

Openly Shared Nationwide Addresses

What is one of the most basic pieces of information collected and used by a government entity at every level? It's an address. At the local level, accurate and up-to-date digital physical address data is critical to many aspects of our daily lives and decisions. Public services such as emergency response and election administration depend upon location. The uses and applications of digital address data do not stop there. Address data has a ubiquitous presence across myriad private sector applications as well as those in all levels of government. Consequently, there is tremendous value in a nationwide, comprehensive, accurate, and publicly available address database. The National Address Database (NAD) is a success story for the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) as it is a true "roll-up" of locally produced and maintained data to create a national data asset. However it is incomplete.

Background

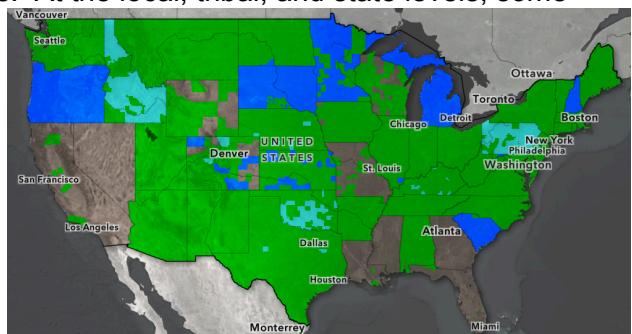
The National Address Database began in 2016 as a grassroots effort coordinated by the USDOT to create a single, locally sourced, openly shared, national database that would improve the efficiency and effectiveness of business processes within governmental agencies that currently use address data from multiple sources.

Use Cases

Address locations are collected daily for the benefit and use of tasks and services such as broadband deployment, public safety/911, emergency management, package delivery, public utility management, election administration, tax administration, real estate transactions, economic development, land use planning, and many others. Location analytics are powerful and essential to daily decisions. These needs are diverse, yet interconnected by "where".

Status

The National Address Database currently contains over 92 million records from 89 state, local and tribal entities. The NAD remains incomplete for a number of reasons. At the local, tribal, and state levels, some jurisdictions have prohibitions on sharing their data, may lack the capacity to effectively maintain large datasets, or may simply not have the data to provide. At the national level, federal law often prohibits data sharing by agencies which routinely collect and use addresses. For instance, the Census Bureau is prohibited from sharing address data by U.S.C. Title 13, which prohibits disclosure of any information, including addresses, that could be used to identify households or individuals.



We ask you to:

- Support the completion and ongoing maintenance of the NAD with permanent line item funding to USDOT, specifically for the National 911 Program housed with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA).
- Support collaboration of all sectors around one authoritative source of location addresses used by all federal agencies.