

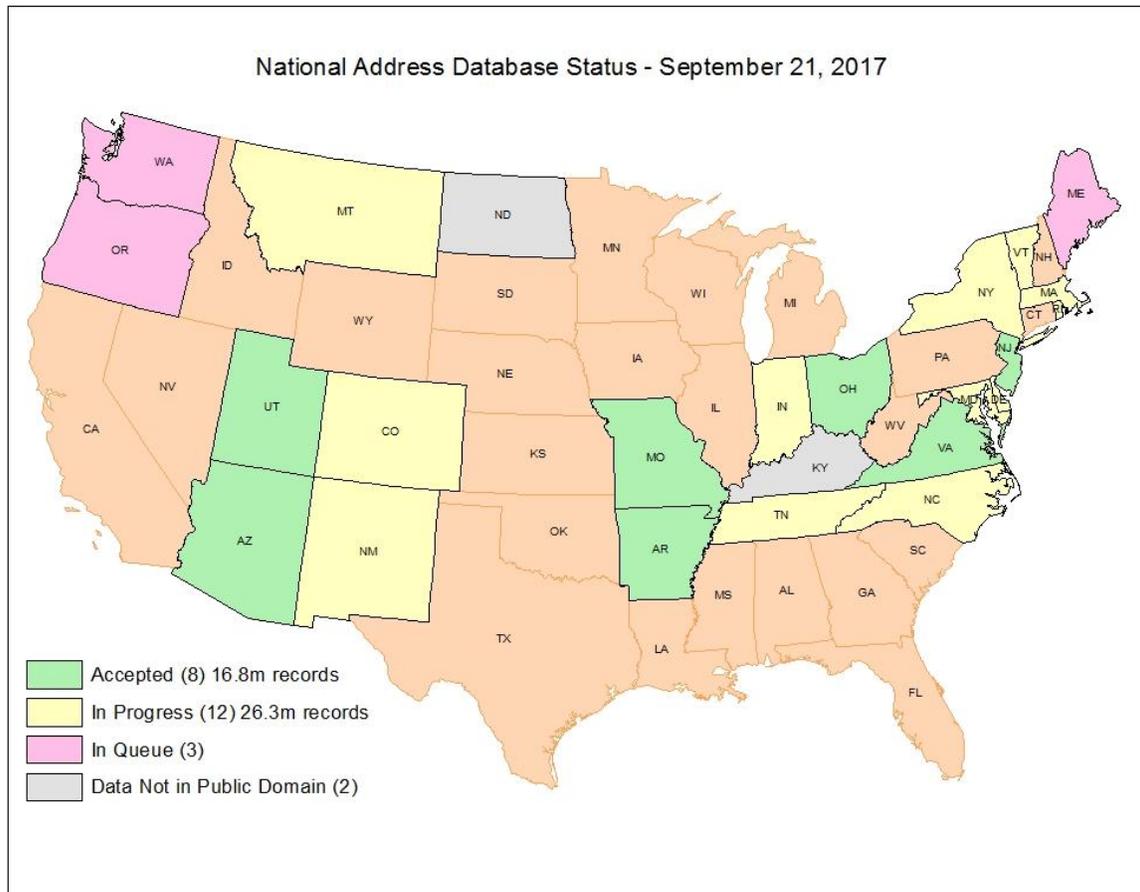
Meeting Notes  
FGDC Address Subcommittee  
September 13, 2017  
US Department of Transportation, Washington, DC

In-person and On-line Attendance (24 Total):

John Auble, TomTom  
Andrew Bailey, Department of the Interior  
Florinda Balfour, Veterans Affairs  
Michael Byrne, CFPB  
Matt Crossett, DC GIS  
Michael Fashoway, State of Montana  
Laurie Flaherty, Department of Transportation  
Jason Ford, Department of Transportation  
Ben Gurga, Social Security Administration  
Parrish Henderson, FBI  
Mark Holmes, State of Michigan  
David Jackson, District of Columbia  
Christian Jacqz, State of Massachusetts  
Earl Johnson, US Postal Service  
Steve Lewis, Department of Transportation  
Lynda Liptrap, Census Bureau  
Fred Poole, Digital Map Products  
Rob Seay, SSA  
Diane Snediker, Census Bureau  
Marius Swanepoel, TomTom  
Jason Warzinik, Boone County, MO  
Ed Wells, URISA  
Nate Workman, FEMA  
Matt Zimolzak, Census Bureau

Meeting Summary

NAD Status Update: 10 more states have been added or are in process to go with the 6 pilot states. 5 more are in queue. 2 participating states (KY, ND) addresses are not in the public domain. 16 additional states are in progress, per the NSGIC maturity assessment. Map below:



**NAD Pilot Data Assessments:**

**Consumer Financial Protection Bureau – Mike Byrne**

This was a high-level evaluation of the schema, not the completeness of the dataset. The use case is geocoding for purposes of meeting requirements of the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA). We need an open-source unlimited API to support geocoding – accepts a text address and returns the US Census tract and XY coordinate. The need is statutory and regulatory – we have an open source geojson object geocoder and will use the NAD as one source for it. According to the HMDA each loan application needs to be geocoded, up through 2017 with a Census tract and starting in 2018 with a Census tract and address. The NAD schema more than covers our use case.

**TomTom – Marius Swanepoel**

TomTom’s map updating process includes inputs from TomTom data, probe data and 3<sup>rd</sup> party and community input. They compare sources against a reference database, run quality checks and produce feedback on the quality of the source. The quality checks include address

completeness checks, address uniqueness checks, points in water, and points outside the state, among others.

Community feedback, including Twitter, news, traffic and municipal websites, and data from top 50 builders are also part of the updating process.

We evaluated the Utah source file. Some findings:

- Addresses are in all caps – we use mixed case.
- Directions are spelled out – we use abbreviations.
- The placement field seems to be blank – populating this would be helpful, since the file seems to have varying location quality (on the roof, driveway, front door).
- Some areas where the file has no data, we have points derived from probe data.

### Digital Map Products – Fred Poole

We took a high-level view comparing NAD to our data. Some findings:

- There is a lack of discernable hierarchy in the data – whether the address is a situs address or just a mailing address.
- NAD and our data compared in completeness. We did have 6 million more addresses nationwide (this is because of counties not participating in the NAD).

**Next meeting** – Mid October at Census.