



OFFICE of  
**INSPECTOR GENERAL**  
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF  
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

# HUD Has Met the Responsibilities of the Geospatial Data Act of 2018 During the Implementation Phase

Audit Report Number: 2024-LA-0002

September 20, 2024

To: Solomon Greene  
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research, R

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From: Kilah S. White  
Assistant Inspector General for Audit, Office of Inspector General, GA

Subject: HUD Met the Responsibilities of the Geospatial Data Act of 2018 During the Implementation Phase

Attached is the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Office of Inspector General's (OIG) final results of our audit of HUD's efforts to meet the 13 responsibilities stated in the Geospatial Data Act of 2018.

HUD Handbook 2000.06, REV-4, sets specific timeframes for management decisions on recommended corrective actions. For each recommendation without a management decision, please respond and provide status reports in accordance with the HUD Handbook. Please furnish us copies of any correspondence or directives issued because of the audit.

The Inspector General Act, as amended, requires that OIG post its reports on the OIG website. Accordingly, this report will be posted at <https://www.hudoig.gov>.

If you have any questions or comments about this report, please do not hesitate to call Tanya Schulze, Audit Director, at (213) 534-2471.

## Highlights

### HUD Has Met the Responsibilities of the Geospatial Data Act of 2018 During the Implementation Phase | 2024-LA-0002

#### What We Audited and Why

The Geospatial Data of 2018 (the Act)<sup>1</sup> governs the collection, production, acquisition, maintenance, distribution, use, and preservation of geospatial data of covered agencies, including the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). We audited the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) efforts to meet the geospatial data requirements stated in the Act. The Act requires the Inspector General of a covered agency to audit HUD's efforts to meet the Geospatial data requirements stated in 43 U.S.C. § 2808 at least once every 2 years and report the findings to Congress.

#### What We Found

The 16 covered agencies, including HUD, will remain in the implementation stage of the Act until the Federal Geographic Data Committee establishes formal standards for use in determining compliance with the responsibilities stated in the Act. HUD met all 13 responsibilities stated in the Act of 2018 regarding its collection, production, acquisition, maintenance, distribution, use, and preservation of geospatial data, as part of the implementation phase of the Act. Two previous audits during fiscal years 2020 and 2022 identified a lack of adequate resources as a recurring challenge that prevented HUD from fully meeting its responsibilities under the Act. However, this year, OIG found HUD now has the necessary resources to meet the responsibilities and implement the geospatial program. In addition, HUD successfully executed a formal 5-year contract for the management of its Geocode Services Center, which is used to help meet geospatial objectives and responsibilities. As a result, HUD is meeting the responsibilities and is positioning itself to meet the responsibilities stated in the Act once the implementation phase ends. HUD's efforts during this audit period promote transparency and accountability by providing accurate information towards achieving the Act's purpose to minimize duplication of geospatial activities across agencies and improving collaboration.

#### What We Recommend

There are no recommendations.

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<sup>1</sup> 43 U.S.C. § 2808-2811 (2018).

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## Background and Objective

On October 5, 2018, Congress passed Public Law 115-254, Subtitle F, also known as the Geospatial Data Act of 2018, which was codified at 43 U.S.C. (United States Code) § 2801-11. The Act codifies the committees, processes, and tools used to develop, drive, and manage the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) and recognizes responsibilities beyond the Federal Government for its development. The Act reflects growing recognition of the essential role of geospatial data and technology in understanding and managing our world and highlights the need to support their continuing development as critical investments for the Nation. The purpose of the Act is to minimize duplication of geospatial activities across agencies, improve collaboration, reduce waste, codify previous executive actions, and give Congress an oversight role for the Federal Government’s multi-billion-dollar investments in geospatial data. The Act applies to defined agencies—referred to as “covered agencies”—that each collect, produce, acquire, maintain, distribute, use, or preserve geospatial data on paper or in electronic form to fulfill the mission of the executive branch, either directly or through a relationship with another organization.

As an executive department<sup>2</sup> that uses geospatial data to fulfill its mission, HUD is a covered agency responsible for complying with the Act. The Act requires full implementation 5 years after the Federal Geographic Data Committee approves the standards within the Act. However, the Committee has not yet approved the standards that will be used by the 16 covered agencies and has not provided a date for full implementation. As a result, all 16 covered agencies remain in the implementation stage of the Act.

HUD’s Office of Policy Development and Research (PD&R) is the office responsible for overseeing the agency’s geospatial data and ensuring that HUD meets the 13 responsibilities stated in the Act. PD&R supports HUD’s efforts to help create cohesive and economically healthy communities and maintains current information on housing needs, market conditions, and existing programs.

The Inspector General of a covered agency is required to perform an audit not less than once every 2 years in accordance with the statutory requirements of the Act. The Inspector General is to submit to Congress an audit report of the collection, production, acquisition, maintenance, distribution, use, and preservation of geospatial data by the covered agency.

Two previous audits during fiscal years 2020 and 2022 identified a lack of adequate resources as recurring issues that played a role in HUD’s not meeting the two responsibilities stated in 43 U.S.C. § 2808(a)(5) and (12). The recommendations from both audits have been resolved and closed.

Our audit objective was to assess HUD’s effort to meet the 13 covered agencies responsibilities stated in the Geospatial Data Act of 2018 (Act), regarding its collection, production, acquisition, maintenance, distribution, use, and preservation of geospatial data. Section 2808(c) of the Act requires the Inspector General of a covered agency to submit to Congress an audit at least once every 2 years.

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<sup>2</sup> As defined by 5 U.S.C. § 101.

## Results of Audit

### HUD Has Met the Responsibilities of the Geospatial Data Act of 2018 During the Implementation Phase

HUD has demonstrated progress in complying with the Act and met all 13 responsibilities stated in the Act as part of the implementation phase. HUD has implemented our prior audit recommendations and has provided the necessary resources to meet the responsibilities and implement the geospatial program. In addition, HUD successfully executed a formal 5-year contract for the management of its Geocode Service Center (GSC), which is used to help meet geospatial objectives and responsibilities. As a result, HUD is meeting the responsibilities of the Act and is positioning itself to meet the responsibilities stated in the Act once the implementation phase ends. HUD's efforts toward meeting all 13 responsibilities in the Act promote transparency and accountability toward achieving the Act's purpose to minimize duplication of geospatial activities across agencies, improving collaboration, and providing accurate information to stakeholders.

### HUD Met All 13 Responsibilities of the Act

The Act requires that HUD meet the 13 responsibilities stated in 43 U.S.C. § 2808. HUD met all 13 responsibilities as part of the implementation phase of the Act. The list below details all 13 responsibilities that were met.

1. *The Act, at 43 U.S.C. § 2808(a)(1), requires HUD to 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 NSDI, prepared under section 2804(c).*

We confirmed that through HUD's Geospatial Strategic Plan for 2022-2025, it prepared, published, maintained, and implemented a strategy for advancing geographic information and related geospatial data and activities appropriate to HUD's mission in support of the strategic plan for NSDI, prepared under section 2804(c). Both the [HUDUser.gov](https://www.huduser.gov) and [FGDC.gov](https://www.fgdc.gov) sites show that HUD has prepared, published, and maintained the strategy. The strategic plan provides HUD's vision and agenda for effectively managing its geospatial data, technology, and services critical to HUD's stated mission while aligning with statutes and guidelines of the Act. The strategic plan also details the steps and plans that HUD will undertake to ensure that its mission is achieved. As part of HUD's 2026 Strategic Plan, the agency will continue to provide tools that are efficient, safe, secure, and resilient through improvements in information technology, cybersecurity, and data management that support its mission. HUD will renew its strategic focus on data governance. HUD's core focus will be toward increasing collaboration and transparency that enables leaders to make timely, well-informed policies and decisions. Enterprisewide data solutions that support this purpose will allow HUD to work more efficiently and be more informed toward the execution of its mission. These efforts demonstrate meeting the responsibility stated in 43 U.S.C. § 2808(a)(1).

2. The Act, at 43 U.S.C. § 2808(a)(2), requires HUD to 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.

HUD collects geographic data from its systems of records, such as the Public Housing Information Center<sup>3</sup> (PIC) and Tenant Rental Assistance Certification System<sup>4</sup> (TRACS). HUD maintains and disseminates its geospatial data by uploading it to PD&R's Policy and Research Information System in which address data are geocoded by the GSC and turned into feature data. Once the address data are converted into feature data, these data are available for public viewing and use. HUD's data are readily available and sharable for other Federal agencies and non-Federal users at both [Data.gov](#) and [HUD-eGIS Storefront](#). HUD maintains retention and preservation schedules to ensure the preservation of geospatial data. HUD's efforts in collecting, maintaining, disseminating, and preserving its geospatial data for use by other Federal agencies and non-Federal users demonstrate meeting the responsibility stated in 43 U.S.C. § 2808(a)(2).

3. The Act, at 43 U.S.C. § 2808(a)(3), requires HUD to promote the integration of geospatial data from all sources.

HUD has taken appropriate action to promote data integration and hosts a data-sharing infrastructure through which partners and data users can share and discover data. HUD geospatial datasets are derived through the acquisition of information provided by stewards outside the Federal Government, including a subscription from GreatSchools to obtain school ranking data used for geospatial data and reporting. HUD's research activities rely heavily on the use of residential and commercial vacancy data provided quarterly through an interagency agreement with the United States Postal Service (USPS). For example, the [HUD-eGIS Storefront](#) provides users access to HUD's geospatial datasets, web-based mapping tools, and application programming interfaces to search for information such as neighborhoods and housing. HUD's actions in promoting the integration of its geospatial data through sources such as GreatSchools and USPS demonstrate meeting the responsibility stated in 43 U.S.C. § 2808(a)(3).

4. The Act, at 43 U.S.C. § 2808(a)(4), requires HUD to 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 (NARA).

HUD's data management relies on its NARA<sup>5</sup>-approved record schedules related to its data. Specifically, HUD maintains a NARA records schedule, which includes records related to tracking and controlling agency records; Records Disposition Schedule 10, records related to HUD-insured multifamily programs and the Office of Multifamily Housing Programs; and TRACS, which contains instructions for 14 types of records with details and disposal timeframes and was approved by NARA on July 27, 2006. Finally, HUD also maintains Records Disposition Schedule 35; low-income

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<sup>3</sup> PIC is a software system that maintains and gathers data on all of the Office of Public and Indian Housing's inventories of housing agencies, developments, buildings, units, housing agency officials, HUD offices and field staff, and PIC users.

<sup>4</sup> TRACS is a software system developed to help improve financial controls over assisted housing programs by automating manual procedures and incorporating automated controls.

<sup>5</sup> NARA provides retention periods for records of Federal Government agencies, including HUD.

public housing and rental assistance records; and PIC, which was approved by NARA on May 31, 2005. HUD's ability to ensure that its data information products and other related items are NARA approved demonstrates meeting the responsibility stated in 43 U.S.C. § 2808(a)(4).

5. The Act, at 43 U.S.C. § 2808(a)(5), requires HUD to allocate resources to fulfill the responsibilities of effective geospatial data collection, production, and stewardship regarding related activities of the covered agency and, as necessary, to support the activities of the Committee.

The Office of Inspector General's (OIG) two previous audits<sup>6</sup> identified a lack of adequate resources as a recurring issue that impacted HUD's ability to meet this responsibility. This recurring issue played a role in HUD's not meeting this responsibility. Since the issuance of these audit reports, HUD has made progress and resolved the recommendations through the execution of a new 5 year contract for fiscal years 2023 to 2028 and budget allocations that provides operational and maintenance support services for the GSC.

From fiscal years 2022 to 2024, HUD increased PD&R's authorized funding total from \$39.5 million to \$47 million. During this same period, HUD increased PD&R's authorized staffing from 154 to 218. HUD's increased funding and staffing enables PD&R to continue funding further development, modernization, and enhancements of its geospatial business solution. In addition, the increased staffing in PD&R resulted in the hiring of three staff members to provide adequate geospatial subject-matter expertise and support to fulfill the responsibilities of effective geospatial data collection. These new hires include Geographic Information System (GIS) subject-matter experts to help the Office of the Chief Data Officer and team lead with the geospatial data. In addition, PD&R manages a team of contractors who perform operation and maintenance work only on the GIS applications.

HUD's actions toward resolving previous audit report recommendations and current efforts demonstrate meeting the responsibility stated in 43 U.S.C. § 2808(a)(5).

6. The Act, at 43 U.S.C. § 2808(a)(6), requires HUD to 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.

HUD maintains a detailed document outlining how it batch edits metadata, including the sources, elements, scripts, and synchronization of HUD's metadata, and HUD's metadata for public datasets is available at [GeoPlatform.gov](https://www.geo.gov). HUD has incorporated the use of International Organization for Standardization (ISO)-compliant metadata standards for its geospatial data catalog. More than 200 of HUD's geospatial datasets and metadata maintained in eligible nonlegacy datasets use FGDC-enforced standards or current ISO-compliant geospatial metadata. HUD has developed a set of python scripts that enable the metadata to be translated into extractable data for use by interested stakeholders through [Data.gov](https://www.data.gov). HUD's use of applicable

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<sup>6</sup> According to audit report [2020-LA-0002](#), HUD did not provide the necessary funding and staffing to help PD&R perform the duties needed to help the agency meet this responsibility. According to audit report [2022-LA-0004](#), a lapse in the contract resulted in the GSC's not being managed and staffed to perform the necessary duties.



standards as part of its geospatial data efforts demonstrates meeting the responsibility stated in 43 U.S.C. § 2808(a)(6).

7. The Act, at 43 U.S.C. § 2808(a)(7), requires HUD to 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.

HUD has partnerships with the FGDC Steering Committee, FGDC Executive Committee, and FGDC Address Subcommittee to efficiently and cost-effectively coordinate with other Federal agencies; State, local, and tribal governments; nonprofit organizations; institutions of higher education; and the program area grantees. In addition, HUD created a research partnership vehicle to better use external expertise in evaluating the effectiveness of programs affecting residents. For example, in 2023, HUD released a notice of funding opportunity, entitled "[FY2023 and FY2024 Authority to Accept Unsolicited Proposals for Research Partnerships](#)," which allows applicants to submit unsolicited research proposals to PD&R that address current research priorities. These proposals must be submitted by eligible applicants and provide cost sharing of at least 50 percent on total project cost from philanthropic entities or Federal, State, or local government agencies.

Many of HUD's geospatial datasets and data management activities are obtained through various methods, such as acquisitions, procurements, grant agreements, research partnerships, and data-sharing agreements. These methods allow these partners to provide HUD with information to develop its geospatial datasets and data management activities. Some examples of this information provided to HUD include Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) data that State governments collect at the property and tenant level. For property data, HUD collects information on the size, unit mix, and location of the individual projects. For the tenant data, HUD collects information that includes demographic and economic characteristics of households living in LIHTC properties. Other methods include HUD's administrative data linkages with the National Center for Health Statistics regarding rental assistance participants.

To help establish and grow its partnerships, HUD ensures that partners and stakeholders are involved through partnership activities, advisory committees, working groups and subcommittees, Federal Register notices, and memorandums of understanding. These partnerships help HUD grow its HUD eGIS Storefront, a one-stop shop for public users through online services and various [mobile applications](#), to include more than 200 datasets openly organized in 4 categories:

- Program Operations and Planning Data,
- Housing Surveys Data,
- Program Participation Data, and
- HUD-Sponsored Research Studies Data.

HUD's efforts in establishing partnerships with various organizations to help develop its geospatial data library for public use demonstrate meeting the responsibility stated in 43 U.S.C. § 2808(a)(7).

8. The Act, at 43 U.S.C. § 2808(a)(8), requires HUD to 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.

HUD's Geospatial Data Storefront provides users the ability to search for and discover HUD's geospatial datasets, web-based mapping tools, and application programming interfaces. HUD uses the [Community Assessment Report Tool](#) to provide a picture of HUD investments at the community level by using GIS mapping technology and making Federal geospatial information and services more useful to the public. The [Massachusetts Institute of Technology Library](#) lists HUD-eGIS Storefront as one of its housing and real estate data search tools. HUD's activities are dependent on geospatial information, products, and services to describe, analyze, report on, and advocate for targeted individuals and communities. As part of continued improvements to its geospatial data and sites, HUD's GIS Helpdesk allows users to provide feedback for better quality data and enhanced information for the public. These efforts demonstrate meeting the responsibility stated in 43 U.S.C. § 2808(a)(8).

9. The Act, at 43 U.S.C. § 2808(a)(9), requires HUD to protect personal privacy and maintain confidentiality in accordance with Federal policy and law.

HUD prohibits the distribution of discreet address information in all enterprise applications as well as its HUD eGIS Storefront. HUD houses all geospatial data in a system covered by a current authorization to operate agreement and is protected in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. To protect the privacy of personal information, HUD sanitizes the data used for its geospatial data and storefronts. In addition, HUD provides guidance to users on protecting personally identifiable information, commonly known as PII<sup>7</sup> for improper use. To test HUD's assurance in protecting PII from improper public exposure, we randomly selected and tested the Section 202 Properties Data Set from HUD's Geospatial Data Storefront. Based on our testing, we did not find instances of the storefront data having PII improperly exposed to the public. Overall, HUD demonstrated meeting the responsibility stated in 43 U.S.C. § 2808(a)(9).

10. The Act, at 43 U.S.C. § 2808(a)(10), requires HUD to participate in determining, when applicable, whether declassified data can contribute to and become a part of NSDI.

HUD did not have, manage, or handle any classified or declassified geospatial datasets during the reporting period for fiscal years ending 2022 and 2023. As a result, HUD met the responsibility stated in 43 U.S.C. § 2808(a)(10).

11. The Act, at 43 U.S.C. § 2808(a)(11), requires HUD to search all sources, including the GeoPlatform, to determine whether existing Federal, State, local, or private geospatial data meet the needs of the covered agency before spending funds for geospatial data collection.

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<sup>7</sup> PII is information that can be used to distinguish or trace an individual's identity, such as by name, Social Security number, biometric records, etc., alone or when combined with other personal or identifying information, which is linked or linkable to a specific individual, such as date and place of birth.

HUD conducts a thorough search of the market and databases for geospatial data that could be used as part of its geospatial data collection. In addition, HUD engages with its various partnerships and expert consultants for geospatial data that could be used for geospatial data collection. These searches ensure that it does not purchase data that already exist. HUD uses funds to purchase dataset information from GreatSchools and vacancy data from USPS. HUD uses this purchase information to help build its geospatial data collection. Before HUD adds the information to its geospatial data collection, all purchased data go through synchronization to ensure consistency in [Data.gov](#), [Data Store](#), and [HUD.gov](#). HUD's actions in searching, ensuring, and purchasing the appropriate data demonstrate meeting the responsibility stated in 43 U.S.C. § 2808(a)(11).

12. The Act, at 43 U.S.C. § 2808(a)(12), requires HUD, to the maximum extent practicable, to ensure that a person receiving Federal funds for geospatial data collection provides high-quality data.

OIG's previous audit<sup>8</sup> identified a lapse in the contract that resulted in the GSC's not being managed and staffed to perform the necessary duties to help HUD meet this responsibility. To address the contracting lapse, HUD executed a 5-year contract for fiscal years 2023 to 2028 that provides operational and maintenance support services for the GSC. This contract allows HUD, through the GSC, to fulfill its responsibilities of effective collection, maintenance, and production of its geospatial data while meeting this responsibility. Further, the GSC can

- provide agencywide services for address validation, standardization, and matching of more than 3.5 million records on a monthly online volume experience;
- provide options for batch, online, or point-of-entry address validation and geocoding;
- provide high-quality data and timely information that is cost effective and tailored to customer needs; and
- assign geographic codes to an address.

Further, HUD partners with USPS and GreatSchools for access to data. To ensure that high-quality data are obtained, HUD's GSC validates address data obtained from these agencies and scrubs the data for duplicates and invalid entries. For USPS' vacancy data, the total number of addresses reflects all addresses, including residences and businesses. This information includes total vacant addresses and total no-stat addresses. Total vacant addresses are addresses that the postal carrier on urban routes have identified as being vacant because of individuals' not collecting their mail for 90 days or longer. Total no-stat addresses are addresses including rural route addresses that are vacant for 90 days or longer, addresses for homes or businesses under construction and not yet occupied, or addresses identified by a carrier as not likely to be active for some time. Using these data helps HUD and other researchers and practitioners to identify vacation or resort areas that have very high rates of vacant addresses, since areas with high growth have high rates of no-stat addresses, as do areas with significant decline.

In addition, HUD has partnerships with Federal agencies; State, local, and tribal governments; nonprofit organizations; and institutions of higher education for access and sharing of data. These partnerships provide HUD with additional sources for data that can be accessed and used

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<sup>8</sup> Audit report [2022-LA-0004, Geospatial Data Act of 2018, Fiscal Year 2022](#)

with interested individuals and organizations.

HUD's actions toward resolving previous audit report recommendations and current efforts demonstrate meeting the responsibility stated in 43 U.S.C. § 2808(a)(12).

13. The Act, at 43 U.S.C. § 808(a)(13), requires HUD to 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.

HUD appointed a primary member to the FGDC Steering Committee. This individual is coordinating with the lead covered agencies for collection, acquisition, maintenance, and dissemination of the National Geospatial Data Asset data themes used by HUD. National Geospatial Data Asset themes are primary topics and subjects for which the coordinated development, maintenance, and dissemination of geospatial data will benefit the Federal Government and the interests of the people of the United States. Having an appointed member on the Committee ensures that HUD continues to coordinate with covered agencies about National Geospatial Data Asset data themes. HUD's appointment of a primary member to the Committee demonstrates meeting the responsibility stated in 43 U.S.C. § 2808(a)(13).

## HUD Has Taken Action To Meet the Responsibilities of the Act

HUD's PD&R used the previous audit results as part of its proactive approach to meeting all 13 responsibilities of the Act. HUD provided the necessary resources through increased funding and staffing to meet the responsibilities stated in the Act during the implementation phase. In addition, HUD successfully executed a formal 5-year contract for the management of its GSC that is used to help meet geospatial data objectives and responsibilities stated in the Act. As part of HUD's continued efforts, HUD updated and implemented its strategic plan FY2022-2026 and Geospatial Strategic Plan FY2022-2025.

As a result, HUD promotes transparency and accountability by providing accurate information toward achieving the Act's purpose to minimize duplication of geospatial activities across agencies and improving collaboration. HUD ensures that there is accurate and open access to geospatial datasets and more than 200 metadata available for use by Federal, State, local, and tribal governments; the public and private sector; and other interested stakeholders to assist in research, policymaking, and other decisions that impact communities in the United States.

## Conclusion

HUD met all 13 responsibilities stated in 43 U.S.C. § 2808 of the Act. HUD has shown progress toward meeting each of the responsibilities during the implementation phase and has met the elements of the responsibilities of the Act. HUD's proactive effort in providing PD&R with the necessary resources and a formal contract to manage the GSC ensures that the geospatial data are high quality, are available to interested individuals and organizations, and meet intended strategic goals and objectives of the Act, such as minimizing duplication and improving collaboration as they relate to geospatial activities across the Federal Government.

## Recommendations

There are no recommendations.

## Scope and Methodology

We performed the audit remotely from the Washington, DC, and Los Angeles, CA, metropolitan areas from February 9 through May 17, 2024. Our audit covered the period April 1, 2022, to March 31, 2024.

To accomplish our objective, we

- Reviewed previous HUD OIG work related to audit reports 2020-LA-0002 and 2022-LA-0004.
- Reviewed the Geospatial Data Act of 2018 and applicable Federal regulations.
- Reviewed HUD's covered agency annual reports and self-assessments of 43 U.S.C. § 2808.
- Obtained an understanding of HUD's internal controls for its geospatial data.
- Interviewed PD&R officials and staff to obtain an understanding of HUD's geospatial data and actions taken to meet each of the responsibilities.
- Reviewed HUD strategic plans and other documents to support its efforts in meeting geospatial responsibilities.
- Obtained and analyzed information on the resources allocated to fulfilling HUD's geospatial data responsibilities under related agency activities.

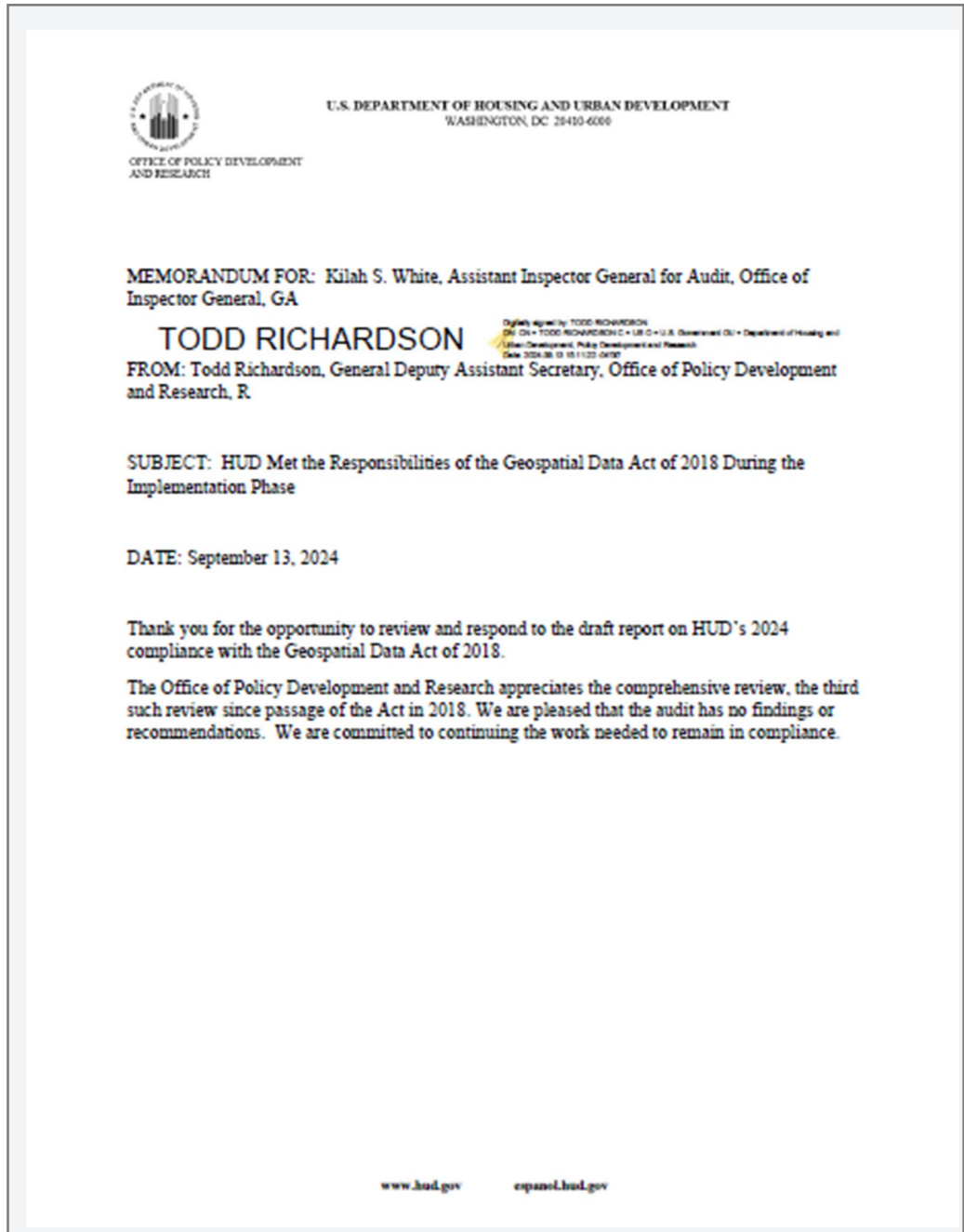
We reviewed the 13 required responsibilities stated in 43 U.S.C. § 2808 as part of the implementation phase. We relied on interviews with HUD officials and other geospatial documentation to assess HUD's effort in meeting the 13 responsibilities stated in 43 U.S.C. § 2808.

We conducted the audit in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient, appropriate evidence to provide a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objective(s). We believe that the evidence obtained provides a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objective.

# Appendixes

## Appendix A – Auditee Comments and OIG’s Evaluation

### Ref to OIG Evaluation – Auditee Comments



 **Comment 1 >**

## OIG Evaluation of Auditee Comments

Comment 1            We appreciate Office of Policy Development and Research’s cooperation and agreement with results of the report. We commend the Office of Policy Development and Research’s continued commitment to meeting the responsibilities of the Act during the implementation phase and future compliance phase.