Questions

Each year, the Elections GeoSummit brings together the nation’s leaders in elections management and geographic information systems (GIS) to share leading-edge findings and craft best practices to enhance election systems.

Question 1 – from the Addresses Session.
When you refer to “local data provider” who does that mean?

Answer: Generally, the county, but could be a city/town or a tribal government. In Arkansas, the local data provider is most often a county.

Question 2 – from the Addresses Session.
Going to a standard NENA format sounds like a great use for Infrastructure money. What do you think?

Answer: The panel agreed.

Question 3 – from the Addresses Session.
I would be interested in the reasoning from the Department of Homeland Security and Department of the Interior for stating that address points are PII (Personally Identifiable Information).

Answer: From panel, they believe that a database such as the NAD (National Address Database) can be linked to a database of names and addresses to provide a longitude/latitude associated with the name. I believe they call it collateral PII. From OR League of Women Voters: RE-identifying PII is a concern, for example minority language voting material requests, linked to Dreamers & DACA access by ICE.

Question 4 – from the Addresses Session.
How big of an impact (if any) has the recent trend on changing street names had. One example that comes to mind is changing the name of Lee Highway to Langston Blvd. How are GIS offices typically notified?

Answer: At the local level where those street names are assigned/changed, GIS processes are typically integrated. At the state, we receive those changes via the periodic updates. Here in MN, we have an automated routine that identifies changes during the validation process. Additionally,
we carry a legacy street name field. So overall street name changes do not at least create a significant issue in the GIS, but I could see where that may cause an issue when comparing to the VRS.