

Minnesota Geospatial Advisory Council  
**Address Point Data Standard**

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## About the GAC

The mission of the Minnesota Geospatial Advisory Council (GAC) is to act as a coordinating body for the Minnesota geospatial community. The GAC is authorized by legislation passed in 2009 and reauthorized in 2014 Minnesota Statutes (16E.30, subd. 8). It represents a cross-section of organizations that include city, county, regional, state, federal and tribal governments as well as education, business and nonprofit sectors.

As part of this mission, the GAC works with the Minnesota geospatial community to define and adopt standards needed by the community. GAC standards are developed and proposed by geospatial community subject matter experts. The GAC's Standards Committee administers a process to ensure community-wide public review and input for any proposed standards.

The GAC does not mandate or enforce standards. It offers the standards as a resource to the community. Organizations may choose to adopt the standards and require their use internally.

## Introduction

Address points are a core geospatial infrastructure dataset for Minnesota. They are used for many types of analysis, mapping and application development in areas such as emergency response, health and human services, planning and zoning, permit tracking, and more. An address point dataset envisioned by this standard includes a point location, address attributes, and other related attributes for each official address as defined by the official address authority.

In Minnesota, addresses originate primarily from the work of city and county governments. City councils have legal authority to assign addresses (Minnesota Statutes §412.221, Subd. 18) and in practice, that action is carried out on behalf of a city council by different city departments such as public works or planning or zoning. County governments assign addresses in most townships and unorganized areas of the state. Some townships are also official address authorities, and in some cases, other entities may be seated the authority to create addresses. E.g. military bases, University of MN, MSP Airport.

## Purpose of this Standard

The purpose of this standard is to provide a single, commonly accepted set of attribute specifications (field name, type, length, and order) for transferring and aggregating address point data in Minnesota for a wide variety of purposes. It is intended to be used when data are being transferred between organizations. Use of the standard will improve the ability to share data resources by reducing incompatibilities when acquiring, processing and disseminating address point data.

## Applicability

Data producers may have unique methods, definitions, and criteria for capture and storage of address point data that satisfy their own business requirements. This standard seeks to establish attribute specifications for data exchange purposes. It does not attempt to define internal data capture or storage specifications for data producers, though some may find benefit in storing data in this format. Organizations within Minnesota are encouraged to adopt this standard for purposes of data exchange.

## Sources of this Standard

The data specifications for the Minnesota Address Points Data Standard are derived primarily from the Content portion of the [United States Thoroughfare, Landmark, and Postal Address Data Standard](#), which has been approved by the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) and will be referenced in this document as the "FGDC standard". The Minnesota standard also draws from the [NENA geospatial data standards](#) that are in draft format at the time of this version of the MN standard. Some additional data elements have been added to the MN standard to satisfy data needs of the Minnesota geospatial community.

This MN standard references the FGDC element numbers from the [2011 approved United States Thoroughfare, Landmark, and Postal Address Data Standard](#). A 2015-2016 review process of the FGDC standard included a [proposed revised standard](#) with some changes to element numbers. Because the proposed changed element numbers have not been approved by the FGDC at the time of this version of the MN standard, they are not used. FGDC references are included in the Database Fields table as well as noted in italics within the element descriptions.

## Compliance Notes

Organizations in Minnesota are encouraged to adopt and comply with this standard for purposes of data exchange. An address points dataset that fully complies with this standard will consist of geospatial points with all attribute fields specified in this standard. It will also comply with the inclusion, mixed case, abbreviation and domain specifications of this standard. Some data producing organizations that choose to comply with this standard do not collect all data included in the standard. Such organizations may choose to work toward full compliance over time.

## Inclusion

Inclusion is a term used to explain the requirement for a field to be populated in a dataset to comply with the standard. Four types of inclusion are possible: Mandatory, Conditional, If Available, and Optional.

### Mandatory

Field must be populated for each record to be fully compliant with the standard. Null values are not allowed.

*Example: Address Number is a Mandatory field in this standard. If Address Number values are missing, the dataset does not comply with the Address Point Data Standard.*

### Conditional

Field must be populated with a non-null value for each record that is applicable to the feature or for which a specified condition exists.

*Example: Pre Directional is a conditional field in this standard. An address on "West Seventh Street" has a Pre Directional of "West". Thus, the Pre Directional field applies to this feature. All addresses on this street are required to have the Pre Directional field populated, but not the Post Directional field.*

### Optional

Field is not required to be populated.

## Mixed Case

Per the FGDC standard, all field values in this standard will use a mixed case format unless otherwise denoted within the field domain values. Some end users may want an all-caps format for a specific purpose. Data may be converted to all caps by end users if desired. It is more difficult to automatically convert all caps back to mixed case. Note: The NENA standard also uses mixed case for many of its data registries (e.g. street name pre and post types).

## Abbreviations

Per the FGDC standard, all field values in this standard must be spelled out unless specifically defined otherwise in the field description. This is done to remove ambiguity. The FGDC standard provides the example of "N W Jones Tr." Is it "Northwest Jones Tr," "Noble Wimberly Jones Tr," or "North William Jones Tr"? Does Tr stand for Terrace, Trail, or Trace? This is also done because standard lists of abbreviations are bound to be incomplete. A few examples of street types missing from [the USPS list](#) include: Alcove, Close, Connector, Downs, Exchange, and

Promenade. Note: The NENA standard does not use abbreviations for many of its data registries (e.g. street name pre and post types).

## Domains

Several domain tables accompany this standard in a [spreadsheet available at this link](#). To comply with this standard, an address points dataset must use the codes from specified domains but does not need to include the domain tables with the data. If a local value exists that is not included in a domain (e.g. a street type), it may be submitted to the MN Geospatial Advisory Council, [Standards Committee](#) to be included in the domain. Domains will be updated on a periodic basis, as needed. The date of the most recent change to each domain table is included in the spreadsheet.

# Data Element Details

## Appendix A: MN GAC Address Point Data Standard Schema

Appendix A is a [spreadsheet available at this link](#) showing the schema for this standard. It includes all the data elements in the standard, with field name, type, width and other important information about each data element.

### 1. Identification Elements

#### 1.1 Address Unique Identifier

Database Name	ADD_ID		
Data Type	Text	Inclusion	Mandatory
Width	36	Domain	
Examples			
Description	FGDC Element 2.3.1.1 Address ID: The unique identifier assigned to an address. Each address record must have a unique ID. This will distinguish it from any other record in the local, state or national database. It will also allow other datasets to be related to the address database (e.g. landmark names, contact phone number, existence of lifesaving equipment/defibrillator, existence of hazardous waste, etc.).		

#### 1.2 Local Address Unique Identifier

Database Name	ADD_ID_LOC		
Data Type	Text	Inclusion	Conditional
Width	50	Domain	
Examples			
Description	Each address authority may have an internal Unique_ID and formatting convention which can be included within this field. See below for further explanation.		

#### Address Unique Identifier (National) vs. Local Address Unique Identifier

Each unique official address authority will likely maintain a unique identifier for each address point record. The formatting and structure of that unique identifier is completely at the discretion of the local address authority as long as the ID can be converted to a 50-character text field in this standard and maintain its uniqueness. Because it is desirable to aggregate address point data at a state or possibly even national level, it is necessary to have a nationally unique address ID in this standard. This standard recommends the use of a Universally Unique Identifier (UUID). If the local address authority or partnering county does not already have a procedure to create a nationally unique ID, this may be accomplished by appending the GNIS unique ID for the city or township (**in the 8-character text with leading zeros Census format**) and a dash to the beginning of the local unique ID. It must be stressed that the GNIS code is meaningless once placed in the unique ID.

#### Permanence Recommendations

The following are recommended, but are not required:

- Unique IDs should not be reused if they are retired.
- Unique IDs should not be changed unless there is a change to the geographic feature (occupiable unit) itself. For example, if a street name changes, the street name field of the address record should change, but not the unique ID. If the parcel in which the unit resides is split and the parcel receives a new parcel ID, the unique ID of the address point should not change. If an annexation causes an address point to change jurisdiction from one city or township to another, it is desirable that the unique ID remain the same. It is realized, however, that this may place a burden on local address authorities, especially in the last example. Each address authority will need to determine for itself to what degree it should adhere to these recommendations.



## 2. Address Elements

### 2.1 Address Number Prefix

Database Name	ANUMBERPRE		
Data Type	Text	Inclusion	Conditional
Width	15	Domain	
Examples	61-43 Springfield Lane		
Description	FGDC Element 2.2.1.1: The portion of the complete address number which precedes the address number itself. Note: for an address range separated by a dash, the first number and dash will go in the prefix. This is consistent with the NENA address standard but differs from the FGDC standard.		

### 2.2 Address Number

Database Name	ANUMBER		
Data Type	Integer	Inclusion	Conditional
Width	Long	Domain	
Examples	1234 Main Street		
Description	FGDC Element 2.2.1.2: The numeric identifier for a land parcel, house, building or other location along a thoroughfare or within a community.		

### 2.3 Address Number Suffix

Database Name	ANUMBERSUF		
Data Type	Text	Inclusion	Conditional
Width	15	Domain	
Examples	123 1/2 Main Street, 456 B Wilson Street		
Description	FGDC Element 2.2.1.3: The portion of the complete address number which follows the address number itself.		

### 2.4 Street Name Pre Modifier

Database Name	ST_PRE_MOD		
Data Type	Text	Inclusion	Conditional
Width	15	Domain	
Examples	Old North First Street, Alternate North Avenue B		
Description	<p>FGDC Element 2.2.2.1: A word or phrase that</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. precedes and modifies the Street Name, but is separated from it by a Street Name Pre Type or a Street Name Pre Directional or both, or</li> <li>2. Is placed outside the Street Name so that the Street Name can be used in creating a sorted list of street names.</li> </ol>		

### 2.5 Street Name Pre Directional

Database Name	ST_PRE_DIR		
Data Type	Text	Inclusion	Conditional
Width	9	Domain	StreetDirectional
Examples	North Main Street		
Description	<p>FGDC Element 2.2.2.2: A word preceding the Street Name that indicates the direction or position of the thoroughfare relative to an arbitrary starting point or line, or the sector where it is located.</p> <p>Note: Do not use words that are part of the street name as a directional. For example, in North Shore Drive, "North" would be part of the street name if it is a drive named for the North Shore as opposed to the northern section of Shore Drive.</p>		

## 2.6 Street Name Pre Type

Database Name	ST_PRE_TYP		
Data Type	Text	Inclusion	Conditional
Width	35	Domain	StreetPreType
Examples	County Road 14, Interstate 94, Avenue of the Stars		
Description	<p>FGDC Element 2.2.2.3: A word or phrase that precedes the Street Name and identifies a type of thoroughfare in a complete street name.</p> <p>NOTE: Like the FGDC standard, this standard does not allow abbreviations for this element.</p>		

## 2.7 Street Name Pre Separator

Database Name	ST_PRE_SEP		
Data Type	Text	Inclusion	Conditional
Width	20	Domain	StreetPreSeparator
Examples	Avenue of the Stars		
Description	<p>If a Complete Street Name includes a prepositional phrase between a Street Name Pre Type and a Street Name, the prepositional phrase is treated as a separator.</p> <p>Note: This standard uses a separator element consistent with the NENA address standard. (This is only partly consistent with the FGDC separator element which attempts to include three different types of separators in one element.)</p>		

## 2.8 Street Name

Database Name	ST_NAME		
Data Type	Text	Inclusion	Conditional
Width	60	Domain	
Examples	Central Street Southwest, County Road 7		
Description	<p>FGDC Element 2.2.2.5: The portion of the complete street name that identifies the particular thoroughfare.</p> <p>For numbered streets (e.g. Third Street, 3rd Street), use the format and spelling as defined by each official local address authority. For street name formats like 2nd, 3rd and 4th, use lower case letters.</p> <p>NOTE: Like the FGDC standard, this standard requires mixed case for this element.</p>		

## 2.9 Street Name Post Type

Database Name	ST_POS_TYP		
Data Type	Text	Inclusion	Conditional
Width	15	Domain	StreetPostType
Examples	1234 Central Street Southwest		
Description	<p>FGDC Element 2.2.2.6: A word or phrase that follows the street name and identifies a type of thoroughfare.</p> <p>NOTE: Like the FGDC standard, this standard does not allow abbreviations for this element.</p>		

## 2.10 Street Name Post Directional

Database Name	ST_POS_DIR		
Data Type	Text	Inclusion	Conditional
Width	9	Domain	StreetDirectional
Examples	1234 Cherry Street <b>North</b>		
Description	<p>FGDC Element 2.2.2.7: A word following the Street Name that indicates the direction or position of the thoroughfare relative to an arbitrary starting point or line, or the sector where it is located.</p> <p>NOTE: Like the FGDC standard, this standard does not allow abbreviations for this element.</p>		

## 2.11 Street Name Post Modifier

Database Name	ST_POS_MOD		
Data Type	Text	Inclusion	Conditional
Width	15	Domain	
Examples	1230 Central Avenue <b>Extended</b>		
Description	<p>FGDC Element 2.2.2.8: A word or phrase that follows and modifies the Street Name, but is separated from it by a Street Name Post Type or a Street Name Post Directional or both.</p>		

## 2.12 Subaddress Type 1

Database Name	SUB_TYPE1		
Data Type	Text	Inclusion	Conditional
Width	12	Domain	SubaddressType
Examples	<b>Apartment B3, Building 6, North Tower, O'Shaughnessy Science Hall, Floor 2, Mezzanine Level, Suite 10</b>		
Description	<p>FGDC Element 2.2.4.1: The type of subaddress to which the associated Subaddress Identifier applies.</p>		

## 2.13 Subaddress Identifier 1

Database Name	SUB_ID1		
Data Type	Text	Inclusion	Conditional
Width	30	Domain	
Examples	<b>Apartment B3, Building 6, North Tower, O'Shaughnessy Science Hall, Floor 2, Mezzanine Level, Suite 10</b>		
Description	<p>FGDC Element 2.2.4.2: The letters, numbers, words or combination thereof used to distinguish different subaddresses of the same type when several occur in the same feature.</p>		

## 2.14 Subaddress Type 2

Database Name	SUB_TYPE2		
Data Type	Text	Inclusion	Conditional
Width	12	Domain	SubaddressType
Examples	<b>Apartment B3, Building 6, North Tower, O'Shaughnessy Science Hall, Floor 2, Mezzanine Level, Suite 10</b>		
Description	<p>FGDC Element 2.2.4.1: The type of subaddress to which the associated Subaddress Identifier applies.</p>		

## 2.15 Subaddress Identifier 2

Database Name	SUB_ID2		
Data Type	Text	Inclusion	Conditional
Width	30	Domain	
Examples	Apartment B3, Building 6, North Tower, O'Shaughnessy Science Hall, Floor 2, Mezzanine, Suite 10		
Description	FGDC Element 2.2.4.2: The letters, numbers, words or combination thereof used to distinguish different subaddresses of the same type when several occur in the same feature.		

### About Subaddress Elements

Within the FGDC standard, the subaddress type and subaddress identifier elements are formatted as repeating pairs because some addresses have multiple subaddress types. This is easy to do in an XML schema, but in a database, requires a related table. Because many GIS practitioners have implementations that use flat files without related tables (e.g. shape files), this standard uses multiple sets of subaddress elements. Any additional subaddress information that cannot fit into these elements should be included in the Location Description field. Note: subaddress type and ID 1 are intended to come before subaddress type and ID 2 in an address with multiple subaddress types and IDs.

The NENA standard uses a different method to encode subaddress information, which combines the type and identifier into a single field and requires putting all types into one of five categories which are separate fields (building, floor, unit, room and seat). Within NENA, anything that does not fit into one of those categories goes into the Location Description field (e.g. East Wing)

The provided domain includes subaddress types, examples of IDs for each type and a field to map each type to one of the five NENA categories where applicable. Not all types fit a NENA category.

## 2.16 ZIP Code

Database Name	ZIP		
Data Type	Text	Inclusion	Mandatory
Width	5	Domain	
Examples	56301		
Description	FGDC Element 2.2.6.4: A system of 5-digit codes that identifies the individual Post Office or metropolitan area delivery station associated with an address.		

## 2.17 ZIP Plus 4

Database Name	ZIP4		
Data Type	Text	Inclusion	Optional
Width	4	Domain	
Examples	3846		
Description	FGDC Element 2.2.6.5: A 4-digit extension of the 5-digit ZIP Code (preceded by a hyphen) that, in conjunction with the ZIP code, identifies a range of the USPS delivery addresses.		

### 3. Area Elements

Note: The FGDC standard requires two elements (2.2.6.1 Place Name and 2.3.8.4 Place Name Type) as repeating pairs to indicate various types of place names (county name, city name, USPS community name). This works well in an XML format but does not work well in a flat file format. Stakeholders in the Minnesota geospatial community have identified a need to more specifically identify the municipal jurisdiction, the US postal community and the county in which an address point exists. Thus, this standard includes separate data elements for each.

#### 3.1 CTU Name

Database Name	CTU_NAME		
Data Type	Text	Inclusion	Mandatory
Width	100	Domain	CTUName
Examples	Bloomington, Lake View Township, Rushford		
Description	<p>The name of the city, township, or unorganized territory (CTU) in which the address point is physically located. In many places, this will be different than the city name used by the U.S. Postal Service. Note: Minnesota has a <a href="#">CTU ID Standard</a>.</p> <p>Note: This standard uses CTU names without abbreviations (e.g. Saint instead of St.) A city may change the standard name to an abbreviated format if that is the city's official spelling.</p>		

#### 3.2 CTU Code

Database Name	CTU_ID_TXT		
Data Type	Text	Inclusion	Mandatory
Width	8	Domain	CTUIDText
Examples	02394789, 00664194		
Description	<p>The official Federal Geographic Names Information Systems unique identifier code for the city, township or unorganized territory in which the address point is physically located. There are two Federal formats:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The U.S. Census text format with leading zeros is required in this standard. (e.g. 02394789, 00664194)</li> <li>2. The USGS integer format is NOT compliant with this Minnesota standard. (e.g. 2394789, 664194)</li> </ol> <p>Note: Minnesota has a <a href="#">CTU ID Standard</a>.</p> <p>Note: The CTU ID Text domain has more records than the CTU Name domain because Minnesota has multiple townships and unorganized territories with the same name. Each has a unique CTU ID.</p>		

### 3.3 Postal Community Name

Database Name	POSTCOMM		
Data Type	Text	Inclusion	Optional
Width	40	Domain	
Examples	Saint Cloud		
Description	<p>Any city name recognized by the USPS as valid for the ZIP Code of the address point. The USPS recognizes one or more city names as being valid for each ZIP Code. It also designates one of the city names as preferred or recommended for the ZIP Code and asks for it to be used “whenever possible”. In many places this will be different than the name of the city or township in which the address is physically located. For example, addresses within the cities of Hermantown and Proctor use the ZIP Code of 55810, but the USPS preferred city name for this ZIP Code is Duluth.</p> <p>USPS recognized and preferred city names for a given zip code can be found using <a href="#">this USPS form</a>.</p> <p>A <a href="#">lookup table</a> accompanies this standard that provides the preferred USPS city name for each ZIP Code.</p>		

### 3.4 County Code

Database Name	CO_CODE		
Data Type	Text	Inclusion	Mandatory
Width	5	Domain	CountyCode
Examples	27001 (Aitkin County), 27003 (Anoka County)		
Description	<p>The combination of the two-character state numeric code and the three-character county code in which the address point is physically located. Note: Both state and county codes are national and state approved standards. <a href="#">Minnesota County ID Standard</a>. <a href="#">Minnesota State ID Standard</a>.</p>		

### 3.5 County Name

Database Name	CO_NAME		
Data Type	Text	Inclusion	Mandatory
Width	40	Domain	CountyName
Examples	Roseau, Winona		
Description	The name of the county in which the address point is physically located		

### 3.6 State Code

Database Name	STATE_CODE		
Data Type	Text	Inclusion	Mandatory
Width	2	Domain	StateCode
Examples	MN		
Description	<p>FGDC Element 2.2.6.3: The two-character code of the state in which the address point is physically located. This will always be “MN” for Minnesota and in compliance with the <a href="#">Minnesota State ID Standard</a>.</p>		

## 4. Functional Elements

### 4.1 Location Description

<b>Database Name</b>	LOC_DESC		
<b>Data Type</b>	Text	<b>Inclusion</b>	Optional
<b>Width</b>	254	<b>Domain</b>	
<b>Examples</b>	White house at intersection, 400 yards west of water tank, garage behind building		
<b>Description</b>	FGDC Element 2.3.7.8: A text description providing more detail on how to identify or find the addressed feature.		

### 4.2 Complete Landmark Name

<b>Database Name</b>	LANDMARK		
<b>Data Type</b>	Text	<b>Inclusion</b>	Optional
<b>Width</b>	150	<b>Domain</b>	
<b>Examples</b>			
<b>Description</b>	FGDC Element 2.2.5.2: One or more landmark names which identify a relatively permanent feature of the landscape that has recognizable identity within a particular cultural context.  Note: Any individual address could represent multiple landmarks, all of which may be included in this element.		

### 4.3 Residence

<b>Database Name</b>	RESIDENCE		
<b>Data Type</b>	Text	<b>Inclusion</b>	Optional
<b>Width</b>	10	<b>Domain</b>	YesNoUnknown
<b>Examples</b>			
<b>Description</b>	Indicates if address has a residence or living quarters. This also includes multi-use addresses that include a residence when no other address for that residence exists in the database. This data element is not intended to indicate whether the residence is currently occupied. Thus, apartment units would be included whether they are occupied or vacant.		

### 4.4 Mailable Address

<b>Database Name</b>	MAILABLE		
<b>Data Type</b>	Text	<b>Inclusion</b>	Optional
<b>Width</b>	10	<b>Domain</b>	YesNoUnknown
<b>Examples</b>			
<b>Description</b>	FGDC Element 2.3.7.9: Identifies whether an address should have USPS mail sent to it. For example, an address for a cell tower or park with no mailbox would not be a mailable address.		

#### 4.5 Parcel Unique Identifier

<b>Database Name</b>	STATE_PIN		
<b>Data Type</b>	Text	<b>Inclusion</b>	Optional
<b>Width</b>	28	<b>Domain</b>	
<b>Examples</b>	27001-29-0-0559-2 (example from Aitkin County) 27053-12-029-24-32-0243 (example from Hennepin County)		
<b>Description</b>	<p>FGDC Element 2.3.3.1: The primary permanent identifier, as defined by the address parcel identifier source, for a parcel that includes the land or feature identified by an address.</p> <p>Note: The county code (which includes the state code of "27") and a dash must be added to the beginning of the PIN string to accommodate cross county and state boundary uniqueness.</p>		

#### 4.6 Placement Location

<b>Database Name</b>	PLACE_LOC		
<b>Data Type</b>	Text	<b>Inclusion</b>	Optional
<b>Width</b>	2	<b>Domain</b>	PlacementLocation
<b>Examples</b>			
<b>Description</b>	<p>A code that indicates the location used for placing the point. The NENA address data standard includes a similar data element. Because many state geospatial practitioners require more detail with this element, this standard has created its own element with a crosswalk to the NENA values.</p> <p>Note: The Placement Location domain table includes a crosswalk to the related NENA Placement Method values</p>		

#### 4.7 Centerline Geocodable

<b>Database Name</b>	CEN_GEO		
<b>Data Type</b>	Text	<b>Inclusion</b>	Mandatory
<b>Width</b>	10	<b>Domain</b>	YesNoUnknown
<b>Examples</b>			
<b>Description</b>	<p>Used to identify official addresses that have been validated by the addressing authority and confirmed to not be included in the corresponding road centerline data. Such addresses would have a "No" value in this element. This is useful to know for 9-1-1 dispatching purposes. Examples of such addresses include official addresses on islands without named roads and historical "grandfathered" addresses.</p>		



#### 4.8 Unique Without Subaddresses

<b>Database Name</b>	UNI_WO_SUB		
<b>Data Type</b>	Text	<b>Inclusion</b>	Optional
<b>Width</b>	10	<b>Domain</b>	YesNoUnknown
<b>Examples</b>			
<b>Description</b>	<p>There are uses for address point data where subaddress information is not desirable (e.g. some computer aided dispatch systems and geocoding processes). Ignoring or deleting subaddress information can result in duplicate address records. This data element is used to flag one primary address point to keep in such situations.</p> <p>Example: An address point dataset has 8 records for a single parcel with 8 buildings. Each building has the same street address but a different building number in the subaddress fields. The Unique Without Subaddress field would be set to "Yes" for 1 of the records (e.g. the primary building) and "No" for the other 7 records. Then when for a particular purpose subaddress information is removed, the duplicate records can be removed while keeping the primary building point location.</p>		

## 5. GeoLocation Elements

### 5.1 Longitude

<b>Database Name</b>	LONGITUDE		
<b>Data Type</b>	Real	<b>Inclusion</b>	Mandatory
<b>Width</b>	Double	<b>Domain</b>	
<b>Examples</b>	84.29049105		
<b>Description</b>	FGDC Element 2.3.2.3: The longitude of the address point, in decimal degrees, WGS84 datum.		

### 5.2 Latitude

<b>Database Name</b>	LATITUDE		
<b>Data Type</b>	Real	<b>Inclusion</b>	Mandatory
<b>Width</b>	Double	<b>Domain</b>	
<b>Examples</b>	33.77603207		
<b>Description</b>	FGDC Element 2.3.2.4 Address Latitude: The latitude of the address point, in decimal degrees, WGS84 datum.		

### 5.3 US National Grid Code

<b>Database Name</b>	USNG_CODE		
<b>Data Type</b>		<b>Inclusion</b>	Optional
<b>Width</b>		<b>Domain</b>	
<b>Examples</b>	18SUJ2348306479 (Locates a point with a precision of 1 meter)		
<b>Description</b>	FGDC Element 2.3.2.5: The code for the US National Grid cell within which the address point exists. There should be no spaces in the code.  Note: This element may be populated by a data aggregating organization (e.g. a county).		

## 6. 911 Elements

### 6.1 911 GIS Point-of-Contact

<b>Database Name</b>	GIS911POC		
<b>Data Type</b>	Text	<b>Inclusion</b>	Mandatory
<b>Width</b>	75	<b>Domain</b>	GIS911POC
<b>Examples</b>			
<b>Description</b>	<p>The entity responsible for submitting Geographic Information System (GIS) data to the State of Minnesota to be used for NG9-1-1 service for a specified area. In its County 9-1-1 Plan, which is submitted to the Minnesota Department of Public Safety, a county must specify the 9-1-1 GIS Authority/Authorities for each of the required NG9-1-1 datasets that encompass the county's geographic area. Tribal governments have their own authority similar to counties. Entities acting on behalf of a county or tribal government for the submission of GIS data will be attributed with the county or tribal government as the GIS911POC. This element may use all uppercase value. In practical terms, the GIS911POC attribute is useful for identification of the submitter of a geospatial feature to a dataset aggregated from multiple data sources.</p>		

### 6.2 Emergency Service Number

<b>Database Name</b>	ESN		
<b>Data Type</b>	Text	<b>Inclusion</b>	Mandatory
<b>Width</b>	5	<b>Domain</b>	ESN
<b>Examples</b>			
<b>Description</b>	<p>A 3 to 5-character numeric code that identifies a single ESZ. There should be no leading zeros in the code. ESNs are included in the MSAG for a given PSAP and represent unique combinations of individual fire, law, emergency medical response, and other emergency agencies.</p>		

### 6.3 PSAP Code

<b>Database Name</b>	PSAP_CODE		
<b>Data Type</b>	Text	<b>Inclusion</b>	Mandatory
<b>Width</b>	5	<b>Domain</b>	PSAPCode
<b>Examples</b>	ANOK, CASS, OLMS		
<b>Description</b>	<p>The 4 to 5-character Public Safety Answering Point identifier code from the ELT/ALI display for the given address point feature.</p>		

### 6.4 MSAG Community Name

<b>Database Name</b>	MSAG_C		
<b>Data Type</b>	Text	<b>Inclusion</b>	Mandatory
<b>Width</b>	30	<b>Domain</b>	MSAGCommunity
<b>Examples</b>			
<b>Description</b>	<p>The Community name associated with an address as given in the Master Street Address Guide (MSAG) used for 9-1-1 purposes. This may or may not be the same as the Municipal Jurisdiction Name or the Postal Community Name. This element may use all uppercase values.</p>		

## 6.5 911 Validation Error

Database Name	VERROR_911		
Data Type	Text	Inclusion	Optional
Width	10	Domain	YesNoUnknown
Examples			
Description	This attribute is used as a flag to indicate a known 911 validation error that has yet to be resolved. If 'Yes' is chosen, then an explanation is required in the comments field. 'No' indicates there are no 911 validation errors for this feature. 'Unknown' indicates the feature has not been tested for 911 validation errors. Nulls are allowed for this attribute		

## 6.6 Legacy Street Name Pre Directional

Database Name	LST_PREDIR		
Data Type	Text	Inclusion	Conditional
Width	2	Domain	NENAStrreetDirectional
Examples	<b>SW</b> MAIN ST (when MSAG street name is parsed Pre Direction = SW. Value would be null if MSAG is parsed with Street Name = SW MAIN ST and Pre Directional is not used in the MSAG.)		
Description	<p>The street name pre directional field as it would appear in the MSAG, as assigned by the local addressing authority, to provide backward compatibility with legacy map displays and Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) systems. This element should be used to reflect the same attribute parsing and spelling found in the MSAG and ensure the continuing function of existing systems.</p> <p>Must be populated when a need exists to reconcile the street name elements with what is used in the legacy MSAG data.</p> <p>NOTE: Per the NENA standard, this element is abbreviated and may use uppercase.</p>		

## 6.7 Legacy Street Name

Database Name	LST_NAME		
Data Type	Text	Inclusion	Conditional
Width	75	Domain	
Examples	<p><b>CENTRAL</b> ST SW (when MSAG street name is parsed Street Name = CENTRAL, Post Type = ST, Post Direction = SW);</p> <p><b>CENTRAL ST SW</b> (when MSAG street name is parsed with Street Name = CENTRAL ST SW and Post Type and Post Direction are not used in the MSAG)</p>		
Description	<p>The street name field as it would appear in the MSAG, as assigned by the local addressing authority, to provide backward compatibility with legacy map displays and Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) systems. This element should be used to reflect the same attribute parsing and spelling found in the MSAG and ensure the continuing function of existing systems.</p> <p>Some MSAGs are parsed into only two elements, pre directional and street name. In this case, to maintain backward compatibility, the Legacy Street Name Type and Legacy Street Name Post Directional fields would not be populated. The street name post type and post directional would be included as part of the street name placed in the Legacy Street Name field.</p> <p>Must be populated when a need exists to reconcile the street name elements with what is used in the legacy MSAG data.</p> <p>NOTE: Per the NENA standard, this element may be abbreviated and may use uppercase.</p>		

## 6.8 Legacy Street Name Type

Database Name	LST_TYPE		
Data Type	Text	Inclusion	Conditional
Width	4	Domain	
Examples	MAPLE <b>ST</b> (when MSAG street name is parsed Post Type = ST. Value would be null if MSAG is parsed with Street Name = MAPLE ST and Post Type is not used in the MSAG.)		
Description	<p>The street name post type field as it would appear in the MSAG, as assigned by the local addressing authority, to provide backward compatibility with legacy map displays and Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) systems. This element should be used to reflect the same attribute parsing and spelling found in the MSAG and ensure the continuing function of existing systems.</p> <p>Some MSAGs are parsed into only two elements, pre directional and street name. In this case, to maintain backward compatibility, the Legacy Street Name Type and Legacy Street Name Post Directional fields would not be populated. The street name post type and post directional would be included as part of the street name placed in the Legacy Street Name field.</p> <p>Must be populated when a need exists to reconcile the street name elements with what is used in the legacy MSAG data.</p> <p>NOTE: Per the NENA standard, this element is abbreviated and may use uppercase.</p>		

## 6.9 Legacy Street Name Post Directional

Database Name	LST_POSDIR		
Data Type	Text	Inclusion	Conditional
Width	2	Domain	NENAStrreetDirectional
Examples	CEDAR AVE <b>SE</b> (when MSAG street name is parsed Post Direction = SE. Value would be null if MSAG is parsed with Street Name = CEDAR AVE SE and Post Directional is not used in the MSAG.)		
Description	<p>The street name post directional field as it would appear in the MSAG, as assigned by the local addressing authority, to provide backward compatibility with legacy map displays and Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) systems. This element should be used to reflect the same attribute parsing and spelling found in the MSAG and ensure the continuing function of existing systems.</p> <p>Some MSAGs are parsed into only two elements, pre directional and street name. In this case, to maintain backward compatibility, the Legacy Street Name Type and Legacy Street Name Post Directional fields would not be populated. The street name post type and post directional would be included as part of the street name placed in the Legacy Street Name field.</p> <p>Must be populated when a need exists to reconcile the street name elements with what is used in the legacy MSAG data.</p> <p>NOTE: Per the NENA standard, this element is abbreviated and may use uppercase.</p>		

## 7. Management Elements

### 7.1 Lifecycle Status

<b>Database Name</b>	STATUS		
<b>Data Type</b>	Text	<b>Inclusion</b>	Optional
<b>Width</b>	10	<b>Domain</b>	LifecycleStatusAddress
<b>Examples</b>	Active, Retired, Proposed		
<b>Description</b>	FGDC Element 2.3.7.3: The lifecycle status of the address		

### 7.2 Effective Date

<b>Database Name</b>	EFF_DATE		
<b>Data Type</b>	Date	<b>Inclusion</b>	Optional
<b>Width</b>	Default	<b>Domain</b>	
<b>Examples</b>			
<b>Description</b>	FGDC Element 2.3.9.1: The earliest date on which the address is known to exist.		

### 7.3 Retired Date

<b>Database Name</b>	RET_DATE		
<b>Data Type</b>	Date	<b>Inclusion</b>	Conditional
<b>Width</b>	Default	<b>Domain</b>	
<b>Examples</b>			
<b>Description</b>	FGDC Element 2.3.9.2: The date on which the address was retired from active status.		

### 7.4 Source of Data

<b>Database Name</b>	SOURCE		
<b>Data Type</b>	Text	<b>Inclusion</b>	Optional
<b>Width</b>	75	<b>Domain</b>	
<b>Examples</b>			
<b>Description</b>	FGDC Element 2.3.9.4: Source from whom the data provider obtained the address, or with whom the data provider validated the address.  Note: This field could be used to indicate the department within a city that supplied the address (e.g. Planning and Zoning, Fire Dept., Public Works or a provider of addresses on private streets)		

### 7.5 Address Authority

<b>Database Name</b>	AAUTHORITY		
<b>Data Type</b>	Text	<b>Inclusion</b>	Mandatory
<b>Width</b>	40	<b>Domain</b>	
<b>Examples</b>			
<b>Description</b>	FGDC Element 2.3.1.2: The name of the authority (e.g., municipality name, county name) that created or has jurisdiction over the creation, alteration, or retirement of an address.  Note: Entities other than cities and counties might be possible here (e.g. U of M, 3M (on their campus), Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe, US Forest Service).		

## 7.6 Editing Organization

<b>Database Name</b>	EDIT_ORG		
<b>Data Type</b>	Text	<b>Inclusion</b>	Optional
<b>Width</b>	40	<b>Domain</b>	
<b>Examples</b>			
<b>Description</b>	This is intended to indicate the organization that made the last substantial change to the data record including point location. This is not intended to be used to identify an aggregating organization that ran a batch process to populate fields derived from existing data (e.g. populating the US National Grid Code or the County Name or Code).		

## 7.7 Edit Date

<b>Database Name</b>	EDIT_DATE		
<b>Data Type</b>	Date	<b>Inclusion</b>	Mandatory
<b>Width</b>	Default	<b>Domain</b>	
<b>Examples</b>			
<b>Description</b>	This is intended to indicate the date of the initial entry or last substantial change to the data record including point location. This is not intended to be used to identify the date a batch process was used to populate fields derived from existing data (e.g. populating the US National Grid Code or the County Name or Code). If the data producer does not know the edit date they may use a default date of their choosing such as 1/1/1900.		

## 7.8 Comments

<b>Database Name</b>	COMMENTS		
<b>Data Type</b>	Text	<b>Inclusion</b>	Optional
<b>Width</b>	254	<b>Domain</b>	
<b>Examples</b>			
<b>Description</b>	A field for free form comments as deemed useful by the address authority.		

## **Appendix A: MN GAC Address Point Data Standard Schema**

Appendix A is a [spreadsheet available at this link](#) showing the schema for this standard. It includes all the data elements in the standard, with field name, type, width and other important information about each data element.

## **Appendix B: MN GAC Standards Domains**

Appendix B is a [spreadsheet available at this link](#) showing all the domain tables used in Minnesota Geospatial Advisory Council standards. It includes a tab showing when each domain table was last updated.

## **Appendix C: MN GAC Standard Lookup Tables**

Appendix C is a [spreadsheet available at this link](#) showing all the lookup tables used in Minnesota Geospatial Advisory Council standards. It includes a tab showing when each table was last updated.