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FEDERAL GEOGRAPHIC DATA COMMITTEE

2023 Covered Agency Annual Report and Self-Assessment

for

Department of Homeland Security

Geospatial Data Act of 2018
Section USC 43 Sec 2808(a) Requirements

January 19, 2024

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Introduction

The Geospatial Data Act of 2018 (GDA) was signed into law on October 5, 2018. The GDA was included as a component of the FAA Reauthorization Act (H.R. 302, P.L. 115-254). The GDA is now in U.S. Code, Title 43 – Public Lands, Chapter 46: GEOSPATIAL DATA.

USC 43 Sec 2808(b) of the Geospatial Data Act (GDA) requires each covered agency[1] to submit to the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) "an annual report regarding the achievements of the covered agency in preparing and implementing the strategy described in subsection (a)(1) and complying with the other requirements under subsection (a)." [https://fgdc.gov/gda/online]

This document serves as the Department of Homeland Security's annual report to the FGDC covering Fiscal Year 2023, October 1, 2022 through September 30, 2023. The report was developed through a self-assessment template developed by the FGDC agencies. Annual reports span one fiscal year. The report includes a rating for each covered agency responsibility of "meets expectations," "made progress toward expectations," or "fails to meet expectations," as required by the GDA. A summary and evaluation of all the covered agency reports will be generated by FGDC and provided to the National Geospatial Advisory Committee (NGAC) for review and comment. The summary reports, along with the NGAC comments, will also become part of the biennial FGDC GDA Report to Congress and will be published online via the FGDC GDA pages [https://fgdc.gov/gda].

This report is based on a standardized questionnaire and self-assessment score for each covered agency responsibility. The Department of Homeland Security has maintained documentation supporting the responses provided for this assessment. This information may be reviewed as part of the biennial Inspector General (IG) audits of covered agencies.

A recommended self-assessment key has been provided for each responsibility. In some cases, optional text is provided for additional insights or to justify a self-assessment selection. Any optional responses provided are not a factor in the self-assessment.

Where data or datasets are referenced,[2] information relates to all geospatial datasets owned or managed by the Department of Homeland Security that are, or should be, available to the public.

To support a more comprehensive picture of agency compliance and related activities, each agency had the option to submit up to a 2-page document as part of the agency's submission. If provided, the document may include highlights and examples that can supplement the FGDC annual summary report, the FGDC biennial Report to Congress, support the feedback process with the NGAC, or provide context to Office of the Inspector General (OIG) findings.

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[1] GDA definition of *agency*: https://www.fgdc.gov/gda/online#the-term-''covered-agency''—means—an-executive-department-as-def

[2] GDA definition of *geospatial data*: https://www.fgdc.gov/gda/online#the-term-%E2%80%98%E2%80%98geospatial-data%E2%80%99%E2%80%99%E2%80%94means-information-that-is-tied-to-a

Self-Assessment for Department of Homeland Security

USC 43 Sec 2808(a)(1) Covered Agency Geospatial Strategies

GDA Requirement	Prepare, maintain, publish, and implement a strategy for advancing geographic information and related geospatial data and activities appropriate to the mission of the covered agency, in support of the strategic plan for the National Spatial Data Infrastructure
Agency Self-Assessment	**Meets Expectations**

KEY to Self-Assessment	• **Meets expectations =**
	    o Yes to Question 1.1 and 1.2
	• **Made progress toward expectations =**
	    o Yes to Question 1.1 **and** No to Question 1.2
	• **Fails to meet expectations =**
	    o No to Question 1.1 and 1.2

Table 1. GDA USC 43 Sec 2808(a)(1) Covered Agency Geospatial Strategies Requirement and Self-Assessment Criteria.

Clarifying Text: FGDC developed and released a national strategic plan for the development of the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) [the GDA, USC 43 Sec 2804(c)], which was approved by the FGDC Steering Committee in November 2020. Covered Agency Geospatial Strategies [the GDA, USC 43 Sec 2808(a)(1)], which will support the goals in the NSDI strategic plan, were due to be completed and submitted for agency approval by February 26, 2021, per FGDC guidance. For more information, please visit http://fgdc.gov/nsdi-plan.

1.1 Is your agency's strategy complete, approved, and being implemented?

- Yes

1.2 Is your agency's strategy published? If yes, please provide the URL or briefly describe how public access is being provided.

- Yes
- https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/2022-01/DHS%20Geospatial%20Strategy%20Addendum%20to%20EDS.pdf

GDA Requirement	Collect, maintain, disseminate, and preserve geospatial data such that the resulting data, information, or products can be readily shared with other federal agencies and non-federal users.
Agency Self-Assessment	**Made Progress Toward Expectations**

KEY to Self-Assessment	• **Meets expectations =**
	   o *Data is currently shared* selections for **all** agency appropriate parties for Question 2.1 and Yes to Questions 2.2 and 2.3
	• **Made progress toward expectations =**
	   o *Data is currently shared* selections for **some** appropriate parties for Question 2.1, **or** Question 2.2 and 2.3 have a mix of answers
	• **Fails to meet expectations =**
	   o No to Questions 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3

Table 2. GDA USC 43 Sec 2808(a)(2) Support Data Sharing Requirement and Self-Assessment Criteria.

Clarifying text:

✓ This section does not include efforts related to partners, which are covered under Question 7, USC 43 Sec 2808(a)(7).

✓ Review the GDA definition of geospatial data to consider the questions in this section.

✓ Remember, your agency's answers should include information about all geospatial datasets owned or managed by your agency that are, or should be, available to the public in accordance with agency statutory authorities and missions; not just National Geospatial Data Asset (NGDA) Datasets.

✓ Sharing data on the Internet using open standards, protocols and formats makes it part of the NSDI.

✓ Additional detail on the definition of geospatial data may be provided by OMB Circular A-16 when finalized.

✓ Geospatial data that will not or cannot be distributed to the public does not need to be considered for GDA-related responses as per the GDA.

2.1 Does your agency ensure that all eligible geospatial data is managed so it can be readily shared and is it provided in open formats, as appropriate? (This will include agency open government and transparency guidelines.) (Select all that apply)

• Data is currently openly shared to the public.
• Data is currently shared on a limited basis with federal partners.
• Data is currently shared on a limited basis with non-federal users.

2.2 Does your agency disseminate eligible geospatial data in a way that can be readily shared in open formats (for example, using machine readable formats or searchable metadata)?

• Yes, eligible geospatial data and metadata are shared in open formats.

2.3 Are maintenance processes in place to ensure other federal agencies and non-federal users have access to the most recent data in addition to data and metadata updates and corrections?

- Some programs/datasets have maintenance processes in place.

2.4 Optional Question: Would the agency like to provide up to 5 key examples of ongoing or planned activities that ensure eligible geospatial data and associated metadata can be easily shared, understood, and re-used by others, now and in the future?

- Yes

Planned or Ongoing Activities	Description
Transportation Security Administration (TSA)	TSA submits geospatial datasets and datasets containing location data to the DHS Data Inventory System. Datasets that can be shared with the Public are pushed to data.gov. To date, TSA has submitted 22 geospatial datasets to DHS marked for public sharing.
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Geospatial Resource Center	FEMA continues to rely upon this secure, cloud-based environment and technology as a cornerstone of its geospatial data sharing capability. It allows the public and trusted emergency management stakeholders to easily locate, access, and share current and historic disaster-related maps and geospatial data produced by FEMA and other governmental, private sector and volunteer agencies.
DHS GMO Homeland Infrastructure Foundation-Level Data (HIFLD)	The HIFLD Program provides nationwide foundational geospatial infrastructure data within the open public domain that can be used to support community preparedness, resiliency, research, and more. Data that is sensitive or licensed is also made available securely to homeland security mission partners.

Table 2.a. Optional Information Regarding Ongoing or Planned Geospatial Data Sharing Activities.

2.5 Brief Summary (Limit 3000 characters, or approximately 450 words): Please provide a brief description of agency actions and accomplishments in FY2023 in addressing USC 43 Sec 2808(a)(2), "collect, maintain, disseminate, and preserve geospatial data such that the resulting data, information, or products can be readily shared with other Federal agencies and non-Federal users." If your FY2023 rating has changed since FY2022, please include details on how and why the rating changed.

DHS leverages federal and open data standards, where possible, in the creation, maintenance, sharing, and archiving of geospatial content. In 2016, DHS issued Instruction 034-01-001 which "…provides for the efficient use of geospatial information and the prevention of unnecessary duplication by leveraging existing geospatial information assets as appropriate and feasible." This instruction also includes requirements for all DHS Components to "…coordinate the publication of approved unclassified information into the federal geospatial platform for accessible search and discovery in support of Data.Gov." DHS is working with components to incorporate tenants into the DHS Common Operating Picture to reduce data redundancy and to ensure the accuracy of data for decision making. DHS is implementing refresh intervals for HIFLD data sets to ensure data quality and currentness. DHS is also working to federate data feeds for select HIFLD datasets to improve usability and prevent use of outdated datasets.

FEMA undertook considerable synergistic data and geospatial information initiatives in 2023 and will continue these activities until completed. This list includes: publishing a component-level Data Strategy document and FEMA's Enterprise Data and Analytics Modernization Initiative (EDAMI). FEMA created an agency-wide Geospatial Information Officer position and hiring is underway.

CISA leverages federal and open standards, where possible, in the creation, maintenance, sharing and archiving of geospatial content.

TSA follows DHS instruction 034-01-001. The TSA CDO is building a data-driven culture at TSA to ensure the efficient use of all data, including geospatial information, and the prevention of unnecessary duplication of data by leveraging existing data assets, as appropriate and feasible. The TSA CDO leads the TSA Data Inventory Program, which is an effort to catalog TSA datasets, report them to DHS, and when possible, share datasets with the public on data.gov.

CBP leverages national, federal, and open standards, where possible, in the creation, maintenance, sharing, and archiving of geospatial content. In FY23, CBP implemented additional measures to allow streamlined dissemination of information with federal partners.

GDA Requirement	Promote the integration of geospatial data from all sources
Agency Self-Assessment	**Meets Expectations**

KEY to Self-Assessment	• **Meets expectations =**
	   o Yes to Question 3.1
	• **Made progress toward expectations =**
	   o Partial to Question 3.1
	• **Fails to meet expectations =**
	   o No to Question 3.1

Table 3. GDA USC 43 Sec 2808(a)(3) Promote Data Integration Requirement and Self-Assessment Criteria.

3.1 Has your agency taken action to promote integration of data from multiple sources?

- Yes. The agency has taken appropriate action to promote data integration.

3.1.a If yes or partial to Question 3.1, in what ways does your agency promote data integration from multiple sources? (Select all that apply)

- Hosts a data sharing infrastructure where partners and/or data users can share and discover data.
- Develops a data integration toolkit or APIs to promote integration of agency data in external applications.
- Develops data integration processes to promote integration of non-agency data into applications.
- Provides data in openly standardized readable formats or as downloadable file packages.
- Develops data sharing agreements or Memoranda Of Agreement (MOA) with public and private partners for ingest or sharing of data.

3.2 Brief Summary (Limit 3000 characters or 450 words): Please provide a brief description of agency actions and accomplishments in FY2023 in addressing USC 43 Sec 2808(a)(3), "promote the integration of geospatial data from all sources." If your FY2023 rating has changed since FY2022, please include details on how and why the rating changed.

Where applicable, DHS and its components ensure geospatial content and/or solutions are interoperable, discoverable, and leverage federal or open standards. DHS also leverages internal information technology acquisition review procedures to ensure large geospatial solutions, content, and systems comply with agency controlled and approved data and technical reference models.

GDA Requirement	Ensure that data information products and other records created in geospatial data and activities are included on agency record schedules that have been approved by the National Archives and Records Administration
Agency Self-Assessment	**Made Progress Toward Expectations**

KEY to Self-Assessment	• **Meets expectations =**
	   o Yes to Questions 4.1 and 4.2
	• **Made progress toward expectations =**
	   o Yes or Partial to Questions 4.1 and 4.2 **or**
	   o No to either 4.1 or 4.2
	• **Fails to meet expectations =**
	   o No to Questions 4.1 and 4.2

Table 4. GDA USC 43 Sec 2808(a)(4) Ensure Records Retention Schedule for Geospatial Data Requirement and Self-Assessment Criteria.

4.1 To ensure approved National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) schedules are in place, does the appraisal process for your agency to determine which data is archived include geospatial data?

- Partial. Some agency programs are included in the archiving appraisal process for data information products and other records created in geospatial data and activities.

4.2 Are geospatial data assets included on agency record schedules?

- Partial. Some agency record schedules are inclusive of data information products and other records created in geospatial data and activities.

4.3 Brief Summary (Limit 3000 characters, or approximately 450 words): Please provide a brief description of agency actions and accomplishments in FY2023 in addressing USC 43 Sec 2808(a)(4), "ensure that data information products and other records created in geospatial data and activities are included on agency record schedules that have been approved by the National Archives and Records Administration." If your FY2023 rating has changed since FY2022, please include details on how and why the rating changed.

DHS and its components follow federal records retention requirements and schedules, where available, for geospatial information that is created, acquired, and/or assimilated under its purview. DHS has started evaluating its programmatic geospatial records schedules in an effort to unify language.

GDA Requirement	Allocate resources to fulfill the responsibilities of effective geospatial data collection, production, and stewardship with regard to related activities of the covered agency, and as necessary to support the activities of the Committee
Agency Self-Assessment	**Made Progress Toward Expectations**

KEY to Self-Assessment	• **Meets expectations =**
	   o Yes to Question 5.1
	• **Made progress toward expectations =**
	   o Partial to Question 5.1
	• **Fails to meet expectations =**
	   o No to Question 5.1

Table 5. GDA USC 43 Sec 2808(a)(5) Allocate Resources for Geospatial Data Management Responsibilities Requirement and Self-Assessment Criteria.

5.1 Are geospatial program resources (including full- or part-time federal employees or contractors) allocated to fulfill the responsibilities of effective geospatial data collection, production, and stewardship with regard to related activities of the covered agency, and as necessary to support the activities of the Committee? (Select the most appropriate answer and provide context for your agency's response in Question 5.2.)

• Partial

Clarifying text: Analyses of the requirements for the GDA are ongoing and it is anticipated that agencies will answer based on currently understood or anticipated requirements. Additional details can be provided in the 5.2 Brief Summary and in your agency's optional 1- to 2-page Appendix B summary document (if provided).

5.2 Brief Summary (Limit 3000 characters, or approximately 450 words): Please provide a brief description of agency actions and accomplishments in FY2023 in addressing USC 43 Sec 2808(a)(5), "allocate resources to fulfill the responsibilities of effective geospatial data collection, production, and stewardship with regard to related activities of the covered agency, and as necessary to support the activities of the Committee." If your FY2023 rating has changed since FY2022, please include details on how and why the rating changed.

Existing investments in geospatial solutions or content are allocated towards fulfilling DHS mission space requirements only. In FY2023, DHS GMO has added additional resources to assist with GDA, system administration and data management, in the form of government employees. However, funding and personnel continues to be a problem across the Agency.

Many Components, such as TSA, do not have dedicated resources or funding for the geospatial program. These programs identify part-time resources to respond to specific tasks and data calls, when needed. FEMA's occasional staffing and resource shortfalls continue to impact the Agency's ability to fully meet expectations regarding effective geospatial data collection, production, and stewardship. FEMA

continues to request and receive incremental programmatic funding and resources to enhance its data management and analytical capabilities. Within CBP, existing investments in geospatial solutions or content are allocated towards fulfilling CBP mission space requirements only.

GDA Requirement	Use the geospatial data standards, including the standards for metadata for geospatial data, and other appropriate standards, including documenting geospatial data with the relevant metadata and making metadata available through the GeoPlatform
Agency Self-Assessment	Made Progress Toward Expectations

KEY to Self-Assessment	• **Meets expectations =**
	  o Yes to Questions 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3
	• **Made progress toward expectations =**
	  o Any other combination of Yes, No, and Partial to Questions 6.1, 6.2, and 6.3
	• **Fails to meet expectations =**
	  o No to Questions 6.1, 6.2, and 6.3

Table 6. GDA USC 43 Sec 2808(a)(6) Use Data Standards Requirement and Self-Assessment Criteria.

Clarifying Text:

✓ The FGDC Executive Committee has established a Standards Task Team to evaluate the requirements, options, processes, resources, and decision structure required to establish an operational and sustainable FGDC standards process.
✓ The FGDC has not yet established any standards under the GDA, USC 43 Sec 2806.
✓ Refer to the FGDC Standards webpage (https://www.fgdc.gov/standards) for additional information.
✓ Answers should include information about all geospatial datasets owned or managed by your agency that are, or should be, available to the public in accordance with agency statutory authorities and missions; not just National Geospatial Data Asset (NGDA) Datasets.

6.1. Are defined data standards used in collecting, processing, and/or disseminating the data being addressed? (Select all that apply)

• Partial. Some eligible geospatial datasets use FGDC-endorsed data standards.
• Partial. Some eligible geospatial datasets use data standards that comply with OMB Circular A-119.

6.2 Does your agency maintain its metadata in an FGDC-endorsed, or ISO-compliant geospatial metadata standard format? (Select all that apply)

Clarifying text: Question does not include legacy datasets that are static and no longer modified or otherwise managed. Also, see the list of endorsed FGDC-endorsed standards https://www.fgdc.gov/standards/.

• Partial. Some eligible datasets have well maintained FGDC-endorsed or current ISO-compliant geospatial metadata.

6.3 Is your agency geospatial metadata available through GeoPlatform.gov?

Clarifying Text: For the scope of the requirement, USC 43 Sec 2808(b)(1)(A)(iv) provides for "includ[ing] download access to all open geospatial data directly or indirectly collected by covered agencies" and Sec 2808(a)(6) requires that "metadata [be] available through the GeoPlatform."

- Yes. Metadata for all public datasets are available via GeoPlatform.gov.

6.4 Brief Summary (Limit 3000 characters, or approximately 450 words): Please provide a brief description of agency actions and accomplishments in FY2023 in addressing USC 43 Sec 2808(a)(6), "use the geospatial data standards, including the standards for metadata for geospatial data, and other appropriate standards, including documenting geospatial data with the relevant metadata and making metadata available through the GeoPlatform." If your FY2023 rating has changed since FY2022, please include details on how and why the rating changed.

DHS follows federal and open standards for many of its geospatial investments, solutions, assets, data, and metadata. DHS leverages internal information technology acquisition reviews, enterprise contract vehicles, as well as management directives and instructions to enforce this agency priority. Agency Components CISA and TSA also use internal information technology acquisition reviews, enterprise contract vehicles, as well as management directives and instructions to enforce the use of metadata standers. Unclassified data, if authorized for public release, is made available on GeoPlatform.gov or agency hosting solutions, as appropriate. FEMA uses Esri metadata tools and appropriate standards when annotating sharable datasets made available via the FEMA GeoPlatform.

Metadata for shareable data assets are registered with GeoPlatform.gov and/or Data.gov. Components have identified some barriers to reaching the required data standards. For example, TSA maintains enterprise data standards that include FGDC-endorsed data standards; however, TSA does not have resources or funding to operationalize the governance structure that would enforce the use/compliance with the standards. CBP follows federal and open standards for many of its geospatial investments, solutions, assets, data, and metadata. CBP leverages internal information technology acquisition reviews, enterprise contract vehicles, as well as management directives and instructions to enforce this agency priority. Unclassified data, if authorized for public release, is made available.

GDA Requirement	Coordinate and work in partnership with other Federal agencies, agencies of State, tribal, and local governments, institutions of higher education, and the private sector to efficiently and cost-effectively collect, integrate, maintain, disseminate, and preserve geospatial data, building upon existing non-federal geospatial data to the extent possible
Agency Self-Assessment	**Made progress toward expectations**

KEY to Self-Assessment	• **Meets expectations =**
	   ○ Yes to Questions 7.1 and Yes or Not applicable to Question 7.2
	• **Made progress toward expectations =**
	   ○ Any combination of Yes, Not applicable, Partial, or No to Questions 7.1 and 7.2
	• **Fails to meet expectations =**
	   ○ No to Questions 7.1 and 7.2

Table 7. GDA USC 43 Sec 2808(a)(7) Support Coordination and Partnerships Requirement and Self-Assessment Criteria.

7.1 Are processes in place to ensure that, when appropriate, partners and stakeholders have visibility into agency geospatial data management activities (e.g., collection, integration, maintenance, dissemination, and preservation)?

- Yes. There are processes in place, but some mission areas do not have requirements for geospatial data management partnerships.

7.1.a If yes or partial to Question 7.1, which external partners and stakeholders are involved in data management activities? (Select all that apply)

Clarifying text: The selection list provided was taken from the GDA, USC 43 Sec 2803(b)(C).

- Other federal agencies
- States
- Local governments
- Regional governments
- Tribal governments
- Private sector entities
- Nonprofit associations
- Academia

7.1.b If yes or partial to Question 7.1, what processes are in place to ensure partners and stakeholders are involved? (Select all that apply)

Clarifying text: When answering this question think about activities such as using surveys, listening sessions, Request for Information, booths at stakeholder conferences.

- Market research
- Partnership outreach activities
- Expert consultations
- Advisory committee(s)
- Working group(s) and sub-committee(s)
- Steering committees
- Councils
- Engage with trade groups
- Feedback opportunities (e.g., contact email/phone, call center)
- Federal Register Notices
- Memoranda of Understanding
- Use other public comment process

7.2 Does your agency build upon existing non-federal geospatial data?

- Partial. Agency builds upon some existing non-federal geospatial data.

7.2.a If yes or partial to Question 7.2, what ways do you build upon existing non-federal geospatial data? (Select all that apply)

- Procurement/acquisition/grant
- Research partnership
- Cooperative data collection or crowd sourcing
- Mission assignments or Interagency Agreements
- MOAs/data sharing agreements

7.3 Brief Summary (Limit 3000 characters, or approximately 450 words): Please provide a brief description of agency actions and accomplishments in FY2023 in addressing USC 43 Sec 2808(a)(7), "coordinate and work in partnership with other Federal agencies, agencies of State, tribal, and local governments, institutions of higher education, and the private sector to efficiently and cost-effectively collect, integrate, maintain, disseminate, and preserve geospatial data, building upon existing non-Federal geospatial data to the extent possible." If your FY2023 rating has changed since FY2022, please include details on how and why the rating changed.

DHS is in the lead for the Homeland Infrastructure Foundation Level Data (HIFLD) Subcommittee under FGDC. Through this formal governance body, DHS partners with other Federal agencies, state, local, tribal, territorial, non-profit, and some private sector partners to develop and share geospatial homeland security infrastructure data. HIFLD is a compilation of over 600 geospatial data sets that represents several themes across the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI). It is widely used and shared to support homeland security and homeland defense enterprise operations. Portions of HIFLD are publicly available via the geospatial platform. Some DHS components participate in the DHS Geospatial Information Infrastructure (GII) Platform and Common Operating Picture (COP) where data sharing and coordination take place between partner organizations.

FEMA continues to aggressively coordinate and partner with Federal agencies, State, Local, Tribal, and territorial governments, academic institutions, and the private sector to acquire geospatial data. Not only did FEMA's Response Directorate mission assign federal partners like U.S. Air Force Auxiliary (Civil

Air Patrol) and/or National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to collect aerial imagery, but FEMA issued commercial contracts for aerial imagery and LiDAR collection, processing, and dissemination in support of disaster response and recovery. FEMA worked with the National Alliance for Public Safety GIS (NAPSG) volunteers to acquire and enhance internet-derived photos of disaster impacts. USGS National Map Corps volunteers were enlisted by FEMA to pilot a capability to update and edit the USA Structures national building outline database that Oak Ridge National Lab continues to generate, under Work Agreement, for FEMA Response Directorate. FEMA also frequently leveraged National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and National Reconnaissance contracts for satellite imagery acquisition and exploitation. FEMA also issued commercial contracts for satellite RADAR-derived flood and fire insights. FEMA Resilience programs interacted with multiple industry partners, the DHS Science and Technology Office, and the Silicon Valley initiative to evaluate vendor-based flood mapping applications.

CISA is an active participant in the Homeland Infrastructure Foundation Level Data (HIFLD) Subcommittee under FGDC. HIFLD data is widely used and shared to support critical infrastructure protection and cybersecurity enterprise operations.

TSA participates in the DHS Geospatial Information Infrastructure (GII) Platform and Common Operating Picture (CoP), where data sharing and coordination takes place between different entities.

CBP Joint PED Operations Center (JPOC) supports numerous federal, state, local, and international partners through sharing agreements and MOAs.

GDA Requirement	Use geospatial information to— (A) make Federal geospatial information and services more useful to the public; (B) enhance operations; (C) support decision making; and (D) enhance reporting to the public and to Congress;
Agency Self-Assessment	**Meets Expectations**

KEY to Self-Assessment	• **Meets expectations =**
	  o Yes to 8.1, 8.2 and 8.3
	• **Made progress toward expectations =**
	  o Any combination of Yes, Partial and No to Questions 8.1, 8.2 and 8.3
	• **Fails to meet expectations =**
	  o No to 8.1, 8.2 and 8.3

Table 8. GDA USC 43 Sec 2808(a)(8) Promote Application of Geospatial Data Assets Requirement and Self-Assessment Criteria.

USC 43 Sec 2808(a)(8)(A) make Federal geospatial information and services more useful to the public;

8.1 Does your agency leverage geospatial information to make federal geospatial information and services more useful to the public?

- Yes

Clarifying Text: A number of examples of leveraging geospatial information for public use include, but are not limited to:

- ✓ Making the data accessible
- ✓ Providing data in ingestible services
- ✓ Providing maps or visualizations of geospatial data - like a map of an agency's jurisdictional regions so the public can identify their region on a website
- ✓ Provided data in an online application
- ✓ Outreach/communications for user feedback
- ✓ Making data open, standardized, or machine readable

USC 43 Sec 2808(a)(8)(B) enhance operations; USC 43 Sec 2808(a)(8)(C) support decision making

8.2 Does your agency leverage geospatial information to improve operations and decision-making?

- Yes. Agency broadly leverages geospatial information in operations improvements or decision-making.

8.3 Does your agency leverage geospatial information to enhance reporting to the public or to Congress?

- Yes. Agency broadly leverages geospatial information to enhance public and Congressional reporting.

8.3.a If yes or partial, for which of these audiences does your agency leverage geospatial information to enhance reporting? (Select all that apply)

- Public reports (e.g., fact sheets, data briefs, Annual reports, other published agency reports).
- Congressional reports.
- Internal agency and leadership plans, reports and communications.

8.4 Optional Question: Would the agency like to provide up to 5 key examples and links that demonstrate how geospatial data assets are used, internally and externally, to make federal geospatial information and services more useful to the public; enhance operations; support decision making; and/or enhance reporting to the public and to Congress?

- Yes

Example	Link
In support of multiple disasters, including Hurricanes Idalia and Lee, Pacific Typhoons Mawar and Bolaven, Tropical Cyclone Hilary and multiple atmospheric river incidents in California, flooding in the Northeast, the devastating Maui wildfires, and dozens of winter and early spring tornadoes, FEMA used geospatial data, data modeling, and imagery-derived damage analyses to provide situational awareness and to inform operational and program decisions.	N/A

Table 8.a. Example Benefits of Federal Geospatial Data Assets.

8.5 Brief Summary (Limit 3000 characters, or approximately 450 words): Please provide a brief description of agency actions and accomplishments in FY2023 in addressing USC 43 Sec 2808(a)(8), "use geospatial information to—

(A) make federal geospatial information and services more useful to the public;
(B) enhance operations;
(C) support decision making; and
(D) enhance reporting to the public and to Congress;"

If your FY2023 rating has changed since FY2022, please include details on how and why the rating changed.

The collection and use of geospatial data are especially critical for the CISA to support its diverse range of missions leading the national effort to understand, manage, and reduce risk to the cyber and physical infrastructure. CISA systems provide DHS partners access to a large range of integrated infrastructure protection tools and information to conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments and risk analysis. This, in turn, enables homeland security partners to quickly identify relevant vulnerability and consequence data in support of event planning, incident preparedness, and response efforts.

TSA leverages geospatial data and capabilities to enhance operations and to inform decision-making. For example, TSA leverages geospatial data and tools to analyze and respond to incidents within the transportation domain reported to the Transportation Security Operations Center (TSOC), determine and predict impacts to TSA employees and security operations during significant weather events (e.g., hurricanes, flooding, wildfires), and conduct trend and pattern analysis for threat assessments.

CISA supports a diverse range of missions. Leading the national effort to understand, manage, and reduce risk to the cyber and physical infrastructure. CISA systems provide DHS partners access to a large range of integrated infrastructure protection tools and information to conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments and risk analysis. This, in turn, enables homeland security partners to quickly identify relevant vulnerability and consequence data in support of event planning, incident preparedness, and response efforts.

The collection and use of geospatial data are especially critical for CBP to support its diverse range of missions encompassing law enforcement, border protection, emergency management, and national operations.

GDA Requirement	Protect personal privacy and maintain confidentiality in accordance with Federal policy and law
Agency Self-Assessment	Meets Expectations

KEY to Self-Assessment	• **Meets expectations =**
	  ○ Yes to Questions 9.1 and 9.2
	• **Made progress toward expectations =**
	  ○ Yes or Partial to Questions 9.1 **or** 9.2
	• **Fails to meet expectations =**
	  ○ No to Questions 9.1 **or** 9.2

Table 9. GDA USC 43 Sec 2808(a)(9) Protection of Privacy and Confidentiality Requirement and Self-Assessment Criteria.

9.1 Are the agency's Privacy Threshold Assessment or Privacy Impact Assessment (PTA/PIA) processes inclusive of your agency's geospatial data?

Clarifying Text: The Privacy Threshold Assessment/Analysis is the mechanism that agencies use to determine if PII is, or is not, collected and whether a Privacy Impact Assessment needs to be done for an information system.

- Yes. The agency's PTA/PIA processes are inclusive of all agency data.

9.2 Are the IT systems and applications that maintain and support your agency's geospatial data covered by a current Authorization to Operate (ATO)?

- Yes. All agency geospatial data is housed in a system covered by a current ATO and is appropriately protected in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

9.3 Brief Summary (Limit 3000 characters, or approximately 450 words): Please provide a brief description of agency actions and accomplishments in FY2023 in addressing USC 43 Sec 2808(a)(9), "protect personal privacy and maintain confidentiality in accordance with Federal policy and law." If your FY2023 rating has changed since FY2022, please include details on how and why the rating changed.

DHS and its components follow internal privacy threshold analysis, impact assessments as well as civil rights/civil liberties procedures to ensure geospatial investments, solutions, systems, and data protect personal privacy and maintain confidentiality in accordance with Federal policy and law. DHS is in the process of updating the DHS Data Policy in order to codify governance roles and responsibilities within DHS. CISA follows DHS Privacy and CR/CL processes and procedures to ensure all investments, solutions, systems, and data are compliant with Federal policy and law. TSA follows internal privacy threshold analysis, impact assessments as well Sensitive Security Information (SSI) Program procedures to ensure geospatial-related investments, solutions, systems, and data protect personal privacy and maintain confidentiality in accordance with Federal policy and law. FEMA's Response Geospatial Office and Privacy Office coordinated with the DHS Privacy Office to complete a requisite Privacy Threshold

Assessment for the FEMA ArcGIS Online environment which it uses to share, create, edit, process, and analyze geospatial data with trusted emergency management stakeholders, and when authorized and warranted, with the public.

GDA Requirement	Participate in determining, when applicable, whether declassified data can contribute to and become a part of the National Spatial Data Infrastructure
Agency Self-Assessment	**Fails to Meet Expectations**
KEY to Self-Assessment	**Meets expectations =** - Yes or Not applicable to Question 10.1 **Fails to meet expectations =** - No to Question 10.1

Table 10. GDA USC 43 Sec 2808(a)(10) Declassified Data Requirement and Self-Assessment Criteria.

10.1 If your agency handles declassified geospatial datasets, does it have a process to review these declassified datasets for inclusion in the NSDI?

Clarifying text: Sharing standards-based data on the Internet using standard protocols and formats makes it part of the NSDI.

- No. The agency does not have a process to review declassified datasets for inclusion in the NSDI.

10.2 Brief Summary (Limit 3000 characters, or approximately 450 words): Please provide a brief description of agency actions and accomplishments in FY2023 in addressing USC 43 Sec 2808(a)(10), "participate in determining, when applicable, whether declassified data can contribute to and become a part of the National Spatial Data Infrastructure." If your FY2023 rating has changed since FY2022, please include details on how and why the rating changed.

DHS has processes to declassify datasets, however federal guidance does not exist for how to evaluate datasets for inclusion in National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI).

GDA Requirement	Search all sources, including the GeoPlatform, to determine if existing Federal, State, local, or private geospatial data meets the needs of the covered agency before expending funds for geospatial data collection
Agency Self-Assessment	**Meets Expectations**

KEY to Self-Assessment	• **Meets expectations =**
	  o No to Question 11.1 **or**
	  o Yes to Questions 11.1 and 11.1.a and all agency appropriate responses to Question 11.1.b
	• **Made progress toward expectations =**
	  o Yes to Question 11.1 and Partial or No to Question 11.1.a and agency appropriate responses to Question 11.1.b
	• **Fails to meet expectations =**
	  o Yes to Question 11.1 and No to Question 11.1.a and *No additional assessments are done* selected for Question 11.1.b

Table 11. GDA USC 43 Sec 2808(a)(11) Non-Duplication of Data Requirement and Self-Assessment Criteria.

11.1 Has your agency expended funds for geospatial data collection for the reporting period?

Clarifying text: "Expended funds" may include grant distribution, agency collection, or data procurement.

- Yes

11.1.a If yes to Question 11.1, and as per OMB Circular A-11 Guidance (Section 25, Page 3), has your agency searched the GeoPlatform prior to making planned geospatial data investments to determine if an existing source for that data is available and meets mission requirements?

- Partial. Agency has searched GeoPlatform prior to some geospatial data investments.

11.1.b If yes to Question 11.1, has your agency searched other sources to determine if data necessary to meet requirements already exists (either within or outside the agency) before collecting or acquiring new data? (Select all that apply)

- Market research
- Cross-agency or partner coordination
- Expert consultation
- Database search
- Agency follows a documented process or official policy

11.1.c Optional Question: If yes to Question 11.1, would the agency like to provide up to 5 examples of cases where the agency did find existing data that met its needs or partnered on a joint data acquisition?

- Yes

Title	Description
USG Commercial Satellite Data Acquisitions	FEMA Response officials search existing USG satellite imagery archives, including USGS Hazards Data Distribution Service, NASA Disasters website, NGA's Global-Enhanced GEOINT Delivery (G-EGD), or National Reconnaissance study contract portals for relevant and timely imagery. Additionally, via disaster-specific coordination calls, FEMA inquires of partners to learn of their satellite imagery acquisition efforts and leverages those to avoid duplication of expenditure.
Flood Mapping Products for Evaluation	FEMA Response teams leveraged vendor-provided flood data and products through FEMA Mitigation Directorate partnerships with DHS Science and Technology and industry teams via the Silicon Valley Innovation Program. This afforded several FEMA programs the opportunity to view and assess vendor flood products for value and utility without the commitment of additional FEMA or US Government funds.

Table 11.a. Examples of Successful Data Acquisition Searches and/or Coordination.

11.2 Brief Summary (Limit 3000 characters, or approximately 450 words): Please provide a brief description of agency actions and accomplishments in FY2023 in addressing USC 43 Sec 2808(a)(11), "Search all sources, including the GeoPlatform, to determine if existing Federal, State, local, or private geospatial data meets the needs of the covered agency before expending funds for geospatial data collection." If your FY2023 rating has changed since FY2022, please include details on how and why the rating changed.

DHS and its components utilize management directives, instructions, and other internal acquisition controls are in place to ensure research is conducted on the geospatial platform, or other geospatial information repositories, prior to the procurement of any new data.

Commercial Geospatial Data-Derived Products for Evaluation: In lieu of issuing a separate study contract to assess current state of the art in commercial flood mapping products and services, FEMA Response teams leveraged vendor-provided flood data and products through FEMA Mitigation Directorate partnerships with DHS Science and Technology and industry teams via the Silicon Valley Innovation Program. This afforded several FEMA programs the opportunity to view and assess vendor flood products for value and utility without the commitment of additional FEMA or USG funds. In 2023, FEMA Response continued its partnership with both DHS Scient and Technology and the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency to assess a commercial RADAR satellite and analytical service company (Iceye) for utility to FEMA mission areas, at no cost to FEMA.

GDA Requirement	To the maximum extent practicable, ensure that a person receiving Federal funds for geospatial data collection provides high-quality data
Agency Self-Assessment	Meets Expectations

KEY to Self-Assessment	• **Meets expectations =**
	   o No to Question 12.1 **or**
	   o Yes to Question 12.1 and **all** appropriate selections for Question 12.2
	• **Made progress toward expectations =**
	   o Yes to Question 12.1 and **some** agency appropriate selections for Question 12.2
	• **Fails to meet expectations =**
	   o Yes to Question 12.1 and *No official documented Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) process is in place for acquisition of geospatial data* selected for Question 12.2

Table 12. GDA USC 43 Sec 2808(a)(12) Ensuring High-Quality Data Requirement and Self-Assessment Criteria.

12.1 Has your agency expended funds for geospatial data collection from non-federal sources during the reporting period?

Clarifying text: The requirement for "a person receiving Federal funds" has been interpreted to mean non-federal organizations or corporations who are, for example, contract or grant recipients.

- Yes

12.1.a If yes to Question 12.1, what methods does your agency employ to ensure quality in geospatial data collected from non-federal sources? (Check all that apply and use the "other" textbox to briefly describe additional methods used to ensure quality for geospatial data acquired by procurement or grant process)

- Evaluate data for quality prior to any acquisition.
- Geospatial data quality standards are specified in contract documents.
- Independent verification and validation (IV&V).
- Staff data experts review and approve geospatial data deliverables.
- Data standards are enforced through automated processes such as database controls or script tools.
- The agency acquires data from another federal agency that is responsible for QA/QC.

12.2 Brief Summary (Limit 3000 characters, or approximately 450 words): Please provide a brief description of agency actions and accomplishments in FY2023 in addressing USC 43 Sec 2808(a)(12), "to the maximum extent practicable, ensure that a person receiving Federal funds for geospatial data collection provides high-quality data." If your FY2023 rating has changed since FY2022, please include details on how and why the rating changed.

DHS management directives, instructions, and other internal acquisition controls are in place to ensure geospatial investments – including data - are of the highest quality. Industry practices such as independent verification and validation are often in place with acquisitions of geospatial systems to meet respective mission requirements. In FY2023, DHS has begun evaluating and documenting refresh rates and procedures of HIFLD datasets to ensure data quality. CISA, TSA and CBP comply with DHS and internal management directives, instructions, and other internal acquisition controls. All FEMA Programs that received geospatial data from non-government entities engaged in reviews for data completeness, accuracy, and required quality. These reviews ranged from informal to formal reviews. If incomplete or poor-quality data was received from non-government entities, especially those under contract to FEMA, program officials required data updates or appropriate corrections or revisions. Most commonly, this involved aerial imagery or satellite imagery collections and FEMA requested new collections of imagery, when feasible.

GDA Requirement	Appoint a contact to coordinate with the lead covered agencies for collection, acquisition, maintenance, and dissemination of the National Geospatial Data Asset data themes used by the covered agency
Agency Self-Assessment	**Meets Expectations**
KEY to Self-Assessment	**Meets expectations =** - Yes to Question 13.1 **Fails to meet expectations =** - No to Question 13.1

Table 13. GDA USC 43 Sec 2808(a)(13) Point of Contact Requirement and Self-Assessment Criteria.

13.1 Has your agency appointed a POC to coordinate with the lead covered agencies for collection, acquisition, maintenance, and dissemination of the NGDA data themes used by the covered agency?

Clarifying text: According to the GDA Definitions, USC 43 Sec 2801(12), NGDA data theme means "the NGDA core geospatial datasets including electronic records and coordinates relating to a topic or subject designated under USC 43 Sec 2805." Also, OMB Circular A-16 may include additional guidance on covered agency responsibilities for theme coordination.

- Yes. An agency POC has been appointed.

13.2 Brief Summary (Limit 3000 characters, or approximately 450 words): Please provide a brief description of agency actions and accomplishments in FY2023 in addressing USC 43 Sec 2808(a)(13), "appoint a contact to coordinate with the lead covered agencies for collection, acquisition, maintenance, and dissemination of the National Geospatial Data Asset data themes used by the covered agency." If your FY2023 rating has changed since FY2022, please include details on how and why the rating changed.

In 2019, then DHS Secretary Wolfe appointed a departmental Geospatial Information Officer (GIO), under the Office of the Chief Information Officer, as required by Public Law 108-458. The GIO reports to the Chief Information Officer, who under Office of Management and Budget Circular A-16 serves as the Senior Agency Official for Geospatial Information. FEMA had appointed a Chief Data Officer with over-arching responsibility for data management policy and strategy within the Agency. Both the FEMA Geospatial Information Officer and the Response Geospatial Office Geospatial Data Manager departed the agency in 2023 and neither position has been replaced as of the date of this submission.

(Optional) Highlight – a Key GDA-Related Activity or Achievement

This optional section provides an opportunity to briefly highlight a key activity or achievement in making progress toward GDA-related requirements. This submission will be considered for use in the upcoming FGDC Summary Report or the Report to Congress. Please note that this activity or achievement may have already been highlighted in the Brief Summaries or the Optional 2-page Appendix B Document (if provided). (Limit 2000 characters, or approximately 300 words)

DHS is integrating data feeds from data providers, implementing data refresh intervals, and conducting new data quality processes for HIFLD datasets to improve data usability, currentness, and quality. DHS is evaluating programmatic records schedules with the goal of developing consistent language across DHS geospatial data records schedules. In FY2023, DHS GMO added additional resources to assist with GDA, system administration, and data management, in the form of government employees. DHS continues to work with FGDC by participating in FGDC working groups and providing input on FGDC priority objectives and related initiatives.

Appendix A: Survey Picklists

This appendix provides the full set of choices presented in the self-assessment survey for questions that have multiple response options, including those that are "select all that apply."

2.1 Does your agency ensure that all eligible geospatial data is managed so it can be readily shared and is it provided in open formats, as appropriate? (This will include agency open government and transparency guidelines.) (Select all that apply)

- Data is currently openly shared to the public.
- Data is currently shared on a limited basis with federal partners.
- Data is currently shared on a limited basis with non-federal users.
- No data is currently shared to other federal agencies or non-federal users. (Note: For some agencies, this may be an appropriate response).

2.2 Does your agency disseminate eligible geospatial data in a way that can be readily shared in open formats (for example, using machine readable formats or searchable metadata)?

- Yes, eligible geospatial data and metadata are shared in open formats.
- Eligible geospatial data are shared in open formats, but not all metadata is open format.
- Eligible geospatial metadata are shared in open formats, but not all data are open format.
- Some geospatial data, and its metadata, is shared in open formats.
- No geospatial data is shared, or geospatial data is only shared in proprietary formats. (Note: For some agencies, this may be an appropriate response.)

2.3 Are maintenance processes in place to ensure other federal agencies and non-federal users have access to the most recent data in addition to data and metadata updates and corrections?

- Yes, agency policies exist to ensure all programs implement data maintenance processes.
- Some programs/datasets have maintenance processes in place.
- Maintenance processes are in development or are partially implemented.
- No maintenance processes are currently in place or in development.

3.1.a If yes or partial to Question 3.1, in what ways does your agency promote data integration from multiple sources? (Select all that apply and use the "other" textbox to briefly describe additional methods)

- Hosts a data sharing infrastructure where partners and/or data users can share and discover data.
- Develops a data integration toolkit or APIs to promote integration of agency data in external applications.
- Develops data integration processes to promote integration of non-agency data into applications.
- Provides data in openly standardized readable formats or as downloadable file packages.

- Develops data sharing agreements or Memoranda Of Agreement (MOA) with public and private partners for ingest or sharing of data.
- Other (Textbox provided)

6.1. Are defined data standards used in collecting, processing, and/or disseminating the data being addressed? (Select all that apply)

- Yes. Eligible geospatial datasets use FGDC endorsed data standards under OMB A-16, 2002, or more current versions of those endorsed standards.
- Yes. Eligible geospatial datasets use data standards that comply with OMB Circular A-119.
- Partial. Some eligible geospatial datasets use FGDC-endorsed data standards.
- Partial. Some eligible geospatial datasets use data standards that comply with OMB Circular A-119.
- No. Eligible agency geospatial datasets do not use FGDC-endorsed data standards or standards that comply with OMB Circular A-119.

6.2 Does your agency maintain its metadata in an FGDC-endorsed, or ISO-compliant geospatial metadata standard format? (Select all that apply)

Clarifying text: Question does not include legacy datasets that are static and no longer modified or otherwise managed. Also, see the list of endorsed FGDC-endorsed standards https://www.fgdc.gov/standards/.

- Yes. Eligible non-legacy datasets have well maintained FGDC-endorsed or current ISO-compliant geospatial metadata.
- Partial. Some eligible datasets have well maintained FGDC-endorsed or current ISO-compliant geospatial metadata.
- Partial. Some eligible datasets have FGDC-endorsed or current ISO-compliant geospatial metadata, that needs to be reviewed or refreshed.
- No. Agency datasets do not use FGDC-endorsed or current ISO-compliant geospatial metadata standards.

7.1 Are processes in place to ensure that, when appropriate, partners and stakeholders have visibility into agency geospatial data management activities (e.g., collection, integration, maintenance, dissemination and preservation)?

- Yes. There are processes in place for all agency mission areas.
- Yes. There are processes in place, but some mission areas do not have requirements for geospatial data management partnerships.
- Partial. There are processes in place for some agency mission areas, but not others.
- No. There are no processes in place. (Skip to question 7.3)

7.1.a If yes or partial to Question 7.1, which external partners and stakeholders are involved in data management activities? (Select all that apply and use the "other" textbox to add additional partners or stakeholders)

Clarifying text: The selection list provided was taken from the GDA, USC 43 Sec 2803(b)(C).

- Other federal agencies
- States
- Local governments
- Regional governments
- Tribal governments
- Private sector entities
- Geospatial information user industries
- Professional associations
- Scholarly associations
- Nonprofit organizations
- Academia
- Licensed geospatial data acquisition professionals
- Other (Textbox provided)

7.1.b If yes or partial to Question 7.1, what processes are in place to ensure partners and stakeholders are involved? (Select all that apply and use the "other" textbox to add additional processes)

Clarifying text: When answering this question think about activities such as using surveys, listening sessions, Request for Information, booths at stakeholder conferences.

- Market research
- Partnership outreach activities
- Expert consultations
- Advisory committee(s)
- Working group(s) and sub-committee(s)
- Steering committees
- Councils
- Engage with trade groups or communities of interest
- Feedback opportunities (e.g., contact email/phone, call center)
- Federal Register Notices
- Memoranda of Understanding
- Use other public comment processes
- Other (Textbox provided)

7.2 Does your agency build upon existing non-federal geospatial data?

- Yes. Agency builds upon existing non-federal geospatial data to the extent possible.
- Not applicable: no existing applicable data exists.
- Partial. Agency builds upon some existing non-federal geospatial data.
- No. Agency does not build upon existing non-federal geospatial data.

7.2.a If yes or partial to Question 7.2, what ways do you build upon existing non-federal geospatial data? (Select all that apply and use the "other" textbox to add additional ways)
- Procurement/acquisition/grant
- Research partnership
- Cooperative data collection or crowd sourcing
- Mission assignments or Interagency Agreements
- MOAs/data sharing agreements
- Other (Textbox provided)

8.3 Does your agency leverage geospatial information to enhance reporting to the public or to Congress?

- Yes. Agency broadly leverages geospatial information to enhance public and Congressional reporting.
- Not applicable: Agency does not leverage geospatial information in published reports.
- Partial. Agency leverages some geospatial information to enhance either public or Congressional reporting.
- No. Agency does not leverage geospatial information to enhance either public or Congressional reporting.

8.3.a If yes or partial, for which of these audiences does your agency leverage geospatial information to enhance reporting? (Select all that apply)

- Public reports (e.g., fact sheets, data briefs, Annual reports, other published agency reports).
- Congressional reports.
- Internal agency and leadership plans, reports and communications.
- Not applicable: agency does not leverage geospatial information in published reports.

11.3 If yes to Question 11.1, has your agency searched other sources to determine if data necessary to meet requirements already exists (either within or outside the agency) before collecting or acquiring new data? (Select all that apply and use the "other" textbox to briefly describe additional sources)

- Market research
- Cross-agency or partner coordination
- Expert consultation
- Database search
- Agency follows a documented process or official policy
- No additional assessments are done
- Other (Textbox provided)

12.2 If yes to Question 12.1, what methods does your agency employ to ensure quality in geospatial data collected from non-federal sources?

(Check all that apply and use the "other" textbox to briefly describe additional methods used to ensure quality for geospatial data acquired by procurement or grant process)

- Evaluate data for quality prior to any acquisition.
- Geospatial data quality standards are specified in contract documents.
- Independent verification and validation (IV&V).
- Staff data experts review and approve geospatial data deliverables.
- Data standards are enforced through automated processes such as database controls or script tools.
- The agency acquires data from another federal agency that is responsible for QA/QC.
- No official documented QA/QC process is in place for acquisition of geospatial data.
- Other (Textbox provided)