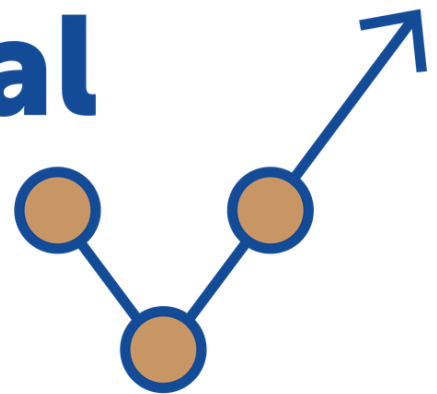


# 2025



# Geospatial Maturity

ASSESSMENT



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# Introduction

## About NSGIC

*The National States Geographic Information Council (NSGIC) exists to advance effective national coordination of geospatial information by supporting state-led cooperation. Founded in 1991 by state Geographic Information Officers and statewide geographic information systems coordinators, NSGIC serves as a national forum to develop future-oriented geospatial leadership and advance sound policies and practices for geospatial activities. NSGIC promotes the coordinated, impactful, and cost-efficient application of GIS and other location-based information and analytics to best serve the nation, with emphasis on the power of initiatives and public policy that connect across local, state, tribal, federal, academic, and private sector partners.*

## Strengthening National Geospatial Infrastructure through State and Federal Collaboration

The US Office of Management and Budget first issued Circular A-16 in 1953 in an effort to ensure that federal mapping and surveying activities met the needs of the public and private sectors while avoiding duplication of effort. It has been revised through the years, most notably in 1990 when it established the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) with guidance for federal agencies that create, maintain, or use spatial data. The National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) was established in 1994 through Executive Order 12906 to support the increasing use of geospatial data across the public and private sectors. It established expectations for federal data inventory, documentation and accessibility so as to avoid duplication of effort. What we now know as the NSDI Framework layers were established by the FGDC in 1997, forming the foundation upon which organizations can build their own analyses, add their own detail or compile with other data. Despite significant efforts in the decades since, including the 2018 passage of the landmark Geospatial Data Act (GDA) that codified the principles of A-16, a complete NSDI has yet to be achieved. In fact, the Coalition of Geospatial Organizations (COGO) - of which NSGIC is a founding member - assigned the NSDI a grade of B in 2024, inching up a notch from C indicated in the 2015 inaugural report card.

For decades, NSGIC's Geospatial Maturity Assessment (GMA) has served as a critical benchmark for understanding the state of geospatial programs across the nation. Historically, these assessments provided raw, state-level data with minimal analysis. That changed in 2019 when NSGIC introduced a more rigorous process inspired by the COGO NSDI Report Card, producing ten comprehensive theme report cards that evaluate both state spatial data infrastructures and geospatial coordination. This evolution set a new standard for transparency and accountability, offering actionable insights at both state and national levels. Since then, three assessment cycles have

been completed, and these products have become indispensable tools for guiding the next steps toward a robust NSDI as well as providing a strategic roadmap for states.

This year, 45 states submitted GMA surveys—a slight drop in participation from 2023. While this consistency is encouraging, it also underscores persistent gaps in state support and coordination. Achieving full participation is essential because the NSDI is only as strong as its weakest link. Without adequate collaboration and investment at the state level, national progress stalls.

In 2025, the FGDC released the [NSDI Strategic Plan 2025 - 2035](#), which presents a bold vision for the NSDI. The Plan calls for a "seamlessly interconnected national geospatial ecosystem" supported by three foundational goals: Governance, Data and Technology, and People. The FGDC is poised to release its implementation plan in the coming months, the success of which hinges on effective collaboration and partnerships with states (among other stakeholders). The GMA measures where states are with the three goals and provides perspective on states' readiness to contribute to and benefit from the NSDI. It should serve as a springboard for partnerships to find opportunities for mutual growth and increased capacity.

This year marked the creation of a working group to govern, inform and support the survey development and grading process. The GMA Workgroup took a step back and had interesting conversations about what maturity looks like for state GIS programs and how that definition is also constantly changing. We anticipate future conversations with the theme team leads about taking a step back from the survey and identifying the characteristics we'd expect states to have to be performing at different levels. We too are learning what's most important and what measuring stick is most appropriate.

The GMA Workgroup adopted the use of AI to assist with the questionnaire development to create greater consistency across themes. With the use of this tool, the Workgroup recognized the value of separating the data from the program that supports it. The survey became much longer to get to the heart of both aspects of state spatial data infrastructures. The Workgroup also leveraged AI to create templates for theme summaries. These changes made the survey more challenging for states to fill out, but the Workgroup stands behind the value of the additional questions and the deeper dive they permit.

Because of the expansion of the questions from previous efforts to this year, the Workgroup concurs that 2025 establishes a new baseline as the changes are significant enough to make comparison to previous efforts extremely difficult. The changes across themes varied. For example, the Coordination Theme had the least amount of change, however the questions for all other themes are different enough, some comparisons are not meaningful. The result is like comparing apples to oranges.

Two themes were ungraded in 2025: Hydrography and Geo-Enabled Elections. The Hydrography theme was ungraded because of the major transition from the National



Hydrography Data (NHD) to the 3D Hydrography Program (3DHP) led by the U.S. Geological Survey, illustrating how federal leadership can drive transformative change. The Geo-Enabled Elections theme was ungraded because election systems and their components are inherently sensitive; the GMA questions were meant to understand a state's readiness and spatial foundation related to elections rather than how a state supports election activities. While the administration of elections is greatly improved through the use of GIS, it is not ubiquitous across the country and so it's still premature to grade every state on their efforts.

The framework layers assessed in the GMA are nearly evenly divided between those led by federal agencies and those managed by states. This balance highlights a critical truth: **neither federal nor state efforts alone can achieve the vision of a fully realized NSDI.** Success depends on seamless coordination among all levels of government. States are natural coordination hubs, serving as the ideal coordinator between federal agencies and counties/municipalities. Many states have demonstrated effective strategies for organizing and sustaining geospatial programs, but others continue to struggle with funding and support. These disparities weaken the entire national system.

NSGIC plays a unique and essential role in bridging this gap. By working directly with state GIS leaders, NSGIC brings together state-specific insights that help inform federal decision-making. With four GMA cycles completed, the federal government now has a wealth of data to strategically allocate resources and collaborate with states to strengthen the NSDI.

The National Geospatial Collaborative (NGC) was established in 2023 as a sister organization to NSGIC, filling the role of a philanthropic 501(c)(3). NGC has its own board of directors who have developed its three inaugural initiatives. One of them is a State-Level NSDI Building Block Assessment, which aims to transform the GMA into a nationally integrated and independently validated tool. Phase 1 will engage a third-party review to enhance the GMA's credibility and sustainability. The goals of the initiative are to strengthen confidence in state-level geospatial programs, improve benchmarking, and support long-term investment in a robust NSDI.

The message is clear: **national success hinges on state maturity.** Every state must be empowered to contribute fully to the national geospatial ecosystem. Through the GMA, NSGIC provides the FGDC and other stakeholders with a transparent, data-driven picture of where states stand, along with an open invitation to engage, coordinate, and invest in solutions that meet states where they are.

In the following pages, you will find details on the methodology behind the GMA, including how theme-based working groups defined program elements and developed objective grading criteria. The report provides individual state report cards, executive

summaries for each theme, and recommendations for next steps as NSDI implementation advances.

Collaboration, transparency, governance and efficiency are hallmarks of mature state GIS programs. NSGIC advocates for expanding these principles nationwide, because only through strong state–federal partnerships can we achieve the NSDI envisioned for decades.

# Methodology

While NSGIC has long collected geospatial program data through the Geospatial Maturity Assessment (GMA), the assessment itself continues to mature. The 2025 cycle represents the fourth iteration in which GMA results were used to formally evaluate state-level maturity, introducing a more deliberate and structured approach to measurement.

A key advancement this year was the formation of a dedicated GMA Workgroup, which leveraged artificial intelligence to strengthen the survey design. This enabled the identification of ambiguous and inconsistent questions and supported a more precise separation between data maturity and the programmatic infrastructure required to sustain it. The result is a more granular and actionable assessment of geospatial capability across states.

As with any significant refinement, these improvements came with tradeoffs, including delays in survey development, grading, and the delivery of theme-based summaries. It also made it difficult to make meaningful comparisons from previous rounds to this one due to the substantial changes in the questions and grading rubric.

The 2025 GMA was completed in six stages. Each stage and the corresponding activities are detailed below.

## Stage 1: Creation of the GMA Work Group

*(September 2024)*

The GMA Work Group was established and volunteers identified. Initial meetings were held to establish goals and objectives for the 2025 GMA. Feedback from the 2023 GMA was evaluated for potential implementation in 2025.

### GMA Workgroup Members

Karen Rogers, BLM Wyoming, Co-chair  
Jenna Leveille, Sanborn Geospatial, Co-chair  
Richard Wade, Texas GIO  
Ken Nelson, Kansas GIO, NSGIC Past President  
Mark Yacucci, State of Illinois, NSGIC President  
Leland Pierce, NM, NSGIC President Elect  
Susan Miller, Georgia GIO  
Alison Slaats, Minnesota GIO  
Emily Ruetz, NSGIC Chief Technology Officer  
John Jordan, NSGIC Executive Director

## Stage 2: Coordination with 2025 Theme Leads

*(October 2024 - February 2025)*

The 2025 GMA kicked off by reaching out to the theme leads of the previous iteration and recruited new theme leads, as needed. The Work Group implemented significant changes to the questionnaire as noted above. Meetings were convened with each theme lead group to review and discuss the new questionnaire format and review grading schemes. In alphabetical order of data theme, the theme lead groups for 2025 were:

|                              |                                     |                                       |                                     |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <b>Addresses</b>             | Ken Nelson (KS)                     | Natalie Lee (GA)                      |                                     |
| <b>Cadastre/Parcels</b>      | Shelby Johnson (AR)                 | Kate Kiyanitsa (NY)                   |                                     |
| <b>Coordination</b>          | Jenna Leveille (Sanborn Geospatial) | Karen Rogers (WY BLM)                 |                                     |
| <b>Elevation</b>             | Dennis Pedersen (TN)                | Mark Yacucci (IL)                     |                                     |
| <b>Elections</b>             | Alison Slaats (MN)                  | Erin Fashoway (MT)                    |                                     |
| <b>Geodetic Control</b>      | Kent Anness (KY)                    | Sean Fernandez (UT)                   |                                     |
| <b>Governmental Units</b>    | Mary Fulton (Retired PA)            | Dierdre Bevington-Attardi (US Census) | Roxanne Clifton (US Census)         |
| <b>Hydrography</b>           | Joshua Greenberg (WA)               | Jane Schaeffer-Kramer (CA)            | Jenna Leveille (Sanborn Geospatial) |
| <b>Next Generation 9-1-1</b> | Michael Fashoway (MT)               | NSGIC NG9-1-1 Working Group           |                                     |
| <b>Orthoimagery</b>          | Tim Johnson (Retired NC   NGC)      | Tony Spicci (GISCI)                   |                                     |
| <b>Transportation</b>        | Dan Ross (Retired MN)               | Patrick Whiteford (AZ)                |                                     |

## Stage 3: Member Outreach and Education

*(March 2025 - April 2025)*

As in years past, we continued with the best practice of conducting outreach and education to the state representatives ahead of the survey release. With the significant changes and expansion of the survey, this outreach was critical and important. We again created individual PDFs with the questions and grading rubrics for each theme and provided them to state representatives a few weeks before the survey went out. We hosted two virtual 'Office Hours' where NSGIC staff and theme leads were available to answer questions or address issues NSGIC state representatives were experiencing as they were diving into the live survey.

## Stage 4: Survey Distribution, Collection, and Grading

*(May 2025 - December 2025)*

Surveys were distributed to the states in May. Follow-up efforts brought the final response to 45 states and the District of Columbia.

Survey123 was used as the data collection tool. Survey123 was chosen so that the results could be easily integrated into an ArcGIS Experience Builder Dashboard.

Grading was performed in a spreadsheet with formulas that were written according to the methodology developed by the theme leads. Some manual grading was performed when necessary.

Preliminary grades were made available to the theme team leads in September. Upon review, some teams recognized errors in their grading scheme. Coordination, Transportation, Addresses, and Orthoimagery had to reconsider points awarded for some metrics in order to have the grades make sense; with the original grading rubric, grades were coming back much lower than expected. The theme teams in question spent a considerable amount of time re-evaluating their rubrics and weighing the most appropriate course of action to adjust the rubrics to correctly reflect states' maturity for those themes. For Orthoimagery, it was determined the best course of action was to send out a replacement survey for leaf-on. That was sent out to state representatives in December.

## Stage 5: Report Writing and Review

*(December 2025 - May 2026)*

Due to the second survey sent out for orthoimagery, as well as adjustments needed for Addresses, the final report cards weren't sent to states until April. Theme teams were provided an executive summary template to create consistency in format and content.

The GMA Workgroup Chairs and NSGIC staff reviewed the summaries for consistency and provided support by creating charts to help visualize the results.

## Stage 6: Execute Communication Plan

*(May 2026 and on)*

The GMA Workgroup intends to be more deliberate with our communication plan to promote our findings. We plan to tailor messages to specific sectors and send results to persons and entities as specified by state representatives. Additional outreach, in the form of articles and blog posts sent to organizations and associations identified by NSGIC State members, will be top priority following the publication of the report.

## Grading Scheme

The Coalition of Geospatial Organizations (COGO) has used the traditional A-F system to grade federal agency efforts to develop the eight framework layers that form the basis of the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI). Starting in 2019, NSGIC began grading state efforts to develop the NSDI. NSGIC developed a questionnaire that was sent to every state, plus the District of Columbia. The responses were pulled together to grade each state (including DC) on each of ten different themes – the eight framework themes, plus a grade for state-level coordination activities and separate grades for leaf-on and leaf-off orthoimagery.

Questionnaires and grading schemes were developed by NSGIC volunteers, each an expert in the theme they addressed. The basis of the 2023 grading schemes were kept to the extent possible to allow comparisons over time, but significant changes were made in 2025 because of the change in questions. Grading rubrics are documented in the executive summaries for each theme in this report.

Grades were based on survey responses. Data theme grades were primarily based on percent coverage across the state. Additional key factors were used to adjust that grade: update frequency, data quality (standardization), and accessibility. Other factors that came into play were things like having a business plan, regular funding, a designated steward, and a formal relationship with local government. The grade for coordination was focused on the existence of a geographic information officer (GIO) and the powers and resources available to coordinate GIS activities statewide.

Three different grading schemes were used:

- Total Points (TP). Points were given for each relevant factor. The total points earned yielded a specified grade.
- Percent Coverage plus steps (PC). An initial grade was given based on the statewide percent coverage of this theme. Grades were adjusted up or down steps from there. For example, an initial grade of B could be adjusted down one step to B- or two steps to a C+. A point-based step adjustment approach was used:
  - Points were assigned to relevant factors. Total points across factors are used to adjust the initial grade up-or-down a specified number of steps.
- Grade Point Average (GPA). Each question earned between 0-4 points based on the answer, and then all questions were averaged to calculate a final grade between 0-4 points.

Data themes tied to federal programs were graded based on state contributions to that federal program. The base state grade was a C, which could then be adjusted up or down depending on state efforts.

The overall grade for each state was determined by averaging its grades across coordination and all other graded themes.

The teams continued to utilize the two basic grading schemes from 2019 onward, total points and percent coverage, while also utilizing a new grading scheme this year that operates similarly to a grade point average (GPA). In the GPA approach, each question received anywhere from 0 to 4 points, and then all question point values were averaged to come up with a final grade between 0 and 4 points. Governmental Units used this approach.

In the total points approach, individual factors like data coverage and quality control were assigned points based on the level of excellence. Those points were then summed to a total. Grades were assigned based on that total. Addresses, Coordination, NG9-1-1, Transportation, Geodetic Control, and Elevation were graded using the total points approach.

The other grading system was based on percent coverage by a particular data theme. An initial grade was assigned to each state based on that percentage. Adjustments up or down were made based on other factors of the state program. The percent coverage approach was used for Orthoimagery (both leaf-off and leaf-on), and Cadastre.

Data on two additional themes, Hydrography and Elections, were collected for informational purposes only. The Hydrography theme is not graded again in 2025 due to the National Hydrography Dataset modernization. The Elections theme is not an NSDI layer and is not graded at this time.



# Executive Summaries Introduction

The following executive summaries examine the core components of statewide geospatial maturity, providing a thematic view into the foundational geospatial data and programs that enable effective coordination, data management, and decision-making across government.

The 2025 GMA introduces a more rigorous and consistent framework for evaluating these capabilities, offering greater clarity into both strengths and systemic gaps. While many states continue to demonstrate strong progress, the findings highlight an important reality: long-term success depends not only on data, but on the governance, authority, and sustained investment required to support it.

Across themes, a clear pattern emerges: states with empowered leadership, stable funding, and coordinated governance structures consistently achieve higher levels of maturity and impact. Conversely, gaps in these foundational elements continue to limit scalability and sustainability.

Together, these summaries are intended to inform strategic decision-making, identify opportunities for targeted investment, and support a more coordinated national approach to advancing geospatial capabilities.

# Executive Summary: Coordination Theme

## What Was Measured

This graded section assessed a state's progress toward creating and supporting a statewide geospatial data coordinator and collaboration program. The ultimate goal of any state is to establish a formalized geospatial program that ensures statewide data meets a consistent level of quality, is regularly updated, and supports decision-making needs across multiple sectors. To further clarify, this section refers to:

**A Collaboration Program** – The formalized effort to develop, maintain, standardize, and share authoritative data. A program typically includes dedicated staff (from a single coordinator to a full team), governance structures, workflows, quality control processes, stakeholder coordination, and data-sharing agreements to ensure long-term sustainability and usability. A program can also vary in its scope, maturity, and effectiveness, ranging from an informal coordination effort to a fully funded, legally mandated initiative with dedicated resources and formalized policies.

Some states may have statutory requirements that ensure geospatial data coordination and collaboration with a supporting advisory body. Others may have an informal but established comprehensive program ensuring geospatial datasets are aggregated from authoritative sources, continuously updated, improved, and widely accessible. The questions in this section assess the status of coordination within a state and the maturity of the program supporting it.

A legally authorized and funded coordination program led by an official coordinator or Geographic Information Officer (GIO) provides the foundation for the development, maintenance and dissemination of statewide authoritative data. States that support and enable a geospatial coordinator or GIO ensure operational efficiency, data reliability, economic growth, urban and rural development opportunities, and cost savings that benefit all levels of government and the public at large. These activities directly support emergency preparedness and response, public safety, economic development, natural resource management, property assessment, infrastructure planning, implementation and maintenance, elections, historic preservation and more.

Because coordination is often achieved through efforts at the state, local, and federal levels, collaboration across agencies is essential to ensure geospatial data and programs have consistency, completeness, and interoperability.

Key changes from the 2023 cycle included:

- Clarifying the theme purpose and metrics

- New questions about how the GIO's office and programs are funded
- More comprehensive evaluation of a GIO's abilities (e.g. authority, influence and position requirements)
- Standardized grading logic to improve cross-theme comparability

These enhancements were designed to provide a more accurate, actionable, and strategic view of a state's geospatial program maturity.

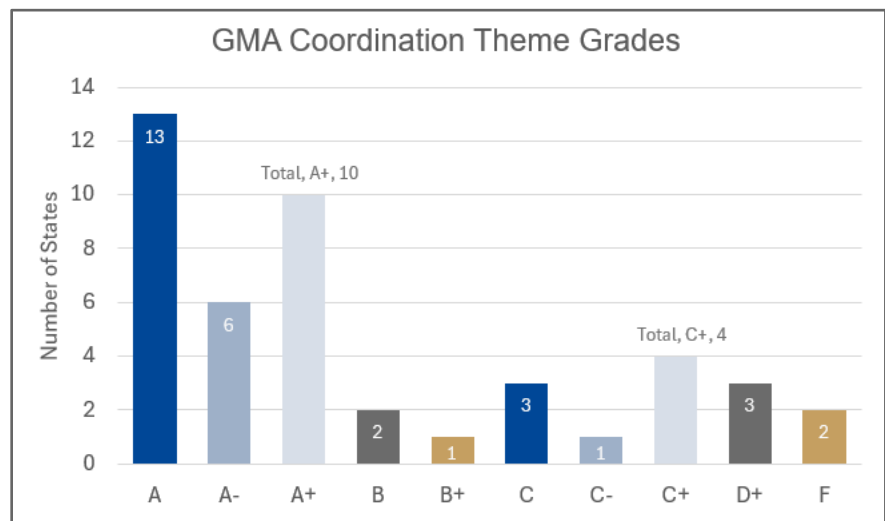
## What Was Found

The 2025 results reveal a nuanced national picture:

- 93% of reporting states have a formal GIO or equivalent position
- 64% of states received an A grade, while 13% earned a D or F
- 29% of states have no GIO office staff, leaving the GIO or equivalent with an inordinate amount of responsibilities
- Common strengths included having a state clearinghouse to provide distribution and access to publicly accessible spatial data
- A minority of states have current strategic plans, illustrating a common gap and clear need for additional program support to meet statewide coordination goals
- 2025 metrics showed an unfortunate decline in states with officially recognized GIOs and/or coordinating councils

The initial results of the coordination survey revealed inaccurate grading related to programmatic funding sources. Through state feedback, we learned that the original rubric did not reflect maturity accurately. In response, we adjusted the rubric to exclude the points associated with question 6 in section B,

Support for Coordination. That said, the information gathered is a valuable resource for states wanting to understand the variety of funding mechanisms across the nation. These details are available for those interested in learning more and will be captured in future surveys for comparison over time.



The greatest change for the Coordination theme compared to previous years was the distribution of points - specifically in 2025 there were more points possible than prior (36 vs 23), providing more nuance across the letter grades. This change was clearly

evident in comparing final grades from 2023 to 2025. There were 14 B's in 2023 and only 3 in 2025. We believe this shift represents a more accurate assessment of coordination maturity and the overall spectrum of program resources. Results show that the strength of state coordination programs overall appears to be declining; 3 positions have been lost and/or absorbed into other programs.

## Why It Matters

The findings highlight both progress and persistent challenges:

- GIOs are key collaborators and connectors across disparate and often siloed state programs. It is a critical position that reduces duplicative efforts across entities, thus also providing states that invest in the position, significant cost savings. The connections created often lead to statewide efficiencies, innovation, and economic opportunities, resulting in improved services for citizens.
- 47% of GIOs are authorized by statute, and more (8) have no official authorization than those authorized by an executive order (7). This is tenuous and helps to explain why GIO positions are easily lost.
- The states whose GIOs have broad authority also have greater impact in the state's overall geospatial maturity.
- Strategic planning is largely stalled at the state level. This hinders the opportunity to chart a path to the future and define the vision to get there.
- Lack of sustainable funding limits state programs' success. One person cannot reasonably perform collaboration and coordination duties while maintaining the technical skills or environment to support the system.

These insights are critical for informing national strategies, guiding state-level improvements, and aligning with broader federal geospatial initiatives.

## Where We Go From Here

To strengthen geospatial maturity nationwide, we recommend:

- States take necessary steps to create official GIO positions in statute with adequate authority to effect change
- Sustainable funding should be identified to support strategic planning at a minimum, with greater priority placed on developing a fully staffed GIO Office
- Councils should be established (ideally by statute) for states without them. Data governance is critical when aggregating data from different sources.

The 2025 GMA sets a new baseline for understanding and advancing geospatial maturity. These findings will inform NSGIC's strategic messaging, the national GMA report, and future improvements to the assessment process leading into 2027.

# Executive Summary: Address Theme

## What Was Measured

This graded section assessed a state's progress in developing and maintaining an authoritative, statewide Address Theme dataset that is curated, maintained, and shared by a responsible agency or designated steward. The ultimate goal for states is to establish a formalized program that ensures the dataset meets a consistent level of quality, is regularly updated, and supports decision-making needs across multiple sectors.

To further clarify the distinction between **authoritative data** and **programs**, this section refers to:

- **Authoritative** data as - The primary and most reliable source of state-level data for the purposes of the National Spatial Data Infrastructure
- An **Address Theme Dataset** as – The authoritative, statewide collection of Address data, recognized as the official statewide source within the state. It may vary in completeness, accuracy, and update frequency.
- An **Address Theme Program** as – The formalized effort to develop, maintain, standardize, and share the authoritative dataset. A program typically (but not always) includes dedicated staff (from a single coordinator to a full team), governance structures, workflows, quality control processes, stakeholder coordination, and data-sharing agreements to ensure long-term sustainability and usability. A program can vary in its scope, maturity, and effectiveness; ranging from an informal coordination effort to a fully funded, legally mandated initiative with dedicated resources and formalized policies.

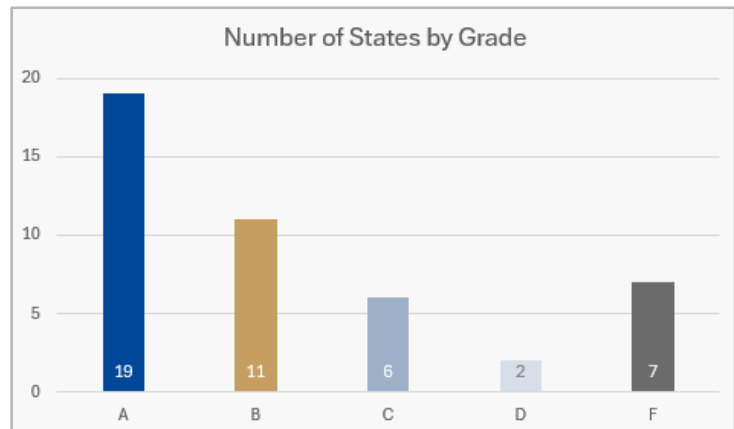
Some states may have an Address Theme dataset but no Address Theme Program, meaning data exist but lack structured oversight. Others may have a comprehensive program ensuring the dataset is continuously updated, improved, and widely accessible. The questions in this section assessed both the existence of an authoritative dataset and the maturity of the program supporting it.

The vast majority of address assignment occurs at the local level, with local governments responsible for establishing and maintaining address records. Because address data is created and managed by local governments, significant coordination among those governments and state agencies is required to aggregate data into a standardized statewide Address Theme.

## What Was Found

In addition to the new questions and cross-theme compatibility, the address theme placed increased emphasis on key program characteristics such as data models and quality assurance, update frequency, and public-domain publication of address data:

- 40 (89%) states have a formal statewide Address Theme Program.
- Letter grade distribution is as follows: A = 19 (42%), B = 11 (24%), C = 6 (13%), D = 2 (4%), F = 7 (16%).
- The number of states earning a C or better increased from 68% in 2023 to 80% in 2025; however, fewer states received an A compared to 2023. This change is largely due to the emphasis placed on the public domain data release.
- 36 (80%) states reported their address point datasets are greater than 80% complete, with 24 reporting 100% coverage.
- 28 (62%) states reported an update frequency of at least quarterly.
- Many states have implemented internal mechanisms to provide access to data downloads (29) and API/web services (24).
- Additionally, 33 (73%) states reported that they share data with the National Address Database (NAD).

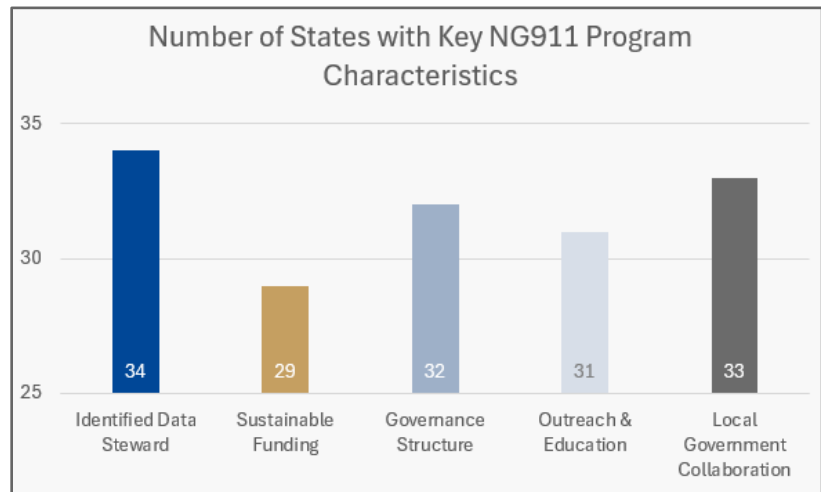


## Why It Matters

Address data remains a foundational dataset that supports numerous use cases at the local, state, and national level. Nationwide aggregation and publication of authoritative address data is imperative:

- Next Generation 911 (NG911) is a key driver for state-level address dataset programs, with 42 (93%) states indicating 911 or emergency response as a use case, up from 31 (66%) in 2023.
- In addition to providing a sustainable funding and program management structure, NG911 efforts typically lead to the implementation of rigorous data quality procedures, with 75% of states reporting that their data is *“published to the NENA GIS Data Model (Site/Structure Address Points), or a state-level standard that is compatible with and can be integrated into the NENA model, and verified via stakeholder/in-house QA/QC.”*

- Approximately 70% of states indicated they have the key program characteristics to help ensure long-term maintenance of their address dataset:
  - Identified data steward (34)
  - Sustainable funding (29)
  - Governance structure (32)
  - Outreach & education (31)
  - Local government collaboration (33)



## Where We Go From Here

The Address Theme highlights ideal data development management workflows including local government (authoritative) data maintainers, state-level roll-up and QA review, and an identified national-level aggregator (USDOT/NAD). While significant progress has been made, only 75% of states share their data with the NAD. Realizing a truly seamless, nationwide NAD will improve efficiency, reduce wasteful spending, and provide maximum return on investment across multiple sectors and applications.

A comprehensive and standardized Address Theme dataset is critical for numerous state and local functions, among them public safety, emergency response, infrastructure planning (to include broadband), transportation, and economic development. States that develop and maintain an authoritative Address Theme dataset benefit from improved coordination, efficiency, and data reliability across jurisdictions.

To strengthen address data maturity nationwide, we recommend:

- Advocating for sustainable state and national funding dedicated to address data creation, maintenance, validation, and outreach.
- Leveraging partnerships among state, local, federal, and national organizations to address challenges and support under-resourced jurisdictions.
- Supporting the National Geospatial Collaborative's NAD 2.0 Initiative
- Supporting NSGIC's advocacy efforts, including the **Address Data Efficiency Act**, which aims to require the U.S. Census Bureau to publicly share its Master Address File. It's important to remember that, ***"the people we need to count every 10 years are at the addresses emergency responders need to respond to every day."*** Frank Winters, Retired NY GIO and NSGIC Advocacy Chair

# Executive Summary: Cadastre (Parcels)

## What Was Measured

The 2025 GMA assessed the maturity of geospatial programs across all 50 states and the District of Columbia (D.C.), in this case focusing on Cadastre, also referred to as Parcels. This theme evaluated the status of State parcel programs, digital parcel access, public parcel access, parcel standards, and parcel program characteristics related to a sustainable State program.

### Key changes from the 2023 cycle included:

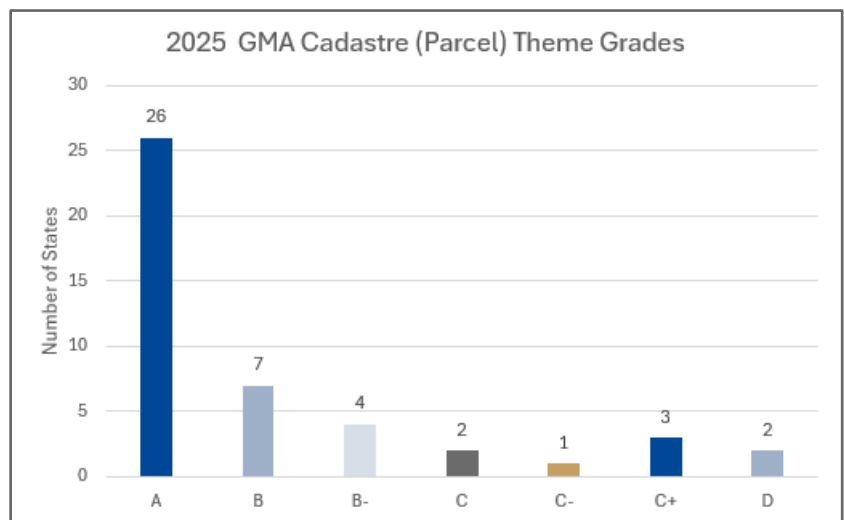
- Providing the 2023 GMA Parcel geospatial database to States to streamline updates.
- Additional questions to gain deeper insight into key factors (e.g. if the State follows a parcel standard, what standard is followed?).
- Introduction of providing sub-grades for each grading criteria that contributed to the overall grade. This can help point States to incremental, underlying changes to improve the quality and maturity of their parcel programs.
- Introduction of universal questions across multiple themes, such as categorizing the use of parcel data for various purposes and sectors.

These enhancements were designed to provide a more accurate, actionable, and strategic view of geospatial maturity.

## What Was Found

The 2025 results reveal a nuanced national picture:

- **73%** of states (36 and D.C.) have **Statewide Parcel Map Programs**.
- **82%** of states (41 states and D.C.) received an overall **A or B grade**, while **4%** (2 states) earned a **D or F**.
- Common strengths included digital access to parcel data. Of all





states, **82%** (41 states and D.C) have **100% coverage of digital parcel data**.

- Persistent weaknesses were observed in areas such as **publicly available parcel data** overall- **43% total** (21 states and D.C.) have 100% publicly available parcel data via feature API or download. The use of **robust standards** is also an area for improvement where only **54%** (19 states and D.C.) with parcel programs reported following a **standard that included verification and QA/QC**.

Grade shifts from 2023 were minimal in the cadastre theme. Three States (Arizona, Mississippi, and South Dakota) submitted for the first time under States with Parcel Programs, which improved their grades. States improved or reduced their grades based on factors such as: increased accurate reporting of standards, increased digital or public access to parcel data, and QA/QC efforts by the theme graders to verify that submissions were accurate or to fill in gaps where appropriate. In some cases, grades were reduced slightly because a State indicated parcels were publicly available in particular counties/municipalities, but further evaluation found that these areas should have been classified as “internal only”. Some States without programs reported more information on the availability of parcel data within their State, or this information was found during QA/QC research, which improved their grades.

## Why It Matters

The findings highlight both progress and persistent challenges:

- More States are developing parcel map programs to support state business needs that, for example, include monitoring fair and equitable real estate assessment, transportation right-of-way management, and economic development.
- States are continuing to improve digital and public access to parcel data.
- Opportunities exist to improve existing programs with high overall grades, including greater public access to parcel data, developing more robust parcel data standards, and finding ways to strengthen program characteristics such as procuring funding sources, creating a business plan, and developing formal relationships within the parcel data supply chain.

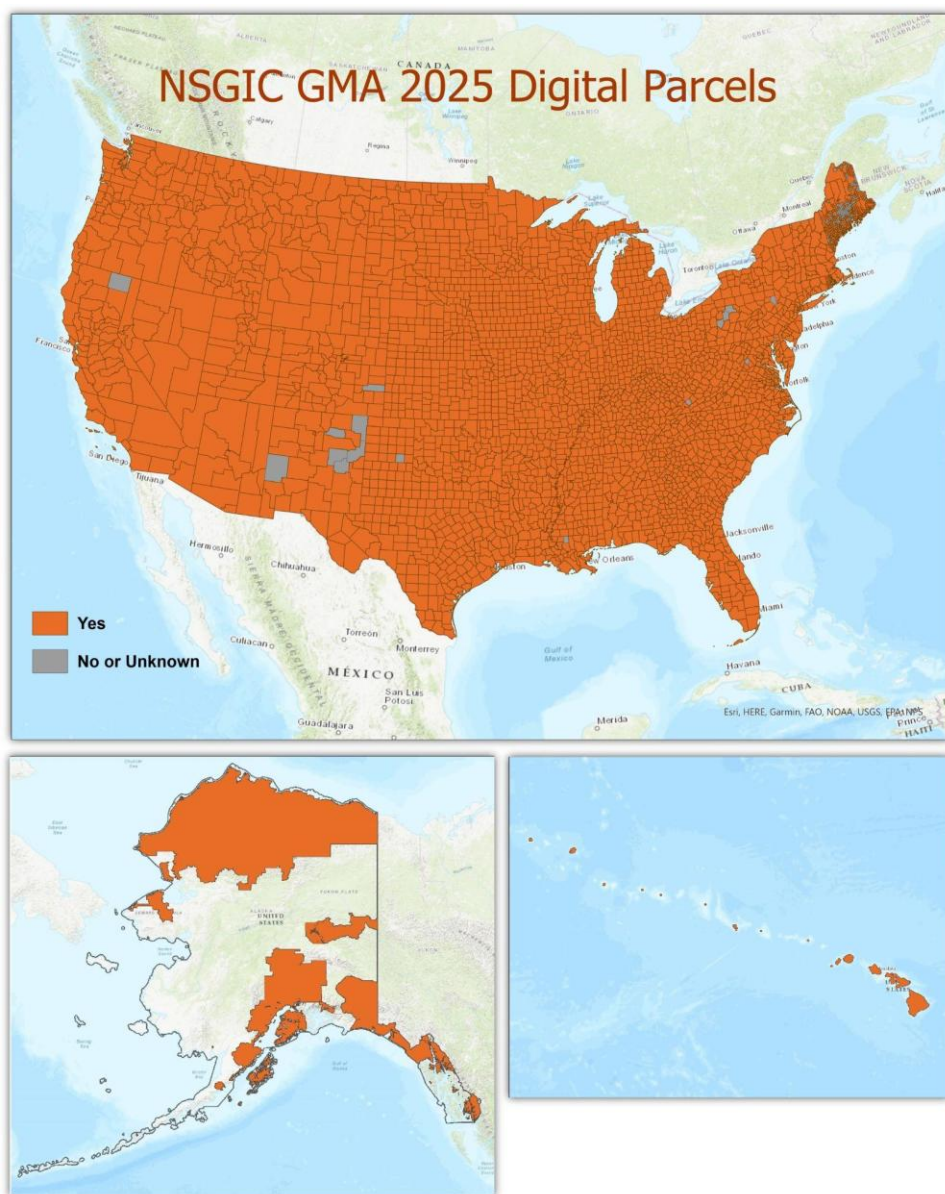
These insights are critical for informing national strategies, guiding state-level improvements, and aligning with broader federal geospatial initiatives.

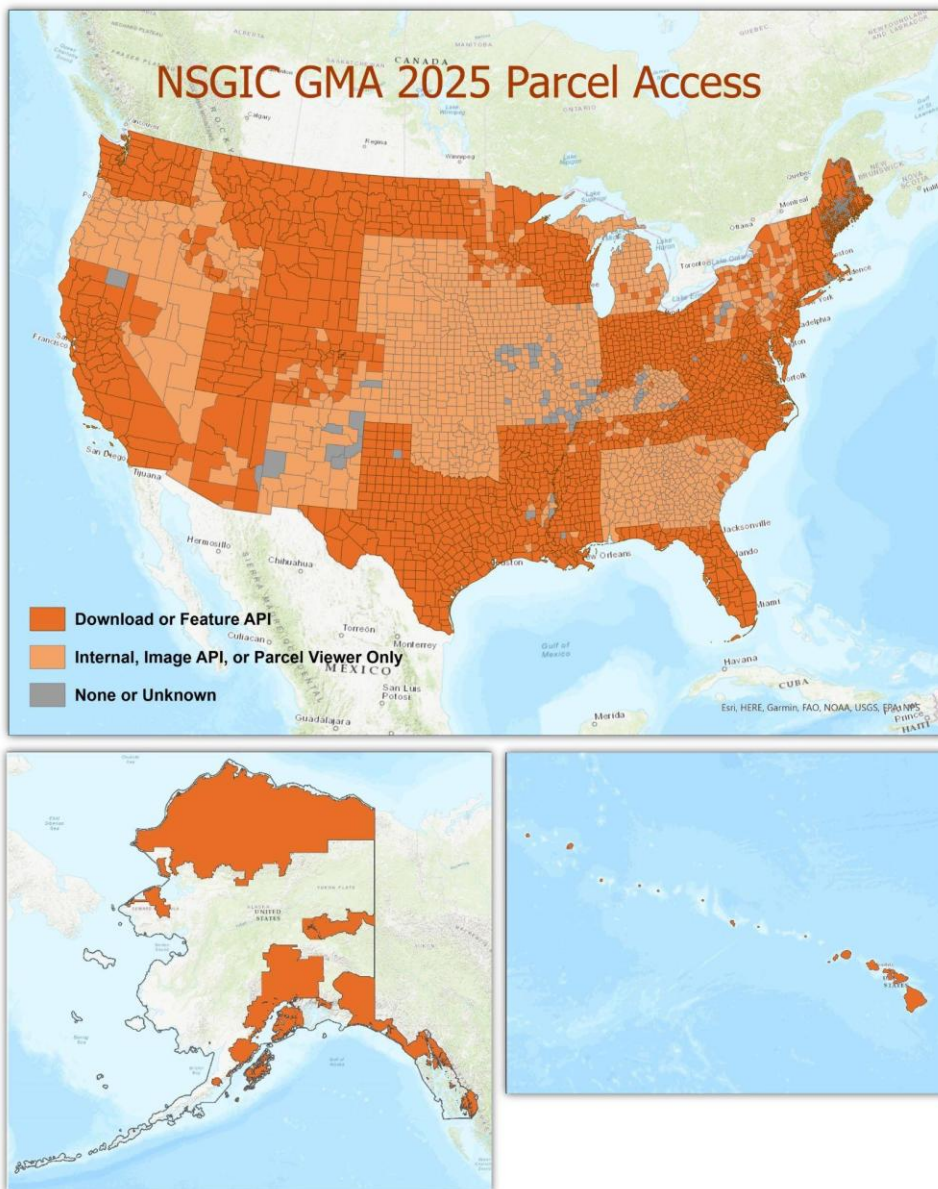
## Where We Go From Here

To strengthen geospatial maturity nationwide, we recommend:

- Continuing to develop State parcel programs where they do not currently exist.

- Investing in improving programmatic infrastructure, especially in governance, funding, and developing strong relationships with local entities.
- Promoting cross-state collaboration to share best practices and scalable solutions.
- Leveraging federal partnerships to address systemic challenges and support under-resourced states.
- The 2025 GMA sets a new baseline for understanding and advancing geospatial maturity. These findings will inform NSGIC's strategic messaging, the national GMA report, and future improvements to the assessment process leading into 2027.





# Executive Summary: Geodetic Control

## What Was Measured

This graded section evaluated state efforts made to augment and maintain the National Spatial Reference System (NSRS), the foundational coordinate system maintained by the National Geodetic Survey (NGS). The NSRS provides the consistent, accurate geodetic framework upon which all spatial data depend. It examines statewide programs, data standards, public accessibility, modernization efforts, and collaboration. New questions specific to NSRS Modernization efforts were first added to the GMA in 2021.

## Background

Geodetic Control refers to a network of precisely measured reference points on the Earth's surface, established through high-accuracy methods such as **GNSS** (Global Navigation Satellite Systems), **CORS** (Continuously Operating Reference Stations), and traditional survey techniques. These control points are tied to standardized coordinate systems like **NAD83** (*North American Datum of 1983*), and the upcoming **NATRF2022**, *North American Terrestrial Reference Frame of 2022*) for horizontal positioning, and **NAVD88** (*North American Vertical Datum of 1988*, transitioning to **NAPGD2022**, *North American-Pacific Geopotential Datum of 2022*) for vertical positioning.

A state-lead Geodetic Control program may include:

- Establishing and maintaining **permanent survey control monuments**
- Operating or supporting **CORS stations**
- Participating in or maintaining a **Real-Time Network (RTN)** to support high-accuracy GNSS workflows
- Coordinating with NGS to submit and update control point data
- Ensuring access to accurate, up-to-date control information for surveyors, engineers, and GIS professionals
- Preparing for the national datum modernization

## Why It Matters

Geodetic Control is the invisible infrastructure that underpins everything from parcel mapping, transportation planning, and floodplain management to emergency response, utility construction, coastal monitoring, and NextGen 911 implementation. Without it, spatial data becomes inconsistent, incompatible, and unreliable — especially when projects span multiple jurisdictions.

States with active Geodetic Control programs are better positioned to:

- Ensure data alignment across agencies and jurisdictions



- Support high-accuracy applications (e.g., precision agriculture, infrastructure development, disaster recovery)
- Facilitate federal programs requiring positional integrity (e.g., Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) flood mapping, Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) projects)
- Transition more smoothly to upcoming national datums, avoiding costly rework, positional discrepancies, and data misalignment that can ripple across infrastructure, emergency response, and regulatory systems

## Risks of Inaction

States that lack a coordinated Geodetic Control program risk:

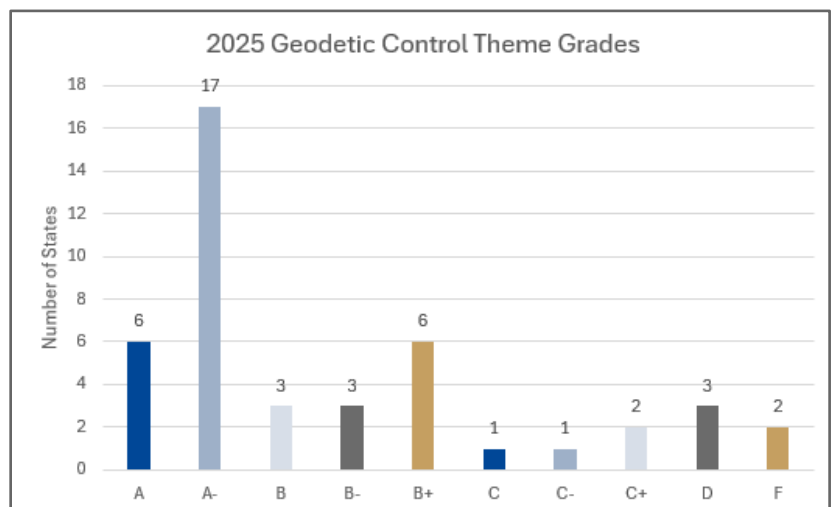
- Costly errors in construction, planning, or emergency response due to misaligned datasets
- Incompatibility with federal data and systems
- Redundant or conflicting survey efforts at the local level
- Falling behind on implementation of datum updates

This section sought to understand how states contribute to and extend the NSRS, and the extent to which Geodetic Control is prioritized, modernized, and made accessible. A strong geodetic foundation is essential to a resilient and spatially accurate data ecosystem.

## What Was Found

The theme results reveal that over the past two years there has been an increase in the number of states that are dedicating time and resources into NSRS modernization efforts:

- 23 (50%) of 45 states received an A- or higher and there were notably fewer C's overall.
- These higher grades can be attributed to more states focusing on the passage of statutes and administrative regulations related to NSRS modernization efforts.



- The 27 states (60%) reported that they had enacted or updated NSRS legislation, an increase of 6 states since the 2023 GMA, and five additional states have this effort on their “to-do” list or in process. This is very encouraging.
- 12 states, approximately 25% of those reporting, have no formal business plans nor a specific funding source to support geodetic control.
- Eight states (18%) reported having no formal geodetic control program at all.

## Why It Matters

The findings highlight progress with NSRS modernization efforts and underscore the persistent challenges associated with lack of governance and dedicated funding:

- Systemic barriers such as lack of authority, staffing, or legislative support continue to hinder progress.
- The lack of foundational support provided by solid governance threatens the long-term sustainability of many state programs.
- Opportunities exist to replicate successful programs, particularly in states with strong leadership, established local and federal partnerships, formal business plans, or innovative funding mechanisms.

These insights are critical for guiding state-level improvements and aligning with the ongoing NSRS modernization efforts.

## Where We Go From Here

State-level Geodetic Control Programs could be improved by:

- Advocating for the establishment and formalization of programs in states where there is no clear leadership or authority.
- Investing in programmatic infrastructure, especially governance and dedicated funding mechanisms.
- Promoting cross-state collaboration to share best practices and model legislation.
- Encouraging states to establish additional local-level collaborations.
- Leveraging federal partnerships to support under-resourced states.

As with any GMA theme, nearly every state has room for improvement. These survey results can be valuable during the strategic planning process and should be used to garner support for more resources.

# Executive Summary: Governmental Units

## What Was Measured

This graded section of the GMA assessed the states' progress in developing and maintaining a set of authoritative, statewide governmental unit boundary datasets that are curated, maintained, and shared by a responsible agency or designated steward. This theme supports quality boundary datasets that are updated regularly to support decision-making needs across multiple sectors. This report aggregates survey responses from State GIOs and other officials from statewide GIS programs overseeing programs that collect, maintain, and share datasets for municipalities, county (or equivalent), and Tribal governmental units. This survey used five sets of questions (60 total) to evaluate the following categories for these datasets and the programs that support them at the federal, state, and local levels: 1) program status and coverage; 2) data maintenance and standards; 3) data accessibility and sharing; 4) program characteristics and governance; and 5) use cases.

Key changes from the 2023 cycle included:

- A refined set of questions targeting three specific datasets (municipalities, county, and Tribal government units) and the programs that support them: There were twenty (20) questions for each of the three government unit datasets (60 total) vs nine (9) in 2023.
- A clearer distinction between data maturity and programmatic maturity: The 2025 survey includes dataset questions on the authoritative, statewide collection of data, its completeness, accuracy, and update frequency, in addition to its specific attributes, levels of standardization, and metadata. Programmatic maturity focused on participation in federal programs such as the U.S. Census Bureau's Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS), the Tribal BAS Program and the State Certification Program for BAS, as well as state data programs that support each dataset to track the status, characteristics, data accessibility, and maintenance.
- Standardized grading logic was implemented to improve cross-theme comparability: the 2025 grading scheme assigned scores from 0-4 for each set of dataset/program questions vs a generalized step-based grading scheme from 2023.
- Introduction of universal questions to assess the status: In 2025, uniform questions are distributed among five (5) categories to assess the status of the three governmental unit datasets and the geospatial programs that support them. Customized pick lists for each governmental unit were used to assess dataset attributes.

The Governmental Units that were examined relate to areas with legally defined boundaries and governmental authority for 1) municipalities; 2) county (or equivalent); and 3) Tribal governmental units. Twenty (20) identical sets of questions were applied to these three datasets (60 total). Customized enhancements for the characteristics and attributes for each dataset were designed to provide a more accurate, actionable, and strategic view of geospatial maturity.

1. **Municipalities** – Local government entities with legally defined boundaries, established to provide governance, public services, and regulations for a specific geographic area. Municipalities are typically **cities, towns, villages, or boroughs**, and are granted authority by state law to govern themselves within certain limits.
2. **Counties (or equivalent)** – Local government entities with legally defined boundaries that serve as administrative divisions of a state. Counties are granted authority by state law to oversee regional services and functions that may extend beyond individual municipalities.  
*Note: Counties may also be referred to as **townships, parishes, or boroughs**, depending on your state.*
3. **Tribal governmental units** – Boundaries that are considered authoritative when developed through formal consultation with Native Tribal Officials. If such consultation has not occurred, the boundaries are not considered authoritative. Tribal government units have legally defined boundaries and are governed by Tribal authorities, with varying degrees of sovereignty recognized by federal and state governments. These areas may have their own land use regulations, governance structures, and jurisdictional authority.

## What Was Found

### The 2025 overall participation and summary of scores for states:

- 44 states and the District of Columbia (45 total) reported in 2025 (47 reported in 2023). In total, this assessment produced 2,700 results.
- Overall: 69% of states received an A or B grade in 2025 (89% in 2023), while 11% earned a D or F (4% in 2023).
  - *Note: Grade changes reflect improved measurement rigor rather than actual performance changes (see below). Nine questions were applied overall to government unit datasets measured in 2023 vs 20 questions in 2025 focusing on three (3) individual governmental unit datasets (60 questions total).*
- In 2025, the increase in the number of questions and the new 2025 rubric for the topics listed below impacted the overall grades from 2023-2025.
  - 42% state participant scores remained the same.
  - 49% state participants had lower scores



- 3 state participants dropped from A to D
  - 6 state participants dropped from A to C
  - 11 participants dropped one grade (mostly from A to B)
  - 1 participant dropped from an A to F
- Overall average grade for municipalities—45 states: **2.9 (B-)**
- Overall average grade for county (or equivalent)—45 states: **2.7 (B-)**
- Overall average grade for Tribal governmental units—13 states received a final grade: **2.4 (C)**

## 2025 results by category for Governmental Units datasets and programs:

- **Program Status & Coverage (4 questions):** States provided assessments of the authoritative statewide datasets and listed specific attributes for each dataset (from a customized pick list):
  - Authoritative datasets: 58% have fully developed authoritative datasets with consistent attributes for municipalities and counties (or equivalent); 11% have fully developed Tribal governmental units. All states with authoritative datasets also have programs in place to support these three datasets.
  - Attributes: 29% with municipalities and county datasets have 5 or more attributes; 6% with Tribal governmental unit datasets have 4 or more attributes. The most common attribute for all datasets is the jurisdictional code (e.g., FIPS).
- **Data Maintenance & Standards (4 questions):** States provided assessments on maintenance, update frequency, standardization, and metadata:
  - Maintenance: 60% systematically maintain municipalities datasets, and 40% systematically maintain county datasets, 9% (of 45 states) systematically maintain Tribal government units.
  - Update Frequency: 58% update municipalities and 22% states update county boundaries on a quarterly or semi-annual update frequency; 13% (of 45 states) update Tribal governmental units on an “as needed” basis.
  - Standardization: 22-27% use national standards to develop statewide municipalities and county datasets, and 33-38% use state standards. Three (3) of the thirteen (13) states with Tribal governmental units use national standards and one (1) state uses state standards.
  - Metadata: 71-73% with municipalities and county datasets include metadata. Nine (9) of the thirteen (13) states (69%) with Tribal governmental units include metadata.
- **Data Accessibility & Sharing (8 questions):** States provided information on BAS participation, open data, free access, downloadable, web portals, API/web services, and URLs.

- Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS): 60-69% with municipalities and county datasets participate in the U.S. Census Bureau's BAS program; 11% (of 45 states) participate in Tribal BAS (T-BAS).
- Accessibility (municipalities and county): 71-87% with municipalities and county datasets are fully open, free to access, available for download, and accessible through a web portal; 62-64% are accessible through an API or web service provided by the states; 69-76% provided a URL where more information about the municipalities or county data or program can be found.
- Accessibility (Tribal governmental units): 62-69% of the thirteen states that reported on their Tribal government units datasets are fully open, free to access, available for download, and accessible through a web portal; 54% are accessible through an API or web services; 62% of the thirteen states provided a URL where more information about the state's Tribal government units can be found.

**Program Characteristics & Governance (1 question):** States provided information on specific program characteristics for each dataset program (Table 1).

| Program Characteristics        | Municipalities | County (or equivalent) | Tribal |
|--------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|--------|
| Designated Steward             | 78%            | 60%                    | 18%    |
| Sustainable Funding            | 44%            | 38%                    | 7%     |
| Formal Business Plan           | 20%            | 18%                    | 4%     |
| Local Government Collaboration | 47%            | 29%                    | 4%     |
| Topology                       | 51%            | 38%                    | 7%     |
| None Apply                     | 4%             | 20%                    | 11%    |
| No response                    | 11%            | 16%                    | 71%    |

Table 1: Percentage of Program Characteristics within states with Municipalities, Counties, and Tribal Governmental Units programs

- Designated Steward (agencies managing and maintaining the statewide datasets): Municipalities have the highest percentages across all programmatic characteristics identified. Names of agencies, URLs, and estimated budgets were provided. Note: Less than 15% of states provided budget information for municipalities and county programs; no states provided budget information for Tribal governmental units.
- Sustainable funding (dedicated funding to support data development/acquisition, maintenance, and distribution): 38-44% have sustainable funding for municipalities and county datasets, and 7% (of 45 states) have sustainable funding for Tribal governmental units.

- Formal Business Plan (long-term strategies, funding, and governance): 18-20% have a formal business plan for municipalities and county programs; 4% (of 45 states) have a formal business plan for Tribal governmental units.
- Topology (evaluating and ensuring topological integrity of boundary data to ensure no gaps, overlaps, slivers between adjacent polygons): Municipalities programs reported a higher percentage (51%) for the topology characteristic Lower percentages for the topology characteristic were reported for county programs (38%) and Tribal governmental units (7%).

**Use Cases (3 questions):** States provided information on thirteen use cases for municipalities, county, and Tribal governmental units (Table 2).

| Use Cases                             | Municipalities | County (or equivalent) | Tribal |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|--------|
| Basemap and visualization             | 82%            | 73%                    | 20%    |
| Economic Development                  | 67%            | 73%                    | 18%    |
| Emergency Response & Public Safety    | 76%            | 73%                    | 22%    |
| Engineering & Construction            | 60%            | 64%                    | 16%    |
| Environmental Management              | 64%            | 67%                    | 18%    |
| Infrastructure Planning               | 76%            | 67%                    | 20%    |
| Land Use, Property & Zoning           | 67%            | 64%                    | 16%    |
| Governance & Legal Support            | 73%            | 71%                    | 18%    |
| Operations & Asset Management         | 53%            | 58%                    | 13%    |
| Public Engagement & Equity            | 53%            | 56%                    | 13%    |
| Education, Research & Innovation      | 47%            | 64%                    | 13%    |
| Risk Assessment & Resilience Planning | 60%            | 67%                    | 16%    |
| Monitoring & Compliance               | 67%            | 62%                    | 18%    |
| Other                                 | 2%             | 4%                     | 2%     |
| No Response                           | 16%            | 22%                    | 76%    |

Table 2: State Percentages for Municipalities, Counties, and Tribal Governmental Units Use Cases

- Most frequent use cases for municipalities and county datasets: 73-82% use these datasets most frequently for Basemaps and visualization. 73-76% also use municipalities datasets for Emergency Response & Safety, Infrastructure Planning, and Governance & Legal Support; 71-73% use

counties datasets for Economic Development, Emergency Response & Public Safety, and Governance & Legal Support.

- Most frequent use cases for Tribal governmental units: Basemap and visualization, Emergency Response & Public Safety, and Infrastructure Planning are the most frequent use cases. These states also reported Economic Development, Environmental Management, Governance & Legal Support, and Monitoring & Compliance as important use cases.

**Common strengths** among municipal and county datasets and programs were evident in data accessibility and use cases.

- Multiple use cases for Basemaps and visualization, Emergency Response & Safety, Governance and Legal Support, and Infrastructure Planning were reported.
- Most states with municipalities and county datasets participate in the Census Bureau's BAS program either through state or direct submissions from local governments.
- States actively share open data through downloads, web portals, or API web services.

**Persistent weaknesses** were observed for some program characteristics and data accessibility & sharing limitations were identified.

- The absence of formal business plans, sustainable funding, and local government collaboration are persistent weaknesses for a majority of states.
- Data maintenance and topology characteristics for county and Tribal governmental units datasets and programs have room for improvement.
- Over 76% of states do not have an authoritative Tribal governmental units dataset or program (no response). No states provided budget information for their Tribal governmental units' programs; five (5) of these states participate in T-BAS.
- While 71-73% of states include metadata for municipalities and county datasets, only 22-27% use national standards.

## Why It Matters

Results obtained from this survey are used to sustain and advance the federal and states' spatial data infrastructure and support advanced capabilities within a modernized geospatial data ecosystem as outlined in the NSDI Strategic Plan for 2025-2035. This plan involves the broad participation from all sectors of government to enable geospatial data collection, management and use. Successful implementation of strategic goals will advance infrastructure and technology to improve data usability, quality, accessibility, and interoperability. An integrated data foundation, advanced

geospatial technology and capabilities, and adherence to national and international standards are critical components to achieve the shared vision of the NSDI.

The 2025 findings of the Governmental Units GMA highlight both progress and persistent challenges:

- Some gaps in programmatic maturity and standardization reduce the accessibility and use of geospatial data. Adherence to national standards is an area of development needed for all states.
- Opportunities exist to replicate successful models, particularly in states demonstrating strong leadership working towards an interconnected national geospatial ecosystem. Continued participation and awareness of best practices, maintaining a robust portfolio of Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Reusable (FAIR) data, and broader partnerships at the state and local level will enhance these opportunities.
- Systemic barriers—such as lack of sustainable funding and a formal business plan to modernize the state’s spatial data infrastructure—will hinder strategic planning and deter overall progress in many states.

## Where We Go From Here

To strengthen the geospatial maturity nationwide, we recommend:

- Elevating the role of the State GIO in strategic planning and decision-making for ongoing or newly established geospatial programs for governmental units and datasets focusing on modernization of the state’s spatial data infrastructure (SDI) for integration in the national geospatial ecosystem.
- Investing in programmatic infrastructure, especially in governance and funding to invest in workforce and technology to maintain and improve the quality of geospatial data for multiple use cases.
- Promoting cross-state collaboration to share best practices and scalable solutions, focusing on standardization and accessibility.
- Leveraging federal partnerships and opportunities such as the Census Bureau’s Boundary and Annexation Survey to improve the quality and accuracy of geospatial data address systemic challenges and support under-resourced states.

The 2025 GMA sets a new baseline for understanding and advancing geospatial maturity. These findings will inform NSGIC’s strategic messaging, the national GMA report, and future improvements to the assessment process leading into 2027.

# Executive Summary: Elevation Theme

## What Was Measured

This graded section assesses state progress in developing and maintaining an authoritative, statewide Elevation dataset that is curated, maintained, and shared by a responsible agency or designated steward. The ultimate goal of any state is to establish a formalized program that ensures the dataset meets a consistent level of quality, is regularly updated, and supports decision-making needs across multiple sectors.

To further clarify the distinction between data and programs, this section refers to:

- An Elevation Dataset as – The authoritative, statewide collection of Elevation data, recognized as the official source within the state. It may vary in completeness, accuracy, and update frequency depending on the resources available and the program supporting it.
- An Elevation Program as – The more structured effort to acquire, maintain, standardize, and share the authoritative dataset. A program typically includes dedicated staff (from a single coordinator to a full team), governance structures, workflows, quality control processes, stakeholder coordination, outreach/education/training efforts, and data-sharing agreements to ensure long-term sustainability and usability. A program can also vary in its scope, maturity, and effectiveness, ranging from an informal coordination effort to a fully funded, legally mandated initiative with dedicated resources and formalized policies.

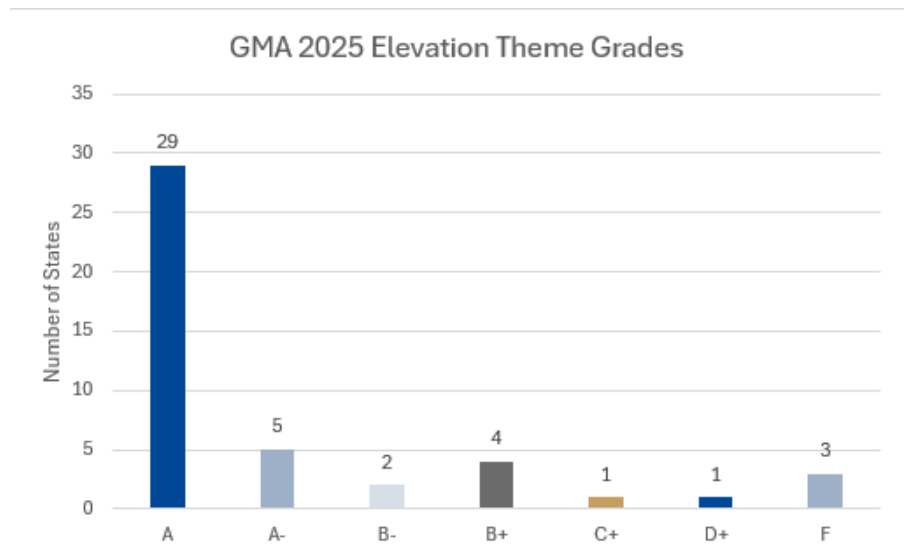
Some states may have an authoritative dataset but no formal program, meaning data exists but lacks structured oversight. Others may have a comprehensive program ensuring the dataset is continuously updated, improved, and widely accessible. The questions in this section assess both the existence of an authoritative dataset and the maturity of the program supporting it.

A comprehensive and standardized Elevation dataset is essential for flood risk assessment, watershed management, infrastructure planning, transportation modeling, natural disaster response, and land use management. High-quality Elevation data supports hydrologic modeling, slope analysis, erosion control, and environmental conservation efforts, ensuring informed decision-making across multiple sectors. States that develop and maintain an authoritative Elevation dataset benefit from improved coordination, cost savings, operational efficiency, and data reliability across agencies and jurisdictions.

## What Was Found

The 2025 results reveal a very positive national picture for Elevation:

- 80% of states received an A or B grade, while only 8% earned a D or F
- Common strengths included participation in the USGS 3D Elevation Program (3DEP) as the primary source for Elevation data acquisition and development
- 78% of reporting states indicated they have a formal “Elevation Data” program
- Many states have also developed internal mechanisms for data distribution via downloads (41), API/Service (25), and viewable (36) services, independent of the USGS “National Map” lidar/elevation services



## Why It Matters

The findings highlight both progress and persistent challenges:

- Most states have developed a statewide elevation data program that enables coordination across jurisdictions to share the cost burden and maximize their investment in this critical dataset, while also leveraging matching funds available through the USGS 3DEP
- States without state led coordination are less successful in acquiring landscape scale elevation data and thus do not have the data resources important to state level activities such as emergency preparedness and economic development
- Data refresh cycles vary from 6 to 12 years, with the majority of those states able to refresh occurring approximately every 7-8 years
- States indicated a wide range of use cases related to their elevation dataset such as economic development, emergency response, engineering and construction, infrastructure planning and asset management, risk assessment as well as compliance monitoring. These uses clearly support the original goals of the USGS 3D Elevation Program and the development of a national Elevation dataset



## Where We Go From Here

To strengthen Elevation data maturity nationwide, we recommend:

- States should continue to collaborate across jurisdictions and partner with USGS to utilize matching federal funding to build out and maintain statewide elevation data.
- States should pursue cross-state collaboration to share best practices and scalable solutions
- Leveraging other non-USGS federal partnerships/funding sources to address systemic challenges and support under-resourced states
- Elevation data (at a minimum QL2) is a requirement for elevation derived hydrography; states should work to acquire a statewide base level elevation dataset of QL2 or better as an initial step in developing an accurate and predictive hydrography data program.

| Final Grades |    | Coverage |    |
|--------------|----|----------|----|
| A+           | 0  | 90-100%  | 36 |
| A            | 29 | 80-89%   | 3  |
| A-           | 5  | 70-79%   | 1  |
| B+           | 4  | 60-69%   | 0  |
| B            | 0  | 50-59%   | 1  |
| B-           | 2  | 40-49%   | 0  |
| C+           | 1  | 30-39%   | 0  |
| C            | 0  | 20-29%   | 0  |
| C-           | 0  | <20%     | 4  |
| D+           | 1  |          |    |
| D            | 0  |          |    |
| D-           | 0  |          |    |
| F            | 3  |          |    |

| Update Frequency        |    | Access       |    |
|-------------------------|----|--------------|----|
| <5 years                | 7  | API/Service  | 25 |
| 6-8 years               | 11 | Download     | 41 |
| 9-12                    | 6  | Viewable     | 36 |
| Not Determined or Other | 13 | Fully Open   | 41 |
| Formal Program          | 39 | Internal Use | 2  |

# Executive Summary: Next Generation 9-1-1(NG911)

## What Was Measured

This graded section of the GMA evaluated state progress in transitioning to a Next Generation 9-1-1 (NG9-1-1) environment. NG9-1-1 is a nationwide initiative to modernize 9-1-1 services by enabling them to handle voice, text, data, and multimedia using IP-based networks. This includes ensuring that Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) are supported by updated systems, workflows, and especially high-quality GIS data.

This theme aims to assess the presence and maturity of NG9-1-1 programs across the country, including who leads them, how they are structured, and how GIS data and technology are integrated. The intent is to build a comprehensive national snapshot of NG9-1-1 readiness.

## History and Context

The move toward NG9-1-1 began as legacy 9-1-1 systems (based on analog infrastructure and tabular Master Street Address Guides (MSAGs)) became increasingly inadequate for today's mobile and IP-based technologies. NG9-1-1 introduces modern components such as:

- Emergency Services IP Networks (ESInets)
- Next Generation Core Services (NGCS)
- Emergency Call Routing Function (ECRF)
- Location Validation Function (LVF)

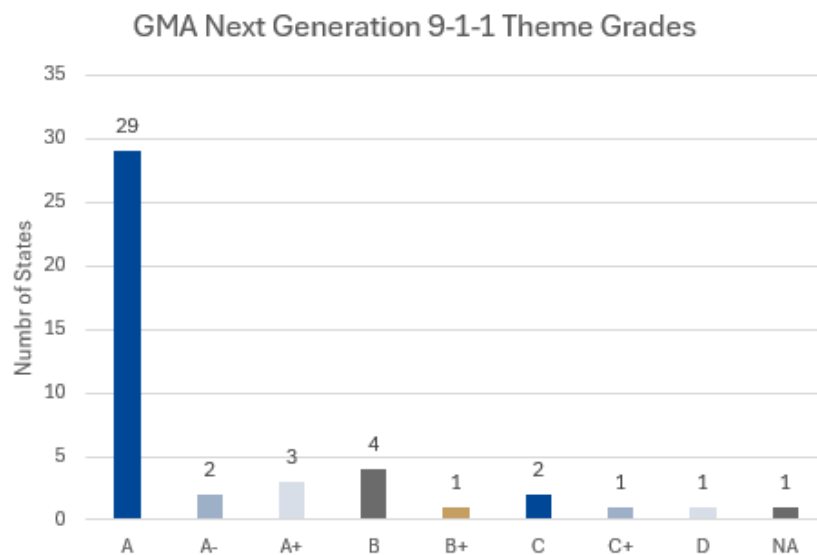
A critical element of NG9-1-1 is geospatial call routing, which requires authoritative, standardized GIS data for roads, address points, PSAP boundaries, and emergency service boundaries. GIS plays a foundational role in routing calls to the appropriate PSAP and validating caller location.

## What Was Found

Despite the inclusion of additional questions and slight changes in others, most of the graded questions for the NG9-1-1 section remained similar to the 2023 GMA. Grade shifts from 2023 can largely be interpreted as an actual progress change, rather than a result from the changes in the assessment. Most states had similar or improved scores from 2023. Key findings include:

- 44 states and the District of Columbia (DC) reported their state of NG9-1-1

- States earning an A grade went up to 35 total (~78%) from those that earned an A in 2023 (25 total or 53% of the states that reported)
- Fewer states did not report in 2025 (5) compared to 2023 (7)
- Low performing states struggled with funding, 911



GIS governance, interstate coordination, and regular data update cycles

- High performing states all had statewide and state-led coordination efforts, a majority of high performing states had at least partial funding, a majority are coordinating with neighboring states; most have some governance guiding integration of GIS into 9-1-1 services

The transition to NG9-1-1 and the coordination between GIS and 9-1-1 varies from state to state. Approaches that work in one state, may not in another. However, states that are empowered and have the resources to actively coordinate at the state-level show more progress in transitioning and implementing NG9-1-1, and the 2025 GMA results show this.

## Why It Matters

The findings highlight both significant progress but some persistent challenges:

- Sixteen states' grades improved by at least one whole grade from 2023, showing significant progress in the transition to NG9-1-1.
- A majority of states with A or B grades make their address point (31 states) and road centerline (30 states) data publicly available, increasing the return of investment of those crucial datasets.
- While the transition to NG9-1-1 and the coordination with GIS to support NG9-1-1 varies from state-to-state, the benefits of strong coordination and governance between state 9-1-1 and GIS offices are fairly consistent across states making progress.
- Challenges—such as lack of governance, funding, or staffing—continue to hinder progress in some states.

These insights are critical for informing national and state strategies, guiding state-level improvements, and aligning NG9-1-1 GIS with broader geospatial initiatives.

## Where We Go From Here

To facilitate the transition to NG9-1-1 nationwide, we recommend:

- Promoting strong governance and coordination between state 9-1-1 and GIS offices.
- Advocating for federal and state funding for the transition to NG9-1-1, including GIS data improvements. Promoting national standards and both interstate and intrastate coordination to ensure interoperability between states and ESInets
- Leveraging partnerships to address systemic challenges and support under-resourced states.
- Promoting making address point and road centerline data publicly available, increasing the return of investment of those crucial datasets and establishing consistency of authoritative data across, not only 9-1-1 and emergency management systems, but any systems relying on addresses.
- Contributing GIS address data to the National Address Database is encouraged to establish this use of authoritative data and increase the overall return on investment from creating and maintaining this data.

# Executive Summary: Orthoimagery

## What Was Measured

This graded section assessed a state's progress toward developing and maintaining authoritative, statewide Orthoimagery that is curated, maintained, and shared by a responsible agency or designated steward. The ultimate goal of a state is to establish a formalized Orthoimagery Program that ensures the imagery meets a consistent level of quality, is regularly updated, and supports decision-making needs across multiple sectors.

## Understanding Leaf-On vs. Leaf-Off Orthoimagery

Orthoimagery is foundational to a wide array of public and private sector activities.

- **Leaf-On imagery**, which is collected during the growing season when vegetation is fully present. It is especially valuable for:
  - Land cover classification
  - Urban forestry
  - Green infrastructure analysis
  - General-purpose base maps
- **Leaf-Off imagery**, which is collected in late fall, winter, or early spring when trees are bare. It enables improved visibility of:
  - Transportation networks
  - Building footprints
  - Utility corridors
  - Terrain and bare earth features
  - Emergency response operations
  - ...as well as general-purpose base maps

This distinction is important—not only because leaf-on and leaf-off imagery support different use cases, but also because not all states support both types.

## A Note on NAIP Imagery

All U.S. states have access to leaf-on imagery from the National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP), managed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). This program effectively provides a baseline leaf-on imagery program to all states.

Many states simply rely on the standard NAIP offering as their sole leaf-on program, whether formally recognized or not. Others actively choose to enhance their state's leaf-on imagery by purchasing upgrades (via USDA's contracting vehicle) to the baseline NAIP product. These enhancements may include:

- Higher resolution imagery
- Improved positional accuracy
- More frequent collection cycles
- Faster delivery or tailored delivery formats

For the purposes of this assessment, every state is considered to have at least a basic leaf-on Orthoimagery program by virtue of having access to NAIP imagery. This survey evaluates the extent to which a state enhances or supplements that baseline product.

## Grading Approach

States Orthoimagery is graded in context. The survey evaluated both the existence of a statewide orthoimagery dataset and the maturity of the program that supports it. Grading was based on two distinct tracks, leaf-on and leaf-off, with slightly different principles.

### Leaf-On Orthoimagery

- All states were assessed on their leaf-on imagery program, with NAIP serving as the state's baseline.
- States that enhance or supplement NAIP imagery or take action to improve access to the data were scored more favorably in terms of applicable variables and program maturity.
- States that use NAIP as-is, with no enhancements or accessibility improvements maintain a baseline grade of "C"—which reflects the minimum standard set by the availability of NAIP.
- States with minimal seasonal variation or sparse vegetation (0 to 10% canopy cover) are **only graded on their leaf-on program**.

### Leaf-Off Orthoimagery

- States with seasonally variable canopy are expected to support both leaf-on and leaf-off imagery programs, and will be graded on both.

- Unlike leaf-on imagery, there is no federal program equivalent to NAIP that provides leaf-off imagery to states. As such, states must independently acquire, manage, and fund their leaf-off programs.
- States that require leaf-off imagery are graded based on their efforts to develop, coordinate, fund, and maintain a reliable leaf-off dataset that serves critical applications and is accessible across sectors.

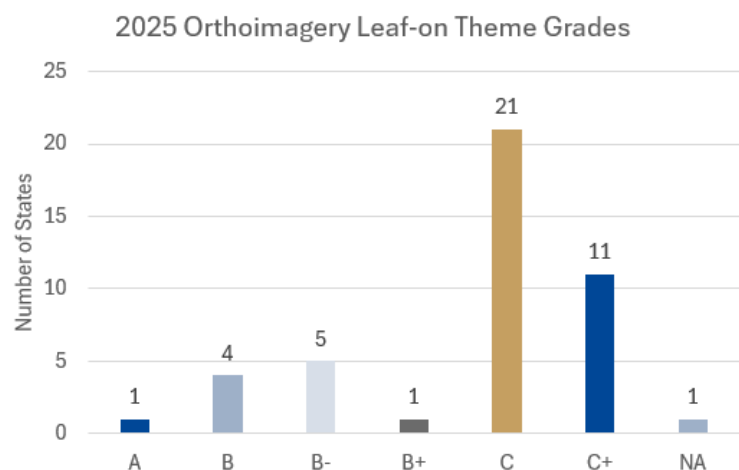
## Leaf-on Orthoimagery Results

### What Was Found

The 2025 results reveal a nuanced national picture:

- 48% of states reported that NAIP imagery was fully open to the public.
- 24% of states received an A or B grade (11 of 45 states responding), no states received a D and only one state received a grade of F. The remaining 70% of states received a grade in the C range.
- Only 1 state/equivalent (District of Columbia) received an A grade, much lower than leaf-off and significantly lower than 2023.
- Ten states scored in the B range, significantly lower than 2023. The changes can likely be attributed to the changes made to the scoring rubric which started the baseline at a grade of C. Thus, states that participate in the program via buy ups only move up to a B grade unlike 2023 which would result in an A grade.
- A common strength (40% of respondents) included an interactive portal where users can view the state's leaf-on orthoimagery dataset.
- A persistent weakness was observed in that no enduring method exists to enhance the baseline NAIP imagery.

The 2025 survey changed significantly from the 2023 survey; only questions relating to enhancements of data were asked. Unfortunately, responses clearly indicated that there was misinterpretation of the questions. Consequently, the results are unreliable as only 5 states indicated that they enhanced the NAIP data, but 23 states claim to make enhanced NAIP available





for download. Unfortunately, there is not a good way to compare 2025 results to those from 2023.

### Why It Matters

The findings highlight both progress and persistent challenges:

- Of the 45 responses, almost all have statewide leaf-on coverage provided through NAIP, with one state – Alaska – indicating no coverage.
- Only 5 states (the same as 2023) participate in the buy-up program NAIP offers. However, 10 states were involved with some form of enhancement through other means.
- Most of the states enjoy a 2 to 3-year update which correlates to the NAIP program update cycle.
- The number of states with business plans and local buy ups is extremely low. This is not surprising given that NAIP is a federal program.

### Where We Go From Here

To strengthen geospatial maturity nationwide, we recommend that the NAIP program increase outreach to states describing its product(s), specifications and enhancement opportunities, share NAIP use cases related to state and local government, provide examples of existing partnerships with states, and engage in discussions with states about buy-up opportunities where state business needs can be met by the NAIP product.

- Most states accept the NAIP product as-is with some states relying on the product while other states focus more heavily on leaf-off orthoimagery.
- Maturity is perhaps best defined by the business needs of each state for the NAIP product.
- Greater awareness of buy-up opportunities from the federal program may help states who have a business need that is unfulfilled at the present time.

The 2025 GMA sets a new baseline for understanding and advancing geospatial maturity for the orthoimagery leaf-on product. These findings will inform NSGIC's strategic messaging, the national GMA report, and future improvements to the assessment process leading into 2027.

## Leaf-Off Orthoimagery Results

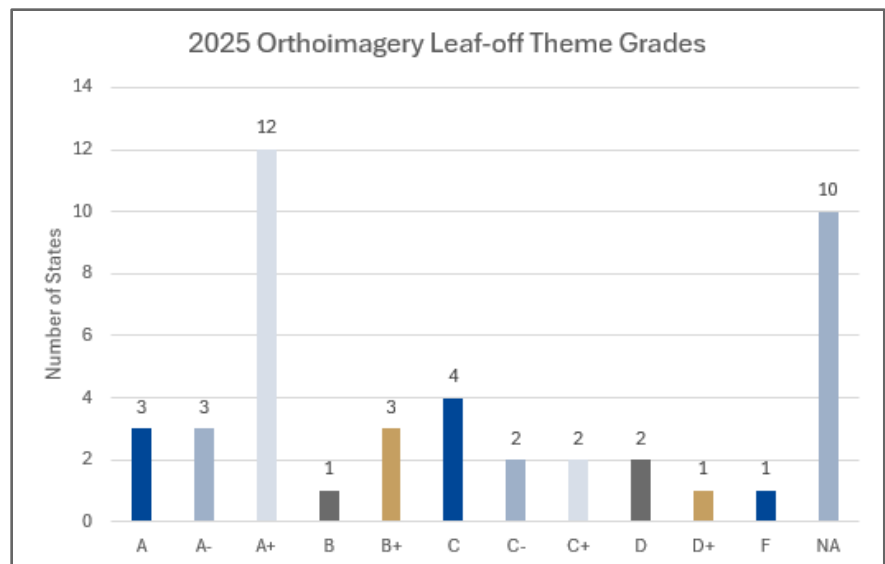
### What Was Found

The 2025 results reveal a changing national picture with some states seeing an improvement from 2023 while others showed a decline by either a full or partial letter grade. However, some of the improvements and then declines are due to the changing grading rubric rather than any real change in funding level or frequency of orthoimagery acquisition.

- In 2025, 44 states plus the District of Columbia completed the leaf-off portions of the survey compared to 45 states in 2023. Of the 44 responses, about 60% (26 responses) have statewide coverage. This is down from 31 states in 2023.
- 51% of states received an A or B grade (23 of 45 states responding), only one state received an F grade.
- 10 states received the NA designation and were not graded due to lack of deciduous forests in those states.

### Why It Matters

The findings highlight both progress but also persistent challenges as the community collectively seeks to achieve national coverage of fundamental datasets such as leaf-off orthoimagery:



- Of the 37 (82%) states with leaf-off imagery programs, about half update the imagery frequently (within a 2 to 3-year period) with just 5 states taking more than 3 years to update the coverage.
- Of the 8 states with no coverage, 5 are Western states that typically focus on leaf-on coverage due to the high percentage of coniferous forest in those states, 1 state (Alaska) has challenging flying conditions that make leaf-off imagery collection difficult and the remaining 2 states did not collect imagery this cycle.

- Almost 85% of the states buy up to higher resolutions (1 foot to 3 inches) which is an increase from 2023 and most states make the imagery available to users via download.
- 30 (67%) states have designated stewards, 11 (25%) states have a formal business plan, 16 (36%) states have dedicated funding, and 15 (33%) states support local government collaboration as part of their leaf-off imagery program

### Where We Go From Here

Leaf-off orthoimagery has a critical foundational role in state-level spatial data infrastructures. The health of this core dataset is important for consistency within state boundaries but also across bordering states and regions, ultimately building toward a national footprint. NSGIC needs to examine the changes from 2023 to 2025 and determine whether there was an actual decline in the maturity of states or if the decline can be explained by the change in grading rubric.

- There were 6 states (Arkansas, Connecticut, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, West Virginia, and Wyoming) that appeared to have significantly regressed in 2025. This warrants further examination as it could be a harbinger of a decline in the next GMA.
- Final grades for leaf-off suggest that about 51% of the states scored a B or better. This is a decrease of 19% compared to 2023. This can likely be attributed to the changes to the scoring rubric.
- Compared to 2023, there has been continued improvement in participation and the quality of the data in state-led leaf-off imagery programs, signaling improved maturity overall.

The 2025 GMA sets a new baseline for understanding and advancing geospatial maturity. These findings will inform NSGIC's strategic messaging, the national GMA report, and future improvements to the assessment process leading into 2027.

# Executive Summary: Transportation Theme

## What Was Measured

This graded section assessed a state's progress toward developing and maintaining an **authoritative, statewide Road Centerline dataset** that is curated, maintained, and shared by a responsible agency or designated steward. While this theme is titled '*Transportation*', the focus here is exclusively on **road centerlines that support routing with accurate address ranges**, rather than a broad array of transportation datasets that might include railways, bike paths, or transit routes. The ultimate goal of any state is to establish a formalized program that ensures its road centerline dataset meets a consistent level of quality, is regularly updated, and supports decision-making needs across multiple sectors.

To further clarify the distinction between **data/dataset** and **programs**, this section refers to:

- A Road Centerline **Dataset** as – The authoritative, statewide collection of road centerline data, recognized as the official source within the state. This dataset includes **road geometry, address ranges, and network topology**, making it suitable for routing applications. The dataset may vary in completeness, accuracy, and update frequency depending on available resources and program maturity.
- A Road Centerline **Program** as – The formalized effort to develop, maintain, standardize, and share the authoritative dataset. A program typically includes **governance structures, funding, data-sharing agreements, staff, workflows, outreach/education/training efforts, and quality control processes** to ensure long-term sustainability and usability. Some states may have an authoritative dataset but no formal program, meaning data exists but lacks structured oversight. Others may have a comprehensive program ensuring the dataset is continuously updated, improved, and widely accessible.

There were several key changes from the 2023 GMA including:

- A refined question set targeting inclusion of address ranges and additional attribution enabling use of the data for multiple use cases,
- Asking if the data offered is topologically correct and suitable for use in routing goods and services across the road network,
- Enhanced questions that assess the availability and openness of the data.

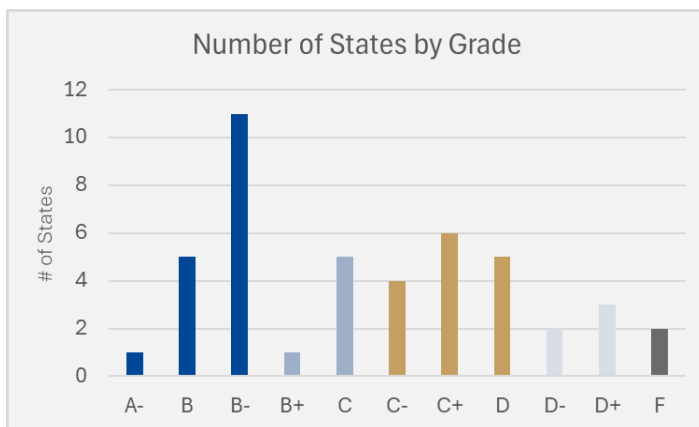
These enhancements were designed to provide a more accurate, actionable, and strategic view of road centerline geospatial maturity as it relates to the ability to share, normalize, validate and aggregate the data toward achievement of a national road centerline that includes address ranges and can serve multiple use cases.

## What Was Found

The inclusion of additional questions and slight changes in others impacted the grading for most states. In many cases, grade shifts for states from 2023 to 2025 were significant, hence we recommend not comparing the two assessments. **Many changes reflect updates to the questions in the transportation assessment rather than actual performance changes.** Several states saw lower scores not due to regression, but because the 2025 grading rubric exposed previously unmeasured gaps.

Forty five of fifty states reported their state of Transportation. While most have statewide coverage, eight states reported they have yet to achieve complete statewide coverage.

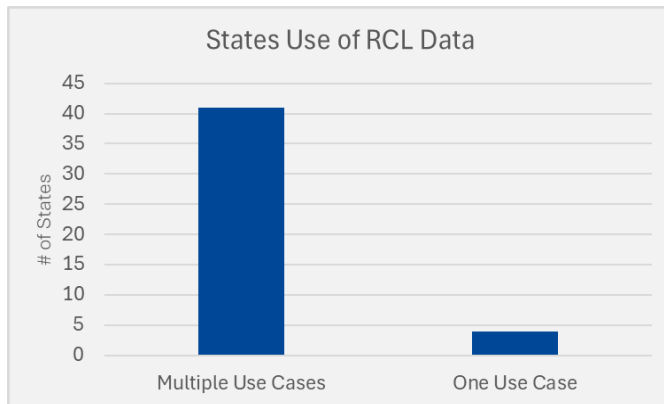
Eighteen states received an A or B grade (40%), fifteen were in the C range (33%), while twelve reflected a D or F (27%).



## Strengths

Common strengths included:

- The presence of a state program to support road centerline data; 95% of states have this data available via a formalized process.
- States are publishing their data to a standard. Forty two (93%) states reported they publish to a standard.
- 41 (91%) states follow a common workflow for maintaining and updating road centerline data.
- 42 (93%) states are providing metadata with their road centerline data.



States are recognizing the importance that road centerline data (RCL) must have the ability to meet the needs of multiple use cases; 41 of 45 (nearly 91%) answered that their road centerline data contains additional attributes that allow the data to be used to meet multiple use case scenarios.

Thirty One (69%) states indicated they formally contribute the data to support other programs such as All Roads Network of Linear Referenced Data (ARNOLD) and Highway Performance Monitoring System (HPMS).

States clearly recognize the importance and value of making their road centerline data openly available (42 of 45 states), free to obtain and use (43 of 45 states), downloadable (41 of 45 states). Most states are providing access via an interactive portal (38 of 45 states) as well as the ability to access the data via an API (39 of 45).

### Weaknesses

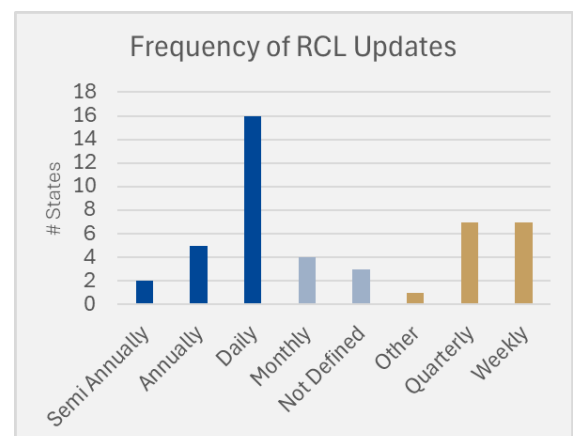
Persistent weaknesses were observed in areas such as:

- The presence of address ranges: only 27 of 45 states (60%) include address ranges.
- Whether the data was topologically complete and could be used for routing: half of states didn't have this data available.

Those two characteristics played a large role in decreasing grades for several states, reflecting how critical they are in the technical performance of the data. Both are vital in NG911 operations due to their underpinnings in enabling routing capabilities for emergency responders.

### Other findings

The update frequency of the data can be an important factor in the value of the data. States reported many different approaches to how often their data is updated with daily being the most frequent occurrence.



States recognize the importance of good shareable road centerline data and the value and use it can provide. States shared their road centerline data is leveraged for many different purposes including:

- Basemap & Visualization (e.g., displaying street networks in web maps and applications, integrating with address and parcel data for context)
- Economic Development (e.g., modeling drive-time accessibility to commercial areas, identifying transportation gaps in business development zones)
- Emergency Response & Public Safety (e.g., powering CAD/9-1-1 systems, routing emergency vehicles, defining ESNs and response zones, NG9-1-1 compliance)
- Engineering & Construction (e.g., supporting roadway design and expansion, staging construction detours, evaluating access points for site plans)
- Environmental Management (e.g., identifying roads near sensitive areas, managing stormwater flow and runoff along transportation corridors)
- Infrastructure Planning (e.g., transportation network analysis, roadway and bridge prioritization, modeling multimodal connectivity)
- Land Use, Property, & Zoning (e.g., validating road access for development proposals, supporting right-of-way permitting, linking centerlines to zoning designations)
- Governance & Legal Support (e.g., establishing legal road classifications, resolving jurisdictional ownership, tracking annexations and maintenance responsibility)
- Operations & Asset Management (e.g., scheduling road maintenance and plowing, tracking signage and pavement condition, supporting work order systems)
- Public Engagement & Equity (e.g., evaluating service accessibility by neighborhood, identifying underserved areas in transportation planning, publishing public-facing maps)
- Education, Research & Innovation (e.g., modeling traffic patterns, teaching GIS routing concepts, simulating network disruptions)
- Risk Assessment & Resilience Planning (e.g., modeling emergency evacuation routes, assessing road vulnerability to flooding or landslides, evaluating alternate routing for resilience)
- Monitoring & Compliance (e.g., ensuring roads meet naming and routing standards, validating routable geometry for NG9-1-1, monitoring right-of-way encroachments)



## Overall Assessment

It is clear the states and their partners have made progress with their road centerline data. They recognize not only the importance of having the data openly and easily available but the value the data provides when shared for use in multiple scenarios and use cases. There continues to be work that needs to be done at both the state and local level.

## Why It Matters

The assessment of the maturity of state transportation data indicates that while states have made progress, we are not in a position as state providers to achieve a nationwide road centerline dataset with address ranges that is topologically correct, available for routing, serves multiple use cases, and is accompanied with metadata. The findings highlight both progress and persistent challenges:

- Gaps in data maturity limit value and threaten the long-term sustainability of geospatial investments.
- Many states are successful in their pursuit of complete, well attributed multiuse road centerlines but continued progress is needed in order to achieve a national road centerline data set that can be used for diverse use cases and is topologically correct.
- Opportunities exist to replicate successful models, particularly in states demonstrating strong leadership or innovative funding mechanisms.
- Systemic barriers—such as lack of authority, staffing, or legislative support—continue to hinder progress in many states.

## Where We Go From Here

To strengthen geospatial maturity nationwide, we recommend:

- Increase awareness of the value of authoritative, complete, well-attributed, and openly available multi-use road centerline data by documenting and communicating its role in supporting public safety, transportation, commerce, infrastructure, and the NSDI.
- Elevate road centerline programs as critical state infrastructure by recognizing them as foundational assets that enable strategic planning, innovation, and data-driven decision-making across government.
- Invest in sustainable programmatic capacity through strengthened governance, dedicated funding, and long-term stewardship to ensure road centerline data remain current, authoritative, and fit for multiple uses.

- Expand collaboration among local, state, tribal, federal, and private-sector partners to share best practices, improve data quality, reduce duplication, and build resilient, scalable maintenance programs.
- Advance toward a nationally consistent, topologically complete, standards-based road centerline network that supports diverse operational needs—from NG911 and routing to AI-enabled applications and even the broader NSDI.

## Executive Summary: Hydrography Theme

The Hydrography theme is not being graded this year due to the continued transition USGS is undergoing to migrate the National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) to the 3D Hydrography Program (3DHP). While this is largely regarded as a logical and net-positive change given the success of the USGS 3D Elevation Program (3DEP), states expressed a variety of concerns regarding the process, timing, and outcome of 3DHP. Please note that EDH refers to elevation-derived hydrography, and 3DHP refers to EDH that meets the standards for the USGS 3DHP.

### What Was Measured

The theme survey evaluated state willingness and readiness to participate in the USGS Hydrography Program (3DHP) from both a data availability and a programmatic infrastructure (e.g., governance, funding, staffing) perspective.

Key changes from the 2023 cycle included:

- A refined question set targeting single variables to eliminate ambiguity
- Introduction of universal questions to assess leadership, governance, funding, and collaboration
- A focus on the transition and impacts of the USGS Hydrography mapping approach over the past 2 years

### What Was Found

The results revealed clear trends in overall hydrography data and program 'readiness' in relation to state efforts and adoption of the 3DHP framework. The table below groups states thematically from not ready to ready, gold to navy blue respectively. **This ranking is based on cumulative hydrography survey responses by state and is specific to 3DHP specifically, not Elevation Derived Hydrography generally.**

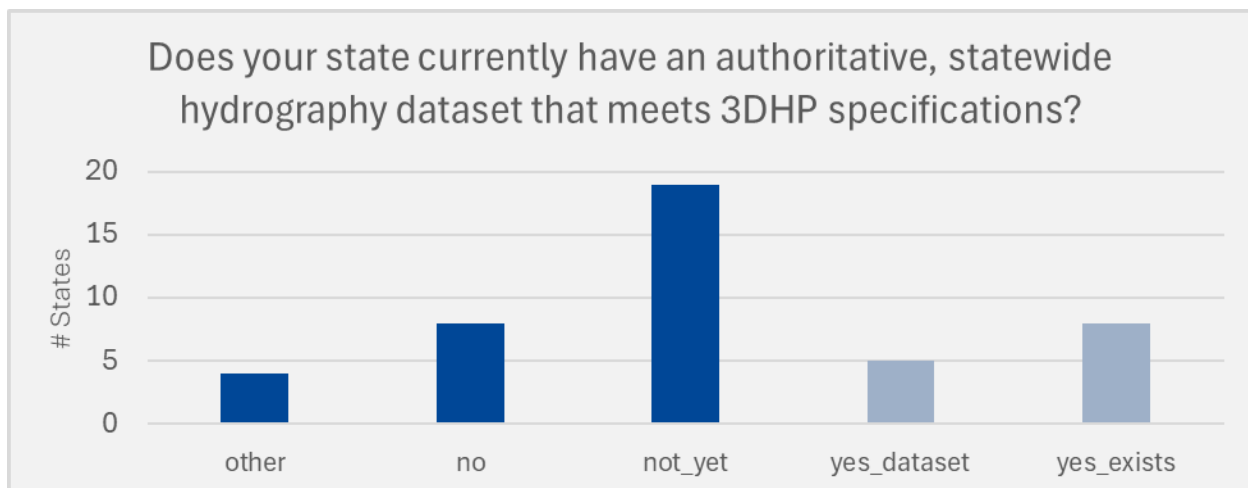
It's important to recognize that a state may have an established and successful hydrography program that meets the state needs and, therefore, not be inclined to move to or participate in 3DHP. The ranking below **does not measure hydrography data readiness**; it illustrates the readiness of a state to move to and/or participate in the 3DHP national program.

#### State-level 3DHP Readiness

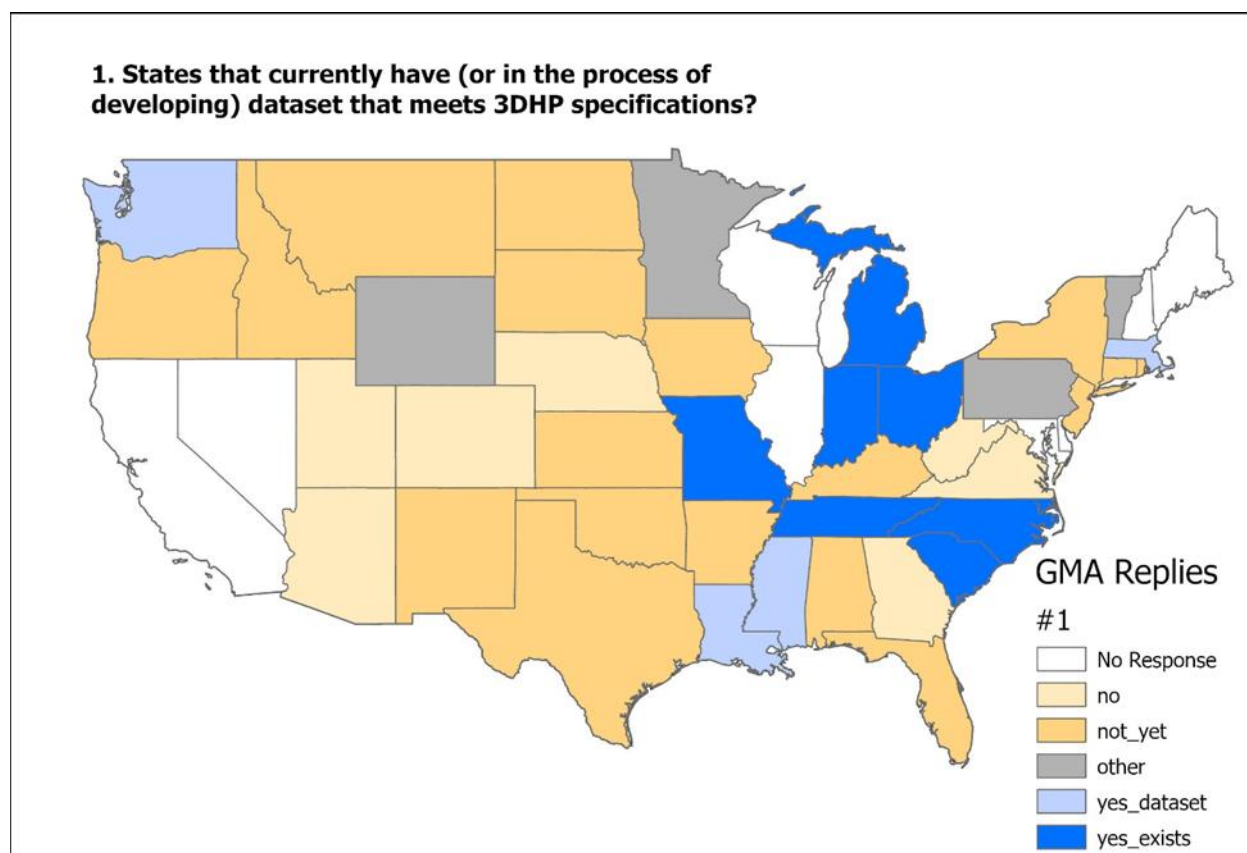
| NOT READY |          |         | READY       |
|-----------|----------|---------|-------------|
| Arizona   | Illinois | Alabama | Connecticut |

|              |                |                      |               |
|--------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------|
| Colorado     | Mississippi    | Arkansas             | Massachusetts |
| Georgia      | New Mexico     | Florida              | Michigan      |
| Hawaii       | Oklahoma       | Indiana              | Missouri      |
| Idaho        | Oregon         | Iowa                 | Ohio          |
| Kansas       | South Carolina | Montana              | Tennessee     |
| Kentucky     | Vermont        | New Jersey           | Texas         |
| Minnesota    | Wyoming        | North Carolina       | Washington    |
| Nebraska     |                | North Dakota         |               |
| New York     |                | Pennsylvania         |               |
| South Dakota |                | Rhode Island         |               |
| Utah         |                | District Of Columbia |               |
|              |                | Louisiana            |               |

When asked if their state currently has or is in the process of developing, an authoritative, statewide hydrography dataset that meets 3DHP specifications responses varied, with a majority indicating that their state does ‘not yet’.

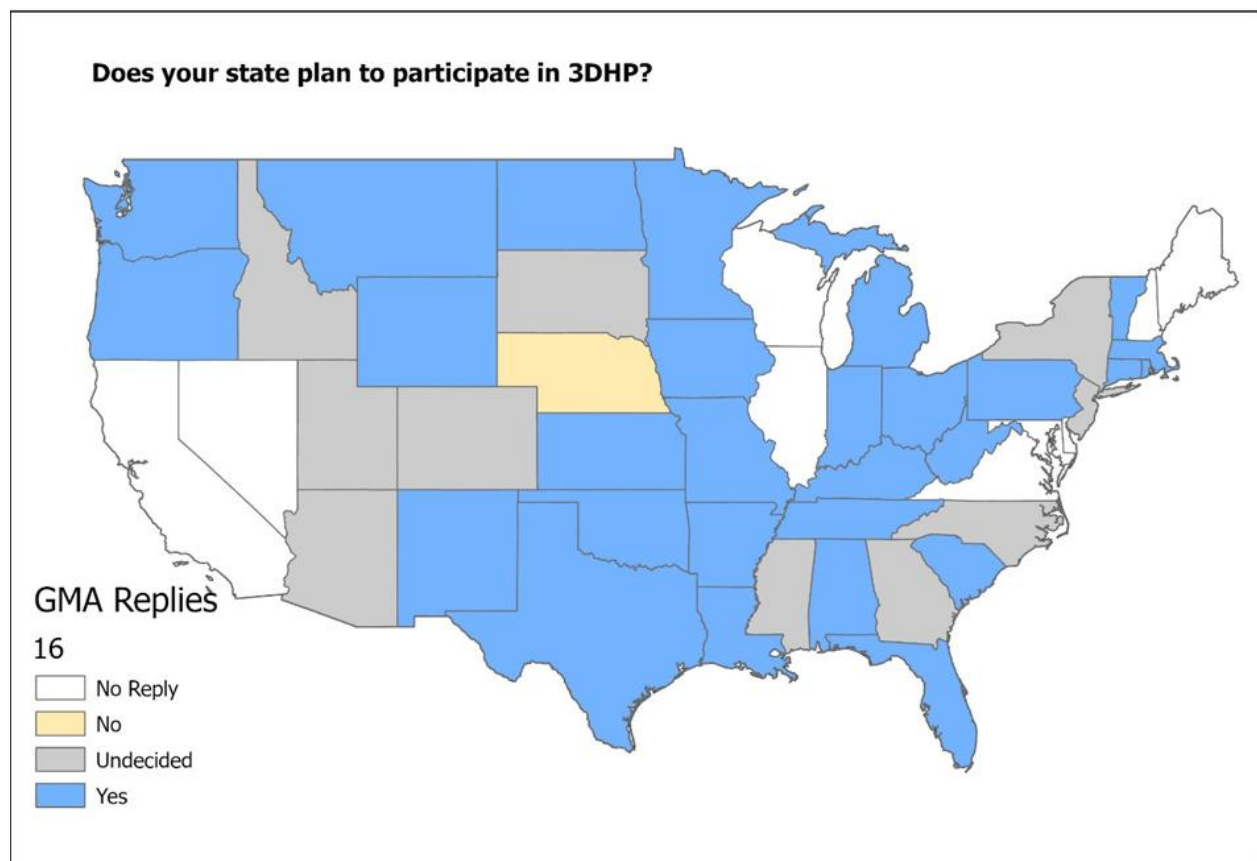


- 13 states (29%) reported that they do have an authoritative 3DHP-aligned dataset, either already existing (8) or identified as a completed dataset (5).
- 19 states (42%) indicated “not yet,” suggesting they do not currently have such a dataset but may be planning or considering development.
- 8 states (18%) responded “no,” indicating no authoritative statewide 3DHP-aligned hydrography dataset and no current development effort.
- 4 states (9%) selected “other,” likely reflecting mixed, unclear, or conditional statuses (such as partial coverage, non-authoritative datasets, or alternative standards).
- 1 response (2%) was left blank.



Overall, the results show that while a minority of states currently have authoritative 3DHP-aligned hydrography datasets, the majority are either still in planning stages, have not yet begun development, or do not currently have one, highlighting significant opportunity for future 3DHP adoption and implementation nationwide.

Most of the participating states indicate a generally positive perception of the 3D Hydrography Program's ability to support state hydrography needs. A strong majority of respondents (26) believe the program aligns well with their state needs and use cases. A smaller but notable group (13) feel it will partially meet their needs, suggesting some gaps or limitations in the dataset. A minimal number of respondents (2) believe the program does not meet their state's hydrography needs at all. Overall, confidence in 3DHP is high, with most respondents viewing it as fully or at least partially supportive. Most states indicate they plan to participate in the 3DHP in the future. Of the responses, 30 they plan to participate, 11 are undecided and only one respondent said no.



## State Perspectives Summarized

### Strong Support and Recognized Value

The majority of states view the 3DHP as a necessary and an exciting evolution that will yield better and more valuable data.

- **Significant Upgrade:** States are "fully supportive," see the transition as a "significant upgrade," and believe it is the "right direction for hydrography."
- **New Utility:** Some states see 3DHP as a cross-department solution (useful for DOT, Health, and Natural Resources), and others recognize its value for water resource management, emergency planning, and environmental monitoring.
- **Climate & Emergency Focus:** Several states highlighted the data's critical nature for disaster preparedness (especially for flood-prone states) and climate change activities.

## Major Challenges: Funding and Resources

Financial constraints and the lack of state capacity were the most frequently cited roadblocks to a smooth transition.

- **Cost Share is Prohibitive:** Montana and others found the standard 50% cost-share is not achievable due to smaller tax bases, leading to concerns that they will lag behind. Montana suggested recognizing in-kind cost-share would help to overcome this barrier.
- **Lack of Federal Funding:** Several comments lamented the lack of sufficient Federal funds to support the massive endeavor, noting that budget cuts and limited state resources are slowing progress. To date the USGS has not been allocated the amount of funding they predicted the program will cost.
- **Capacity to Steward:** States stressed the urgent need for "federal capacity to steward and financially support this effort," as they lack the resources for long-term data maintenance.

## Procedural and Technical Friction Points

States with existing programs are running into integration difficulties with the federal process and technical specifications.

- **Slow Ingestion Process:** A key challenge is the delay in the ingestion process for completed data and the lack of an alternative path outside of the DCA process to contribute data, frustrating states that complete projects outside of the federal budget cycle.
- **Need for Process Flexibility:** North Carolina and others stressed the need for a formal process to accept data that was developed *prior* to the 3DHP standard but is otherwise high-quality.
- **Data Model Concerns:** Florida specifically asked that reach codes be part of the data model, as staff do not find value in switching entire systems to catchment IDs.
- **Maintenance Structure:** Some states believe the USGS should reinvigorate the NHD stewardship program structure to provide a clear framework for long-term data maintenance, even if it is not funded.

## Non-Traditional and Localized Concerns

States with unique geographies or mandates raised specific issues that complicate the national standard.

- **Arid States' Priorities:** One western state noted that 3DHP data for streams holds less importance than groundwater and engineered canals. They suggested increasing the ability to justify resources by incorporating features like stock ponds, which are critical for water rights in arid, flat, or ranching regions.
- **Geographical Focus:** A southeastern state acknowledged that mapping complex surface/groundwater systems requires extremely detailed elevation models, suggesting they may need to focus 3DHP efforts only on those specific areas first.
- **Cost-Benefit Limit:** several states do not plan to transition in the near term due to high cost of data acquisition and processing, in addition to rural population. This suggests the cost-benefit analysis does not currently favor the investment.

### Need for Education and Awareness

Finally, a few states highlighted that the value of the new dataset is not universally understood at the local level.

Agency personnel need to be educated on the product's capabilities and its "great advantages" for research, modeling, and monitoring across various state departments.

### Why It Matters

There is clearly a need to improve hydrography for the Nation and most states have confidence in the 3DHP process. A number of circumstances make the transition to 3DHP challenging and some states are going to struggle more than others. Funding for the 3DHP transition has not yet met the original USGS goals which makes it a slow and difficult process.

The path to a successful nationwide update will minimally require:

- Continued outreach and education to states
  - The process developed is complicated and the new terminologies can also make things confusing. Some answers suggested the question was not worded well or the respondent was not well informed. For example, a number of states stated that they had more than 10% of their state already accepted and included in the 3DHP program. These results are not possible because at the time of this questionnaire only 2 watersheds have been accepted and included in the program.
  - The benefits of investing time and money to update a state's hydrography to the 3DHP standards needs to be made more clear.
- Improved funding



- The current burden of paying for the improved data is falling on the states and during a time when many states are looking at cutbacks and decreased funding.
- If a state does not already have a program designed to manage or update their hydrography, there is an additional challenge of initiating, developing and implementing a program framework.

*Please refer to Appendix A for the full list of hydrography theme question summaries, including comments and free text responses.*

# Executive Summary: Geo-Enabled Elections

## What Was Measured

This theme evaluated the status of state progression toward spatially enabling its election processes, referred to as a Geo-Enabled Elections (GEE) program. While this GMA theme is not graded, responses provided insights into whether GIS is being used to support election functions, how formalized those efforts are, including technical, and programmatic structures (e.g., governance, funding, staffing) support them, and how states contribute to, or depend, on foundational geospatial datasets. Of the 51 entities assessed, including 50 states and D.C., 39 responded to this section of the GMA.

Key changes from the 2023 cycle included:

- A refined question set targeting single variables to eliminate ambiguity.
- A clearer distinction between data maturity and programmatic maturity.
- Introduction of universal questions to provide consistency across GMA themes to assess leadership, governance, funding, and collaboration.

These enhancements were designed to provide a more accurate, actionable, and strategic view of geospatial maturity.

## What Was Found

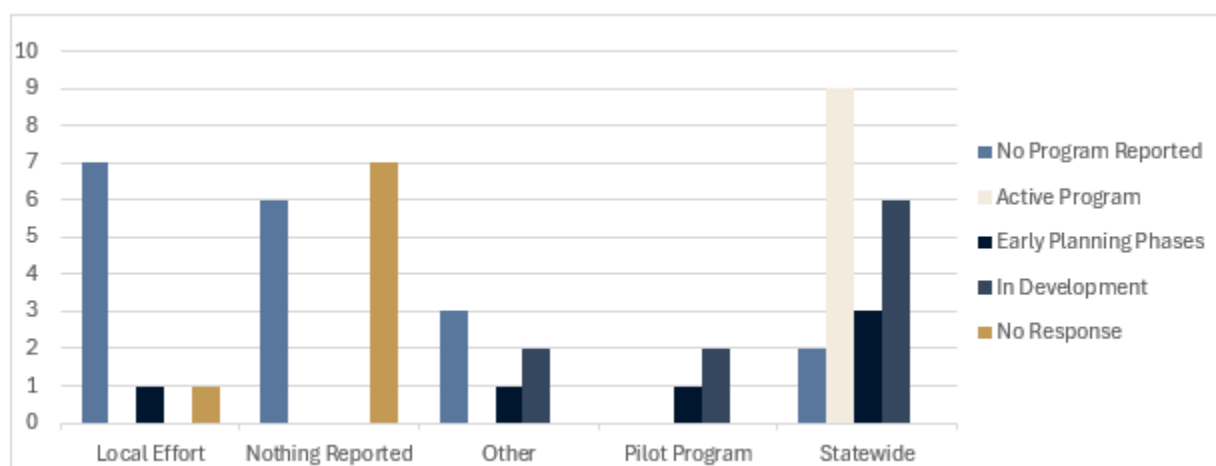
### State-Level Programmatic Effort for Geo-Enabled Elections

States were asked to characterize the level of programmatic effort dedicated to geo-enabling their election administration processes. Specifically, they were asked whether any initiatives or formal programs were underway to integrate Geographic Information Systems (GIS) into election management workflows. 51% of states reported no active program—either due to non-response or confirmation that no such effort exists. The remaining 49% reported activities ranging from early planning and development to fully operational programs. Overall, fewer than half of states are currently advancing initiatives to geo-enable their election systems.

| Programmatic Effort   | States | %    |
|-----------------------|--------|------|
| Active Program        | 9      | 18%  |
| Early Planning Phases | 6      | 12%  |
| In Development        | 10     | 20%  |
| No Program Reported   | 26     | 51%  |
| Total                 | 51     | 100% |

## Program Scale

Analysis of the state programs scale indicates that all reported active efforts to geo-enable elections are operating at the statewide level. At present, statewide coordination appears to be a defining characteristic of a functioning GEE program. Several states also noted pilot initiatives that are either in early planning or under development. Among the states reporting GEE activities at the local level, only one of nine indicated any forward movement and that effort remains in the preliminary planning stage. The remaining states reported no active work toward integrating GIS into election management processes.



## Stewardship

Finally, 21 states indicated that an agency or entity is identified as being responsible for stewarding the Geo-Enabled Elections Program. 7 States reported using an informal or collaborative management approach, while the remaining 23 states either provided no clear response or were unsure which entity held stewardship responsibility.

| Stewardship of GEE                    | States | %    |
|---------------------------------------|--------|------|
| Designated Agency                     | 21     | 41%  |
| Informally or Collaboratively Managed | 7      | 14%  |
| No Clear Stewardship                  | 10     | 20%  |
| Nothing Reported                      | 12     | 24%  |
| Unsure                                | 1      | 2%   |
| Total                                 | 51     | 100% |

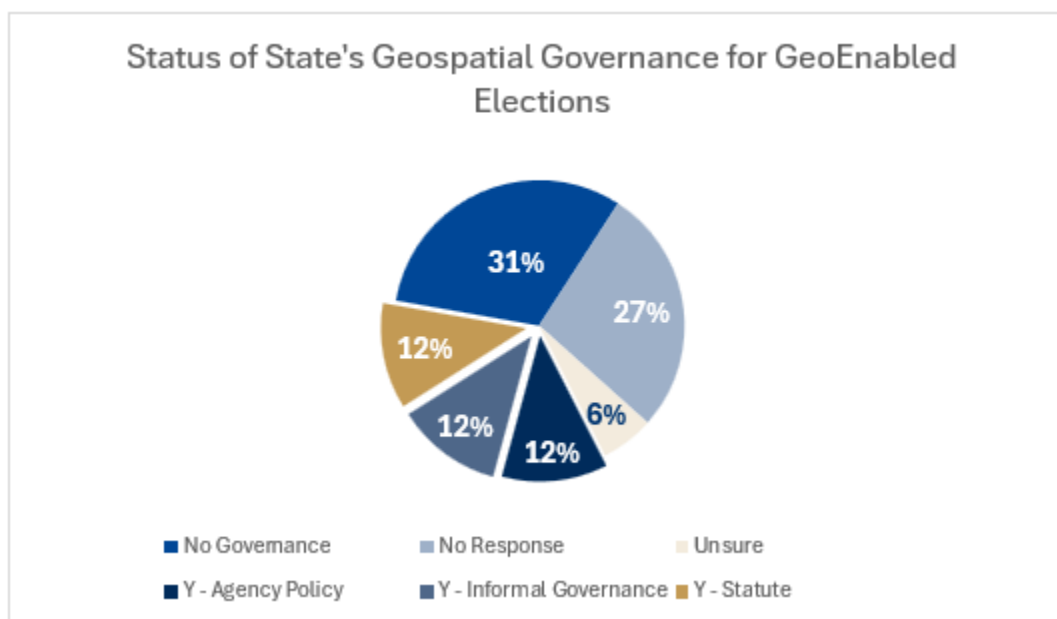
Among states reporting either a designated steward or an informal/collaborative model, most identified their Elections Office or Secretary of State's Office as the primary lead. Notable exceptions included the Chief Technology Office, the Lieutenant Governor's

Office, the Comptroller of the Treasury, and one state reporting a collaborative stewardship model involving both the Secretary of State's Office and the State Library.

## Governance and State Statute to Regulate GEE

### Governance

Strong governance is essential to Geo-Enabling Elections because it ensures that states can reliably integrate geospatial data into core election functions. Clear governance structures define who is responsible for maintaining accurate geospatial datasets that are key to election processes. Governance can reduce duplication of effort, minimizes errors, and strengthens public confidence in election administration. Among states reporting, only 24% indicated that they have formal governance in place, through agency policy, executive order, or statute, to support Geo-Enabled Elections. An additional 12% reported relying on informal governance structures. This means that approximately 65% of states are currently operating without defined governance for GEE, highlighting a significant opportunity to strengthen consistency, accountability, and long-term sustainability across jurisdictions.



### State Statute to Regulate Geo-Enabled Elections

Across the five geospatial statute categories, the data shows considerable variation in how states regulate Geo-Enabled Elections, related to mapping and data activities. For geospatial address data creation and maintenance, only 27% of states report having a statute in place, while nearly half (47%) report no statute. Statutory authority is more common for district maps, where 47% of states report having relevant laws, and for

precinct maps, where a majority (53%) indicate statutory requirements. Geospatial administrative boundary data follows a similar pattern to district mapping, with 47% of states reporting statutes and 29% reporting none. When it comes to overarching authority to create a statewide Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI), 41% of states report having such authority, though nearly one-third (31%) do not. Across all categories, a notable portion of states, typically around 24–27%, reported no information, highlighting ongoing gaps in statutory clarity and reporting.

| Statute for Address Geospatial Data Creation & Maintenance | States | %    |
|------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------|
| Maybe                                                      | 1      | 2%   |
| No                                                         | 24     | 47%  |
| Nothing Reported                                           | 12     | 24%  |
| Yes                                                        | 14     | 27%  |
| Total                                                      | 51     | 100% |

| Statute for District Map or Geospatial Data Creation & Maintenance | States | %    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------|
| No                                                                 | 15     | 29%  |
| Nothing Reported                                                   | 12     | 24%  |
| Yes                                                                | 24     | 47%  |
| Total                                                              | 51     | 100% |

| Statute for Precinct Map or Geospatial Data Creation & Maintenance | States | %    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------|
| No                                                                 | 12     | 24%  |
| Nothing Reported                                                   | 12     | 24%  |
| Yes                                                                | 27     | 53%  |
| Total                                                              | 51     | 100% |

| Statute for Administrative Boundary Map or Geospatial Data Creation & Maintenance | States | %    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------|
| No                                                                                | 15     | 29%  |
| Nothing Reported                                                                  | 12     | 24%  |
| Yes                                                                               | 24     | 47%  |
| Total                                                                             | 51     | 100% |

| Authority to Create Geospatial Data Infrastructure (SDI) | States | %    |
|----------------------------------------------------------|--------|------|
| No                                                       | 16     | 31%  |
| Nothing Reported                                         | 14     | 27%  |
| Yes                                                      | 21     | 41%  |
| Total                                                    | 51     | 100% |

## State Strategy, Funding, Staffing

### Documented Long-term Strategy or Implementation Plan

The data shows that only a small share of states, about 14%, have a formal, documented long-term strategy or implementation plan for their Geo-Enabled Elections work, while 41% report having no formal plan at all. Another 10% say a plan is still in development, and 24% provided no information. A few states fall into smaller categories, such as having an existing but unspecified plan (2%) or being unsure (10%). This distribution underscores a critical gap: without a documented long-term strategy, states risk inconsistent progress, limited coordination, and challenges sustaining or scaling their geospatial election initiatives. Clear planning not only guides implementation but also strengthens accountability, resource allocation, and the long-term stability of Geo-Enabled Elections programs.

| Documented Long Term Strategy or Implementation Plan | States | %    |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------|------|
| Formal Plan                                          | 7      | 14%  |
| No - In Development                                  | 5      | 10%  |
| No Formal Plan                                       | 21     | 41%  |
| Nothing Reported                                     | 12     | 24%  |
| Plan Exists                                          | 1      | 2%   |
| Unsure                                               | 5      | 10%  |
| Total                                                | 51     | 100% |

### States Funding of Geo-Enabling Elections Programs

The data shows that funding for GEE programs remains inconsistent across states. Only 25% of states report having ongoing, dedicated funding for their GEE work, while a much larger share, 43%, report no dedicated funding at all. An additional 29% provided no information, underscoring uncertainty and potential gaps in financial support. Funding for the geospatial components specifically is even more

limited: just 14% of states have ongoing funding for GIS-related election work, and 24% report no dedicated funding, relying instead on general operations budgets (35%). Coordination of budgets with the State Geographic Information Officer (GIO) is also limited, with only 10% of states sharing budgets, while 43% maintain separate funding streams.

| Dedicated Funding for States Geo-Enabled Elections Work | States | %   |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--------|-----|
| On Going Funding                                        | 13     | 25% |
| No Dedicated Funding                                    | 22     | 43% |
| One Time Only Funding                                   | 1      | 2%  |
| Nothing Reported                                        | 15     | 29% |
| Total                                                   | 51     | 45% |

| Dedicated Funding for Geospatial Components of States Geo-Enabled Elections Work | States | %    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------|
| Ongoing Funding                                                                  | 7      | 14%  |
| General Operations Funding                                                       | 18     | 35%  |
| No Dedicated Funding                                                             | 12     | 24%  |
| Nothing Reported                                                                 | 14     | 27%  |
| Total                                                                            | 51     | 100% |

| Geo-Enabled Elections Programs Coordinating Funding or Resources with the State GIO | States | %    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------|
| Yes, Shared Budgets                                                                 | 5      | 10%  |
| No, Separate Budgets                                                                | 22     | 43%  |
| Not Applicable                                                                      | 12     | 24%  |
| Nothing Reported                                                                    | 12     | 24%  |
| Total                                                                               | 51     | 100% |

| Status of States Dedicated Staff for Geo-Enabled Elections Program | States | %    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------|
| Yes - Full Time Geographic Information Officer (GIO) or equivalent | 3      | 6%   |
| Yes - Parttime                                                     | 6      | 12%  |
| Yes - Full Time Internal                                           | 10     | 20%  |
| Other                                                              | 6      | 12%  |
| No Support                                                         | 13     | 25%  |
| Nothing Reported                                                   | 13     | 25%  |
| Total                                                              | 51     | 100% |

Together, these patterns highlight a critical issue: while many states recognize the value of geospatial tools in modern election administration, the financial infrastructure to support this work is often unstable or absent. Sustainable funding is essential because GEE requires continuous data maintenance, technology upgrades, interagency coordination, and staff capacity; not one-time investments. Without reliable funding, states risk falling behind in data accuracy, precinct management, public transparency, and overall election resilience. Strengthening and stabilizing funding streams is therefore a foundational step for states seeking to fully realize the benefits of Geo-Enabled Elections and ensure their election systems remain accurate, efficient, and trustworthy over time.

## How States Use Geospatial Data and Tools to Support Geo-Enabled Elections

States are using geospatial data and tools in a wide variety of ways to strengthen their Geo-Enabled Elections programs, though adoption levels vary significantly across functions. The most common use, reported by 43% of states, is data development and maintenance, reflecting the foundational role of accurate geospatial datasets in elections. Close behind, quality assurance/quality control (33%), public maps (31%), and precinct assignments (31%) show that many states rely on GIS to validate data, communicate boundaries, and manage voter-to-precinct relationships. Functions like decision-making (29%) and voter registration (27%) also appear frequently, demonstrating that geospatial tools increasingly support operational and policy decisions. Less common but still notable uses include sharing election results (20%), resource allocation (18%), and other (16%). However, a substantial 35% of states did not report any information, suggesting uneven maturity in geospatial adoption or gaps in documentation. Overall, the data shows that while many states are actively integrating GIS into election workflows, there remains significant room for broader and more consistent utilization.

| Geospatial Data & Tools Use in GEE   States Had the Opportunity to Choose Any Combination of the Uses Listed Below -or- Not Report) | States | %   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-----|
| Data Development & Maintenance                                                                                                      | 22     | 43% |
| Decision Making                                                                                                                     | 15     | 29% |
| Public Maps                                                                                                                         | 16     | 31% |
| Quality Assurance/Quality Control                                                                                                   | 17     | 33% |
| Voter Registration                                                                                                                  | 14     | 27% |
| Precinct Assignments                                                                                                                | 16     | 31% |
| Sharing Election Results                                                                                                            | 10     | 20% |
| Resource Allocation                                                                                                                 | 9      | 18% |



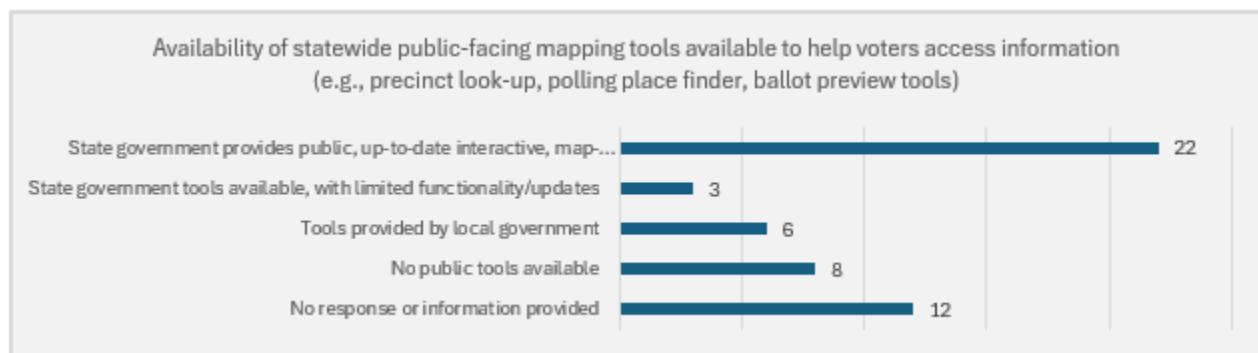
|                             |    |     |
|-----------------------------|----|-----|
| Other                       | 8  | 16% |
| <i>States Not Reporting</i> | 18 | 35% |

## Transparency and Public Access

### Public-Facing Mapping Tools and Data

Public access to mapping tools to support voter access to election information is an indicator of a mature GEE program. These tools include precinct look-up, polling place finder, and ballot preview tools. Forty percent of states reported having no public mapping tools available, 49% had tools provided by state government and 12% had tools provided by local government.

| Mapping Tools Available                                                   | States | %    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------|
| No response or information provided                                       | 12     | 24%  |
| No public tools available                                                 | 8      | 16%  |
| Tools provided by local government                                        | 6      | 12%  |
| State government tools available, with limited functionality/updates      | 3      | 6%   |
| State government provides public, up-to-date interactive, map-based tools | 22     | 43%  |
| Total                                                                     | 51     | 100% |



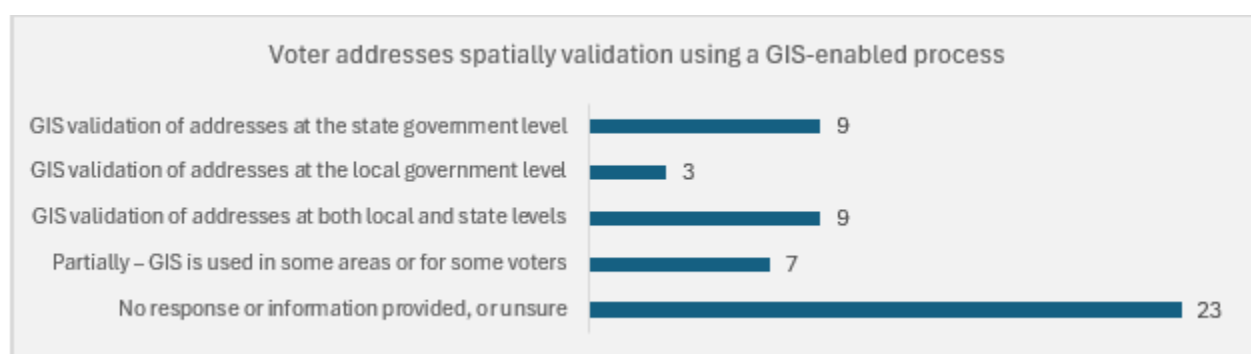
## Spatial Analytics

Use of GIS to support the spatial validation and geocoding of voter addresses is a foundational component of a Geo-Enabled Elections program. Spatial analytics help ensure that voter addresses are correctly placed within the appropriate precincts and districts, reducing ballot errors and improving assignment accuracy. The following topics assessed the use of geocoding tools and processes to the technical maturity of state Geo-Enabled Elections programs and the role of GIS in maintaining its accuracy.

### Voter addresses spatial validation using a GIS-enabled process

Fifty-five percent of states reported GIS validation, or partial validation, of voter addresses by state and/or local government. Forty-five percent did not respond, provided no information or were unsure.

| Voter addresses spatial validation using a GIS-enabled process | States | %    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------|
| No response or information provided, or unsure                 | 23     | 45%  |
| Partially – GIS is used in some areas or for some voters       | 7      | 14%  |
| GIS validation of addresses at both local and state levels     | 9      | 18%  |
| GIS validation of addresses at the local government level      | 3      | 6%   |
| GIS validation of addresses at the state government level      | 9      | 18%  |
| Total                                                          | 51     | 100% |



### State use of geocoding services to locate voter addresses and assign to precincts or districts

Forty-five percent of states reported using a state and/or a commercial geocoder to locate and assign voter addresses to precincts or districts, while 55% provide no response, or were unsure or did not use a geocoding service for this purpose. Geocoding services can be used in different ways and regularly or at specific times. States were asked how geocoding services were used in the voter management process, with the following answers possible: To assign voters to districts and precincts in real-time; to batch-process addresses periodically; to validate addresses during voter registration updates; to support redistricting or boundary change workflows; or to support regular or one-time only audits. Twenty-nine percent of states identified using 1 or 2 of these processes, and 24% of states reported using 3 or more.

| State use of geocoding service for voter management processes | States | %    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------|
| No response, nothing reported, unsure                         | 24     | 47%  |
| 1-2 voter address management processes identified             | 15     | 29%  |
| 3 or more voter address management processes identified       | 12     | 24%  |
| Total                                                         | 51     | 100% |

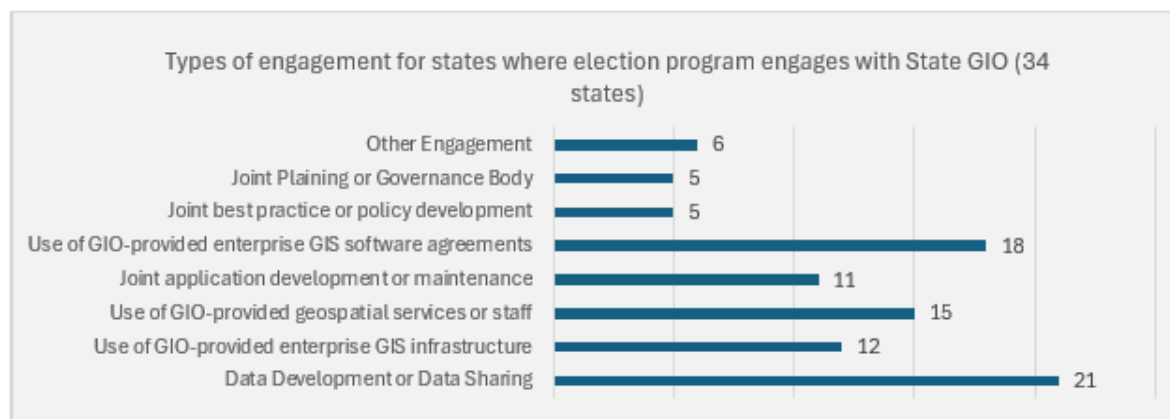
Thirty-seven percent of states reported that geocoded address data was maintained regularly, 10% reported that the address data was static once initially assigned, and 53% of states did not answer, provided no information or were unsure.

## Coordination Efforts

Effective implementation of a Geo-Enabled Elections program depends on strong coordination among state and local stakeholders, as well as with national initiatives. The working relationships between election offices and GIS teams, including how your program engages with local jurisdictions, the State Geospatial Information Office (GIO, or equivalent), and national partners were examined. GEE programs can be led by election officials, GIS professionals, or a mix of both.

When asked whether the state GEE Program collaborates with local election or GIS offices to support data aggregation and sharing, 43% of states indicated there was through formal agreements or informal collaboration, and 57% of states did not respond or reported there was no collaboration, or they were unsure.

When asked about the ways in which the state election's program engaged with the State GIO, 34 states (67%) reported 1 or more types of engagement. The chart below shows the type of engagement for those 34 states, with data development or sharing and use of GIO-provide software being highest



## Geospatial Data Creation/Maintenance

A GEE program produces or relies on foundational geospatial datasets that contribute to the strength of a state's overall geospatial ecosystem. These datasets, such as address points, precinct boundaries, and administrative districts, are often supported or stewarded, directly or indirectly, by the State Geospatial Information Office (GIO). In some states, the GIO plays a central role in developing and maintaining these layers; in others, the GIO may designate stewardship to other agencies or

partners. Statewide precinct boundary data is perhaps the most important dataset to consider as an indicator of GEE data maturity.

### Responsibility for maintaining statewide precinct boundary layer

States reported a mix of organizations that have the responsibility for maintaining a statewide precinct boundary data layer with State election offices. The table below shows the organizations that maintain precinct data.

| Responsibility for maintaining statewide precinct boundary layer | States | %    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------|
| No response or information provided, or unsure                   | 17     | 33%  |
| No one / ad hoc maintenance                                      | 3      | 6%   |
| State election office                                            | 10     | 20%  |
| State GIS office (GIO or equivalent)                             | 8      | 16%  |
| Local governments (e.g., counties submit their own data)         | 11     | 22%  |
| Third-party provider (e.g., university, vendor)                  | 2      | 4%   |
| Total                                                            | 51     | 100% |

### Frequency of update to the precinct boundary layer

The frequency of precinct layer update is important as part of a mature GEE program. A total of 47% of states reported that the layer is updated as changes are made or updated on a regular schedule. Sixteen percent of states reported that their data is static or updated inconsistently, and 37% of states did not respond, provided no information or were unsure.

### Precinct boundary layer uses a standard, best practice or guideline

The use of a standard, best practice or guideline for precinct boundary data was mixed, as shown in the table below. Only 37% of states are actively using a standard for their precinct data. This may reflect an opportunity for NSGIC to lead in this space by providing information sharing about standards.

| Precinct boundary layer uses a standard, best practice or guideline        | Count | %    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------|
| No response or information provided, or unsure                             | 24    | 47%  |
| Yes – follow national standard, best practice, or guidelines (e.g., NSGIC) | 2     | 4%   |
| Yes – national standards, adapted or enhanced for state-specific use       | 4     | 8%   |
| Yes – based solely on state or agency-specific standards                   | 14    | 27%  |
| No – but standards are currently in development                            | 1     | 2%   |
| No – there are no formal standards used                                    | 4     | 8%   |
| Other                                                                      | 2     | 4%   |
| Total                                                                      | 51    | 100% |

### Public Access to Precinct data through Mapping Portal and Web Services

As shown in the table below, 43% of states reported that precinct data is available through a mapping portal for visual exploration and 31% of states reported that precinct data is available through an API or web service. The remaining states either responded no, or unsure, or did not share a response or information.

| Responses                             | Public Mapping Portal to Visually Explore Precinct Data |      | API or Web Service to access Precinct Data |      |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|------|--------------------------------------------|------|
|                                       | States                                                  | %    | States                                     | %    |
| No response or information, or unsure | 17                                                      | 33%  | 20                                         | 39%  |
| Yes                                   | 22                                                      | 43%  | 16                                         | 31%  |
| No                                    | 12                                                      | 24%  | 15                                         | 29%  |
| Totals                                | 51                                                      | 100% | 51                                         | 100% |

### What does a mature Geo-Enabled Elections Program look like?

#### Programmatically:

1. States have an Agency dedicated for Coordination.
2. States have a long-term strategy or implementation plan in place.
3. States have the authority to create SDI.
4. Most states have statutes in place to regulate the needed layers:
  - o Address, Districting, Precinct, Administrative Boundaries data.
5. States have GIS Professionals staffing either contracted or internally dedicated to their GEE Program.

### Technically:

1. Voter addresses spatially validated using a GIS-enabled process.
2. A geocoding web service is used to locate voter addresses and assign voters to precincts or districts.
3. Collaboration with local election offices/local GIS Teams that supports data aggregation and/or data sharing.
4. A relationship exists with state GIO (or equivalent) through best practices, data development, data sharing, or software agreements.
5. Key geospatial data layers are actively maintained and created to a standard.

| State                | Active<br>Statewide<br>GEE<br>Program | Coordinatio<br>n Grade | Addressin<br>g Grade | Governmen<br>t Units<br>Grade | Cadastr<br>e Grade |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| District of Columbia | Yes                                   | A                      | A                    | A+                            | A                  |
| Hawai'i              | Yes                                   | A                      | F                    | D-                            | A                  |
| Indiana              | Yes                                   | A                      | A                    | A-                            | A                  |
| Kentucky             | Yes                                   | A+                     | A                    | A                             | D                  |
| Montana              | Yes                                   | A+                     | A                    | A-                            | A                  |
| New Jersey           | Yes                                   | A                      | A                    | A                             | A                  |
| South Dakota         | Yes                                   | A-                     | C                    | A-                            | B                  |
| Tennessee            | Yes                                   | A                      | A                    | B-                            | A                  |
| Utah                 | Yes                                   | A+                     | A                    | A-                            | A                  |

The states and districts listed in the table above meet nearly all the criteria associated with having a mature GEE program. There is a strong correlation between states that demonstrate maturity in their GEE programs and those that score highly across other GMA themes closely tied to effective geospatial election management, specifically State GIS Coordination, Addressing, Government Units, and Cadastral. While a few anomalies appear in the data, it would be worthwhile for the GEE Workgroup and NSGIC staff to investigate these cases further.



Another important consideration is that the Government Units theme is classified as federally managed, even though many of the administrative boundaries essential to a mature GEE program, such as precincts and other election-related geographies, are state-managed. We recommend that future GMAs account for this distinction when evaluating and grading states.

## Where Do We Go from Here?

The response to the GEE section of the 2025 GMA reflected a wide variety of maturity in GEE Programs. Over half of states (51%) reporting no program or no response; it is clear that there is an opportunity for more education and engagement on the topic of GEE. The results also indicated that the responsibilities for election-related GIS data, analysis, and reporting varies by state, with some states reporting duties managed at the local level and some at the state level, and efforts could be led by elections staff and/or GIS staff, including GIO offices.

To strengthen geospatial maturity nationwide, we recommend:

- Promotion and use of NSGIC [Best Practices for Geo-Enabling Elections document](#).
- Seeking funding through NSGIC and/or National Geospatial Collaborative (NGC) to facilitate GEE work by states through pilots like previous NSGIC GEE initiatives.
- Encouraging increased NSGIC staff time to coordinate and reinvigorate GEE workgroup.
- For the 2027 GMA, NSGIC should consider reclassifying the Government Units Theme as a state-managed theme or hybrid state-federally managed theme.
- Keeping the GEE section ungraded for the 2027 GMA and re-evaluate GMA Survey questions to be in alignment with and reduce redundancy between Themes.

## State Summaries

| State                | Overall Grade | State          | Overall Grade |
|----------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| Alabama              | B+            | Montana        | B+            |
| Alaska               | C             | Nebraska       | C+            |
| Arizona              | A-            | New Jersey     | B+            |
| Arkansas             | A-            | New Mexico     | C+            |
| Colorado             | C             | New York       | A-            |
| Connecticut          | B+            | North Carolina | A-            |
| District of Columbia | A             | North Dakota   | B+            |
| Florida              | B-            | Ohio           | A-            |
| Georgia              | C             | Oklahoma       | B             |
| Hawai'i              | B-            | Oregon         | B-            |
| Idaho                | B-            | Pennsylvania   | B+            |
| Illinois             | B             | Rhode Island   | B-            |
| Indiana              | A-            | South Carolina | B             |
| Iowa                 | B             | South Dakota   | B-            |
| Kansas               | B+            | Tennessee      | A-            |
| Kentucky             | B+            | Texas          | B+            |
| Louisiana            | B-            | Utah           | A-            |
| Maryland             | A-            | Vermont        | A             |
| Massachusetts        | A-            | Virginia       | B-            |
| Michigan             | B+            | Washington     | B             |
| Minnesota            | B+            | West Virginia  | C+            |
| Mississippi          | B-            | Wyoming        | C-            |
| Missouri             | C+            |                |               |

Metrics:

A – Superior

B – Above Average

C – Average

D – Below Average

F - Failure

N/A – Not Applicable



## Conclusion and Strategic Outlook

The 2025 Geospatial Maturity Assessment (GMA) provides a comprehensive evaluation of state geospatial data and programs across critical thematic layers. By implementing refined rubrics, universal governance questions, and an increased measurement rigor, the 2025 assessment exposes a nuanced landscape, one where data accessibility and technical progress are rapidly expanding, yet long-term programmatic sustainability faces critical structural headwinds. NSGIC believes the results should be a call to action to heighten efforts to raise awareness about the criticality of GIOs and the value they can bring to state government through their role as a central coordinator, bringing together people, data and programs to unlock the power of location intelligence.

### National Trends: Progress in Accessibility, Nuance in Evaluation

A prominent positive trend across the 2025 GMA is the overwhelming success states have achieved in making fundamental datasets findable and accessible. Across themes like Addresses and Transportation, the majority of states have successfully established digital data distribution mechanisms, offering open public access via web portals, direct downloads, and feature APIs. For instance, in 2023, 44% of reporting states provided their address data to the National Address Database (NAD). That number jumped to 60% in 2023 and 76% in 2025. In 2023, 72% of reporting states indicated they made their road centerline data available for download or accessible via web service; in 2025 around 90% of states have their data openly and freely accessible in a variety of ways. These improvements are reflected in the noted bump in the Next Generation 9-1-1 Theme grades, with the number of states earning an "A" grade jumping from 53% in 2023 to 78% in 2025.

Conversely, the adoption of more rigorous grading criteria in 2025 has exposed previously unmeasured gaps. In themes like Governmental Units and Transportation, expanded question sets measuring deep integration (such as topology validation, standardized metadata, and the inclusion of address ranges) resulted in lower grades for many states. These shifts do not necessarily indicate regression, but rather a more accurate, deeper evaluation of true dataset maturity. The workgroup recognizes the difficulty this presents in observing trends from previous GMA cycles, but we argue the more thorough assessment provides more actionable insights that can help drive forward progress and improve states' outcomes.

### Persistent Programmatic Challenges

Digging into state data programs, as opposed to just looking at the data itself, has provided meaningful insights and shed light on where and how states can make

substantive improvements. While data *availability* is high, the programmatic frameworks required to maintain, update, and secure these datasets face systemic barriers:

- **Fragile Governance and Leadership:** Despite 93% of reporting states employing a formal Geographic Information Officer (GIO) or equivalent, the organizational footprint of these positions is shrinking. GIO positions are increasingly being absorbed into other programs, and less than half (47%) are secure in state statute, making coordination vulnerable to shifting political or executive priorities. Furthermore, nearly 30% of GIOs operate with zero supporting staff.
- **The Funding Cliff:** Across every single theme, the lack of sustainable, dedicated funding remains a primary operational bottleneck. Whether observing the 8 states with zero geodetic control programs, the 27% of states lagging in advanced transportation networks, or the severe cost-share limitations hindering the transition to the USGS 3D Hydrography Program (3DHP), an over-reliance on inconsistent, one-time project funding threatens long-term data lifecycle management.
- **The Supply Chain and Synchronization Gap:** Authoritative data is almost universally born at the local or tribal level, requiring seamless vertical integration to form complete state and national footprints. Gaps in formal business plans, insufficient local/tribal government outreach, and a lack of adherence to uniform national data standards keep critical data siloed and introduce friction into federal ingestion pipelines.

While these are significant challenges, they can be overcome through awareness campaigns and relationship building. NSGIC is ready and prepared to help states with those efforts that can set in motion long-lasting change.

## Relevance to Efficient State Government Operations

Geospatial data is no longer merely a tool for cartographers - it is the fundamental infrastructure underpinning modern, efficient state government operations and driving economic activity in the private sector. For the first time, the GMA tried to capture use cases of each framework layer in an attempt to quantify the reliance upon and impact of the data. The 2025 assessment explicitly documents how heavily state agencies rely on these themes to execute core public services:

### Public Safety and Emergency Response

Accurate Addresses, Road Centerlines, and Governmental Unit boundaries are life-saving utilities. They power Next Generation 9-1-1 (NG911) and Computer-Aided Dispatch (CAD) systems, ensuring emergency responders route vehicles flawlessly and

map jurisdictional response zones accurately. As noted during the assessment, "the people we need to count every 10 years are at the addresses emergency responders need to respond to every day".

### Infrastructure Planning and Economic Development

From modeling drive-time accessibility for commercial zones to evaluating multimodal connectivity and scheduling right-of-way maintenance, mature transportation and parcel networks directly drive state commerce. This data prevents duplicative state investments, optimizes asset management, and accelerates engineering and construction timelines.

### Resilience and Environmental Resource Management

As states navigate escalating climate risks and localized water rights disputes, data from the Elevation and Hydrography themes becomes vital. High-resolution topographic and hydrographic models are essential for flood-zone modeling, disaster preparedness, agricultural monitoring, and complex surface/groundwater management.

We recognize we are just beginning to scratch the surface of how far and wide individual states' data are being used. The idea of extending that out to consider the breadth and depth of how the National Spatial Data Infrastructure is used and its impact is beyond our scope, but this year's findings confirm that data is the new oil that drives government services and the economy.

### Advancing the NSDI Vision

The 2025 GMA serves as more than a peek behind the curtain of state GIS programs; it provides a practical implementation framework for advancing the vision outlined in the FGDC's NSDI Strategic Plan 2025–2035. The NSDI Strategic Plan calls for a "seamlessly interconnected national geospatial ecosystem" supported by three foundational goals: Governance, Data and Technology, and People. The findings of the GMA directly measure the readiness of states to contribute to and benefit from that ecosystem. We refer to the flow of data from local to national as the 'data pipeline'. NSGIC members are dedicated to contributing to that pipeline to achieve a strong NSDI. The federal government can only be successful if and when the states reach full maturity and contribute all they are able to. We strive to paint an accurate national picture for the FGDC of the maturity of state geospatial programs so they can meet states where they are and work together accordingly. We are only as strong as our weakest link, and by working together we can help strengthen the geospatial ecosystem.

The GMA provides a unique state-level perspective on NSDI implementation by evaluating the maturity of the authoritative framework data and the programs to sustain them: governance structures, stakeholder partnerships, standards adoption, and workforce development and status. These collectively provide the foundation of the national geospatial ecosystem. The GMA results transform the broad strategic objectives of the NSDI into measurable indicators that can be tracked over time and used to justify and prioritize investments.

### Supporting NSDI Goal 1: Governance

The NSDI Strategic Plan emphasizes the need for nationwide participation, accountability, sustainable funding, and effective governance mechanisms. The 2025 GMA demonstrates that while most states have designated Geographic Information Officers (or equivalents) and established governance structures, many programs remain vulnerable due to insufficient statutory authority, limited staffing, and inconsistent funding. These findings provide a clear roadmap for advancing the NSDI's governance objectives by identifying where institutional capacity must be strengthened to support long-term coordination and stewardship.

### Supporting NSDI Goal 2: Data and Technology

The NSDI Strategic Plan calls for authoritative, current, accessible, interoperable, and standards-based geospatial data supported by modern technologies and open infrastructure. The GMA directly measures these characteristics through evaluating the data completeness, accessibility, update frequency, standards compliance, web service availability, and integration with national initiatives such as 3DEP, 3DHP, NG911, and the National Address Database. By identifying where framework datasets fall short of national aspirations, the GMA helps prioritize the investments necessary to achieve the vision of an NSDI that is findable, accessible, interoperable, and reusable (FAIR).

Importantly, the assessment's increased focus on metadata, topology, data quality, and machine-readable services aligns directly with the NSDI Strategic Plan's emphasis on interoperability, advanced analytics, artificial intelligence, and the FAIR principles. As geospatial information becomes increasingly integrated into automated decision-making environments, the GMA lays the foundation for an objective measure of AI readiness across the nation's framework data assets.

### Supporting NSDI Goal 3: People

The NSDI Strategic Plan recognizes that a sustainable geospatial future depends upon partnerships, workforce development, education, and stakeholder engagement. Simply

stated, it depends on trusted and sustained relationships. The GMA reinforces this objective by highlighting the critical role of state, local, tribal, federal, academic, and private-sector collaboration in maintaining authoritative datasets. Assessment findings consistently demonstrate that states with strong partnership networks, active governance councils, and formal outreach programs achieve higher levels of data maturity and sustainability. The GMA therefore provides evidence that investments in people and partnerships are as important as investments in technology. A stable, staffed and supported state Geographic Information Office is the underpinning of this goal.

### Measuring Progress Toward the 2035 Vision

The FGDC Strategic Plan notes that implementation success will require measurable outcomes, ongoing coordination across sectors, and metrics capable of tracking progress toward national objectives. The GMA already provides a repeatable assessment framework that serves as the nation's most effective performance measurement tool for monitoring NSDI implementation at the state level. The GMA enables NSGIC and its partners to objectively evaluate states' progress toward contributing to the 2035 vision of a resilient, interoperable, sustainable, and nationally integrated geospatial ecosystem.

In this way, the GMA does not merely report on the current state of the nation's geospatial infrastructure; it provides a strategic mechanism for guiding, measuring, and accelerating implementation of the NSDI Strategic Plan across all levels of government.

### Preparing for the Next Frontier: Making Geospatial Data AI-Ready

As state governments look toward the future of efficient operations, the next major evolutionary milestone for Spatial Data Infrastructures (SDIs) is transitioning from human-readable web portals to machine-actionable, AI-ready data environments.

The rapid proliferation of AI and Machine Learning (ML) applications, such as automated change detection for orthoimagery, predictive flood modeling using elevation frameworks, or the algorithmic optimization of emergency vehicle routing, presents an unprecedented opportunity to maximize government efficiency. At the same time, it presents a new suite of challenges as AI models are notoriously unforgiving of fragmented data. To unlock these advanced analytics, states must deliberately shift how their framework layers are engineered and maintained.

### The Imperatives for AI-Readiness

To ensure state geospatial data can be effectively digested by AI and machine learning workflows, state geospatial programs must focus on four foundational pillars:

- **Rigorous Standardization and Machine-Readable Metadata:** AI algorithms require consistent data structures to train and scale effectively. The 2025 assessment notes that while metadata inclusion is relatively high, adherence to strict national and international data standards remains low in several critical themes, such as Governmental Units and Parcels. Moving away from localized, "best effort" formatting and instead leveraging verified, accepted standards (e.g., NENA GIS models or USGS 3DHP specifications) is a prerequisite for AI integration.
- **Topological Integrity and Data Quality Assurance:** Machine learning models amplify underlying data errors. Examples abound, but in particular for the Transportation theme nearly half of the reporting states lack topologically complete road networks suitable for routing. For an AI to reliably optimize public services or evaluate infrastructure risks, states must implement programmatic, automated QA/QC workflows to eliminate slivers, gaps, and geometric inconsistencies.
- **High-Frequency and Predictable Update Cycles:** AI-driven decision-making relies on real-time or highly current situational awareness. While some data themes like Transportation frequently achieve daily or weekly updates, others remain stagnant for quarters or years. Establishing systematic, automated data pipelines from local sources to statewide aggregators is essential to feed AI models fresh, reliable data.
- **Unrestricted, Fully Open Feature APIs:** AI models require direct, programmatic streams of vector and raster data. While data downloads via portals are widely available, true AI-readiness requires robust, high-performance web services and feature APIs. Furthermore, restrictions on data access, such as the 57% of states lacking fully public parcel downloads or APIs, create immediate barriers to training comprehensive machine learning models. Not only is open data good for the public at large, it's also essential to unlock the power of geospatial AI.

### Why It Is Critical

The transition to AI-ready data is not a luxury; it is a critical component of maintaining modern, functional state infrastructure. States that lag in preparing their geospatial data for automated processing will inevitably face structural inefficiencies:

- **The Cost of "Data Wrangling":** Data scientists routinely spend up to 80% of their time cleaning, formatting, and joining disparate datasets. For resource-constrained state governments already facing severe staffing shortages, failing to



provide standardized, clean data means squandering precious public funds on manual data preparation.

- **Operational Speed and Scalability:** Human-driven geospatial analysis cannot scale to meet the demands of modern governance, such as identifying statewide right-of-way encroachments or tracking real-time environmental monitoring across complex river basins. AI-ready data allows state agencies to automate routine monitoring, freeing up personnel to focus on high-level strategic planning and intervention.
- **Interoperability in a National Ecosystem:** As federal partners rely more heavily on automated ingestion and computational modeling, states with non-standard, fragmented datasets risk being left out of federal funding models, disaster resilience grants, and national infrastructure planning initiatives.

By intentionally structuring the next generation of geospatial workflows around the technical requirements of artificial intelligence, state GIOs can ensure that their spatial investments remain relevant, resilient, and deeply integrated into the future of automated, data-driven governance. This is expected to be increasingly important to drive economic investments from the private sector based on what information they can glean from their own use of AI.

## Strategic Next Steps: Where We Go From Here

To maximize the return on investment of state geospatial assets and transition toward an interconnected national geospatial ecosystem, NSGIC recommends that state and federal partners focus on four key areas:

1. **Codify and Staff the Office of the GIO:** States must take proactive steps to establish official GIO positions codified in state statute, granting them the broad structural authority and dedicated staff necessary to eliminate agency silos and enforce statewide data governance. GIOs are the cornerstone of bringing together the ‘People’ part of the NSDI Strategic Plan equation and are critical to improving state success.
2. **Secure Sustainable Funding Streams:** Move away from cyclical or piecemeal funding structures. Advocacy must focus on establishing permanent state and national funding mechanisms dedicated to the continuous validation, maintenance, and multi-sector expansion of core SDI layers. While return on investment (ROI) studies are few, those that have been completed recently all speak to exponential returns on investments in GIS data or technology. And when it comes to NG911, you can’t put a price on saving a life.
3. **Prioritize Harmonization and National Standards:** States should aggressively adopt and verify national data models (such as NENA standards for address

points and the USGS 3DHP specifications). Not only does the implementation of standards improve ingestion by AI, but contributing authoritative state data to national repositories like the National Address Database (NAD) will eliminate redundancies and reduce wasteful government spending across all sectors.

4. **Strengthen Intergovernmental Partnerships:** No one can go it alone, nor should they. We are all better off and the load is a little lighter when we all work together toward common goals. Whether it's leveraging federal programs (e.g., the U.S. Census Bureau's Boundary and Annexation Survey or USGS grant programs) or collaborating with local and tribal entities to feed data supply chains, by working together we can elevate under-resourced jurisdictions and build better data.

The notion of a 'secret sauce' has been integrated in a number of presentations at NSGIC conferences through the years. The results of this GMA helps to demystify the ingredients of that sauce: **strong leadership, sustainable funding, trusted partnerships, and high-quality authoritative data.** States that establish and support empowered GIOs, invest in long-term data stewardship, adopt national standards, and strengthen collaboration with local, tribal, federal, academic, and private-sector partners consistently achieve higher levels of maturity. Ensuring that framework data are current, accessible, interoperable, and increasingly AI-ready through robust quality assurance, standardized metadata, and open data services are all marks of maturity. By treating geospatial data as critical infrastructure rather than a series of isolated projects, states can build resilient programs that improve government operations, support economic growth and effectively serve the public, all while providing meaningful contributions to the National Spatial Data Infrastructure.



## Appendix A

### Hydrography Theme Full responses

#### Hydrography Theme Summaries of Added Comments and Free Text Responses

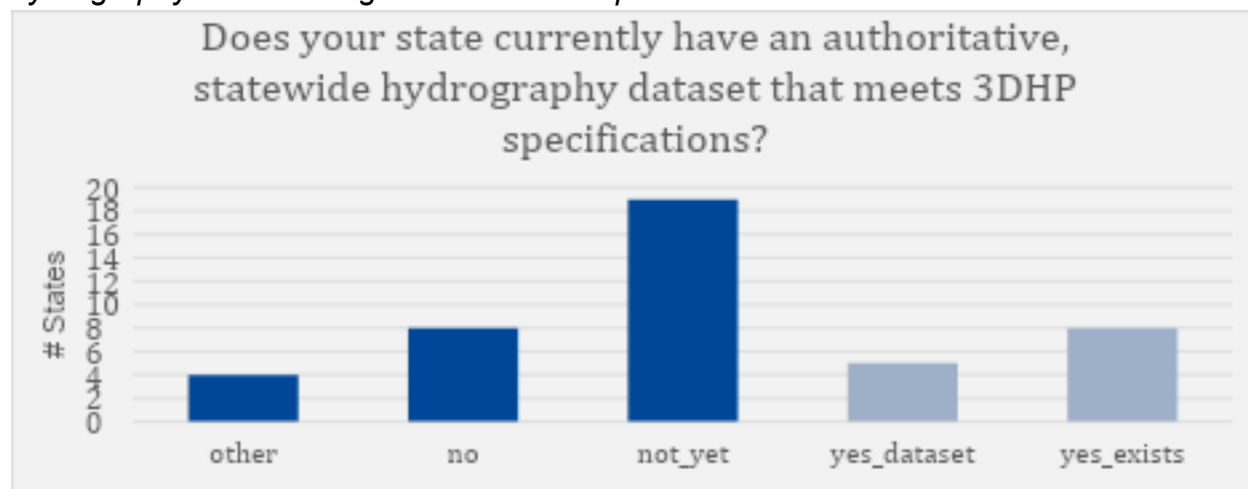
The transition from NHD to 3DHP is a major change in hydrography data and processes. In hindsight, some of the questions may have been confusing given the ongoing transition. Since the Hydrography Theme is not graded for the 2025 assessment (and was not graded for the 2023 assessment), the responses are presented here as a general nationwide picture without focusing on individual state responses.

EDH refers to elevation-derived hydrography, and 3DHP refers to EDH that meets the standards for the USGS 3DHP.

#### **Question 1**

Does your state currently have (or is in the process of developing) an authoritative, statewide hydrography dataset that meets 3DHP specifications? Note: This refers specifically to your state's authoritative 3DHP-aligned dataset. It may be fully developed, partially complete, under active development, or still in the planning stage.

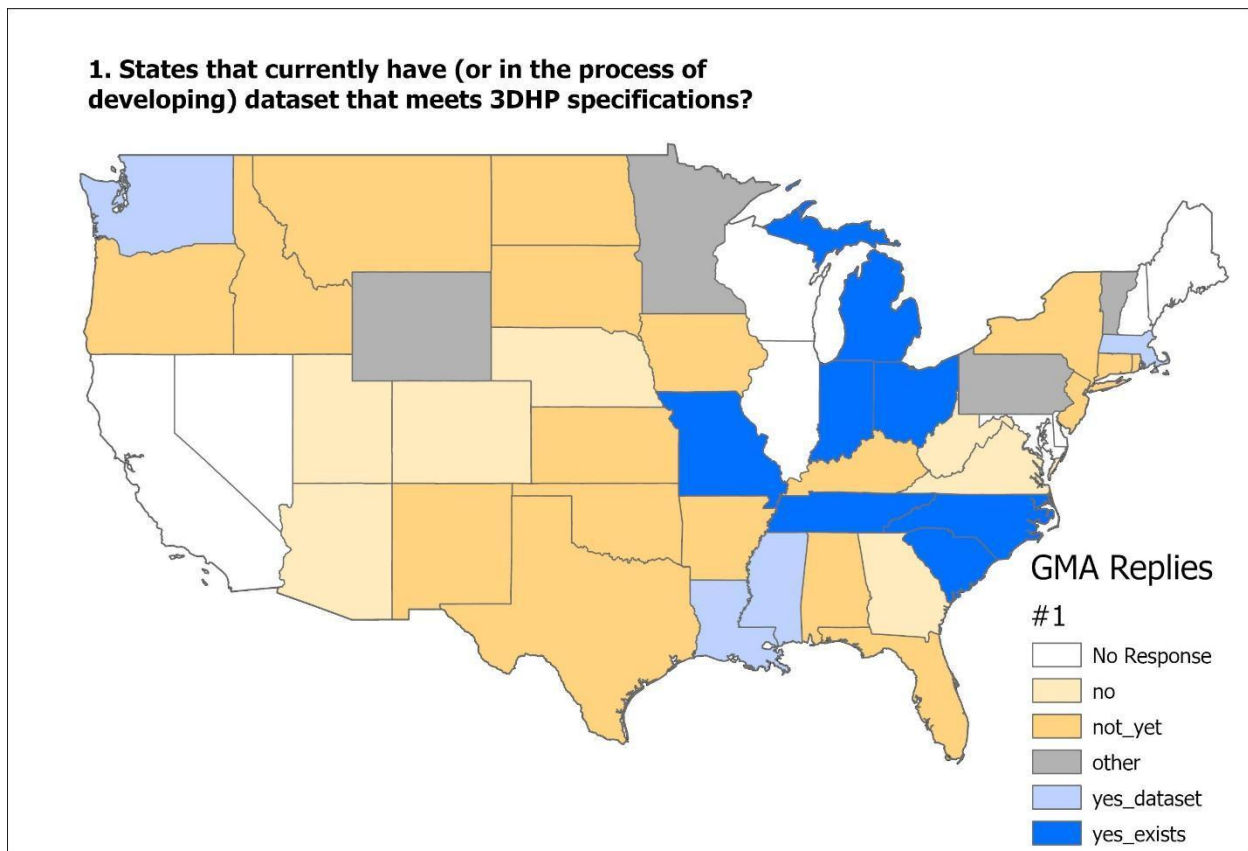
*A total of **45 responses** were received regarding the status of authoritative, statewide hydrography datasets aligned with 3DHP specifications.*



- **13 states (29%)** reported that they **do have an authoritative 3DHP-aligned dataset**, either already existing (8) or identified as a completed dataset (5).

- **19 states (42%)** indicated “**not yet**,” suggesting they do not currently have such a dataset but may be planning or considering development.
- **8 states (18%)** responded “**no**,” indicating no authoritative statewide 3DHP-aligned hydrography dataset and no current development effort.
- **4 states (9%)** selected “**other**,” likely reflecting mixed, unclear, or conditional statuses (such as partial coverage, non-authoritative datasets, or alternative standards).
- **1 response (2%)** was left **blank**.

Overall, the results show that while a minority of states currently have authoritative 3DHP-aligned hydrography datasets, **the majority are either still in planning stages, have not yet begun development, or do not currently have one**, highlighting significant opportunity for future 3DHP adoption and implementation nationwide.



### Summary of Responses and Comments

Some “yes - fully developed dataset exists” responses included comments indicating that the state processes range from initial planning to pilot projects to partially or nearly complete statewide coverage. Some “other” responses included comments ranging from “in between”, “no” and “not yet” to in-planning, to having HUC8’s in the process. This reflects a spectrum rather than distinct categories of dataset completion. Approximately 82% have some EDH production in planning, in production, or complete,

but the datasets may or may not be 3DHP compliant. The remaining have no EDH. According to the map published on the USGS 3DHP website, no state had complete 3DHP coverage at the time of this survey.

### **Summary of Comments (AI assisted summary)**

The comments indicate a range of progress levels toward developing authoritative, 3DHP-aligned statewide hydrography datasets:

- Several states have **datasets that are complete or nearing completion**, but these were initiated prior to the 3DHP program and therefore **do not fully meet current 3DHP specifications**, often due to reliance on legacy DEMs or NHD-based frameworks.
- Some states are **actively engaged in 3DHP partnerships with USGS**, including pilot projects that have been delivered and accepted, with **phased statewide implementation underway**. In at least one case, the state is **enhancing the dataset beyond USGS minimum standards** by leveraging higher-quality 3DEP QL1 elevation data.
- Other states report **partial geographic coverage**, with portions of the state completed through 3DHP while broader statewide development is still in progress.
- Planning and evaluation efforts are also evident, including **testing legacy NHD datasets for compliance** with 3DHP requirements and **multi-year implementation timelines** for elevation-derived hydrography (EDH).
- Several respondents anticipate **full statewide completion within the next few years**, with at least one project targeting completion by **2027**.

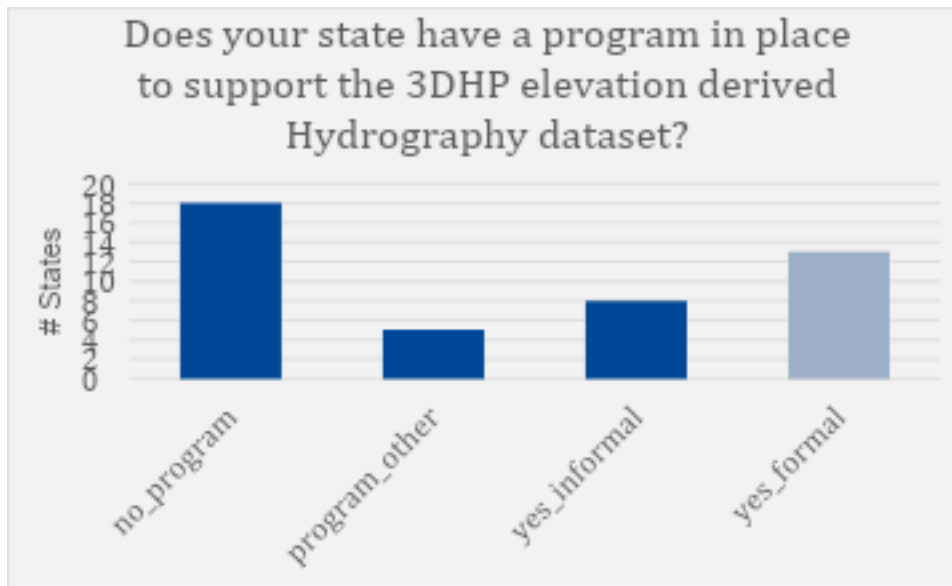
Overall, the comments reflect a transition period in which many states are moving from legacy hydrography datasets toward full 3DHP-aligned, elevation-derived hydrography, with varying degrees of progress, enhancement, and planned completion.

### **Question 2**

Does your state have a program in place to support the 3DHP elevation derived hydrography dataset?

*Possible responses:*

- o Yes, formal*
- o Yes, informal (Provide explanation in the text box below)*
- o No, there is no program*
- o Other (Provide explanation in the text box below)*



### Summary of Responses and Comments

Note that this question uses both “3DHP” and “elevation derived hydrography” (EDH), and there is a difference between the two terms. Only EDH that is created to meet the 3DHP standard can be accepted into the USGS 3DHP.

Nearly half of respondents have an informal or formal hydrography program, about five have a program in formation, and the remaining states have no program.

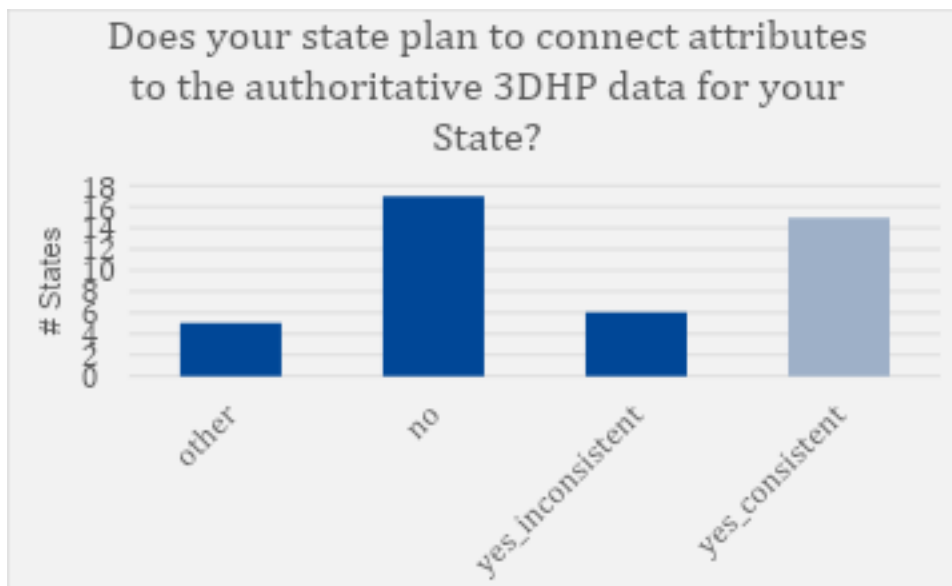
Several states described programs that are not fully aligned: one state's program informally differs from the 3DHP standard, and other states have an informal EDH advisory council or workgroup that guides EDH production but does not specifically mention 3DHP. One state without a formal program recognizes the value of 3DHP, has an active demonstration project, and fosters coordination and support for a future program. Other informal programs are in the planning stages as they seek funding, and one state's program is specifically focused on culvert mapping.

### Question 3

Does your state plan to connect attributes to the authoritative 3DHP data for your State?

*Possible responses:*

- o Yes, consistently across the dataset*
- o Yes, but inconsistently applied*
- o No, it is not attributed with additional intelligence*
- *Other - Please explain*



### Summary of Responses and Comments

Slightly more than half already connect other attributes to their hydrography and slightly less than half do not. A few have plans to but are not at that point yet.

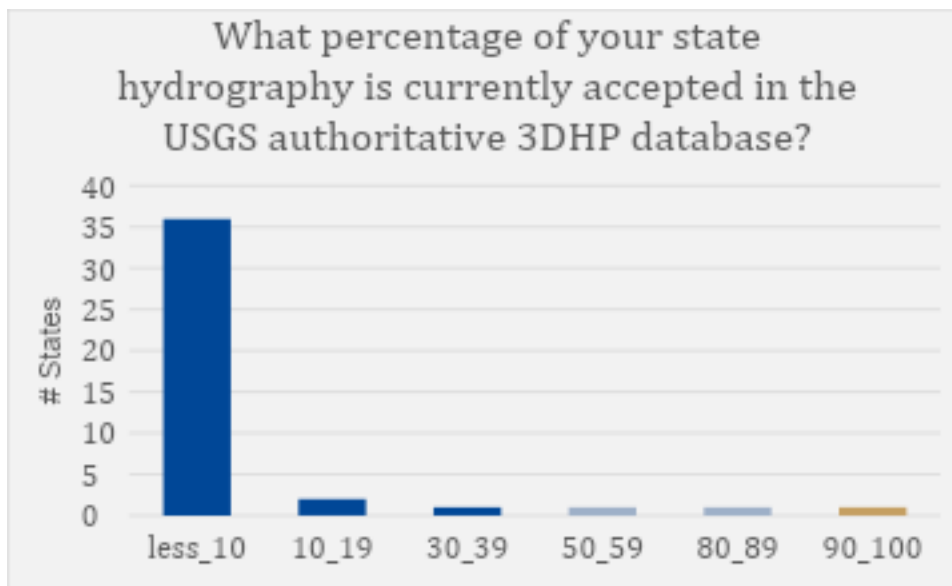
One state is poised to contribute and connect its valuable data, provided the foundational linear referencing system from the legacy National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) is maintained in the 3DHP model. Another aspires to assist other agencies in adding further authoritative intelligence and attributes to the statewide 3DHP dataset, signaling a willingness to collaborate on building a richer, more comprehensive data model. Another will attempt to connect existing NHDPlus information to the new 3DHP flowlines.

### Question 4

What percentage of your state hydrography is currently **accepted** in the USGS authoritative 3DHP database?

*Possible responses:*

- ☐ 90-100%
- ☐ 80-89%
- ☐ 70-79%
- ☐ 60-69%
- ☐ 50-59%
- ☐ 40-49%
- ☐ 30-39%
- ☐ 20-29%
- ☐ 10-19%
- ☐ <10% statewide



This had no comments. The vast majority responded less than 10%. This is to be expected since USGS has only accepted and published 2 watersheds in the Nation. This will be a good future question to track progress of the 3DHP across the Nation.

*\*Note: Not sure this is a necessary question since USGS tracks this exact information.*

### **Question 5**

Do you plan to contribute your statewide Elevation-Derived Hydrography dataset to the USGS 3DHP?

*Possible responses:*

- Yes
- No
- Other- Please explain

### **Summary of Responses and Comments**

A notable majority of responses replied yes, a few replied no.

The comments that were entered with the “other” responses reveal a mix of participation, confusion over the terminology and process, and common roadblocks (like funding and technical compatibility) facing states regarding the contribution of Elevation-Derived Hydrography (EDH) to the USGS 3D Hydrography Program (3DHP). The majority of responses indicated that a statewide EDH dataset is not available for contribution at this time. One state felt the question was “Poorly phrased,” explaining that because they are “participating in the USGS 3DHP, it will automatically be part of 3DHP.” They are not contributing a separate, non-USGS dataset. Alaska confirmed it coordinates with USGS 3DHP to map hydrography, noting that the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) is the only agency in their state that creates and contributes its own EDH. Two primary barriers—technical and financial—were cited by states willing but unable to contribute.

### **Question 6**

Is your statewide Elevation-Derived Hydrography dataset that is not in the 3DHP dataset fully open to the public, or does it require an account or approval for access? (Select one)

*Possible responses:*

- o Fully open – Anyone can access the data without an account.*
- o Requires account creation – Users must create an account but are automatically granted access.*
- o Requires approval – Users must request access, which is manually reviewed before approval, which is not guaranteed.*
- o Restricted – Available only to specific government agencies (e.g., emergency management, NG9-1-1, local governments, internal agency use).*
- o Not available – The dataset is not shared publicly or upon request.*
- o Not applicable. We do not have a statewide Elevation-Derived Hydrography Dataset*

### **Summary of Responses**

There were no comments collected with this question. The vast majority replied not-applicable. A smaller number replied Fully open. Only one requires an account and one requires approval.

### **Question 7**

Is your statewide Elevation-Derived Hydrography dataset that **is not** in the 3DHP dataset **free to access**? (Select one)

- o Yes, fully free – There are no costs associated with viewing or downloading the data.*
- o Partially free – Some access is free, but certain data layers, formats, or higher-resolution versions require payment.*
- o No, paid access only – Access requires a purchase, subscription, or licensing fee.*
- o Not applicable – A statewide Elevation-Derived Hydrography Dataset that is not in the 3DHP Dataset does not exist **or** the dataset does exist but is not shared publicly.*

### **Summary of Responses**

About a third responded Fully free, and the remaining responses were Not applicable. There were no comments associated with this question.

### **Question 8**

Is your statewide Elevation-Derived Hydrography dataset that is not in the 3DHP dataset available for download directly from your State? (Select one)

- o Yes, fully downloadable – Users can download the full dataset.*
- o Partially downloadable – Some portions of the dataset are available, but full downloads are restricted.*
- o No, view-only – The dataset can be accessed online but cannot be downloaded.*
- o Not applicable – The dataset is not shared publicly, or it does not exist.*

## **Summary of Responses**

About half responded Not applicable, a couple responded Partially downloadable, and the remaining responded Yes, fully downloadable.

### **Question 9**

Does your state provide a web portal where users can view the Elevation-Derived Hydrography dataset that is not in the 3DHP dataset? (Select one)

- o Yes, interactive web portal available – Users can explore, search, and view Hydrography data online.
- o Yes, but limited – A web portal exists, but it only provides limited or static views of the data.
- o No, there is no web portal available.
- o No, because our efforts are focused on 3DHP data acquisition through the USGS DCA process.

## **Summary of Responses**

No respondents reported either of the Yes responses. The remaining were split between the No responses.

### **Question 10**

Does your state provide an **API or web service** to interact with the 3DHP-aligned Hydrography dataset programmatically? (Select one)

- o Yes, API available – The dataset can be accessed programmatically via an API or web service.
- o No, API is not available.

## **Summary of Responses**

Only one responded “Yes, API available” to this question.

### **Question 11**

Please provide a URL where more information about your state’s Elevation-Derived Hydrography data, program or 3DHP acquisition program can be accessed. This could include a public webpage, data portal, or any other resource where users can access or learn more about the dataset. This helps other states find and learn from your program.

URL: \_\_\_\_\_

## **Summary of Responses**

Five states included a url; the remaining were “TBD”, “N/A”, or blank.

### **Question 12**

This question elicited responses with mostly qualitative rather than quantitative information:



12. Which of the following **characteristics** apply to your state's 3DHP Hydrography data/program?

*(Select all that apply)*

- o Designated Steward – A specific agency or entity is responsible for managing and maintaining the statewide Hydrography dataset.
  - o If selected, please provide:
    - Agency/entity name (e.g., Department of Natural Resources, State Geospatial Information Office, etc.)
    - Direct website link, if available
- o Sustainable Funding – There is regular, dedicated funding to support data development/acquisition, maintenance, and distribution.
  - o If selected, please provide:
    - Where does this funding come from? (If local governments contribute, simply indicate 'cities' and/or 'counties'—no need to list specific names. If state or federal agencies contribute, please specify their sector, such as 9-1-1, emergency management, natural resources, transportation, etc.):
    - What is your current approximate annual budget (in dollars)?:
- o Formal Business Plan – A documented plan outlines the long-term strategy, funding, and governance of the state's Hydrography program.
- o Local Government Collaboration – The state has formal partnerships with local governments that enable data aggregation (roll-up) and sharing/dissemination.
- o Topology – The state has a process or program in place to evaluate and ensure the topological integrity of its hydrography data. This may include checks for:
  - o Line data: Proper flowline connectivity, snapped nodes, no dangles or disconnected segments
  - o Polygon data: Clean edges, no overlaps or slivers between adjacent water bodies
  - o Flow networks: Logical directionality and correct upstream/downstream routing
- o None of the above apply.

## Summary of Responses

Twenty responded that there is a designated hydrography steward, and 23 do not. Six states selected local government collaboration, seven have sustainable funding, four have a formal business plan, and ten have a process for maintaining topology.

Regarding the funding, only two listed local government sources, the remaining listed state government, and two listed federal funding along with state and local.

The reported state budgets and resource allocations for hydrography projects show significant variability, ranging from multi-million-dollar project funding to dedicated staffing positions.

### Annual Dollar Budgets

- **Project-Based Funding:** Overall project costs for hydrography development can be highly variable and range from \$1.2 million to \$2.4 million in a particular year, depending on the scope and area of interest.
- **Specific State Contributions:** Individual state-level budgets reported a wide range, with one state budgeting \$100,000 annually and another budgeting \$1 million annually.

### Staffing Resources

Two states reported their commitment in terms of full-time staff rather than dollar amounts:

- One state reported funding three dedicated positions.
- The other reported funding two FTE (Full-Time Equivalent) positions.

### Aspirational Planning

One state is currently operating without a formal program but has clear goals for future development, indicating where resources would eventually be focused:

- **Formal Business Plan:** Creating a documented plan for long-term strategy, funding, and governance.
- **Topology Program:** Establishing a process to evaluate and ensure the topological integrity of the data, including checks for flowline connectivity, polygon cleanliness, and logical flow networks.

## **Question 13**

How does your state use Hydrography data? (Select all that apply – use cases may reflect state, regional, or local activities)

- o Basemap & Visualization (e.g., displaying rivers, streams, and lakes in map viewers, creating terrain-integrated water layers, supporting 3D visualizations)
- o Economic Development (e.g., assessing water availability for industry, supporting environmental permitting for new development, identifying constraints for site selection)

- o Emergency Response & Public Safety (e.g., flood modeling and prediction, dam breach scenarios, identifying at-risk areas during severe weather events)
- o Engineering & Construction (e.g., designing culverts and drainage systems, planning bridge crossings, incorporating hydro-enforced DEMs in site design)
- o Environmental Management (e.g., watershed analysis, wetland delineation, water quality monitoring, stream restoration, tracking aquatic habitat)
- o Infrastructure Planning (e.g., avoiding flood-prone areas in road or utility design, planning green infrastructure, coordinating water-related improvements across jurisdictions)
- o Land Use, Property, & Zoning (e.g., enforcing stream buffer ordinances, determining buildable area near water features, supporting zoning overlays for riparian zones)
- o Governance & Legal Support (e.g., defining regulatory boundaries along water bodies, managing jurisdiction over shared water resources, enforcing conservation easements)
- o Operations & Asset Management (e.g., inspecting and maintaining culverts, monitoring water crossings, managing infrastructure at or near hydrologic features)
- o Public Engagement & Equity (e.g., educating communities about flood risks, visualizing watersheds and drainage areas for public awareness, highlighting underserved areas in flood mitigation planning)
- o Education, Research & Innovation (e.g., teaching hydrologic modeling, developing watershed tools, using elevation-derived hydrography for academic studies)
- o Risk Assessment & Resilience Planning (e.g., planning for flood resilience, analyzing runoff in urban and agricultural areas, identifying vulnerable communities near water features)
- o Monitoring & Compliance (e.g., enforcing stream buffer regulations, validating hydrography data for permitting, tracking hydrologic changes over time)
- o Other (Please explain): \_\_\_\_\_

### **Summary of Responses**

Basemap and Visualization was selected by 39 respondents,  
 Economic development was selected by 28,  
 Emergency response was selected by 35,  
 Engineering/construction was chosen by 35,  
 Environmental management by 36,  
 Infrastructure planning by 32,  
 Land use, property, and zoning by 31,  
 Governance and Legal Support by 25,  
 Operations and Asset Management by 27,  
 Public Engagement and Equity by 27,  
 Education, Research and Innovation by 31,  
 Risk Assessment & Resilience Planning by 31, and

Monitoring & Compliance by 28.

### **Additional Comments**

One respondent added Water Use and Rights management, and Harmful Algal Bloom monitoring and forecasting.

### **Question 14**

Question 14 not included because it was for internal use only.

### **Question 15**

15. Do you believe that the 3D Hydrography Program (3DHP) will adequately support your state's hydrography needs? (Select one)

- o Yes – 3DHP aligns well with our needs and use cases
- o Partially – It may meet some needs but not all
- o No – It does not appear to meet our state's needs

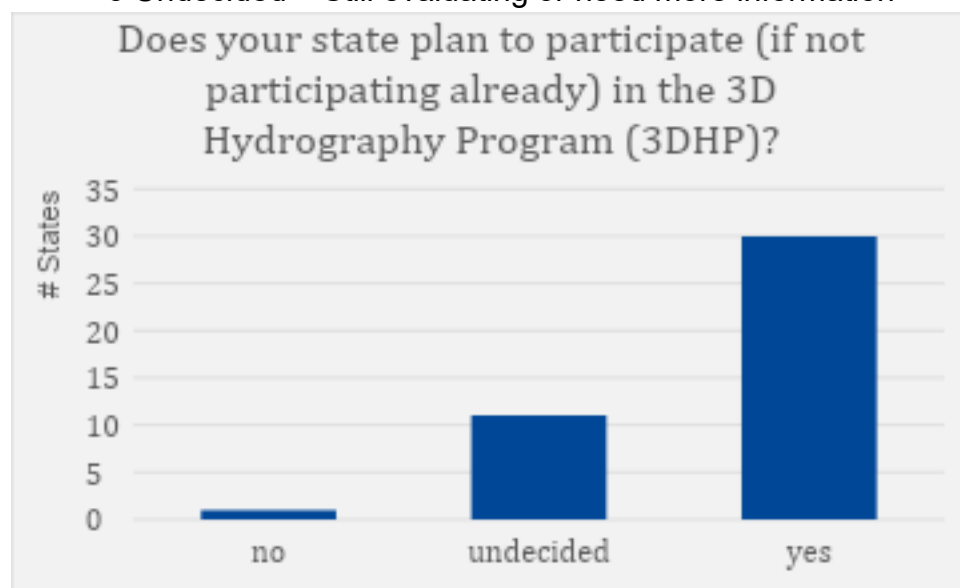
### **Responses**

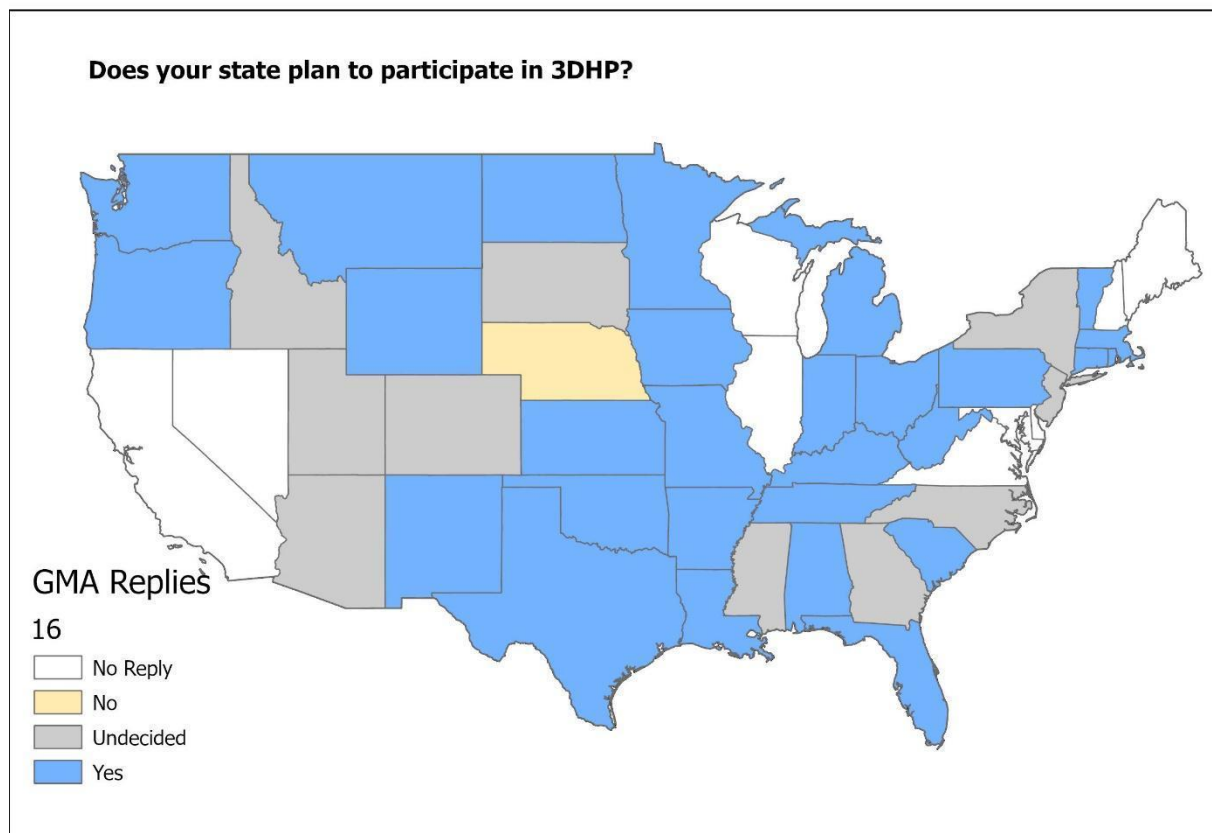
- Yes was chosen by 26
- Partially was chosen by 13
- No was chosen by 2

### **Question 16**

Does your state plan to participate (if not participating already) in the 3D Hydrography Program (3DHP)? (Select one)

- o Yes – We plan to actively participate and provide data
- o No – We do not plan to contribute
- o Undecided – Still evaluating or need more information





## Responses

- Yes was selected by 30 respondents.
- No was selected by 2 respondents
- Undecided was selected by 3 respondents.

## Question 17

Has your state previously applied for hydrography funding through a USGS Data Collaboration Announcement (DCA, formerly known as the Broad Agency Announcement or BAA)? *Note: The DCA is a USGS funding opportunity that supports collaborative projects to improve hydrography data, including elevation-derived flowlines, attribution enhancements, or contributions to the 3D Hydrography Program (3DHP).* Select one:

- o Yes – Our state has submitted a DCA application in a previous cycle and it was successfully awarded
- o Yes – Our state has submitted a DCA application in a previous cycle and it was not awarded or the status is unknown at this time
- o No – Our state has not applied
- o Not sure

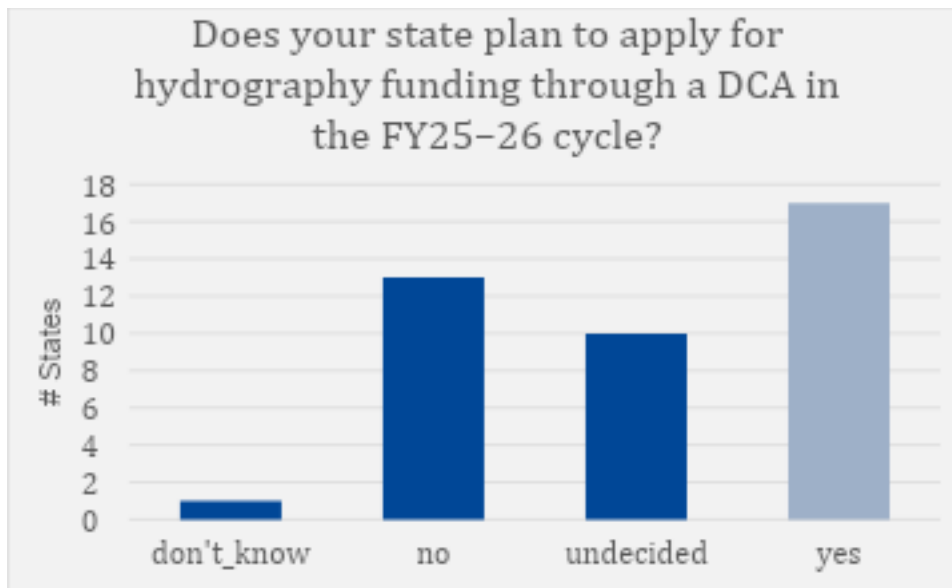
### Responses

- Yes, awarded was selected by 19
- Yes, submitted was selected by 6
- No was selected by 19
- Not sure was selected by 8

### Question 18

Does your state plan to apply for hydrography funding through a DCA in the FY25–26 cycle?

- o Yes – We plan to apply
- o No – We do not plan to apply
- o Undecided – Still evaluating
- o Don't know about the DCA



### Responses

- Yes was selected by 17
- No was selected by 14
- Undecided was selected by 10
- Don't know was selected by 1

## **Question 19**

Does your state plan to connect its own attribute data to 3DHP features? (*Select one*)

*Note: This may include linking local or state-maintained information (e.g., stream names, regulatory classifications, permits, monitoring stations) to 3DHP flowlines using methods such as events, joins, relates, addressing, or linear referencing.*

- o Yes – We plan to integrate our attribute data with 3DHP
- o No – We do not plan to integrate attributes
- o Undecided – Still evaluating options or need more information

### **Responses**

- Yes was selected by 17
- No was selected by 2
- Undecided was selected by 23

## **Question 20**

What is your state's perspective on the national transition from the National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) to the 3D Hydrography Program (3DHP)?

### **Summary of Responses**

The state comments indicate an overwhelmingly positive and supportive perspective on the national transition from NHD to 3DHP, recognizing its value as a significant data upgrade. However, this support is consistently tempered by major concerns surrounding funding, the implementation process, and technical alignment.

### **Summary of State Perspectives on the NHD to 3DHP Transition**

#### **1. Strong Support and Recognized Value**

The majority of states view the 3DHP as a necessary and exciting evolution that will yield superior, more valuable data.

- **Significant Upgrade:** States are "fully supportive," see the transition as a "significant upgrade," and believe it is the "right direction for hydrography."
- **New Utility:** Some states see 3DHP as a cross-department solution (useful for DOT, Health, and Natural Resources), and others recognize its value for water resource management, emergency planning, and environmental monitoring.
- **Climate & Emergency Focus:** Several states highlighted the data's critical nature for disaster preparedness (especially for flood-prone states like Missouri) and climate change activities.

#### **2. Major Challenges: Funding and Resources**

Financial constraints and the lack of state capacity were the most frequently cited roadblocks to a smooth transition.

- **Cost Share is Prohibitive:** Montana and others found the standard 50% cost-share is not achievable due to smaller tax bases, leading to concerns that they will lag behind. Montana suggested recognizing in-kind share would help.
- **Lack of Federal Funding:** Several comments lamented the lack of sufficient Federal funds to support the massive endeavor, noting that budget cuts and limited state resources are slowing progress.
- **Capacity to Steward:** States stressed the urgent need for "federal capacity to steward and financially support this effort," as they lack the resources for long-term data maintenance.

### 3. Procedural and Technical Friction Points

States with existing programs are running into integration difficulties with the federal process and technical specifications.

- **Slow Ingestion Process:** A key challenge is the delay in the ingestion process for completed data and the lack of an alternative path outside of the DCA process to contribute data, frustrating states that complete projects outside of the federal budget cycle.
- **Need for Process Flexibility:** North Carolina and others stressed the need for a formal process to accept data that was developed *prior* to the 3DHP standard but is otherwise high-quality.
- **Data Model Concerns:** Florida specifically asked that reach codes be part of the data model, as staff does not want to switch entire systems to catchment IDs.
- **Maintenance Structure:** Some states believe the USGS should reinvigorate the NHD stewardship program structure to provide a clear framework for long-term data maintenance, even if it is not funded.

### 4. Non-Traditional and Localized Concerns

States with unique geographies or mandates raised specific issues that complicate the national standard.

- **Arid States' Priorities:** One western state noted that 3DHP data for streams holds less importance than groundwater and engineered canals. They suggested increasing the ability to justify resources by incorporating features like stock ponds, which are critical for water rights in arid, flat, or ranching regions.
- **Geographical Focus:** A southeastern state acknowledged that mapping complex surface/groundwater systems requires extremely detailed elevation models, suggesting they may need to focus 3DHP efforts only on the certain areas first.



- Cost-Benefit Limit: several states do not plan to transition in the near term due to the high cost and small population, suggesting the cost-benefit analysis does not currently favor the investment.

#### 5. Need for Education and Awareness

Finally, a few states highlighted that the value of the new dataset is not universally understood at the local level.

- There is a need to educate agency personnel on the product's capabilities and its "great advantages" for research, modeling, and monitoring across various state departments.

## Appendix B

### State Grades for Cadastre (Parcels) Theme

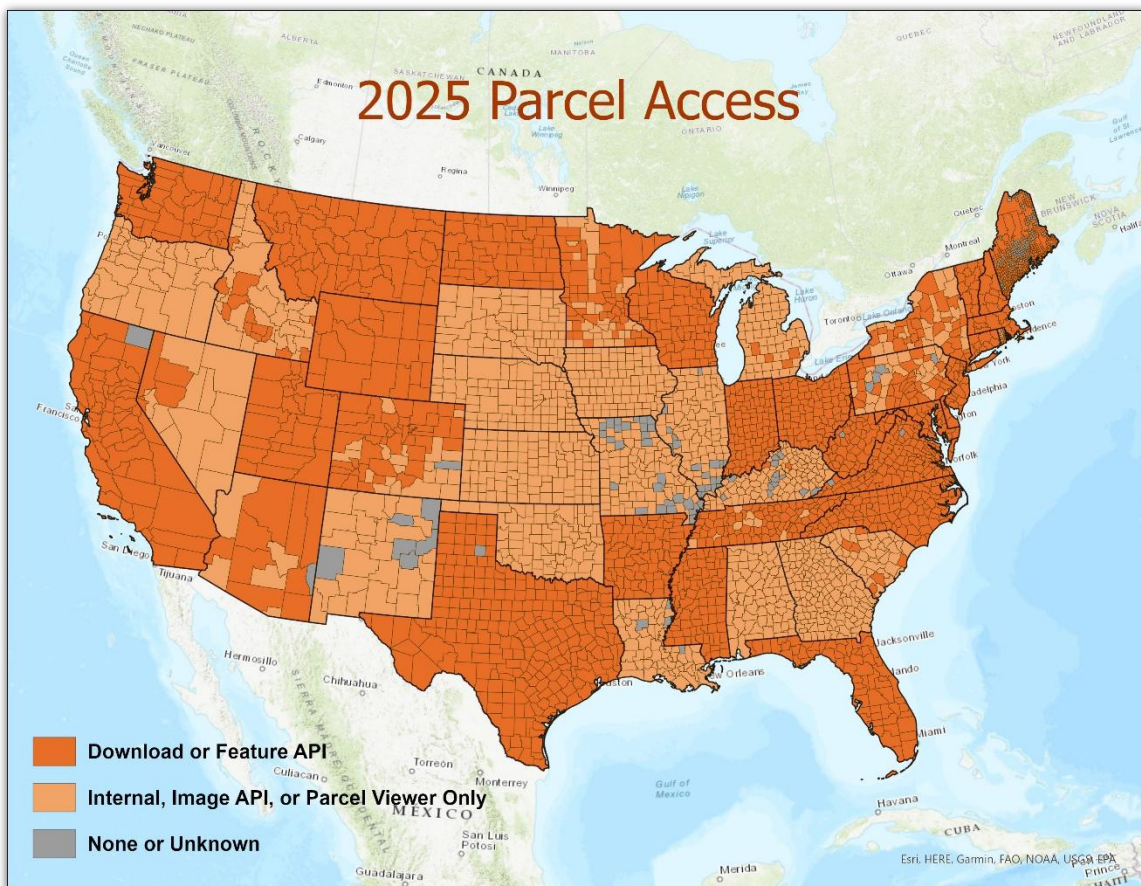
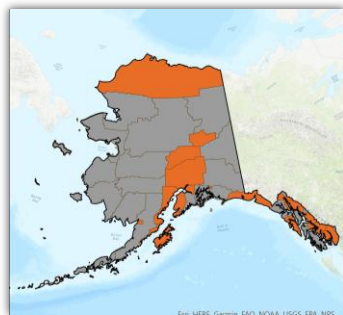
## Geospatial Maturity Assessment 2025 State Grades for Parcels Theme

### 2025 Parcel Rankings- State with Parcel Programs (36 States and the District of Columbia)

Parcel rankings are based on % of counties or municipalities with public access to parcels (download or feature API), digital parcel data (data exists in a digital format), and then by number of counties. States with more counties are ranked higher because of the increased numbers of contact and coordination necessary to roll up from more numerous local jurisdictions to the state level. **Improved** or **Reduced** grades from 2023-2025. Overall grades include more criteria than digital and public access.

| Rank | State                | # of Munis or Counties | # Digital Access | % Digital Access | # Public Access | % Public Access | 2025 Grade | 2023 Grade |
|------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| 1    | North Carolina       | 100                    | 100              | 100%             | 100             | 100%            | A          | A          |
| 2    | Indiana              | 92                     | 92               | 100%             | 92              | 100%            | A          | A          |
| 3    | Ohio                 | 88                     | 88               | 100%             | 88              | 100%            | A          | A          |
| 4    | Mississippi          | 82                     | 82               | 100%             | 82              | 100%            | A          | B          |
| 5    | Arkansas             | 75                     | 75               | 100%             | 75              | 100%            | A          | A          |
| 6    | Wisconsin            | 72                     | 72               | 100%             | 72              | 100%            | A          | A          |
| 7    | Florida              | 67                     | 67               | 100%             | 67              | 100%            | A          | A          |
| 8    | Montana              | 56                     | 56               | 100%             | 56              | 100%            | A          | A          |
| 9    | West Virginia        | 55                     | 55               | 100%             | 55              | 100%            | A          | A          |
| 10   | North Dakota         | 53                     | 53               | 100%             | 53              | 100%            | A          | A          |
| 11   | Washington           | 39                     | 39               | 100%             | 39              | 100%            | A          | A          |
| 12   | Utah                 | 29                     | 29               | 100%             | 29              | 100%            | A          | A          |
| 13   | Maryland             | 24                     | 24               | 100%             | 24              | 100%            | A          | A          |
| 14   | Wyoming              | 23                     | 23               | 100%             | 23              | 100%            | A          | A          |
| 15   | New Jersey           | 21                     | 21               | 100%             | 21              | 100%            | A          | A          |
| 16   | Massachusetts        | 14                     | 14               | 100%             | 14              | 100%            | A          | A          |
| 17   | Vermont              | 14                     | 14               | 100%             | 14              | 100%            | A          | A          |
| 18   | Connecticut          | 9                      | 9                | 100%             | 9               | 100%            | A          | A          |
| 19   | Hawaii               | 5                      | 5                | 100%             | 5               | 100%            | A          | A          |
| 20   | Delaware             | 3                      | 3                | 100%             | 3               | 100%            | A          | A          |
| 21   | District of Columbia | 1                      | 1                | 100%             | 1               | 100%            | A          | A          |
| 22   | Texas                | 254                    | 253              | 99.6%            | 253             | 99.6%           | A          | A          |
| 23   | Tennessee            | 95                     | 95               | 100%             | 86              | 91%             | A          | A          |
| 24   | Colorado             | 64                     | 63               | 98%              | 43              | 67%             | A          | A          |

| Rank | State          | # of Munis or Counties | # Digital Access | % Digital Access | # Public Access | % Public Access | 2025 Grade | 2023 Grade |
|------|----------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| 25   | Minnesota      | 87                     | 87               | 100%             | 55              | 63%             | A          | A          |
| 26   | Arizona        | 15                     | 15               | 100%             | 9               | 60%             | A          | B-         |
| 27   | Pennsylvania   | 67                     | 63               | 94%              | 40              | 60%             | A          | A          |
| 28   | New York       | 62                     | 62               | 100%             | 36              | 58%             | A          | A          |
| 29   | Idaho          | 44                     | 44               | 100%             | 13              | 30%             | B          | C+         |
| 30   | South Carolina | 46                     | 46               | 100%             | 6               | 13%             | C          | C          |
| 31   | Michigan       | 83                     | 83               | 100%             | 4               | 5%              | B-         | B-         |
| 32   | Georgia        | 159                    | 159              | 100%             | 0               | 0%              | C          | C          |
| 33   | Kansas         | 105                    | 105              | 100%             | 0               | 0%              | B-         | B-         |
| 34   | Nebraska       | 93                     | 93               | 100%             | 0               | 0%              | C+         | B-         |
| 35   | South Dakota   | 66                     | 66               | 100%             | 0               | 0%              | B          | n/a        |
| 36   | Oregon         | 36                     | 36               | 100%             | 0               | 0%              | B          | B          |
| 37   | New Mexico     | 33                     | 27               | 82%              | 0               | 0%              | C-         | C-         |



## 2025 Parcel Rankings- State without Parcel Programs (14 States)

Parcel rankings, continuing from the previous table, and are based on % of counties or municipalities with the max % of parcel access via Parcel Viewer, Download, or API, and number of counties/munis. States with more counties are ranked higher given other data being equal. Improved grades are noted from 2023-2025. Changes are due to updated/improved information and more QA/QC of submissions.

| Rank | State         | # of Counties or Munis | # Digital Access | % Digital Access | Parcel Program | Max % Viewer, Download, or API | 2025 Grade | 2023 Grade |
|------|---------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|------------|------------|
| 38   | Iowa          | 99                     | 99               | 100%             | No             | 100%                           | B          | B          |
| 39   | Oklahoma      | 77                     | 77               | 100%             | No             | 100%                           | C+         | C+         |
| 40   | Alabama       | 67                     | 67               | 100%             | n/a            | 100%                           | B          | n/a        |
| 41   | New Hampshire | 10                     | 10               | 100%             | n/a            | 100%                           | B          | B          |
| 42   | Virginia      | 133                    | 131              | 98%              | n/a            | 98%                            | B          | B          |
| 43   | California    | 58                     | 57               | 98%              | n/a            | 98%                            | B          | B-         |
| 44   | Rhode Island  | 39                     | 39               | 100%             | No             | 95%                            | B          | B          |
| 45   | Louisiana     | 64                     | 63               | 98%              | No             | 86%                            | B-         | B-         |
| 46   | Illinois      | 102                    | 102              | 100%             | No             | 81%                            | B-         | D          |
| 47   | Missouri      | 115                    | 115              | 100%             | No             | 77%                            | C+         | C+         |
| 48   | Nevada        | 17                     | 17               | 100%             | n/a            | 76%                            | C+         | n/a        |
| 49   | Maine         | 530                    | 378              | 71%              | n/a            | 71%                            | C-         | C-         |
| 50   | Alaska*       | 37                     | 18               | 29%              | No             | 29%                            | D          | D          |
| 51   | Kentucky**    | 120                    | 120              | 100%             | No             | 4%                             | D          | D          |

\* Alaska's % access is based on area of parcel coverage due to some areas not being covered 100%

\*\* Kentucky's official grade in the 2023 GMA was C+ but was retroactively downgraded to a D in this report due to a grading error discovered in the 2023 submission.

## Grades for States with no Parcel Program:

| Percent of Counties with GIS parcel Maps | Percent of Counties Making their Data Publicly Available: Parcel Viewer, Download, API |        |        |        |      |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|------|
|                                          | 90-100%                                                                                | 80-89% | 50-79% | 25-49% | <25% |
| 90-100%                                  | B                                                                                      | B-     | C+     | C      | D    |
| 80-89%                                   |                                                                                        | B-     | C      | C-     | D    |
| 50-79%                                   |                                                                                        |        | C-     | D+     | D    |
| 25-49%                                   |                                                                                        |        |        | D      | D    |
| <25%                                     |                                                                                        |        |        |        | F    |

## 2025 Sub-Grades

The following pages provide sub-grades, statistics, and individual Report Cards for each state in alphabetical order. In addition to the Overall Grade, Sub-Grades were created this year for the individual parts that made up the grade as a whole. Sub-Grades are based on the grading tables below. Differences with the 2023 GMA are noted where appropriate. States without parcel map programs were given a Digital Access Sub-Grade grade based on the same table used for States with programs, but their Overall Grade and Parcel Access Sub-Grade were based on the table at the bottom of the page above.

### Sub-Grades for States with Parcel Programs:

#### Digital Access and Public Access:

| Parcel Access | Sub-Grade |
|---------------|-----------|
| 90-100%       | A         |
| 80-89%        | B         |
| 50-79%        | C         |
| 25-49%        | D         |
| 0<25%         | F         |

#### Parcel Program Characteristics:

| Characteristic      | Points |
|---------------------|--------|
| Steward             | 1      |
| Funding             | 2      |
| Business Plan       | 1      |
| Formal Relationship | 0.5    |
| Attributes          | 0.5    |

#### Parcel Standard:

| Parcel Standard              | Sub-Grade |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| 1- verified & QA/QC          | A         |
| 2- standard, no verification | B         |
| 3- best effort               | C         |
| 4- as received               | D         |

| Total Points | Sub-Grade |
|--------------|-----------|
| 4 - 5        | A         |
| 2 - 3.5      | B         |
| 1 - 1.5      | C         |
| 0.5          | D         |
| 0            | F         |

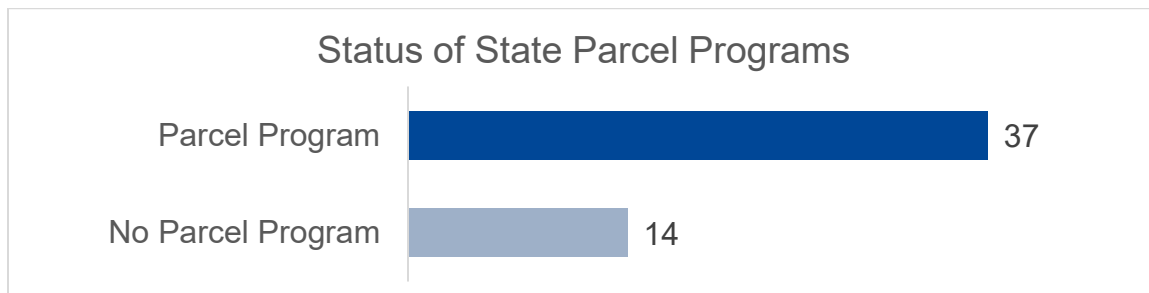
## States with Parcel Programs: Sub-Grades

| Rank | State                | # of Munis<br>or<br>Counties | Digital<br>Access<br>Sub-<br>Grade | Public<br>Access<br>Sub-<br>Grade | Standard<br>Sub-<br>Grade | Program<br>Characteristics<br>Sub-Grade | 2025<br>Overall<br>Grade |
|------|----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1    | North Carolina       | 100                          | A                                  | A                                 | A                         | A                                       | A                        |
| 2    | Indiana              | 92                           | A                                  | A                                 | A                         | A                                       | A                        |
| 3    | Ohio                 | 88                           | A                                  | A                                 | B                         | B                                       | A                        |
| 4    | Mississippi          | 82                           | A                                  | A                                 | A                         | B                                       | A                        |
| 5    | Arkansas             | 75                           | A                                  | A                                 | B                         | B                                       | A                        |
| 6    | Wisconsin            | 72                           | A                                  | A                                 | D                         | A                                       | A                        |
| 7    | Florida              | 67                           | A                                  | A                                 | D                         | C                                       | A                        |
| 8    | Montana              | 56                           | A                                  | A                                 | A                         | A                                       | A                        |
| 9    | West Virginia        | 55                           | A                                  | A                                 | A                         | C                                       | A                        |
| 10   | North Dakota         | 53                           | A                                  | A                                 | A                         | B                                       | A                        |
| 11   | Washington           | 39                           | A                                  | A                                 | B                         | C                                       | A                        |
| 12   | Utah                 | 29                           | A                                  | A                                 | A                         | B                                       | A                        |
| 13   | Maryland             | 24                           | A                                  | A                                 | A                         | A                                       | A                        |
| 14   | Wyoming              | 23                           | A                                  | A                                 | B                         | A                                       | A                        |
| 15   | New Jersey           | 21                           | A                                  | A                                 | A                         | A                                       | A                        |
| 16   | Massachusetts        | 14                           | A                                  | A                                 | A                         | A                                       | A                        |
| 17   | Vermont              | 14                           | A                                  | A                                 | A                         | A                                       | A                        |
| 18   | Connecticut          | 9                            | A                                  | A                                 | C                         | C                                       | A                        |
| 19   | Hawaii               | 5                            | A                                  | A                                 | A                         | B                                       | A                        |
| 20   | Delaware             | 3                            | A                                  | A                                 | B                         | A                                       | A                        |
| 21   | District of Columbia | 1                            | A                                  | A                                 | A                         | A                                       | A                        |
| 22   | Texas                | 254                          | A                                  | A                                 | C                         | A                                       | A                        |
| 23   | Tennessee            | 95                           | A                                  | A                                 | B                         | A                                       | A                        |
| 24   | Colorado             | 64                           | A                                  | C                                 | A                         | D                                       | A                        |
| 25   | Minnesota            | 87                           | A                                  | C                                 | A                         | A                                       | A                        |
| 26   | Arizona              | 15                           | A                                  | C                                 | B                         | A                                       | A                        |
| 27   | Pennsylvania         | 67                           | A                                  | C                                 | C                         | C                                       | A                        |
| 28   | New York             | 62                           | A                                  | C                                 | A                         | A                                       | A                        |
| 29   | Idaho                | 44                           | A                                  | D                                 | A                         | B                                       | B                        |
| 30   | South Carolina       | 46                           | A                                  | F                                 | C                         | B                                       | C                        |
| 31   | Michigan             | 83                           | A                                  | F                                 | B                         | B                                       | B-                       |
| 32   | Georgia              | 159                          | A                                  | F                                 | D                         | A                                       | C                        |
| 33   | Kansas               | 105                          | A                                  | F                                 | B                         | A                                       | B-                       |
| 34   | Nebraska             | 93                           | A                                  | F                                 | C                         | B                                       | C+                       |
| 35   | South Dakota         | 66                           | A                                  | F                                 | A                         | A                                       | B                        |
| 36   | Oregon               | 36                           | A                                  | F                                 | A                         | A                                       | B                        |
| 37   | New Mexico           | 33                           | B                                  | F                                 | A                         | A                                       | C-                       |

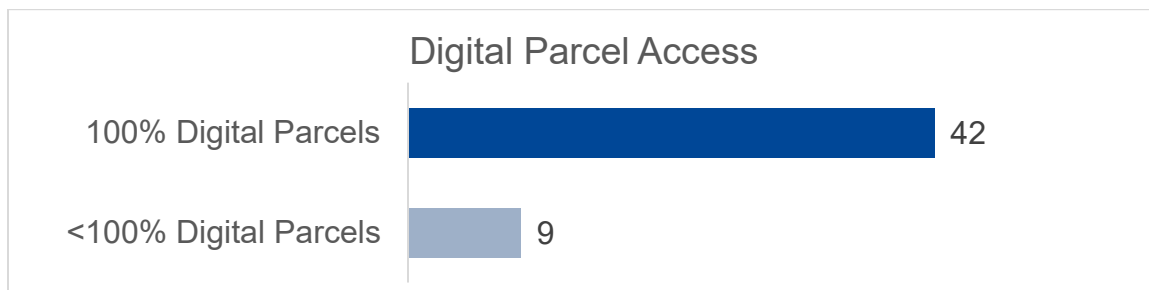
## 2025 Parcels Theme Summary Statistics

Summary statistics are based on 50 States and the District of Columbia (51 Total)

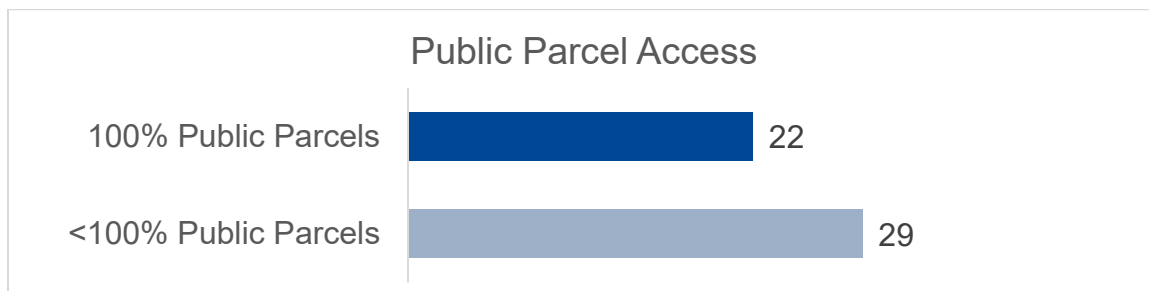
**Status:** 73% of States have a Parcel Program and 27% do not have a Parcel Program.



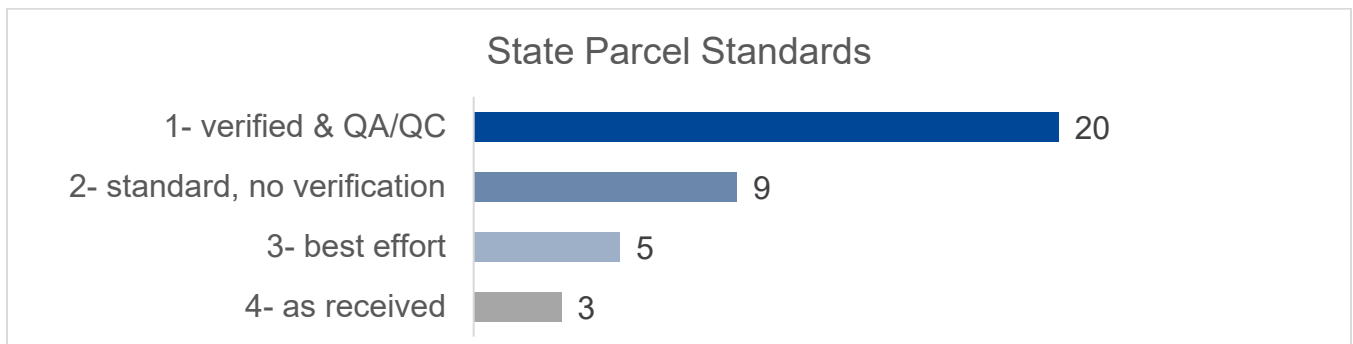
**Digital Parcels:** 82% of States have 100% Digital Parcel Access and 18% have less than 100%.



**Public Parcels:** 43% of States have 100% Public Parcel Access and 57% have less than 100%.

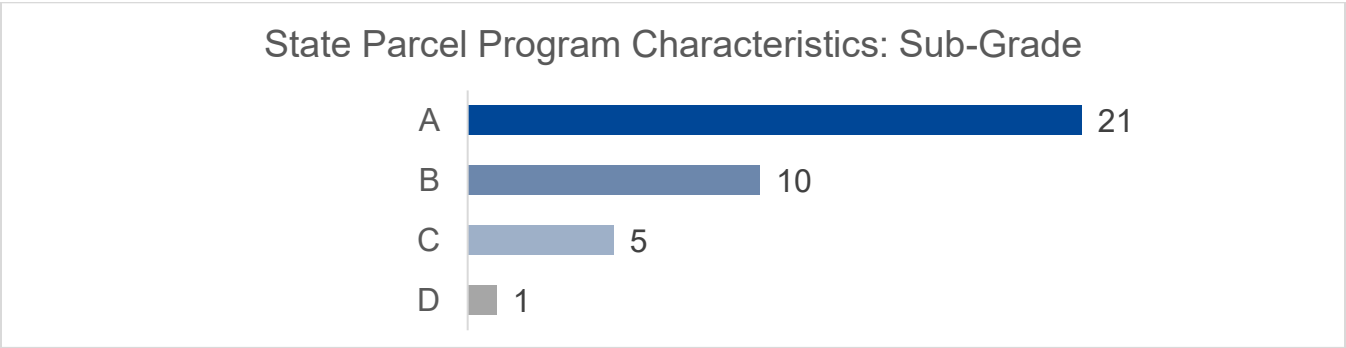


**Parcel Standards:** of the 37 States with Parcel Programs, 54% have the highest level of standardization, 24% have level 2, 14% have level 3, and 8% have level 4.

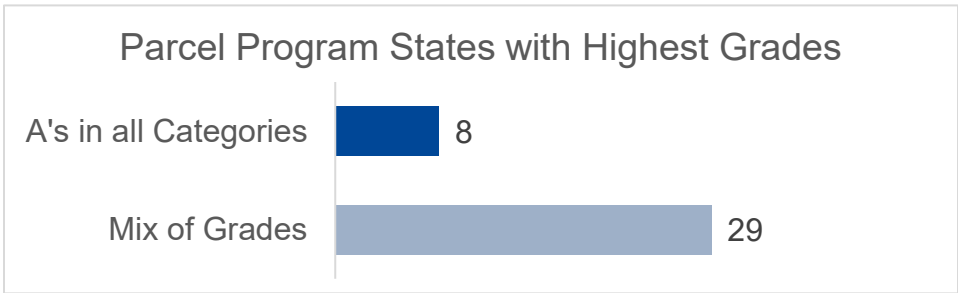




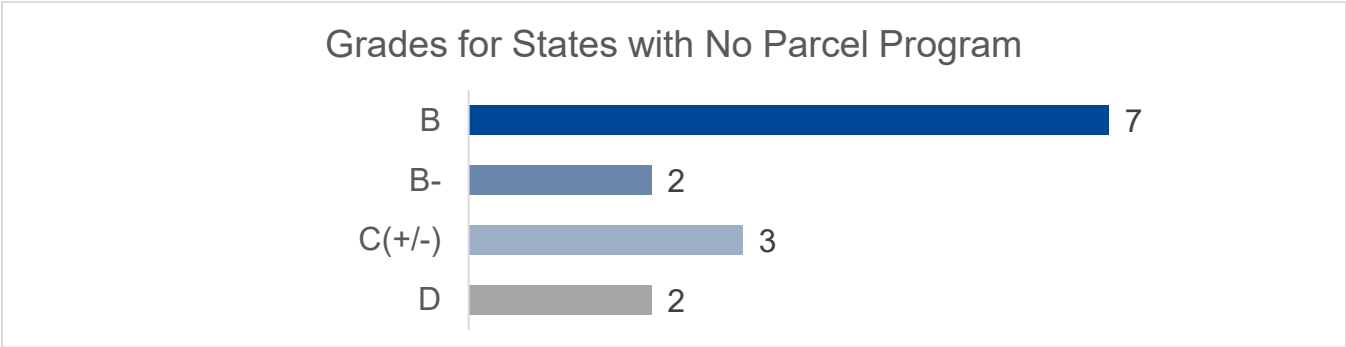
**Parcel Program Characteristics:** of the 37 States with Parcel Programs, **57%** received an A, **27%** received a B, **14%** received a C, and **3%** received a D.



**Highest Grades for States with Parcel Programs:** of the 37 States with Parcel Programs, **22%** received an A in all grading categories while 78% received a mix of grades across all categories.



**Highest Grades for States without Parcel Programs:** of the 14 States without Parcel Programs **50%** of States received the highest grade of B, and 50% received a lower grade.



Individual State Report Cards

The following pages to the end of the Parcels Theme section are individual report card for each State in alphabetical order. States with 100% Digital and 100% Parcel Access have been given an awards badge on their report card. Differences in grades for each State from 2023 to 2025 are noted. Most changes in grades have been minor from the 2023 GMA. It is recommended that States look beyond their overall grade and find opportunities to improve their sub-grades as well.

## Alabama

| Rank | State   | # of Counties or Munis | # Digital Access | % Digital Access | Parcel Program | Max % Viewer, Download, or API | 2025 Grade | 2023 Grade |
|------|---------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|------------|------------|
| 40   | Alabama | 67                     | 67               | 100%             | n/a            | 100%                           | B          | n/a        |

Alabama did not participate in the Parcels Theme for the GMA. Grade and map based on research.

### Overall Grade: B

#### Sub-Grades:

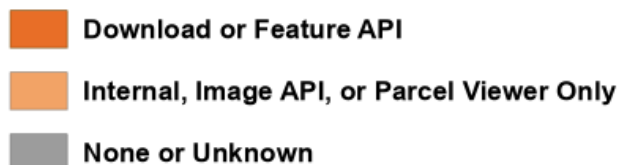
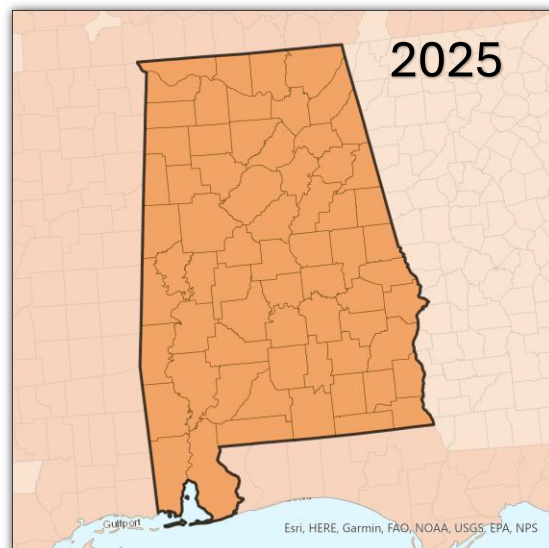
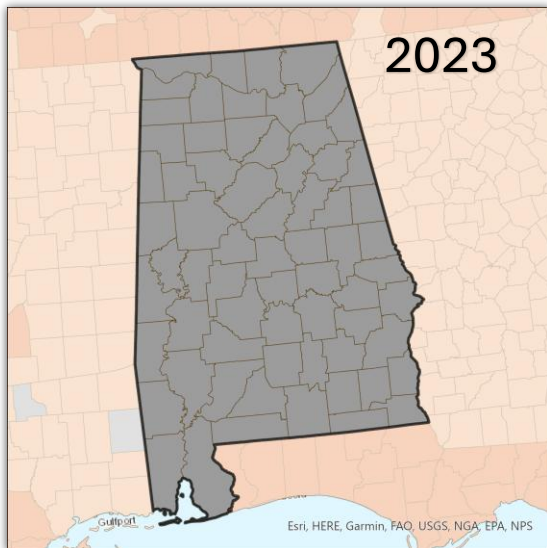
**Digital Access: 100% (A)**

**Max % Parcel Viewer, Download, or API: 100% (B)**

**Parcel Standard: N/A**

**Program Characteristics: N/A**

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| Steward             | 0 |
| Funding             | 0 |
| Business Plan       | 0 |
| Formal Relationship | 0 |
| Attributes          | 0 |



## Alaska

| Rank | State          | # of Counties or Munis | # Digital Access | % Digital Access | Parcel Program | Max % Viewer, Download, or API | 2025 Grade | 2023 Grade |
|------|----------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|------------|------------|
| 50   | <b>Alaska*</b> | 37                     | 18               | 29%              | No             | 29%                            | <b>D</b>   | <b>D</b>   |

\* Alaska's percentage is based on land area covered by parcels and not based on a straight percentage of municipalities/Census sub-areas, as some are not fully covered. The 2025 map visualization shows full coverage of all Census sub-areas, even though some only have partial coverage. 2023 visualization and GMA grading calculations were based on US Census Block aggregation.

## Overall Grade: D

### Sub-Grades:

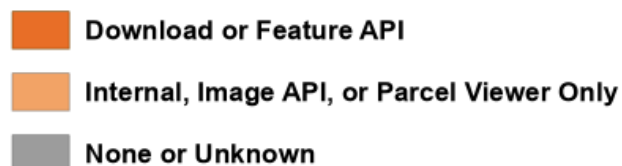
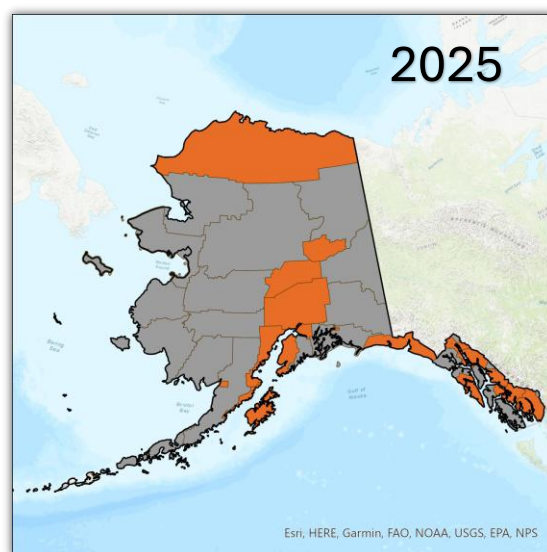
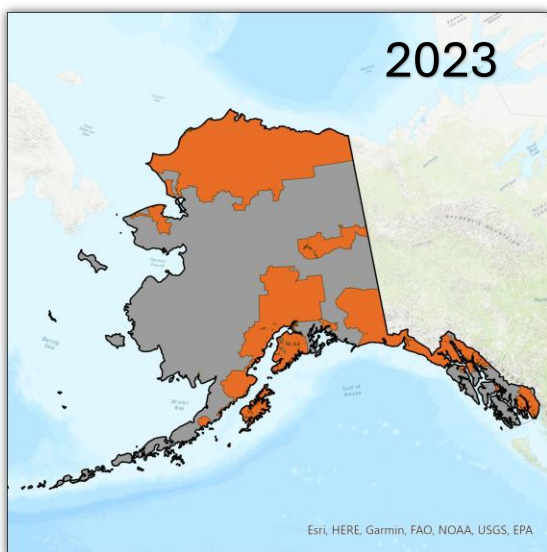
**Digital Access: 45% (D)**

**Max % Parcel Viewer, Download, or API: 45% (D)**

**Parcel Standard: N/A**

**Program Characteristics: N/A**

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| Steward             | 0 |
| Funding             | 0 |
| Business Plan       | 0 |
| Formal Relationship | 0 |
| Attributes          | 0 |



## Arizona

| Rank | State   | # of Munis or Counties | # Digital Access | % Digital Access | # Public Access | % Public Access | 2025 Grade | 2023 Grade |
|------|---------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| 26   | Arizona | 15                     | 15               | 100%             | 9               | 60%             | A          | B-         |

## Overall Grade: A

### Sub-Grades:

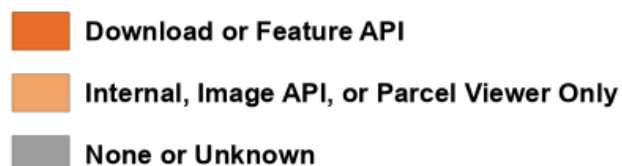
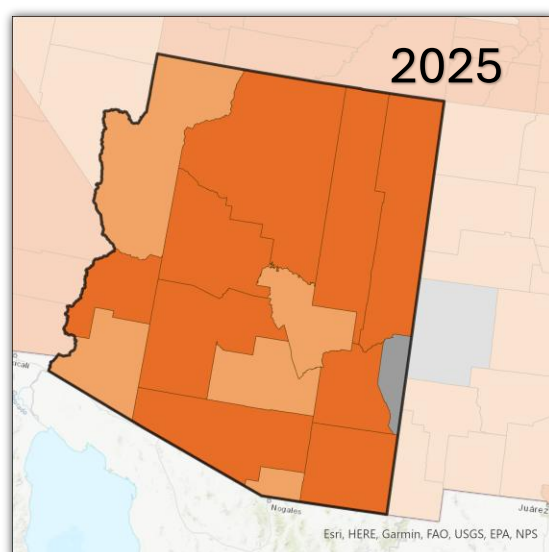
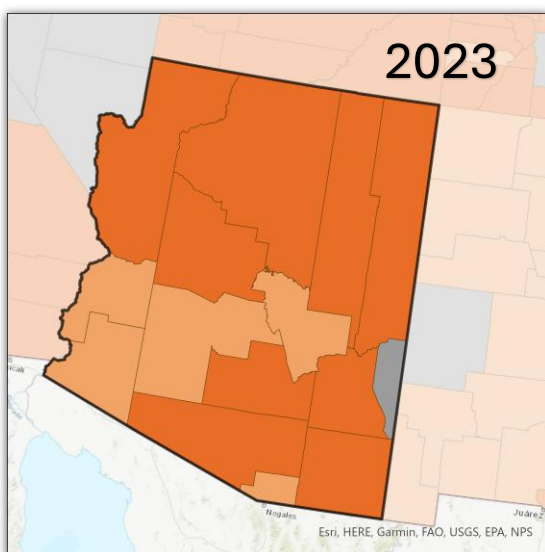
**Digital Access: 100% (A)**

**Public Access: 60% (C); 2023: Max % Parcel Viewer, Download, or API: 87% (B)**

**Parcel Standard: 2- standard, no verification (B)**

**Program Characteristics: 3.5 pts (A)**

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Steward             | 1   |
| Funding             | 2   |
| Business Plan       | 0   |
| Formal Relationship | 0.5 |
| Attributes          | 0.5 |



## Arkansas

| Rank | State    | # of Munis or Counties | # Digital Access | % Digital Access | # Public Access | % Public Access | 2025 Grade | 2023 Grade |
|------|----------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| 5    | Arkansas | 75                     | 75               | 100%             | 75              | 100%            | A          | A          |

### Overall Grade: A

#### Sub-Grades:

**Digital Access:** 100% (A); 2023: 99% (A)

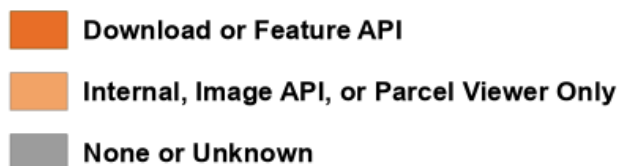
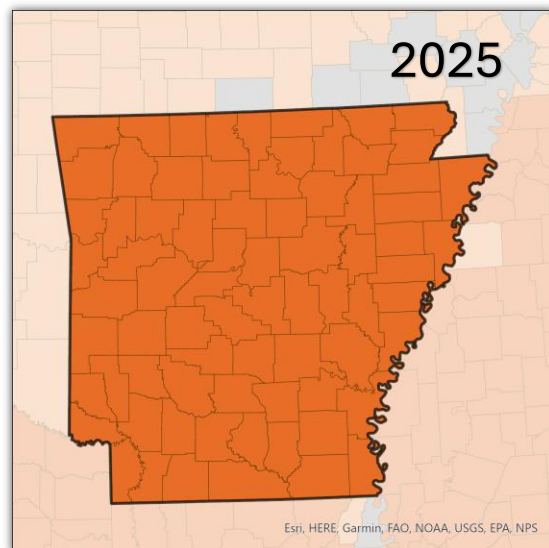
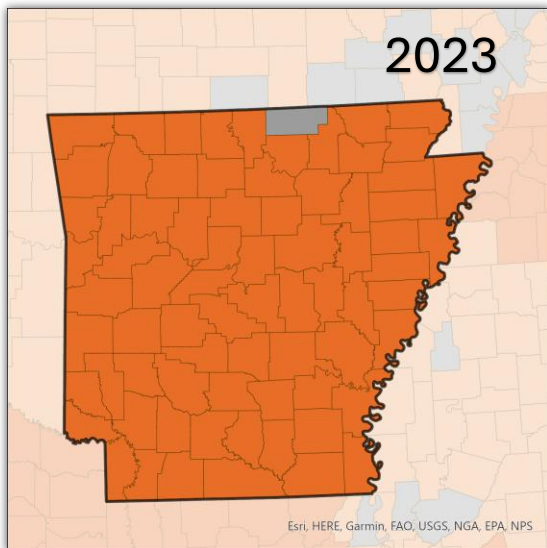
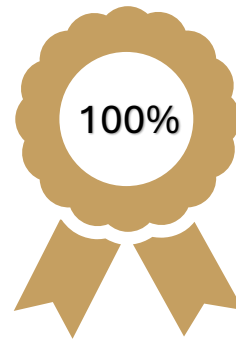
**Public Access:** 100% (A); 2023: 99% (A)

**Parcel Standard:** 2- standard, no verification (B)

**Program Characteristics:** 3 pts (B)

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Steward             | 1   |
| Funding             | 0   |
| Business Plan       | 1   |
| Formal Relationship | 0.5 |
| Attributes          | 0.5 |

#### Digital and Public Access



## California

| Rank | State      | # of Counties or Munis | # Digital Access | % Digital Access | Parcel Program | Max % Viewer, Download, or API | 2025 Grade | 2023 Grade |
|------|------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|------------|------------|
| 43   | California | 58                     | 57               | 98%              | n/a            | 98%                            | <b>B</b>   | <b>B-</b>  |

California did not participate in the Parcels Theme for the GMA. Grade and map based on research.

### Overall Grade: B

#### Sub-Grades:

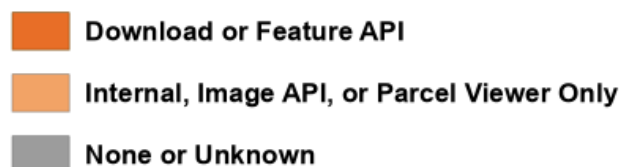
**Digital Access:** 98% **(A)**; 2023: 88% **(B)**

**Max % Parcel Viewer, Download, or API:** 98% **(B)** 2023: 88% **(B-)**

**Parcel Standard:** N/A

**Program Characteristics:** N/A

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| Steward             | 0 |
| Funding             | 0 |
| Business Plan       | 0 |
| Formal Relationship | 0 |
| Attributes          | 0 |



## Colorado

| Rank | State    | # of Munis or Counties | # Digital Access | % Digital Access | # Public Access | % Public Access | 2025 Grade | 2023 Grade |
|------|----------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| 24   | Colorado | 64                     | 63               | 98%              | 43              | 67%             | A          | A          |

### Overall Grade: A

#### Sub-Grades:

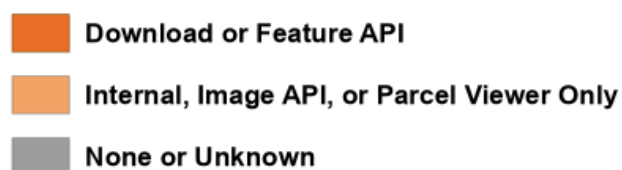
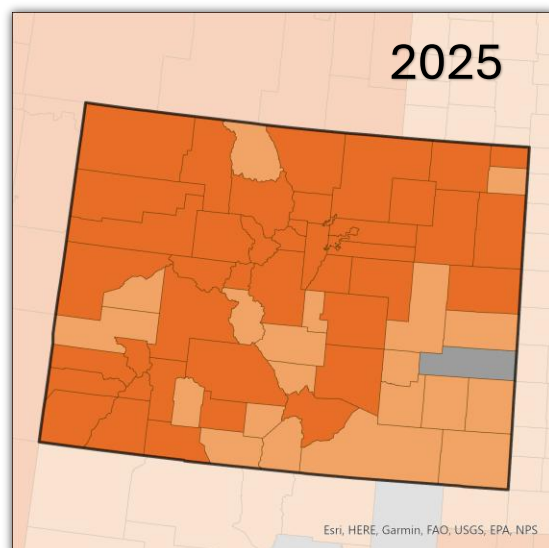
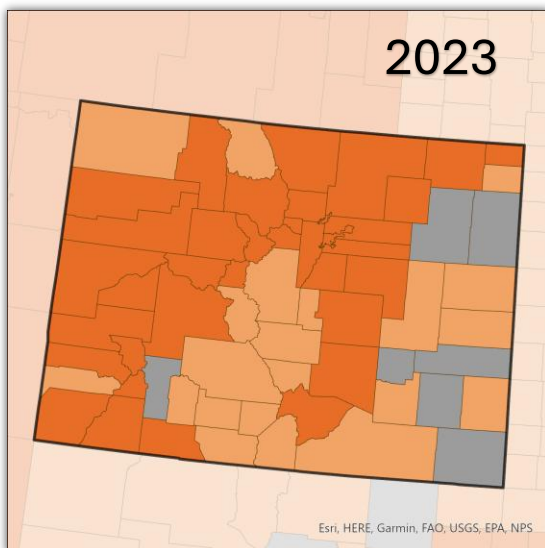
**Digital Access:** 98% (A); 2023: 94% (A)

**Public Access:** 67% (C); 2023: 56% (C)

**Parcel Standard:** 1- verified & QA/QC (A)

**Program Characteristics:** 0.5 pt (D)

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Steward             | 0   |
| Funding             | 0   |
| Business Plan       | 0   |
| Formal Relationship | 0   |
| Attributes          | 0.5 |





## Connecticut

| Rank | State       | # of Munis or Counties | # Digital Access | % Digital Access | # Public Access | % Public Access | 2025 Grade | 2023 Grade |
|------|-------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| 18   | Connecticut | 9                      | 9                | 100%             | 9               | 100%            | A          | A          |

### Overall Grade: A

#### Sub-Grades:

**Digital Access: 100% (A)**

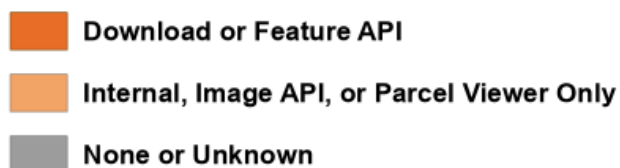
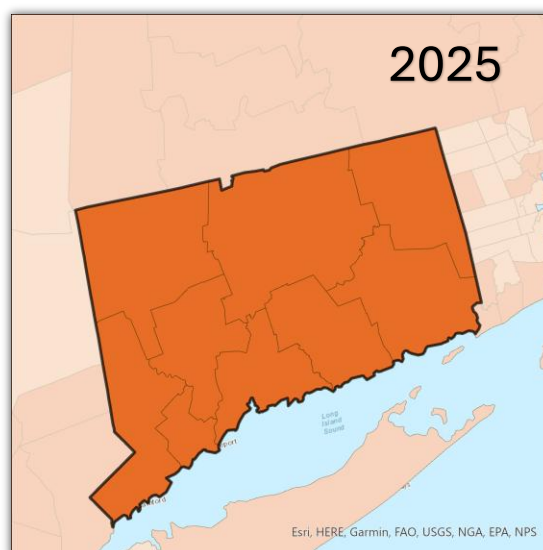
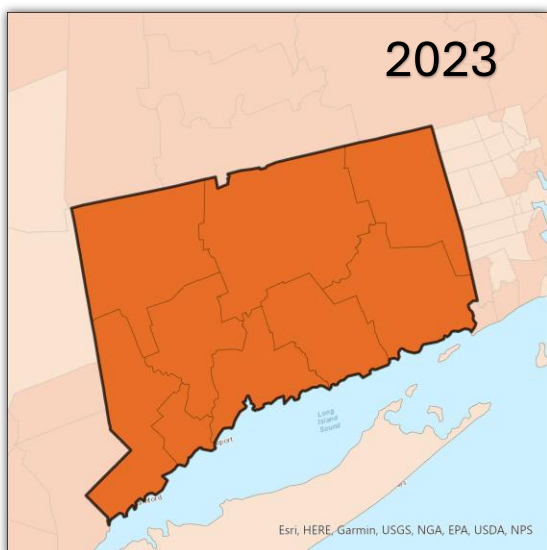
**Public Access: 100% (A)**

**Parcel Standard: 3- best effort (C)**

**Program Characteristics: 1 pt (C)**

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Steward             | 0   |
| Funding             | 0   |
| Business Plan       | 0   |
| Formal Relationship | 0.5 |
| Attributes          | 0.5 |

#### Digital and Public Access





## Delaware

| Rank | State    | # of Munis or Counties | # Digital Access | % Digital Access | # Public Access | % Public Access | 2025 Grade | 2023 Grade |
|------|----------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| 20   | Delaware | 3                      | 3                | 100%             | 3               | 100%            | A          | A          |

### Overall Grade: A

#### Sub-Grades:

**Digital Access:** 100% (A)

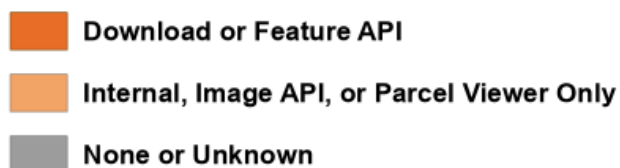
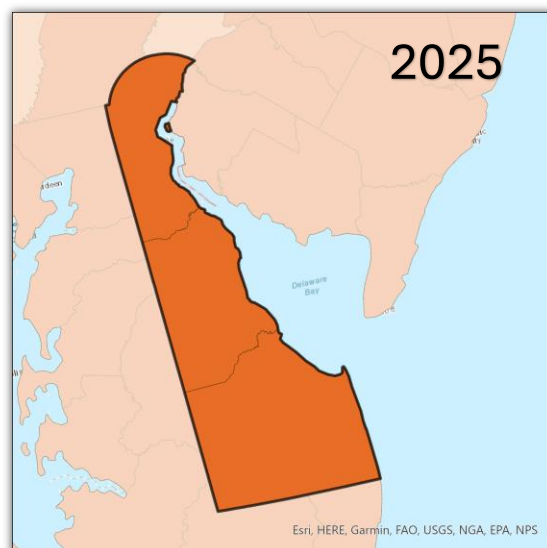
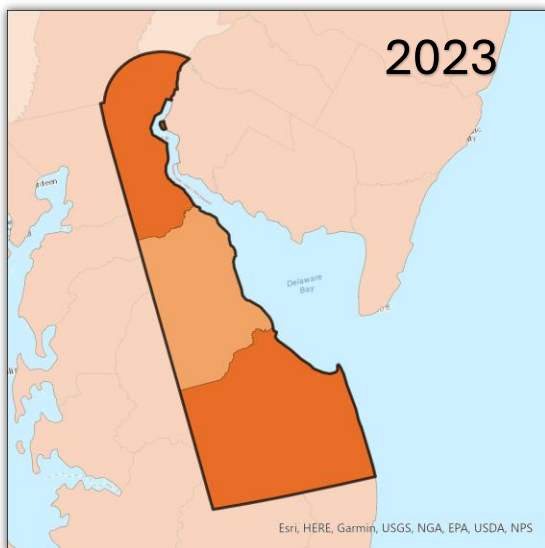
**Public Access:** 100% (A); 2023: 67% (C)

**Parcel Standard:** 2- standard, no verification (B)

**Program Characteristics:** 1 pt (C)

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| Steward             | 1 |
| Funding             | 0 |
| Business Plan       | 0 |
| Formal Relationship | 0 |
| Attributes          | 0 |

#### Digital and Public Access



## District of Columbia (Washington D.C.)

| Rank | State                | # of Munis or Counties | # Digital Access | % Digital Access | # Public Access | % Public Access | 2025 Grade | 2023 Grade |
|------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| 21   | District of Columbia | 1                      | 1                | 100%             | 1               | 100%            | A          | A          |

### Overall Grade: A

#### Sub-Grades:

**Digital Access: 100% (A)**

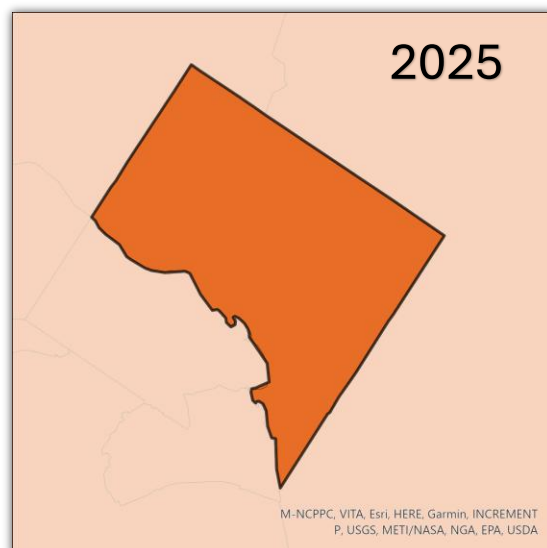
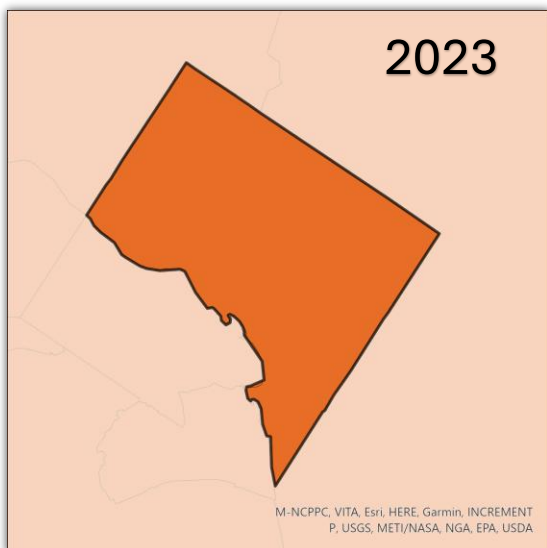
**Public Access: 100% (A)**

**Parcel Standard: 1- verified & QA/QC (A)**

**Program Characteristics: 5 pts (A)**

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Steward             | 1   |
| Funding             | 2   |
| Business Plan       | 1   |
| Formal Relationship | 0.5 |
| Attributes          | 0.5 |

Digital and Public Access



- Download or Feature API**
- Internal, Image API, or Parcel Viewer Only**
- None or Unknown**

## Florida

| Rank | State   | # of Munis or Counties | # Digital Access | % Digital Access | # Public Access | % Public Access | 2025 Grade | 2023 Grade |
|------|---------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| 7    | Florida | 67                     | 67               | 100%             | 67              | 100%            | A          | A          |

### Overall Grade: A

#### Sub-Grades:

**Digital Access: 100% (A)**

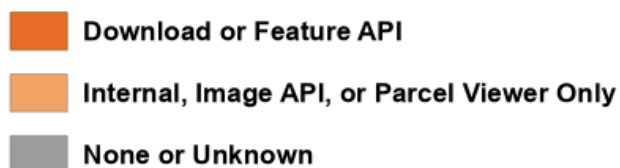
**Public Access: 100% (A)**

**Parcel Standard: 4- as received (D)**

**Program Characteristics: 1 pt (C)**

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Steward             | 0   |
| Funding             | 0   |
| Business Plan       | 0   |
| Formal Relationship | 0.5 |
| Attributes          | 0.5 |

#### Digital and Public Access



## Georgia

| Rank | State   | # of Munis or Counties | # Digital Access | % Digital Access | # Public Access | % Public Access | 2025 Grade | 2023 Grade |
|------|---------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| 32   | Georgia | 159                    | 159              | 100%             | 0               | 0%              | C          | C          |

### Overall Grade: C

#### Sub-Grades:

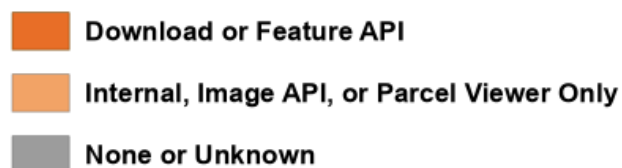
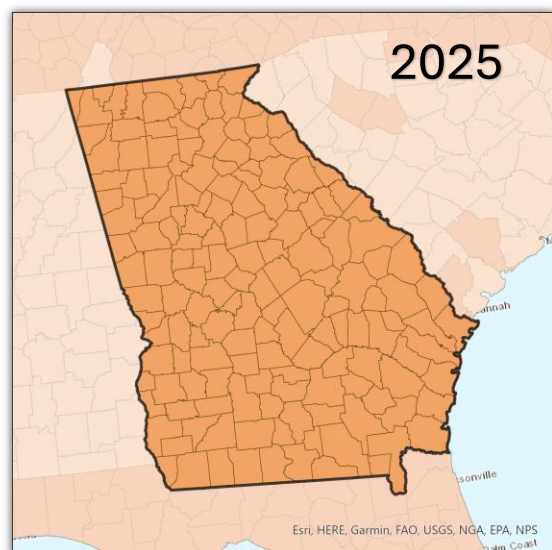
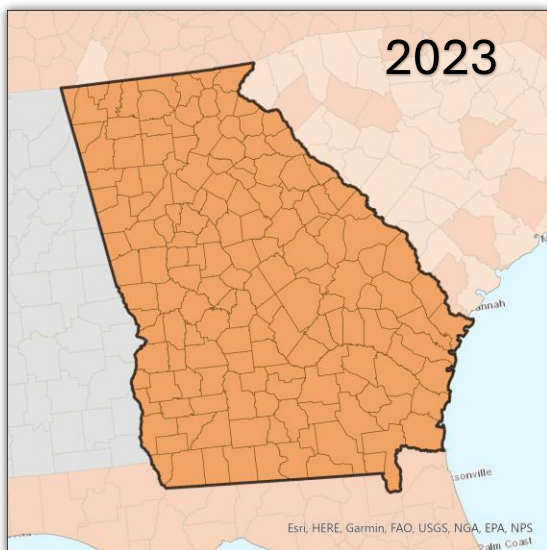
**Digital Access: 100% (A)**

**Public Access: 0% (F)**

**Parcel Standard: 4- as received (D)**

**Program Characteristics: 4.5 pts (A)**

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Steward             | 1   |
| Funding             | 2   |
| Business Plan       | 1   |
| Formal Relationship | 0.5 |
| Attributes          | 0   |



## Hawaii

| Rank | State  | # of Munis or Counties | # Digital Access | % Digital Access | # Public Access | % Public Access | 2025 Grade | 2023 Grade |
|------|--------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| 19   | Hawaii | 5                      | 5                | 100%             | 5               | 100%            | A          | A          |

### Overall Grade: A

#### Sub-Grades:

**Digital Access:** 100% (A)

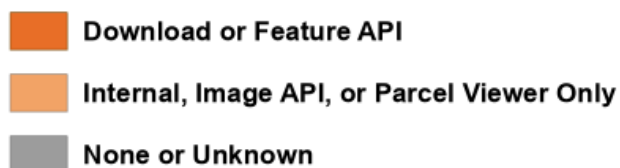
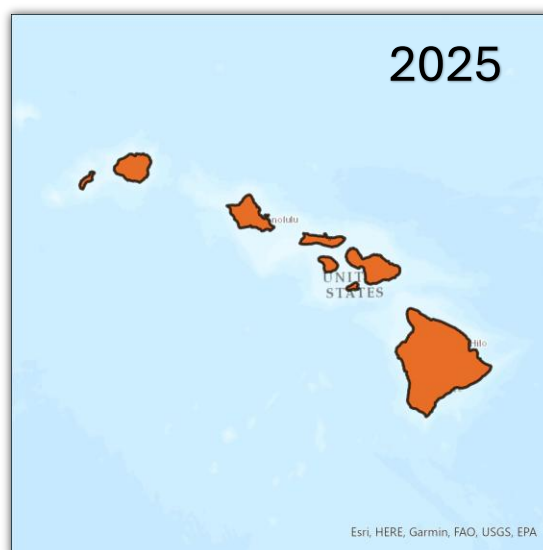
**Public Access:** 100% (A)

**Parcel Standard:** 1- verified & QA/QC (A)

**Program Characteristics:** 3.5 pts (B)

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Steward             | 1   |
| Funding             | 2   |
| Business Plan       | 0   |
| Formal Relationship | 0   |
| Attributes          | 0.5 |

#### Digital and Public Access



## Idaho

| Rank | State | # of Munis or Counties | # Digital Access | % Digital Access | # Public Access | % Public Access | 2025 Grade | 2023 Grade |
|------|-------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| 29   | Idaho | 44                     | 44               | 100%             | 13              | 30%             | <b>B</b>   | <b>C+</b>  |

### Overall Grade: B

#### Sub-Grades:

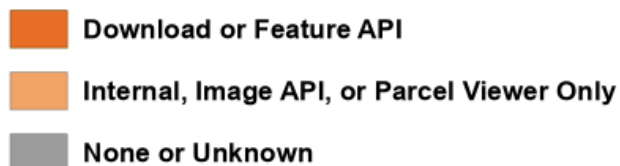
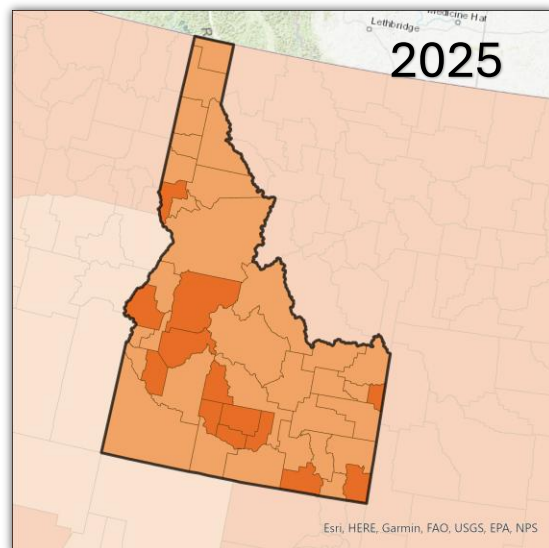
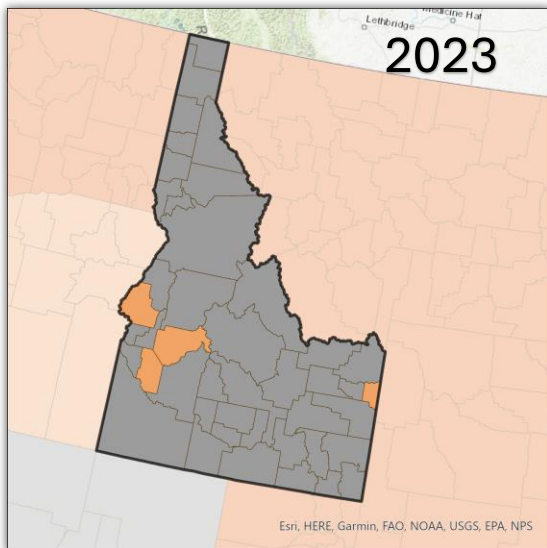
**Digital Access:** 100% (**A**)

**Public Access:** 30% (**D**); 2023: 0% (**F**)

**Parcel Standard:** 1- verified & QA/QC (**A**); 2023: 2- standard, no verification (**B**)

**Program Characteristics:** 2 pts (**B**)

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Steward             | 1   |
| Funding             | 0   |
| Business Plan       | 0   |
| Formal Relationship | 0.5 |
| Attributes          | 0.5 |



## Illinois

| Rank | State    | # of Counties or Munis | # Digital Access | % Digital Access | Parcel Program | Max % Viewer, Download, or API | 2025 Grade | 2023 Grade |
|------|----------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|------------|------------|
| 46   | Illinois | 102                    | 102              | 100%             | No             | 81%                            | B-         | D          |

### Overall Grade: B-

#### Sub-Grades:

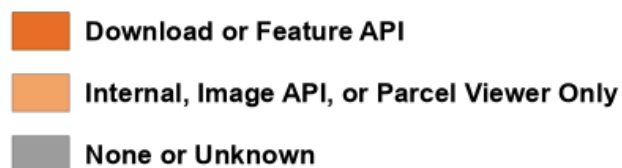
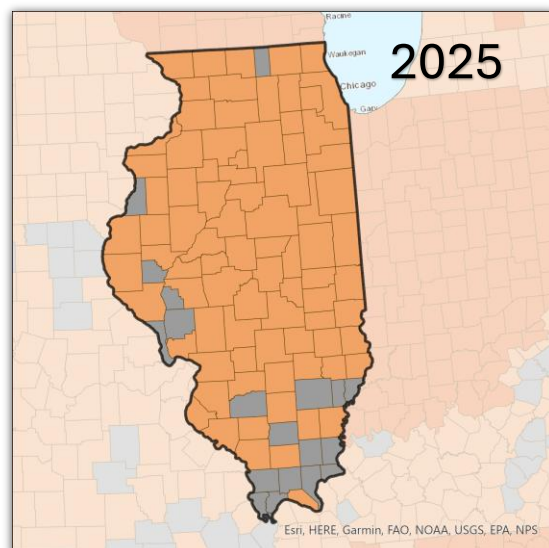
**Digital Access:** 100% (A)

**Max % Parcel Viewer, Download, or API:** 81% (B-); 2023- 0% (F)

**Parcel Standard:** N/A

**Program Characteristics:** N/A

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| Steward             | 0 |
| Funding             | 0 |
| Business Plan       | 0 |
| Formal Relationship | 0 |
| Attributes          | 0 |



## Indiana

| Rank | State   | # of Munis or Counties | # Digital Access | % Digital Access | # Public Access | % Public Access | 2025 Grade | 2023 Grade |
|------|---------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| 2    | Indiana | 92                     | 92               | 100%             | 92              | 100%            | A          | A          |

## Overall Grade: A

### Sub-Grades:

**Digital Access:** 100% (A)

**Public Access:** 100% (A)

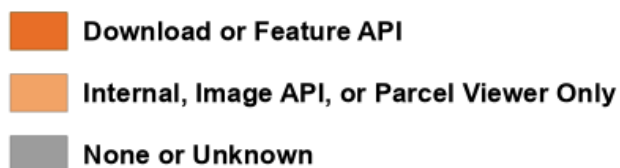
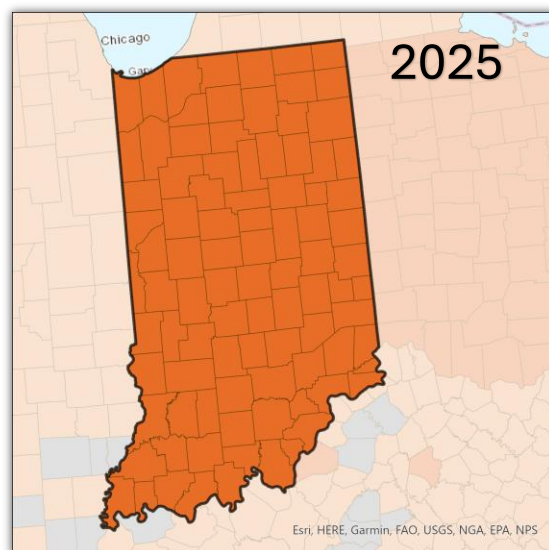
**Parcel Standard:** 1- verified & QA/QC (A)

**Program Characteristics:** 4.5 pts (A); 2023: 3.5 pts\* (B)

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Steward             | 1   |
| Funding             | 2   |
| Business Plan       | 1   |
| Formal Relationship | 0   |
| Attributes          | 0.5 |

\*2023: Business Plan- 0 pts

Digital and Public Access





## Iowa

| Rank | State | # of Counties or Munis | # Digital Access | % Digital Access | Parcel Program | Max % Viewer, Download, or API | 2025 Grade | 2023 Grade |
|------|-------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|------------|------------|
| 38   | Iowa  | 99                     | 99               | 100%             | No             | 100%                           | B          | B          |

### Overall Grade: B

#### Sub-Grades:

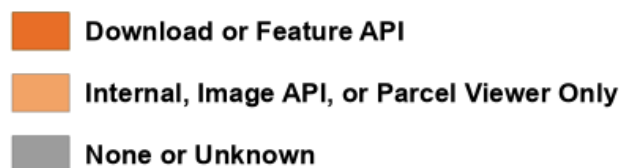
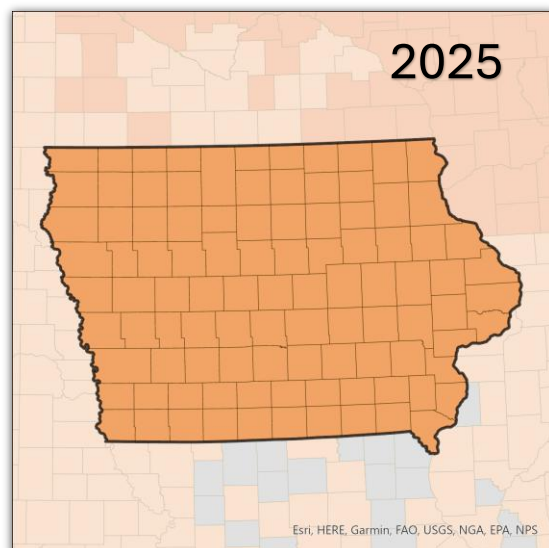
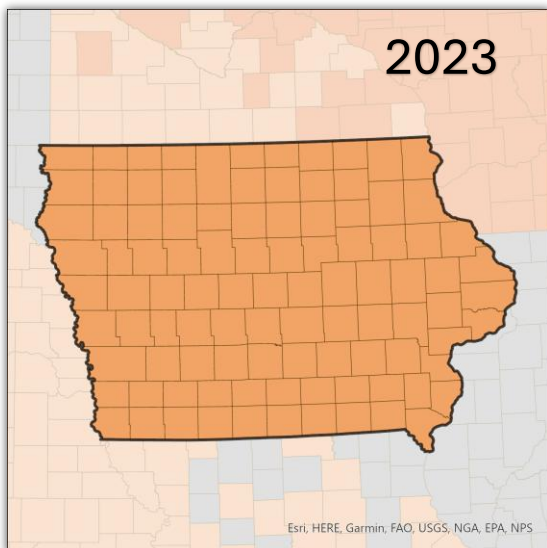
**Digital Access:** 100% (A)

**Max % Parcel Viewer, Download, or API:** 100% (B)

**Parcel Standard:** N/A

**Program Characteristics:** N/A

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| Steward             | 0 |
| Funding             | 0 |
| Business Plan       | 0 |
| Formal Relationship | 0 |
| Attributes          | 0 |



## Kansas

| Rank | State  | # of Munis or Counties | # Digital Access | % Digital Access | # Public Access | % Public Access | 2025 Grade | 2023 Grade |
|------|--------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| 33   | Kansas | 105                    | 105              | 100%             | 0               | 0%              | B-         | B-         |

### Overall Grade: B-

#### Sub-Grades:

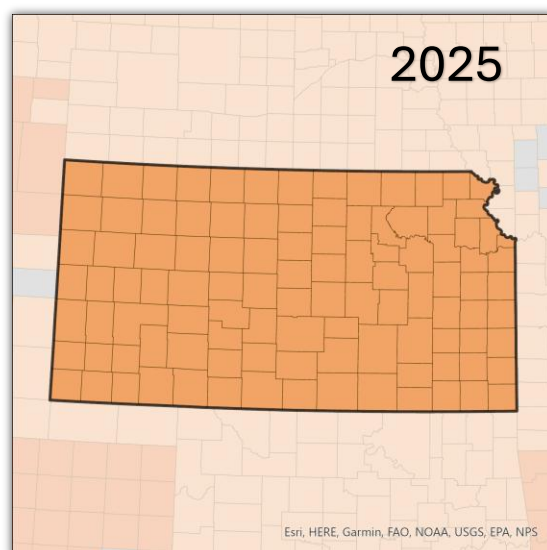
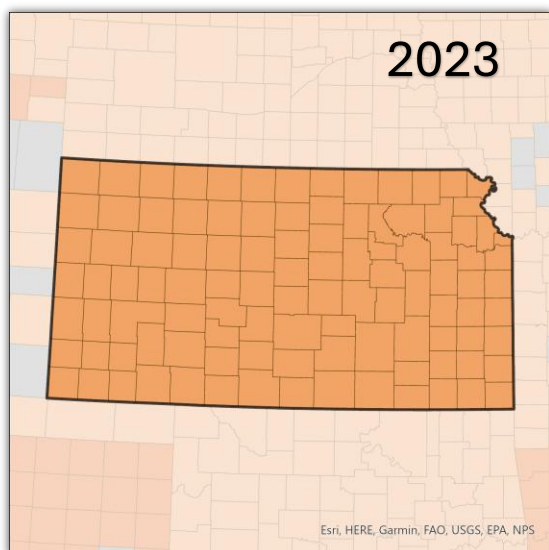
**Digital Access: 100% (A)**

**Public Access: 0% (F)**

**Parcel Standard: 2- standard, no verification (B)**

**Program Characteristics: 4 pts (A)**

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Steward             | 1   |
| Funding             | 2   |
| Business Plan       | 0   |
| Formal Relationship | 0.5 |
| Attributes          | 0.5 |



- Download or Feature API
- Internal, Image API, or Parcel Viewer Only
- None or Unknown

## Kentucky

| Rank | State    | # of Counties or Munis | # Digital Access | % Digital Access | Parcel Program | Max % Viewer, Download, or API | 2025 Grade | 2023 Grade |
|------|----------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|------------|------------|
| 51   | Kentucky | 120                    | 120              | 100%             | No             | 4%                             | D          | C+         |

Note: 2023 grade was mistakenly graded as having a parcel program which raised the D grade to a C+. More detailed information provided in 2025 resulted in an adjusted grade and a more accurate map.

### Overall Grade: D

#### Sub-Grades:

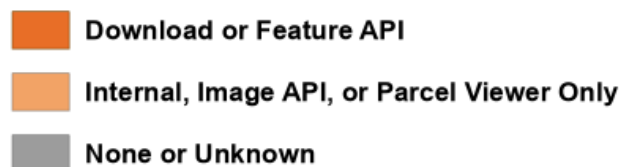
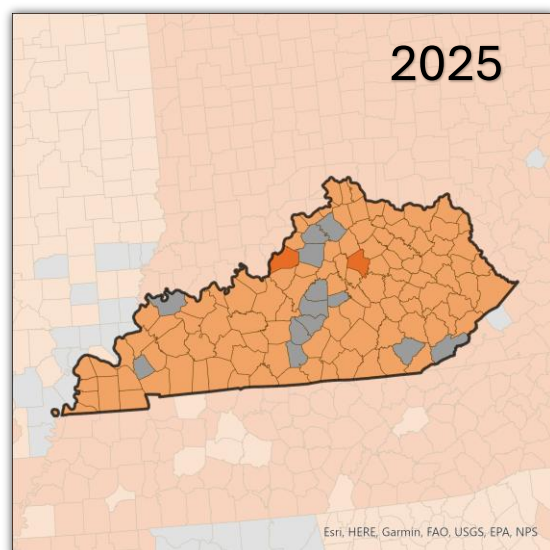
**Digital Access:** 100% (A)

**Max % Parcel Viewer, Download, or API:** 4% (F)

**Parcel Standard:** N/A; 2023: 3- best effort (C)

**Program Characteristics:** N/A; 2023- 0.5 pts for Attributes (D)

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| Steward             | 0 |
| Funding             | 0 |
| Business Plan       | 0 |
| Formal Relationship | 0 |
| Attributes          | 0 |



## Louisiana

| Rank | State     | # of Counties or Munis | # Digital Access | % Digital Access | Parcel Program | Max % Viewer, Download, or API | 2025 Grade | 2023 Grade |
|------|-----------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|------------|------------|
| 45   | Louisiana | 64                     | 63               | 98%              | No             | 86%                            | B-         | B-         |

### Overall Grade: D

#### Sub-Grades:

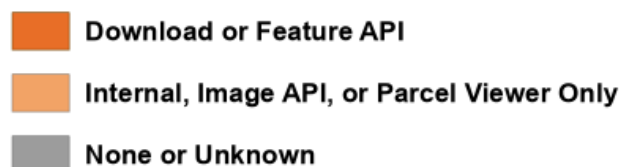
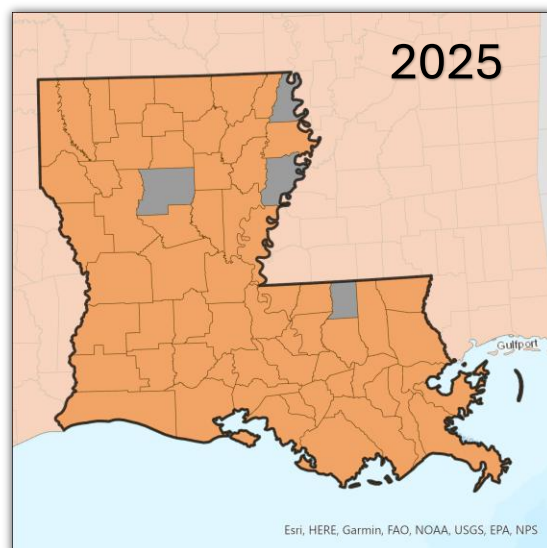
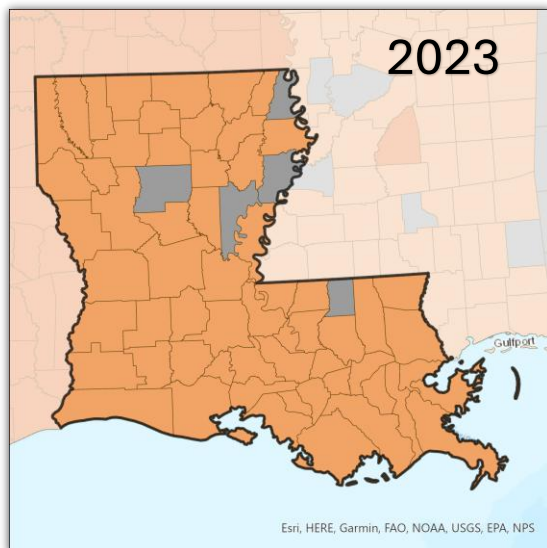
**Digital Access:** 98% (A); 2023: 91% (A)

**Max % Parcel Viewer, Download, or API:** 86% (B-); 2023- 84% (B-)

**Parcel Standard:** N/A

**Program Characteristics:** N/A

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| Steward             | 0 |
| Funding             | 0 |
| Business Plan       | 0 |
| Formal Relationship | 0 |
| Attributes          | 0 |



## Maine

| Rank | State | # of Counties or Munis | # Digital Access | % Digital Access | Parcel Program | Max % Viewer, Download, or API | 2025 Grade | 2023 Grade |
|------|-------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|------------|------------|
| 49   | Maine | 530                    | 378              | 71%              | n/a            | 71%                            | C-         | C-         |

Maine did not participate in the Parcels Theme for the GMA. Grade and map based on research.

### Overall Grade: C-

#### Sub-Grades:

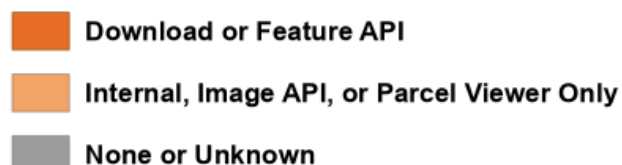
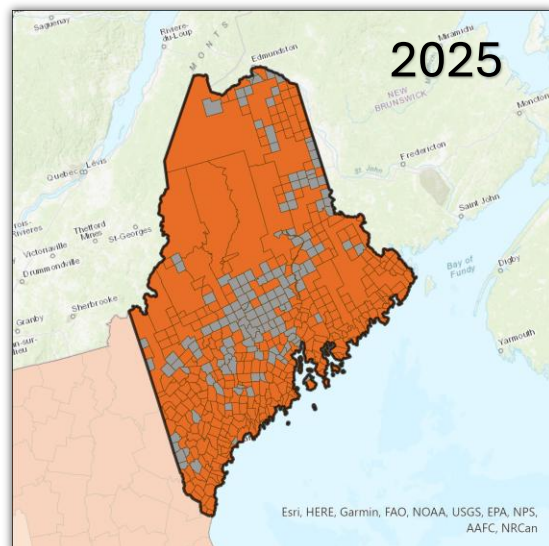
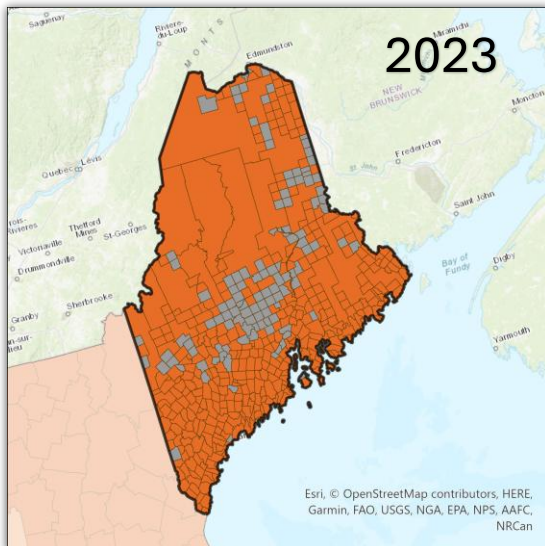
**Digital Access:** 71% (C); 2023: 77% (C)

**Max % Parcel Viewer, Download, or API:** 71% (C-); ; 2023: 77% (C-)

**Parcel Standard:** N/A

**Program Characteristics:** N/A

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| Steward             | 0 |
| Funding             | 0 |
| Business Plan       | 0 |
| Formal Relationship | 0 |
| Attributes          | 0 |



## Maryland

| Rank | State    | # of Munis or Counties | # Digital Access | % Digital Access | # Public Access | % Public Access | 2025 Grade | 2023 Grade |
|------|----------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| 13   | Maryland | 24                     | 24               | 100%             | 24              | 100%            | A          | A          |

### Overall Grade: A

#### Sub-Grades:

**Digital Access: 100% (A)**

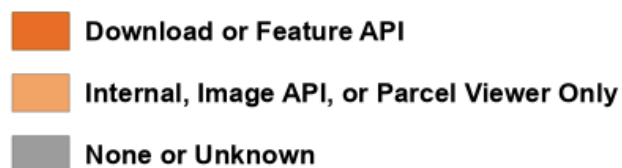
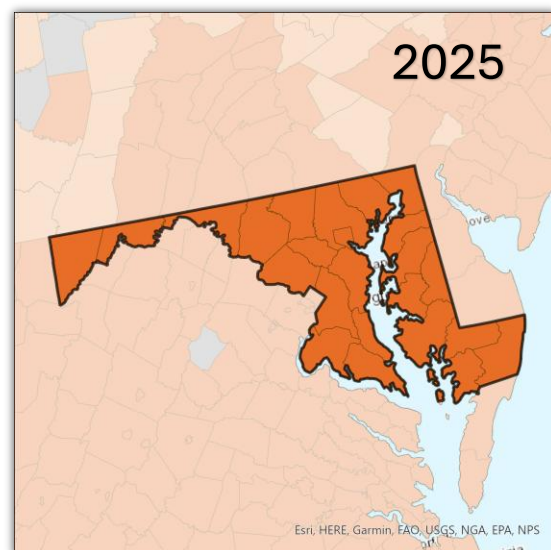
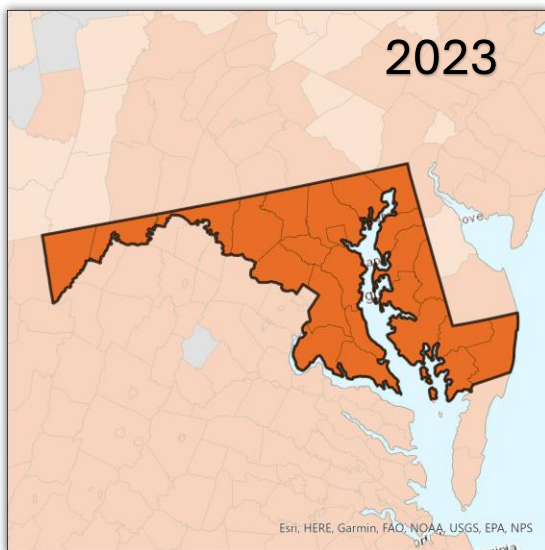
**Public Access: 100% (A)**

**Parcel Standard: 1- verified & QA/QC (A)**

**Program Characteristics: 4 pts (A)**

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Steward             | 1   |
| Funding             | 2   |
| Business Plan       | 0   |
| Formal Relationship | 0.5 |
| Attributes          | 0.5 |

#### Digital and Public Access





## Massachusetts

| Rank | State         | # of Munis or Counties | # Digital Access | % Digital Access | # Public Access | % Public Access | 2025 Grade | 2023 Grade |
|------|---------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| 16   | Massachusetts | 14                     | 14               | 100%             | 14              | 100%            | A          | A          |

### Overall Grade: A

#### Sub-Grades:

**Digital Access: 100% (A)**

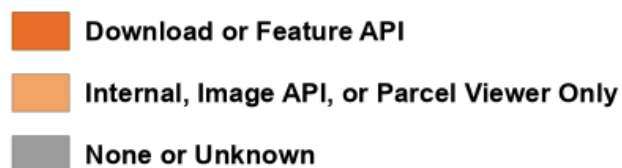
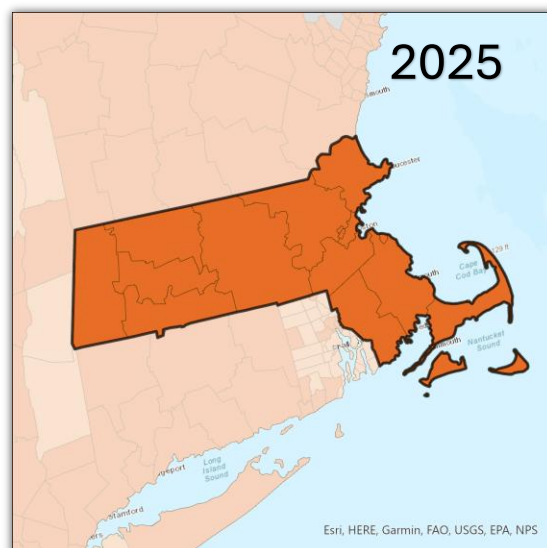
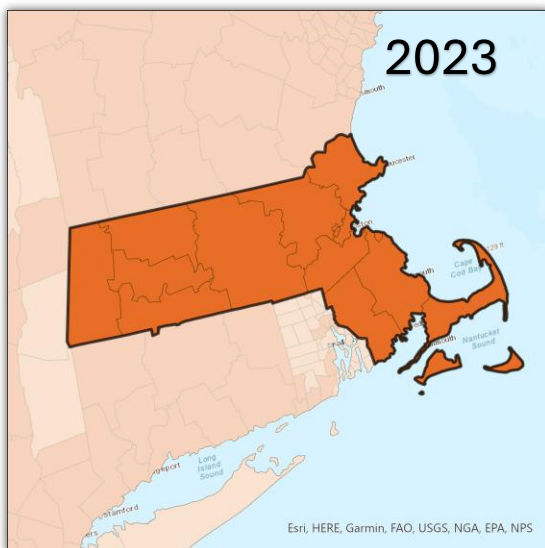
**Public Access: 100% (A)**

**Parcel Standard: 1- verified & QA/QC (A)**

**Program Characteristics: 4.5 pts (A)**

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Steward             | 1   |
| Funding             | 2   |
| Business Plan       | 1   |
| Formal Relationship | 0   |
| Attributes          | 0.5 |

#### Digital and Public Access



## Michigan

| Rank | State    | # of Munis or Counties | # Digital Access | % Digital Access | # Public Access | % Public Access | 2025 Grade | 2023 Grade |
|------|----------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| 31   | Michigan | 83                     | 83               | 100%             | 4               | 5%              | B-         | B-         |

### Overall Grade: B-

#### Sub-Grades:

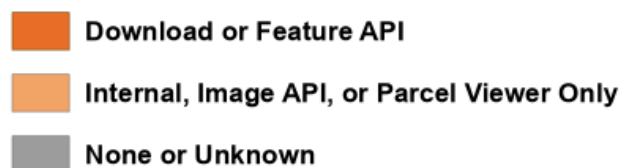
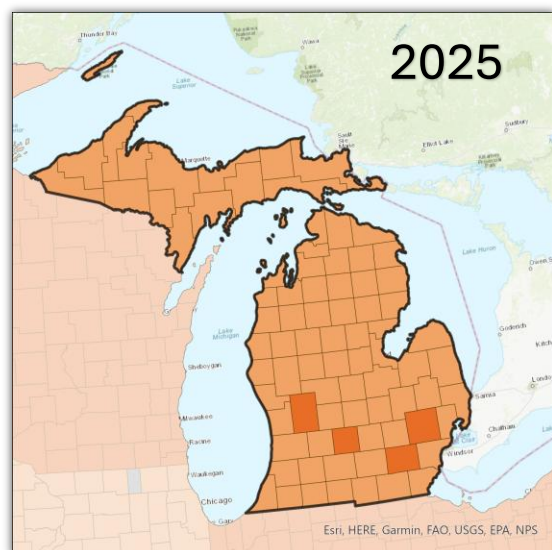
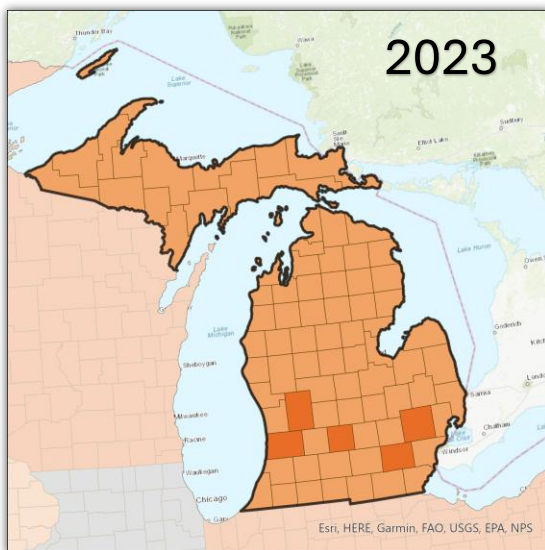
**Digital Access: 100% (A)**

**Public Access: 5% (F); 2023: 6% (F)**

**Parcel Standard: 2- standard, no verification (B)**

**Program Characteristics: 2 pts (B)**

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Steward             | 1   |
| Funding             | 0   |
| Business Plan       | 0   |
| Formal Relationship | 0.5 |
| Attributes          | 0.5 |





## Minnesota

| Rank | State     | # of Munis or Counties | # Digital Access | % Digital Access | # Public Access | % Public Access | 2025 Grade | 2023 Grade |
|------|-----------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| 25   | Minnesota | 87                     | 87               | 100%             | 55              | 63%             | A          | A          |

## Overall Grade: A

### Sub-Grades:

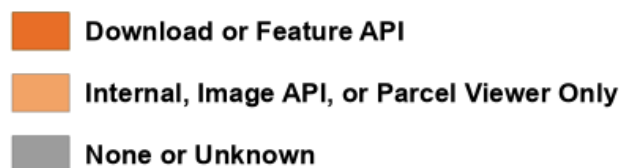
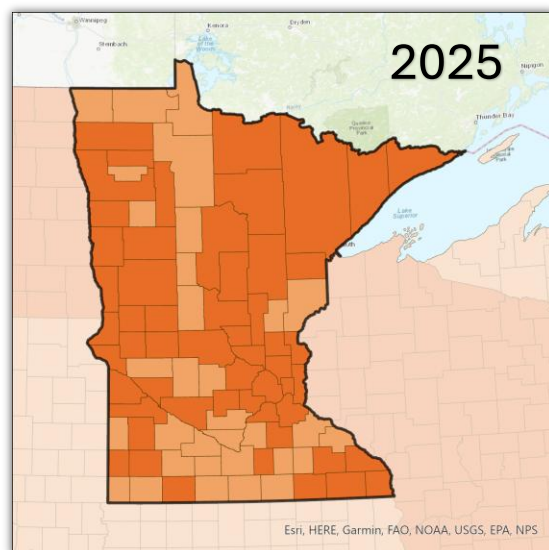
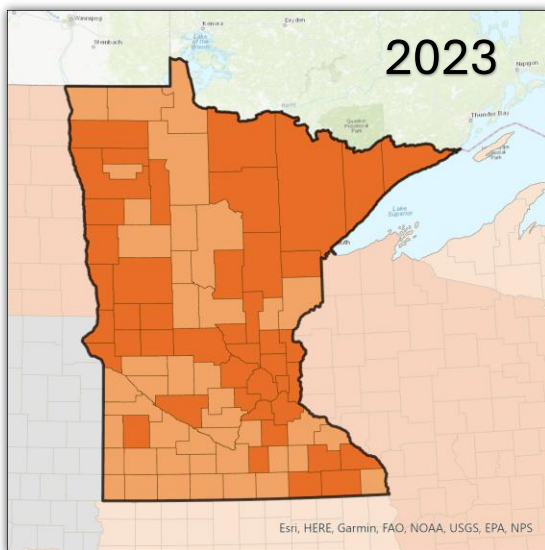
**Digital Access:** 100% (A)

**Public Access:** 63% (C); 2023: 51% (C)

**Parcel Standard:** 1- verified & QA/QC (A)

**Program Characteristics:** 5 pts (A)

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Steward             | 1   |
| Funding             | 2   |
| Business Plan       | 1   |
| Formal Relationship | 0.5 |
| Attributes          | 0.5 |



## Mississippi

| Rank | State       | # of Munis or Counties | # Digital Access | % Digital Access | # Public Access | % Public Access | 2025 Grade | 2023 Grade |
|------|-------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| 4    | Mississippi | 82                     | 82               | 100%             | 82              | 100%            | A          | B          |

### Overall Grade: A

#### Sub-Grades:

**Digital Access:** 100% (A); 2023- 93% (A)

**Public Access:** 100% (A)

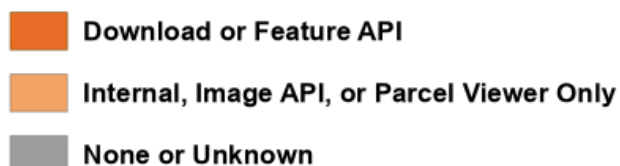
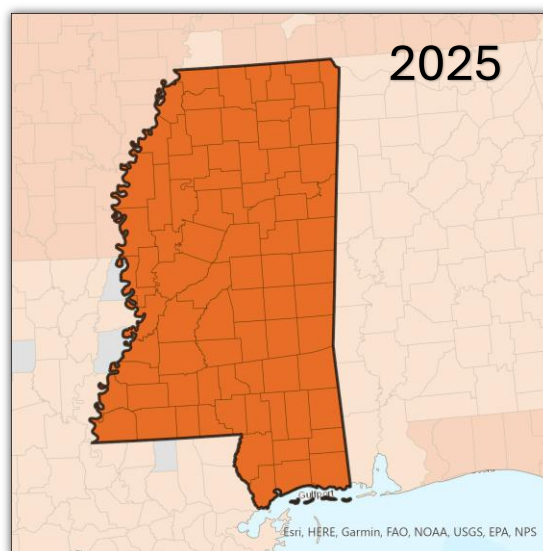
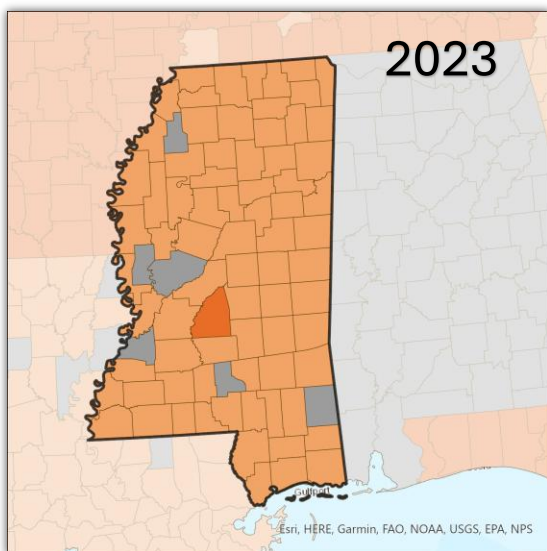
2023- Max % Parcel Viewer,  
Download, or API: (B)

**Parcel Standard:** 1- verified & QA/QC (A)

**Program Characteristics:** 3.5 pts (B)

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Steward             | 1   |
| Funding             | 2   |
| Business Plan       | 0   |
| Formal Relationship | 0   |
| Attributes          | 0.5 |

#### Digital and Public Access



## Missouri

| Rank | State    | # of Counties or Munis | # Digital Access | % Digital Access | Parcel Program | Max % Viewer, Download, or API | 2025 Grade | 2023 Grade |
|------|----------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|------------|------------|
| 47   | Missouri | 115                    | 115              | 100%             | No             | 77%                            | C+         | C+         |

### Overall Grade: C+

#### Sub-Grades:

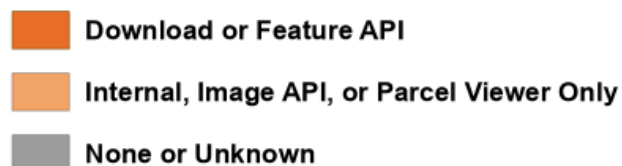
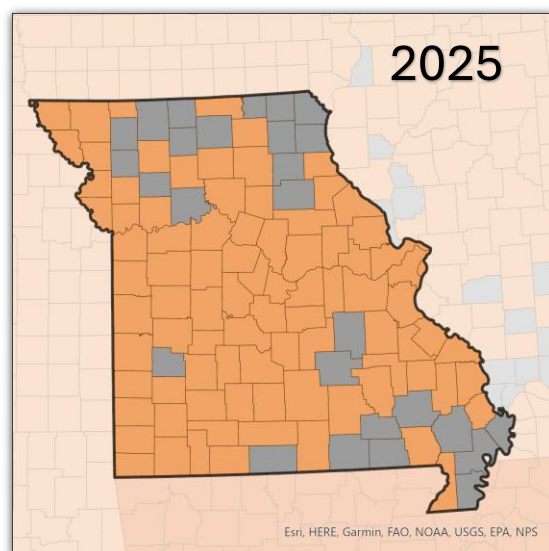
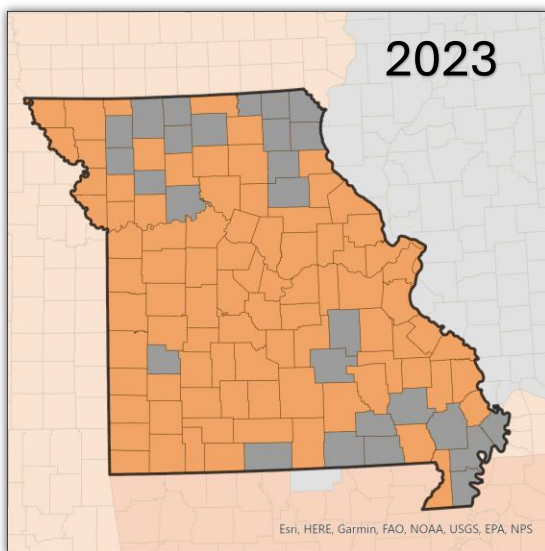
**Digital Access:** 100% (A)

**Max % Parcel Viewer, Download, or API:** 77% (C+)

**Parcel Standard:** N/A

**Program Characteristics:** N/A

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| Steward             | 0 |
| Funding             | 0 |
| Business Plan       | 0 |
| Formal Relationship | 0 |
| Attributes          | 0 |



## Montana

| Rank | State   | # of Munis or Counties | # Digital Access | % Digital Access | # Public Access | % Public Access | 2025 Grade | 2023 Grade |
|------|---------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| 8    | Montana | 56                     | 56               | 100%             | 56              | 100%            | A          | A          |

### Overall Grade: A

#### Sub-Grades:

**Digital Access: 100% (A)**

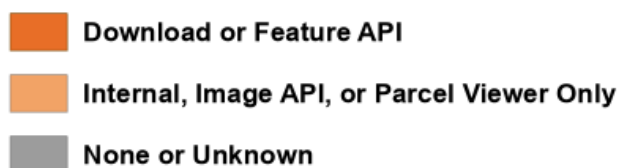
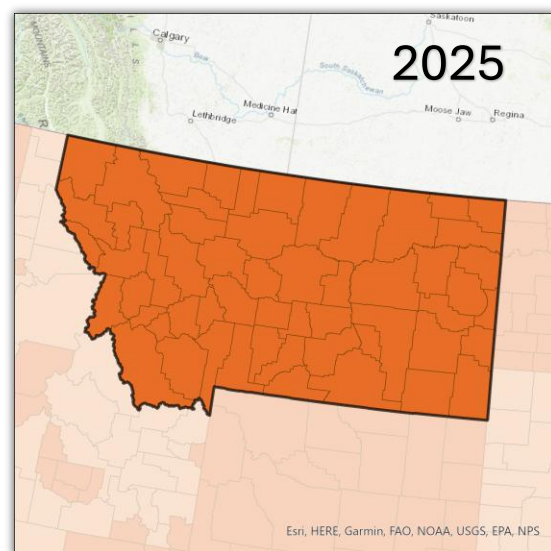
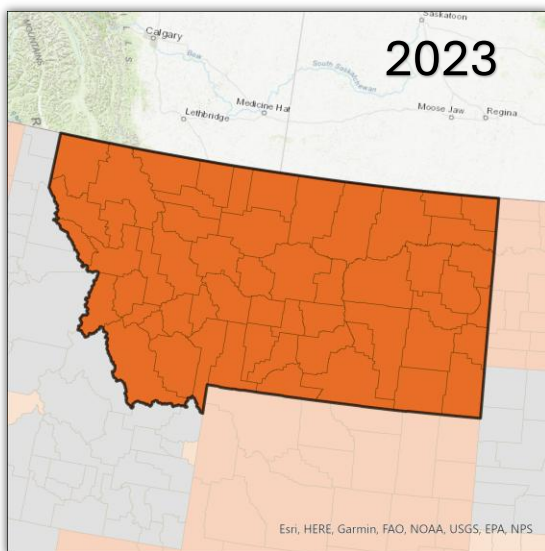
**Public Access: 100% (A)**

**Parcel Standard: 1- verified & QA/QC (A)**

**Program Characteristics: 4 pts (A)**

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Steward             | 1   |
| Funding             | 2   |
| Business Plan       | 0   |
| Formal Relationship | 0.5 |
| Attributes          | 0.5 |

Digital and Public Access



## Nebraska

| Rank | State    | # of Munis or Counties | # Digital Access | % Digital Access | # Public Access | % Public Access | 2025 Grade | 2023 Grade |
|------|----------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| 34   | Nebraska | 93                     | 93               | 100%             | 0               | 0%              | C+         | B-         |

### Overall Grade: C+

#### Sub-Grades:

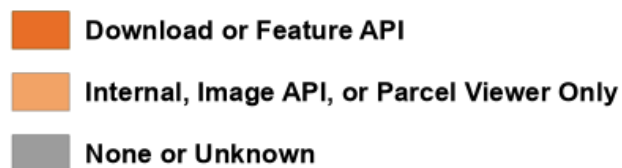
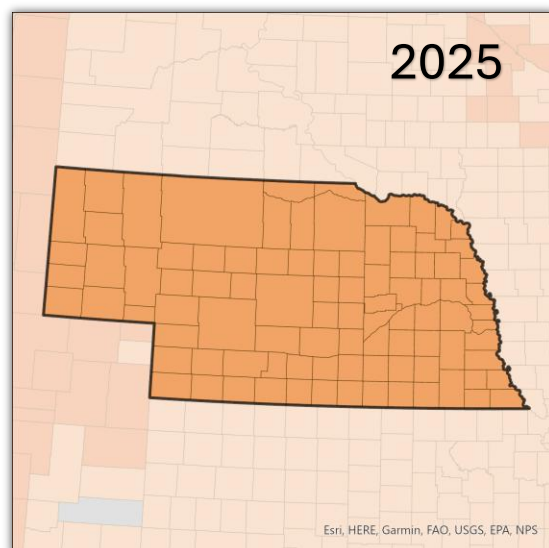
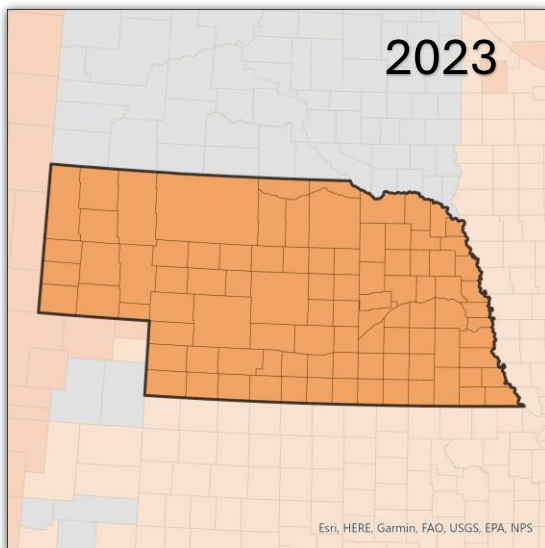
**Digital Access:** 100% (A)

**Public Access:** 0% (F)

**Parcel Standard:** 3- best effort (C); 2023: 2- standard, no verification (B)

**Program Characteristics:** 2 pts (B)

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Steward             | 1   |
| Funding             | 0   |
| Business Plan       | 0   |
| Formal Relationship | 0.5 |
| Attributes          | 0.5 |



## Nevada

| Rank | State  | # of Counties or Munis | # Digital Access | % Digital Access | Parcel Program | Max % Viewer, Download, or API | 2025 Grade | 2023 Grade |
|------|--------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|------------|------------|
| 48   | Nevada | 17                     | 17               | 100%             | n/a            | 76%                            | C+         | n/a        |

Nevada did not participate in the Parcels Theme for the GMA. Grade and map based on research.

### Overall Grade: C+

#### Sub-Grades:

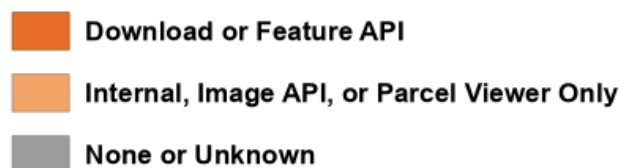
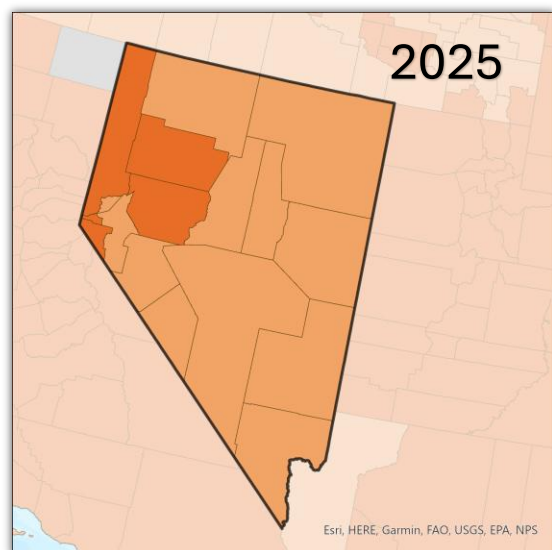
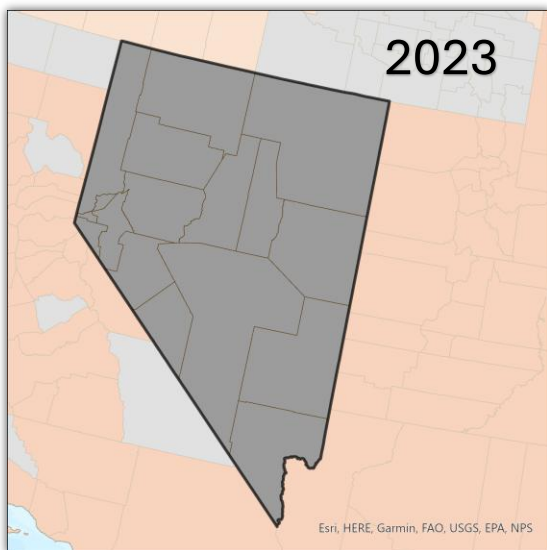
**Digital Access:** 100% (A)

**Max % Parcel Viewer, Download, or API:** 76% (C+)

**Parcel Standard:** N/A

**Program Characteristics:** N/A

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| Steward             | 0 |
| Funding             | 0 |
| Business Plan       | 0 |
| Formal Relationship | 0 |
| Attributes          | 0 |



## New Hampshire

| Rank | State         | # of Counties or Munis | # Digital Access | % Digital Access | Parcel Program | Max % Viewer, Download, or API | 2025 Grade | 2023 Grade |
|------|---------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|------------|------------|
| 41   | New Hampshire | 10                     | 10               | 100%             | n/a            | 100%                           | B          | B          |

New Hampshire did not participate in the Parcels Theme for the GMA. Grade and map based on research.

### Overall Grade: C+

#### Sub-Grades:

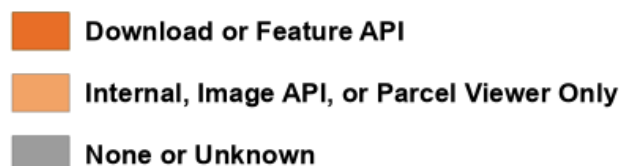
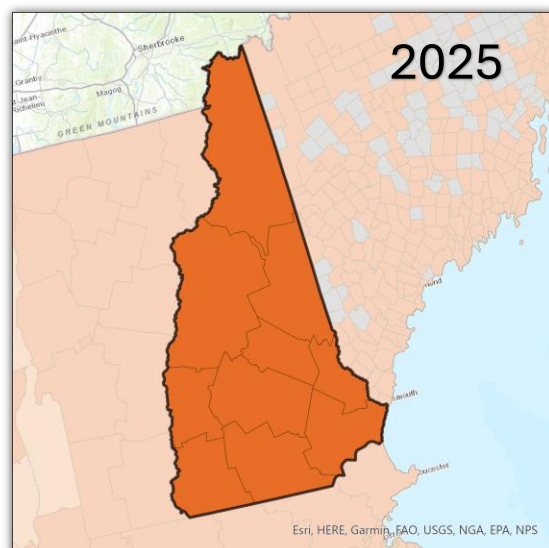
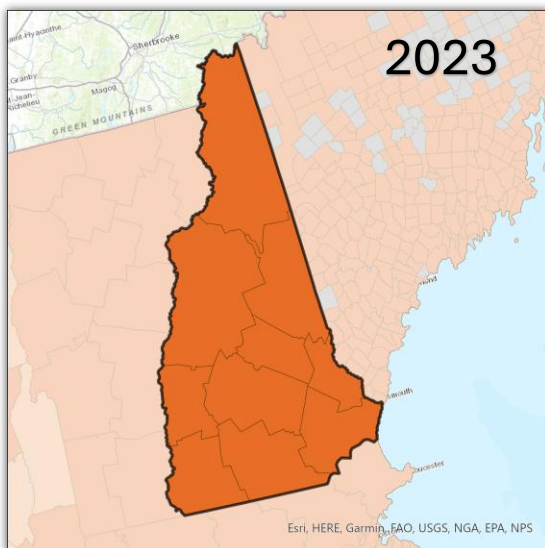
**Digital Access: 100% (A)**

**Max % Parcel Viewer, Download, or API: 100% (B)**

**Parcel Standard: N/A**

**Program Characteristics: N/A**

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| Steward             | 0 |
| Funding             | 0 |
| Business Plan       | 0 |
| Formal Relationship | 0 |
| Attributes          | 0 |





## New Jersey

| Rank | State      | # of Munis or Counties | # Digital Access | % Digital Access | # Public Access | % Public Access | 2025 Grade | 2023 Grade |
|------|------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| 15   | New Jersey | 21                     | 21               | 100%             | 21              | 100%            | A          | A          |

## Overall Grade: A

### Sub-Grades:

**Digital Access: 100% (A)**

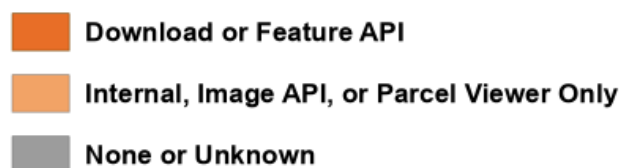
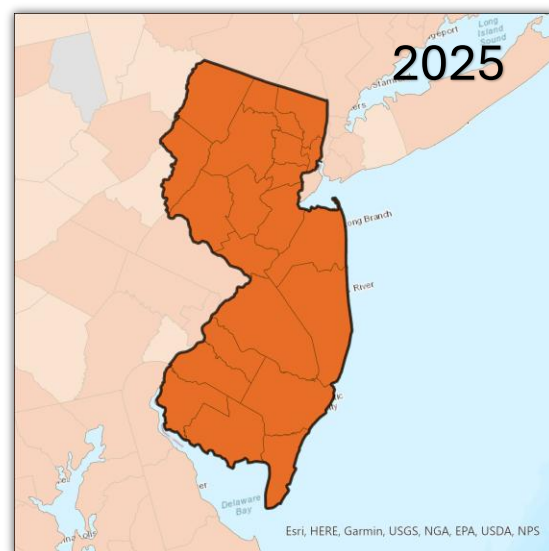
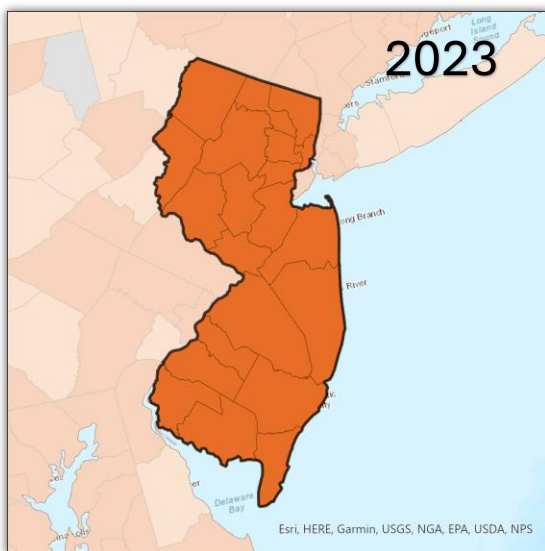
**Public Access: 100% (A)**

**Parcel Standard: 1- verified & QA/QC (A)**

**Program Characteristics: 5 pts (A)**

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Steward             | 1   |
| Funding             | 2   |
| Business Plan       | 1   |
| Formal Relationship | 0.5 |
| Attributes          | 0.5 |

Digital and Public Access





## New Mexico

| Rank | State      | # of Munis or Counties | # Digital Access | % Digital Access | # Public Access | % Public Access | 2025 Grade | 2023 Grade |
|------|------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| 37   | New Mexico | 33                     | 27               | 82%              | 0               | 0%              | C-         | C-         |

## Overall Grade: C

### Sub-Grades:

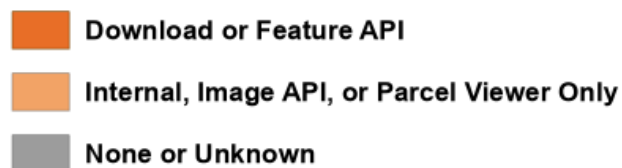
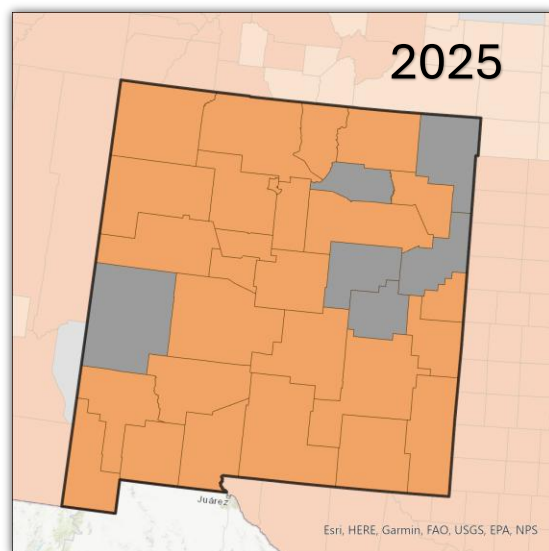
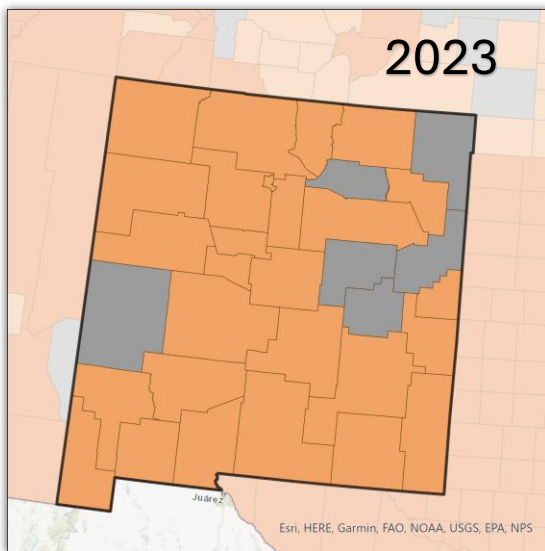
**Digital Access: 82% (B)**

**Public Access: 0% (F)**

**Parcel Standard: 1- verified & QA/QC (A)**

**Program Characteristics: 5 pts (A)**

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Steward             | 1   |
| Funding             | 2   |
| Business Plan       | 1   |
| Formal Relationship | 0.5 |
| Attributes          | 0.5 |



## New York

| Rank | State    | # of Munis or Counties | # Digital Access | % Digital Access | # Public Access | % Public Access | 2025 Grade | 2023 Grade |
|------|----------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| 28   | New York | 62                     | 62               | 100%             | 36              | 58%             | A          | A          |

## Overall Grade: A

### Sub-Grades:

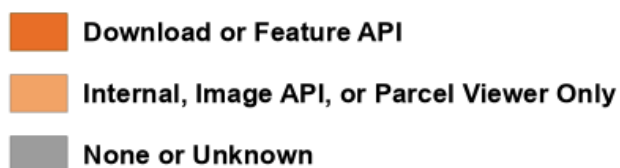
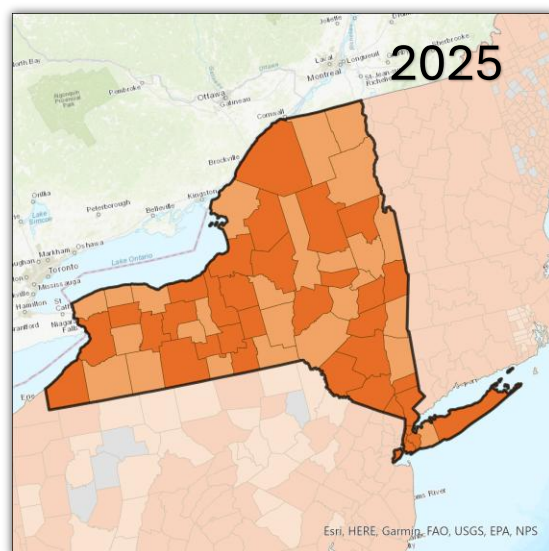
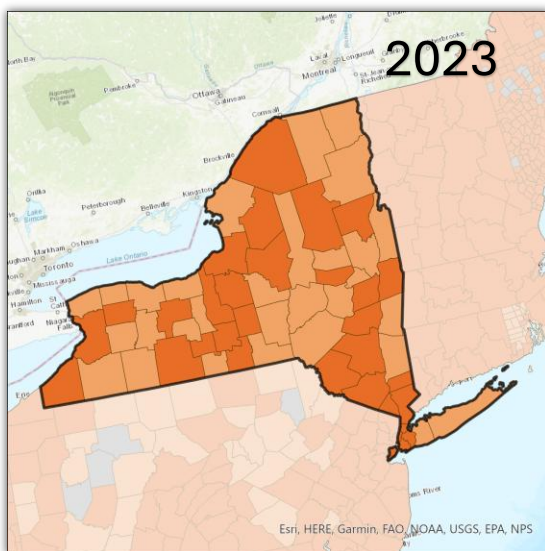
**Digital Access: 100% (A)**

**Public Access: 58% (C); 2023: 52% (C)**

**Parcel Standard: 1- verified & QA/QC (A)**

**Program Characteristics: 5 pts (A)**

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Steward             | 1   |
| Funding             | 2   |
| Business Plan       | 1   |
| Formal Relationship | 0.5 |
| Attributes          | 0.5 |



## North Carolina

| Rank | State          | # of Munis or Counties | # Digital Access | % Digital Access | # Public Access | % Public Access | 2025 Grade | 2023 Grade |
|------|----------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| 1    | North Carolina | 100                    | 100              | 100%             | 100             | 100%            | A          | A          |

### Overall Grade: A

#### Sub-Grades:

**Digital Access: 100% (A)**

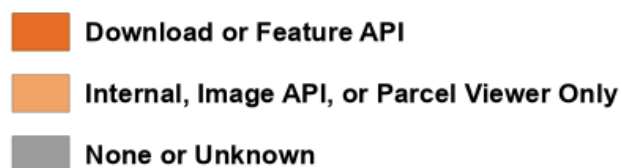
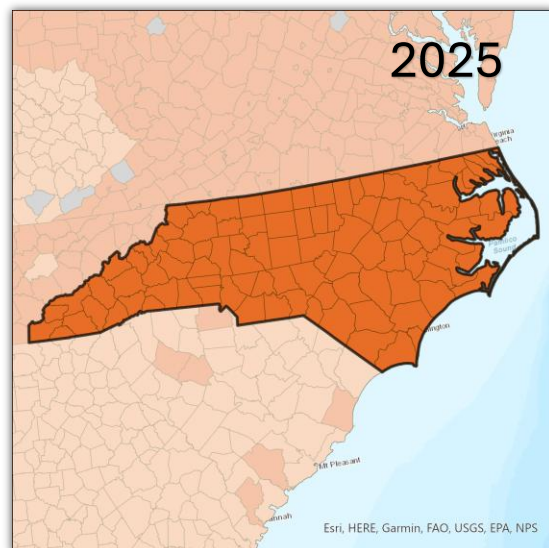
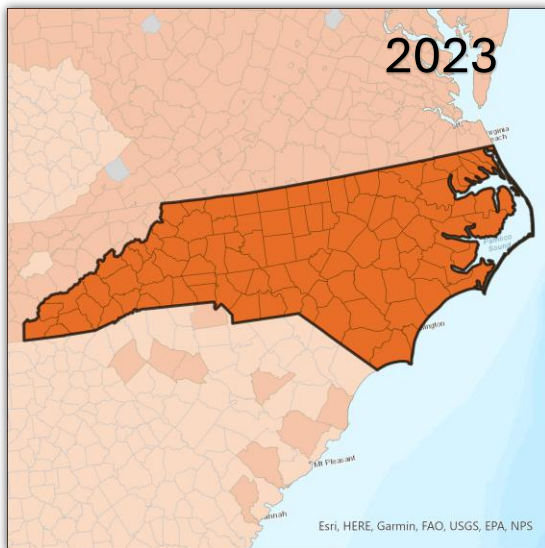
**Public Access: 100% (A)**

**Parcel Standard: 1- verified & QA/QC (A)**

**Program Characteristics: 4.5 pts (A)**

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Steward             | 1   |
| Funding             | 2   |
| Business Plan       | 1   |
| Formal Relationship | 0   |
| Attributes          | 0.5 |

Digital and Public Access



North Dakota

| Rank | State        | # of Munis or Counties | # Digital Access | % Digital Access | # Public Access | % Public Access | 2025 Grade | 2023 Grade |
|------|--------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| 10   | North Dakota | 53                     | 53               | 100%             | 53              | 100%            | A          | A          |

Overall Grade: A

Sub-Grades:

Digital Access: 100% (A)

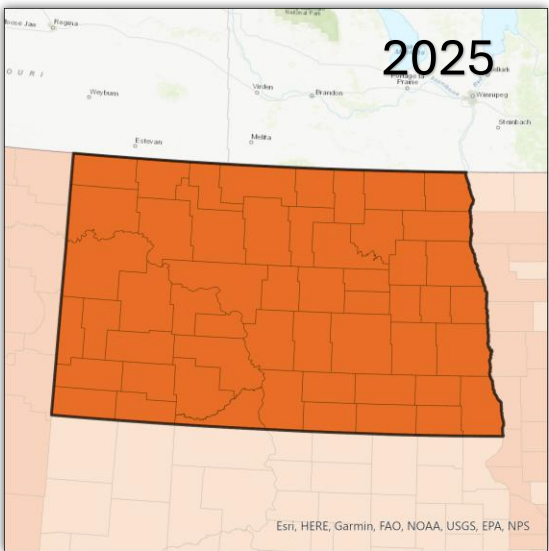
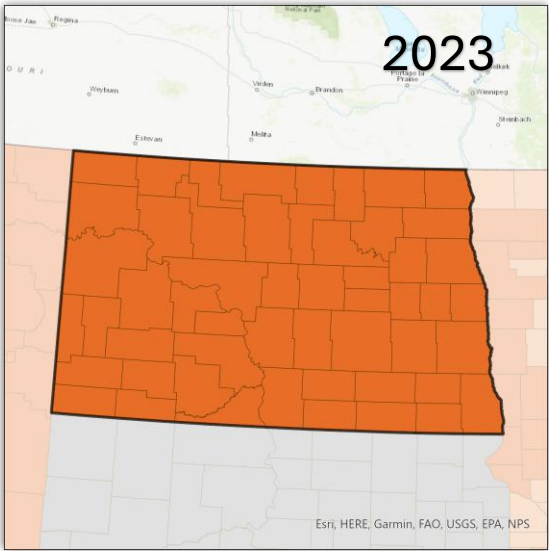
Public Access: 100% (A)

Parcel Standard: 1- verified & QA/QC (A)

Program Characteristics: 3.5 pts (B)

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Steward             | 1   |
| Funding             | 2   |
| Business Plan       | 0   |
| Formal Relationship | 0   |
| Attributes          | 0.5 |

Digital and Public Access



- Download or Feature API
- Internal, Image API, or Parcel Viewer Only
- None or Unknown

## Ohio

| Rank | State | # of Munis or Counties | # Digital Access | % Digital Access | # Public Access | % Public Access | 2025 Grade | 2023 Grade |
|------|-------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| 3    | Ohio  | 88                     | 88               | 100%             | 88              | 100%            | A          | A          |

## Overall Grade: A

### Sub-Grades:

**Digital Access:** 100% (A)

**Public Access:** 100% (A)

**Parcel Standard:** 2- standard, no verification (B)

**Program Characteristics:** 2 pts (B)

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Steward             | 1   |
| Funding             | 0   |
| Business Plan       | 0   |
| Formal Relationship | 0.5 |
| Attributes          | 0.5 |

### Digital and Public Access



- Download or Feature API
- Internal, Image API, or Parcel Viewer Only
- None or Unknown

## Oklahoma

| Rank | State    | # of Counties or Munis | # Digital Access | % Digital Access | Parcel Program | Max % Viewer, Download, or API | 2025 Grade | 2023 Grade |
|------|----------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|------------|------------|
| 39   | Oklahoma | 77                     | 77               | 100%             | No             | 100%                           | B          | B          |

### Overall Grade: B

#### Sub-Grades:

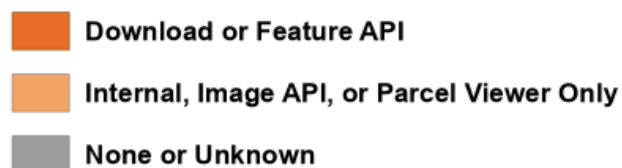
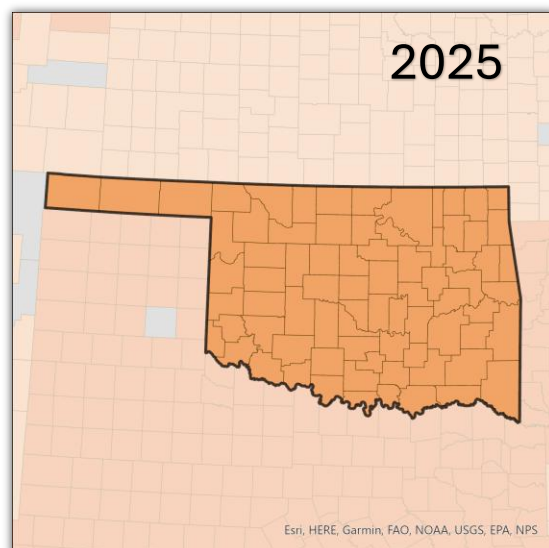
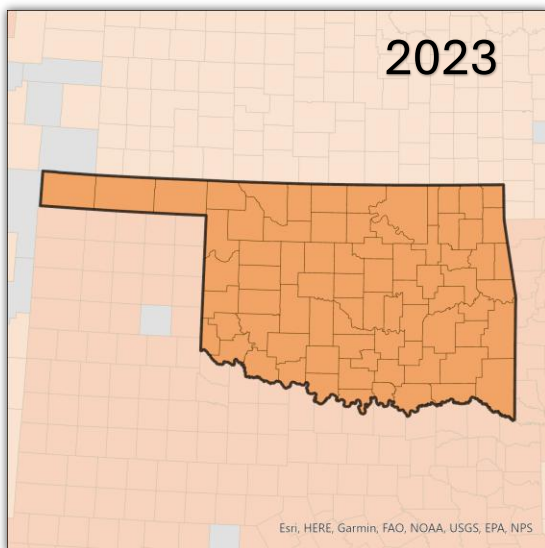
Digital Access: 100% (A)

Max % Parcel Viewer, Download, or API: 100% (B)

Parcel Standard: N/A

Program Characteristics: N/A

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| Steward             | 0 |
| Funding             | 0 |
| Business Plan       | 0 |
| Formal Relationship | 0 |
| Attributes          | 0 |



## Oregon

| Rank | State  | # of Munis or Counties | # Digital Access | % Digital Access | # Public Access | % Public Access | 2025 Grade | 2023 Grade |
|------|--------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| 36   | Oregon | 36                     | 36               | 100%             | 0               | 0%              | <b>B</b>   | <b>B</b>   |

## Overall Grade: A

### Sub-Grades:

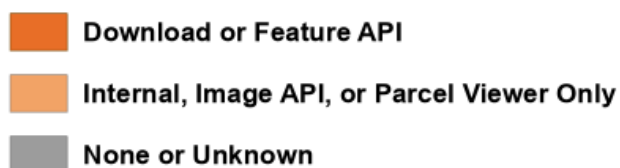
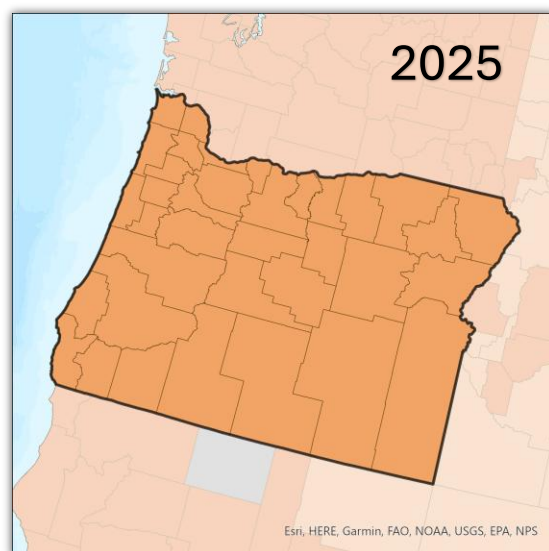
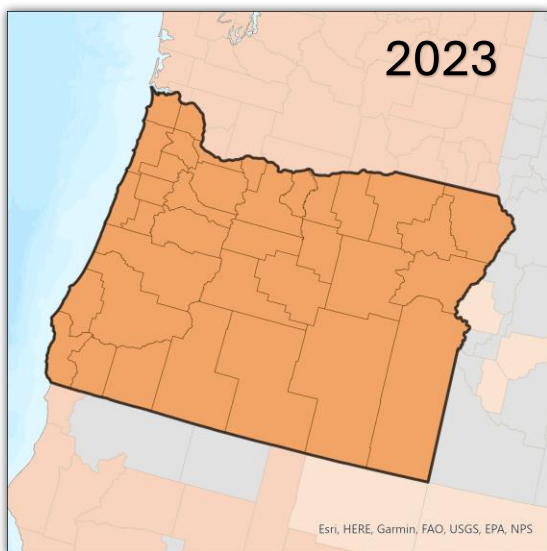
**Digital Access: 100% (A)**

**Public Access: 0% (F)**

**Parcel Standard: 1- verified & QA/QC (A)**

**Program Characteristics: 4 pts (A)**

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Steward             | 1   |
| Funding             | 2   |
| Business Plan       | 0   |
| Formal Relationship | 0.5 |
| Attributes          | 0.5 |





## Pennsylvania

| Rank | State        | # of Munis or Counties | # Digital Access | % Digital Access | # Public Access | % Public Access | 2025 Grade | 2023 Grade |
|------|--------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| 27   | Pennsylvania | 67                     | 63               | 94%              | 40              | 60%             | A          | A          |

## Overall Grade: A

### Sub-Grades:

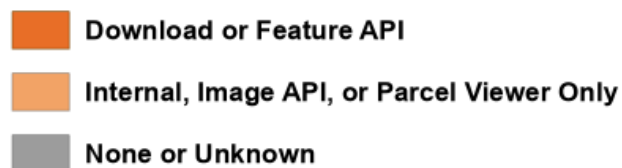
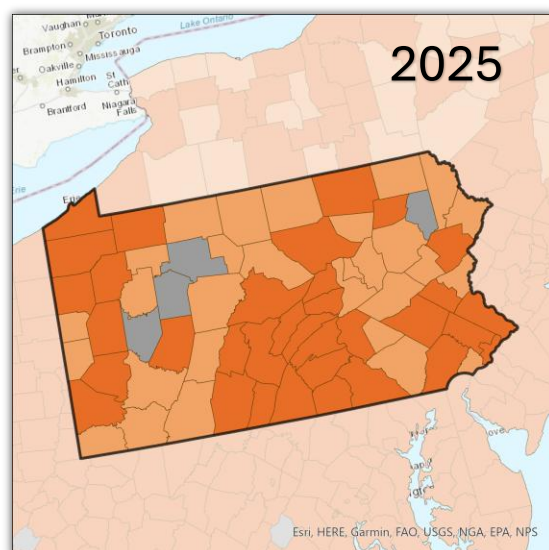
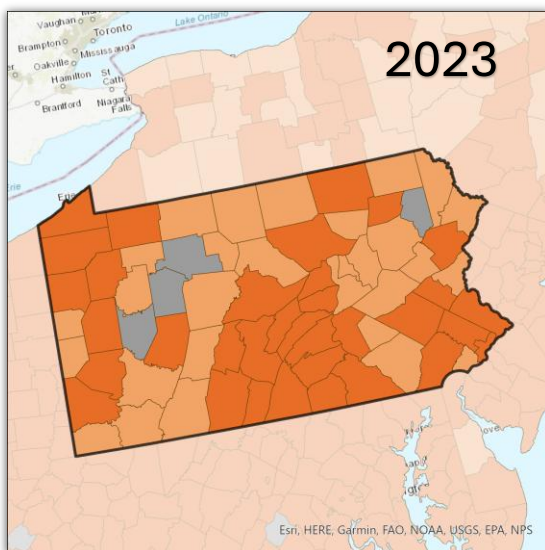
**Digital Access: 94% (A)**

**Public Access: 60% (C)**

**Parcel Standard: 3- best effort (C)**

**Program Characteristics: 1.5 pts (C)**

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Steward             | 1   |
| Funding             | 0   |
| Business Plan       | 0   |
| Formal Relationship | 0.5 |
| Attributes          | 0   |





## Rhode Island

| Rank | State        | # of Counties or Munis | # Digital Access | % Digital Access | Parcel Program | Max % Viewer, Download, or API | 2025 Grade | 2023 Grade |
|------|--------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|------------|------------|
| 44   | Rhode Island | 39                     | 39               | 100%             | No             | 95%                            | B          | B          |

### Overall Grade: B

#### Sub-Grades:

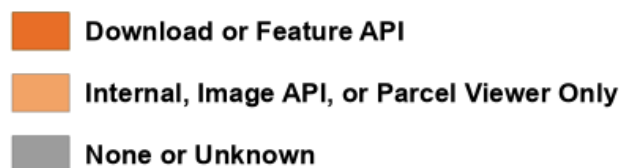
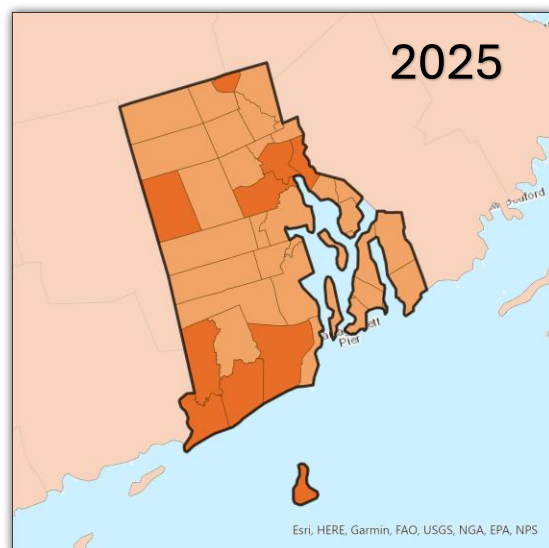
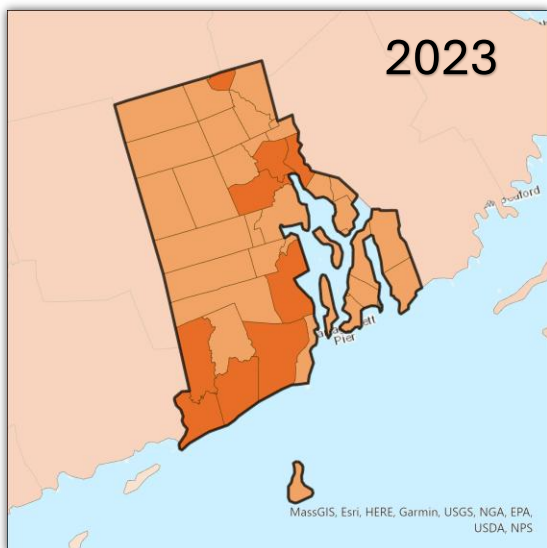
**Digital Access:** 100% (A)

**Max % Parcel Viewer, Download, or API:** 95% (B)

**Parcel Standard:** N/A

**Program Characteristics:** N/A

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| Steward             | 0 |
| Funding             | 0 |
| Business Plan       | 0 |
| Formal Relationship | 0 |
| Attributes          | 0 |



## South Carolina

| Rank | State          | # of Munis or Counties | # Digital Access | % Digital Access | # Public Access | % Public Access | 2025 Grade | 2023 Grade |
|------|----------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| 30   | South Carolina | 46                     | 46               | 100%             | 6               | 13%             | C          | C          |

## Overall Grade: C

### Sub-Grades:

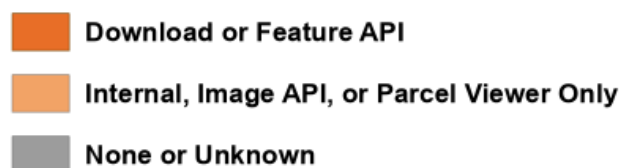
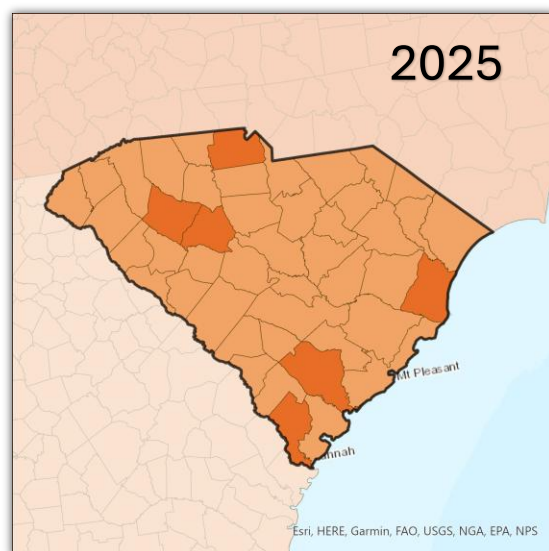
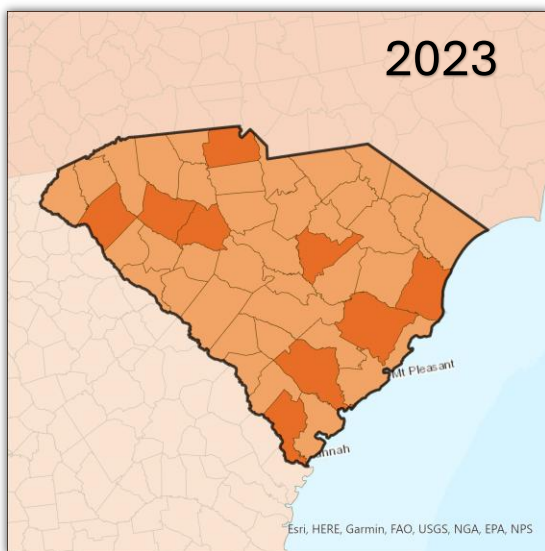
**Digital Access: 100% (A)**

**Public Access: 13% (F); 2023: 20% (F)**

**Parcel Standard: 3- best effort (C)**

**Program Characteristics: 2 pts (B)**

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Steward             | 0   |
| Funding             | 0   |
| Business Plan       | 1   |
| Formal Relationship | 0.5 |
| Attributes          | 0.5 |



## South Dakota

| Rank | State        | # of Munis or Counties | # Digital Access | % Digital Access | # Public Access | % Public Access | 2025 Grade | 2023 Grade |
|------|--------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| 35   | South Dakota | 66                     | 66               | 100%             | 0               | 0%              | <b>B</b>   | n/a        |

## Overall Grade: B

### Sub-Grades:

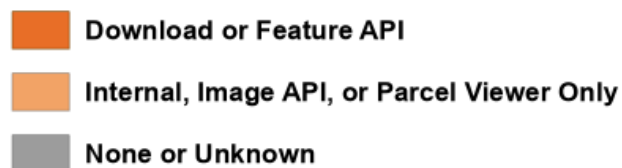
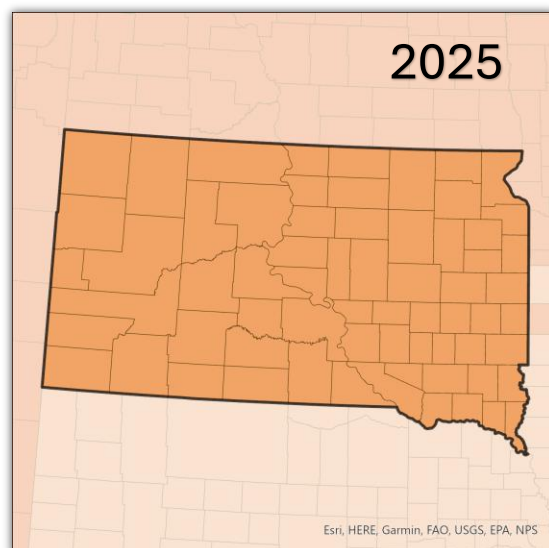
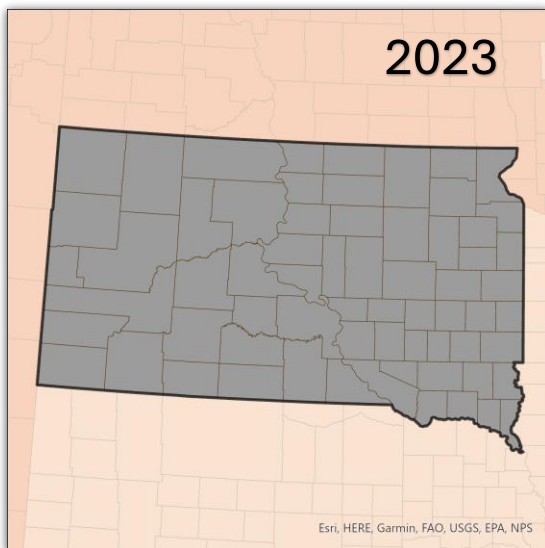
**Digital Access:** 100% (A)

**Public Access:** 0% (F)

**Parcel Standard:** 1- verified & QA/QC (A)

**Program Characteristics:** 4 pts (A)

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Steward             | 1   |
| Funding             | 2   |
| Business Plan       | 0   |
| Formal Relationship | 0.5 |
| Attributes          | 0.5 |



## Tennessee

| Rank | State     | # of Munis or Counties | # Digital Access | % Digital Access | # Public Access | % Public Access | 2025 Grade | 2023 Grade |
|------|-----------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| 23   | Tennessee | 95                     | 95               | 100%             | 86              | 91%             | A          | A          |

## Overall Grade: A

### Sub-Grades:

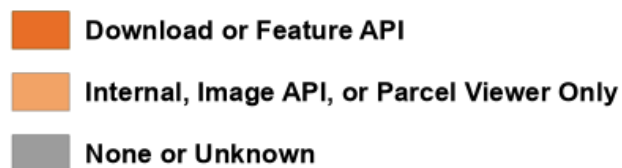
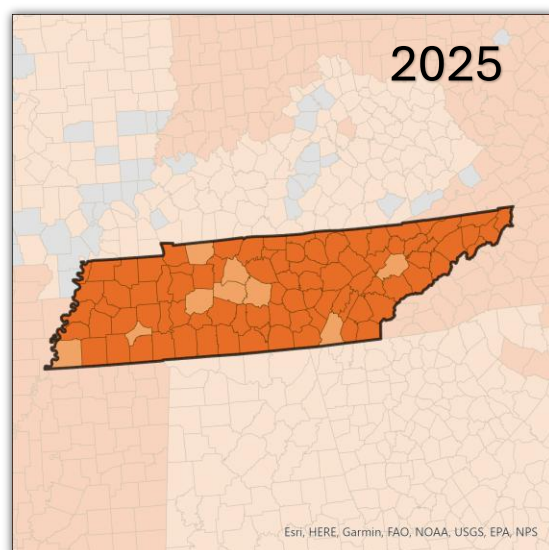
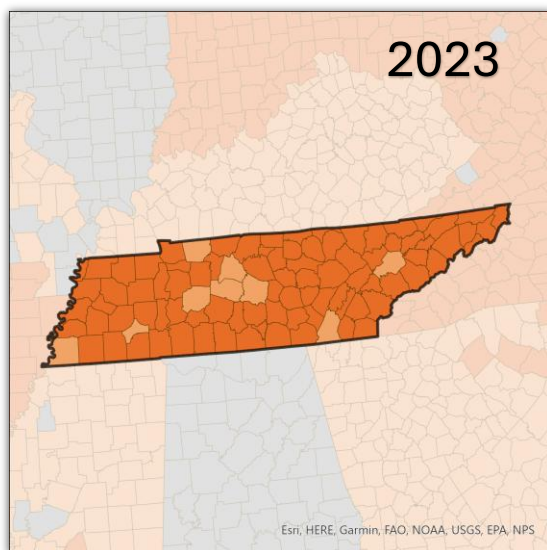
**Digital Access:** 100% (A)

**Public Access:** 91% (A)

**Parcel Standard:** 2- standard, no verification (B)

**Program Characteristics:** 5 pts (A)

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Steward             | 1   |
| Funding             | 2   |
| Business Plan       | 1   |
| Formal Relationship | 0.5 |
| Attributes          | 0.5 |



## Texas

| Rank | State | # of Munis or Counties | # Digital Access | % Digital Access | # Public Access | % Public Access | 2025 Grade | 2023 Grade |
|------|-------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| 22   | Texas | 254                    | 253              | 99.6%            | 253             | 99.6%           | A          | A          |

## Overall Grade: A

### Sub-Grades:

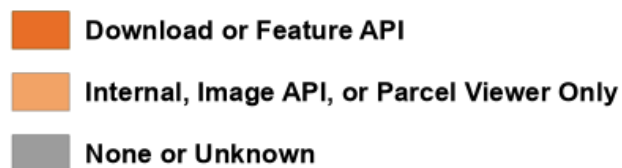
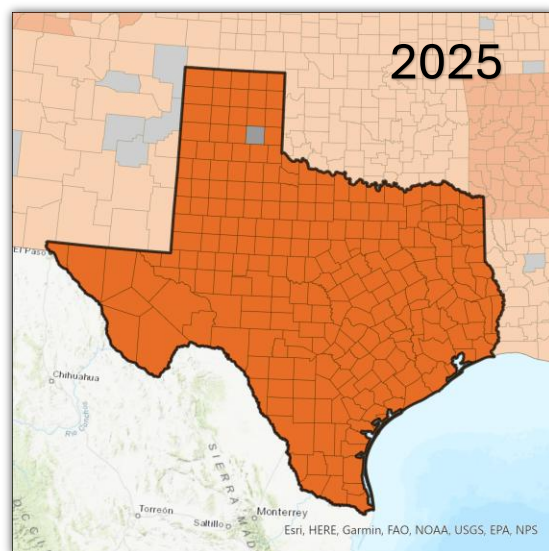
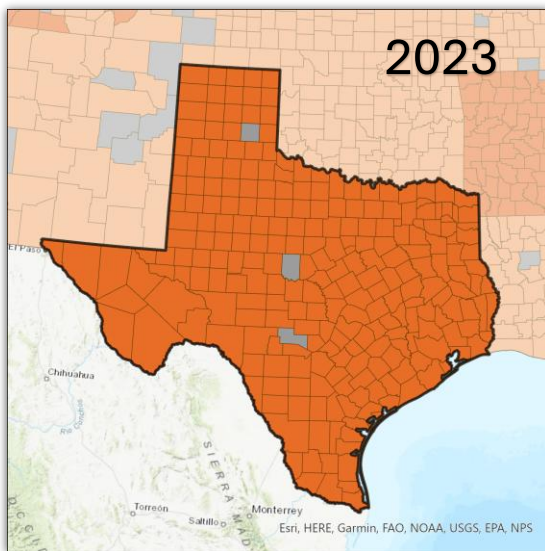
**Digital Access:** 99.6% (A); 2023: 98.8%

**Public Access:** 99.6% (A) ; 2023: 98.8%

**Parcel Standard:** 3- best effort (C)

**Program Characteristics:** 5 pts (A)

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Steward             | 1   |
| Funding             | 2   |
| Business Plan       | 1   |
| Formal Relationship | 0.5 |
| Attributes          | 0.5 |



## Utah

| Rank | State | # of Munis or Counties | # Digital Access | % Digital Access | # Public Access | % Public Access | 2025 Grade | 2023 Grade |
|------|-------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| 12   | Utah  | 29                     | 29               | 100%             | 29              | 100%            | A          | A          |

## Overall Grade: A

### Sub-Grades:

**Digital Access: 100% (A)**

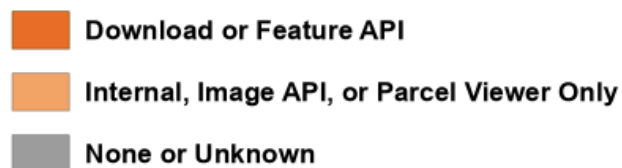
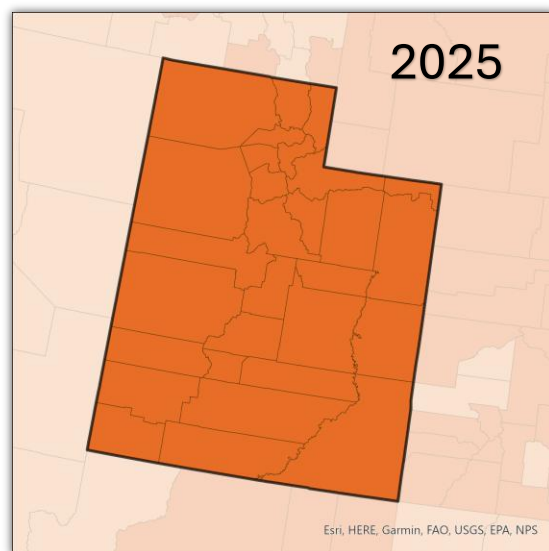
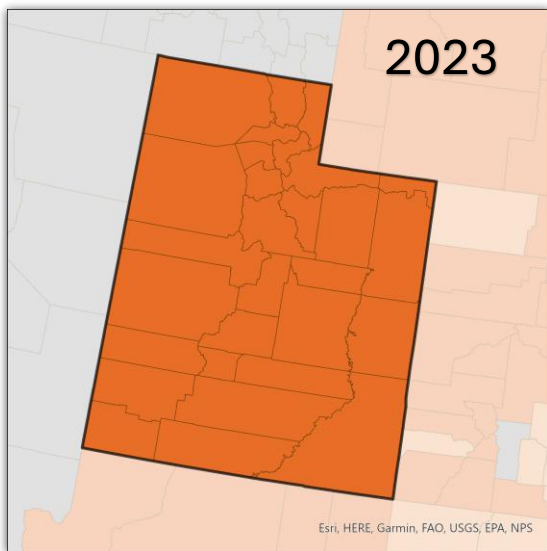
**Public Access: 100% (A)**

**Parcel Standard: 1- verified & QA/QC (A)**

**Program Characteristics: 3 pts (B)**

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Steward             | 1   |
| Funding             | 0   |
| Business Plan       | 1   |
| Formal Relationship | 0.5 |
| Attributes          | 0.5 |

Digital and Public Access





## Vermont

| Rank | State   | # of Munis or Counties | # Digital Access | % Digital Access | # Public Access | % Public Access | 2025 Grade | 2023 Grade |
|------|---------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| 17   | Vermont | 14                     | 14               | 100%             | 14              | 100%            | A          | A          |

## Overall Grade: A

### Sub-Grades:

**Digital Access: 100% (A)**

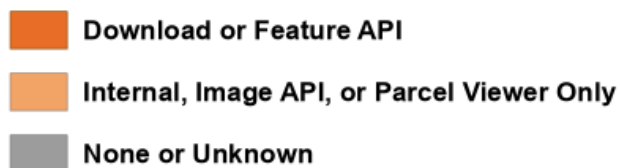
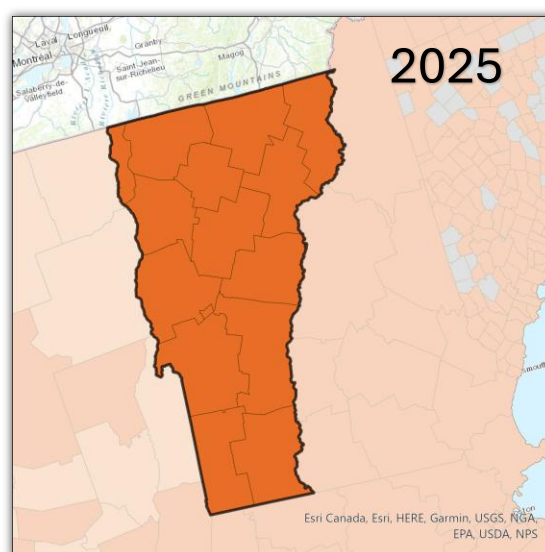
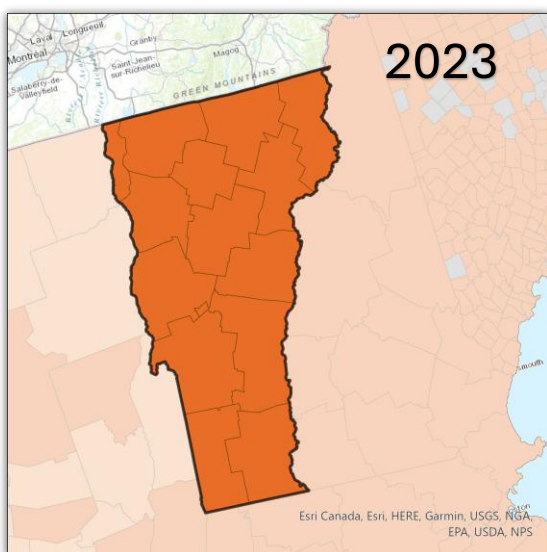
**Public Access: 100% (A)**

**Parcel Standard: 1- verified & QA/QC (A)**

**Program Characteristics: 4.5 pts (A)**

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Steward             | 1   |
| Funding             | 2   |
| Business Plan       | 1   |
| Formal Relationship | 0   |
| Attributes          | 0.5 |

Digital and Public Access



## Virginia

| Rank | State    | # of Counties or Munis | # Digital Access | % Digital Access | Parcel Program | Max % Viewer, Download, or API | 2025 Grade | 2023 Grade |
|------|----------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|------------|------------|
| 42   | Virginia | 133                    | 131              | 98%              | n/a            | 98%                            | B          | B          |

Alabama did not participate in the Parcels Theme for the GMA. Grade and map based on research

### Overall Grade: B

#### Sub-Grades:

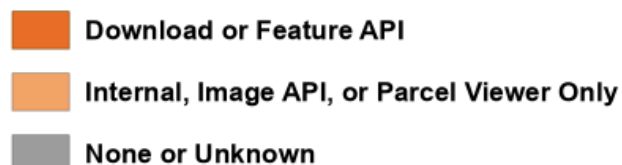
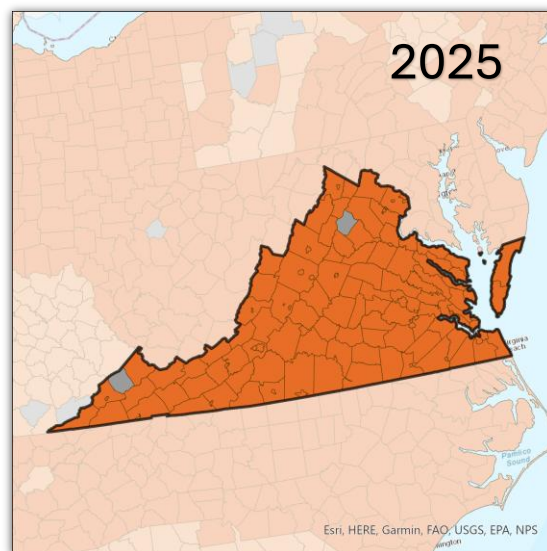
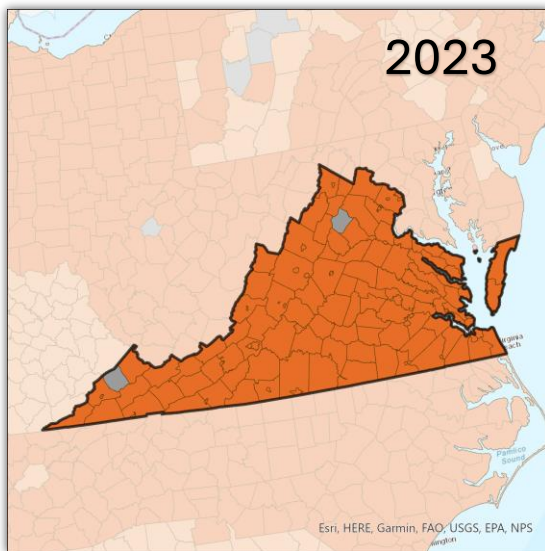
**Digital Access: 100% (A)**

**Max % Parcel Viewer, Download, or API: 98% (B)**

**Parcel Standard: N/A**

**Program Characteristics: N/A**

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| Steward             | 0 |
| Funding             | 0 |
| Business Plan       | 0 |
| Formal Relationship | 0 |
| Attributes          | 0 |





# Washington

| Rank | State      | # of Munis or Counties | # Digital Access | % Digital Access | # Public Access | % Public Access | 2025 Grade | 2023 Grade |
|------|------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| 11   | Washington | 39                     | 39               | 100%             | 39              | 100%            | A          | A          |

## Overall Grade: A

### Sub-Grades:

Digital Access: 100% (A)

Public Access: 100% (A)

Parcel Standard: 2- standard, no verification (B)

Program Characteristics: 1.5 pts (C)

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Steward             | 1   |
| Funding             | 0   |
| Business Plan       | 0   |
| Formal Relationship | 0   |
| Attributes          | 0.5 |

### Digital and Public Access



- Download or Feature API
- Internal, Image API, or Parcel Viewer Only
- None or Unknown

## West Virginia

| Rank | State         | # of Munis or Counties | # Digital Access | % Digital Access | # Public Access | % Public Access | 2025 Grade | 2023 Grade |
|------|---------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| 9    | West Virginia | 55                     | 55               | 100%             | 55              | 100%            | A          | A          |

## Overall Grade: A

### Sub-Grades:

**Digital Access:** 100% (A)

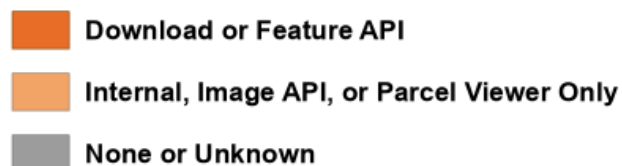
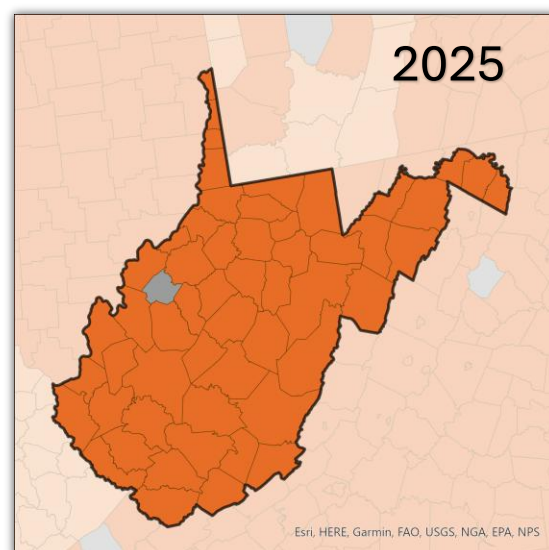
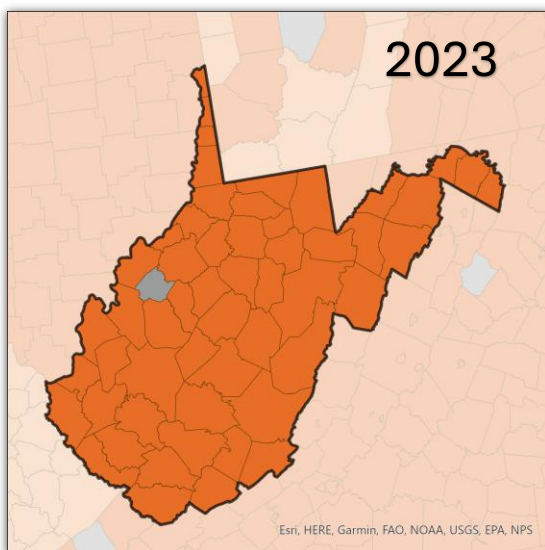
**Public Access:** 100% (A)

**Parcel Standard:** 1- verified & QA/QC (A)

**Program Characteristics:** 1.5 pts (C)

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Steward             | 1   |
| Funding             | 0   |
| Business Plan       | 0   |
| Formal Relationship | 0   |
| Attributes          | 0.5 |

### Digital and Public Access



## Wisconsin

| Rank | State     | # of Munis or Counties | # Digital Access | % Digital Access | # Public Access | % Public Access | 2025 Grade | 2023 Grade |
|------|-----------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| 6    | Wisconsin | 72                     | 72               | 100%             | 72              | 100%            | A          | A          |

### Overall Grade: A

#### Sub-Grades:

**Digital Access: 100% (A)**

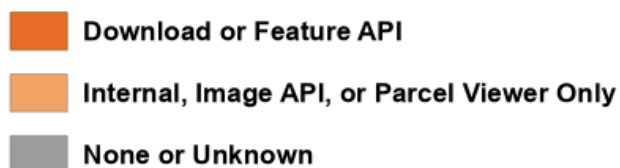
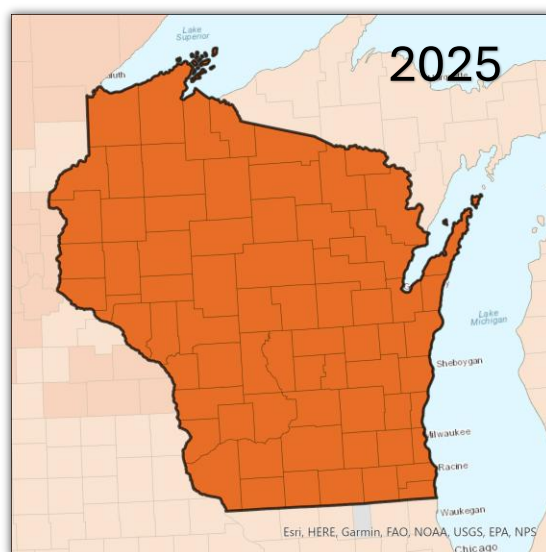
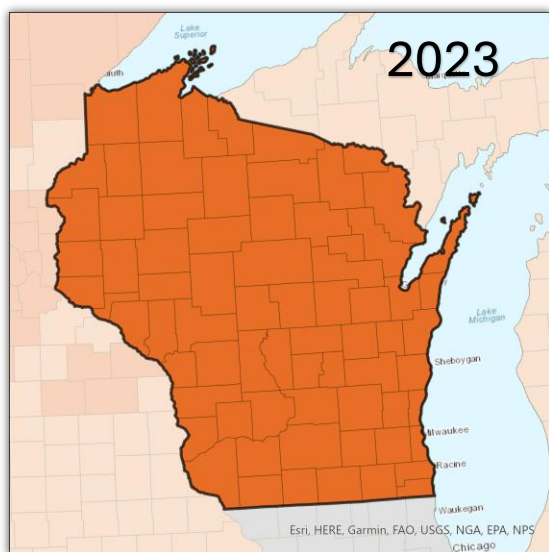
**Public Access: 100% (A)**

**Parcel Standard: 4- as received (D)**

**Program Characteristics: 5 pts (A)**

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Steward             | 1   |
| Funding             | 2   |
| Business Plan       | 1   |
| Formal Relationship | 0.5 |
| Attributes          | 0.5 |

#### Digital and Public Access



## Wyoming

| Rank | State   | # of Munis or Counties | # Digital Access | % Digital Access | # Public Access | % Public Access | 2025 Grade | 2023 Grade |
|------|---------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| 14   | Wyoming | 23                     | 23               | 100%             | 23              | 100%            | A          | A          |

### Overall Grade: A

#### Sub-Grades:

**Digital Access:** 100% (A)

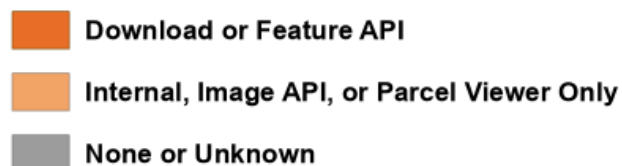
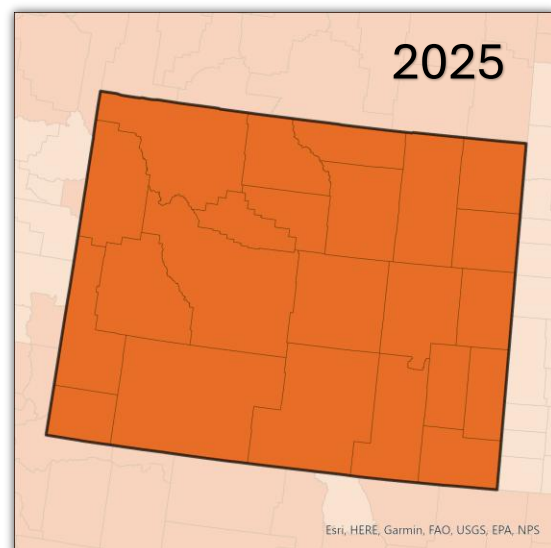
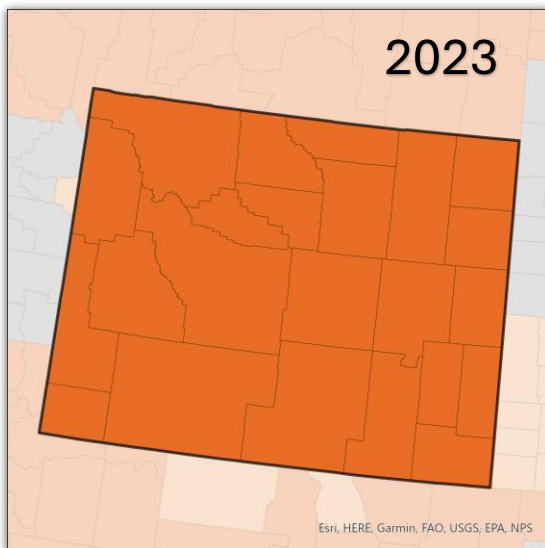
**Public Access:** 100% (A)

**Parcel Standard:** 2- standard, no verification (B)

**Program Characteristics:** 4 pts (A)

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Steward             | 1   |
| Funding             | 2   |
| Business Plan       | 0   |
| Formal Relationship | 0.5 |
| Attributes          | 0.5 |

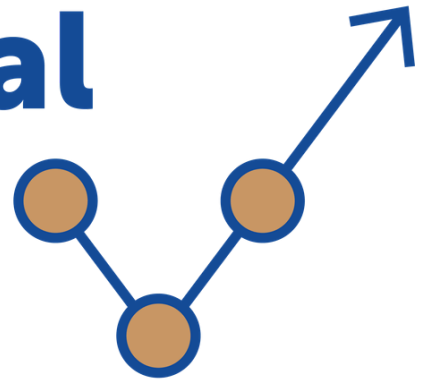
Digital and Public Access



2025



**Geospatial  
Maturity**  
ASSESSMENT



*State Report Cards*

# GEOSPATIAL MATURITY ASSESSMENT 2025

## Alabama Report Card

Overall Grade: B

### COORDINATION

GRADE: A

### STATE-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Address

C

Cadastre

B

Elevation

B+

Orthoimagery Leaf-Off

A+

Transportation

D

NG9-1-1

A

### FEDERAL-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Geodetic Control

B+

Government Units

C-

Orthoimagery Leaf-On

C

### METRICS:

A - Superior

C - Average

F - Failure

B - Above average

D - Below average

N/A - Not Applicable

The National States Geographic Information Council Geospatial Maturity Assessment provides NSGIC members and other partners with a summary of geospatial initiatives, capabilities, and issues within and across state governments. The NSGIC GMA now produce report cards for each state on central data themes and coordination topics. The assessment is performed every two years.

# GEOSPATIAL MATURITY ASSESSMENT 2025

## Alaska Report Card

Overall Grade: C

### COORDINATION

GRADE: C-

### STATE-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Address

F

Cadastre

D

Elevation

D+

Orthoimagery Leaf-Off

NA

Transportation

C-

NG9-1-1

NA

### FEDERAL-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Geodetic Control

A-

Government Units

A-

Orthoimagery Leaf-On

NA

### METRICS:

A - Superior

C - Average

F - Failure

B - Above average

D - Below average

N/A - Not Applicable

The National States Geographic Information Council Geospatial Maturity Assessment provides NSGIC members and other partners with a summary of geospatial initiatives, capabilities, and issues within and across state governments. The NSGIC GMA now produce report cards for each state on central data themes and coordination topics. The assessment is performed every two years.

# ALASKA

## GMA RESPONSE

Thank you for the opportunity to review Alaska's results from the 2025 National States Geographic Information Council (NSGIC) Geospatial Maturity Assessment (GMA). The State of Alaska appreciates NSGIC's continued leadership in providing a consistent, national framework for assessing geospatial capacity and maturity across states.

Alaska generally concurs with the overall assessment and views the results as a constructive reflection of the unique challenges the state faces. The GMA serves as a valuable benchmark to help guide future investments and to clearly communicate Alaska's ongoing needs and opportunities for strategic partnership.

With respect to the orthoimagery component, Alaska believes that direct comparison to other states is not applicable. The U.S. Department of Agriculture does not support the National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP) in Alaska. As a result, Alaska's statewide imagery mosaic is satellite-based and implemented using a fundamentally different model than the aerial, NAIP-driven programs or state imagery programs in most states.

Although Alaska received a D+ in elevation, this grade does not fully reflect the significant progress and level of investment made in lidar over the past two years. Given Alaska's unique challenges related to scale, remoteness, and logistics, the state, U.S. Geological Survey and federal partners have made substantial investments in lidar acquisition and modernization. While the cumulative impact of these efforts may not yet be fully captured in statewide maturity metrics, they represent meaningful and sustained progress toward statewide lidar goals.

The assessment correctly identifies gaps in addressing and cadastral data. However, it is important to note that approximately 70 percent of Alaska lies within the Unorganized Borough, where no local government exists to generate or maintain foundational addressing or parcel datasets. As a result, Alaska lacks the local institutional structures that underpin these programs in most other states. At the same time, Alaska has made notable progress in filling addressing and cadastral data gaps for remote and rural communities across the state, progress that is not reflected in the current grade. These advances position Alaska well for more coordinated, statewide addressing and cadastral investments as foundational data coverage and governance frameworks continue to mature.



# ALASKA GMA RESPONSE

In summary, Alaska supports the GMA findings and values the assessment as an important planning and communication tool. While certain grades reflect realities unique to Alaska, the results also underscore the importance of continued investment and partnership. We look forward to continued collaboration with our federal, state, tribal, and local partners to advance Alaska's geospatial maturity.

Dr. Leslie Jones  
Geospatial  
Information Officer

# GEOSPATIAL MATURITY ASSESSMENT 2025

## Arizona Report Card

Overall Grade: A-

### COORDINATION

GRADE: A

### STATE-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Address

A

Cadastre

A

Elevation

A

Orthoimagery Leaf-Off

NA

Transportation

B

NG9-1-1

A

### FEDERAL-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Geodetic Control

A-

Government Units

A

Orthoimagery Leaf-On

B

### METRICS:

A - Superior

C - Average

F - Failure

B - Above average

D - Below average

N/A - Not Applicable

The National States Geographic Information Council Geospatial Maturity Assessment provides NSGIC members and other partners with a summary of geospatial initiatives, capabilities, and issues within and across state governments. The NSGIC GMA now produce report cards for each state on central data themes and coordination topics. The assessment is performed every two years.

# ARIZONA GMA RESPONSE

Arizona extends its sincere gratitude to the National States Geographic Information Council (NSGIC) for the 2025 Geospatial Maturity Assessment (GMA). This assessment is an invaluable resource that provides a vital national perspective on our progress, allowing our stakeholders to celebrate our growth while clearly visualizing the evolution of our state's complex geospatial landscape and collaborative efforts over time. We are very pleased to see Arizona's overall grade climb to an A- this year.

The primary driver behind our success is the passion and expertise of the GIS professionals across Arizona. Our state has fostered a thriving geospatial ecosystem built on deep relationships that transcend organizational boundaries. Whether in state, county, city, tribal, or federal government, or within the academic and private sectors, our professionals work across all subject matters and are dedicated to a "make once and use many" philosophy. This collaborative, non-regulatory approach, driven by the Arizona Geographic Information Council (AGIC), advances cost-effective, data-driven solutions that support decision-making across the state. These strategic partnerships and knowledge exchanges reduce duplication, streamline operations, and empower agencies across the state.

Central to this success is the AZGeo Data Hub, a joint initiative of AGIC and the Arizona State Land Department. AZGeo serves as Arizona's "one-stop shop" for authoritative geospatial data and is a force multiplier for good governance. By centralizing high-quality, standardized mapping services, it helps communities make smarter, faster decisions.

While we celebrate our growth, we remain committed to continuous improvement. A top priority is modernizing Arizona's imagery program. Historically, the state has relied on the NAIP program to meet its needs; however, even with the successful 2025 collection at 60cm resolution, it is clear that higher standards are now required. AGIC is currently leading a statewide initiative to secure collaborative funding for a "buy-up" program to achieve a 30cm resolution. In a state evolving as rapidly as Arizona, high-resolution imagery is no longer a luxury—it is a baseline requirement. Moving to 30cm resolution provides the critical detail professionals need, allowing them to see not just a building, but the specific equipment on its roof.

# ARIZONA GMA RESPONSE

For the transportation theme, we understand the criteria for this grade, but believe our current road centerline data layer effectively meets the specific needs of Arizona. Our quarterly update frequency fully aligns with the operational requirements of our state and county transportation departments and our statewide layer remains a robust and reliable resource for its primary users.

The success of GIS in Arizona is a testament to what can be achieved through coordination and a shared vision. As we look toward the future, AGIC and the AZGeo Data Hub will remain the cornerstones of our efforts to ensure that those serving Arizona's citizens have the tools and data they need to do so effectively.

State of Arizona

# GEOSPATIAL MATURITY ASSESSMENT 2025

## Arkansas Report Card

Overall Grade: A-

### COORDINATION

GRADE: A+

### STATE-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Address

A

Cadastre

A

Elevation

A

Orthoimagery Leaf-Off

C

Transportation

B

NG9-1-1

A

### FEDERAL-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Geodetic Control

A-

Government Units

A

Orthoimagery Leaf-On

C

### METRICS:

A - Superior

C - Average

F - Failure

B - Above average

D - Below average

N/A - Not Applicable

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# ARKANSAS GMA RESPONSE

Arkansas welcomes the opportunity to participate in the Geospatial Maturity Assessment. The scrutiny provided through this evaluation helps sharpen the Arkansas GIS Office's focus on key programs and reinforces our commitment to excellence. We continually strive to "punch above our weight class" across all focus areas; however, like many states, we must balance our ambition with the reality of doing more amid tightening resources. We also work to align our efforts with the priorities and guidance of our diverse State GIS Board and the administration of Governor Sarah Huckabee Sanders.

While we believe the assessment and its results offer a fair and accurate reflection of the state's geospatial maturity, we also recognize that every process can be strengthened. We commend the GMA Working Group for taking on the difficult and often thankless task of reviewing the assessment framework and enhancing it to create a more robust and meaningful evaluation.

Arkansas' GIS community has a long and proud history of strong coordination among state agencies, local governments, higher education institutions, and the private sector. Our assessment results reflect not only the work of the Arkansas GIS Office but also the cooperative culture that defines geospatial collaboration across the state.

Shelby Johnson  
Geospatial  
Information Officer

# GEOSPATIAL MATURITY ASSESSMENT 2025

## Colorado Report Card

Overall Grade: C

### COORDINATION

GRADE: C+

### STATE-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Address

B

Cadastre

A

Elevation

A-

Orthoimagery Leaf-Off

D

Transportation

D-

NG9-1-1

D

### FEDERAL-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Geodetic Control

C-

Government Units

D+

Orthoimagery Leaf-On

C+

### METRICS:

A - Superior

C - Average

F - Failure

B - Above average

D - Below average

N/A - Not Applicable

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# COLORADO GMA RESPONSE

The State of Colorado views the 2025 Geospatial Maturity Assessment (GMA) as a strategic benchmark that reflects both our recent progress and the evolving standards of national geospatial excellence. While several grades have adjusted, we interpret this higher bar as a clear roadmap for innovation and a call to align our collective efforts with the state's GIS strategic direction.

We are evolving our approach to coordinating statewide response and efforts. Moving forward, we are committed to integrating a broader coalition of experts from across state agencies to co-author our maturity development. By leveraging the deep technical knowledge within our agency partners, we ensure that our geospatial initiatives are not just OIT-driven but are deeply rooted in the operational needs of those who use this data to serve Coloradans every day. This effort will help us focus attention on increasing our Coordination theme maturity.

We are particularly proud to maintain our high standings in Cadastre and in Elevation. Our sustained high performance in Cadastre data is a testament to what we can achieve when we focus our efforts on a single theme. We are excited to build on this success by implementing more frequent automated workflows to ingest and validate county data, ensuring our statewide layer remains in high standing.

While grades for foundational themes like Address, Transportation and Coordination have adjusted, these changes mark the need to invest and focus on their development across the state. We are shifting our strategy to confront more themes, such as Address and Ortho-LeafOff, through statewide coordination rather than solely on county or regional efforts, like we did for Ortho-LeafOn. By centralizing coordination efforts for these initiatives, we aim to provide a more consistent, seamless and high-quality product that meets national standards for all constituents.

A cornerstone of our current effort is a comprehensive NG9-1-1 gap analysis. This deep dive into our existing status of NG9-1-1 across the state will allow us to identify precisely where coordination and technical hurdles exist, ensuring that our next steps are targeted, efficient and data-driven. As an additional benefit, we expect these results will increase our maturity in other areas.

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# COLORADO GMA RESPONSE

By focusing our efforts on specific themes as we did with Cadastre and leveraging the expertise of our agency partners, we are confident in our ability to innovate and rise to meet the next level of geospatial maturity. We look forward to collaborating with peer states that have achieved high marks in our target themes to adopt best practices that will drive our 2027 maturity goals.

State of Colorado

# GEOSPATIAL MATURITY ASSESSMENT 2025

## Connecticut Report Card

Overall Grade: B+

### COORDINATION

GRADE: A+

### STATE-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Address

B

Cadastre

A

Elevation

A

Orthoimagery Leaf-Off

C+

Transportation

C+

NG9-1-1

A-

### FEDERAL-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Geodetic Control

A-

Government Units

B-

Orthoimagery Leaf-On

B-

### METRICS:

A - Superior

C - Average

F - Failure

B - Above average

D - Below average

N/A - Not Applicable

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# GEOSPATIAL MATURITY ASSESSMENT 2025

D.C. Report Card

Overall Grade: A

## COORDINATION

GRADE: A

## STATE-LED THEMES

## GRADE

Address

A

Cadastre

A

Elevation

A

Orthoimagery Leaf-Off

A+

Transportation

B+

NG9-1-1

A

## FEDERAL-LED THEMES

## GRADE

Geodetic Control

A

Government Units

A+

Orthoimagery Leaf-On

A

## METRICS:

A - Superior

C - Average

F - Failure

B - Above average

D - Below average

N/A - Not Applicable

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# D.C. GMA RESPONSE

The DC Office of the Chief Technology Officer (OCTO) would like to thank NSGIC for its recognition of DC's geospatial maturity. We continue to focus on providing high quality foundational and framework data layers in support of the geospatial initiatives and themes outlined in the geospatial maturity assessment. Through agency partnership, OCTO and DC government will continue improving and innovating with GIS as we provide District residents with impactful services made possible through the use geospatial data and technology.

Matt Crossett

GIS Project Manager

# GEOSPATIAL MATURITY ASSESSMENT 2025

## Florida Report Card

Overall Grade: B-

### COORDINATION

GRADE: D+

### STATE-LED THEMES

### GRADE

Address

F

Cadastre

A

Elevation

A

Orthoimagery Leaf-Off

A+

Transportation

C

NG9-1-1

B

### FEDERAL-LED THEMES

### GRADE

Geodetic Control

B-

Government Units

C

Orthoimagery Leaf-On

C

### METRICS:

A - Superior

C - Average

F - Failure

B - Above average

D - Below average

N/A - Not Applicable

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# FLORIDA

## GMA RESPONSE

Florida generally concurs with the overall assessment and is looking forward identifying resources to allow improvement in some foundational areas prior to the 2027 assessment.

Coordination: Florida 2025 Grade, D+

Our state does not believe the category title “Coordination” is reflective of the measures used to assign this grade. Perhaps “State Support” would be more appropriate. Currently, Florida does not have a geospatial council, any full time dedicated staff, or any funding designated to the Florida Geospatial Information Office. Rather than receiving a low grade, perhaps the ability to achieve what has been accomplished without these foundational resources by Florida and other states in a similar situation, should be recognized.

Addresses: Florida 2025 Grade, F

Florida currently has two address data sets that meet the internal needs of stakeholders, but neither are shared publicly, and both are tailored to programmatic needs. In early 2026, the Florida GIO began engaging the NENA GIS Workgroup, private vendors, and the USDOT deputy GIO to formulate a plan to identify resources for creating and sharing an authoritative Statewide Florida Address Dataset. The recent NSGIC mid-year meeting provided additional opportunities to develop this plan.

Parcels: Florida 2025 Grade, A

Florida has prioritized the sharing of a statewide parcel dataset since the first version was made available in 2023. As a home rule state, our sixty-seven county property appraisers are the definitive data stewards and requested that Statewide data reflect their individual versions without any changes and that all redaction requests are handled first by the county property appraiser. Both the polygon and centroid versions of the Statewide parcel data are consistently the top searched, viewed, and downloaded data set on Florida’s Geospatial Open Data Portal.

Leaf On Ortho Imagery: Florida 2025 Grade, C

Florida’s grade suffers from the assumption that our State has a use for leaf on imagery, when in fact there is very minimal use of the NAIP and no plans to acquire leaf on imagery. We feel a N/A grade designation is more applicable.

# FLORIDA GMA RESPONSE

Thank you to the GMA committee and contributors for their hard work, time, and support of the States during the creation of this 2025 assessment. Florida will share this assessment's findings and incorporate them into current and future strategic planning to advance our geospatial maturity.

Kimberly Jackson

GISP, GIO

# GEOSPATIAL MATURITY ASSESSMENT 2025

## Georgia Report Card

Overall Grade: C

### COORDINATION

GRADE: B

### STATE-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Address

C

Cadastre

C

Elevation

F

Orthoimagery Leaf-Off

C-

Transportation

D

NG9-1-1

A

### FEDERAL-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Geodetic Control

D

Government Units

C-

Orthoimagery Leaf-On

C

### METRICS:

A - Superior

C - Average

F - Failure

B - Above average

D - Below average

N/A - Not Applicable

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# GEORGIA GMA RESPONSE

In today's economy, geospatial readiness is economic readiness. The GMA helps show where Georgia is prepared to lead—and where additional investment is needed to strengthen the mapped data infrastructure supporting emergency response, transportation, economic development, infrastructure delivery and planning, natural resource management, elections, and efficient government operations.

At its core, this work is about building “One Georgia | One Map”—shared, authoritative statewide data that state agencies, local governments, businesses, and first responders can rely on to make better decisions faster.

The Geospatial Information Office, Georgia's geospatial authority, is encouraged by the meaningful progress reflected in this year's assessment, particularly in statewide coordination, addressing, orthoimagery, and Next Generation 911 (NG911). At the core of these gains is Georgia's growing ability to build modern statewide programs through trusted partnerships. These advancements reflect years of collaboration among state agencies, regional organizations, local governments, academia, nonprofit organizations, and private-sector partners working together to strengthen and modernize Georgia's geospatial ecosystem and the foundational data programs that support it.

Strong collaboration with the Georgia Emergency Communications Authority, the Georgia Department of Transportation, and the Atlanta Regional Commission has helped advance critical geospatial priorities from concept to implementation. These efforts demonstrate what is possible when mapped data is treated as mission-critical, shared public infrastructure and supported through coordinated leadership, investment, and operational partnership.

# GEORGIA GMA RESPONSE

Georgia is also proud to have formally established the Georgia Geospatial Advisory Council (GAC), creating a durable structure to guide statewide geospatial coordination and strategy. Reflecting the increasingly universal reliance on mapped data across government and society, the GAC brings together a diverse cross-section of public, academic, nonprofit, regional, and private-sector partners to help shape statewide priorities and direction. The GAC is foundational to strengthening collaboration, leveraging economies of scale, and helping ensure geospatial investments are aligned to operational priorities and long-term statewide needs. This structure is expected to significantly strengthen Georgia's ability to coordinate, prioritize, and sustain geospatial programs over time.

At the same time, the 2025 GMA reinforces an important reality: geospatial maturity is never finished. As government operations, technology, public expectations, and national standards continue to evolve, states are expected not merely to maintain programs, but to continuously modernize and integrate them into government operations. Georgia's progress in areas such as addressing, transportation, orthoimagery, and NG911 demonstrates what is possible when strong partnerships, sustained leadership, and targeted investment align around shared priorities. The assessment also makes clear that long-term success depends on dependable funding, statewide coordination capacity, and continued commitment to building "One Georgia | One Map" as critical infrastructure supporting economic competitiveness, public safety, efficient government operations, and long-term value for citizens, governments, and businesses alike.

Susan Miller

Georgia Geospatial  
Information Officer (GIO)

# GEOSPATIAL MATURITY ASSESSMENT 2025

## Hawai'i Report Card

Overall Grade: B-

### COORDINATION

GRADE: A

### STATE-LED THEMES

### GRADE

Address

D

Cadastre

A

Elevation

B+

Orthoimagery Leaf-Off

NA

Transportation

D+

NG9-1-1

A

### FEDERAL-LED THEMES

### GRADE

Geodetic Control

B

Government Units

D-

Orthoimagery Leaf-On

C

### METRICS:

A - Superior

C - Average

F - Failure

B - Above average

D - Below average

N/A - Not Applicable

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# GEOSPATIAL MATURITY ASSESSMENT 2025

## Idaho Report Card

Overall Grade: B-

### COORDINATION

GRADE: C

### STATE-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Address

C

Cadastre

B

Elevation

B-

Orthoimagery Leaf-Off

NA

Transportation

C+

NG9-1-1

A

### FEDERAL-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Geodetic Control

A

Government Units

C-

Orthoimagery Leaf-On

C

### METRICS:

A - Superior

C - Average

F - Failure

B - Above average

D - Below average

N/A - Not Applicable

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# GEOSPATIAL MATURITY ASSESSMENT 2025

## Illinois Report Card

Overall Grade: B

### COORDINATION

GRADE: C+

### STATE-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Address

B

Cadastre

B-

Elevation

A

Orthoimagery Leaf-Off

B

Transportation

C-

NG9-1-1

A

### FEDERAL-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Geodetic Control

A-

Government Units

C+

Orthoimagery Leaf-On

B-

### METRICS:

A - Superior

C - Average

F - Failure

B - Above average

D - Below average

N/A - Not Applicable

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# GEOSPATIAL MATURITY ASSESSMENT 2025

## Indiana Report Card

Overall Grade: A-

### COORDINATION

GRADE: A

### STATE-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Address

A

Cadastre

A

Elevation

A

Orthoimagery Leaf-Off

A-

Transportation

C

NG9-1-1

A

### FEDERAL-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Geodetic Control

A

Government Units

A-

Orthoimagery Leaf-On

C

### METRICS:

A - Superior

C - Average

F - Failure

B - Above average

D - Below average

N/A - Not Applicable

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# INDIANA GMA RESPONSE

The Indiana Geographic Information Office appreciates the invaluable insights provided by NSGIC's geospatial maturity assessment for US states. We are pleased to see we remain one of the top states in the nation for geospatial data. Except for leaf-off orthoimagery, we agree with the grade and believe it is an accurate reflection of the maturity of our geographic data. We thank NSGIC and its members for the tremendous amount of work that has gone into developing the GMA.

While our grade for the leaf-off orthoimagery theme has decreased compared to the 2023 GMA, our statewide imagery program has actually evolved from a 6-inch resolution to a 3-inch resolution, to account for the growing demand in its use cases across people, processes, and technology. Given the cost, Indiana does not see the benefit of collecting statewide imagery more frequently than we currently do (every 4 years), especially since a large portion of the state is agriculture or forest. In rapidly growing parts of the state, our strong partnerships with local government means that we often can acquire more timely data for these areas, outside of our regular collection cycle. Furthermore, we are actively working on expanding our imagery program to include higher resolution leaf-on and historic imagery to the statewide imagery catalog, through partnerships with federal, state, and local agencies, and the nonprofit sector. Given the significant qualitative improvements to our imagery program since the 2023 GMA, we believe the 2025 GMA's emphasis on more frequent collections does not accurately reflect the value of these improvements to a mature, regionally appropriate, and continually evolving imagery program.

Our grade is the result of the work from many. For the past several years all 92 Indiana counties have provided address, cadastral, and transportation data annually to our office, which we combine into statewide, publicly available, datasets. This would not be possible without the hard work of GIS professionals and collaboration of local and county government leadership across the state. We also wish to thank the Indiana Geographic Information Council, which provides annual recommendations to our office and with whom we maintain a close relationship.

# INDIANA GMA RESPONSE

We would be remiss in not thanking Indiana legislators for their investment in our office. Our annual appropriation allows us to maintain, among other things, a predictable leaf-off orthoimagery program and an elevation program. We also thank the United States Geological Survey for its 3DNTM (3D National Topography Model) grant program, which helps fund our state elevation program.

As we move towards the implementation of NG9-1-1 in Indiana, we must continue to improve our transportation data layer. While we have made significant progress in terms of quality, such as going from only 50% of counties having address ranges on street centerlines in 2020 to 86% in 2025, our next push must be on deduplicating data across county boundaries and topological enforcement.

Marianne Cardwell  
Chief Geographic  
Information Officer



# GEOSPATIAL MATURITY ASSESSMENT 2025

Iowa Report Card

Overall Grade: B

## COORDINATION

GRADE: C

## STATE-LED THEMES

## GRADE

Address

A

Cadastre

B

Elevation

A

Orthoimagery Leaf-Off

C

Transportation

B

NG9-1-1

A

## FEDERAL-LED THEMES

## GRADE

Geodetic Control

A-

Government Units

C

Orthoimagery Leaf-On

C

## METRICS:

A - Superior

C - Average

F - Failure

B - Above average

D - Below average

N/A - Not Applicable

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# IOWA GMA RESPONSE

Iowa maintained an overall Geospatial Maturity Assessment Grade of B between the 2023 and 2025 assessments.

Significant improvements were observed in the foundational data themes of statewide addressing, transportation data, elevation data coordination and geodetic control. Statewide address improvement improved substantially with 100% of Iowa's 99 counties having NG911 addresses. This significant change was achieved through sustained investments by the Iowa HSEM and the hard work of local staff. The Transportation theme improved more from how we reported the source of routable transportation networks. The Iowa DOT itself does not maintain a routable network but the Iowa NG911 program facilitates the building and improvement of that important dataset. Between 2023 and 2025 Iowa also accepted delivery of a Statewide QL-2 dataset meeting USGS 3DEP specifications bringing our planning efforts for lidar to an actual useable dataset for a variety of Statewide programs including the DNR Floodplain Mapping Program. The Geospatial Coordinator at the Iowa Dept. of Management-IT continues to chair a bi-monthly planning group to plan for the next lidar acquisition. The Iowa DOT was identified as the State of Iowa data steward for Geodetic Control and is currently maintaining data assets related to re-monumentation, this is a big milestone for this theme.

There were several areas where we had a decrease in our grade. Coordination dropped from a B to C mostly due to organizational changes and lack of formal recognition of a state GIO or equivalent. Similar to Elevation Data, Imagery both leaf-on and leaf-off lack consistent sustained funding to build an imagery program. We are hopeful that continued conversation with State of Iowa agencies and local government will change that of the next several years.

Patrick Wilke-Brown  
Geospatial  
Coordinator

# GEOSPATIAL MATURITY ASSESSMENT 2025

## Kansas Report Card

Overall Grade: A-

### COORDINATION

GRADE: A

### STATE-LED THEMES

### GRADE

Address

A

Cadastre

B-

Elevation

A

Orthoimagery Leaf-Off

A+

Transportation

B

NG9-1-1

A

### FEDERAL-LED THEMES

### GRADE

Geodetic Control

A-

Government Units

B

Orthoimagery Leaf-On

B-

### METRICS:

A - Superior

C - Average

F - Failure

B - Above average

D - Below average

N/A - Not Applicable

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# KANSAS GMA RESPONSE

The Kansas GIS program appreciates the opportunity to participate in the GMA. This important endeavor provides valuable insight and information that we can share with fellow GIS professionals and decision-makers across the state. The results of the 2025 GMA are reasonable; however, it is important to recognize the key efforts and partnerships which have allowed us to make progress regarding specific data themes.

Statewide address points, road centerlines, and high-resolution leaf-off orthoimagery would not be possible without the Kansas 911 Coordination Board (Board) and coordination with local jurisdictions. Prior to the Board's Next Generation 911 (NG911) program, we struggled with different approaches, funding, and outreach models regarding these data themes. The Kansas NG911 program provided the funding, focus, and urgency that ultimately led to the development and ongoing maintenance of the statewide data resources.

While significant progress has been made across many data development, aggregation, and publication initiatives, one area that continues to require additional work is the full statewide public-domain release of key datasets—specifically address points, cadastral (parcel boundaries), and road centerline data.

Additionally, the Kansas GIS Program has implemented an initiative to aggregate incorporated area boundaries from local data stewards, and this data is now available through the state's clearinghouse website. The program also plans to pursue a state- level Boundary Annexation Survey (BAS) agreement with the U.S. Census Bureau.

Kansas continues to strive for effective coordination across all levels of government and the private sector to ensure current and authoritative data are readily accessible to all users.

Ken Nelson  
Kansas Geographic  
Information Officer

# GEOSPATIAL MATURITY ASSESSMENT 2025

## Kentucky Report Card

Overall Grade: B+

### COORDINATION

GRADE: A+

### STATE-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Address

A

Cadastre

D

Elevation

A

Orthoimagery Leaf-Off

A+

Transportation

B-

NG9-1-1

A

### FEDERAL-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Geodetic Control

A-

Government Units

A

Orthoimagery Leaf-On

C+

### METRICS:

A - Superior

C - Average

F - Failure

B - Above average

D - Below average

N/A - Not Applicable

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# KENTUCKY GMA RESPONSE

Kentucky's overall GMA grade for 2025 reflects the current state of GIS in the Commonwealth. Most theme-level grades showed incremental progress, but low grades for two specific themes underscore the need for improvement and will help to focus efforts accordingly over the next two years.

Kentucky's high grade on the Coordination theme can be attributed to its long-standing statutory governance (over 30 years) and consistent coordination efforts. The collaborative environment fostered through the state's geographic information advisory council, and bolstered by its numerous statutes, have laid the groundwork for many successful GIS programs over the years.

Focused efforts on both the Address and Geodetic Control themes since 2021 resulted in notable strides that are now evident in the 2025 grades. The elevation and imagery grades are representative of KyFromAbove's outstanding efforts and Kentucky's NG911 program is a great example of how dedicated funding, solid governance, and expert guidance are key to a program's success.

The NG911-centric questions for Road Centerline theme complicate Kentucky's response as our Transportation Cabinet is not the custodian of the authoritative address enabled centerline layer. This situation, along with other scoring criteria makes it difficult for Kentucky to achieve a higher grade. Consideration should be given to conflating the Road Centerline, Addresses, and NG911 themes.

Our very low grade on the Cadastre theme pinpoints where more resources should be focused. Progress has been made in that select state government users now have read-only access to parcel data but only a small number of counties provide open data access. We've known for many years that there was work to be done on this theme but the 2025 grade heightens the level of urgency.

The biennial GMA results help us to re-evaluate the allocation of resources and inform our team as to how we can assist the agencies we support as well as the greater Kentucky GIS community. The grades are referenced during our annual strategic planning process and are shared with executive branch leadership, the Kentucky Geographic Information Advisory Council and legislators. Armed with these grades, we are better prepared to show where Kentucky stands out and demonstrate clearly where additional resources should be dedicated.

# KENTUCKY GMA RESPONSE

As the GIO, knowing which states excel in a certain category, lets me know who to contact for guidance and direction. It is my aim to learn from other's and their successful programs. There is great value in being able to reach out to a counterpart for guidance. In fact, that is one of the most valuable aspects of being a NSGIC member.

The Commonwealth appreciates the effort involved in compiling the assessment tool, conducting the assessment, and sharing the results with the NSGIC community.

Kent Anness  
GIO, Director of the Division  
of Geographic Information

Boyd Shearer  
Assistant Director of the  
Division of Geographic  
Information

# GEOSPATIAL MATURITY ASSESSMENT 2025

## Louisiana Report Card

Overall Grade: B-

### COORDINATION

GRADE: C+

### STATE-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Address

F

Cadastre

B-

Elevation

A

Orthoimagery Leaf-Off

A

Transportation

B-

NG9-1-1

C

### FEDERAL-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Geodetic Control

A-

Government Units

A-

Orthoimagery Leaf-On

C+

### METRICS:

A - Superior

C - Average

F - Failure

B - Above average

D - Below average

N/A - Not Applicable

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# GEOSPATIAL MATURITY ASSESSMENT 2025

## Maryland Report Card

Overall Grade: A-

### COORDINATION

GRADE: A-

### STATE-LED THEMES

### GRADE

Address

A

Cadastre

A

Elevation

A-

Orthoimagery Leaf-Off

A+

Transportation

B

NG9-1-1

A

### FEDERAL-LED THEMES

### GRADE

Geodetic Control

B-

Government Units

A-

Orthoimagery Leaf-On

C

### METRICS:

A - Superior

C - Average

F - Failure

B - Above average

D - Below average

N/A - Not Applicable

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# MARYLAND GMA RESPONSE

Thank you for your continued work on the statewide geospatial assessment process. We deeply value NSGIC's role in helping states measure and advance their geospatial capabilities, and we appreciate the effort that goes into each evaluation cycle.

We are writing regarding the Transportation section score from the 2025 assessment. We appreciate the updated grade of a B following corrections to Maryland's original submission. We are also pleased that this revision is reflected in the State's overall GMA grade of an A-.

Thank you for your time and partnership.

Julia Fischer  
Geographic Information  
Officer  
Department of Information  
Technology

# GEOSPATIAL MATURITY ASSESSMENT 2025

## Massachusetts Report Card

Overall Grade: A-

### COORDINATION

GRADE: A+

### STATE-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Address

A

Cadastre

A

Elevation

A

Orthoimagery Leaf-Off

A+

Transportation

B-

NG9-1-1

A

### FEDERAL-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Geodetic Control

A

Government Units

A+

Orthoimagery Leaf-On

C

### METRICS:

A - Superior

C - Average

F - Failure

B - Above average

D - Below average

N/A - Not Applicable

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# GEOSPATIAL MATURITY ASSESSMENT 2025

## Michigan Report Card

Overall Grade: B+

### COORDINATION

GRADE: A

### STATE-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Address

C

Cadastre

B-

Elevation

A

Orthoimagery Leaf-Off

A+

Transportation

D

NG9-1-1

A

### FEDERAL-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Geodetic Control

A-

Government Units

A

Orthoimagery Leaf-On

C

### METRICS:

A - Superior

C - Average

F - Failure

B - Above average

D - Below average

N/A - Not Applicable

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# MICHIGAN GMA RESPONSE

The 2025 Geospatial Maturity Assessment (GMA) reflects Michigan's continued focus on key National Spatial Data Infrastructure geospatial themes. The GMA, conducted every two years, provides valuable insight as to where Michigan is with the standards being considered for each of the GMA data themes in comparison to other states. The 2025 GMA themes had various changes in the survey questions and the weighting of the scoring criteria. These changes resulted in the scores of some themes dropping compared to previous years. Overall, the 2025 GMA provides a fair representation for the geospatial maturity of these GIS data themes, programs and overall coordination based on the 2025 survey questions and new weighting of the scoring. In a review of the 2025 results, the following are a summary of the observations.

Michigan's geospatial coordination through the Department of Technology, Management and Budget's Center for Shared Solutions continues to be amongst the leading states in this category. The Michigan Statewide Authoritative Imagery and LiDAR (MiSAIL) program for leaf-off orthoimagery continues to provide the foundation for statewide aerial imagery for GIS stakeholders across the State. Currently, funding allows for leaf-off imagery to be flown for a fifth of the geographic areas of the state each year. The MiSAIL program scores well based on its two decades long success of collecting authoritative orthoimagery, following national specifications, and for the effective coordination with local government partners. Although scoring an A based on the effective operations of the MiSAIL program, the program still lacks the dedicated funding needed to collect orthoimagery consistently at a third of the state per year and higher resolutions. The score for leaf-on orthoimagery is lower because the stakeholders in Michigan have not identified any specific needs for additional leaf-on imagery beyond the existing United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) leaf-on imagery that is available. The primary use cases for orthoimagery in Michigan require the leaf-off imagery collection. Therefore, beyond the available USDA imagery, there is no need to collect additional leaf-on orthoimagery, resulting in the C score for that theme.

# MICHIGAN GMA RESPONSE

The NG911 category score reflects Michigan's consistency in strong coordination between the GIS and 911 stakeholders across the state to continue to improve GIS data for 911 systems. The scores of address, cadastre, and transportation are lower than other themes, primarily because this GIS data is not currently made available for open statewide public download of the data. The scores for address and transportation dropped significantly in the 2025 GMA because there was a much higher weighted scoring criteria added to those themes for data being made open and available for public download. The address, cadastre, and transportation (local addressed road centerline network) data theme surveys are based on GIS data managed by local governments. The data is currently shared with state government but not made publicly available by all local governments. In the future, with increased willingness by more local governments to make these GIS data layers publicly available for download as open data, these scores will improve.

Mark Holmes  
Geographic Information  
Officer

# GEOSPATIAL MATURITY ASSESSMENT 2025

## Minnesota Report Card

Overall Grade: B+

### COORDINATION

GRADE: A+

### STATE-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Address

B

Cadastre

A

Elevation

A-

Orthoimagery Leaf-Off

D+

Transportation

C

NG9-1-1

A

### FEDERAL-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Geodetic Control

A-

Government Units

B+

Orthoimagery Leaf-On

B-

### METRICS:

A - Superior

C - Average

F - Failure

B - Above average

D - Below average

N/A - Not Applicable

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# GEOSPATIAL MATURITY ASSESSMENT 2025

## Mississippi Report Card

Overall Grade: B-

### COORDINATION

GRADE: F

### STATE-LED THEMES

### GRADE

Address

F

Cadastre

A

Elevation

A

Orthoimagery Leaf-Off

A+

Transportation

C-

NG9-1-1

B

### FEDERAL-LED THEMES

### GRADE

Geodetic Control

B+

Government Units

C-

Orthoimagery Leaf-On

C+

### METRICS:

A - Superior

C - Average

F - Failure

B - Above average

D - Below average

N/A - Not Applicable

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# GEOSPATIAL MATURITY ASSESSMENT 2025

## Missouri Report Card

Overall Grade: C+

### COORDINATION

GRADE: B

### STATE-LED THEMES

### GRADE

Address

F

Cadastre

C+

Elevation

A

Orthoimagery Leaf-Off

B+

Transportation

D

NG9-1-1

C+

### FEDERAL-LED THEMES

### GRADE

Geodetic Control

A-

Government Units

C-

Orthoimagery Leaf-On

C+

### METRICS:

A - Superior

C - Average

F - Failure

B - Above average

D - Below average

N/A - Not Applicable

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# MISSOURI GMA RESPONSE

The 2025 Geospatial Maturity Assessment provides Missouri with a clearer view of both progress and persistent structural challenges across core data themes. While some grades declined since 2023, the assessment reflects ongoing transitions rather than a retreat from coordination or capability. Many of the evaluated themes are directly tied to national data strategies and federal program requirements, meaning Missouri's progress is increasingly shaped by alignment with national standards, acquisition cycles, and cross-agency coordination expectations rather than solely state-level actions.

Statewide coordination remains a strength for Missouri. The Missouri GIS Advisory Council (MGISAC) continues to play a central role in coordinating elevation and orthoimagery investments, which is reflected in the sustained high performance in elevation and geodetic control. Key agencies such as Missouri Department of Conservation (MDC) and Department of Natural Resources help lead these discussions for MGISAC. Due to this, Missouri's elevation program continues to align closely with national initiatives and planned acquisition cycles, positioning the state well for future applications and emerging federal programs. Missouri stakeholders continue to work with Federal partners including the NRCS and the USGS to develop Elevation Derived Hydrography as a part of the 3DEP program and MDC is working with the USFWS to update the National Wetlands Inventory.

The most notable challenges remain in state-led foundational data themes such as Addressing, Transportation, Cadastre, and Government Units. These grades reflect Missouri's long-standing home-rule governance model, where authoritative data creation and maintenance largely reside at the local level. While this structure supports local control, it limits the state's ability to centralize datasets or formally designate statewide authoritative sources under current governance and funding models.

# MISSOURI GMA RESPONSE

Next Generation 9-1-1 is a critical driver for improving Missouri's geospatial maturity, but meaningful progress cannot occur without additional funding and implementation support. While Missouri has identified needed data standards and workflows for address points and road centerlines, limited resources prevent consistent statewide adoption. Without dedicated investment in NG9-1-1, Addressing and Transportation readiness will continue to lag in future assessments. These data themes directly support the safety of Missouri citizens and the operational efficiency of first responders, making them a critical priority for statewide investment and action.

Orthoimagery leaf-off remains a challenge due to the absence of dedicated, recurring funding. Missouri continues to rely on opportunistic and project-based funding to complete statewide collections. While this approach has allowed the state to periodically achieve full coverage and support targeted needs such as NG9-1-1, it does not yet meet the consistency benchmarks evaluated in the GMA. As a state, we rely on the baseline offerings within the NAIP program for our Orthoimagery leaf on products. For years, this has sufficed in the southern portion of our State. As noted, there is a lack of dedicated funding for imagery products which in return would make the enhancement of the NAIP products difficult for the state.

Overall, the 2025 assessment reinforces Missouri's strengths in coordination, elevation, and federal alignment, while highlighting the need for sustained investment, clearer authority pathways, and continued collaboration with local governments. These results will help guide Missouri's priorities as it works to strengthen foundational datasets and improve statewide consistency ahead of future assessments.

Katilin Belk  
LiDAR Manager,  
Missouri Spatial Data  
Information Service  
(MSDIS)  
Missouri NSGIC Liaison

# GEOSPATIAL MATURITY ASSESSMENT 2025

## Montana Report Card

Overall Grade: B+

### COORDINATION

GRADE: A+

### STATE-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Address

A

Cadastre

A

Elevation

A-

Orthoimagery Leaf-Off

NA

Transportation

D+

NG9-1-1

A

### FEDERAL-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Geodetic Control

B+

Government Units

A-

Orthoimagery Leaf-On

C+

### METRICS:

A - Superior

C - Average

F - Failure

B - Above average

D - Below average

N/A - Not Applicable

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# GEOSPATIAL MATURITY ASSESSMENT 2025

## Nebraska Report Card

Overall Grade: C+

### COORDINATION

GRADE: D+

### STATE-LED THEMES

### GRADE

Address

A

Cadastre

C+

Elevation

F

Orthoimagery Leaf-Off

NA

Transportation

C+

NG9-1-1

A

### FEDERAL-LED THEMES

### GRADE

Geodetic Control

C+

Government Units

B

Orthoimagery Leaf-On

C+

### METRICS:

A - Superior

C - Average

F - Failure

B - Above average

D - Below average

N/A - Not Applicable

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# GEOSPATIAL MATURITY ASSESSMENT 2025

## New Jersey Report Card

Overall Grade: B+

### COORDINATION

GRADE: A

### STATE-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Address

A

Cadastre

A

Elevation

A

Orthoimagery Leaf-Off

B+

Transportation

B-

NG9-1-1

A

### FEDERAL-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Geodetic Control

C

Government Units

A

Orthoimagery Leaf-On

C

### METRICS:

A - Superior

C - Average

F - Failure

B - Above average

D - Below average

N/A - Not Applicable

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# GEOSPATIAL MATURITY ASSESSMENT 2025

## New Mexico Report Card

Overall Grade: C+

### COORDINATION

GRADE: D+

### STATE-LED THEMES

### GRADE

Address

B

Cadastre

C-

Elevation

B+

Orthoimagery Leaf-Off

D

Transportation

B-

NG9-1-1

A+

### FEDERAL-LED THEMES

### GRADE

Geodetic Control

D

Government Units

B-

Orthoimagery Leaf-On

C

### METRICS:

A - Superior

C - Average

F - Failure

B - Above average

D - Below average

N/A - Not Applicable

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# GEOSPATIAL MATURITY ASSESSMENT 2025

New York Report Card

Overall Grade: A-

## COORDINATION

GRADE: A-

## STATE-LED THEMES

## GRADE

Address

A

Cadastre

A

Elevation

A

Orthoimagery Leaf-Off

A+

Transportation

B-

NG9-1-1

B

## FEDERAL-LED THEMES

## GRADE

Geodetic Control

A-

Government Units

A

Orthoimagery Leaf-On

C

## METRICS:

A - Superior

C - Average

F - Failure

B - Above average

D - Below average

N/A - Not Applicable

The National States Geographic Information Council Geospatial Maturity Assessment provides NSGIC members and other partners with a summary of geospatial initiatives, capabilities, and issues within and across state governments. The NSGIC GMA now produce report cards for each state on central data themes and coordination topics. The assessment is performed every two years.



# NEW YORK GMA RESPONSE

New York State thanks NSGIC for the opportunity to participate in the Geospatial Maturity Assessment (GMA), an exercise that proves invaluable for evaluating our progress and guiding future geospatial activities. The 2025 GMA reflects strong overall achievement for New York's geospatial initiatives, demonstrating sustained excellence across many of our key state-led data themes, and identifying areas for improvement. We are pleased with the widespread success across our programs, and we view the assessment, along with input from the NYS Geospatial Advisory Council, as a crucial resource for identifying areas where continued focus and development will further enhance our capabilities.

Elisabetta DeGironimo  
Geographic  
Information Officer

# GEOSPATIAL MATURITY ASSESSMENT 2025

## North Carolina Report Card

Overall Grade: A-

### COORDINATION

GRADE: A

### STATE-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Address

A

Cadastre

A

Elevation

A

Orthoimagery Leaf-Off

A-

Transportation

B-

NG9-1-1

A+

### FEDERAL-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Geodetic Control

A

Government Units

A

Orthoimagery Leaf-On

C

### METRICS:

A - Superior

C - Average

F - Failure

B - Above average

D - Below average

N/A - Not Applicable

The National States Geographic Information Council Geospatial Maturity Assessment provides NSGIC members and other partners with a summary of geospatial initiatives, capabilities, and issues within and across state governments. The NSGIC GMA now produce report cards for each state on central data themes and coordination topics. The assessment is performed every two years.

# GEOSPATIAL MATURITY ASSESSMENT 2025

## North Dakota Report Card

Overall Grade: B+

### COORDINATION

GRADE: A-

### STATE-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Address

A

Cadastre

A

Elevation

A

Orthoimagery Leaf-Off

NA

Transportation

B-

NG9-1-1

A

### FEDERAL-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Geodetic Control

B

Government Units

B

Orthoimagery Leaf-On

C+

### METRICS:

A - Superior

C - Average

F - Failure

B - Above average

D - Below average

N/A - Not Applicable

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# GEOSPATIAL MATURITY ASSESSMENT 2025

## Ohio Report Card

Overall Grade: A-

### COORDINATION

GRADE: A-

### STATE-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Address

A

Cadastre

A

Elevation

A

Orthoimagery Leaf-Off

A-

Transportation

C+

NG9-1-1

A

### FEDERAL-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Geodetic Control

A-

Government Units

B+

Orthoimagery Leaf-On

C+

### METRICS:

A - Superior

C - Average

F - Failure

B - Above average

D - Below average

N/A - Not Applicable

The National States Geographic Information Council Geospatial Maturity Assessment provides NSGIC members and other partners with a summary of geospatial initiatives, capabilities, and issues within and across state governments. The NSGIC GMA now produce report cards for each state on central data themes and coordination topics. The assessment is performed every two years.

# GEOSPATIAL MATURITY ASSESSMENT 2025

## Oklahoma Report Card

Overall Grade: B

### COORDINATION

GRADE: A

### STATE-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Address

B

Cadastre

C+

Elevation

A

Orthoimagery Leaf-Off

C+

Transportation

C

NG9-1-1

A-

### FEDERAL-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Geodetic Control

B+

Government Units

B

Orthoimagery Leaf-On

C

### METRICS:

A - Superior

C - Average

F - Failure

B - Above average

D - Below average

N/A - Not Applicable

The National States Geographic Information Council Geospatial Maturity Assessment provides NSGIC members and other partners with a summary of geospatial initiatives, capabilities, and issues within and across state governments. The NSGIC GMA now produce report cards for each state on central data themes and coordination topics. The assessment is performed every two years.

# GEOSPATIAL MATURITY ASSESSMENT 2025

## Oregon Report Card

Overall Grade: B-

### COORDINATION

GRADE: A

### STATE-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Address

D

Cadastre

B

Elevation

C+

Orthoimagery Leaf-Off

NA

Transportation

F

NG9-1-1

B

### FEDERAL-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Geodetic Control

B+

Government Units

B

Orthoimagery Leaf-On

B

### METRICS:

A - Superior

C - Average

F - Failure

B - Above average

D - Below average

N/A - Not Applicable

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# GEOSPATIAL MATURITY ASSESSMENT 2025

## Pennsylvania Report Card

Overall Grade: B+

### COORDINATION

GRADE: A+

### STATE-LED THEMES

### GRADE

Address

B

Cadastre

A

Elevation

A

Orthoimagery Leaf-Off

C

Transportation

D+

NG9-1-1

A

### FEDERAL-LED THEMES

### GRADE

Geodetic Control

B+

Government Units

A+

Orthoimagery Leaf-On

C+

### METRICS:

A - Superior

C - Average

F - Failure

B - Above average

D - Below average

N/A - Not Applicable

The National States Geographic Information Council Geospatial Maturity Assessment provides NSGIC members and other partners with a summary of geospatial initiatives, capabilities, and issues within and across state governments. The NSGIC GMA now produce report cards for each state on central data themes and coordination topics. The assessment is performed every two years.

# GEOSPATIAL MATURITY ASSESSMENT 2025

## Rhode Island Report Card

Overall Grade: B-

### COORDINATION

GRADE: C

### STATE-LED THEMES

### GRADE

Address

B

Cadastre

B

Elevation

A

Orthoimagery Leaf-Off

A

Transportation

C+

NG9-1-1

A

### FEDERAL-LED THEMES

### GRADE

Geodetic Control

C+

Government Units

D

Orthoimagery Leaf-On

C

### METRICS:

A - Superior

C - Average

F - Failure

B - Above average

D - Below average

N/A - Not Applicable

The National States Geographic Information Council Geospatial Maturity Assessment provides NSGIC members and other partners with a summary of geospatial initiatives, capabilities, and issues within and across state governments. The NSGIC GMA now produce report cards for each state on central data themes and coordination topics. The assessment is performed every two years.



# RHODE ISLAND GMA RESPONSE

The 2025 NSGIC Geospatial Maturity Assessment (GMA) report card generally provides a state the opportunity to reflect on progress made over the past two years. As the 2025 GMA seeks new information from states, Rhode Island is looking at this as a way to reset our baseline and continue move up. A few grade drops caught us off guard (Transportation and Addressing), but one was expected after answering the questions.

The Government Units section has become a much more robust set of questions, seeking more detailed information than in years past. While we could have let this take the air out of our sails, we look at it as an opportunity to do better, not just for us, but for the residents of our state. The same can be said for the Transportation and Addressing portions of the GMA, both of which saw slight drops. New questions challenge us to rethink the data we have versus what is needed. At the time of completing the GMA, RI was exploring ways of .

In other areas of the GMA, we were happy to see our grades increase and even see that our NG-911 Unit is no longer an N/A. While our grade might have slipped some, it only leaves room for improvement.

Garth Hoxsie-Quinn

RIGIS Coordinator

# GEOSPATIAL MATURITY ASSESSMENT 2025

## South Carolina Report Card

Overall Grade: B

### COORDINATION

GRADE: A-

### STATE-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Address

C

Cadastre

C

Elevation

A

Orthoimagery Leaf-Off

A

Transportation

C-

NG9-1-1

A

### FEDERAL-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Geodetic Control

A-

Government Units

B-

Orthoimagery Leaf-On

C

### METRICS:

A - Superior

C - Average

F - Failure

B - Above average

D - Below average

N/A - Not Applicable

The National States Geographic Information Council Geospatial Maturity Assessment provides NSGIC members and other partners with a summary of geospatial initiatives, capabilities, and issues within and across state governments. The NSGIC GMA now produce report cards for each state on central data themes and coordination topics. The assessment is performed every two years.

# GEOSPATIAL MATURITY ASSESSMENT 2025

## South Dakota Report Card

Overall Grade: B-

### COORDINATION

GRADE: A-

### STATE-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Address

B

Cadastre

B

Elevation

B-

Orthoimagery Leaf-Off

F

Transportation

C

NG9-1-1

B+

### FEDERAL-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Geodetic Control

B+

Government Units

A-

Orthoimagery Leaf-On

B

### METRICS:

A - Superior

C - Average

F - Failure

B - Above average

D - Below average

N/A - Not Applicable

The National States Geographic Information Council Geospatial Maturity Assessment provides NSGIC members and other partners with a summary of geospatial initiatives, capabilities, and issues within and across state governments. The NSGIC GMA now produce report cards for each state on central data themes and coordination topics. The assessment is performed every two years.

# GEOSPATIAL MATURITY ASSESSMENT 2025

## Tennessee Report Card

Overall Grade: A-

### COORDINATION

GRADE: A

### STATE-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Address

A

Cadastre

A

Elevation

A

Orthoimagery Leaf-Off

A+

Transportation

B-

NG9-1-1

A

### FEDERAL-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Geodetic Control

A-

Government Units

B-

Orthoimagery Leaf-On

C

### METRICS:

A - Superior

C - Average

F - Failure

B - Above average

D - Below average

N/A - Not Applicable

The National States Geographic Information Council Geospatial Maturity Assessment provides NSGIC members and other partners with a summary of geospatial initiatives, capabilities, and issues within and across state governments. The NSGIC GMA now produce report cards for each state on central data themes and coordination topics. The assessment is performed every two years.

# GEOSPATIAL MATURITY ASSESSMENT 2025

## Texas Report Card

Overall Grade: B+

### COORDINATION

GRADE: A+

### STATE-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Address

B

Cadastre

A

Elevation

A

Orthoimagery Leaf-Off

A+

Transportation

C+

NG9-1-1

A

### FEDERAL-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Geodetic Control

B

Government Units

B-

Orthoimagery Leaf-On

B-

### METRICS:

A - Superior

C - Average

F - Failure

B - Above average

D - Below average

N/A - Not Applicable

The National States Geographic Information Council Geospatial Maturity Assessment provides NSGIC members and other partners with a summary of geospatial initiatives, capabilities, and issues within and across state governments. The NSGIC GMA now produce report cards for each state on central data themes and coordination topics. The assessment is performed every two years.

# GEOSPATIAL MATURITY ASSESSMENT 2025

## Utah Report Card

Overall Grade: A-

### COORDINATION

GRADE: A+

### STATE-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Address

A

Cadastre

A

Elevation

A-

Orthoimagery Leaf-Off

NA

Transportation

A-

NG9-1-1

A

### FEDERAL-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Geodetic Control

A-

Government Units

A-

Orthoimagery Leaf-On

B+

### METRICS:

A - Superior

C - Average

F - Failure

B - Above average

D - Below average

N/A - Not Applicable

The National States Geographic Information Council Geospatial Maturity Assessment provides NSGIC members and other partners with a summary of geospatial initiatives, capabilities, and issues within and across state governments. The NSGIC GMA now produce report cards for each state on central data themes and coordination topics. The assessment is performed every two years.

# UTAH GMA RESPONSE

Utah appreciates the opportunity to participate in NSGIC's 2025 Geospatial Maturity Assessment (GMA)! Thank you for organizing this critical project.

We believe the scores accurately reflect the years of effort Utah has put into building foundational geospatial datasets and programs to support the state. We've worked closely with our counties for many years to aggregate data to a statewide level and to continually improve that data over time.

As a very rural state with a large percentage of federal land and tightly clustered population centers, it is difficult to find stable funding to collect aerial imagery, particularly leaf-off imagery. We've traditionally been focused on leveraging federal programs, such as the National Agricultural Imagery Program (NAIP) to invest additional money to purchase high-resolution statewide aerial imagery at a cost-effective price. This path helps ensure that rural, less populated counties have an opportunity for high-quality and regularly-updated imagery, while also achieving statewide coverage. As a result, leaf-off imagery collections have been sacrificed to provide everyone with a baseline set of leaf-on imagery.

Erik Neemann

GIS Data Coordinator

# GEOSPATIAL MATURITY ASSESSMENT 2025

## Vermont Report Card

Overall Grade: A

### COORDINATION

GRADE: A+

### STATE-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Address

A

Cadastre

A

Elevation

A

Orthoimagery Leaf-Off

A+

Transportation

B-

NG9-1-1

A

### FEDERAL-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Geodetic Control

A

Government Units

A

Orthoimagery Leaf-On

B

### METRICS:

A - Superior

C - Average

F - Failure

B - Above average

D - Below average

N/A - Not Applicable

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# GEOSPATIAL MATURITY ASSESSMENT 2025

## Virginia Report Card

Overall Grade: B-

### COORDINATION

GRADE: A

### STATE-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Address

B

Cadastre

B

Elevation

F

Orthoimagery Leaf-Off

B+

Transportation

B-

NG9-1-1

A+

### FEDERAL-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Geodetic Control

F

Government Units

B

Orthoimagery Leaf-On

C

### METRICS:

A - Superior

C - Average

F - Failure

B - Above average

D - Below average

N/A - Not Applicable

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# GEOSPATIAL MATURITY ASSESSMENT 2025

## West Virginia Report Card

Overall Grade: C+

### COORDINATION

GRADE: C+

### STATE-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Address

F

Cadastre

A

Elevation

A

Orthoimagery Leaf-Off

C-

Transportation

F

NG9-1-1

A

### FEDERAL-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Geodetic Control

F

Government Units

B-

Orthoimagery Leaf-On

C

### METRICS:

A - Superior

C - Average

F - Failure

B - Above average

D - Below average

N/A - Not Applicable

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# GEOSPATIAL MATURITY ASSESSMENT 2025

## Wyoming Report Card

Overall Grade: C-

### COORDINATION

GRADE: F

### STATE-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Address

F

Cadastre

A

Elevation

B+

Orthoimagery Leaf-Off

C

Transportation

D

NG9-1-1

C

### FEDERAL-LED THEMES

#### GRADE

Geodetic Control

D

Government Units

D-

Orthoimagery Leaf-On

C

### METRICS:

A - Superior

C - Average

F - Failure

B - Above average

D - Below average

N/A - Not Applicable

The National States Geographic Information Council Geospatial Maturity Assessment provides NSGIC members and other partners with a summary of geospatial initiatives, capabilities, and issues within and across state governments. The NSGIC GMA now produce report cards for each state on central data themes and coordination topics. The assessment is performed every two years.

# WYOMING GMA RESPONSE

Wyoming appreciates the opportunity to participate in the 2025 NSGIC Geospatial Maturity Assessment (GMA). Many of the theme's questions this year were far more in-depth and mature, which is understandable considering that as geospatial themes develop improved technology and required data needs, so do the questions asked. Wyoming's grade, therefore, shows Wyoming's 2025 overall grade. The GMA gives our state a cadenced baseline for continual growth in the geospatial realm.

Two themes in which Wyoming was graded as an F have undergone substantial updates since our initial responses were submitted. Coordination wise, there is an interim topic in the legislature regarding GIS Governance, where we anticipate further discussions around coordination support and implementation. Regarding Addresses, the Department of Enterprise Technology Services (ETS), which houses the State GIS office, submitted a 2027/28 budget request to build a state-owned, authoritative statewide address database that would be available for agency usage. This was also approved, and ETS is grateful to Wyoming legislators for their investment in Wyoming's geospatial and public safety future.

Wyoming does participate in Leaf-Off Orthoimagery practices. We had very similar answers from 2023 to 2025, sans the percentage/leaf-off data question. We received a B+ in 2023, however in 2025 we received a C. Wyoming understands that Leaf-On is considered federally led (NAIP) and does not participate in additional Leaf-On Orthoimagery practices. In 2023, with no additional participation, we received a C+.

In response to our Next Generation 9-1-1 grade, we have exciting news. We have received formal notice that our FY25 Safe Streets and Roads for All (SS4A) grant application "Next Generation 911 Readiness in the Rural Frontier," was fully funded - this is a planning project for 3 Wyoming counties to ensure readiness to implement location based 911 emergency response. We would also be remiss in not thanking Governor Gordon for his support in approving our application for the Governor's Infrastructure Matching Funds to match those federal infrastructure funds.

# WYOMING GMA RESPONSE

NSGIC's bi-annual grading allows for reflection of accomplishments and opportunities for several themes. As Wyoming looks towards the future, we can look to those high-performing states and apply similar strategies to our own course of action. We are compelled to balance our drive with the reality of increased needs while stretching resources.

Heidi Martin

State of Wyoming