

BUILDING SPATIAL DATA STANDARD IMPLEMENTATION



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1 Introduction to the Building Spatial Data Standard

Geographic information systems (GIS) provide the National Park Service (NPS) with a powerful tool to help manage all aspects of park operations, including facility management. In order to make the best use of GIS, it is imperative that accurate information about features are recorded and systematically managed by the National Park Service. Furthermore, it is essential that high-integrity geospatial information is accessible, retrievable, and updateable by NPS staff and readily available to the public. Geospatial data standards greatly reduce data redundancy (and duplication of effort), as well as data loss and misuse; and help ensure that we are using the most accurate, up-to-date data available. In addition, by aggregating this spatial data on an enterprise level and integrating that data with other information systems, it enables the NPS to make better data-driven decisions at the Park, Regional, and National levels and to accurately report on the status of NPS assets.

The National Park Service Building Spatial Data Standard is intended to provide a framework for organizing our building point and polygon spatial data, documenting its lineage, and facilitating data integration as well as data sharing. The standards will help ensure spatial data consistency, quality, and accuracy and will assist in program direction, reporting, and information requests.

This 2017 version of the Building Spatial Data Standard serves to replace the most recent revision in a more than ten year history of standardizing geospatial data for buildings at NPS, including these major milestones and deliverables:

- March 13, 2006. NPS Buildings GIS Data Layer Standards are adopted by the NPS GIS Committee (National Park Service GIS Committee, 2006) and becomes the first geospatial data standard at NPS. This standard includes the NPS Building Point Data Transfer Standard (National Park Service GIS Committee, 2006) and NPS Building Polygon Data Transfer Standard (National Park Service GIS Committee, 2006) along with a Global NPS Building Attribute Table (National Park Service GIS Committee, 2006) and an NPS Building Implementation Plan outline to further develop.
- September 29, 2006. NPS Buildings GIS Data Layer Standards are revised with an updated NPS Building Point Data Transfer Standard (National Park Service GIS Committee, 2006), NPS Building Polygon Data Transfer Standard (National Park Service GIS Committee, 2006), and Global NPS Building Attribute Table (National Park Service GIS Committee, 2006).
- December 19, 2006. Shapefile and Geodatabase templates (version 1) (National Park Service GIS Committee, 2006) are released for initial implementation of the NPS Building Data Transfer Standards. These implementation model templates include the addition of a Building Photo Point and a Building Link table, along with other minor revisions, and are approved for use in February 2017.
- February 16, 2007. NPS Building Footprint Data Collection User Guide (National Park Service Resource Information Services Division, 2007) is released. This document includes information on quarterly edit cycles and instructions for submitting and accessing Buildings data. The editing workflow utilizes the distribution of Esri Geodatabases (v9.1) extracted by NPS Unit with distribution of Shapefiles, if requested.
- January 3, 2008. NPS Buildings GIS Data Layer Standards (National Park Service GIS Council, 2008) are revised and Shapefile and Geodatabase templates (version 2) (National Park Service GIS Council, 2008) are proposed for implementation of the updated NPS Building Data Transfer Standards. These implementation model templates include minor revisions such as new attributes and updated domain lists.
- November 17, 2009. NPS Building Data Collection User Guide (National Park Service Resource Information Services Division, 2009) is released. This document includes updated information on quarterly edit cycles and instructions for submitting and accessing Buildings data, including point geometry management. The editing workflow utilizes Esri Geodatabase Checkout Replicas for disconnected editing.

- January 12, 2016. NPS Enterprise Buildings Workflow workgroup is established by the GIS Council (GISC) FY16 Annual Work Plan and holds their kickoff meeting. The group determines three focus areas: 1) NPS Buildings Data Standard, 2) NPS Buildings Data Stewardship Model, and 3) Documentation for Connecting Databases (National Park Service GIS Council, 2016-2017).
- June 21, 2016. NPS Buildings GIS Data Layer Standards are revised with the elimination of relational tables. This reduces the data model from four entities: Building_Point, Building_Polygon, Building_Link (non-spatial), and Building (non-spatial) to two entities: Building_Point and Building_Polygon, while continuing to maintain all attributes from the eliminated tables within the remaining feature classes. The data is stored in SQL Server ArcSDE at instance NISCGISPROSQLR2\NISCGISSQLR2. The editing workflow utilizes Esri Feature Services on the NPS Portal for ArcGIS and allows for editing directly in Portal and locally in ArcGIS Desktop (National Park Service Resource Information Services Division, 2016).
- September 6, 2016. NPS Enterprise Buildings Workflow workgroup begins development of the new Building Spatial Data Standard (National Park Service GIS Council, 2016-2017) following steps documented in the GISC Standard Development Process (National Park Service GIS Council, 2015).
- December 29, 2017. The 2017 version of the Building Spatial Data Standard is approved and adopted by the GISC (National Park Service GIS Council, 2017).

This document is part of an iterative process to fully develop the Building Spatial Data Standard. The Implementation Plan provides users with an initial introduction to the database design that describes the feature classes and attributes and the key business rules regarding creation and storage of building data.

1.1 Background

More and more NPS programs are providing guidelines regarding what kind of spatial information to collect, how to collect that information, or what level of detail that information should have. Providing a foundation for the creation of high quality spatial data and a standardized method of documenting where that data came from, how it was created, and how it can be used, allows all users the ability to share data more effectively and use that data to help each park strive toward their mission.

The establishment of a national, enterprise level NPS Building Spatial Data Standard provides greater streamlined efficiency and management of building point and polygon data through the association of the spatial data to our many information management databases. These databases include but are not limited to the Facility Management Software System (FMSS), Federal Real Property Profile (FRPP) (U.S. General Services Administration (GSA), 2017), and the Financial Business Management System (FBMS) (U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), 2017).

1.2 Definition of a Spatial Data Standard

Standards, as defined in Coordination of Geographic Information and Related Spatial Data Activities, Circular A-16 (Office of Management and Budget, 2002), "...are common and repeated rules, conditions, guidelines or characteristics for data, and related processes, technology and organization." Spatial data are considered a national capital asset and should therefore be developed and managed appropriately.

A coordinated approach for developing spatial data standards that apply to collecting, maintaining, distributing, using, and preservation of data will improve the quality of federal spatial data and reduce the cost of derivative products created by federal and non-federal users. Applications using spatial data that adhere to FGDC standards enable cost effective public and private policy development, management, and operations. Implementation of this Circular is essential to help federal agencies eliminate duplication, avoid redundant expenditures, reduce resources spent on unfunded mandates, accelerate the development of electronic government to meet the needs and expectations of citizens and agency programmatic mandates, and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of public management. Many

applications are dependent upon accurate spatial data. (OMB Circular A-16, 2002)

The National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) facilitates the integration of spatial data from multiple sources through the use of standards developed by the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC). The Building Spatial Data Standard was designed to meet NPS data needs as well as support the transfer of data between different hardware and software platforms and public and private partners without the loss of data.

1.3 Contents of the Building Spatial Data Standard

The Building Spatial Data Standard was modeled using the original NPS Buildings GIS Data Layer Standards from 2006 along with subsequent updates to the schema and editing workflow in 2009 and 2016. Also taken into consideration was the significant information that could be obtained through linkage to the Facility Management Software System (FMSS), Federal Real Property Profile (FRPP), and the Financial Business Management System (FBMS) so that this standard aligns closely with the other NPS facility management related data standards such as Trails (National Park Service GIS Council, 2016) and Roads (National Park Service GIS Council, 2016).

In addition to building specific attribution, this standard has both mandatory and optional fields taken from the National Park Service Core Spatial Data Standard (CSDS) (National Park Service GIS Council, 2016). The CSDS was designed to facilitate the development of future standards and to serve as a starting point, and a minimum requirement, for all NPS spatial data. These attributes include feature level metadata fields, which are a subset of fields for each feature that clarify the origin, validity, and status of each data record. It should be noted that the feature level metadata included in this standard is not meant to replace formal, XML based, dataset metadata. The formal XML based metadata will be provided with the Building Spatial Data Standard geodatabase template upon final approval.

1.4 Who the Building Spatial Data Standard Applies To

The goal of creating the Building Spatial Data Standard is to promote the sharing of more accurate, reliable, and authoritative building spatial data. The standard applies to anyone creating or collecting building data that others would need access to for planning, protection, maintenance or recreational purposes either internally for park service personnel or externally for other government agencies or the general public.

As a result, those responsible for data collection should make every effort to create spatial data that meets the standards to enable sharing of this information. Regional GIS coordinators, park GIS staff, program GIS staff, facility management subject matter experts, and others can assist the data collector in achieving this goal. It is recommended that these building fields be included in any buildings GIS dataset, especially if there is potential to be distributed either internally or to the public, including when the data leaves possession of the creator, which often occurs during employee turnover. The Building Spatial Data Standard fields provide additional feature level information that is standardized across NPS and will be present in GIS data into the future.

The intended audience of the Building Spatial Data Standard is a service-wide, enterprise level use case; however, this data schema can be used for park level data management. Emphasis is on use by transportation planners, park facility maintenance staff, and for cartographic representation of park buildings at the service-wide level. Creation of geospatial and attribute field data in the Building Spatial Data Standard using GIS software is targeted for those personnel that have the knowledge, skills, and abilities to perform advanced editing and data management equivalent to the generic position description of “Cartographic Technician”.

2 Organization of the Building Spatial Data Standard

This standard is designed to facilitate development of future building datasets by providing the minimum building attribute fields that should be included in all future building datasets. The database fields and domains have been designed to contain specific building information in order to assist users in understanding what the spatial data represents, when it was created and edited, and whether or not restrictions apply to the data. This attribute field information supports migrating legacy data as well as incorporating new data by utilizing building specific fields as well as Core Spatial Data Standard (National Park Service GIS Council, 2016) fields.

The Building Spatial Data Standard includes building points and polygons. For the purposes of this data standard a building is defined in the DOI Asset Codes Version 4.2 (U.S. Department of the Interior Office of Acquisition and Property Management Asset Management Program, 2016) as “Any structure with a roof and commonly enclosed by walls, designed for storage, human occupancy, or shelter for animals, distinguished from other structures not designed for occupancy (such as fences or bridges).” Additionally, this standard intentionally includes a subset of structure types that are not specifically intended for occupancy but are building-like in nature and considered building assets in FMSS.

2.1 Attribute Fields

The Building Spatial Data Standard is designed to accommodate various spatial data types, including Esri shapefiles, and therefore the field names do not contain blank spaces and are no more than ten characters in length, when possible. Field names longer than ten characters are truncated in an Esri shapefile. To prevent this, some of the field names are abbreviated and may appear somewhat abstract. Users should be aware that there are two fields from the Core Standard, PUBLICDISPLAY and POLYGONTYPE, and three building specific fields named BLDGALTNAME, FACOCCUPANT, and FACMAINTAIN, that are longer than ten characters and will truncate when utilizing a shapefile.

In order to make the field names more clear, the user can choose to add an “alias” for each field name. The Building Spatial Data Standard has been set up so that the default alias matches the field name. It is up to the user of the data to keep the alias the same as the field name or to update the alias to represent the field name fully written out or in a more user-friendly manner. When viewing the attribute tables in Esri ArcGIS, the user will see the alias and not the actual field name. As an example, while using an Esri shapefile with an alias set up to be the full field name, users will not see the truncated field name, “PUBLICDISP”, but will see “PUBLIC DISPLAY” or the alias of choice.

Some fields, such as the GEOMETRYID field, can be calculated within GIS at the enterprise level. Other fields must be manually populated by the user and are considered mandatory information, mandatory if applicable, or optional. For example, the GROUPCODE field is used to identify a network of park units where multiple park units are represented by one pre-established four letter code and is a mandatory if applicable field because in most cases a park unit has no need for a GROUPCODE. If a value is present in the GROUPCODE field then the GROUPNAME field will be automatically populated by the region or service-wide data administrator which defines the GROUPCODE for use by the general public. In order to comply with the standard, users must input data in the *Mandatory* and where appropriate, the *Mandatory if Applicable*, fields. Nevertheless, completing information for all fields would ultimately provide the most complete documentation for a data set. Details describing each field, definitions of potential values, and examples of data entered for fields are provided in [Section 5.1](#).

An issue often raised by those testing or utilizing the Building Spatial Data Standard is whether additional descriptive fields can be added to the Esri geodatabase schema. The fields described in this guidance document represent the minimum requirements and data managers are encouraged to add fields in order to meet Park, Regional, or Programmatic needs. Another example where additional fields may exist is when legacy data is migrated into this standard. The additional legacy fields may provide more descriptive information about the particular features in the dataset than the stand-alone building fields. Some legacy data fields may be duplicative or have a very similar meaning as one or more of these fields and will therefore need to be managed so that the Building Spatial Data Standard field is the one being utilized and the duplicate legacy field data is copied into the appropriate data standard field prior to removing them.

2.2 Field Domains

One way to enforce data integrity within a dataset is to create attribute field domains. Domains constrain or limit the values for a field through drop down menus or pick lists of acceptable attributes. The tables in [Section 5.2](#) are used to describe each of the domain values associated with the field listed in [Table 1](#). The Building Spatial Data Standard domain definitions, provided in [Section 5.2](#), help to clarify and expand on the intended use of the domain values.

The Building Spatial Data Standard domain codes and domain code descriptions are the same in order to avoid confusion when entering and extracting data, with the exception of [BLDGCODE](#) and [BLDGTYPE](#). Options for using the domains associated with these attributes are described in [Table 3](#). The domain “Code” is what is written by the GIS software to the database as the attribute value, and the domain “Description” is the text displayed to the GIS user. It is important to note that the “Code” is the value provided when these data are exported to other formats such as GeoJSON and Esri shapefile.

2.3 Domain Naming Convention

While domains offer many advantages, they present a challenge when they are not standardized. Domains are managed at the database level and can be applied to all relevant fields in any feature class or table stored in the database. We therefore need a way of identifying a domain’s source and the standard it belongs to. A domain naming convention that complements the NPS Layer Naming Conventions (National Park Service GIS Council, 2012), as shown in Figure 1, identifies the field and/or standard that the domain belongs to and provides the ability to quickly sort and find domains.

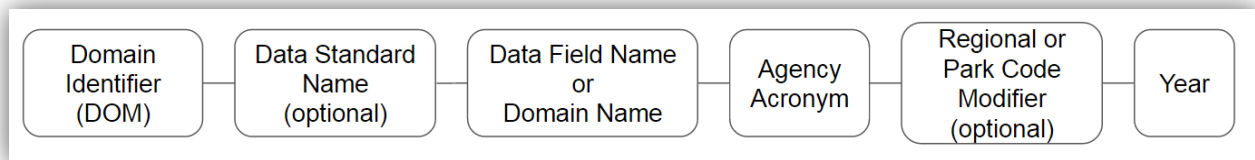


Figure 1 - Domain Naming Convention

Domain Layout (bold text is required): **DomainIdentifier**_StandardName_**DomainName**_**AgencyAcronym**Modifier**Year**

Provided below are some example domain naming conventions that depend on whether a domain is unique to a single data field or not unique to a single data field. Examples:

- DOM_YES_NO_UNK_NPS2016 where the domain contains Yes, No, and Unknown and is used for multiple fields.
- DOM_PUBLICDISPLAY_NPS2016 where the domain contains No Public Map Display or Public Map Display and is specific to only this data field.

3 Implementation of the Building Spatial Data Standard

Within the Building Spatial Data Standard are required core data fields that were designed to provide common general information as well as minimum feature level metadata needed in order to understand the quality of each feature within the geospatial data and the restrictions that should be applied when displaying or sharing the data. All new NPS geospatial data standards will be required to include the core fields and attribute domains approved in this standard.

3.1 Geodatabase Template

“Ready-to-go” feature classes containing the Building Spatial Data Standard will be made available in an Esri file geodatabase format with NPS compliant schema and domains to facilitate the implementation of current data standards as well as the development of future standards. In order to comply with NPS standards, the feature class in this standard is stored in the geographic coordinate system using the NAD83 datum (National Park Service GIS Council, 2011). The Building feature class template includes building data fields, the core data fields as well as FGDC compliant metadata and can serve as a starting point for data stewards who are migrating legacy building data or collecting new building data.

3.2 Implementation Examples and Guidance

This section provides recommendations and examples for utilizing some of the Building Spatial Data Standard fields as well as Core Standard fields.

Most of the building specific attributes (as well as some core attributes) can be populated by FMSS. To utilize the FMSS database to populate attribute fields, the FACLOCIDs must be associated to the correct feature. Possible fields that can be populated using FMSS data are: BLDGCODE, FACOWNER, FACOCCUPANT, FACMAINTAIN, FACUSE, SEASONAL, UNITCODE, REGIONCODE, FACLOCID, FACASSETID, CLIID, and LCSID. Refer to [Business Rule 5](#) to see how FMSS fields relate to these building attributes then contact the park unit’s FMSS representative to determine how accurate and complete the FMSS data is for that park.

There may be cases where a single building is split into multiple FACLOCIDs in the FMSS database. It would be best to work with Facility Management staff to ascertain where the division is so that accurate point or polygon representations can be identified and aligned with the correct records across the data systems.

Other Core Spatial Data Standard fields included in this standard differentiate between features that can be displayed on a map (PUBLICDISPLAY) and those that can be accessed (DATAACCESS) by the public. For example, some building infrastructure is administrative use only and although the data is publicly available, they should not be displayed on public maps so that they are not used. The field attributes for the features in this example would be DATAACCESS = “Unrestricted” and PUBLICDISPLAY = “No Public Map Display”.

In the case that a new public building is being planned and needs to be represented in GIS but doesn’t exist yet, the Building Spatial Data Standard field called BLDGSTATUS would be marked as either “Proposed” or “Planned”. The PUBLICDISPLAY field should be “No Public Map Display” and the DATAACCESS field should be “Internal NPS Only”. Once the building is actually built on the ground and open to the public, BLDGSTATUS would be changed to “Existing”, PUBLICDISPLAY would change to “Public Map Display” and DATAACCESS would change to “Unrestricted”. FACUSE would be set to “Public Use”. If the new building was for administrative use only, FACUSE would be set to “Admin Use” and the PUBLICDISPLAY and DATAACCESS could be set accordingly. There may be cases where an administrative building is still allowed on “Public Map Display” with “Unrestricted” access and that determination should be made by the appropriate park staff.

When contributing data to the enterprise or regional efforts, fields will be populated at the Regional and/or National levels and therefore do not necessarily need to be filled out by users at the local Park level. For example, Parks usually do not need to use UNITNAME and REGIONCODE in their day to day work and can therefore leave these fields blank. Likewise, GEOMETRYID, a global unique identifier (GUID), can be calculated or auto-populated using scripts in

Regional and National databases. Although the GEOMETRYID is needed in order to roll data into Regional and National databases, Park level users may not be required to populate these values.

GEOMETRYID is a text field that uniquely identifies the geometries (e.g. points, lines, and polygons) that are used to represent a feature and is the primary key of the dataset. FEATUREID, on the other hand, is used to keep track of features that have multiple geometries. In other words, a physical entity (such as a Building) represented by a point (e.g. center, entrance, photo, other, etc.), line (e.g. wall), and polygon (e.g. perimeter, buffer, etc.) would all share the same FEATUREID but have unique GEOMETRYIDs. The FEATUREID field is a concept that is shared in other NPS standards such as the Building_ID in the Buildings GIS data standard and the CR_ID in the Cultural Resource data standard.

The CREATEDATE field is date field used as a timestamp for multiple purposes. In 2022 the National Geodetic Survey is going to start using time as a way to move between datums. Every feature digitized or collected via GPS will need to include the date, at minimum, and time of creation, if possible. Having the date and time that a feature was created will help with compliance to National Geodetic Survey datum date requirements. If the date of creation for a feature is not known, it is recommended to use the following criteria:

- If date is known, use full date. (mm/dd/yyyy)
- If month and year is known, use 01 for the day. (mm/01/yyyy)
- If season and year is known, use 03 for Spring, 06 for Summer, 09 for Fall, and 12 for Winter for the month and use 01 for the day. (03/01/yyyy, 06/01/yyyy, 09/01/yyyy, or 12/01/yyyy)
- If only year is known, use 01 for the month and use 01 for the day. (01/01/yyyy)
- If nothing is known on a Mandatory if Applicable (MA) or Optional (O) field, then leave null. On a Mandatory attribute, use 01 for the month and use 01 for the day and make a best guess approximation on the year. (01/01/yyyy)

MAPMETHOD is an important feature level data field used to understand how the feature was generated or derived, which often also provides a clue as to the spatial accuracy. If the MAPMETHOD is not known the field should be populated with “Unknown”. It is critical to know how accurate or current the data is so that highly accurate data is not replaced by less accurate data. For instance, if the MAPMETHOD equals “Digitized” and the MAPSOURCE equals “Aerial Imagery” then the SOURCEDATE will need to be filled out with the date the aerial imagery was created. If the same data is collected using survey grade GPS the following year then we now know that the survey grade data is more accurate and current and should replace the data that was digitized. Between these three fields and XYACCURACY, anyone using the data should have a good understanding of how the feature was created.

There are associated fields that need to be utilized together in order for them to make sense. The groups of associated fields are: SEASONAL and SEASDESC; DATAACCESS, ACCESSNOTES, and ORIGINATOR. For example, if DATAACCESS equals “Internal NPS Only” or “Secure Access Only”, the fields called ACCESSNOTES and ORIGINATOR (extended Core Spatial Data field) should also be populated in order to describe why that data is restricted. The ORIGINATOR field is intended to allow users to document the institution, program name or position title which originally created the feature. The ORIGINATOR field also provides a data steward point of contact for anyone that has questions about a feature or how the data can be accessed or distributed when the person listed in CREATEUSER and/or EDITUSER no longer works for the agency. ORIGINATOR is also great information to consider including in the metadata of any dataset.

4 Business Rules for the Building Spatial Data Standard

A business rule is a rule that defines or constrains some aspect of business and always resolves to either true or false. Business rules are intended to assert business structure or to control or influence the behavior of the business. Business rules describe the operations, definitions, and constraints that apply to an organization. (Wikipedia, 2016)

4.1 Business Rules

1. A Building must have one and only one point geometry designated as a Center Point ([POINTTYPE](#)). This is the minimum requirement to document a feature in the Building Spatial Data Standard. This rule ensures that each building will be accounted for and that a single feature can be easily extracted to represent each building in the dataset.
2. A Building may have zero or more point geometries representing Arbitrary Points, Corner Points, Derived Points, Entrance Points, Vicinity Points, and Other Points ([POINTTYPE](#)).
3. A Building may have zero or more polygon geometries representing Buffer Polygons, Circumscribed Polygons, Derived Polygons, Perimeter Polygons, and Other Polygons ([POLYGONTYPE](#)).
4. A Building may have zero or more related records in external database systems such as Facility Management Software System (FMSS), Cultural Resource Spatial Data Standards Database, and National Fire Database for Buildings. The corresponding identifiers that connect Buildings in the Building Spatial Data Standard to these external systems will be populated as thoroughly and as accurately as possible.
5. A Building represented in the Facility Management Software System (FMSS) will have one and only one record in the FMSS Export. This export will link to the Building Spatial Data Standard by matching LOCATION from the export to the FACLOCID attribute in the data standard. The following data standard attributes will be populated from FMSS:
 - a. FACLOCID = Location Application > Location
 - b. UNITCODE = Location Application > Park
 - c. REGIONCODE = Location Application > Region
 - d. FACOCCUPANT = Location Application > Occupant
 - e. LCSID = Location Application > LCS and/or Location Specification Template > CLASSSTR
 - f. FACOWNER = Location Application > Asset Ownership
 - g. CLIID = Location Specification Template > CLINO
 - h. FACMAINTAIN = Location Specification Template > FAMARESP
 - i. SEASONAL = Location Specification Template > OPSEAS
 - j. FACUSE = Location Specification Template > PRIMUSE
 - k. BLDGCODE = FRP Application > DOI Code
 - l. FACASSETID = Asset Application > Maximo ASSET.ASSETNUM

5 Attribute Data Essentials for the Building Spatial Data Standard

In the Values column of [Table 1](#) below, the bold text represents the default domain value.

5.1 Attribute Data Fields

The following schema will be used to generate both a Point and a Polygon feature class for Buildings. Attributes will be identical except that the Point geometry feature class will contain POINTTYPE and the Polygon geometry feature class will contain POLYGONTYPE, as noted below.

M = Mandatory value

MA = Mandatory value if applicable

O = Optional value

C = Calculated (automated through scripts or other means)

Table 1: Building Data Field Schema

Attribute Name	Data Type	Data Width	Value Definition	Description	Values
BLDGNAME ^{MA}	String	254	Free text using proper case	Official name of building.	Example: Sunset Picnic Area Restroom
BLDGALTNAME ^O	String	254	Free Text; Multiple values controlled by a (pipe) delimiter.	Alternate name(s) of the building. Data Width is flexible based on local technology limits.	Example: Sunset Picnic Area Comfort Station Sunset Picnic Area Privy
MAPLABEL ^O	String	100	Free text	Feature label used for labeling purposes where the park or official name does not meet the need of a particular cartographic product (National Park Service GIS Council, 2016).	Example: Sunset Point Overlook Access
BLDGSTATUS ^M	String	50	Domain Menu = DOM BLDGSTA TUS NPS2017	Current physical state of the building (National Park Service GIS Council, 2016).	Existing; Temporarily Closed; Decommissioned; Planned; Proposed; Unknown;

Attribute Name	Data Type	Data Width	Value Definition	Description	Values
BLDGCODE ^{MA}	String	10	Domain Menu = DOM BLDGCOD E_NPS2017	Functional building type (U.S. Department of the Interior Office of Acquisition and Property Management Asset Management Program, 2016). Includes only DOI Asset Codes considered appropriate for NPS use. This attribute has a corresponding BLDGTYPE value that refers to the same DOI Asset.	Examples: 35100000; 35240100; 40660200;
BLDGTYPE ^{MA}	String	50	Domain Menu = DOM BLDGTYP E_NPS2017	Functional building type (U.S. Department of the Interior Office of Acquisition and Property Management Asset Management Program, 2016). Includes only DOI Asset Codes considered appropriate for NPS use. This attribute has a corresponding BLDGCODE value that refers to the same DOI Asset.	Examples: Bldg Office; Bldg Comfort Stations/Restroom; Parking Garage;
FACOWNER ^{MA}	String	20	Domain Menu = DOM FACOWN ER_NPS2017	The entity that retains possession of the title (ownership) of the asset.	CITY GOV; COUNTY; FEDERAL; LIFE TENANCY; NPS; PRIVATE; STATE;
FACOCCUPANT ^{MA}	String	20	Domain Menu = DOM FACOCCU MAINT_NPS2017	The entity that occupies, or is assigned to use, an asset.	ASSOCIATION; CITY GOV; CONCESSION; COUNTY; FEDERAL; LIFE TENANCY; NPS; PARTNER; PRIVATE; SHARED; STATE;

Attribute Name	Data Type	Data Width	Value Definition	Description	Values
FACMAINTAIN ^{MA}	String	20	Domain Menu = DOM_FACOCCU_MAINT_NPS2017	The entity responsible for performing the maintenance required on an asset.	ASSOCIATION; CITY GOV; CONCESSION; COUNTY; FEDERAL; LIFE TENANCY; NPS; PARTNER; PRIVATE; SHARED; STATE;
FACUSE ^{MA}	String	20	Domain Menu = DOM_FACUSE_NPS2017	Identifies the primary use of the asset, whether it is administrative or public use.	Admin Use; Public Use;
SEASONAL ^O	String	20	Domain Menu = DOM_YES_NO_UNK_NPS2016	Annual seasonal closures exist for this feature. These closures are not temporary, but known to be annual (National Park Service GIS Council, 2016).	Unknown; Yes; No;
SEASDESC ^O	String	254	Free text	If SEASONAL is Yes, please describe the reason for the annual seasonal closure. Include specific dates of closure if known.	Example: Winter seasonal closure
ISEXTANT ^M	String	20	Domain Menu = DOM_ISEXTANT_NPS2016	Indicates feature or features that are no longer in existence or partially in existence. If data represents features that are no longer in existence or only partially in existence following damage, disaster or some other change to its status then the value will be false or partial (National Park Service GIS Council, 2016).	Unknown; True; False; Partial; Other;
POINTTYPE ^M Point geometry feature class only.	String	50	Domain Menu = DOM_POINTTYPE_NPS2016	Category or type of point geometry represented by the feature (National Park Service GIS Council, 2016).	Arbitrary point; Center point; Corner point; Derived point; Entrance point; Vicinity point; Other point;

Attribute Name	Data Type	Data Width	Value Definition	Description	Values
POLYGONTYPE ^M Polygon geometry feature class only.	String	50	Domain Menu = DOM POLYGON TYPE NPS2016	Category or type of polygon geometry represented by the feature (National Park Service GIS Council, 2016).	Buffer polygon; Circumscribed polygon; Derived polygon; Perimeter polygon; Other polygon;
PUBLICDISPLAY ^M	String	50	Domain Menu = DOM PUBLICDISPLAY NPS2016	Feature is available for 1) public distribution, 2) consumption by a public facing system or service, and 3) display on a public interface (National Park Service GIS Council, 2016). This field gives data providers the flexibility to identify features that are not appropriate to make publicly available. Besides sensitive data, this may include data that does not originate at NPS. Any feature marked as restricted in DATAACCESS field should automatically have a false value here. To prevent distribution of sensitive data, the appropriate query for feature accessibility to the public is: DATAACCESS = “Unrestricted” and PUBLICDISPLAY = “Public Map Display”.	No Public Map Display; Public Map Display;
DATAACCESS ^M	String	50	Domain Menu = DOM DATAACCESS NPS2016	The extent of permitted access to the feature geometry and associated attributes (National Park Service GIS Council, 2016).	Unrestricted; Internal NPS Only; Secure Access Only;
UNITCODE ^M	String	10	Free text	NPS alphabetic code (4-characters) of the NPS organizational unit (National Park Service GIS Council, 2016).	Example: YELL

Attribute Name	Data Type	Data Width	Value Definition	Description	Values
UNITNAME ^C	String	254	Free text	Full name of the NPS organizational unit (National Park Service GIS Council, 2016).	Example: Yellowstone National Park
GROUPCODE ^{MA}	String	10	Free text	An NPS unit that administers the unit identified in UNITCODE. Can additionally be used to identify a network or other single entity that has a pre-established four letter code (National Park Service GIS Council, 2016).	Examples: WEAR; SWAN (I&M Network);
GROUPNAME ^C	String	254	Free text	Full name of the NPS organizational unit identified in GROUPCODE (National Park Service GIS Council, 2016).	Examples: Western Arctic Parklands; Southwest Alaska Inventory and Monitoring Network;
REGIONCODE ^C	String	4	Domain Menu = DOM_REGIONCODE_NPS2016	The alpha code of the NPS Region (National Park Service GIS Council, 2016).	AKR; IMR; MWR; NCR; NER; PWR; SER; WASO;
CREATEDATE ^M	Date/Time	NA	Valid Date format	Date the feature was initially created (National Park Service GIS Council, 2016).	Example: 02/01/2017
CREATEUSER ^M	String	50	Free text	The person who initially created the geometry (National Park Service GIS Council, 2016).	Example: John Smith
EDITDATE ^M	Date/Time	NA	Valid Date format	The last edit, update, or official review of this GIS record (National Park Service GIS Council, 2016).	Example: 02/01/2017
EDITUSER ^M	String	50	Free text	The person who last edited, updated, or officially reviewed this GIS record (National Park Service GIS Council, 2016).	Example: John Smith

Attribute Name	Data Type	Data Width	Value Definition	Description	Values
MAPMETHOD ^M	String	254	Free text	How the geospatial feature was derived (National Park Service GIS Council, 2016).	Examples: Derived; Digitized; GNSS: Consumer Grade; GNSS: Mapping Grade; GNSS: Survey Grade; Surveyed/Geodetically Derived; Geocoded; COGO; Other; Unknown;
MAPSOURCE ^M	String	254	Free text	Source from which the feature was derived (National Park Service GIS Council, 2016).	Examples: Digitized from NAIP aerial photography; GPS Unit Make/Model: Trimble GeoXH
SOURCEDATE ^{MA}	Date	NA	Valid Date format	The date of the source material (National Park Service GIS Council, 2016).	Example: 02/01/2017
XYACCURACY ^M	String	50	Domain Menu = DOM_XYACCURACY_NPS2016	An estimate of the measurement error in the horizontal (National Park Service GIS Council, 2016).	Unknown; <5cm; >=5cm and <50cm; >=50cm and <1m; >=1m and <5m; >=5m and <14m; >=14m; Scaled;
FACLOCID ^{MA}	String	10	Free text	Location ID from FMSS database for relationship with FMSS and further population of attributes. String format in order to merge with FMSS output in Excel format (National Park Service GIS Council, 2016). Although this attribute is not required, at least one of the following attributes must be populated for each feature: FEATUREID, FACLOCID, or FACASSETID.	Example: 81748

Attribute Name	Data Type	Data Width	Value Definition	Description	Values
FACASSETID ^{MA}	String	10	Free text	Asset ID from FMSS database for relationship with FMSS and further population of attributes. String format in order to merge with FMSS output in Excel format (National Park Service GIS Council, 2016). Although this attribute is not required, at least one of the following attributes must be populated for each feature: FEATUREID, FACLOCID, or FACASSETID.	Example: 589629
CRID ^{MA}	String	38	GUID (Globally Unique Identifier)	A unique identifier that represents a cultural resource in the Cultural Resource Spatial Data Standards. This should be the CR_ID from that database (National Park Service Cultural Resource GIS Facility Preservation Assistance Programs, 2014).	Example: {635D4DA2-181C-4AC1-9178-B40033D448ED}
ASMISID ^O	String	100	Free text	A unique identifier that represents an asset in the Archeological Sites Management Information System (ASMIS). This should be the primary key from the ASMIS database (National Park Service Resource Information Services Division, 2007).	Example: YUCH00078.00
CLIID ^O	String	100	Free text	A unique identifier that represents an asset in the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI). This should be the primary key from the CLI database.	Example: 100120

Attribute Name	Data Type	Data Width	Value Definition	Description	Values
LCSID ^O	String	100	Free text	A unique identifier that represents an asset in the List of Classified Structures (LCS). This should be the primary key from the LCS database (National Park Service Resource Information Services Division, 2007).	Example: 36502
FIREBLDGID ^{MA}	String	50	Free text	A unique identifier that represents a facility in the National Fire Database for Buildings. This should be the primary key from that database.	Example: {65664FE4-B393-4E99-8BC1-058AE4FA7363}
PARKBLDGID ^O	String	50	Free text	A park or regional value used to identify the building as part of a local numbering system.	Examples: B91; LB-MS (Lake Beach Mechanic Shed)
FEATUREID ^{MA}	String	50	Free text	A unique value assigned to a feature for maintaining feature association across geometry types, tables or data sets (National Park Service GIS Council, 2016). Although this attribute is not required, at least one of the following attributes must be populated for each feature: FEATUREID, FACLOCID, or FACASSETID.	Example: {795D4DA2-181C-4AC1-9178-B40033D448ED} <i>The point and polygon representations of the same building share this value.</i>
GEOMETRYID ^{MA}	String	38	GUID (Globally Unique Identifier)	A unique identifier for the building feature geometry controlled by the user. This identifier is the primary key of the dataset for data sharing purposes (National Park Service GIS Council, 2016). This should not be an automated Esri GlobalID attribute.	Example: {635D4DA2-181C-4AC1-9178-B40033D448ED}

Attribute Name	Data Type	Data Width	Value Definition	Description	Values
NOTES ^o	String	254	Free Text	Notes or remarks regarding unusual or important aspects of the data (National Park Service GIS Council, 2016).	Example: Building was moved to its current location in 2000.

5.2 Attribute Domain Tables

Table 2: Building BLDGSTATUS Domain Values

Domain Name	Code	Description	Definition
DOM_BLDGSTATUS_NPS2017	Existing	Existing	Building exists and is occupied. It is physically present and observable and is currently used for park mission and/or operations.
	Temporarily Closed	Temporarily Closed	Building exists, but is not occupied. It is vacant and not currently being used for park mission or operations but is intended to reopen at a later date. This may include closures due to repairs or a hazard.
	Decommissioned	Decommissioned	Building is no longer needed for park mission or operations. If the building exists and is still under NPS ownership, it is not occupied and has only minimal maintenance activity, if any. Otherwise, the building is no longer under NPS ownership or has been disposed of by demolition or some other means.
	Planned	Planned	Building is planned and identified by an appropriate management decision. This includes a building during the construction phase until it becomes open for park mission and/or operations.
	Proposed	Proposed	Building is proposed and no management decision has been made.
	Unknown	Unknown	Building status is unknown.

Table 3: Building BLDGCODE and BLDGTYPE Domain Values

These values are a subset of DOI Asset Codes Version 4.2 (U.S. Department of the Interior Office of Acquisition and Property Management Asset Management Program, 2016) considered appropriate for NPS use as determined by leadership in the national Facilities Management program. Asset Codes starting with 35000000 are Building assets defined as “Any structure with a roof and commonly enclosed by walls, designed for storage, human occupancy, or shelter for animals, distinguished from other structures not designed for occupancy (such as fences or bridges).” Asset Codes starting with 40000000 are Structure assets defined as “A constructed asset that does not meet the definition of a building.” but may be included in this Building dataset.

Three domains are generated from this table of authoritative domain values:

- DOM_BLDGCODE_NPS2017. Uses the value from Code in the table below to populate both the Code and Description in the domain. This domain should be used only for the attribute BLDGCODE.
- DOM_BLDGTYPE_NPS2017. Uses the value from Description in the table below to populate both the Code and Description in the domain. This domain should be used only for the attribute BLDGTYPE.
- DOM_BLDGCODETYPE_2017. Uses the value from Code in the table below to populate the Code in the domain and uses the value from Description in the table below to populate the Description in the domain. This domain can be used in place of DOM_BLDGCODE_NPS2017 for the attribute BLDGCODE. When used, the user selects a domain value based on the Description and the Code value is populated in the background. This domain has been created as an option for more user friendly data entry.

Domain Name	Code	Description	Definition
DOM_BLDGCODE_NPS2017 DOM_BLDGTYPE_NPS2017 DOM_BLDGCODETYPE_NPS2017	35100000	Bldg Office	Buildings primarily used for office space or military headquarters.
	35140000	Bldg Post Office	Buildings or portions of buildings used as a Post Office.
	35230100	Bldg School Day Care	A building designed and used primarily for daytime care given to preschool and/or adolescent children.
	35230200	Bldg School Preschool	A building/educational facility designed and used primarily for children prior to kindergarten.
	35230300	Bldg School Kindergarten	A school/educational facility for Kindergarten and may include pre-school and/or daycare.
	35230400	Bldg School Elementary	School/education facility that includes grades K-6 or K-8 and may also include pre-school.
	35230500	Bldg School Middle	A school/educational facility usually having grades 6 through 8 and may include grade 9.
	35230600	Bldg School Secondary	School/educational facility for grades 9 through 12 or 10 through 12.
	35230900	Bldg School Environmental Education Center	A building/educational facility used for structured education to build knowledge, skills and abilities in students and others about wildlife-related environmental topics and programs.
	35231200	Bldg Training Center	A building used to instruct personnel on programs, techniques, goals, policies, procedures, regulations, standards, and direction relating to individual agency missions.
	35240100	Bldg Comfort Stations/Restrooms	More complex toilet/lavatory building typically with running water and connection to sanitary sewer or septic systems.

Domain Name	Code	Description	Definition
	35240200	Bldg Vault Toilets/Pit Toilets	Basic toilet facilities, typically without running water or connection to sanitary sewer/septic systems. May have a lined vault made of concrete or other material in which the waste remains until it is pumped out.
	35280000	Bldg Museum	Buildings used for the housing and/or display of tangible objects or collections for the purposes of displaying said objects or collections for public view and benefit on a regular basis.
	35290100	Bldg Museum Repository	A building used to store, protect and/or display museum property.
	35290200	Bldg Library	A building used for a large systematically arranged collection of books for reading or reference
	35290300	Bldg Law Enforcement Center	Building designed to support local law enforcement operations, and may include short term lockup area.
	35290400	Bldg Courthouse	A building in which court proceedings are held
	35290500	Bldg Clinic	A building where medical personnel administer to outpatient treatment
	35290700	Bldg Visitor Center	A building designed specifically for the purpose of orienting visitors to resources and programs and providing other services to support visitation. Usually includes exhibits and restrooms; sometimes gift shops.
	35290800	Bldg Visitor Contact Station	A building smaller than 5,000 square feet or which has 50% or less of its square footage devoted to direct service to visitors. This is a place where we distribute information and regulations intended to welcome and orient visitors.
	35290900	Bldg Entrance Station	A small building used primarily for the collection of fees and distribution of limited information and regulations with no additional visitor services.
	35291000	Bldg Restaurant	A building where meals are served to customers that usually contains communal restrooms and a food preparation area.
	35291100	Bldg Gymnasium	A building used for indoor athletic or fitness activities. May contain courts, locker facilities, or specialized sporting or exercise equipment.
	35291400	Bldg Dining Hall Cafeteria	Building containing kitchen facilities, food preparation areas, serving areas, and table areas for dining.

Domain Name	Code	Description	Definition
	35291500	Bldg Auditorium	A building used to accommodate listening to or viewing of performances by seated students and/or guests.
	35291700	Bldg Lodge/Motel/Hotel	A building for public accommodation.
	35291800	Bldg Retail Store	A building used to sell goods to customers.
	35291900	Bldg Religious/Worship	A building that is used for religious services.
	35300100	Bldg Housing Mobile Home	A mobile building, fitted with parts for connection to utilities that can be relocated and used predominantly for housing. This definition does not include trailers that reside on wheels.
	35300200	Bldg Housing Single Family	Detached building constructed to house one family.
	35300300	Bldg Housing Multi-Family Plex	Building consisting of two or more single family housing units such as duplexes, triplexes, townhouses, row houses, etc.
	35300400	Bldg Housing Apartment	Building consisting of multiple single family housing units with access from a common corridor.
	35300500	Bldg Housing Cabin	A building with fewer utilities and/or rooms than a typical single-family house.
	35300600	Bldg Housing Garage	Any building associated with housing designed for the purpose of parking vehicles.
	35300700	Bldg Housing Support Building	Any building that directly supports employee housing functions, such as showering, laundry, and cooking.
	35310000	Bldg Dormitories/Barracks	Buildings primarily used as dwellings for housing individuals (without families/dependents).
	35410100	Bldg Warehouse Fire Cache	A building used to store equipment and vehicles used for fire management and suppression.
	35410200	Bldg Warehouse Seed Feed	A building used to store seed, feed, or grain to protect it from damage by moisture or infestation.
	35410300	Bldg Warehouse Equipment Vehicle	A building used to store vehicles or equipment, including heavy equipment.

Domain Name	Code	Description	Definition
	35410500	Bldg Warehouse Shed Outbuilding	A small structure, either freestanding or attached to a larger structure, to be used as storage or shelter.
	35410600	Bldg Warehouse Chemical	A building designed to store materials that may be hazardous if leaked or spilled. Design may incorporate spill containment, explosion proof lights or other electrical fixtures.
	35410700	Bldg Warehouse Warehouse	Building/structure designed for storage or production purposes, which may include an office area and/or loading dock.
	35410800	Bldg Warehouse Explosive	A building designed and used to store high explosives such as C4, TNT, Blasting caps, or black or smokeless powder.
	35500200	Bldg Pump House Well House	A building used to shelter pumps, piping pressure switches, or other related equipment.
	35500300	Bldg Power Generation	Building specifically designed and constructed to house power generation equipment. It does not include the utility system components such as engines, turbines, generators, alternative energy sources, and associated control equipment for the purpose of electrical current generation.
	35500400	Bldg Sewage Treatment	Building specifically designed and constructed to house sewage treatment components. It does not include systems used to treat sewage.
	35500500	Bldg Water Treatment	A building specifically designed and constructed to house water treatment components. It does not include the systems used to treat raw source water to produce potable water.
	35600100	Bldg Service Shop Maintenance	Building used for performing various service activities such as mechanical or preventive maintenance work on various vehicles, welding, sheet metal work, and painting including auto shops, carpenter shops, metal shops etc.
	35720000	Bldg Communications Systems	Buildings used for telephone and telegraph systems, data transmission, satellite communications and/or associated with radio towers or other communication facilities.
	35730100	Bldg Lighthouse	A tower building displaying a light or lights for the guidance of maritime vessels.

Domain Name	Code	Description	Definition
	35740100	Bldg Laboratory	Building used for scientific research and development. Likely to house specialized scientific equipment for conducting scientific experiments or analysis.
	35800200	Bldg Animal Shelter	A building used to provide animals shelter from inclement weather.
	35800400	Bldg Multi-Purpose	A building that serves multiple functions such as cafeteria, gymnasium, and assembly area.
	35800500	Bldg Barn Stable	A building used to hold or shelter animals or livestock feed. May also contain feeding, exercise or birthing areas.
	35800600	Bldg Fire Station	A building used for fire equipment and staff to ensure readiness. May include communications facilities or living quarters for fire fighters.
	35800800	Bldg Cultural Center	A building used for training and refinement of the mind pertaining to American Indian and other cultural practices, interest, taste, skills, arts and crafts
	35800900	Bldg Hogan	A typical dwelling of the Navajo Indians, built of earth walls supported by timbers.
	35801100	Bldg Laundry	A building specifically used for laundering clothes, linens, etc.
	35801200	Bldg Security	A building where activities to assure safety, and a defense against interference, espionage to buildings, grounds, and equipment are provided.
	35801500	Bldg Greenhouse	A translucent or transparent building used in the conservation or production of plants or plant material.
	35801600	Bldg Garage Detached	Any building, not associated with an individual housing unit, used for parking automobiles.
	35850000	Bldg Facility Security	Stand-alone building used primarily to house security personnel that inspect persons, baggage, vehicles, or goods entering a campus, facility, or installation. This building is stand-alone, not part of another building, and dedicated to housing security staff only.
	40400900	Pole Barn	A structure not enclosed, i.e. pole barn, lean to, etc. Usually used as storage.
	40660200	Parking Garage	A multi-story structure used for temporary occupation of vehicles.

Domain Name	Code	Description	Definition
	40660300	Carport Detached	An open-air structure with a roof designed to protect tenants' vehicles from sun or rain that is detached from the quarters.
	40710100	Power Generating Facility	A facility that contain engines, turbines, generators, alternative energy sources and associated control equipment for the purpose of electrical current generation.
	40710300	Water Treatment Facility	A facility that treats raw source water to produce a safe and potable domestic water supply. Can also be used to remove heavy metals, salts, contaminants, and other toxic chemicals or biological agents from raw water, mine seepage/wastewater, or seepage water from other sources for deposition into a watercourse.
	40710800	Sewage Treatment Facility Plant	System used to remove sewage waste from associated water producing a cleaned effluent safe for discharge to some point. May include settling ponds, aeration, clarification units, disinfection, sludge or nutrient removal units and discharge piping.
	40711000	HVAC Plant	Plant that provides heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning systems to condition air for multiple buildings and/or other structures of an installation.
	40750700	Kiosk	Open-air structure used for interpretive media such as interpretive panels, wayside exhibits, maps, brochure racks, or other information.
	40750800	Amphitheater	A designated area with seating where participants can gather for movies, nature talks, interpretive presentations, etc.
	40750900	Pavilion	An open-air structure with a roof to protect occupants from sun or rain. May house picnic tables, solid waste containers, restrooms, etc.
	40780200	Ruin	Property, site, or structure that is no longer used for its intended purpose but is significant in American history and/or prehistory, architecture, archeology, or culture whose occupation and utilization has been interrupted or discontinued for an extended period of time. Generally earthen (including prehistoric and historic earthen mounds and earthworks), stone, or masonry architecture (see Archeological Site, 20080100).
	40780300	Monument	A structure erected to commemorate a person or event.

Domain Name	Code	Description	Definition
	40800900	Observation Deck Platform Tower	Raised structure used to provide enhanced viewing.
	40801000	Fire Tower	Raised structure used seasonally to detect, monitor, and coordinate wildfire activities.

Table 4: Core FACOWNER Domain Values

Domain Name	Code	Description	Definition
DOM_FACOWNER_NPS2017	CITY GOV	CITY GOV	A city or other form of local government holds the title to the facility.
	COUNTY	COUNTY	A county government or non-county equivalent, such as a borough or parish, holds the title to the facility.
	FEDERAL	FEDERAL	A federal agency, other than NPS, holds the title to the facility.
	LIFE TENANCY	LIFE TENANCY	A private individual holds the title to the facility and maintains the right to continue ownership through the current or following generation(s). This occurs primarily where a park unit was established after the private entity took ownership of the facility.
	NPS	NPS	National Park Service holds the title to the facility.
	PRIVATE	PRIVATE	A private individual or non-governmental organization holds the title to the facility.
	STATE	STATE	A state government holds the title to the facility.

Table 5: Core FACOCCUPANT and FACMAINTAIN Domain Values

This domain is used by two attributes: FACOCCUPANT and FACMAINTAIN. The definitions below should be applied accordingly to each attribute. If selecting a value for FACOCCUPANT, interpret the definition only for the occupant or assigned user of the facility (i.e. ignore “maintainer” from the verbiage). If selecting a value for FACMAINTAIN, interpret the definition only for the entity responsible for maintenance of the facility (i.e. ignore “occupant” from the verbiage).

The values for these attributes may differ and may also differ from the FACOWNER value, such that three different entities could be involved in the ownership, occupancy, and maintenance of a single facility.

Domain Name	Code	Description	Definition
DOM_FACOCCUMAIN_T_NPS2017	ASSOCIATION	ASSOCIATION	An organization that supports NPS functions is the occupant or maintainer of the facility. The most common example is an entity associated with book and/or educational material sales, such as Alaska Natural History Association.

Domain Name	Code	Description	Definition
	CITY GOV	CITY GOV	A city or other form of local government is the occupant or maintainer of the facility.
	CONCESSION	CONCESSION	An individual, corporation, or other legally recognized entity that duly holds a concession contract is the occupant or maintainer of the facility.
	COUNTY	COUNTY	A county government or non-county equivalent, such as a borough or parish, is the occupant or maintainer of the facility.
	FEDERAL	FEDERAL	A federal agency, other than NPS, is the occupant or maintainer of the facility.
	LIFE TENANCY	LIFE TENANCY	A private individual is the occupant or maintainer of the facility and maintains the right to continue that role through the current or following generation(s). This occurs primarily where a park unit was established after the private entity was there.
	NPS	NPS	National Park Service is the occupant or maintainer of the facility.
	PARTNER	PARTNER	An entity that supports NPS goals through labor and funding actions is the occupant or maintainer of the facility.
	PRIVATE	PRIVATE	A private individual or non-governmental organization is the occupant or maintainer of the facility.
	SHARED	SHARED	More than one entity occupies or maintains the facility. Shared occupants may or may not share maintenance and/or operations responsibilities. Shared maintainers may or may not occupy or share use of the facility.
	STATE	STATE	A state government is the occupant or maintainer of the facility.

Table 6: Core FACUSE Domain Values

Domain Name	Code	Description	Definition
DOM_FACUSE_ NPS2017	Admin Use	Admin Use	The facility is limited to park administrative or management functions and is not typically open to the public.
	Public Use	Public Use	The facility is primarily for the use of visitors.

Table 7: Core ISEXTANT Domain Values

Domain Name	Code	Description	Definition
DOM_ISEXTANT_NPS2016	Unknown	Unknown	The condition/status of the feature is not known.
	True	True	The feature is intact with little disturbance.
	False	False	The feature is no longer intact.
	Partial	Partial	The feature is partially extant (partially excavated or in a state of ruin).
	Other	Other	The feature is in some other extant status.

Table 8: Core POINTTYPE Domain Values

Domain Name	Code	Description	Definition
DOM_POINTTYPE_NPS2016	Arbitrary point	Arbitrary point	The point data represents a user selected point arbitrarily located on or near the feature, such as points generated from representative coordinate pairs or digitized based on other data.
	Center point	Center point	The point data represents the center of the feature.
	Corner point	Corner point	The point data represents a corner of the feature.
	Derived point	Derived point	The point data represents a computer generated point based on site boundaries or other data and is computed or derived by a geo-processing function, such as a centroid.
	Entrance point	Entrance point	The point data represents the entrance to a feature. (Usually meant for a building entrance but could also be used for point features along a line such as the start of a fence or a road.)
	Vicinity point	Vicinity point	The point data represents a user selected point in relationship to another.
	Other point	Other point	The point data represents some other point on or near the feature.

Table 9: Core POLYGONTYPE Domain Values

Domain Name	Code	Description	Definition
DOM_POLYGONTYPE_NPS2016	Buffer polygon	Buffer polygon	The polygon data represents a computer generated boundary describing a specified distance or buffer away from another spatial representation of the feature.

Domain Name	Code	Description	Definition
	Circumscribed polygon	Circumscribed polygon	The polygon data represents a general boundary including the feature.
	Derived polygon	Derived polygon	The polygon data represents a computer generated polygon based on another spatial representation of the feature.
	Perimeter polygon	Perimeter polygon	The polygon data represents a detailed perimeter of the feature.
	Other polygon	Other polygon	The polygon data represents some other polygon describing the feature.

Table 10: Core PUBLICDISPLAY Domain Values

Domain Name	Code	Description	Definition
DOM_PUBLICDISPLAY_NPS 2016	No Public Map Display	No Public Map Display	Feature is NOT available for 1) public distribution, 2) consumption by a public facing system or service, and 3) display on a public interface.
	Public Map Display	Public Map Display	Feature is available for 1) public distribution, 2) consumption by a public facing system or service, and 3) display on a public interface.

Table 11: Core DATAACCESS Domain Values

If DATAACCESS will have restriction values of “Internal NPS Only” or “Secure Access Only”, a best practice is to add the Extended Core Field called ACCESS NOTES in order to describe why the data is restricted as well as add ORIGINATOR to include a data steward contact. This helps clarify data access constraints for users and acts as a safeguard to prevent unintentional data misuse and accidental distribution of sensitive data.

Domain Name	Code	Description	Definition
DOM_DATAACCESS_NPS20 16	Unrestricted	Unrestricted	Data access is open to the public.
	Internal NPS Only	Internal NPS Only	Data access is restricted to Internal NPS Only.
	Secure Access Only	Secure Access Only	Data access is restricted to Secure Access Only where access to the data itself is restricted by permissions assigned to the user.

Table 12: Core XYACCURACY Domain Values

The following XYACCURACY domain value Codes were determined with guidance from the GPS Mobile Mapping Subcommittee (GPSMMS) and are intended to remain static over time and to withstand emerging technologies. The Domain Descriptions describe the current technologies that can yield the given accuracy and will be adapted as needed to remain up-to-date. The Examples provide a sampling of current devices and/or configurations that will meet that accuracy standard.

Domain Name	Code	Description	Domain Description	Examples
DOM_XYACCURACY_NPS2016	Unknown	Unknown	Data of unknown origin, spatial accuracy, unknown scale or resolution where a minimum mapping unit or scale of reference cannot be statistically determined (Qualitative accuracy assessment).	Legacy data with little or no spatial attribute information
	<5cm	<5cm	Survey-grade mapping with a dual-frequency carrier phase GPS/GNSS receiver used for survey monumentation, vertical assessments, boundary surveys, and SET positions. Often a result of a Real-time Kinematic (RTK), Real-time Network (RTN), Static GNSS surveys or traditional survey methods.	Trimble R10,R8,R6 RTK Systems; Javad Triumph 1,2 RTK Systems; EOS Arrow 200 w/ Real-time Network; Nikon 5" Total Station; Trimble S6 Total Station
	>=5cm and <50cm	>=5cm and <50cm	Resource-grade mapping with a dual-frequency GPS/GNSS receiver likely combined with a dual-frequency antenna using differential corrections. Some Lidar data.	Trimble GeoXH; EOS Arrow 200; Trimble Pathfinder Office/TerraSync w/ differential correction
	>=50cm and <1m	>=50cm and <1m	Resource-grade mapping with a differential-capable GPS/GNSS receiver using differential corrections.	Trimble GeoXT/Geo7X; EOS Arrow 100; Trimble Pathfinder Office/TerraSync w/ differential correction
	>=1m and <5m	>=1m and <5m	Mapping with any GPS/GNSS satellite real-time receiver likely corrected with WAAS.	Garmin handheld w/ WAAS; Trimble Juno handheld; EOS Arrow Lite
	>=5m and <14m	>=5m and <14m	Mapping with an autonomous GPS/GNSS or location-based services (LBS) receiver designed for recreational or consumer use. Data that are heads-up digitized from sources such as 1:24,000.	Handheld Cellular Device; GPS Watch
	>=14m	>=14m	At greater (coarser) than 1:24,000 scale, the National Standard for Spatial Data Accuracy (NSSDA) is 13.9 meters with 95% accuracy (American Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (ASPRS), 2014).	Heads up digitizing using an old 1:100000 scale NAD 27 map; GPS collected point under heavy canopy
	Scaled	Scaled	Map selected; nominal accuracy based on image scale; refer to specific metadata for better idea of spatial data accuracy. (Qualitative accuracy assessment). Any hand-digitized data such as from NAIP2015, USDA FSA, or other sources.	Heads up digitized data using background aerial imagery or topographic maps

References

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Appendix

Linking Photos, Documents, and Other Files

Photos documenting visual information that may be difficult to describe through attribution have always been an important component of Building data standards. In the previous data standard, photo points were stored alongside building center points, corner points, and entrance points in the Point_Type attribute of the point feature class. While this was convenient for keeping all Building points in a single container, there are limitations to this method:

- There is no attribution for storing and/or linking to an actual photo unless all building points, including those that are not specifically photo points (e.g. center points), also allow photos.
- Users are not able to easily link a building center point (or other point types) directly to the photo points.
- Non-photo attachments such as relevant documents or web links, are not permitted.
- Photos that have no geospatial location or point geometry are not permitted.
- Photos of facilities other than buildings are not permitted.

An external entity for Attachments is being recommended to replace the existing method for documenting Photos. This schema has been designed to address the shortcomings listed above and provide a more flexible solution that can be integrated into this and any future data standard. This improved method will allow for any type of attachment, in addition to photos, and will help declutter the building point feature class such that it contains only points relative to the physical building. This method has also been designed to allow for both spatial and non-spatial attachments to features from any data standard and is not limited only to buildings. Having photos and other attachments stored separately from feature geometries can allow users to maintain a single centralized repository of all attachments and manage this data as its own data asset, if desired.

The following schema will be used to generate both a Point feature class and a Non-Spatial table for Attachments. Attributes will be identical except that the Non-Spatial table will not contain feature level metadata that applies only to spatial features, as noted below.

M = Mandatory value

MA = Mandatory value if applicable

O = Optional value

C = Calculated (automated through scripts or other means)

Table 10: Attachment Data Field Schema

Attribute Name	Data Type	Data Width	Value Definition	Description	Values
ATCHNAME ^{MA}	String	254	Free text using proper case	Name of the attachment.	Example: Wilderness Access Center B91 Oblique View
ATCHALTNAME ^O	String	254	Free Text; Multiple values controlled by a (pipe) delimiter.	Alternate name(s) of the attachment. Data Width is flexible based on local technology limits.	Example: DENA B91 Oblique View

Attribute Name	Data Type	Data Width	Value Definition	Description	Values
MAPLABEL ^O	String	100	Free text	Feature label used for labeling purposes where the park or official name does not meet the need of a particular cartographic product (National Park Service GIS Council, 2016).	Example: Wilderness Access Center Oblique View
ATCHTYPE ^M	String	10	Domain Menu = DOM_ATCHTYPE_NPS2017	Attachment type.	Document; Photo; Webpage;
ATCHLINK ^M	String	254	Free text	Full path of the attachment. This may be a local or network path or a URL for a file in cloud-based storage. Note that the location of the file will affect its accessibility by users.	Example: https://flic.kr/p/123ABC
ATCHDESC ^O	String	254	Free text	Description of the attachment's geographic setting, purpose or objective.	Example: Unobstructed oblique view of the Denali Wilderness Access Center.

Attribute Name	Data Type	Data Width	Value Definition	Description	Values
PUBLICDISPLAY ^M	String	50	Domain Menu = DOM_PUBLICDISPLAY_NPS2016	Feature is available for 1) public distribution, 2) consumption by a public facing system or service, and 3) display on a public interface (National Park Service GIS Council, 2016). This field gives data providers the flexibility to identify features that are not appropriate to make publicly available. Besides sensitive data, this may include data that does not originate at NPS. Any feature marked as restricted in DATAACCESS field should automatically have a false value here. To prevent distribution of sensitive data, the appropriate query for feature accessibility to the public is: DATAACCESS = "Unrestricted" and PUBLICDISPLAY = "Public Map Display".	No Public Map Display; Public Map Display;
DATAACCESS ^M	String	50	Domain Menu = DOM_DATAACCESS_NPS2016	The extent of permitted access to the feature geometry and associated attributes (National Park Service GIS Council, 2016).	Unrestricted; Internal NPS Only; Secure Access Only;
UNITCODE ^M	String	10	Free text	NPS alphabetic code (4-characters) of the NPS organizational unit (National Park Service GIS Council, 2016).	Example: YELL
UNITNAME ^C	String	254	Free text	Full name of the NPS organizational unit (National Park Service GIS Council, 2016).	Example: Yellowstone National Park

Attribute Name	Data Type	Data Width	Value Definition	Description	Values
GROUPCODE ^{MA}	String	10	Free text	An NPS unit that administers the unit identified in UNITCODE. Can additionally be used to identify a network or other single entity that has a pre-established four letter code (National Park Service GIS Council, 2016).	Examples: WEAR; SWAN (I&M Network);
GROUPNAME ^C	String	254	Free text	Full name of the NPS organizational unit identified in GROUPCODE (National Park Service GIS Council, 2016).	Examples: Western Arctic Parklands; Southwest Alaska Inventory and Monitoring Network;
REGIONCODE ^C	String	4	Domain Menu = DOM_REGIONCODE_NPS2016	The alpha code of the NPS Region (National Park Service GIS Council, 2016).	AKR; IMR; MWR; NCR; NER; PWR; SER; WASO;
CREATEDATE ^M	Date/Time	NA	Valid Date format	Date the feature was initially created (National Park Service GIS Council, 2016).	Example: 02/01/2017
CREATEUSER ^M	String	50	Free text	The person who initially created the geometry (National Park Service GIS Council, 2016).	Example: John Smith
EDITDATE ^M	Date/Time	NA	Valid Date format	The last edit, update, or official review of this GIS record (National Park Service GIS Council, 2016).	Example: 02/01/2017
EDITUSER ^M	String	50	Free text	The person who last edited, updated, or officially reviewed this GIS record (National Park Service GIS Council, 2016).	Example: John Smith

Attribute Name	Data Type	Data Width	Value Definition	Description	Values
MAPMETHOD ^M Point geometry feature class only.	String	254	Free text	How the geospatial feature was derived (National Park Service GIS Council, 2016).	Examples: Derived; Digitized; GNSS: Consumer Grade; GNSS: Mapping Grade; GNSS: Survey Grade; Surveyed/Geodetically Derived; Geocoded; COGO; Other; Unknown;
MAPSOURCE ^M Point geometry feature class only.	String	254	Free text	Source from which the feature was derived (National Park Service GIS Council, 2016).	Examples: Digitized from NAIP aerial photography; GPS Unit Make/Model: Trimble GeoXH
SOURCEDATE ^{MA} Point geometry feature class only.	Date	NA	Valid Date format	The date of the source material (National Park Service GIS Council, 2016).	Example: 02/01/2017
XYACCURACY ^M Point geometry feature class only.	String	50	Domain Menu = DOM_XYACCURACY_NPS2016	An estimate of the measurement error in the horizontal (National Park Service GIS Council, 2016).	Unknown; <5cm; >=5cm and <50cm; >=50cm and <1m; >=1m and <5m; >=5m and <14m; >=14m; Scaled;
FACLOCID ^{MA}	String	10	Free text	Location ID from FMSS database for relationship with FMSS and further population of attributes. String format in order to merge with FMSS output in Excel format (National Park Service GIS Council, 2016). Although this attribute is not required, at least one of the following attributes must be populated for each feature: FEATUREID, FACLOCID, or FACASSETID.	Example: 81748

Attribute Name	Data Type	Data Width	Value Definition	Description	Values
FACASSETID ^{MA}	String	10	Free text	Asset ID from FMSS database for relationship with FMSS and further population of attributes. String format in order to merge with FMSS output in Excel format (National Park Service GIS Council, 2016). Although this attribute is not required, at least one of the following attributes must be populated for each feature: FEATUREID, FACLOCID, or FACASSETID.	Example: 589629
FEATUREID ^{MA}	String	50	Free text	The FEATUREID value from another spatial feature type, such as a Building. (Foreign Key) Although this attribute is not required, at least one of the following attributes must be populated for each feature: FEATUREID, FACLOCID, or FACASSETID.	Example: {795D4DA2-181C-4AC1-9178-B40033D448ED}* *The attachment and point representation of the same building share this value
GEOMETRYID ^{MA}	String	38	GUID (Globally Unique Identifier)	A unique identifier for the attachment feature geometry controlled by the user. This identifier is the primary key of the dataset for data sharing purposes (National Park Service GIS Council, 2016). This should not be an automated Esri GlobalID attribute.	Example: {635D4DA2-181C-4AC1-9178-B40033D448ED}
NOTES ^O	String	254	Free Text	Notes or remarks regarding unusual or important aspects of the data (National Park Service GIS Council, 2016).	Example: Replaces outdated photo from 2000.

Exporting Building Data from FMSS

The Building Spatial Data Standard is meant to supplement FMSS with a spatial representation of buildings in the form of point and polygon geometries. This spatial data standard has been designed such that it does not duplicate all the rich, descriptive information that is entered and maintained within FMSS, but rather has the ability to link to and integrate that information so it is made available to users of the spatial data.

Traditionally, this connection between GIS and FMSS has been accomplished by read-only snapshots from FMSS where the facilities system data is exported into a non-spatial table on a regular basis and links to the spatial data via the FMSS Location Record Number (FACLOCID) and/or Asset ID (FACASSETID). In the future, as FMSS experiences system enhancements, there is hope that a live data service will become available to provide a current view of the FMSS data at any time. Whether the FMSS information continues to sit in exported files or eventually comes via a data feed, the schema should remain consistent. The schema for this export is described below.

Table 11: FMSS Export Data Field Schema

Some attributes in the FMSS Export are included in the Building Spatial Data Standard, as flagged in the table.

FMSS Attribute Name	FMSS System	Proposed Name for FMSS Export	Description	In Data Standard
Location	Location Application	FACLOCID	Location is a number that uniquely identifies the NPS Location, a unit of real property. This is the Location Record Number in FMSS.	Yes
LOC_Description	Location Application	Location_Desc	Description of the location property or asset.	
Park	Location Application	UNITCODE	Park alpha code.	Yes
Region	Location Application	REGIONCODE	Region code.	Yes
Asset_Code	Location Application	Asset_Code	Asset Code is the high-level identifier that categorizes assets and is further broken down into Facility Type. {4100} (National Park Service Asset Management Reporting System (AMRS), 2017)	

FMSS Attribute Name	FMSS System	Proposed Name for FMSS Export	Description	In Data Standard
Facility Type	Location Application	Facility_Type	Facility Type is a detailed identifier that categorizes assets and is a subset of Asset Code. {4110-Office, 4114-Post Office, 4123-School, 4124-Comfort Station, 4129-Lodging/VC/Other Institutional Uses, 4130-Housing, 4131-Dormitories/Barracks, 4141-Warehouses, 4150-Industrial/Utility Building, 4160-Service, 4172-Communication Systems, 4173-Navigation and Traffic Aids, 4174-Laboratories, 4180-All Others} (National Park Service Asset Management Reporting System (AMRS), 2017)	
Asset_Category	Location Application	Asset_Category	Asset Category is the description that relates to Asset Code. {Building} (National Park Service Asset Management Reporting System (AMRS), 2017)	
Occupant	Location Application	FACOCCUPANT	Occupant is the entity that occupies, or is assigned to use, an asset. {ASSOCIATION, CITY GOV, CONCESSION, COUNTY, FEDERAL, LIFE TENANCY, NPS, PARTNER, PRIVATE, SHARED, STATE}	Yes

FMSS Attribute Name	FMSS System	Proposed Name for FMSS Export	Description	In Data Standard
Status	Location Application	Status	Status indicates the current designation of a given location within its lifecycle. {Excess- Asset does not meet the park's mission or is not required for operations (although it may be convenient to use). Asset does not relate to a future desired condition in the park unit. Inactive- Asset is vacant and not being used for park mission or operations, and the asset's future use is not imminent. Not utilized. FBMS_ACT- Record has been matched to its equivalent record in FBMS, but is not yet Operating in the FMSS. Not Ready- Record is not yet assigned a functional status; use when a more advanced status is not ready to be given to the asset. This is the default in the FMSS for all new Location records. Operating- Asset is occupied and used in support of the park mission and operations, or asset is not operational but supports the park mission and operations as a "maintained asset." Planned- Asset that is planned or under construction, from initial planning stages until the new asset has been accepted by NPS (at which time the asset becomes operational). Removed- Asset was once a part of the inventory, but has since been removed by the park. SITE- Not Applicable for buildings.}	
DM	Location Application	Deferred_Maintenance_Cost	Deferred Maintenance (DM) quantifies the cost of actions that are required to correct existing deficiencies that are a result of unaccomplished past maintenance or lack of timely repairs and replacements that are not included in other scheduled work on equipment or assets.	
CRV	Location Application	Current_Replacement_Value	Current Replacement Value (CRV) represents the standard industry costs and engineering estimates of materials, supplies and labor required to replace a facility at its existing size and functional capability.	
API	Location Application	Asset_Priority_Index	Asset Priority Index (API) quantifies the value of an asset in relation to the mission of the park. The API ranks assets according to a numeric rating system. {0-100}	

FMSS Attribute Name	FMSS System	Proposed Name for FMSS Export	Description	In Data Standard
FCI	Location Application	Facility_Condition_Index	The Facility Condition Index (FCI) is automatically calculated by the system and is a measure of a facility's condition at a particular point in time and is calculated by dividing a location's DM by its CRV. That is, $FCI = DM / CRV$. In general, an FCI less than 0.11 represents good condition, between 0.11 and 0.15 represents fair condition, greater than 0.15 and less than 0.50 represents poor condition, and greater than 0.50 represents serious condition.	
Ranking	Location Application	Ranking	Ranking of the condition of the location record. Related to the FCI and based on an indexed range. {Poor, Fair, Good, Excellent}	
LOC_Qty	Location Application	Quantity	Quantity associated to the Unit of Measure.	
LOC_UM	Location Application	Unit_of_Measure	Unit of Measure.	
Historic	Location Application	Historic	Yes or No indicator on if a location record has any historical significance. {N, Y}	
Year	Location Application	Year_Built	Year it was built.	
LCS	Location Application	LCSID	The List of Classified Structures Identifier.	Yes
Optimizer_Band	Location Application	Optimizer_Band	Optimizer Band is a grouping, by score, of assets in the Optimizer tool. Bands 1 (highest priority) through 5 (lowest priority) are based on the following philosophy: higher priority assets receiving higher priority funding, assets in the best condition receiving the top priority of funding and minimal investments being made in assets in poor condition of minimal importance.	
Type	Location Application	Type	Type indicates whether a given location is operational or has been disposed (i.e., salvage). {Courier, Holding, Labor, Operating, Repair, Salvage, Vendor}	

FMSS Attribute Name	FMSS System	Proposed Name for FMSS Export	Description	In Data Standard
FBMS ID	Location Application	FBMS_ID	FBMS ID is the unique identifier of the location in the FBMS. Example: IB14001000214020000056.	
Asset Ownership	Location Application	FACOWNER	The Asset Ownership is the entity that retains possession of the title (ownership) of the asset. {CITY GOV, COUNTY, FEDERAL, LIFE TENANCY, NPS, PRIVATE, STATE}	Yes
BLDGTYPE	Location Specification Template	BLDGTYPE	Building Type. Identifies the primary use of the building. {Administrative, Auditorium, Barn/Stable, Chemical, Comfort Station, Communications, Cultural Center, Entrance Station, Environ. Ed. Ctr, Equip/Vehicle, Fire Cache, Fire Station, General Bldg, Gym/Rec Ctr, Housing-Multi-Unit, Housing-Single Family, Housing-Support Bldg, Housing-Trailer, Laboratory, Laundry, Library, Lighthse, Lodging, Medical, Memorial, Museum/Repositor, Power Generating, Pump/Well House, Restaurant, Retail Store, School, Serv/Shop/Maint, Sewage Treatment, Shed/Outbuild, Storage, Transport Bldg, Visitor Cont Sta, Visitor/Interp, Warehouse, Water Treatment}	
CLASSSTR	Location Specification Template	LCSID	LCS Classified Structure No. LCS is the List of Classified Structures (inventory) that assigns an identification number to all Historic and pre-Historic structures.	Yes
CLINO	Location Specification Template	CLIID	Cultural Landscape Inventory No. The numeric indicator used by the Cultural Landscape Inventory.	Yes
FAMARESP	Location Specification Template	FACMAINTAIN	Facility Maintenance Responsibility. The entity responsible for performing the maintenance required on an asset. {ASSOCIATION, CITY GOV, CONCESSION, COUNTY, FEDERAL, LIFE TENANCY, NPS, PARTNER, PRIVATE, SHARED, STATE}	Yes

FMSS Attribute Name	FMSS System	Proposed Name for FMSS Export	Description	In Data Standard
FAOPRESP	Location Specification Template	Facility_Operation_Reponsible	Facility Operation Responsible. The agency that performs activities related to the normal operation of the asset. Responsibilities include: costs of utilities, janitorial services, window cleaning, rodent and pest control, waste management, etc. {ASSOCIATION, CITY GOV, CONCESSION, COUNTY, FEDERAL, LIFE TENANCY, NPS, PARTNER, PRIVATE, SHARED, STATE}	
OCCUCLAS	Location Specification Template	Occupancy_Classification	Occupancy Classification. The category of occupancy according to the UBC. UBC stands for Uniform Building Code. {Assembly, Business, Day Care, Detention/Correc, Educational, Health Care, Health Care Ambu, Industrial, Mercantile, No Occupancy, Res 1-2 Fam Dwel, Res Apt Bldgs, Res Board/Care, Res Hotel/Dorm, Res Lodge/Room, Storage}	
OPSEAS	Location Specification Template	SEASONAL	Operates Seasonally. Indication whether the asset operates on a seasonal basis with YES meaning seasonal use and NO meaning year round use. {N, Y}	Yes
PRIMUSE	Location Specification Template	FACUSE	Primary Use. Identifies the primary use of the asset, whether it is administrative or public use. {Admin Use, Public Use}	Yes
DOI Code	FRP Application	BLDGCODE	DOI Code facilitates the identification and definition for assets managed by the Department of Interior. { Domain Values } (U.S. Department of the Interior Office of Acquisition and Property Management Asset Management Program, 2016)	Yes
Predominant Use	FRP Application	Predominant_Use	Real Property Use indicates the asset's predominant use (U.S. General Services Administration (GSA), 2017). { Domain Values }	

FMSS Attribute Name	FMSS System	Proposed Name for FMSS Export	Description	In Data Standard
Legal Interest Indicator	FRP Application	Legal_Interest	Legal Interest Indicator is used to identify a real property asset as being either owned or leased or otherwise managed by the Federal Government (U.S. General Services Administration (GSA), 2017). { Domain Values }	
Reporting Agency	FRP Application	Reporting_Agency	Reporting Agency refers to the Federal Government agency/bureau reporting the property to FRPP MS. Agencies are required to provide data on assets they own, lease, or manage directly (U.S. General Services Administration (GSA), 2017). { Domain Values }	
Using Organization	FRP Application	Using_Organization	Using Organization refers to the predominant Federal Government agency/bureau (or other non-Federal Government entity) occupying the property (U.S. General Services Administration (GSA), 2017). { Domain Values }	
Maximo ASSET.ASSETNUM	Asset Application	FACASSETID	FMSS Asset ID	Yes
Maximo LOCHIERARCHY.PARENT	Location Application	Parent_FACLOCID	Parent FMSS Location ID (Location Record Number)	