

ISO Geodetic Registry

<i>Item class</i>	GeodeticDatum	
<i>Name</i>	North American Datum of 1983	
<i>Item status</i>	VALID	
<i>Identifier</i>	161	
<i>Alias</i>	NAD83(Original)	
<i>Alias</i>	NAD83	
<i>Alias</i>	NAD83(1986)	
<i>Alias</i>	NAD 83 (1986)	
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	NADCON 5.0: Geometric Transformation Tool for points in the National Spatial Reference System
	<i>Author</i>	D. Smith, A. Bilich
	<i>Publisher</i>	NOAA's National Geodetic Survey
	<i>Publication date</i>	2017-03-27
	<i>Edition date</i>	2017-03-27
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	NGS Technical Report
	<i>Other citation details</i>	Replaces version 4.2 and all earlier. Provides gridding algorithm, datum transformations, and extents of covnversion grids.
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	North American Datum of 1983
	<i>Author</i>	C.R. Schwarz (ed)
	<i>Publisher</i>	U.S. Dept. of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Ocean Service, Charting and Geodetic Services, Rockville, MD
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Publication date</i>	1989-12
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	NOAA Professional Paper
	<i>Issue identification</i>	NOS 2
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	The Evolution of NAD83 in Canada
	<i>Author</i>	M. Craymer
	<i>Publisher</i>	Canadian Institute of Geomatics
	<i>Publication date</i>	2006
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	Geomatica
	<i>Issue identification</i>	Volume 60, No. 2
	<i>Page</i>	151-164
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	Evolution of NAD 83 in the United States: Journey from 2D toward 4D
	<i>Author</i>	R.A. Snay
	<i>Publisher</i>	American Society of Civil Engineers
	<i>Publication date</i>	2012-11
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	Journal of Surveying Engineering
	<i>Issue identification</i>	Volume 138, No. 4
	<i>Page</i>	161-171
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	The NAD 83 Project - Status and Background
	<i>Author</i>	J.D. Boal, J.P. Henderson
	<i>Publisher</i>	Canadian Institute of Geomatics
	<i>Publication date</i>	1988
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	Papers for the CISM Seminars on the NAD '83 Redefinition in Canada and the Impact on Users
	<i>Title</i>	The Canadian Spatial Reference System (CSRS)
	<i>Author</i>	Canadian Geodetic Survey
	<i>Publisher</i>	Canadian Geodetic Survey, Surveyor General Branch, Earth Sciences Sector, Natural Resources Canada, Government of Canada
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Publication date</i>	2016-08-30
	<i>Title</i>	Notice to Adopt Standard Method for Horizontal Datum Transformation

	<i>Author</i> US Government <i>Publisher</i> Office of Federal Register, NARA <i>Publication date</i> 1990-08-10 <i>Edition date</i> 1990-08-10 <i>Series/Journal name</i> Federal Register Notice <i>Issue identification</i> Volume 55, No. 155, Document: 00-18809 <i>Page</i> 32681.0 <i>Other citation details</i> Mandates use of NADCON for official transformations between datums
Information source	<i>Title</i> The Evolution of NAD83 in Canada: Addendum <i>Author</i> M. Craymer <i>Publisher</i> Canadian Institute of Geomatics <i>Publication date</i> 2006 <i>Series/Journal name</i> Geomatica <i>Issue identification</i> Volume 60, No. 4 <i>Page</i> 433.0
Information source	<i>Title</i> Project REDEAM: Models for Historical Horizontal Deformation <i>Author</i> R.A. Snay, M.W. Cline, E.L. Timmerman <i>Publisher</i> U.S. Dept. of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Ocean Service, Charting and Geodetic Services, Rockville, MD <i>Publication date</i> 1987-09 <i>Series/Journal name</i> NOAA Technical Report <i>Issue identification</i> NOS 125 NGS 42 ISO Geodetic Registry
Data source	
Remarks	The 1986 adjustment includes connections to Greenland and Mexico but the system has not been adopted there. A set of numerical horizontal crustal motion models for California, Nevada, parts of Alaska and Hawaii were used to estimate horizontal velocities in order to convert geodetic observations from their original epoch to 1984.0. For other parts of the network, no datum realization epoch exists (datum is a mix of observations from different eras). Replaced NAD27 in Canada and U.S. Replaced by NAD 83 (HARN) in US and NAD83(CSRS96) v1 in Canada.
Anchor definition	Original 1986 horizontal network adjustment. The origin, scale and orientation of the frame are nominally defined to be that for the BIH Terrestrial System 1984 (BTS84) with origin at the approximate geocentre. NAD83 Doppler stations in the Doppler reference frame NWL 9D were brought into alignment with BTS84 using an internationally adopted transformation.
Release date	1986
Scope	Spatial referencing
Ellipsoid	GRS 1980
Prime Meridian	Greenwich

Extent

Description	North America - onshore and offshore: Canada - Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Northwest Territories, Nova Scotia, Nunavut, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Yukon. Puerto Rico. United States (USA) – Alaska, CONUS (Alabama,
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Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming), Hawaii. Virgin Islands (British). Virgin Islands (US).

Geographic Bounding Box

West-bound longitude

167.65

North-bound latitude

86.46

East-bound longitude

-47.74

South-bound latitude

14.92

ISO Geodetic Registry

<i>Item class</i>	Ellipsoid														
<i>Name</i>	GRS 1980														
<i>Item status</i>	VALID														
<i>Identifier</i>	27														
<i>Alias</i>	Geodetic Reference System 1980														
<i>Alias</i>	GRS1980														
<i>Alias</i>	IAG GRS80														
<i>Alias</i>	International 1979														
<i>Alias</i>	GRS80														
<i>Information source</i>	<table> <tr> <td><i>Title</i></td><td>Geodetic Reference System 1980</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Author</i></td><td>H. Moritz</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Publisher</i></td><td>Springer International Publishing</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Publication date</i></td><td>2003-03</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Series/Journal name</i></td><td>Journal of Geodesy</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Issue identification</i></td><td>Volume 74, No. 1</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Page</i></td><td>128–162</td></tr> </table>	<i>Title</i>	Geodetic Reference System 1980	<i>Author</i>	H. Moritz	<i>Publisher</i>	Springer International Publishing	<i>Publication date</i>	2003-03	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	Journal of Geodesy	<i>Issue identification</i>	Volume 74, No. 1	<i>Page</i>	128–162
<i>Title</i>	Geodetic Reference System 1980														
<i>Author</i>	H. Moritz														
<i>Publisher</i>	Springer International Publishing														
<i>Publication date</i>	2003-03														
<i>Series/Journal name</i>	Journal of Geodesy														
<i>Issue identification</i>	Volume 74, No. 1														
<i>Page</i>	128–162														
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<i>Title</i>	Geodetic Reference System 1980														
<i>Author</i>	H. Moritz														
<i>Publisher</i>	International Association of Geodesy														
<i>Publication date</i>	1984														
<i>Series/Journal name</i>	Bulletin Geodesique														
<i>Issue identification</i>	Volume 58, No. 3														
<i>Page</i>	395-405														
<i>Data source</i>	ISO Geodetic Registry														
<i>Remarks</i>	Adopted by IUGG 1979 Canberra. Inverse flattening is derived from geocentric gravitational constant $GM = 3986005e8 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}^2$, dynamic form factor $J_2 = 108263e-8$ and Earth's angular velocity = $7292115e-11 \text{ rad/s}$.														
<i>Semi-major axis</i>	6378137.0 m														
<i>Inverse flattening</i>	298.257222101 m														

ISO Geodetic Registry

<i>Item class</i>	PrimeMeridian	
<i>Name</i>	Greenwich	
<i>Item status</i>	VALID	
<i>Identifier</i>	25	
<i>Alias</i>	Zero meridian	
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	Why the Greenwich meridian moved
	<i>Author</i>	S. Malys, J.H. Seago, N.K. Pavlis, P.K. Seidelmann, G.H. Kaplan
	<i>Publisher</i>	Springer International Publishing
	<i>Publication date</i>	2015-12
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	Journal of Geodesy
	<i>Issue identification</i>	Volume 89, No. 12
	<i>Page</i>	1263–1272
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	IERS Conventions (2010)
	<i>Author</i>	G. Petit, B.J. Luzum (eds)
	<i>Publisher</i>	Verlag des Bundesamts fur Kartographie und Geodasie
	<i>Publication date</i>	2010
	<i>Edition date</i>	
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	IERS Technical Notes
	<i>Issue identification</i>	36.0
<i>Data source</i>	<i>Other citation details</i>	ISSN: 1019-4568
	ISO Geodetic Registry	
<i>Greenwich longitude</i>	0.0 °	