

Contributing to the National Spatial Reference System

NOAA's National Geodetic Survey defines and manages the National Spatial Reference System (NSRS) - a consistent coordinate system that defines latitude, longitude, height, scale, gravity, and orientation throughout the United States. NSRS comprises a consistent, accurate, and up-to-date national shoreline; a network of continuously operating reference stations (CORS) which supports 3-dimensional positioning activities; a network of permanently marked points; and a set of accurate models describing dynamic, geophysical processes that affect spatial measurements.

The accuracy and accessibility of NSRS is dependent on contributions of Global Positioning System or leveling observations by state, local, and private surveyors. Survey data must meet the following standards:

- Follow approved specifications for survey methodology,
- Achieve minimum accuracies of first-order horizontal or second-order vertical,
- Verify accuracies using NGS-approved software, and
- Format data in accordance with FGCS "bluebook" procedures.

Control point users can also now submit information on the location and condition of National Spatial Reference System (NSRS) survey markers using a form found at: <u>http://www.ngs.noaa.gov/</u>

FORMS_PROCESSING -cgi-bin/recvy_entry_www.prl.

For more information, contact:

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> The U.S. Department of Commerce National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Ocean Service National Geodetic Survey

The National Geodetic Survey (NGS) defines and manages the National Spatial Reference System, which determines position, height, distance, gravity, and shoreline throughout the United States. Since 1807, NGS and its predecessor agencies have led the world in precise positioning and developed emerging technologies for the public. NGS provides its expertise and a wealth of free information, including direct access to its data base on the World Wide Web at: www.ngs.noaa.gov.

