geospatial Line of Business data calls.

2. **When does information need to be registered at the Geospatial One-Stop?**

All required information is to be registered at the Geospatial One-Stop web site (www.geodata.gov) within 90 days of enactment of an agency's 2009 appropriations bill.

3. **How does my agency report?**

Agencies are to report on budgeted geospatial data investments for the current year by posting their planned geospatial data acquisitions and production on the Geospatial One-Stop data partnership 'Marketplace'. This posting can be accomplished through using the template and mapping features available in the Marketplace section of the Geospatial One-Stop portal located at www.geodata.gov. (The template on the portal is only visible to logged on users and will be

launched by clicking on the 'New Data Acquisition' link) Agencies can also post their planned acquisitions directly to the Marketplace through their participating NSDI clearinghouse nodes as long as the appropriate records have their status field marked as 'Planned'. Budget staff should work with their Senior Agency Official for Geospatial Information and agency geospatial coordinator to meet this reporting requirement. Go to the following website for a list of geospatial coordinators by agency: http://www.fgdc.gov/participation/coordination-group/coordination-group-members .

4.   **What are the definitions for framework data layers in the Geospatial One-Stop?**

4.1 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.

4.2 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.

4.3 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.

4.4 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.

4.5 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.

4.6 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.

4.7 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 identification code (Environmental Protection Agency reach code) and may also be identified by a feature name. Spatial positions of features are encoded as centerlines and polygons. Also encoded is network connectivity and direction of flow.