H. R. 4233

To establish the National Geospatial Technology Administration within the United States Geological Survey to enhance the use of geospatial data, products, technology, and services, to increase the economy and efficiency of Federal geospatial activities, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

March 21, 2012

Mr. LAMBORN introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Government Reform, Science, Space, and Technology, and Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

A BILL

To establish the National Geospatial Technology Administration within the United States Geological Survey to enhance the use of geospatial data, products, technology, and services, to increase the economy and efficiency of Federal geospatial activities, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) Short Title.—This Act may be cited as the “Map It Once, Use It Many Times Act”.

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(b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

1. **Sec. 1.** Short title; table of contents.
2. **Sec. 2.** Findings.
3. **Sec. 3.** Purposes.
4. **Sec. 4.** Definitions.

**TITLE I—NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL TECHNOLOGY ADMINISTRATION**

1. **Sec. 101.** Definitions.
2. **Sec. 102.** National Geospatial Technology Administration.
3. **Sec. 103.** Establishment and maintenance of National Geospatial Database.
4. **Sec. 104.** Reorganization of geospatial and land management activities.
5. **Sec. 105.** Promotion of standards for Federal geospatial data.
6. **Sec. 106.** Protection of geospatial data.
7. **Sec. 107.** Assumption of geospatial functions of other Federal agencies.
8. **Sec. 108.** Acquisition of geospatial data from public sources.
9. **Sec. 109.** Acquisition of geospatial data from commercial sources.

**TITLE II—NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL POLICY COMMISSION**

1. **Sec. 201.** Establishment; primary duties.
2. **Sec. 202.** Requirements for National Geospatial Data Plan.
3. **Sec. 203.** Membership.

**TITLE III—CONTRACTOR PERFORMANCE OF FEDERAL GEOSPATIAL ACTIVITIES**

1. **Sec. 301.** Policy.
2. **Sec. 302.** Definitions.
3. **Sec. 303.** Conversion to contractor performance.
4. **Sec. 304.** Requirement for performance in United States.

**TITLE IV—ENCOURAGING PRIVATE ENTERPRISE**

1. **Sec. 401.** Findings; purposes.
2. **Sec. 402.** Strategy for encouraging Federal use of private geospatial firms.

**TITLE V—GEOSPATIAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT**

1. **Sec. 501.** Purposes.
2. **Sec. 502.** Definitions.
3. **Sec. 503.** Geospatial Research Plan.
4. **Sec. 504.** Policy directives for research and development.
5. **Sec. 505.** Annual report.

**SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

Congress finds the following:

1. (1) Geospatial data is necessary and essential
(A) the management of natural resources;

(B) economic development;

(C) the management, adjudication, and prevention of future disruptions in the home mortgage system;

(D) the development and implementation of a smart energy grid;

(E) the deployment of universal domestic broadband service;

(F) the management of Federal real property assets;

(G) emergency preparedness and response;

(H) homeland security;

(I) the delivery of efficient health care and other services provided, financed, or regulated by the Federal Government; and

(J) the maintenance, rehabilitation, and enhancement of public works, transportation, and other infrastructure of the United States.

(2) The geospatial technology field is a high growth, high demand, and economically vital sector of the economy of the United States.

(3) The United States is the leader in the global geospatial technology field. The thousands of geospatial firms in the United States, which include
many small businesses, are among the most capable and qualified geospatial firms in the international market.

(4) Geospatial technologies can enhance the operations of government in planning and analysis, asset management, situation awareness, workforce empowerment, citizen engagement, transparency, education, and other services.

(5) The full use and exploitation of geospatial technologies can foster economic growth, contribute to environmental stewardship, and enable scientific and technological excellence.

(6) Studies have indicated that Federal agencies are not effectively using geospatial technologies and can improve the management of information resources and other applications.

(7) Efforts to reduce redundancies in geospatial investments have not been fully successful. Federal agencies are still independently acquiring and maintaining potentially duplicative and costly data sets and systems and until these problems are resolved, duplicative geospatial investments are likely to persist.

SEC. 3. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this Act shall be to—
(1) ensure that a centralized and comprehensive database of geospatial data for the United States is available for use by the Federal Government to—
   (A) improve the quality of services provided by the Federal Government; and
   (B) reduce the costs to the Federal Government of providing such services;
(2) coordinate Federal agencies, State and local governments, and private entities to—
   (A) maximize the use of private geospatial firms for the performance of Federal geospatial activities; and
   (B) eliminate redundancy in the Federal performance of geospatial activities;
(3) foster the establishment and growth of private geospatial firms in the United States; and
(4) facilitate the development of new geospatial technology in the United States.

SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:
(1) The term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the National Geospatial Technology Administration.
(2) The term “geospatial activity” means—
(A) the collection of geospatial data, including collection from terrestrial, ground-based, airborne, or spaceborne platforms;

(B) the organization of geospatial data, including organization in a survey (including a GPS or field survey), map, chart, plan, report, or description;

(C) the storage, dissemination, and retrieval of geospatial data;

(D) the interpretation and use of geospatial data;

(E) the development of products or technology to facilitate the activities described in subparagraphs (A) through (D); and

(F) activities (other than exclusively business-related activities) for the enhancement of geospatial data and its use.

(3) The term “geospatial data” means data—

(A) relating to natural and human-made physical features and phenomena on or below the surface of the Earth or in the space above the Earth, which may include data on the size, shape, and location of such features, and data on the legal boundaries relating to such features; and
(B) developed by professionals, including
surveyors, photogrammetrists, hydrographers,
geodesists, and cartographers.

(4) The term “private geospatial firm” means
a private individual, firm, partnership, corporation,
association, or other legal entity organized and per-
mitted by law to engage in geospatial activities, that
engages in such activities—

(A) as a regular course of trade or busi-
ness; and

(B) with the principal objective of liveli-
hood and profit.

(5) The term “real property” means land and—

(A) crops, forests, and other resources at-
tached to or contained in the land;

(B) buildings or other structures on the
land; and

(C) improvements to the land, including
fixtures permanently attached to the land or to
structures on the land.

(6) The term “State” means each of the several
States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth
of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands,
Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the
Northern Mariana Islands, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

TITLE I—NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL TECHNOLOGY ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 101. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) The term “cadastral information” means information on real property that includes information on—

(A) the location, boundaries, and size of the property; and

(B) the use, value, ownership (including any interest, benefit, right, or privilege in the property), and assets of the property.

(2) The term “cadastral parcel” means a single area of land or, more particularly, a volume of space, under homogeneous real property rights, unique ownership, subdivision, or description, and address.

(3) The term “geodetic control information” means information on the coordinate positions of geographic data established using a common reference system.

(4) The term “orthoimagery” means georeferenced image maps prepared from an aerial photo-
graph or remotely sensed data from which displacements of images caused by sensor orientation and terrain relief have been removed.

SEC. 102. NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL TECHNOLOGY ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Establishment.—To carry out the purposes of this Act, there is established within the Department of the Interior the National Geospatial Technology Administration.

(b) Administrator.—

(1) In general.—The National Geospatial Technology Administration shall be headed by an Administrator, who shall report directly to the Secretary of the Interior.

(2) Appointment.—The Administrator shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SEC. 103. ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL DATABASE.

(a) Establishment.—The Administrator shall establish and maintain a comprehensive database of geospatial data for all lands owned or managed by the United States (including public lands), all Indian trust parcels, and, to the extent possible, all non-Federal lands
in each State. The database shall be known as the “National Geospatial Database”.

(b) CONTENTS OF DATABASE.—The National Geospatial Database shall include, for all lands described in subsection (a), the following geospatial data (as applicable):

(1) Cadastral information, organized on large scale maps—

(A) using a geodetic network as a reference frame;

(B) with a cadastral boundary overlay delineating all cadastral parcels; and

(C) with a system for indexing and identifying each cadastral parcel.

(2) Geodetic control information.

(3) Orthoimagery.

(4) Elevation and bathymetry.

(5) Information on transportation networks.

(6) Hydrography.

(7) Information on underground infrastructure, including the location, type, size, composition, and use of underground structures including tunnels and pipelines, including through reference to—

(A) aerial photogrammetric maps;

(B) GPS and field surveys;
(C) as-built drawings;

(D) service connection cards; and

(E) historical maps and documents.

(8) Information on the geographic areas of governmental and administrative units.

(9) In the case of Federal property, any determination the Administrator has made about the property under section 103(b).

(10) Other geospatial data determined by the Administrator, in consultation with the National Geospatial Policy Commission, to be useful in carrying out national priorities including—

(A) economic development;

(B) the management, adjudication, and prevention of future disruptions in the home mortgage system;

(C) the development and implementation of a smart energy grid;

(D) the deployment of universal domestic broadband service;

(E) the management of Federal real property assets;

(F) emergency preparedness and response;

(G) homeland security;
(H) the delivery of efficient health care and other services provided, financed, or regulated by the Federal government; and

(I) the maintenance, rehabilitation and enhancement of the public works, transportation, and other infrastructure of the United States.

(e) Public Availability.—

(1) In general.—Except as provided by paragraph (2), the National Geospatial Database shall be available to the public.

(2) Exception for national security.—The Administrator shall withhold from public disclosure any information the disclosure of which reasonably could be expected to cause damage to the national security of the United States.

(d) Funding Strategy.—The Administrator shall develop and implement a strategy to fund the establishment and maintenance of the National Geospatial Database through means that may include—

(1) the use of appropriated funds;

(2) the establishment of user fees for the National Geospatial Database;

(3) the establishment of a revolving fund with respect to the user fees;
(4) interagency and intergovernmental partnerships; and

(5) public-private partnerships.

SEC. 104. REORGANIZATION OF GEOSPATIAL AND LAND MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES.

(a) Implementation of National Geospatial Data Plan.—The Administrator shall carry out the recommendations of the National Geospatial Data Plan developed by the National Geospatial Policy Commission under section 202(c).

(b) Determination with Respect to Management of Federal Property.—The Administrator shall determine whether any property owned or managed by the United States may be better managed through ownership by a non-Federal entity, including a State or local government, a tribal government, a nonprofit organization, or a private entity.

SEC. 105. PROMULGATION OF STANDARDS FOR FEDERAL GEOSPATIAL DATA.

(a) Promulgation.—The Administrator, in consultation with the Administrator of the Office of Electronic Government, shall promulgate standards to ensure the interoperability of geospatial data collected by or with the support of the Federal Government. Such standards shall be consistent with—
(1) standards applicable to geospatial data in the Federal Real Property Profile established under section 4(c) of Executive Order No. 13327 of February 4, 2004; and


(b) Conformance With Standards.—

(1) Requirement for Federal Conformance.—The head of each agency of the Federal Government shall coordinate with the Administrator to ensure that all geospatial data collected by or with the support of the agency conforms with the standards promulgated under subsection (a), including geospatial data collected under the following au-
thorities:

(A) Office of Management and Budget Circular A–16.

(B) Executive Order No. 12906 of April 11, 1994.


(2) ENCOURAGEMENT OF NON-FEDERAL CONFORMANCE.—The Administrator shall encourage conformance of all other geospatial data collected for lands in the United States with the standards promulgated under paragraph (1).

SEC. 106. PROTECTION OF GEOSPATIAL DATA.

The Administrator shall promulgate regulations and carry out activities to prevent any inmate in a Federal Prison Industries program under chapter 307 of title 18, United States Code, or a work program operated by a prison or jail of a State or subdivision thereof from having access to any geospatial data regarding the location of—

(1) surface and subsurface infrastructure providing communications or water or electrical power distribution or transmission;

(2) pipelines for the distribution or transmission of natural gas, bulk petroleum products, or other commodities;

(3) other utilities; or

(4) any personal or financial information about any individual private citizen, including information relating to such person’s real property however described.
SEC. 107. ASSUMPTION OF GEOSPATIAL FUNCTIONS OF OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.

(a) FUNCTIONS OF DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—All geospatial functions vested by law in the Department of the Interior are hereby transferred to the Administrator, including the following:


(3) The responsibilities, vested by the revised Office of Management and Budget Circular A–16, dated August, 19, 2006, for stewardship by the Bureau of Land Management of cadastral and Federal land ownership spatial data themes.

(b) FUNCTIONS OF DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—All geospatial functions vested by law in the Department of Agriculture with respect to the National Forest System are hereby transferred to the Administrator, including the authority to survey and map lands in and around the National Forest System lands vested by authorities, including the following:
(c) Functions of National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.—All geospatial functions vested by law in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration are hereby transferred to the Administrator, including all functions of the National Geodetic Survey and other geospatial functions vested by authorities, including the following:

   (1) Section 4685 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (33 U.S.C. 884).

   (2) The Act entitled “An Act to define the functions and duties of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and for other purposes”, approved August 6, 1947 (33 U.S.C. 883a et seq.).

   (3) Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1970 (84 Stat. 2090).


(d) **Effective Date.**—This section shall be effective on the date that is 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

**SEC. 108. ACQUISITION OF GEOSPATIAL DATA FROM PUBLIC SOURCES.**

(a) **Federal Agencies.**—At the request of the Administrator, the head of each Federal agency shall make available to the Administrator for inclusion in the National Geospatial Database geospatial data collected by the agency subject to privacy protections, including—

1. all geospatial data collected under the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act of 1974 (12 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.);
2. all geospatial data collected under the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act of 1975 (12 U.S.C. 2801 et seq.); and
3. notwithstanding sections 9 and 214 of title 13, United States Code, and to the extent consistent with individual privacy protections, all data on building addresses and geographical coordinates collected by the Director of the Bureau of the Census.

(b) **Non-Federal Entities.**—

1. **Cost-sharing Agreements.**—The Administrator may enter into cost-sharing agreements with, and provide other financial incentives to, State
and local governments and private entities and individuals to collect and share with the Administrator geospatial data for inclusion in the National Geospatial Database.

(2) LIMITATIONS ON AMOUNT.—The Federal share of any cost-sharing agreement under paragraph (1) shall not exceed 50 percent of the total cost to the State of collecting and sharing the data.

SEC. 109. ACQUISITION OF GEOSPATIAL DATA FROM COMMERCIAL SOURCES.

(a) COMMERCIAL SOURCES.—The Administrator shall, to the maximum extent practicable, enter into contracts to obtain geospatial data from commercial sources.

(b) LICENSED DATA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out this Act, the Administrator may acquire licensed geospatial data from commercial sources.

(2) CONSIDERATIONS.—In determining whether to acquire licensed geospatial data from commercial sources, the Administrator shall take into account—

(A) existing law;

(B) the quality of the data relative to the intended use;

(C) the preferences of the intended (as opposed to incidental) beneficiaries of the data;
any restrictions on redistribution of
the licensed data, and their effect on—

(i) the ability of each agency using the
data to carry out a mandate of the agency;
and
(ii) the benefit of the geospatial data
to its intended users.

TITLE II—NATIONAL
GEOSPATIAL POLICY COM-
MISSION

SEC. 201. ESTABLISHMENT; PRIMARY DUTIES.
There is hereby established a commission, to be
known as the “National Geospatial Policy Commission”
(referred to hereinafter as the “Commission”). The Com-
mission shall—

(1) develop and periodically amend a com-
prehensive plan, to be known as the “National
Geospatial Data Plan”; 

(2) coordinate Federal agencies, State and local
governments, and private entities to eliminate redund-
dancy in the performance of geospatial activities;

(3) convert geospatial activities to performance
by private geospatial firms when possible; and
(4) reduce the costs to the Federal Government of geospatial activities not eliminated or converted to performance by private geospatial firms.

SEC. 202. REQUIREMENTS FOR NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL DATA PLAN.

(a) IDENTIFICATION OF ALL GEOSPATIAL ACTIVITIES PERFORMED BY OR FOR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.—The Commission shall identify in the National Geospatial Data Plan each geospatial activity performed by or for the Federal Government, and—

(1) the nature and purpose of the activity;

(2) the authority under which the activity is performed; and

(3) the amount expended by the Federal Government in fiscal year 2009 for the activity.

(b) IDENTIFICATION OF REDUNDANT, INEFFICIENT, AND UNNECESSARY GEOSPATIAL ACTIVITIES.—The Commission shall identify in the National Geospatial Data Plan each geospatial activity under subsection (a)—

(1) the performance of which is unnecessary;

and

(2) that may be converted to performance by a private geospatial firm.

(c) IDENTIFICATION OF BEST MEANS OF ACQUIRING GEOSPATIAL DATA.—The Commission shall develop and
include in the National Geospatial Data Plan recommenda-
tions (including, as applicable, recommendations for changes in existing law) for—

(1) elimination of geospatial activities identified under subsection (b)(1);

(2) conversion of geospatial activities identified under subsection (b)(2) to performance by a private geospatial firm;

(3) conversion of performance of geospatial activities identified under subsection (b)(3)(A) to performance by a State or local government; and

(4) consolidation of geospatial activities identified under subsection (b)(3)(B).

(d) Estimate of Cost Savings From Adopting Recommendations.—The Commission shall include in the National Geospatial Data Plan an estimate of the savings to the United States that would result from adopting the recommendations in subsection (e).

(e) Deadline for Development of National Geospatial Data Plan.—Not later than 1 year after funds are made available for this purpose, the Commission shall complete the National Geospatial Data Plan in accordance with this section.
SEC. 203. MEMBERSHIP.

(a) NUMBER AND APPOINTMENT.—The Commission shall be composed of the following members:

(1) The Administrator of the National Geospatial Technology Administration or designee.

(2) The Director of the Office of Management and Budget or designee.

(3) The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy or designee.

(4) The Director of the National Economic Council or designee.

(5) The Director of the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency or designee.

(6) The Chairman of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate or designee.

(7) The Chairman of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives or designee.

(8) Eleven citizens with experience in geospatial activities appointed by the President, including—

(A) two employed in State government;

(B) two employed in regional or local government;

(C) one employed in tribal government;
(D) one employed by a nonprofit organization;

(E) one employed by a university; and

(F) four employed by a private geospatial firm.

(b) TERMS.—

(1) Federal officials.—Each member appointed under subparagraphs (1) through (7) of subsection (a) shall be appointed for the life of the Commission.

(2) Members appointed by the President.—Each member appointed under subsection (a)(8) shall be appointed for a term of six years.

(e) Vacancies.—Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of the term for which the member's predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of that term.

(d) Pay and Expenses.—Each member appointed under subsection (a)(8) shall be entitled to $100 a day when performing duties vested in the Commission and reimbursement for necessary expenses incurred in performing those duties.

(e) Chair and Officers.—The President shall designate the Chair of the Commission from among the non-
Federal members. The Commission may elect from among its members other officers as it considers desirable.

(f) PERSONNEL.—The Commission may employ a Director, an executive officer, and other technical and administrative personnel as it considers necessary. Without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5) and section 3109, chapters 33 and 51, and subchapter III of chapter 53, of title 5, the Commission may employ, by contract or otherwise, the temporary or intermittent (not more than one year) services of city planners, architects, engineers, appraisers, and other experts or organizations of experts, as may be necessary to carry out its functions. The Commission shall fix the rate of compensation so as not to exceed the rate usual for similar services.

TITLE III—CONTRACTOR PERFORMANCE OF FEDERAL GEOSPATIAL ACTIVITIES

SEC. 301. POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States, consistent with the U.S. Commercial Remote Sensing Policy, to—

(1) rely to the maximum practical extent on the private sector in the United States for the acquisition of geospatial data; and

(2) develop a long-term, sustainable relationship with the private geospatial community.
SEC. 302. DEFINITIONS.

In this title, the term “agency head” means the Secretary, the Administrator, or head of a department, agency, or bureau of the Federal Government.

SEC. 303. CONVERSION TO CONTRACTOR PERFORMANCE.

(a) Conversion of Activities Identified by Commission.—Each agency head shall convert, to the maximum extent possible, to performance by private geospatial firms, all activities identified by the National Geospatial Policy Commission for conversion under section 202(b)(2) that are performed by or for the agency.

(b) Solicitation of Offers for Contractor Performance of Eligible Activities.—

(1) Notice.—Each agency head shall issue a notice soliciting offers for the performance of each activity described in subsection (a). The notice shall include a description of qualifications and experience determined by the agency head to be necessary for performance of the activity, and such other criteria as the agency head determines to be appropriate.

(2) Submission of Offers.—To be considered for performance of an activity, a private geospatial firm shall submit to the agency head an offer that addresses the criteria described in paragraph (1), including a statement of qualifications and performance data.
(3) Selection.—

(A) First stage.—Of the private geospatial firms that submit offers under paragraph (2), the agency head shall select the three (or more) private geospatial firms determined by the agency head to be most qualified for performance of the activity, based on the private geospatial firms’ offers and such other information related to the qualifications and experience of the private geospatial firms as the agency head determines to be appropriate.

(B) Second stage.—The agency head shall discuss with each private geospatial firm selected under subparagraph (A) different technologies and professional approaches to furnishing the required services. Based on the discussion, the agency head shall rank each such private geospatial firm in order of most to least qualified.

(C) Third stage.—The agency head shall negotiate with each private geospatial firm determined to be the most qualified to perform the activity required by the agency, for a contract for performance of the activity.
(D) Final Selection.—The agency head shall enter into a contract with each private geospatial firm that, in negotiations under subparagraph (C), agrees to a price determined by the agency head to be fair and reasonable, based on the value of the services to be rendered and the scope, complexity, and specialized nature of the activity.

(E) Selection of Additional Firms.—If the agency head cannot enter into a contract with a private geospatial firm under subparagraph (D), the agency head shall determine the next most qualified private geospatial firms for performance of the activity in accordance with subparagraph (A) and enter into discussions and negotiations with such private geospatial firms under subparagraphs (B) and (C), respectively.

SEC. 304. REQUIREMENT FOR PERFORMANCE IN UNITED STATES.

(a) Federal Contracts.—All Federal contracts for performance of a geospatial activity shall include—

(1) a condition that the geospatial activity be performed in the United States; and
(2) a written certification that the funds will not be used for geospatial activities performed outside the United States.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—The requirements of this section shall not apply with respect to a geospatial activity—

(1) that was converted to performance by a private geospatial firm under section 303 and was previously performed outside the United States by the Federal Government;

(2) required by law (including a treaty or trade agreement) to be performed outside the United States;

(3) required by geographical necessity to be performed outside the United States;

(4) determined by the Administrator after a competitive procurement process under section 303(b) to be unavailable in the United States; or

(5) for which the President has issued a determination in writing that performance outside of the United States is necessary for national security.

TITLE IV—ENCOURAGING PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

SEC. 401. FINDINGS; PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that the competitive enterprise system, characterized by individual freedom and
initiative, is the primary source of the economic strength of the United States, and the Federal Government should not perform geospatial functions better suited for performance by the private sector.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purpose of this title is to promote the establishment and growth of private geospatial firms in the United States by—

(1) encouraging the use by the Federal Government of geospatial data, products, technology, and services to accomplish national priorities;

(2) encouraging the acquisition of geospatial data, products, technology, and services from private geospatial firms;

(3) encouraging the development, and ensuring the continued employment, of a workforce that will meet future employment demands in the geospatial field; and

(4) fostering an environment in which all private geospatial firms may compete effectively and grow to their full potential.

SEC. 402. STRATEGY FOR ENCOURAGING FEDERAL USE OF PRIVATE GEOSPATIAL FIRMS.

(a) DEVELOPMENT OF STRATEGY.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall cooperate with private geospatial
firms, and any associations composed exclusively of such firms, to develop a comprehensive strategy to encourage and enhance the use of private geospatial firms by Federal agencies and other entities that receive Federal funds, including State and local governmental agencies, universities, nonprofit organizations, and foreign governments.

(b) INFORMATION GATHERING.—In developing the strategy described in subsection (a), the Administrator shall—

(1) examine the current role of private geospatial firms, including small businesses, in the economy of the United States;

(2) States expending Federal funds;

(3) assess the contribution such firms may make in the future to the growth of the economy of the United States;

(4) evaluate the efforts of each Federal agency to use private geospatial firms, including the procurement strategies, policies, and methodologies of each Federal agency; and

(5) assemble statistical information on the use of private geospatial firms by Federal agencies.

(e) ENHANCEMENT OF FEDERAL AGENCY USE OF PRIVATE GEOSPATIAL FIRMS.—
(1) The Administrator shall develop and communicate to each Federal agency recommendations to encourage and enhance the use by the Federal agency of private geospatial firms.

(2) The Administrator shall establish training programs and facilitate knowledge sharing among Federal agencies on the use of geospatial data, products, technology, and services and the process for procurement of such activities from the private sector.

(3) The Administrator shall cooperate with public and private agencies, businesses, and other organizations to disseminate information about the use and application of geospatial data, products, technology, and services, the capabilities of private geospatial firms, and the ways in which private geospatial firms may benefit Federal agencies.

(d) ADVOCACY AND ASSISTANCE FOR PRIVATE GEOSPATIAL FIRMS AFFECTED BY FEDERAL POLICIES AND ACTIVITIES.—

(1) The Administrator shall receive, and, as appropriate, address or otherwise act upon complaints, criticisms, and suggestions from private geospatial firms regarding the policies and activities of Federal agencies.
(2) If the policies and activities of a Federal agency affect or may affect private geospatial firms, the Administrator shall represent the views and interests of the private geospatial firms to the Federal agency.

(3) The Administrator shall make counseling available to private geospatial firms on how to resolve questions and problems concerning the relationship of such firms to the Federal Government.

(e) DEVELOPMENT OF STANDARD CLAUSES, CONTRACTS, AND FORM LICENSES.—The Administrator shall, in consultation with trade associations and public interest groups, develop and promote standard clauses, contracts, and form licenses for use by the Federal Government in the acquisition of geospatial data.

(f) STANDARDS FOR ASSESSMENT OF PROGRESS.—To evaluate and increase the effectiveness of the strategy, the Administrator shall develop standards (including metrics, benchmarks, and measures of performance) by which to assess—

(1) the state of geospatial activities in the United States; and

(2) progress in the development of private geospatial enterprise in the United States.
TITLE V—GEOSPATIAL
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

SEC. 501. PURPOSES.
The purposes of this title are to encourage innovation and entrepreneurship in the geospatial field by—

(1) promoting the advancement of geospatial products and technologies, and value-added services related to such products and technologies;

(2) providing an avenue through which new and untested geospatial products and services may be brought to the marketplace.

SEC. 502. DEFINITIONS.
(a) In this title:

(1) The term “Geospatial Research Plan” means the plan developed under section 503(a).

(2) The term “research and development”—

(A) means—

(i) a systematic study directed specifically toward applying new knowledge to meet a recognized need;

(ii) a systematic application of knowledge toward the production of useful materials, devices, and systems or methods, including design, development, and improve-
ment of prototypes and new processes to meet specific requirements; or

(iii) development of data, products, technology, or services not currently available in the marketplace and that cannot otherwise be procured commercially through ordinary business channels; and

(B) may include—

(i) research in the physical and natural sciences;

(ii) applied research;

(iii) technology development; and

(iv) social science research.

SEC. 503. GEOSPATIAL RESEARCH PLAN.

(a) DEVELOPMENT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall develop a plan, to be known as the “Geospatial Research Plan”, to provide a coordinated and integrated approach to the investment of the United States in geospatial research and development activities in the 5-year period beginning on the date of the issuance of the Plan.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—In the Geospatial Research Plan, the Administrator shall collaborate with a wide range of interested persons to identify and recommend in-
vestments in geospatial research and development activities that will—

1. facilitate the establishment the National Spatial Data Infrastructure;
2. facilitate the maintenance of a current and accurate National Spatial Data Infrastructure;
3. enhance the ability to store and archive geospatial data;
4. increase public access to and dissemination of stored and archived geospatial data;
5. improve sensor and other data collection technologies;
6. improve the ability to acquire, visualize, analyze, and apply geospatial data;
7. improve the durability and extend the life of geospatial infrastructure;
8. address geospatial requirements necessary to meet national needs, Government programs, and emerging public policy issues, including but not limited to—
   A. protecting and enhancing the environment;
   B. building and maintaining the physical infrastructure of the United States;
(C) managing land and real property assets and resources related thereto;

(D) providing for the national defense and homeland security;

(E) managing housing and financial services systems;

(F) producing and utilizing energy in a safe and efficient manner;

(G) preparing for, responding to, and recovering from natural and anthropogenic emergencies;

(H) conducting the Census;

(I) administering the system of justice; and

(J) providing for new forms of communication; and

(9) meet any other research and development needs of the Federal Government and geospatial data producers and users.

(c) **Estimated Funding Levels and Benefit.**—

In the Geospatial Research Plan, the Administrator shall describe, for each activity identified under subsection (b)—

(1) the anticipated annual funding levels for the activity for the period described in subsection (a); and
(2) the benefit the Administrator expects to gain from the activity by the end of the period described in subsection (a).

(d) CONSIDERATIONS.—The Administrator shall ensure that the Geospatial Research Plan—

(1) includes and integrates the research and development activities of the National Geospatial Technology Administration;

(2) defines the respective roles and responsibilities of Federal, State, local, regional, tribal, private sector, academic, and nonprofit institutions in geospatial research and development activities; and

(3) takes into account the activities of other Federal, State, private sector, and nonprofit institutions, and avoids unnecessary duplication with such activities.

SEC. 504. POLICY DIRECTIVES FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.

(a) DEVELOPMENT OF POLICY DIRECTIVES.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall develop policy directives for implementation by the Federal Government of geospatial research and development activities through innovative partnerships, cooperative research and development agreements, and other means.
(b) CONTENTS OF POLICY DIRECTIVES.—The policy directives developed under subsection (a) shall provide for—

(1) simplified, standardized, and timely solicitations;

(2) a simplified, standardized funding process that provides for—

(A) the timely receipt and review of proposals;

(B) outside peer review of proposals, if appropriate;

(C) protection of proprietary information provided in proposals;

(D) selection of awardees;

(E) retention of data rights generated in the performance of the contract by a business concern;

(F) transfer of the right to intellectual property provided by the National Geospatial Technology Administration to the private sector partner;

(G) cost sharing; and

(H) cost principles and payment schedules;

(3) ensuring that research and development activities of government, universities, and nonprofit in-
stitutions do not duplicate or compete with those of
the private sector; and

(4) the prompt commercialization of the results
of geospatial research and development activities.

(c) RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LEGISLATION.—The
Administrator shall propose to Congress any recommenda-
tions for legislation to authorize innovative partnerships
not authorized under existing law.

SEC. 505. ANNUAL REPORT.

The Administrator shall submit to appropriate com-
mittees of Congress an annual report, in conjunction with
the President’s annual budget request as set forth in sec-
tion 1105 of title 31, United States Code, describing the
amount spent in the last completed fiscal year on
geospatial research and development and the amount pro-
posed in the current budget for geospatial research and
development.