An ongoing goal of the Census Bureau is to ensure the MAF/TIGER database contains quality address and spatial data. Specific to the 2020 Census, attaining adequate confidence in the MAF/TIGER data is necessary to help contribute to the decision of how to avoid a full nationwide address canvass. This paper will discuss the complex challenge of assessing each address and feature in the database in order to assign a series of quality indicators. Discussion of how each quality indicator is calculated and assigned will be covered as well as the implications of these quality scores.