



Office of Audits
Office of Inspector General
U.S. General Services Administration

Audit of GSA's Compliance with the Geospatial Data Act of 2018

Report Number A201005/M/T/F20005
September 25, 2020

Executive Summary

Audit of GSA's Compliance with the Geospatial Data Act of 2018

Report Number A201005/M/T/F20005

September 25, 2020

Why We Performed This Audit

We performed this audit pursuant to the Geospatial Data Act of 2018 (GDA), Section 759(c), *AUDITS*, which requires the inspector general of each covered agency to conduct an audit, not less than once every 2 years, of the covered agency's compliance with the GDA. Accordingly, we assessed GSA's fulfillment of the requirements set forth in Section 759(a), *COVERED AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES, IN GENERAL*.

What We Found

GSA needs to improve the quality of the Inventory of Owned and Leased Properties data and strengthen its internal controls to better meet the requirements of the GDA. We found that the Inventory of Owned and Leased Properties data and metadata was not adhering to applicable geospatial data standards.¹ Additionally, GSA does not have effective internal controls in place to ensure the quality of the geospatial data in the Inventory of Owned and Leased Properties. Due to these issues, GSA's ability to fulfill four covered agency responsibilities that relate to geospatial data quality is impaired. GSA needs to establish, or improve upon, quality assurance measures to provide quality geospatial information to other federal agencies and non-federal users and improve GSA's ability to meet its responsibilities under the GDA.

What We Recommend

We recommend the GSA Chief Information Officer and Public Buildings Service Commissioner establish effective internal controls to ensure:

1. The Inventory of Owned and Lease Property data and the associated metadata is complete, accurate, and correctly formatted prior to publication.
2. Oversight responsibilities are assigned and procedures related to data and metadata quality are implemented, effective, and consistently followed.

The GSA Chief Information Officer and Public Buildings Service Commissioner agreed with our finding and recommendations. GSA's written comments are included in their entirety in ***Appendix E***.

¹ Metadata is structured information that describes, explains, locates, or otherwise makes it easier to retrieve, use, or manage an information resource.

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Introduction

We performed an audit of GSA's compliance with its responsibilities in the Geospatial Data Act of 2018 (GDA). Specifically, the audit assessed GSA's fulfillment of the requirements set forth in Section 759(a), *COVERED AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES, IN GENERAL*.

Purpose

We performed this audit pursuant to GDA, Section 759(c), *AUDITS*, which requires the inspector general of each covered agency to conduct an audit, not less than once every 2 years, of the covered agency's compliance with the GDA.

Objective

Our objective was to assess GSA's implementation of the requirements set forth in the GDA. Specifically, we evaluated GSA's compliance with the 13 requirements under Section 759(a).

See **Appendix A** – Scope and Methodology for additional details.

Background

On October 5, 2018, Congress passed the GDA, which was included as Subtitle F of the Federal Aviation Administration Reauthorization Act of 2018.² The GDA formalizes governance processes related to geospatial data and requires:

- (a) Covered agencies to report performance, budget, and inventory related to geospatial data to Congress;
- (b) Lead covered agencies to report their annual performance related to their assigned themes to the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC); and
- (c) The FGDC to operate a public, electronic service providing access to geospatial data, known as the GeoPlatform.³

Under the GDA, a covered agency is an executive department that collects, produces, acquires, maintains, distributes, uses, or preserves geospatial data. GSA is named as a covered agency within the GDA and is subject to the requirements set forth in the Act. The GDA also requires

² Federal Aviation Administration Reauthorization Act of 2018, Public Law 115-254, H.R. 302. According to Section 752(5)(A) of the GDA, Geospatial data is "... information that is tied to a location on the Earth, including by identifying the geographic location and characteristics of natural or constructed features and boundaries on the Earth, and that is generally represented in vector datasets by points, lines, polygons, or other complex geographic features or phenomena."

³ GeoPlatform.gov is used by the FGDC to coordinate the sharing of geographic data, maps, and online services through an online portal.

the FGDC to designate “lead covered agencies” that are responsible for coordinating the use and management of geospatial data for a specific National Geospatial Data Asset data theme—a primary geospatial subject area of interest to the federal government and the people of the United States.⁴ GSA is the lead covered agency for the Real Property data theme.

Additionally, the GDA requires the inspectors general of the covered agencies to submit to Congress an audit, not less than once every 2 years, of the collection, production, acquisition, maintenance, distribution, use, and preservation of geospatial data by the covered agency. Specifically, the audit requires a review of the covered agency’s compliance with the following:

- Section 757, *GEOSPATIAL DATA STANDARDS*;
- Section 759(a), *COVERED AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES, IN GENERAL*; and
- Section 759A, *LIMITATION ON USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS*.⁵

On February 5, 2020, we initiated this audit pursuant to the requirements set forth in the GDA. Our original audit objectives were to assess GSA’s: (1) compliance with geospatial data standards (Section 757); (2) fulfillment of covered agency responsibilities (Section 759(a)); and (3) compliance with the limitation on the use of federal funds for the collection, production, acquisition, maintenance, or dissemination of non-compliant geospatial data (Section 759A). However, Section 757(a) of the GDA states that the FGDC shall establish standards for each National Geospatial Data Asset data theme. The FGDC, at the time of issuance of this report, has not yet provided the applicable standards. Similarly, Section 759A of the GDA establishes a 5-year implementation period before limiting the use of federal funds, which cannot be evaluated in 2020, as it has only been 2 years since the law was signed.

On March 23, 2020, the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE) submitted a letter to Congress excluding adherence to the entirety of Sections 757 and 759A from the scope of the inaugural GDA audit. The letter memorializing the audit restrictions can be found in **Appendix B**. CIGIE concluded that, due to the lack of FGDC-approved standards, two of the three audit requirements (Sections 757 and 759A) could not be addressed in the initial GDA audit. Accordingly, we have adjusted our audit objective to evaluate GSA’s conformance with the 13 requirements set forth under GDA Section 759(a), outlined in **Appendix C**. Because 4 of these 13 requirements are related to data quality, our audit includes a review of data quality using existing standards recognized by GSA and previously endorsed by FGDC.

⁴ The National Geospatial Data Asset Real Property data theme relates to the location of real property entities, focusing on spatial representation of real property assets only and does not seek to describe special purpose functions of real property such as those found in the cultural resources, transportation, or utilities themes.

⁵ Compliance with the prohibition of the use of federal funds for the collection, production, acquisition, maintenance, or dissemination of geospatial data that does not comply with the applicable standards established under Section 757.

Results

Finding – GSA’s ability to fulfill its responsibilities under the Geospatial Data Act of 2018 is impaired by data quality issues and internal control weaknesses.

GSA needs to improve the quality of the Inventory of Owned and Leased Properties (IOLP) data and strengthen its internal controls to better meet the requirements of the GDA. We found that the IOLP data and metadata do not consistently adhere to applicable geospatial data standards. Additionally, GSA does not have internal controls in place to ensure IOLP data quality. As a result of these issues, GSA’s ability to fulfill its responsibilities under the GDA is impaired.

The geospatial data and metadata in the IOLP do not consistently adhere to geospatial data standards.

The IOLP, a subset of the data stored in GSA’s Real Estate Across the United States (REXUS), is GSA’s contribution to the National Geospatial Data Asset Real Property data theme. For the geospatial data in the IOLP, GSA recognizes geospatial data standards that were previously endorsed by the FGDC: the U.S. Government Real Property Asset Data Standard (RPADS) and the Federal Real Property Council Guidance for Real Property Inventory Reporting (FRPP Data Dictionary). The RPADS defines the minimal set of attributes needed to identify and locate real property assets on a map. The FRPP Data Dictionary identifies and defines data elements for assets that are to be captured and reported by all executive agencies.

The geospatial data in the IOLP buildings, lease, and metadata files were incomplete and did not consistently adhere to geospatial data standards, which decreases their usability and value. We observed instances of missing or improperly formatted data and incomplete metadata. The following is a summary of the results of our analysis of the geospatial data in the IOLP buildings, lease, and metadata files.

Noncompliance issues in the IOLP buildings file. The IOLP buildings file, which has approximately 9,360 building records (rows), includes 16 data elements (columns) for each record. See **Appendix D** for a listing of the IOLP buildings file data elements. During our review of the geospatial data in the IOLP buildings file, we found multiple issues:

- **Zip Codes** — 10 assets did not have zip codes in this dataset. According to the FRPP Data Dictionary, all assets located in the United States and the U.S. Territories must provide a 5-digit zip code associated with the main location.
- **Street Address/Latitude and Longitude** — 33 assets did not have a proper street address or proper latitude and longitude coordinates. According to the FRPP Data Dictionary, all assets are required to have either a “STREET_ADDRESS” or both “LATITUDE” and “LONGITUDE.”

- **Congressional District** — 877 assets did not list the congressional district associated with the main location. According to the FRPP Data Dictionary, this data element requires all land and building assets to include the “CONGRESSIONAL_DISTRICT_CODE” associated with the main location.
- **Year Built** — 5,270 assets did not list the year in which the asset was built. We also noted that 66 assets displayed pound signs (#) in the “YEAR_BUILT” column. According to the FRPP Data Dictionary, this data element is required for all worldwide, non-disposed building and structure assets that are federally owned. GSA has since corrected the automated process that creates the IOLP buildings file to address the pound sign issue.

Noncompliance issues in the IOLP lease file. The IOLP lease file, which has approximately 15,660 lease records (rows), includes 13 data elements (columns) for each record. The IOLP lease file also contained inconsistent data. See **Appendix D** for a listing of the lease file data elements. During our review of the geospatial data in the IOLP lease file, we also found multiple issues:

- **Zip Codes** — Six leases did not have zip codes in this dataset. According to the FRPP Data Dictionary, all assets located in the United States and the U.S. Territories must provide a 5-digit zip code associated with the main location.
- **Street Address/Latitude and Longitude** — One lease did not have a proper street address or proper latitude and longitude coordinates. According to the FRPP Data Dictionary, all assets are required to have either a “STREET_ADDRESS” or both “LATITUDE” and “LONGITUDE.”
- **Lease Effective Date and Lease Expiration Date** — Six leases did not have a lease effective date or lease expiration date. According to the FRPP Data Dictionary, these fields are required for all worldwide, non-disposed leased assets.
- **Congressional District** — 846 leases did not list the congressional district associated with the main location. According to the FRPP Data Dictionary, this data element requires all land and building assets to include the “CONGRESSIONAL_DISTRICT_CODE” associated with the main location.

Noncompliance issues in the IOLP metadata file. The IOLP metadata file did not contain two descriptive elements: the “OCCUPANCY RIGHT CODE” and the “OCCUPANCY RIGHT DESC.” Metadata is structured information that describes, explains, locates, or otherwise makes it easier to retrieve, use, or manage an information resource. The more that information can be conveyed in a standardized regular format, the more valuable the data becomes. Without the descriptions for all data elements in the metadata, downstream information processes will not have a complete understanding of the data available. After we notified GSA of these issues with

the metadata file, GSA updated the IOLP metadata file to include the two previously missing data elements.

GSA lacks internal controls to ensure the quality of the data and metadata in the IOLP.

GSA does not have effective internal controls in place to ensure that the IOLP data and metadata are complete, in conformance with applicable standards, and correctly formatted prior to publication. As a result, the geospatial data published by GSA on Data.gov is less reliable.⁶

We found that GSA officials responsible for the IOLP do not have procedures in place to ensure the data and metadata adhere to geospatial data standards. All of the individuals we interviewed, including the lead for the Real Property data theme; the program manager for the GSA Geographic Information Systems Center of Excellence; the lead for Open Data, Digital Services Division; and the senior information technology applications project specialist, stated that they do not review the IOLP data files prior to publication on Data.gov. Because GSA does not have controls in place to ensure data quality, it was unaware that data issues needed to be corrected.

GSA's ability to fulfill four covered agency responsibilities under the GDA is impaired.

Section 759(a) of the GDA assigns covered agencies with 13 responsibilities related to their geospatial data (see **Appendix C** for the complete list). As a covered agency under the GDA, GSA is required to fulfill all 13 responsibilities. However, due to the data quality issues and lack of controls, GSA's ability to fulfill four covered agency responsibilities that relate to geospatial data quality is impaired. The following is a brief summary of these responsibilities and a discussion of improvements needed in these areas.

GSA's efforts to share geospatial data, information, and products. Section 759(a)(2) of the GDA requires that "Each covered agency shall collect, maintain, disseminate, and preserve geospatial data such that resulting data, information, or products can be readily shared with other Federal agencies and non-Federal users."

GSA makes the IOLP data and metadata available to federal agencies and non-federal users on Data.gov. However, as described above, the IOLP data is incomplete and does not consistently adhere to geospatial data standards, which decreases its usability and value. Also, the metadata file, which is used to facilitate the sharing of information, was missing a description for 2 of the 19 data elements found in the IOLP files. Additionally, a web hyperlink contained in the metadata file to a data dictionary for the IOLP data did not work. As a result of our inquiries, this hyperlink was later removed and the missing data elements were added to the metadata file. Even though improvements have been made, additional attention is needed in this area due to ongoing data quality issues.

⁶ Data.gov is an online platform designed to increase access to federal datasets.

GSA's allocation of resources. Section 759(a)(5) of the GDA requires that "Each covered agency shall 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."

GSA provides financial support for the activities of the FGDC through an interagency agreement with the U.S. Department of Interior. Annually, GSA provides \$50,000 to the U.S. Geological Survey under the Department of Interior, which provides program management for the GeoPlatform. Additionally, GSA allocates funds for REXUS, the source system of record for the IOLP data and a major information technology investment, although there is no line item in the REXUS budget for geospatial data activities.

GSA has allocated human resources to carry out responsibilities related to the IOLP data and metadata. However, GSA's ability to meet the responsibilities described in Section 759(a)(5) of the GDA is impaired because resources are not being used to ensure the data quality of the geospatial data in the IOLP files and metadata prior to publication.

GSA's application of geospatial data standards. Section 759(a)(6) of the GDA requires that "Each covered agency shall 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."

As previously noted, GSA is not consistently applying geospatial data standards to the IOLP data and metadata it publishes on Data.gov. Additionally, although GSA makes the IOLP data and metadata available on Data.gov, there are no active links on the GeoPlatform IOLP web page. Accordingly, we found that GSA needs to strengthen its data quality controls to better meet the responsibilities described in Section 759(a)(6) of the GDA.

Quality of IOLP geospatial data produced by GSA using federal funds. Section 759(a)(12) of the GDA requires that "Each covered agency shall to the maximum extent practicable, ensure that a person receiving Federal funds for geospatial data collection provides high-quality data."

However, we found that GSA's ability to meet its responsibilities under Section 759(a)(12) is impaired because GSA has not established procedures to monitor IOLP data and metadata for quality and conformance to applicable standards.

Conclusion

GSA needs to improve the quality of the IOLP data and strengthen its internal controls to better meet the requirements of the GDA. We found that the IOLP data and metadata was not adhering to applicable geospatial data standards. Additionally, GSA does not have effective internal controls in place to ensure the quality of the geospatial data in the IOLP. Due to these issues, GSA's ability to fulfill four covered agency responsibilities that relate to geospatial data quality is impaired. GSA needs to establish, or improve upon, quality assurance measures to provide quality geospatial information to other federal agencies and non-federal users and improve GSA's ability to meet its responsibilities under the GDA.

Recommendations

We recommend the GSA Chief Information Officer and Public Buildings Service Commissioner establish effective internal controls to ensure:

1. The Inventory of Owned and Lease Property data and the associated metadata is complete, accurate, and correctly formatted prior to publication.
2. Oversight responsibilities are assigned and procedures related to data and metadata quality are implemented, effective, and consistently followed.

GSA Comments

The GSA Chief Information Officer and Public Buildings Service Commissioner agreed with our finding and recommendations. GSA's written comments are included in their entirety in **Appendix E**.

Audit Team

This audit was managed out of the Acquisition and Information Technology Audit Office and conducted by the individuals listed below:

Sonya Panzo	Associate Deputy Assistant Inspector General for Auditing
Robert Fleming	Audit Manager
Michelle Luna	Auditor-In-Charge
Bruce McLean	Auditor
Pallavi Sidhu	IT Specialist
Renata Malioneck	Management Analyst

Appendix A – Scope and Methodology

To evaluate GSA’s conformance with the requirements of the GDA, we analyzed GSA’s IOLP data and metadata generated between February 2020 and August 2020, using applicable geospatial data standards.

To accomplish our objective, we:

- Reviewed Subtitle F of the Federal Aviation Administration Reauthorization Act of 2018, the Geospatial Data Act of 2018, for the requirements and responsibilities of covered agencies and lead covered agencies under the GDA. We also reviewed related guidance, including Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-16, *Coordination of Geographic Information and Related Spatial Data Activities*; OMB Circular A-16 *Supplemental Guidance*; and OMB Circular A-130, *Managing Information as a Strategic Resource*;
- Researched applicable standards for geospatial data, notably RPADS standards and the FRPP Data Dictionary;
- Analyzed data and metadata from the IOLP, using relevant RPADS and FRPP Data Dictionary standards;
- Conducted interviews with GSA representatives involved in geospatial data collection, dissemination, and preservation, including the GSA representative to the FGDC, the Real Property data theme lead, members of the Geographic Information Systems Center of Excellence, the REXUS team, and a senior records officer;
- Determined and obtained an understanding of internal controls, including components and principles, significant to the audit objective;
- Designed procedures and assessed the design, implementation, and operating effectiveness of controls that are significant to the audit objective; and
- Evaluated and documented the significance of identified internal control deficiencies within the context of the audit objective.

We conducted the audit between February 2020 and August 2020 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 finding and conclusions based on our audit objective. We believe that the evidence obtained provides a reasonable basis for our finding and conclusions based on our audit objective.

Internal Controls

We determined that internal controls were significant to our audit objective. Accordingly, we assessed the design, implementation, and operating effectiveness of internal controls. The methodology above describes the scope of our assessment and the report finding includes the internal control deficiencies we identified.

Appendix B – CIGIE Letter to Congress



March 23, 2020

The Honorable Roger F. Wicker
Chairman
The Honorable Maria Cantwell
Ranking Member
Committee on Commerce, Science,
and Transportation
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

The Honorable Eddie Bernice Johnson
Chairwoman
The Honorable Frank D. Lucas
Ranking Member
Committee on Science, Space,
and Technology
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Chairwoman, and Ranking Members:

The Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE) recognizes and appreciates your leadership on issues of geospatial data. In particular, we believe the enactment of the Geospatial Data Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-254) will improve the continuing development of geospatial data and technology. To make sure this happens, the Geospatial Data Act provides for oversight by way of the Federal Inspectors General. Specifically, the Geospatial Data Act requires the bi-annual completion of a review of Covered Agencies' compliance with standards established by the Act, Covered Agencies' responsibilities detailed in the Act, and Covered Agencies' compliance with the prohibition of Federal funding for non-compliant datasets.

We are writing this letter on behalf of CIGIE to inform you of an important distinction with the inaugural Geospatial Data Act audits by the Inspector General community. Specifically, the inaugural mandatory audit scope period overlaps with the estimated Geospatial Data Act implementation period established by the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC). As part of the implementation phase, the FGDC is evaluating the existing body of standards, among other items. Due to the continuing implementation of the Geospatial Data Act, conducting the mandatory audits as prescribed by the Act would result in reports submitted by the Inspectors General in October 2020 to be inconclusive for two of the three audit requirements.

To address this challenge while continuing to meet the mandatory audit requirements, CIGIE convened a working group with representatives from the Covered Agency Inspectors General to reach a consensus on an audit approach for the inaugural audits. The Covered Agency Inspectors General determined that audits focused on the Covered Agencies' progress toward compliance with the Geospatial Data Act, including the agencies' compliance with requirements under subsection (a), would likely provide the best value to the Covered Agencies', Congress, and the Public. This is a somewhat narrower approach than what the law requires, because it is currently difficult to determine which standards the audits should use in evaluating compliance. Also, because the law establishes a five-year implementation period before limiting the use of Federal

Appendix B – CIGIE Letter to Congress (cont.)

funds for non-compliant activities, this requirement would not be evaluated in the inaugural audits.

This consensus approach will afford each Covered Agency Inspector General latitude to perform additional testing based on the Covered Agency's geospatial footprint as determined necessary by the applicable Inspector General. CIGIE has advised the affected Inspectors General that should they decide to perform either additional, or more limited procedures, the rationale for the addition, or reduction of the audit procedures should be included in the report.

Should you or your staffs have any questions about our approach or other aspects of our collective Geospatial Data Act oversight activities, please do not hesitate to contact us at (202) 514-3435 or (703) 248-2296 respectively.

Sincerely,



Michael E. Horowitz
Chair, Council of the Inspectors General on
Integrity and Efficiency
Inspector General, U.S. Department of
Justice



Tammy L. Whitcomb
Chair, Council of the Inspectors General on
Integrity and Efficiency, Technology
Committee
Inspector General, U.S. Postal Service

cc: The Honorable Ron Johnson, Chairman
The Honorable Gary C. Peters, Ranking Member
Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

The Honorable Carolyn B. Maloney, Chairwoman
The Honorable Mark Meadows, Ranking Member
House Committee on Oversight and Reform

The Honorable Margaret Weichert, Deputy Director OMB and Executive Chair, Council
of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency

The Honorable Gene Dodaro, Comptroller General, GAO

Appendix C – Geospatial Data Act of 2018, Section 759(a)

SEC. 759. COVERED AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Each covered agency shall—

- (1) 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 prepared under section 755(c);
- (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;
- (3) promote the integration of geospatial data from all sources;
- (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;
- (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;
- (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;
- (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;
- (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;
- (9) protect personal privacy and maintain confidentiality in accordance with Federal policy and law;
- (10) participate in determining, when applicable, whether declassified data can contribute to and become a part of the National Spatial Data Infrastructure;
- (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;
- (12) to the maximum extent practicable, ensure that a person receiving Federal funds for geospatial data collection provides high-quality data; and
- (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.

Appendix D – Inventory of Owned and Leased Property Data Elements

Data Element	Description	Building File	Lease File
STREET_ADDRESS	Street Address	Yes	Yes
CITY	City	Yes	Yes
STATE_CD	State	Yes	Yes
ZIPCODE5	Zip Code	Yes	Yes
LATITUDE	Latitude - Map coordinates of the building.	Yes	Yes
LONGITUDE	Longitude - Map coordinates of the building.	Yes	Yes
BLD_VACANT_RSF	Available Square Feet - Vacant space in building.	Yes	Yes
CONGRESSIONAL_DISTRICT_CODE	Congressional District - Congressional District where building is located. Senator/Representative/URL - Senator/Representative of the Congressional District and their web address.	Yes	Yes
BUILDING_RSF	Building Rentable Square Feet - Total rentable square feet in building.	Yes	Yes
BUILDING_STATUS	Active or Pending	Yes	
LOCATION_CODE	Location Code - GSA's alphanumeric building identifier for the building file.	Yes	
YEAR_BUILT	Year Built	Yes	
OCCUPANCY RIGHT CODE	1,2,3,5,6,8	Yes	
OCCUPANCY RIGHT DESC	1 - Federally Owned 2 - Leased 3 - Nominal/Rent Free - Leased 5 - Purchase Contract 6 - Leased - Post Office 8 - Portfolio Lease	Yes	
OWNED_OR_LEASED_INDICATOR	Owned or Leased - Indicates the building is Federally Owned (F) or Leased (L).	Yes	
REGION_CODE	GSA Region - GSA assigned region for building location.	Yes	
LEASE_EFFECTIVE_DATE	Lease Effective Date - Date lease starts.		Yes
LEASE_EXPIRATION_DATE	Lease Expiration Date - Date lease expires.		Yes
LEASE_NUM	Lease Number - GSA's alphanumeric identifier for the lease.		Yes
LOC_CODE	Location Code - GSA's alphanumeric building identifier for the lease file.		Yes
Total Data Elements		16	13
Note: There are 19 unique data elements because the LOC_CODE and LOCATION_CODE are the same data element, but are named differently in the lease and building files.			

Appendix E – GSA Comments

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GSA Office of the Chief Information Officer

September 4, 2020

MEMORANDUM FOR: Sonya D. Panzo
Assistant Inspector General for Auditing
(Designated)

FROM: David Shive *David Shive*
Chief Information Officer (I)
A3AE2B4A2754F9

THROUGH: Dan Matthews
Commissioner, Public Buildings Service (P)

SUBJECT: Audit of GSA's Compliance with the Geospatial Data Act of 2018
(A201005)

Thank you for the opportunity to review the subject report. We have completed our review of the Office of Inspector General (OIG) Draft Report, *Audit of GSA's Compliance with the Geospatial Data Act of 2018 (A201005)* and concur with the finding and recommendations:

Finding: GSA's ability to fulfill its responsibilities under the Geospatial Data Act of 2018 is impaired by data quality issues and internal control weaknesses.

Recommendations:

001: OIG recommends the GSA Chief Information Officer and Public Buildings Service Commissioner establish effective internal controls to ensure the Inventory of Owned and Lease Property data and the associated metadata is complete, accurate, and correctly formatted prior to publication.

002: OIG recommends the GSA Chief Information Officer and Public Buildings Service Commissioner establish effective internal controls to ensure oversight responsibilities are assigned and procedures related to data and metadata quality are implemented, effective, and consistently followed.

We will develop corrective actions accordingly.

If you have any questions, please contact me at 202-501-1000 or Lesley Briante, Associate CIO, Planning and Governance, at lesley.briante@gsa.gov, or (202) 202-501-0797.

1800 F Street, NW
Washington, DC 20405-0002

www.gsa.gov

Appendix F – Report Distribution

Administrator (A)

Deputy Administrator (AD)

Chief Information Officer (I)

Deputy Chief Information Officer (ID)

Chief of Staff (I)

Commissioner (P)

Deputy Commissioner (PD)

Chief of Staff (PB)

Deputy Chief of Staff (PB)

Chief Administrative Services Officer (H)

Audit Management Division (H1EB)

Assistant Inspector General for Auditing (JA)

Director, Audit Planning, Policy, and Operations Staff (JAO)