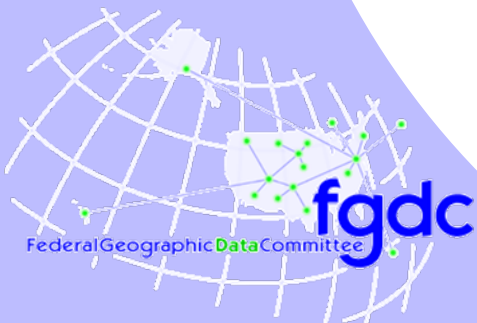
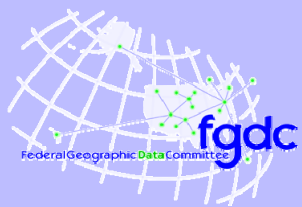


NSDI Training Program

***Overview of the National
Spatial Data Infrastructure***

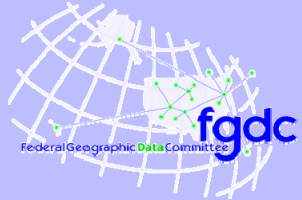
An overview of the concepts and components that support the data sharing and integration mission of the US National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI)





After completing this lesson the student can:

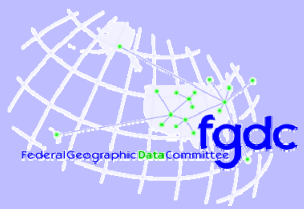
- ▶ list the key components of a Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI)
- ▶ explain government's role in infrastructure development
- ▶ discuss key National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) elements and the manner in which the elements support development of the NSDI



What is a Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI)?

“The SDI provides a basis for spatial data ***discovery, evaluation, and application*** for users and providers within all levels of government, the commercial sector, the non-profit sector, academia and by citizens in general.”

--*The SDI Cookbook*
<http://www.gsdi.org>



What is a Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI)?

Components of a Spatial Data Infrastructure

▶ **Policies & Institutional Arrangements**

governance, data privacy & security, data sharing, cost recovery

▶ **People**

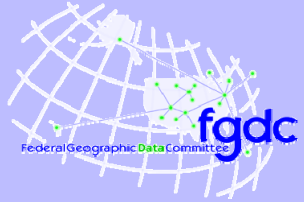
training, professional development, cooperation, outreach

▶ **Data**

digital base map, thematic, statistical, place names

▶ **Technology**

hardware, software, networks, databases, technical implementation plans

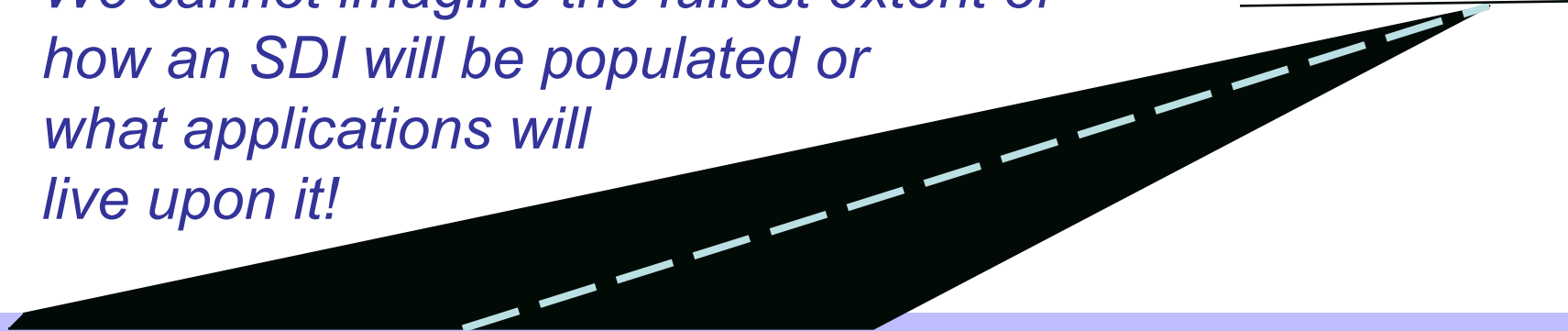


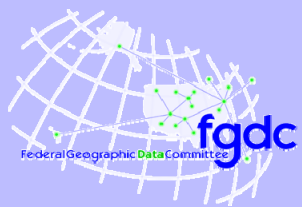
Government Role in Infrastructure

The US Government:

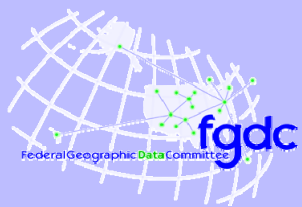
- ▶ developed the National Interstate Highway system that serves as the baseline infrastructure for commerce
- ▶ advanced the Internet infrastructure design
- ▶ developed Global Positioning System technology
- ▶ promotes standards to enable compatible solutions
- ▶ funds national, state, local and University research, design and implementation

We cannot imagine the fullest extent of how an SDI will be populated or what applications will live upon it!





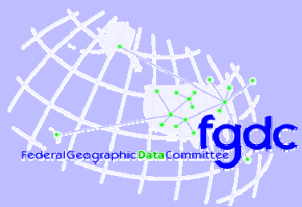
Here's an overview of the
elements and status of
the NSDI...



- ▶ The first task is to inventory who has what data of what type and quality

Metadata

- ▶ A standardized form of metadata was published in June 1994 by the Federal Geographic Data Committee. The US is in the process of adopting a an international metadata standard.



Metadata can apply to data, data delivery services and other information resources

▶ **Inventory**

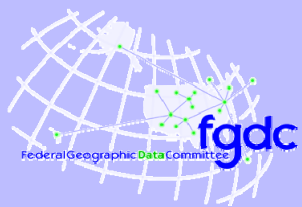
provides documentation of existing internal geospatial resources within an organization

▶ **Catalog**

permits structured search and comparison of held geospatial resources by others

▶ **Documentation**

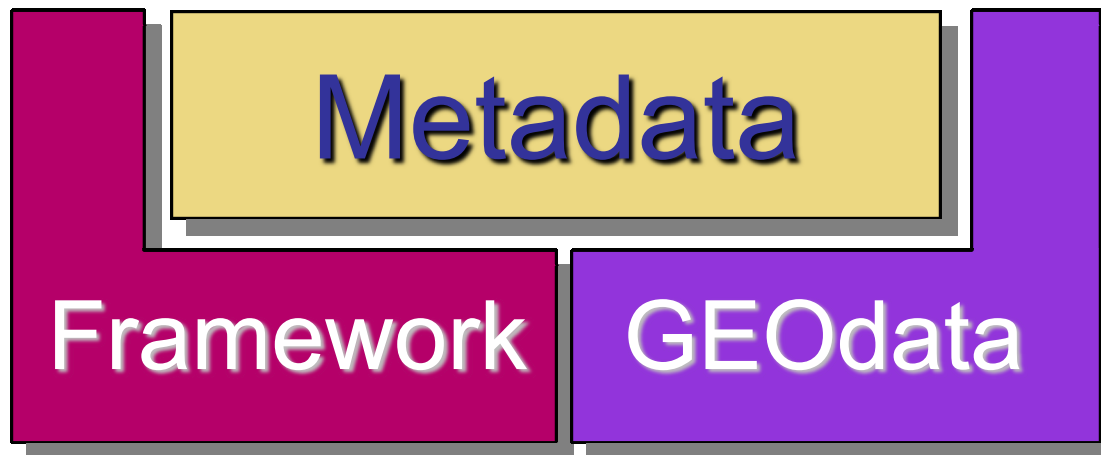
provides end-users with adequate information to take the resource and apply it in an appropriate context



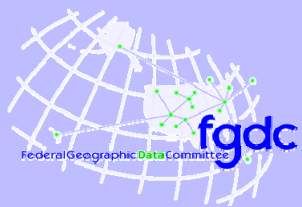
Metadata Formats

- ▶ The FGDC Content Standard for Digital Geospatial Metadata (CSDGM, 1998) is exchanged in XML or text format
- ▶ The metadata community offers metadata formatted using other metadata standards, including Dublin Core, ANZLIC, and profiles of ISO 19115
- ▶ Any metadata record can be presented as more reader friendly using HTML format

- ▶ Special-use thematic layers are built and described as available geospatial data

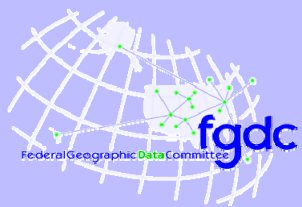


- ▶ Common data layers are being defined in the NSDI **Framework** activity. See Framework Training Lessons under NSDI Data Themes in the NSDI Training Project.



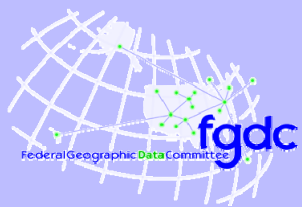
Framework Data Standards

- ▶ Eleven abstract data content standards are being promulgated through the ANSI process as American National Standards
- ▶ Each thematic content standard has an informative annex describing its implementation as XML/GML Application Schemas using OGC Web Feature Services



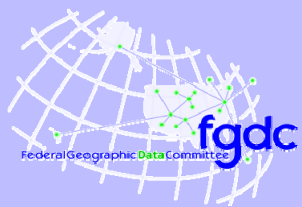
Framework supports:

- ▶ community standards for sets of **spatial features**, feature representation, and attributes to a least common denominator
- ▶ exchange of data through collecting, converting, or associating information to common **Framework data standards** with an **encoding format**
- ▶ multiple representations of real-world features at different scales and times by **feature identifier** and generalization



NSDI Framework Themes

- ▶ **Elevation**
- ▶ **Orthoimagery**
- ▶ **Hydrographic Data**
- ▶ **Governmental Unit Boundaries**
- ▶ **Cadastral**
- ▶ **Geodetic Control**
- ▶ **Transportation**
 - Roads Air Transit
 - Rail Marine



Framework content models should be:

▶ **simple**

Place minimal additional technical and other demands on contributors

▶ **attractive**

Be able to incorporate data from many sources

▶ **adaptive**

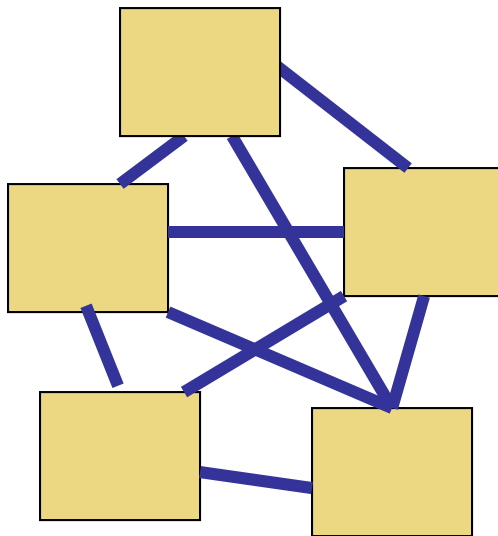
Evolve with contributors' changing requirements and capabilities

▶ **responsive**

Sensitive to different missions, goals, resources, and schedules

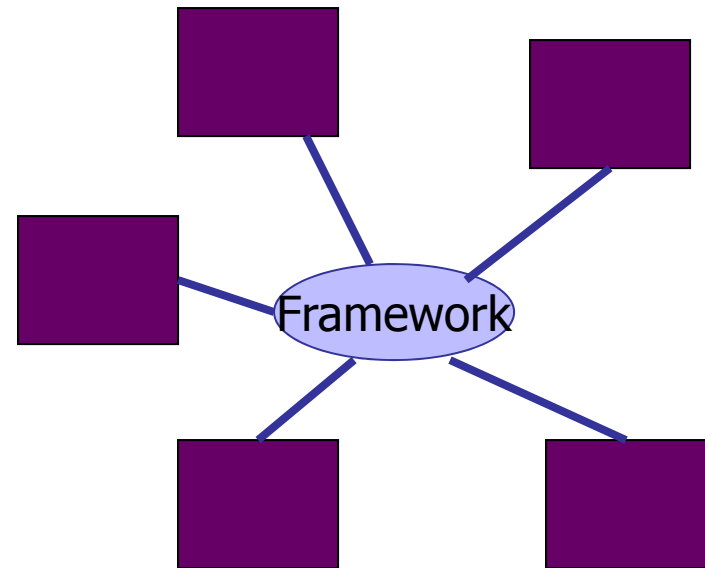
With and Without

Without Framework

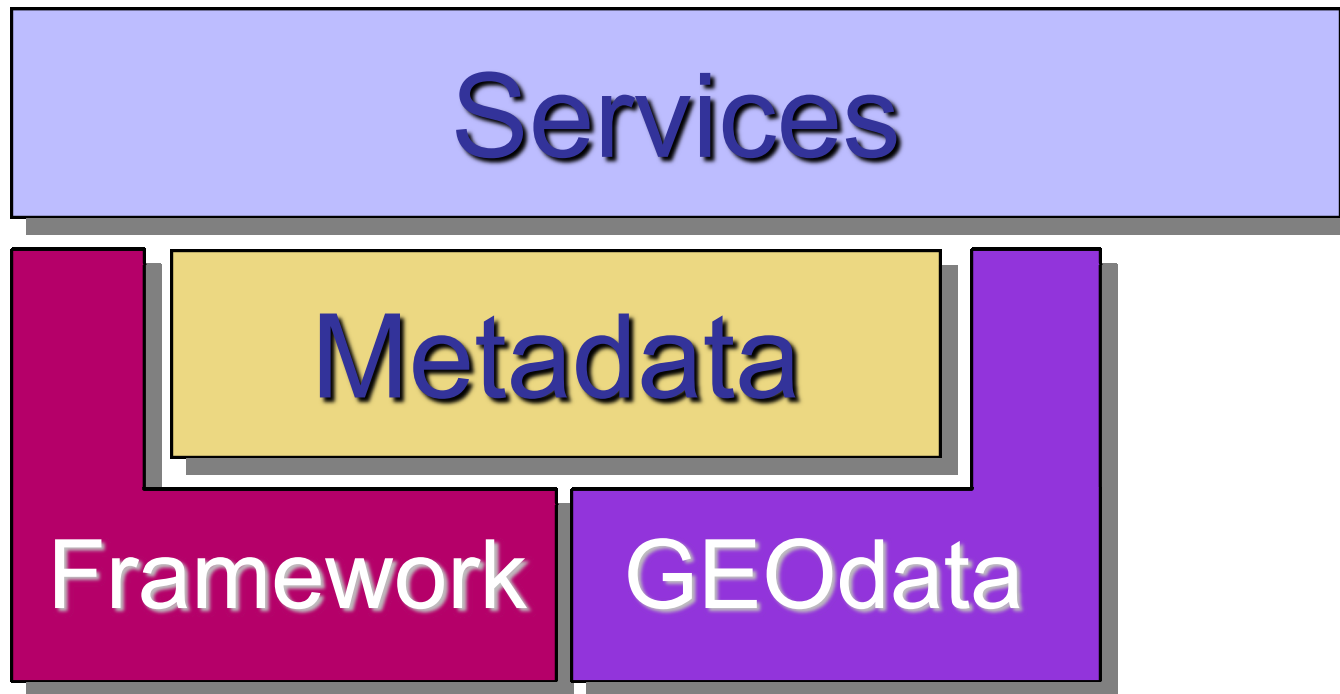


multiple translators per system

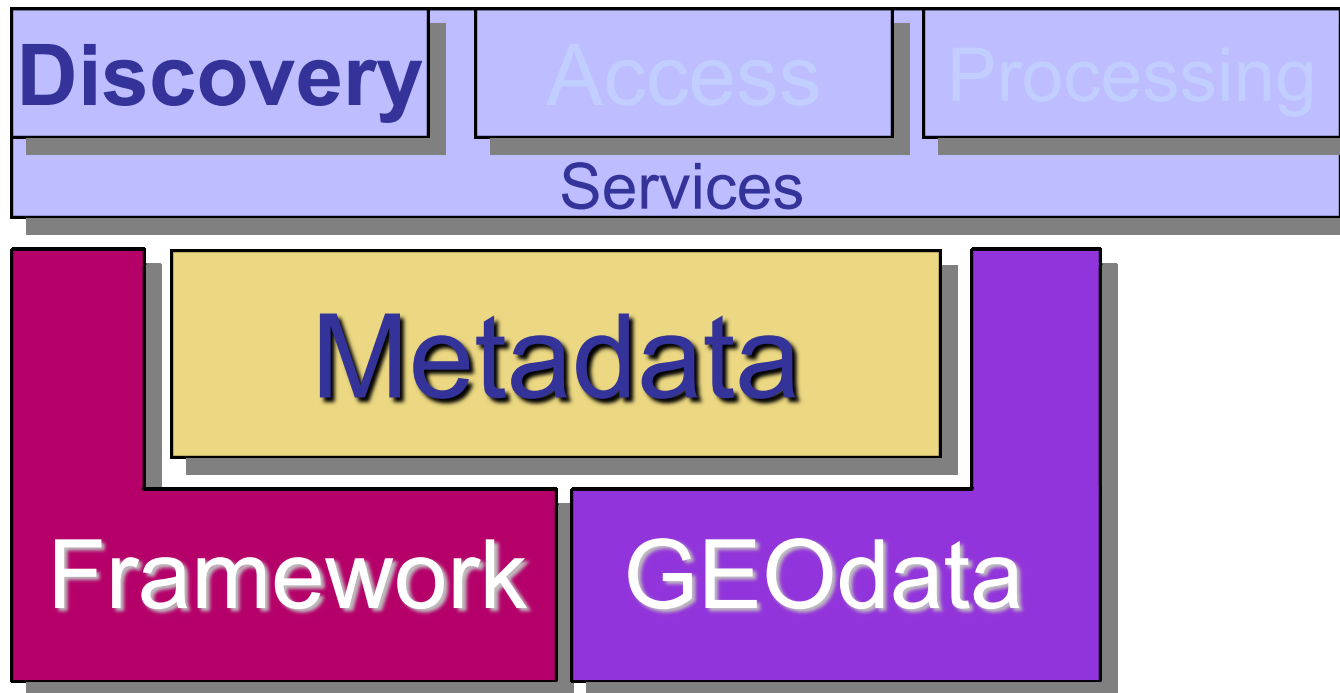
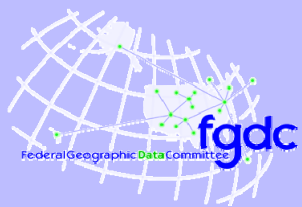
With Framework



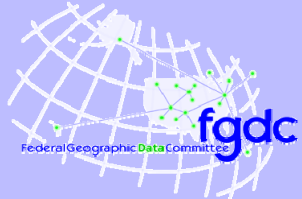
1 translator per system



- ▶ The NSDI includes the services needed to help discover and interact with data



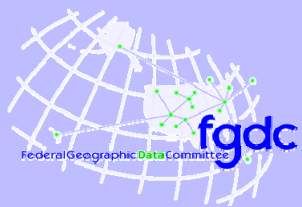
- ▶ Discovery Service is the core function of the **NSDI Clearinghouse** for geospatial information and the Geospatial One-Stop (GOS) portal, geodata.gov



Geodata.gov's portal provides:

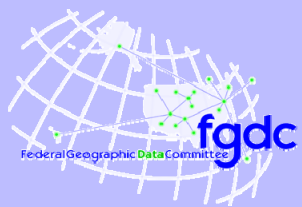
- ▶ uniform, distributed search through a single user interface to all domestic metadata collections to find data and maps
- ▶ free advertising to provide world access to your holdings under the principle of “truth-in-labeling”
- ▶ full-text metadata search and categorical browsing
- ▶ links to full data access and web mapping and feature services, where available

geodata.gov harvests XML forms of domestic metadata from Z39.50 and browsable Web directories into a searchable collection or ‘cache’



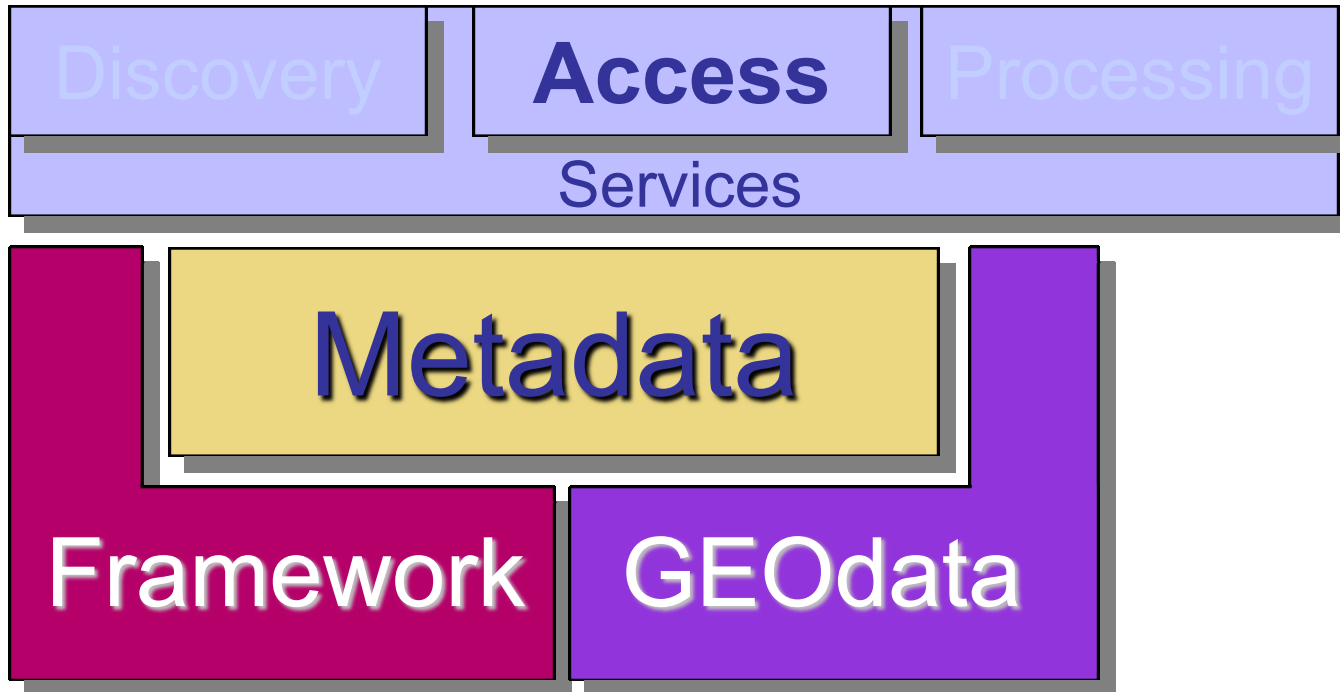
Geodata.gov provides:

- ▶ Map service can be registered and visualized in the geodata.gov viewer
- ▶ Downloadable data websites and applications can be registered as resources
- ▶ Thematic and geographic communities can post and manage selected content
- ▶ NSDI Stakeholders can post data collection plans and requirements at the geodata.gov Marketplace
- ▶ available online at <http://geodata.gov>

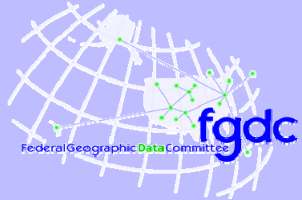


- Publish Your Metadata
- Cooperate on Data Acquisitions
- Browse Communities
- Find Data or Services
- Visit Featured Maps and Applications

The screenshot shows the geodata.gov website interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'Home', 'Search', 'Maps', 'Marketplace', 'Communities', 'Statistics', and 'Help Center'. Below this is a search bar with 'What:' and 'Where:' fields. A sidebar on the left lists 'Special Interest' and 'Data Categories'. The main content area features a 'Current Featured Topic' section titled 'State, County and Local Governments' with a map of Washington, DC and a description of the 'DC Atlas All In One' map service. A 'Quick Start' sidebar on the right provides a 'Welcome to geodata.gov' message and lists several key services: 'Find Data or Map Services', 'Make a Map', 'Browse Community Information', 'Cooperate on Data Acquisitions', and 'Publish your Data and Map Services'. It also mentions a 'Save searches, maps, and your favorite geography' feature and a 'Quick Start Guide'.



- ▶ A second category of services provides standardized access to geospatial information via static files on ftp or via web services. These services deliver 'raw' geospatial data, not maps

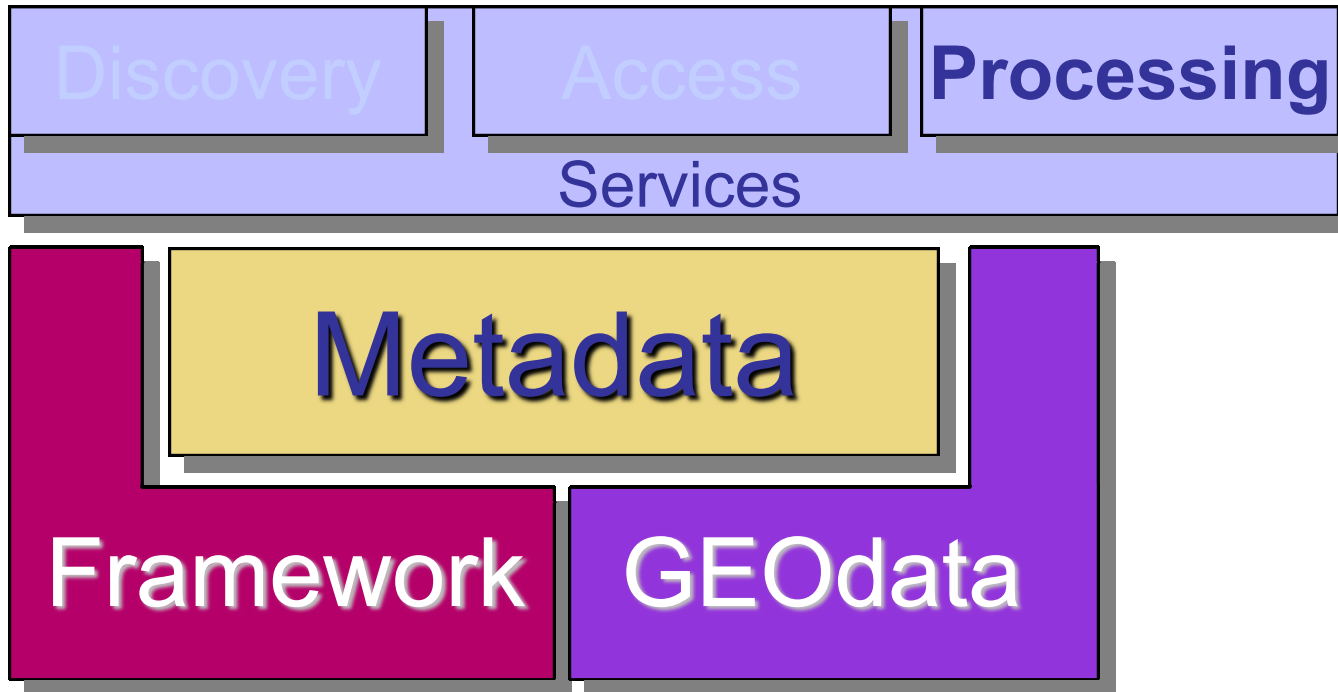
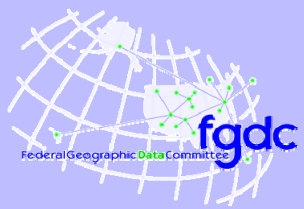


Data Access Concepts:

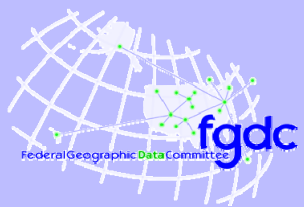
Standardization of data access implies several things:

- ▶ definition of model used for the data to be exchanged
- ▶ adoption of an exchange or encoding format
- ▶ agreement on data access protocol(s)

Communities should publicize the agreed means of operation to simplify data exchange, as with *Framework*

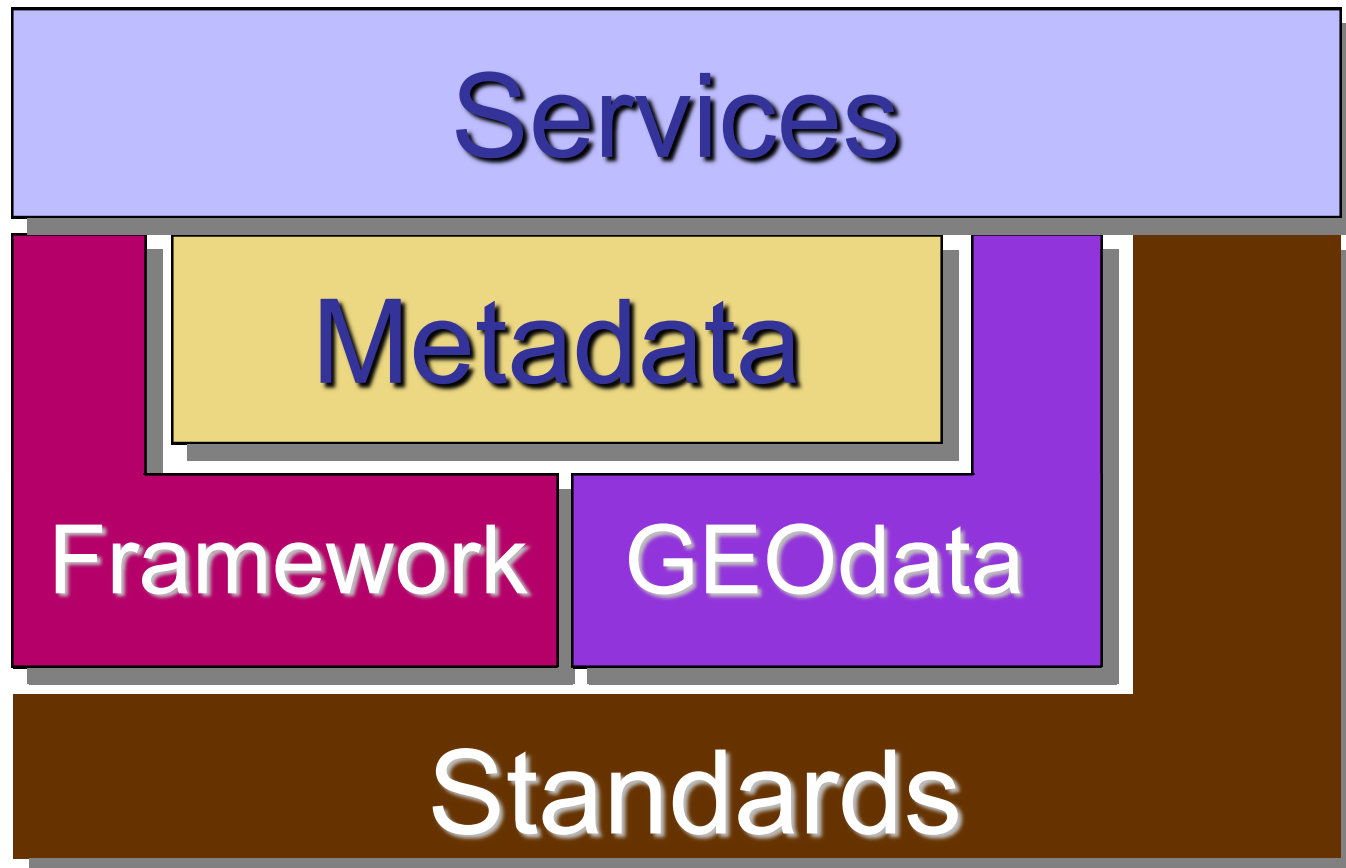
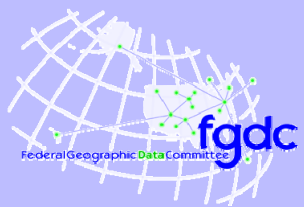


- ▶ A third class of services provides additional processing on geospatial information

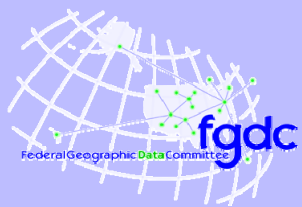


These include capabilities that extend and enhance the delivery of data through processes applied to raw data

- ▶ Web Mapping Services (OGC WMS)
- ▶ Symbolization
- ▶ Coordinate Transformation (OGC WCTS)
- ▶ Analysis or topologic overlay services
- ▶ Routing services



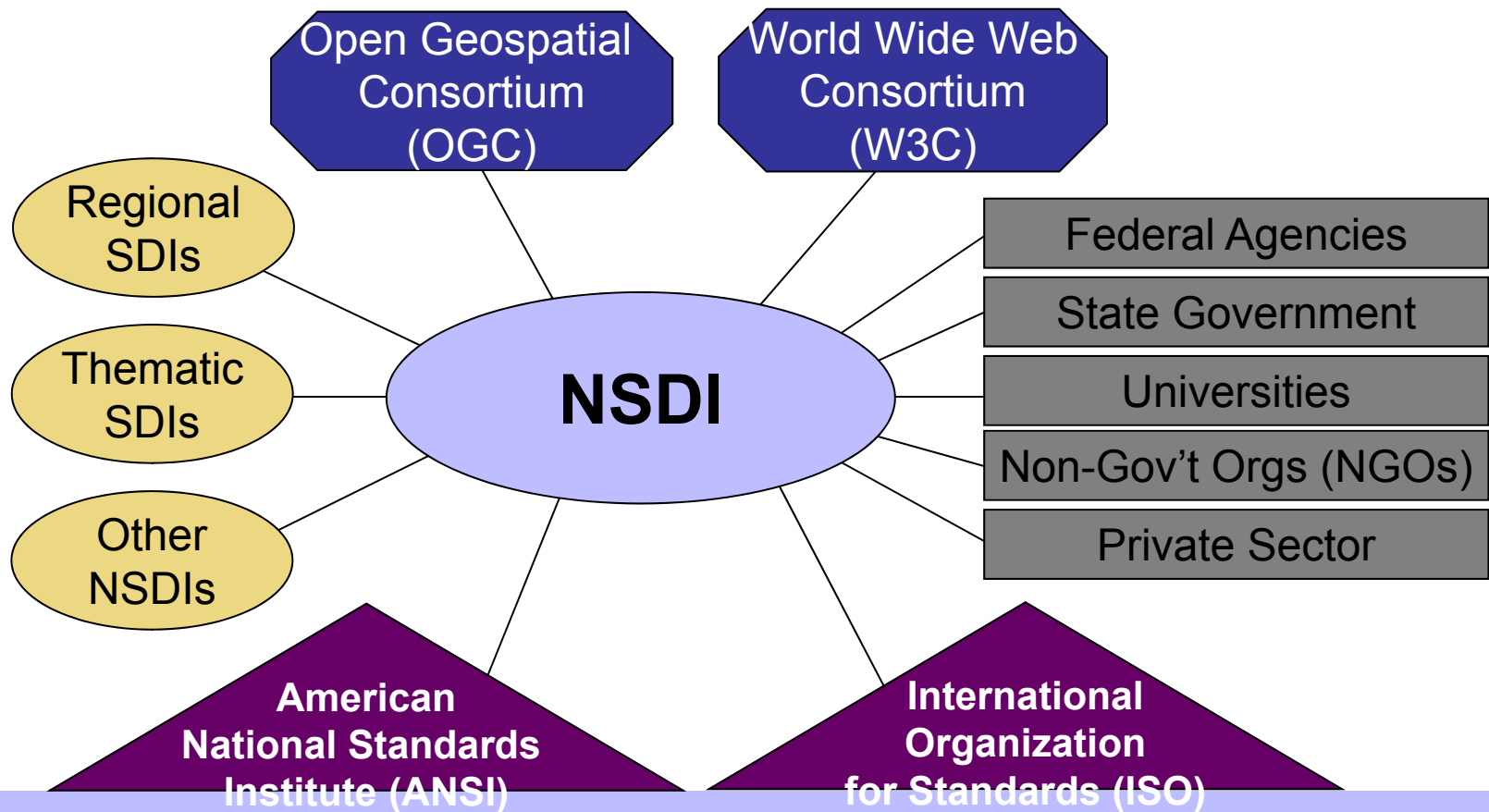
- ▶ Standards touch every NSDI activity

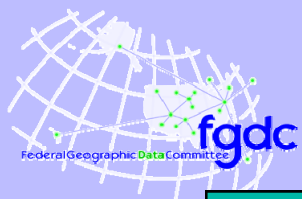


Standards establish common specifications and practices for:

- ▶ data content
- ▶ data models of representation
- ▶ data processing
- ▶ data documentation
- ▶ data exchange
- ▶ thematic vocabularies and keywords
- ▶ software interfaces
- ▶ web mapping and feature services

NSDI standards are developed in cooperation with many communities





Partnerships

Services

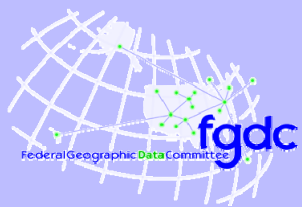
Metadata

Framework

GEOdata

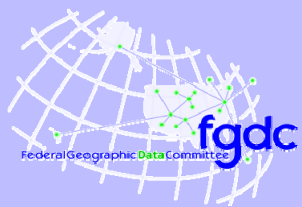
Standards

► Partnerships extend our capabilities



Partnerships are the glue of the NSDI

- ▶ **Federal Geographic Data Committee**
defined roles and responsibilities enable collective governance
- ▶ **NSDI Cooperative Agreements Program (CAP)**
seed funding furthers existing efforts toward common goals and extend local capabilities in technology, skills, logistics, and data
- ▶ **NSDI CAP: Fifty States Initiative**
FGDC provides seed funding through grants to states to promote the development of State-based NSDI plans



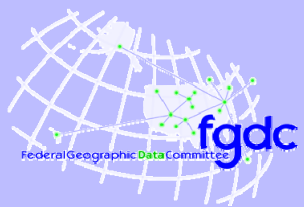
Partnerships are the glue of the NSDI

▶ USGS Geospatial Liaisons

USGS has a national network of State Geospatial Liaisons who work with State, local, and non-governmental partners to leverage resources and jointly develop infrastructure and data to support the NSDI

▶ Policy and Planning

collaborative strategies address the needs of many and leverage the resources of all



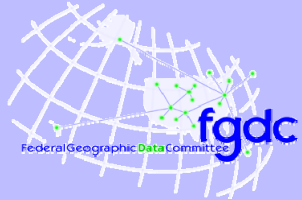
Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC)

an interagency committee promoting the coordinated:

- ▶ development
- ▶ use
- ▶ sharing
- ▶ dissemination

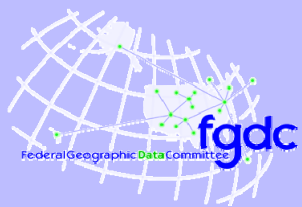
of digital geospatial information resources via the

NSDI



FGDC Organization

- ▶ **Steering Committee:** federal agency decision-makers and non-federal collaborating partners that establish NSDI policy & direction
- ▶ **Executive Committee:** In 2008, Executive Committee was added to the FGDC steering committee. EC is comprised of agency officials with major geospatial component in their mission to provide additional guidance, advice, and recommendations.
 - **National Geospatial Advisory Committee-** a federal committee provides advice and recommendations on the management of federal programs, provides a forum to convey views representative of non-federal stakeholders in the geospatial community.



- ▶ **Coordination Group:** federal agency technical representatives & NSDI Stakeholders responsible for guiding NSDI implementation
- ▶ **Thematic Subcommittees:** address issues specific to data themes
- ▶ **Working Groups:** address issues specific to NSDI components
- ▶ **Secretariat Staff:** responsible for the daily administration of NSDI activities

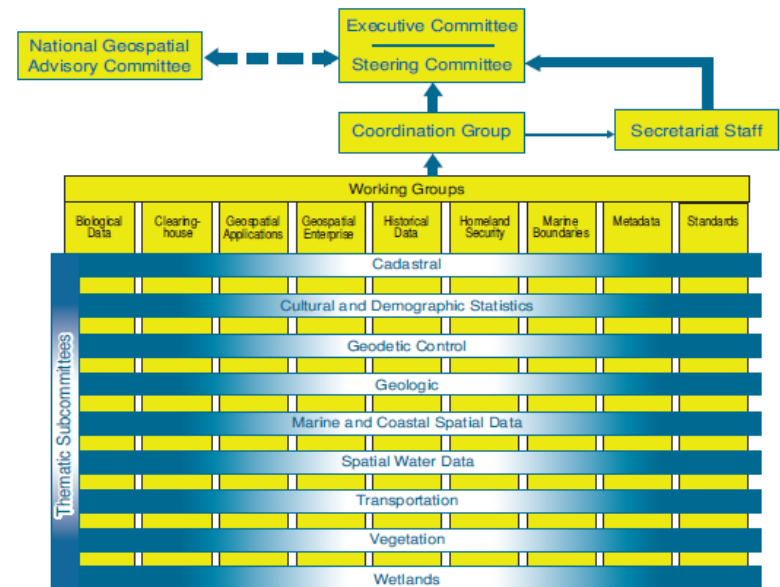
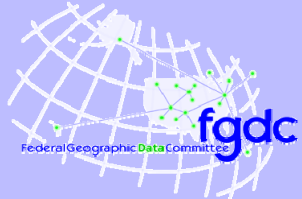


Chart showing the structure of the Federal Geographic Data Committee.



NSDI Cooperative Agreements Program

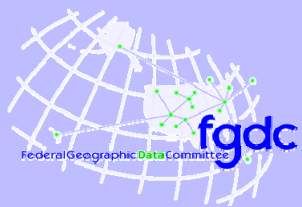
An annual funding program that assists the geospatial data community in implementing the NSDI.

- ▶ open to State, local and tribal governments, academia, commercial, and non-profit organizations
- ▶ emphasizes partnerships, collaboration and leveraging of geospatial resources

Visit: <http://www.fgdc.gov/grants>

CAP supports:

- Standards implementation through guide development and training
- Participation in the Clearinghouse and Geospatial One-Stop Portal
- Implementing OpenGIS Web Mapping and Web Feature Services
- Demonstrating to Federal business managers the value of incorporating geospatial approaches into business processes
- Establishing participation in *The National Map*
- Building organizational collaboration and cooperation among organizations



NSDI Cooperative Agreements Program

Fifty States Initiative

An FGDC & National States Geographic Information Council (NSGIC) partnership to:

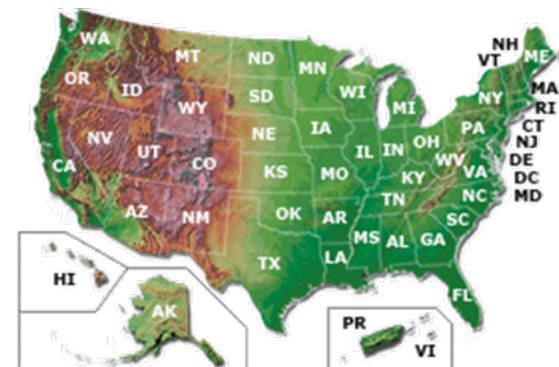


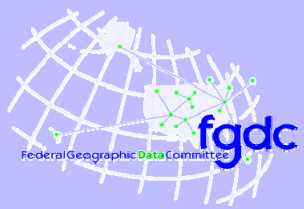
- ▶ encourage implementation of Statewide Spatial Data Infrastructures (SSDIs)
- ▶ provide guidance on planning activities
- ▶ encourage formation of partnerships and leverage of resources
- ▶ provide a uniform framework for the SSDI strategic and business plans

USGS Geospatial Liaisons

A nationwide network of USGS geospatial specialists located in the field to:

- ▶ cultivate and sustain long-term partnerships to support NSDI implementation
- ▶ advise and consult on geospatial data and technology
- ▶ foster and improve communications among all NSDI stakeholders

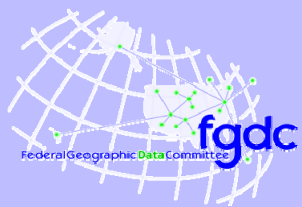




Policy and Planning

Geospatial information policy and strategic planning ensure:

- ▶ continued investment of resources in high value geospatial data programs, activities and technologies
- ▶ information resource management as an integral part of overall mission planning
- ▶ effective and economical development of the Nation's spatial data infrastructure

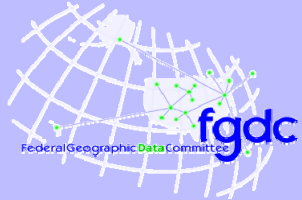


Policy and Planning

Requires that NSDI stakeholders at all levels of government, industry, academia, and community participate to ensure that geospatial data integrate both horizontally and vertically to support:

- ▶ business operations
- ▶ disaster management
- ▶ natural resource management

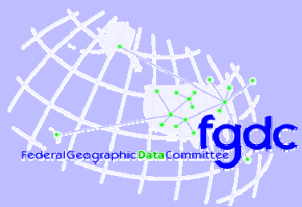
and other geospatial activities that cross geopolitical boundaries and require data at multiple scales.



We are all Stakeholders in building the NSDI because we all:

- ▶ have geospatial data resources of value to those beyond our own community
- ▶ are in need of geospatial data resources and applications developed by others
- ▶ have limited time and resources

The NSDI provides the metadata, framework data, standards, services, and partnerships fundamental to the effective sharing of geospatial data and resources



You have completed “Overview of the NSDI”

Through this lesson you should be able to:

- ▶ list the key components of a Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI)
- ▶ explain government’s role in infrastructure development
- ▶ discuss key National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) elements and the manner in which the elements support development of the NSDI