

ISO Geodetic Registry

<i>Item class</i>	GeodeticDatum	
<i>Name</i>	North American Datum of 1983 (MA11) Epoch 2010	
<i>Item status</i>	VALID	
<i>Identifier</i>	101	
<i>Alias</i>	NAD83(MA11)	
<i>Information source</i>	<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
	<i>Information source</i>	
	<i>Title</i>	CORS Coordinates
	<i>Author</i>	National Geodetic Survey
	<i>Publisher</i>	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) National Geodetic Survey (NGS)
	<i>Revision date</i>	2017-05-16
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	NGS Online listing of transformation parameters
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Other citation details</i>	webpage
	<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>Information source</i>	<i>Other citation details</i>	Replaces version 4.2 and all earlier. Provides gridding algorithm, datum transformations, and extents of covnversion grids.
	<i>Title</i>	Publication of North American Datum of 1983 (2011) Epoch 2010.00, North American Datum of 1983 (PA2011) Epoch 2010.00 and North American Datum of 1983 (MA2011) Epoch 2010.00
	<i>Author</i>	US Government
	<i>Publisher</i>	Office of Federal Register, NARA
	<i>Publication date</i>	2013-08-08
	<i>Edition date</i>	2013-08-08
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	Federal Register Notice
	<i>Issue identification</i>	Volume 78, No. 153, Document: 2013–19167, Citation: 78 FR 48421
	<i>Page</i>	48421-48422
	<i>Information source</i>	
<i>Data source</i>	ISO Geodetic Registry	
<i>Remarks</i>	Replaces NAD83(MARP00) for control determined in an active reference frame and NAD83 (FBN) for passive control.	
<i>Anchor definition</i>	Realization of NAD83. The frame is defined by a seven parameter transformation of ITRF2008 3D geocentric Cartesian coordinates and velocities for the Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) at reference epoch 2010.0. The frame is kept aligned to the Mariana tectonic plate using an Euler pole rotation. The origin, scale and orientation of the frame are nominally defined	

	to be that for the BIH Terrestrial System 1984 (BTS84). This also is a realization of passive control constrained to the values at the CORS. NAD83(2011) serves as a connection between passive network transformed by grids and active frames defined by time-dependent transformations.
<i>Release date</i>	2013
<i>Coordinate Reference Epoch</i>	2010.0
<i>Scope</i>	Spatial referencing
<i>Ellipsoid</i>	GRS 1980
<i>Prime Meridian</i>	Greenwich

Extent

<i>Description</i>	Guam - onshore and offshore. Northern Mariana Islands - onshore and offshore. Palau - onshore and offshore.	
<i>Geographic Bounding Box</i>	<i>West-bound longitude</i>	129.48
	<i>North-bound latitude</i>	23.9
	<i>East-bound longitude</i>	149.55
	<i>South-bound latitude</i>	1.64

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<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
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<i>Author</i>	H. Moritz														
<i>Publisher</i>	Springer International Publishing														
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<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														

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<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 °	