

ISO Geodetic Registry

Item class	GeodeticCRS	
Name	NAD 83 (2007) - LatLonEHt	
Item status	VALID	
Identifier	397	
Alias	North American Datum of 1983 (2007)	
Information source	Title	NADCON 5.0: Geometric Transformation Tool for points in the National Spatial Reference System
	Author	D. Smith, A. Bilich
	Publisher	NOAA's National Geodetic Survey
	Publication date	2017-03-27
	Edition date	2017-03-27
	Series/Journal name	NGS Technical Report
	Other citation details	Replaces version 4.2 and all earlier. Provides gridding algorithm, datum transformations, and extents of covnversion grids.
	Information source	Title
	Author	US Government
	Publisher	Office of Federal Register, NARA
	Publication date	1990-08-10
	Edition date	1990-08-10
	Series/Journal name	Federal Register Notice
	Issue identification	Volume 55, No. 155, Document: 00-18809
	Page	32681.0
	Other citation details	Mandates use of NADCON for official transformations between datums
Data source	ISO Geodetic Registry	
Scope	Spatial referencing	
Datum	North American Datum of 1983 (2007)	
Coordinate System	Ellipsoidal 3D CS. Axes: latitude, longitude, ellipsoidal height. Orientations: north, east, up. UoM: degree, degree, metre.	

Extent

<i>Description</i>	United States and Territories - onshore and offshore: Puerto Rico. United States (USA) - Alaska, CONUS (Alabama, 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). Virgin Islands (US).
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<i>Geographic Bounding Box</i>	<i>West-bound longitude</i>	167.65
	<i>North-bound latitude</i>	74.71
	<i>East-bound longitude</i>	-63.88
	<i>South-bound latitude</i>	14.92

ISO Geodetic Registry

<i>Item class</i>	GeodeticDatum	
<i>Name</i>	North American Datum of 1983 (2007)	
<i>Item status</i>	VALID	
<i>Identifier</i>	134	
<i>Alias</i>	NAD83(NSRS)	
<i>Alias</i>	NAD83(NSRS 2007)	
<i>Alias</i>	NAD83(2007)	
<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>	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>Data source</i>	ISO Geodetic Registry	
<i>Remarks</i>	Reaplaces NAD83(HARN) or NAD83(FBN). Replaced by NAD83(2011), NAD83(PA11) or NAD83(MA11).	
<i>Anchor definition</i>	This is a realization of NAD83. A nationwide adjustment of the passive control network constrained to the NAD83 (CORS96) Epoch 2002 coordinates. The CORS coordinates remained in NAD83 (CORS96) Epoch 2002, while passive control were identified as being on NAD83 (2007). Hence, this datum is only for the passive control network. In Alaska, a different epoch was used (which epoch?). Southern California epoch?	
<i>Scope</i>	Spatial referencing	
<i>Ellipsoid</i>	GRS 1980	
<i>Prime Meridian</i>	Greenwich	

Extent

<i>Description</i>	United States and Territories - onshore and offshore: Puerto Rico. United States (USA) - Alaska, CONUS (Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan,
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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). Virgin Islands (US).

Geographic Bounding Box

West-bound longitude

167.65

North-bound latitude

74.71

East-bound longitude

-63.88

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														
<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>International Association of Geodesy</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Publication date</i></td><td>1984</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Series/Journal name</i></td><td>Bulletin Geodesique</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Issue identification</i></td><td>Volume 58, No. 3</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Page</i></td><td>395-405</td></tr> </table>	<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>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 für Kartographie und Geodäsie
	<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 °	

ISO Geodetic Registry

<i>Item class</i>	EllipsoidalCS	
<i>Name</i>	Ellipsoidal 3D CS. Axes: latitude, longitude, ellipsoidal height. Orientations: north, east, up. UoM: degree, degree, metre.	
<i>Item status</i>	VALID	
<i>Identifier</i>	46	
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	ISO 19111 Geographical information - Spatial referencing by coordinates
	<i>Author</i>	International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
	<i>Publisher</i>	International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
	<i>Publication date</i>	2007-07-01
	<i>Edition</i>	Second Edition
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	International Standard
	<i>Issue identification</i>	ISO 19111:2007
<i>Data source</i>	ISO Geodetic Registry	
<i>Remarks</i>	Used in geographic 3D coordinate reference systems. Horizontal coordinates referenced to this CS are in degrees. Any degree representation (e.g. DMSH, decimal, etc.) may be used but that used must be declared for the user.	

Axes

<i>Item class</i>	CoordinateSystemAxis	
<i>Name</i>	Geodetic latitude	
<i>Item status</i>	VALID	
<i>Identifier</i>	38	
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	ISO 19111 Geographical information - Spatial referencing by coordinates
	<i>Author</i>	International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
	<i>Publisher</i>	International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
	<i>Publication date</i>	2007-07-01
	<i>Edition</i>	Second Edition
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	International Standard
	<i>Issue identification</i>	ISO 19111:2007
<i>Data source</i>	ISO Geodetic Registry	
<i>Remarks</i>	Used in geographic 2D and geographic 3D coordinate reference systems.	
<i>Abbreviation</i>	Lat	
<i>Direction</i>	north	
<i>Unit</i>	degree (supplier to define representation)	

<i>Item class</i>	CoordinateSystemAxis	
<i>Name</i>	Geodetic longitude	
<i>Item status</i>	VALID	
<i>Identifier</i>	34	
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	ISO 19111 Geographical information - Spatial referencing by coordinates
	<i>Author</i>	International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

	<i>Publisher</i>	International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
	<i>Publication date</i>	2007-07-01
	<i>Edition</i>	Second Edition
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	International Standard
	<i>Issue identification</i>	ISO 19111:2007
<i>Data source</i>	ISO Geodetic Registry	
<i>Remarks</i>	Used in geographic 2D and geographic 3D coordinate reference systems.	
<i>Abbreviation</i>	Lon	
<i>Direction</i>	east	
<i>Unit</i>	degree (supplier to define representation)	

<i>Item class</i>	CoordinateSystemAxis	
<i>Name</i>	Ellipsoidal height	
<i>Item status</i>	VALID	
<i>Identifier</i>	36	
<i>Information source</i>	<i>Title</i>	ISO 19111 Geographical information - Spatial referencing by coordinates
	<i>Author</i>	International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
	<i>Publisher</i>	International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
	<i>Publication date</i>	2007-07-01
	<i>Edition</i>	Second Edition
	<i>Series/Journal name</i>	International Standard
	<i>Issue identification</i>	ISO 19111:2007
<i>Data source</i>	ISO Geodetic Registry	
<i>Remarks</i>	Used only as part of an ellipsoidal 3D coordinate system in a geographic 3D coordinate reference system, never on its own.	
<i>Abbreviation</i>	h	
<i>Direction</i>	up	
<i>Unit</i>	metre	