National GIS Issues Important to Maryland

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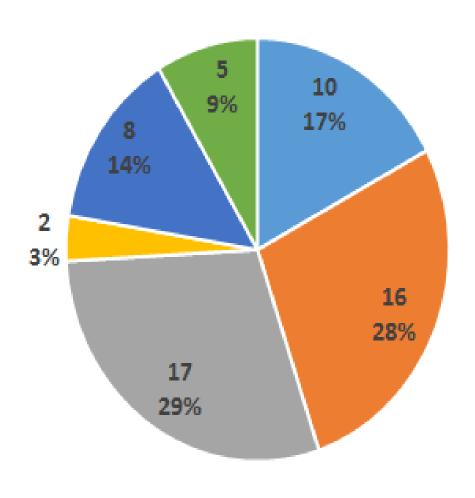




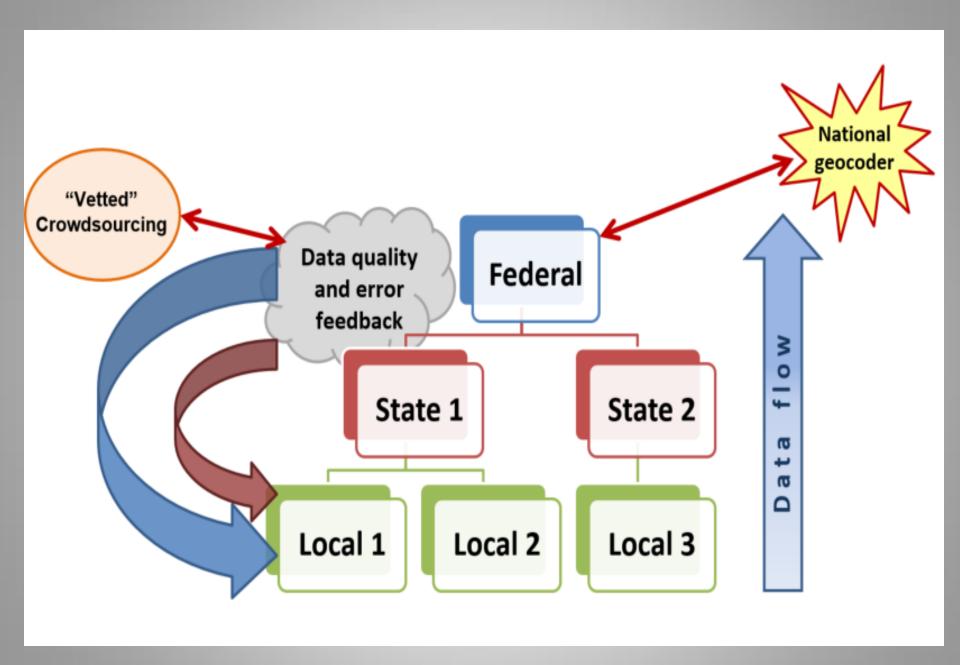
National Address Database

- April 8-9 summit
- US DOT Funded
- Objectives answer the following:
 - Is this is a good idea?
 - Can a NAD can be feasibly created?
 - Are there are strong ideas for the approach?
 - Are there are clear next steps that can be taken?

NAD Summit Participants







Key Points of Agreement

- Local authorities are the authoritative source
- State authorities should be statewide aggregators of county and local data sets.
- Tribal Nations, US Territories and the District of Columbia must also and explicitly be included in NAD data flows.
- Federal leadership and support is needed for there to be a sustainable national approach.

Outcomes

- Draft report released June 16
- Success measured by DOT and participants
 - broad and sincere engagement
 - sense of momentum building
 - beginning with embarking on pilot studies
- DOT CIO is champion

NEAD vs NAD

- New FCC ruling establishes the National Emergency Address Database (NEAD), a centralized database for wireless carriers.
- A database that utilizes MAC address information to identify a dispatchable location for nearby wireless devices within the Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS) provider's coverage footprint.
- Dispatchable locations (X,Y & Z)

National Geospatial Data Act 2015 S. 740

- Codify the existing Federal documents that created FGDC and NSDI
- Provide FGDC with authority to make other agencies follow the rules
- Provide Congressional oversight to make FGDC and the other agencies accountable
- Require reporting that will allow Congress to track progress on the NSDI and find out where the money is really being spent
- Require Federal agencies to coordinate and work in partnership with other Federal agencies, agencies of State, tribal, and local governments, institutions of higher education