Tentative Timeline

Objective 1 (April)
- Send out inital contact letter/information packet to GIS personnel and PSAPs.
- Hold face-to-face meetings at each jurisidction for data collection/interviews.

Objective 2 (June)
- Analyze data against statewide datasets (i.e. voter registration, motor vehicles, etc.)
- Report findings back to local governments.

Objective 3 (September)
- Work with stakeholders to identify acceptable address data model for Maryland.
- Develop automation process that minimizes intrusion in local workflows and transition data to new schema.

Objective 4 (November)
- Synthesize the state of address data across Maryland.
- Determine and approach potential funding sources.

Objective 5 (Early 2014)
- Implement/develop a statewide address maintenance plan
- Identify available/needed resources (in-house vs. contractors)

Objective 6 (2014)
- Publish inital address data to iMAP (August).
- Continue to develop addressing applications for various stakeholders (2014)
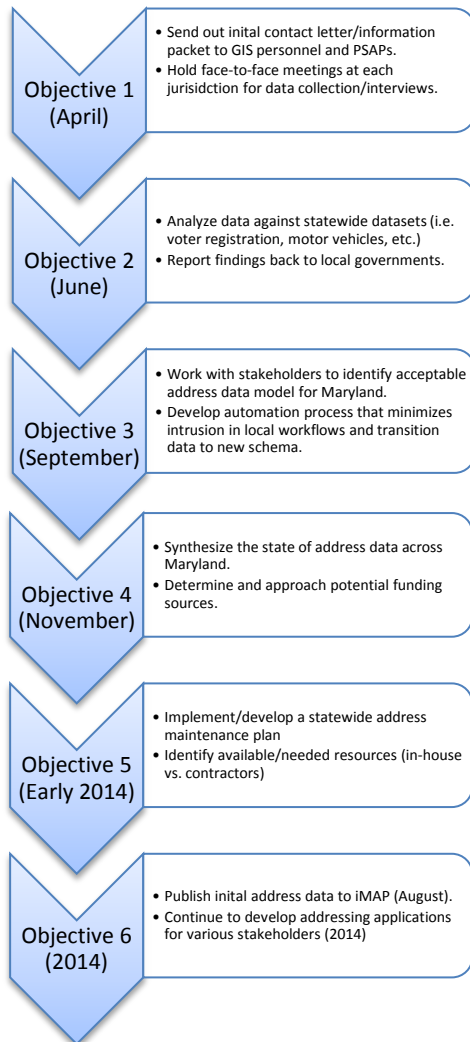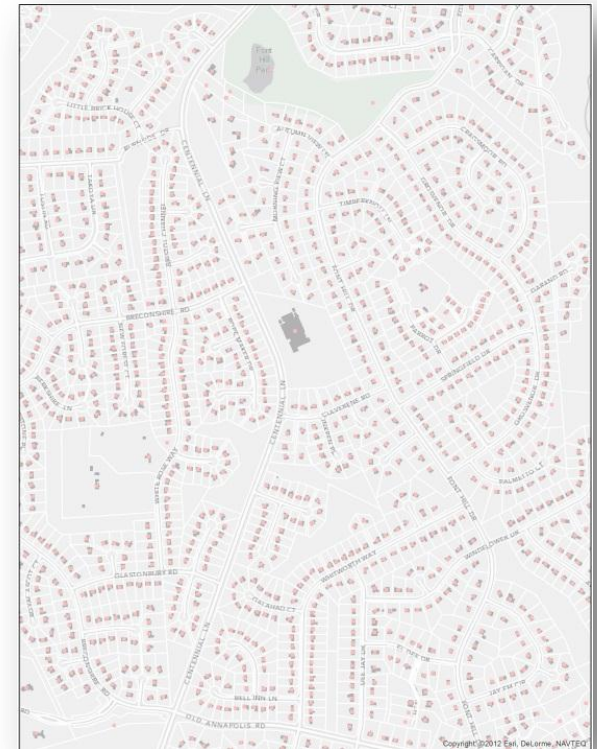
A partnership between local governments, State of Maryland Department of Information Technology, Salisbury University's Eastern Shore Regional GIS Cooperative, Towson University's Center for GIS, Maryland Broadband Cooperative, Maryland Department of Planning, Maryland Department of State Police & National Telecommunications and Information Administration.

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A collaborative effort to create a statewide address repository point for the benefit of local, regional, and state agencies and the public.

Overview & Background

This project seeks to augment the ongoing Maryland Statewide Addressing Initiative to produce an up-to-date master address geospatial file for the state of Maryland. Thanks to a strong collaborative effort between the Maryland Broadband Cooperative, the Eastern Shore Regional GIS Cooperative (ESRGC), Towson University Center for GIS (CGIS), and the State of Maryland Department of Information Technology (DoIT), funding for broadband data development awarded by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration has been leveraged for attaining ongoing benefits outside the scope of mapping broadband availability. Since 2007, CGIS has been leading an initiative to coordinate the collection of local road centerline data for the state of Maryland. One of the goals of this project is to provide a unified, statewide road centerline that supports addressing needs. Phase two will augment this goal by collecting address point data from local jurisdictions to provide a unified address point database for improved addressing needs and other analytical purposes.

Goal

To leverage existing and ongoing investments in geospatial address collection and maintenance for local, regional and statewide benefit. Promote collaboration and coordination at local, regional, and state agencies to foster relationships for the creation of a maintained and up-to-date master address point file for the State of Maryland.

Objectives

1. Collect existing address point data from local jurisdictions throughout Maryland.
2. Validate local data against statewide datasets and report findings back to local governments.
3. Define a common data model and transition collected data to the defined schema.
4. Identify areas of the State where address coverage and accuracy can be improved and identify funding to accomplish these improvements.
5. Identify needed resources for a repeatable process for gathering and storing the address point data for the State of Maryland.
6. Publish services for the public which rely on the collected address database (geocoding service, web-mapping service, etc.)

Benefits

1. Leverages existing investments.
2. Provides accurate mapping of broadband services.
3. Increases administrative accuracy at state, regional, and local jurisdictions.
   - Streamlines enumeration within boundaries for the proper provision of services and taxation.
4. Supports emergency response services.
   - Assists with dispatch along jurisdictional boundaries and inter-jurisdictional responders.
   - Assists with disaster preparedness and damage assessment.
5. Reduces redundant data requests among local governments.
6. Provides local governments with feedback and potential ongoing assistance with address collection.
7. Enables a standardized, accurate statewide geocoding service.