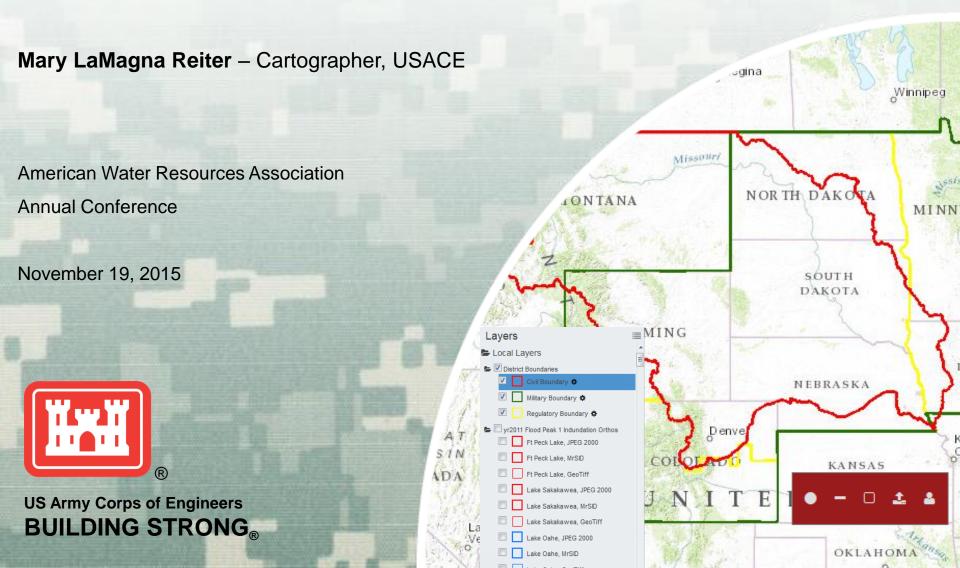
Building Spatial Search Capabilities for the Omaha District Geospatial Data Catalog



Introduction

 □ The GIS Service Center (GSC) provides geographic enterprise resources and solutions within the Omaha District to assist with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' missions and objectives.

□ The GSC provides software, technical support, and data development activities to approximately 300 active desktop GIS users throughout the entire Omaha District.

GIS missions vary greatly across all district personnel. The GSC supports users in Engineering, Hydrology, Cultural Resources, Natural Resources, Planning, and Economics.



Introduction (cont.)

□ The Omaha District Geospatial Data Catalog provides an interactive, web-based GIS data catalog used to search approximately 30TB of data housed by the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Omaha District's GIS Service Center (GSC).

- □ Examples of data types returned through the search:
 - Breaklines

Hydro Surveys

> Contours

Land Use Datasets

Digital Elevation Models (DEMs) > LiDAR

Digital Terrain Models (DTMs) Orthophotography

Introduction (cont.)

- □ It also serves as a communication tool between project managers, supervisors, GIS users, and the GSC.
 - Auto-populated e-mails facilitate communication about search results.
 - Project manager contact information readily available.

□ It is so much more than a simple data search!



Why create spatial search tools for the Omaha District Geospatial Data Catalog (NWO-GDC)?

- Supervisors, project managers, and non-GIS users do not want to learn ArcGIS just to search for available data.
- Current process can be cumbersome for both GIS users and GSC staff.
- Keyword database search does not necessarily guarantee project area coverage for returned datasets.
- A more efficient data search, in turn makes GSC staff members more efficient!



Reviewing other GIS Data Catalogs

- Reviewed 10 state and federal GIS catalogs and data clearinghouses.
- Predominant methods of spatial search in all map-based catalogs were a rectangular bounding box or user defined point.
- Most robust functionality was found in the USGS's EarthExplorer tool (U.S. Geological Survey [USGS], 2014).
- ☐ The NWO-GDC incorporated all types of searches found during the review, but tailored them to the Omaha District's needs.



Technical Specifications

The NWO-GDC utilizes existing GSC infrastructure:

- Oracle Application Express (APEX) front end
 - Utilizes APEX's JavaScript API and custom PL/SQL functions.
- □ GSC's NWO Web Map Interface
 - ArcGIS API for JavaScript
 - > ArcGIS for Server 10.1
 - ESRI's Spatial Data Engine technology
 - Oracle 11g Database
 - > Node.js
 - Apache CouchDB



Future Enhancements

The GIS Service Center plans to continue growing the NWO-GDC in the future. Enhancements include:

- □ Integration into other applications that also use the NWO Web Map interface.
- Providing links directly from the GSC Data Inventory table.
- □ Server-side download capabilities.
- Public access to search capabilities.
- Other enhancements as desired by users and the NWO Geospatial Committee.



Acknowledgements

Jim Detwiler – Advisor, Pennsylvania State University

Eric Morrison – EGIS Coordinator, USACE Omaha District

Michelle Schultz – EGIS Specialist, USACE Omaha District

Justin Hays - Developer, Applied Data Consultants, Inc.

Cool! This is going to be extremely valuable and useful. I am digging it. Good work.

- Jeff Cowman, Geographer, USACE Omaha District



References

Morrison, E. (2010). GIS Service Center Geospatial Solutions, 1 (1), 1.

Penn State Institutes of Energy and the Environment. (2013). Pennsylvania Spatial Data Access. Retrieved from http://www.pasda.psu.edu/. Accessed 2014, June 16.

US Army Corps of Engineers. (2011, January 13). New Employee Orientation [PowerPoint slides].

US Army Corps of Engineers. (n.d.). Garrison Dam & Lake Sakakawea. Retrieved from

http://www.nwo.usace.army.mil/Missions/DamandLakeProjects/MissouriRiverDams/Garrison.aspx. Accessed 2014, June 29.

U.S. Geological Survey. (2014, May 14). EarthExplorer. Retrieved from http://earthexplorer.usgs.gov. Accessed 2014, June 16.

