

CORE SPATIAL DATA STANDARD IMPLEMENTATION PLAN



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National Park Service
GIS Council
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1 Introduction to the Core 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. To make the best use of GIS, it is imperative that accurate and complete information about features is 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, current data available. In addition, the subsequent aggregation of data on an enterprise level 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 Core Spatial Data Standard (Core Standard) 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. The Core Standard provides a framework for documenting the lineage, quality, and restrictions of geospatial data and will facilitate data integration and data sharing. It allows for the aggregation of data from multiple sources through inclusion of feature level metadata ([Esri, 2025](#)), stored in a subset of fields to clarify the origin, validity, and status of each record. Note that the feature level metadata included in the Core Standard is not intended to replace formal, XML based, dataset metadata. The formal metadata will be provided with the Core Standard geodatabase template.

All future standards will be required to implement the Core Standard. Regarding existing spatial data standards, it is recommended to transition to the current Core Standard version when the standard is being reviewed and updated.

Beyond the Core Standard, any dataset can be further enhanced by integrating one or more of the Extended Core Fields listed in the [Appendix](#), as well as integrating custom fields that are significant to the dataset-specific theme or project. With this, the Core Standard remains flexible to accommodate any data development needs.

1.1 Core Standard Background

More and more NPS programs are providing guidelines regarding what kind of spatial information to collect, how to collect that information, and/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 or program strive toward their mission.

This 2025 version of the National Park Service Core Spatial Data Standard serves to replace the most recent revision in a nearly twenty-year history of standardizing core data at NPS, including these major milestones and deliverables:

- May 18, 2011. The National Park Service GIS Data Layer Standards Requirements and Approval Process ([NPS, 2011](#)) is adopted by the NPS GIS Council (GISC). The maturity of this process succeeded development of the initial NPS Buildings and Cultural Resource standards and draws upon the lessons learned from those efforts to establish requirements and an approval process for NPS geospatial data standards development. Appendix C of this document includes a list of Required Data Fields, a precursor to the Core Standard.
- March 20, 2015. The NPS GIS Data Standards: Process for Developing, Approving, and Implementing, Version 3 ([NPS, 2015](#)) is adopted by the GISC. This document formalizes the approval process for GIS spatial data standards and ensures standards are being developed consistently and thoroughly within NPS. At this time, the GISC recognized a need to revise the previously recommended attributes.
- August 31, 2016. The National Park Service Core Spatial Data Standard – Template & Document ([NPS, 2016](#)) is adopted as the original Core Standard to facilitate the development of future standards and to serve as a starting point, and a minimum requirement, for all NPS spatial data.

1.2 Core Standard Audience

The goal of creating the Core Standard is to promote the ease of sharing more accurate, reliable, and authoritative spatial data within the NPS. The Core Standard applies to anyone creating or collecting spatial data that others need access to for planning, protection, maintenance, or other purposes at a Park, Regional, or National level. While the intended audience of the Core Standard is service-wide, editing and creation of core fields using GIS software is targeted for those personnel that have the knowledge, skills, and abilities to perform more advanced editing and data management. GIS staff and data stewards and managers can assist those who need guidance in achieving this goal.

The Core Standard is meant to be used across all levels of the National Park Service. Prior to standardized attribute fields, spatial data standards produced similar but different variations of common field names, data types, definitions, and allowed values. The Core Standard resolves this issue by designating a specific group of attribute fields, including feature level metadata, that apply to all future spatial data standards. These fields become the framework and starting point of any new standard to then be extended with additional thematic fields. This is also a data field template that should be considered for all GIS data layers, even those not associated with a formal data standard and especially if the resulting data might be distributed either internally or to the public. Consideration should be given to any dataset that will be shared beyond the originator. Attribute fields of the Core Standard provide additional information that is standardized across NPS and will persist with the GIS data into the future, regardless of spatial data format.

2 Core Spatial Data Standard Overview

The Core Standard is designed to facilitate the development of future standards by providing the minimum attribute fields each standard should include. The Core Standard fields and domains have been designed to contain specific information to assist users in understanding what the spatial data represents, when it was created and edited, and whether restrictions apply to the data. This attribute field information supports migrating legacy data as well as incorporating new data by utilizing the core fields.

2.1 Attribute Fields

The Core Standard is designed to accommodate various spatial data formats, including legacy Esri Shapefiles. Field names do not contain blank spaces and are no more than ten characters in length. As a result, some field names are abbreviated and may appear somewhat abstract. The core field names were selected accordingly with one exception in the Core Standard, PUBLICDISPLAY, and four exceptions in the Extended Core Fields, POLYGONTYPE, ACCESSNOTES, UNIFIEDREGION, and ALTLANGNAME, listed in the [Appendix](#). These five field names are longer than ten characters and will truncate to a unique 10-character field name, should they be used in a Shapefile.

Core Standard fields are designated *Mandatory*, *Mandatory if Applicable*, *Optional*, or *Calculated*. Mandatory field attributes require a value for all features in the database. Many of these attributes include a domain of allowed values and include an option for Unknown or Not Applicable to avoid null values and the appearance of missing data. UNITCODE is a mandatory attribute. Mandatory if Applicable field attributes require a value under relevant conditions and should be populated whenever appropriate. GROUPCODE is mandatory if applicable because it identifies park groups that have their own four-letter code and applies only to that subset of parks. Optional field attributes are not required, but population of these data values are highly encouraged to provide the most complete documentation for a dataset. NOTES is an optional attribute. Calculated field attributes can be generated from scripts instead of requiring user population. GEOMETRYID is a calculated field because the required format is a GUID (Globally Unique Identifier) that is guaranteed unique only when created via authorized script or GUID generator. Details describing each field, definitions, allowed values, and example values are provided in [Section 3.1](#). Guidance on implementing the Core Standard, including details for populating each field are provided in [Section 4.2](#).

Core Standard fields are intended to be a starting point for developing a thorough dataset. The attribute fields described in this guidance document represent the minimum requirements, and data stewards and managers who are expected to meet Park, Regional, and National data goals are encouraged to expand the core fields with the addition of attribute fields that help realize those priorities and more accurately portray the entities this data represents. Details describing this and other customizations that will help make the most of the Core Standard are provided in [Section 4.3](#).

2.2 Attribute Field Domains

Attribute field domains help enforce data integrity, which is the overall accuracy, completeness, and consistency of data. Domains constrain or limit the values for a field through rules or pick lists of allowed values. [Section 3.2](#) contains tables that describe each domain and the allowed values associated with the fields in [Section 3.1](#). Domain value definitions are provided to further clarify and expand on the intended use of domain values.

Domains in the Esri Geodatabase environment contain both a Code and Description value. The Code value is the value stored in the attribute field when the data is saved to the database. The Description value is the text displayed to the user while selecting a value from the pick list in the data editing interface. To avoid any confusion this may cause, core domains contain the same data value for both the Code and Description. It is important to note that only the stored Code value is exported when transferring data to other formats such as GeoJSON and Esri Shapefile.

2.3 Domain Names

While domains offer many advantages, they present a challenge when they are not standardized. Domains are managed at the Geodatabase level and can be applied to all relevant fields in any feature class or table stored in the database. Domains automatically copy with a dataset when data is copied from one Geodatabase to another. Because most datasets are intended to be shared and/or distributed, and because domains replicate with their parent dataset, it

becomes important to identify the origins of each domain.

[Figure 1](#) displays a domain naming convention that complements the NPS Layer Naming Conventions ([NPS, 2012](#)). This clearly identifies the source of the domain and provides the ability easily compare differing domains.

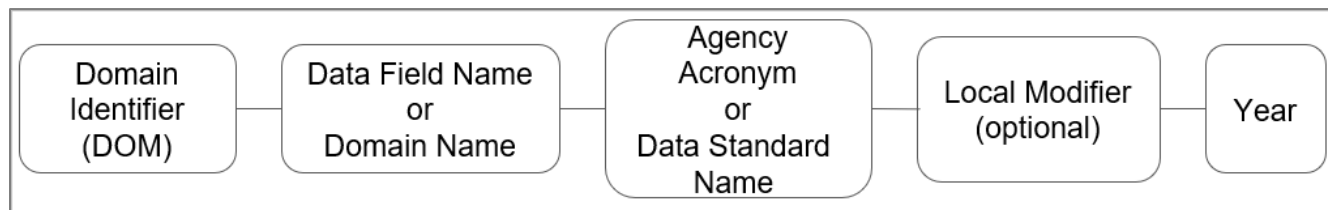


Figure 1 – Domain Naming Convention

The core domain name format includes each of the components listed above with the Local Modifier being optional: **DOM + _ + Data Field Name or Domain Name + _ + Agency Acronym or Data Standard Name + Year**.

All domains are identified with a prefix DOM_. The Data Field Name is used for domains that apply only to a specific field. The domain DOM_PUBLICDISPLAY_NPS2016 contains domain values that only apply to the attribute field PUBLICDISPLAY. The Domain Name is used for more generic lists of allowed values that can be used for multiple fields. The domain DOM_YES_NO_UNK_NPS2016 contains the values Yes, No, and Unknown and is applied to the attribute fields OBSERVABLE and SEASONAL and other fields across other spatial data standards. The domain DOM_MAINTAINER_NPS2025 contains values that are updated from the previous version of the MAINTAINER field domain, named DOM_MAINTAINER_NPS2016. The domain DOM_MAPMETHOD_NPSAKR2016 contains custom domain values created in the Alaska Region and is indicated by use of the local modifier.

Domain management is an important aspect of implementing the Core Standard and other spatial data standards. Data stewards and managers should always check if an appropriate core domain exists before creating a new one as well as ensuring use of the most current version of an existing domain, as existing domains are sometimes improved upon during the data standard review and update process.

[Figure 2](#) displays a list of Geodatabase domains with varying years and domain descriptions that indicate the source data standards. Domain updates from 2016 to the current version of the Core Standard are documented in [Section 3.3](#). Domains labeled with 2016 have not changed.

Changing core domains, especially adding new or modifying existing values, is highly discouraged as the values may cause errors or data omissions during the data aggregation process of national datasets. One acceptable modification is to streamline a domain by removing values that are not applicable at the local level. However, this should only be done by copying the existing core domain into a new domain, removing the unnecessary values, and naming the new domain to include a modifier and the current year. More information on customization is available in [Section 4.3](#).

The Geodatabase template provided with the Core Standard implementation package contains domain tables alongside the feature classes. These tables provide a quick view of the values associated with each domain.

Domain Name	Description
DOM_DATAACCESS_NPS2016	2016 NPS Core Data Standards
DOM_FACUSE_NPS2025	2025 NPS Core Data Standards
DOM_ISEXTANT_NPS2016	2016 NPS Core Data Standards
DOM_LINETYPE_NPS2016	2016 NPS Core Data Standards
DOM_MAINTAINER_NPS2025	2025 NPS Core Data Standards
DOM_MINMAXSCALE_NPS2025	2025 NPS Core Data Standards
DOM_POINTTYPE_NPS2016	2016 NPS Core Data Standards
DOM_POLYGONTYPE_NPS2016	2016 NPS Core Data Standards
DOM_PUBLICDISPLAY_NPS2016	2016 NPS Core Data Standards
DOM_REGIONCODE_NPS2016	2016 NPS Core Data Standards
DOM_XYACCURACY_NPS2016	2016 NPS Core Data Standards
DOM_YES_NO_BOTH_NPS2025	2025 NPS Core Data Standards
DOM_YES_NO_UNK_NPS2016	2016 NPS Core Data Standards

Figure 1 – Examples of Domain Naming Convention

3 Core Spatial Data Standard Schema

This section contains the specifications needed to create the Core Standard. Specific implementation guidance and pointers for populating these core fields follows in [Section 4.2](#).

3.1 Core Fields

The Core Fields Data Dictionary below describes each core field, including the field name, data type, associated domain, description, and allowed or example values. Each domain is further described in [Section 3.2](#) and bolded values in the Values column below represent the default domain value for that field.

Each attribute field is flagged with one of the following values to indicate if a value is required:

- M = Mandatory Value
- MA = Mandatory if Applicable Value
- O = Optional Value
- C = Calculated Value

Table 1: Core Fields Data Dictionary

Field Name	Data Type	Description	Values
PUBLICDISPLAY ^M	String (50) Domain Menu = DOM_PUBLICDISPLA Y_NPS2016	Flag indicating if a feature is available for display on a public-facing interface. Sensitive data should NOT be marked as Public Map Display. Additionally, data that does not originate with NPS and data that should be obscured per a park management decision may also be hidden from display.	No Public Map Display; Public Map Display
DATAACCESS ^M	String (50) Domain Menu = DOM_DATAACCESS_ NPS2016	Flag indicating if a feature geometry and associated feature attributes are available for public distribution or consumption by a public facing data service or download portal, or if they are available only to restricted audiences. Sensitive data should NOT be marked as Unrestricted.	Unrestricted; Internal NPS Only; Secure Access Only
UNITCODE ^M	String (10)	NPS alpha code (4-characters) of the NPS organizational unit.	Example: YELL
UNITNAME ^C	String (254)	Full name of the NPS organizational unit.	Example: Yellowstone National Park

Field Name	Data Type	Description	Values
GROUPCODE ^{MA}	String (10)	NPS organizational unit that administers the unit identified in UNITCODE. Can also represent a network of units or other single entity that has a pre-established alpha code.	Examples: WEAR; SWAN (I&M Network)
GROUPNAME ^C	String (254)	Full name of the NPS organizational unit identified in GROUPCODE.	Examples: Western Arctic Parklands; Southwest Alaska Inventory and Monitoring Network
REGIONCODE ^C	String (4) Domain Menu = DOM_REGIONCODE_ NPS2016	Alpha code of the legacy NPS region.	AKR; IMR; MWR; NCR; NER; PWR; SER; WASO
CREATEDATE ^M	Date/Time	Date the feature was initially created.	Example: 02/17/2015
CREATEUSER ^M	String (50)	Person or group who initially created the feature.	Example: John Smith
EDITDATE ^M	Date/Time	Date the feature was last edited.	Example: 02/17/2015
EDITUSER ^M	String (50)	Person or group who last edited the feature.	Example: John Smith
MAPMETHOD ^M	String (254)	How the geospatial feature was derived. *Note that while this is a Free Text field, a list of commonly used values and definitions can be found in Table 8 .	Examples: Unknown; Digitized; Recreational-Grade GNSS; Resource-Grade GNSS; Survey-Grade GNSS; Surveyed/Geodetically Derived; Geocoded; COGO; Feature Extraction
MAPSOURCE ^M	String (254)	Source from which the feature was derived.	Examples: Digitized from NAIP aerial photography; GNSS Unit Make/Model: Trimble GeoXH

Field Name	Data Type	Description	Values
SOURCEDATE ^{MA}	Date	Date of the source material.	Example: 02/17/2015
XYACCURACY ^M	String (50) Domain Menu = DOM_XYACCURACY_ NPS2016	Estimate of the measurement error in the horizontal (ASPRS, 2023).	Unknown; <5cm; >=5cm and <50cm; >=50cm and <1m; >=1m and <5m; >=5m and <14m; >=14m; Scaled
GEOMETRYID ^{MA}	String (38) GUID (Globally Unique Identifier)	A unique identifier for the feature geometry controlled by the user. This identifier is the primary key of the dataset for data sharing purposes.	Example: {635D4DA2-181C-4AC1-9178-B40033D448ED}
NOTES ^O	String (254)	Notes or remarks regarding unusual or important aspects of the data.	Example: Decommissioned road that is now a trail.

3.2 Core Field Domains

Bolded values in the Code and Description columns below represent the default domain value for that field.

Table 2: Core PUBLICDISPLAY Domain Values

Domain Name	Code	Description	Definition
DOM_PUBLICDISPLAY_NPS2016	No Public Map Display	No Public Map Display	This feature is not authorized for inclusion on public maps and will not be displayed in printed or digital map interfaces that are publicly shared.
	Public Map Display	Public Map Display	This feature is authorized for inclusion in printed and digital map interfaces that are intended for or shared with the public.

Table 3: Core DATAACCESS Domain Values

Domain Name	Code	Description	Definition
DOM_DATAACCESS_NPS2016	Unrestricted	Unrestricted	Data access is open to the public. This feature will be included and available when the dataset is publicly disseminated or published online.
	Internal NPS Only	Internal NPS Only	Data access is restricted to internal, NPS-use only. This feature will be included when the dataset is internally shared. This feature will be omitted when the dataset is publicly disseminated.
	Secure Access Only	Secure Access Only	Data access is restricted to internal, limited-use only. Authorized use of this feature will be defined by the data originator. This feature is to be secured and will not be made available to all NPS staff. This feature will be omitted when the dataset is publicly disseminated.

Table 4: Core REGIONCODE Domain Values

Domain Name	Code	Description	Definition
DOM_REGIONCODE_N PS2016	AKR	AKR	Alaska Region
	IMR	IMR	Intermountain Region
	MWR	MWR	Midwest Region
	NCR	NCR	National Capital Region
	NER	NER	Northeast Region
	PWR	PWR	Pacific West Region
	SER	SER	Southeast Region
	WASO	WASO	Washington Support Office

Table 5: Core XYACCURACY Domain Values

These domain values were determined with guidance from the GISC GNSS Position Navigation (GNSS PosNav) Subcommittee and are intended to remain static over time and to withstand emerging technologies. The Current Technologies describe the technologies that can yield the given accuracy and will be adapted as needed to remain current. The Examples provide a sampling of current devices and/or configurations that will meet the accuracy standard from American Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (ASPRS) ([ASPRS, 2023](#)).

Domain Name	Code	Desc	Current Technologies	Examples
DOM_XYACCURACY_ NPS2016	Unknown	Unknown	Data of unknown origin, spatial accuracy, scale, or resolution where no minimum mapping unit or scale of reference can be statistically determined. Accuracy is assessed qualitatively, if at all.	Legacy GNSS or spatial data with limited or no documented spatial accuracy information, including the collection method, coordinate system or datum, and/or correction source.
	<5cm	<5cm	Survey-grade mapping with augmented GNSS or traditional survey methods adhering to the National Spatial Reference System (NSRS).	Real-Time Kinematic (RTK) Solutions: • Trimble R12i or EOS Arrow Gold+ • Correction via nearby NTRIP or UHF radio Post-Processed Static Solutions: • Any GNSS receiver capable of static logging • External service like NGS OPUS

Domain Name	Code	Desc	Current Technologies	Examples
	$\geq 5\text{cm}$ and $< 50\text{cm}$	$\geq 5\text{cm}$ and $< 50\text{cm}$	Resource-grade mapping with augmented high-precision GNSS tied to the National Spatial Reference System (NSRS), but subject to limitations such as fewer GNSS frequencies, long correction baselines or vectors, short occupation times, or limited availability of space-based PPP services.	Real-Time or Near Real-Time GNSS Solutions: - Trimble R12i or EOS Arrow Gold+ - Using HAS (high-accuracy service) or long-distance NTRIP corrections Digitizing from imagery or LiDAR georeferenced using GNSS-based ground control points. Lidar (Q1-Q2) or high-precision aerial imaging systems.
	$\geq 50\text{cm}$ and $< 1\text{m}$	$\geq 50\text{cm}$ and $< 1\text{m}$	Resource-grade mapping using WAAS-enabled GNSS receivers in the open or augmented high-precision GNSS tied to the National Spatial Reference System (NSRS), but subject to limitations such as fewer GNSS frequencies, long correction baselines or vectors, short occupation times, or limited availability of space-based PPP services.	Real-Time GNSS Solutions: - Trimble R1, EOS Arrow 100, or Leica GG04 - Using WAAS (Wide Area Augmentation System) in open sky conditions Digitizing from moderate-accuracy imagery or LiDAR with minimal or no ground control.
	$\geq 1\text{m}$ and $< 5\text{m}$	$\geq 1\text{m}$ and $< 5\text{m}$	Recreational-grade mapping using autonomous multi-constellation GNSS receivers under optimal conditions or WAAS/PPP corrected receivers under less favorable conditions.	Autonomous or Augmented GNSS Solutions: - Handheld Garmin receiver or other GNSS unit - Mobile devices (tablets and smartphones) with integrated GNSS chipsets - External GNSS receivers

Domain Name	Code	Desc	Current Technologies	Examples
	$\geq 5\text{m}$ and $< 14\text{m}$	$\geq 5\text{m}$ and $< 14\text{m}$	Recreational-grade mapping using autonomous or augmented GNSS in challenging satellite environments, or manual digitizing from medium-scale sources.	GNSS Based Mapping: • Handheld Garmin receiver or other GNSS unit • Mobile devices (tablets and smartphones) with integrated GNSS chipsets • Performance affected by canopy cover, obstructions, or poor satellite geometry Digitizing from sources such as 1:24000-1:25000 scale USGS Topo maps.
	$\geq 14\text{m}$	$\geq 14\text{m}$	Low-precision mapping using autonomous GNSS in challenging environments, or manual digitizing from legacy and low-resolution sources.	GNSS Based Mapping: • Mobile devices (tablets and smartphones) with autonomous GNSS only (no correction service) • Used in areas with poor satellite visibility Digitizing from legacy or low-resolution maps such as 1:63360 scale USGS NAD27 topographic maps or other scanned rasters or basemaps with limited georeferencing accuracy. On-screen field markup using Esri basemaps or similar tools without GNSS correction.
	Scaled	Scaled	Nominal accuracy derived from the map scale of a georeferenced map or background imagery. Actual spatial accuracy depends on the source material and should be verified through metadata.	Digitizing from background aerial imagery or scanned maps where accuracy is inferred from the original map scale.

3.3 Core Fields Change Log

Table 6: Core Fields Change Log

Core Standard v1.0 Field Name	Core Standard v2.0 Field Name	Core Standard v2.0 Domain Name	Change Implemented
MAINTAINER	MAINTAINER	DOM_MAINTAINER_NPS2025	Domain values updated
OPENTOPUBLIC	FACUSE	DOM_FACUSE_NPS2025	Field name changed Domain values updated
SEASUSE	SEASONUSE	NA	Field name changed
NA	MINSCALE	DOM_MINMAXSCALE_NPS2025	Extended field created Domain created
NA	MAXSCALE	DOM_MINMAXSCALE_NPS2025	Extended field created Domain created
UNITTYPE	UNITTYPE	DOM_UNITTYPE_NPS2025	Domain created
NA	UNIFIEDREGION	NA	Extended field created
NA	ISOUTPARK	DOM_YES_NO_BOTH_NPS2025	Extended field created

4 Core Spatial Data Standard Implementation

Implementation of a spatial data standard is the process of creating or loading existing data into a data standard schema and ensuring data quality and completeness to develop the most robust dataset possible. To make the data standard work at a local level, data stewards or managers may need to expand the Core Standard to include additional attribute fields. This is not only encouraged but recommended to ensure usability and utilization across individual Parks, Regions, and National Programs. This section contains guidance for implementing core fields in [Section 4.2](#) as well as guidance for further customizing the data standard in [Section 4.3](#).

4.1 Geodatabase Template

The Core Standard is distributed with an Esri File Geodatabase containing ready-to-go feature classes compliant with the Core Fields Data Dictionary from [Table 1](#) and including the Extended Core Fields Data Dictionary from [Table 20](#) as well as all domains from both. The first template includes only core fields and is available as point, line, and polygon feature classes. The second template includes both the core and extended core fields and is also available as point, line, and polygon feature classes. All feature classes included in the Geodatabase template are populated with Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) compliant dataset metadata and can serve as a starting point for data stewards or managers who are migrating legacy data or collecting new data. To comply with NPS standards as defined by the National Spatial Reference System, the Core Standard feature classes are currently stored in the geographic coordinate system using the NAD83 (2011) datum ([NGS, 2025](#)). This coordinate system is defined as [WKID 6318](#). Note that by 2026, we are expecting the National Geodetic Survey (NGS) to release the new North American Terrestrial Reference Frame of 2022 (NATRF2022) ([NGS, 2025](#)) and will republish the template at that time.

There are three primary workflows for implementing the Core Standard. Without any legacy data to load, the most convenient starting point is an empty Geodatabase Template, which can be modified with the addition of attributes specific to the theme of the dataset. If legacy data exists, we highly recommend making an archive copy of the original dataset before beginning the standardization process. From there, there is an option to modify the existing dataset by integrating all core fields and domains plus any optional extended core fields and domains. The final option is to start with an empty Geodatabase Template and create corresponding attributes for all legacy fields that should be carried forward into the new dataset. In many cases, legacy data will contain attributes that are similar to, but not exact matches with, core fields. In these cases, some “translation” between the legacy and core may be required; it is extremely important to document these field mappings to maintain data integrity.

4.2 Implementation Guidance

This section provides direction for populating core and extended core fields, including business rules and recommendations that will lead to a more comprehensive, high-quality dataset. This guidance presents each attribute, in order, in the Core Fields Data Dictionary in [Table 1](#) and the Extended Core Fields Data Dictionary in [Table 20](#).

A business rule 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, 2025](#)).

PUBLICDISPLAY and **DATAACCESS**. These two fields reference domains of allowed values and while they are independent of one another, they both work to control and secure data that should not be made available to the public. The Core Standard differentiates between features that can be shown on a public facing map (**PUBLICDISPLAY**) and those that can be accessed and downloaded via publicly available datasets (**DATAACCESS**).

Sensitive data should always be flagged with **PUBLICDISPLAY** = “No Public Map Display” and **DATAACCESS** = “Internal NPS Only” or “Secure Access Only”. This will prevent dissemination of the data on public facing maps as well as protect the data itself from being circulated outside NPS. For all sensitive data and other data that is restricted from public access, especially if **DATAACCESS** = “Unrestricted”, we strongly suggest implementation of the extended core fields **ACCESSNOTES** and **ORIGINATOR**. These fields provide a space to document why the data is restricted, how the decisions originated, and who can be contacted for special access.

Public data should be flagged with PUBLICDISPLAY = “Public Map Display” and DATAACCESS = “Unrestricted”. This will ensure that the data is disseminated through both public facing maps as well as downloadable datasets that are made publicly available.

There are some circumstances where public data may not be included on public facing maps and will be flagged PUBLICDISPLAY = “No Public Map Display” even though the DATAACCESS = “Unrestricted”. One example of this is a park where utility-related buildings and infrastructure are not be permitted on public maps for security reasons. Another example is a park where unmanned backcountry ranger cabins are not shown on public maps for safety reasons such as preventing visitors from navigating to these cabins and expecting help to be available when they are vacant and locked on a regular basis.

Table 7: Examples of using PUBLICDISPLAY and DATAACCESS

Field	Example 1	Example 2	Example 3	Example 4
PUBLICDISPLAY	Public Map Display	Public Map Display	No Public Map Display	No Public Map Display
DATAACCESS	Unrestricted	Internal NPS Only Secure Access Only	Unrestricted	Internal NPS Only Secure Access Only
<i>Results</i>	This feature shows on public facing maps and is available for access and download when the dataset is made publicly available.	This feature shows on public facing maps but is not included when the dataset is made publicly available. Use with caution.	This feature does not show on public facing maps but is available for access and download when the dataset is made publicly available.	This feature does not show on public facing maps and is not included when the dataset is made publicly available. This data remains inside the firewall.

The PUBLICDISPLAY and DATAACCESS fields are relied heavily upon in the aggregation of NPS National Datasets ([NPS, 2025](#)) and in other custom mapping tools such as NPS Park Tiles ([NPS, 2024](#)). These two field values determine the visibility of spatial data within such workflows. For example, if a dataset is being processed by the aggregation tools and either field value is found to be null, a conservative approach is taken and a null PUBLICDISPLAY value is assumed and reset to “No Public Map Display” and a null DATAACCESS value is assumed and reset to “Internal NPS Only”. This will prevent the feature from being displayed in Park Tiles because this tool will ignore any features that have a restriction. As documented in the Park Tiles Style Reference ([NPS, 2023](#)), Park Tiles will only display publicly available data, therefore PUBLICDISPLAY must be set to “Public Map Display” and DATAACCESS must be “Unrestricted”.

The PUBLICDISPLAY and DATAACCESS fields are not meant to be used for scale dependencies in maps nor are these fields meant to be used for different map products. PUBLICDISPLAY and DATAACCESS fields are focused on the data of the individual feature itself, or feature level metadata. If there is interest in using attribute fields to scale features for web mapping applications or other mapping products, consider using the Extended Core attribute fields MINSIZE and MAXSIZE described in [Table 13](#).

UNITCODE. This free text field requires a valid NPS 4-character alpha code. To ensure consistent and accurate data population: If being implemented for a single park unit, set the default value. If being implemented for a region or group of parks, create a domain referencing the allowed values. Either of these actions will improve efficiency by eliminating the manual entry of values and reducing the risk of errors.

UNITNAME. This free text field requires a valid NPS unit name. To ensure consistent and accurate data population: If being implemented for a single park unit, set the default value. If being implemented for a region or group of parks,

create a domain referencing the allowed values or calculate this value based on the UNITCODE with a simple script. Either of these actions will improve efficiency by eliminating the manual entry of values and reducing the risk of errors. The following Python code may be customized and pasted into the Esri Field Calculator to accomplish this task:

Pre-Logic Script Code:

```
def setUNITNAME(UNITCODE):
    if UNITCODE == "ALAG":
        return "Alagnak Wild River"
    elif UNITCODE == "ANIA":
        return "Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve"
    elif UNITCODE == "BELA":
        return "Bering Land Bridge National Preserve"
    else:
        return "Invalid UNITCODE"
```

```
UNITNAME =
setUNITNAME(!UNITCODE!)
```

GROUPCODE. This free text field requires a valid NPS 4-character alpha code for a group of park units or network and may not be applicable for most features. If applicable, to ensure consistent and accurate data population: If being implemented for a single park unit, set the default value. If being implemented for a region or group of parks, create a domain referencing the allowed values or calculate this value based on the UNITCODE with a simple script. Either of these actions will improve efficiency by eliminating the manual entry of values and reducing the risk of errors. Customize the snippet of Python code provided above for UNITNAME calculations.

GROUPNAME. This free text field requires a valid NPS group or network name and may not be applicable for most features. If applicable, to ensure consistent and accurate data population: If being implemented for a single park unit, set the default value. If being implemented for a region or group of parks, create a domain referencing the allowed values or calculate this value based on the UNITCODE with a simple script. Either of these actions will improve efficiency by eliminating the manual entry of values and reducing the risk of errors. Customize the snippet of Python code provided above for UNITNAME calculations.

REGIONCODE. This field references a domain of allowed values containing the legacy NPS regions. To ensure consistent and accurate data population: If being implemented for a single park unit or region, set the default value. If being implemented for group of parks across multiple regions, calculate this value based on the UNITCODE with a simple script. Either of these actions will improve efficiency by eliminating the manual entry of values and reducing the risk of errors. Customize the snippet of Python code provided above for UNITNAME calculations.

CREATEDATE. This date field requires valid date values and can include an optional timestamp. If Esri Editor Tracking is enabled with CREATEDATE as the Create Date Field, UTC must be selected as the time to Record Dates in. Leaving Editor Tracking disabled provides better control for populating this attribute with legacy data or data that is being loaded from another dataset. Once entered, this value should never be overwritten. The National Geodetic Survey (NGS) is releasing the North American Terrestrial Reference Frame of 2022 (NATRF2022) ([NGS, 2025](#)) that uses a date and timestamp to determine coordinate locations on a particular date. Every feature collected via GNSS must include a date, and if possible, the time of collection as well. Having an accurate CREATEDATE will help with compliance requirements and accuracy when implementing NATRF2022. If the date of creation for a feature is not known, use the following criteria to determine the most appropriate value:

- If date is known, use the 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 01 for the day and make a best approximation on the year. (01/01/yyyy)

CREATEUSER. This free text field records the individual name, username, or group name that best represents the data creator. If Esri Editor Tracking is enabled with CREATEUSER as the Creator Field, the editor's NPS Active Directory (AD) username will be recorded in this field when a new feature is created. Leaving Editor Tracking disabled provides better control for populating this attribute with legacy data or data this is being loaded from another dataset. Once entered, this value should never be overwritten.

EDITDATE. This date field requires valid date values and can include an optional timestamp. If Esri Editor Tracking is enabled with EDITDATE as the Edit Date Field, UTC must be selected as the time to Record Dates in. Enabling Editor Tracking ensures that all edits, including initial feature creation, are automatically logged with the current date and timestamp. This field only tracks the most recent edit date and is overwritten each time the geometry or any attributes of a feature are updated.

EDITUSER. This free text field records the individual name, username, or group name that best represents the most recent data editor. If Esri Editor Tracking is enabled with EDITUSER as the Editor Field, the editor's NPS Active Directory (AD) username will automatically be recorded in this field when a new feature is created, or an existing feature is updated. This field only tracks the most recent edit user and is overwritten each time the geometry or any attributes of a feature are updated.

MAPMETHOD. This free text field is not constrained to any specific values. Note that the Core Standard precursor included a domain of allowed values that was eliminated in the Core Standard to provide more flexibility to the user. The values below can be referenced in an optional domain to encourage consistent data population, if the additional flexibility is deemed unnecessary. See [Table 5](#) for additional information on XYACCURACY for GNSS receivers.

Table 8: Examples of MAPMETHOD values

Value	Definition
Unknown	Map method is unknown. This should be used only when loading legacy data for which this information is not available.
Digitized	The process of converting the geographic features from an analog map into digital x,y coordinates or spatial data.
Recreational-Grade GNSS	Acquiring data from a recreational-grade GNSS receiver.
Resource-Grade GNSS	Acquiring data from a mapping-grade/resource-grade GNSS receiver.
Survey-Grade GNSS	Acquiring data from a survey-grade GNSS receiver.
Surveyed/Geodetically Derived	The process of creating new data by combining and processing existing raw data acquired via a geodetic survey. Processes may include extracting, extrapolating, restructuring, and augmenting existing data.
Geocoded	The process of assigning a location in the form of geographic coordinates by comparing it to other geographic data, such as street addresses or zip codes.
COGO	The data conversion process in which a digital map is constructed from written descriptions, such as legal descriptions of land parcel boundaries. These descriptions often contain information relative to the locations of certain key features such as geodetic control points and survey monuments.
Feature Extraction	The process of transforming raw spatial data into meaningful features by extracting specific characteristics or attributes to create new information.

MAPSOURCE. This free text field is not constrained to any specific values but should always be populated with as much detail as possible regarding the origins of the data. This value provides important information and will be used alongside MAPMETHOD to determine the SOURCEDATE and XYACCURACY.

SOURCEDATE. This date field can be populated with different values based on the type of source material. If the data is collected via GNSS, use the same value used for CREATEDATE. If the data is digitized from a printed map, such as a USGS Quad Map or downloaded from a published dataset found in ArcGIS Online or the NPS Data Store, use the Publication Date. If the data is dynamic and/or a publication date is not available, use the date on which the data was accessed or downloaded from an online source. If the actual date is not known, use the same criteria listed above for CREATEDATE to determine an appropriate value.

XYACCURACY. This field references a domain of allowed values with ranges covering horizontal accuracies from <5cm to >14m. The value Scaled should be used when data is digitized or derived from digital geo-referenced imagery, that should be identified in the MAPSOURCE. The default value is Unknown. Domain descriptions and examples of current technologies and actual devices associated with the XYACCURACY values are documented in [Table 5](#) and should be used to ensure the most appropriate value.

MAPMETHOD, MAPSOURCE, SOURCEDATE, and XYACCURACY. These fields relay information about how accurate and current the data is. Together, they should provide enough information so that future users and data editors can compare data representing the same feature and determine which is more accurate and/or more current. A newer SOURCEDATE does not necessarily equate to a better XYACCURACY because the MAPMETHOD can be a determining factor.

Table 9: Examples of using MAPMETHOD, MAPSOURCE, SOURCEDATE, and XYACCURACY

Field	Example 1	Example 2	Example 3
CREATEDATE	10/01/2024 08:30:00	10/01/2024 09:30:00	10/01/2024 10:30:00
MAPMETHOD	Survey-Grade GNSS	Digitized	Unknown
MAPSOURCE	Trimble R10.	DENA 12 cm FODAR Orthophotos - 2015. X:\Albers\parks\dena\Imagery\Fodar.gdb\Orthos_12 cm.	Exported from legacy Denali database on 10/01/2024. No original source or last update. X:\AKR\DNA\physical\DNA_Base.gdb\DNA_OTHER_pt.
SOURCEDATE	10/01/2024 08:30:00	08/01/2015	10/01/2024
XYACCURACY	<5cm	Scaled	Unknown

GEOMETRYID. This text field uniquely identifies a feature. The value must contain a GUID (Globally Unique Identifier) formatted in uppercase characters with hyphens and enclosed in curly brackets. No duplicate values are allowed and once created for a feature, this value must never be deleted, modified, or overwritten with a new GUID. The same value must persist for the life of the feature. Do not reassign this field to either of the Esri data types Guid or GlobalID as these values are automatically created and controlled by Esri software and the user cannot enforce a persistent value when data is aggregated.

The most common way to create a valid GUID is through a GUID generator, such as <https://guidgenerator.com/> or via a script, which is best for generating and populating multiple records at once. If using a GUID generator, be sure to select options for generating a GUID with: 1) Uppercase, 2) Hyphens, 3) Curly Brackets/Braces. The following Python code may be pasted into a field calculator expression to accomplish this task:

Pre-Logic Script Code:

```
def calcUUID():
    import uuid
    return "{" + str(uuid.uuid4()).upper() + "}"
```

GEOMETRYID =
calcUUID()

Please note there are numerous websites and scripting methods that will generate valid GUID values. More information on the Python UUID module can be found at: <https://docs.python.org/3/library/uuid.html>. Information on generating a GUID with VBA is also available from many online sources. Regardless of the method used to create this unique identifier, the format guidelines mentioned above must be followed.

Table 10: Examples of GEOMETRYID formats

GUID Value	Upper Case	Hyphens	Curly Brackets	Valid Format?
{76976B71-3E39-41B3-A888-D3F76F3DC39F}	Yes	Yes	Yes	Valid
76976B71-3E39-41B3-A888-D3F76F3DC39F	Yes	Yes	No	Not Valid
{76976B713E3941B3A888D3F76F3DC39F}	Yes	No	Yes	Not Valid
{76976b71-3e39-41b3-a888-d3f76f3dc39f}	No	Yes	Yes	Not Valid

NOTES. This free text field is optional and is not constrained to any specific values. This field is often used for internal notes or information about the feature that is not otherwise captured. If used for internal recordkeeping, it is acceptable for this attribute to be omitted from public dissemination.

MAPLABEL. Found in Extended Core. This free text field is not constrained to any specific values but should be populated whenever possible to explicitly provide text for a feature map label. This is especially important if the map display label differs from the official feature name. The MAPLABEL may provide a more user-friendly or commonly known name for a feature and may also be used to generalize a feature name when the feature represents a non-public entity that should still be displayed on the map.

Table 11: Examples of using MAPLABEL

Field	Example 1	Example 2	Example 3	Example 4
BLDGNAME	Visitor Contact Station	Campground Romtec Toilet M04	Park Residence House P22	Brass Pic
MAPLABEL	Visitor Center	Restroom	Private Residence	Brass Pic (Historic)
<i>Comments</i>	This label clarifies the building name with a more user-friendly and better understood term.	This label creates consistent labeling for toilets of all types and in all locations.	This label identifies the building as private and off-limits to the public.	This label further identifies the building as Historic.

The XXXNAME, representing the official feature name in NPS Data Standards, and MAPLABEL fields are currently relied upon in the aggregation of NPS National Datasets ([NPS, 2025](#)) and in other custom mapping tools such as NPS Park Tiles ([NPS, 2024](#)). The MAPLABEL field value determines the label of spatial data within such workflows.

MAINTAINER. Found in Extended Core and FMSS. This field references a domain of allowed values and has a default value “Unknown”. While the source of this field is the Facilities Management Software System (FMSS), the domain has been enhanced to include values that represent agencies across all levels of local and federal government as well as private interests. This field can be populated for FMSS and non-FMSS features alike, however this field may be auto-populated from a data export for features found in FMSS. Note that Concessioners and Commercial Users are considered Private entities for this field and should be flagged with MAINTAINER = “Private”. Features maintained by Territories, such as American Samoa and Guam, should be flagged with MAINTAINER = “Local Government”.

FACUSE. Found in Extended Core and FMSS. This field references a domain of allowed values and has a default value “Unknown”. The source of this field and the domain values is FMSS, however the list of valid values has been expanded to include “Not Applicable” for assets not owned by NPS. This field can be populated for FMSS and non-FMSS features alike, however this field may be auto-populated from a data export for features found in FMSS.

FACUSE is intended to indicate if an NPS asset is open to the public. Assets that are not owned by NPS should always be flagged with FACUSE = “Not Applicable”. Private ownership within a park boundary, even if the inholding maintains a business for public use, should also be flagged with FACUSE = “Not Applicable”. FACUSE = “Not Applicable” should not be used for NPS-owned assets, even if the asset is maintained or occupied by a non-NPS entity.

SEASONAL. Found in Extended Core. This field references a domain of values “Yes” and “No” plus the default value “Unknown”. Features should be flagged as seasonal only if there is an annual closure associated with the entity. This field should not be used to identify temporary closures.

SEASONDESC. Found in Extended Core. This free text field is optional and is not constrained to any specific values. This field should always be implemented alongside SEASONAL and should be populated with a detailed explanation of the closure if SEASONAL = “Yes”. We also recommend populating this field when SEASONAL = “No” but the surrounding features are flagged otherwise, which will occur when a select feature remains open for winter operations and all the neighboring features close during the winter.

OBSERVABLE. Found in Extended Core. This field references a domain of values “Yes” and “No” plus the default value “Unknown”. Features should be flagged with OBSERVABLE = “Yes” only if there is observable evidence of the feature or any part of the feature is visible above ground under normal circumstances.

ISEXTANT. Found in Extended Core. This field references a domain of allowed values and has a default value “Unknown”. If the asset or entity is intact with little or no disturbance, it should be flagged with ISEXTANT = “True”. If the asset or entity has been damaged, or is eroding or deteriorating and in ruins, the feature may be flagged with ISEXTANT = “Partial”. Assets that are no longer intact or in existence may be flagged ISEXTANT = “False”.

The OBSERVABLE and ISEXTANT fields are very similar, however the Core Standard differentiates between the visibility of features (OBSERVABLE) and their current physical state of being (ISEXTANT). There may be cases where only one of these two attributes, or neither, is appropriate for the given feature type.

Table 12: Examples of using OBSERVABLE and ISEXTANT

Field	Example 1	Example 2	Example 3	Example 4
<i>Feature Description</i>	Historic Cabin that has been maintained	Historic Cabin that is dilapidated and unmaintained	Historic Cabin that was destroyed with a foundation that is still detectable	Underground Utility that is not visible from the surface
OBSERVABLE	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
ISEXTANT	True	Partial	False	True

MINSCALE and **MAXSCALE**. Found in Extended Core. These fields reference a domain of allowed values with ranges covering scales from “1:1,000” to “1:100,000,000” plus the default value “Show at all Scales”. These fields can be used to help declutter dense areas by specifying features that should not be displayed at all scales. When populated by a data editor, it is up to the map creator to implement these recommendations. Setting scale dependencies is optional but highly recommended when the data editor has specified MINSCALE and MAXSCALE as these can help inform the creation of more readable maps, especially when data is aggregated from multiple data sources.

If only a MINSCALE value is populated and MAXSCALE is null or set to “Show at all Scales”, the feature will display as the user zooms in beyond the MINSCALE threshold and the feature will remain visible as the user continues zooming in at all other scales. If only a MAXSCALE value is populated and MINSCALE is null or set to “Show at all Scales”, the feature will display as the user zooms in until the MAXSCALE threshold is reached, then the feature becomes hidden as the user continues zooming in at all other scales. If both MINSCALE and MAXSCALE values are populated, the feature will display only when the user is viewing data between those two extents. In this case, the user must ensure an inclusive range for the visibility to be appropriately implemented.

Table 13: Examples of using MINSCALE and MAXSCALE

Field	Example 1	Example 2	Example 3	Example 4
<i>Feature Description</i>	Campgrounds	Buildings	Remote Park Points of Interest (POIs)	Roads
MINSCALE (Zoom Out)	Campground- Show at all Scales Campsite- 1:5,000	Building Points- 1:10,000 Building Polygons- 1:1,000	POIs- 1:1,000,000	Major Roads- 1:1,000,000 All Roads- 1:25,000
MAXSCALE (Zoom In)	Campground- 1:5,000 Campsite- Show at all Scales	Building Points- Show at all Scales Building Polygons- Show at all Scales	POIs- Show at all Scales	Major Roads- 1:25,000 All Roads- Show at all Scales
<i>Results</i>	When zoomed out beyond 1:5,000, the Campground features display. When zoomed in beyond 1:5,000, the Campground features turn off and the denser Campsite features display.	When zoomed in beyond 1:10,000, the Building Point features display. When zoomed in beyond 1:1,000, the Building Polygon display and Building Points remain visible.	When zoomed in beyond a park-wide scale of 1:1,000,000 the POI features display. The large remote park has only 15 POIs that are difficult to locate if a greater MINSCALE is applied.	When zoomed between 1:1,000,000 and 1:25,000, only the Major Roads features display. When zoomed in beyond 1:25,000, the Major Roads features turn off and all Roads display.

To learn more about displaying layers at certain scaled in Esri ArcGIS Pro, visit the following page:
<https://pro.arcgis.com/en/pro-app/latest/help/mapping/layer-properties/display-layers-at-certain-scales.htm>.

POINTTYPE. Found in Extended Core. This field references a domain of allowed values and has a default value “Arbitrary point”. The POINTTYPE value describes the type of point represented by this geometry and becomes extremely important when differentiating multiple spatial representations of the same entity. For example, a single building may have one center point, four corner points, and five photo points. Each of these ten features has a unique coordinate location and represents a different aspect of the same building. Without indicating the POINTTYPE for each feature, a user may not be able to identify and accurately display this building on a map. More information on distinguishing multiple representations of the same feature can be found in [Table 17](#).

LINETYPE. Found in Extended Core. This field references a domain of allowed values and has a default value “Arbitrary line”. The LINETYPE value describes the type of line represented by this geometry and becomes extremely important when differentiating multiple spatial representations of the same entity. For example, a single road may have one center line and two edge lines. These three features have adjacent locations, and each represents a different aspect of the same road. Without indicating the LINETYPE for each feature, a user may not be able to identify and accurately display this road on a map. More information on distinguishing multiple representations of the same feature can be found in [Table 17](#).

POLYGONTYPE. Found in Extended Core. This field references a domain of allowed values and has a default value “Circumscribed polygon”. The POLYGONTYPE value describes the type of polygon represented by this geometry and becomes extremely important when differentiating multiple spatial representations of the same entity. For example, a single monitoring area may have one generalized envelope polygon and one detailed perimeter polygon. These two features overlap location with different levels of detail and they represent different aspects of the same area. Without indicating the POLYGONTYPE, a user may not be able to identify and accurately display this area on a map. More information on distinguishing multiple representations of the same feature can be found in [Table 17](#).

ACCESSNOTES. Found in Extended Core. This free text field is optional and is not constrained to any specific values, however it is highly recommended when DATAACCESS = “Security Access Only”. This field provides a space to document why the data is restricted and who can be contacted for special access.

ORIGINATOR. Found in Extended Core. This free text field is optional and is not constrained to any specific values, however it is highly recommended. This field is used to capture more detailed information regarding the institution or NPS program that created the data. This is particularly important for data originating outside NPS or from the public domain where licensing such as Creative Commons may require a particular acknowledgement or attribution. This field can also provide a data steward point of contact for anyone who has questions about the dataset.

Table 14: Example of using ORIGINATOR for legacy data, data that is being loaded from another dataset, or data that originated external to National Park Service and how to adjust the related fields accordingly

Field	Guidance	Example
CREATEDATE	Enter the feature creation date. If Editor Tracking is enabled, this value will be auto-populated to the current datetime. Disable if additional control is desired. If the data being loaded aligns closely with the structure of the destination dataset, retain the original creation date. If the dataset requires transformation or the original creation date is not available, set to the current date.	06/01/2024
CREATEUSER	Enter the name or username of the creator. If Editor Tracking is enabled, this value will be auto-populated to the current username. Disable if additional control is desired. If the data being loaded aligns closely with the structure of the destination dataset, retain the original creator or group who originated the data. If the dataset requires transformation, set to the current creator.	Federal Highway Administration
EDITDATE	Enter the current date, regardless of data of origin. If Editor Tracking is enabled, this value will be auto-populated to the current datetime.	10/01/2024 13:30:00
EDITUSER	Enter the current creator name or username. If Editor Tracking is enabled, this value will be auto-populated to the current username.	nps\alsouthwould

Field	Guidance	Example
MAPMETHOD	Enter a value that describes how the data was created. Use information from dataset-level or record-level metadata of the source data. Include any significant transformation or geoprocessing being applied to convert data from the origin into the destination structure. If no information is available, set the value to “Unknown”.	Resource-Grade GNSS
MAPSOURCE	Enter a value that describes the source or device type that originated the data. Use information from dataset-level or record-level metadata of the source data. Include the name of the original or source dataset.	FHA RIP Cycle 6
SOURCEDATE	Enter the source date. Use information from dataset-level or record-level metadata of the source data to determine the original creation date and set the value to that. If the original creation date is not available, set the value to the date the dataset was provided by the originator or downloaded from an online source. If that information is not available, set the value to the current date.	06/01/2024
XYACCURACY	Select the estimated measure of horizontal error. Use information from dataset-level or record-level metadata of the source data to determine the nearest domain value. If no information is available, set the value to “Unknown”.	>=5cm and <50cm
ORIGINATOR	Enter the NPS program or external institution that originated and provided the data. If the data was downloaded from an online source, include the URL. Include acknowledgements and attribution specifically required by any licensing agreements, such as Open Data Commons Attribution License (ODC-BY) or Creative Commons License (CC-BY).	Federal Highway Administration

The ORIGINATOR field may be used to further clarify the source of the CREATEDATE, CREATEUSER, MAPMETHOD, MAPSOURCE and SOURCEDATE field values, especially in cases where the data was originated from an outside source or a different NPS department from the one maintaining the record.

UNITTYPE. Found in Extended Core. This free text field is optional and requires a valid NPS unit type. To ensure consistent and accurate data population: If being implemented for a single park unit, set the default value. If being implemented for a region or group of parks, create a domain referencing the allowed values or calculate this value based on the UNITCODE with a simple script. Either of these actions will improve efficiency by eliminating the manual entry of values and reducing the risk of errors. The following Python code may be customized and pasted into the Esri Field Calculator to accomplish this task:

Pre-Logic Script Code:

```
def setUNITTYPE(UNITCODE):
    if UNITCODE == "ALAG":
        return "Wild River"
    elif UNITCODE == "ANIA":
        return "National Monument and Preserve"
    elif UNITCODE == "BELA":
        return "National Preserve"
```

```

else:
    return "Invalid UNITCODE"

```

```

UNITTYPE =
setUNITTYPE(!UNITCODE!)

```

UNIFIEDREGION. Found in Extended Core. This free text field requires a valid DOI unified region number. To identify former NPS regions that include multiple unified regions, individual unified region values may be concatenated with a pipe (“|”) symbol.

Table 15: Examples of UNIFIEDREGION values

Value	Definition
1	North Atlantic-Appalachian
2	South Atlantic Gulf
3	Great Lakes
4	Mississippi Basin
5	Missouri Basin
6	Arkansas-Rio Grande-Texas Gulf
7	Upper Colorado Basin
8	Lower Colorado Basin
9	Columbia-Pacific Northwest
10	California-Great Basin
11	Alaska
12	Pacific Islands

Table 16: Examples of UNIFIEDREGION values for former NPS regions

Value	Definition
1	Former Northeast Region (NER)
1	Former National Capital Region (NCR)
2	Former Southeast Region (SER)
3 4 5	Former Midwest Region (MWR)
6 7 8	Former Intermountain Region (IMR)
8 9 10 12	Former Pacific West Region (PWR)
11	Former Alaska Region (AKR)

ISOUTPARK. Found in Extended Core. This field references a domain of values “Yes” and “No” plus “Both”. It has a default value “No”. To ensure consistent and accurate data population, use the Esri Select by Location tool: To find features inside the park, Select By Location using the spatial relationship “Completely within” and use the Field Calculator on the selected features to flag ISOUTPARK = “No”. Reverse the selection to select features outside the park and use the Field Calculator on the new selection set to flag INOUTPARK = “Yes”. To find features that fall both inside and outside the park boundary, Select By Location using the spatial relationship “Crossed by the outline of” and use the Field Calculator on the selected features to flag ISOUTPARK = “Both”. These three steps must be run consecutively and in the documented order to produce the correct results. For select linear features like Roads and Trails, best practice is to split the line at the boundary. This allows line segments to be accurately flagged as ISOUTPARK = “Yes” vs “No” for improved management purposes.

To learn more about selecting features by location in Esri ArcGIS Pro, visit the following page:
<https://pro.arcgis.com/en/pro-app/latest/help/mapping/navigation/select-features-by-location.htm>.

FACLOCID. Found in Extended Core and FMSS. This free text field is optional and requires a valid Location Record # from FMSS. This attribute can be used to relate this spatial geometry to non-spatial data representing an FMSS Location and can only be populated for FMSS features.

FACASSETID. Found in Extended Core and FMSS. This free text field is optional and requires a valid Asset ID from FMSS. This attribute can be used to relate this spatial geometry to non-spatial data representing an FMSS Asset and can only be populated for FMSS features.

IMLOCID. Found in Extended Core. This free text field is optional and requires a valid Location ID from the Inventory and Monitoring Division (IMD). This attribute can be used to relate this spatial geometry to non-spatial data representing an I&M Location and can only be populated for I&M Location features.

FEATUREID. Found in Extended Core. This attribute is a text field to be populated with a GUID (Globally Unique Identifier) or choice of free text. For facility/infrastructure assets, an option for populating this field is the Location Record # (FACLOCID) or Asset ID (FACASSETID) from FMSS. Another alternative is to use local naming or addressing. This value will likely not be unique because it is used to identify and group features that have multiple representations across one or more datasets; multiple geometries that represent the same feature will share the same FEATUREID. Note that while multiple features may share the same FEATUREID, they will each have their own unique GEOMETRYID.

Table 17: Examples of using FEATUREID

Field	Example 1	Example 2	Example 3	Example 4
<i>Feature Description</i>	Visitor Center	Visitor Center-Front Entrance	Visitor Center-Emergency Exit	Visitor Center Outhouse Toilets (different building)
POINTTYPE	Center point	Entrance point	Entrance point	Center point
FEATUREID	{023BF88D-A572-44F0-8853-0D59F2697E49}	{023BF88D-A572-44F0-8853-0D59F2697E49}	{023BF88D-A572-44F0-8853-0D59F2697E49}	{FF13EFBE-1E8E-4BF3-BE95-B338AD3BEF34}
GEOMETRYID	{A591FCCC-65D9-47CE-AC2F-EAF95B1F3249}	{11EA951C-D2D4-411E-ACA7-8BEFC0F48B70}	{1FE34A1A-2CD0-413F-9C62-42FE98BDB6D2}	{781D6335-FADE-40A1-A417-0907C3853391}

ALTLANGNAME. Found in Extended Core. This free text field is not constrained to any specific values but should be reserved for the feature name in a non-English language. This information is important to many locations with a

rich, cultural history of indigenous peoples and immigrants and allows maps with non-English feature labels to be generated. Use Unicode symbols to ensure all special characters are correctly captured.

ALTLANG. Found in Extended Core. This free text field should be populated with a 3-character language code as defined by ISO 639-2/3 ([Library of Congress, 2017](#)) and ([SIL International, 2025](#)). This value represents the language of the ALTLANGNAME value. This field should always be implemented alongside ALTLANGNAME and populated anytime ALTLANGNAME is not null.

Table 18: Examples of using ALTLANGNAME and ALTLANG

Field	Example 1	Example 2	Example 3	Example 4
<i>Feature Language</i>	Dena'ina	Inupiaq	Koyukon	Ahtna
POITYPE	Locale	Locale	Peak	Peak
POINAME	Pedro Bay	Wales	Denali	Denali
ALTLANGNAME	Hduvunu Hkaytaghi'u	Kinigin	Deenaalee	Dghelaay Ce'e
ALTLANG	tfn	ipk	koy	aht

4.3 Customization Guidance

This section provides direction for customizing the Core Standard, including recommendations that will lead to a more usable dataset that best fits local needs.

DATASET DESIGN. As outlined in [Section 2.1](#), Core Standard fields represent minimum requirements and are intended to be a starting point for developing a thorough dataset. Data stewards and managers are encouraged to expand the Core Standard with additional attribute fields that make the datasets more useful and allow them to better meet Park, Region, and Program data and mapping goals. There are additional acceptable modifications that can enhance the data entry experience and ensure more high-quality data.

Add Field. Create additional attribute fields to allow for the collection of specific information relevant to a particular feature class. This enhancement can provide additional data for more in-depth analysis and reporting. Avoid adding excessive fields that might clutter the dataset and make it difficult to manage. Ensure that any new fields align with the overarching data model and are used consistently across the organization.

When creating a new field, be sure to consider: data type and field length, if the field is mandatory or allows null values, if the field has limited allowed values or other constraints, and if a default value can be assigned.

To learn more about creating and modifying fields in Esri ArcGIS Pro, visit the following page:
<https://pro.arcgis.com/en/pro-app/latest/help/data/geodatabases/overview/create-modify-and-delete-fields.htm>.

Edit Alias. Change attribute field aliases to provide a more descriptive or user-friendly label for a field but do so with caution. To avoid confusion, the Core Standards do not use alias values for field names. This ensures that feature classes consistently display the actual field names and allow users to easily follow written guidance that refer to those field names. Note that a dataset field alias, set in the Fields view, can be overwritten by a layer field alias, set in the Map view. Aliases may not be persistent and this can result in attribute table displays that are not consistent.

Add Domain. Create domains to limit the acceptable values for a free text field and enforce data integrity. This ensures that data is entered in a standardized format, reducing errors and improving data compatibility. Domains can sometimes be overly restrictive; ensure the domain values allow for unexpected and diverse future data.

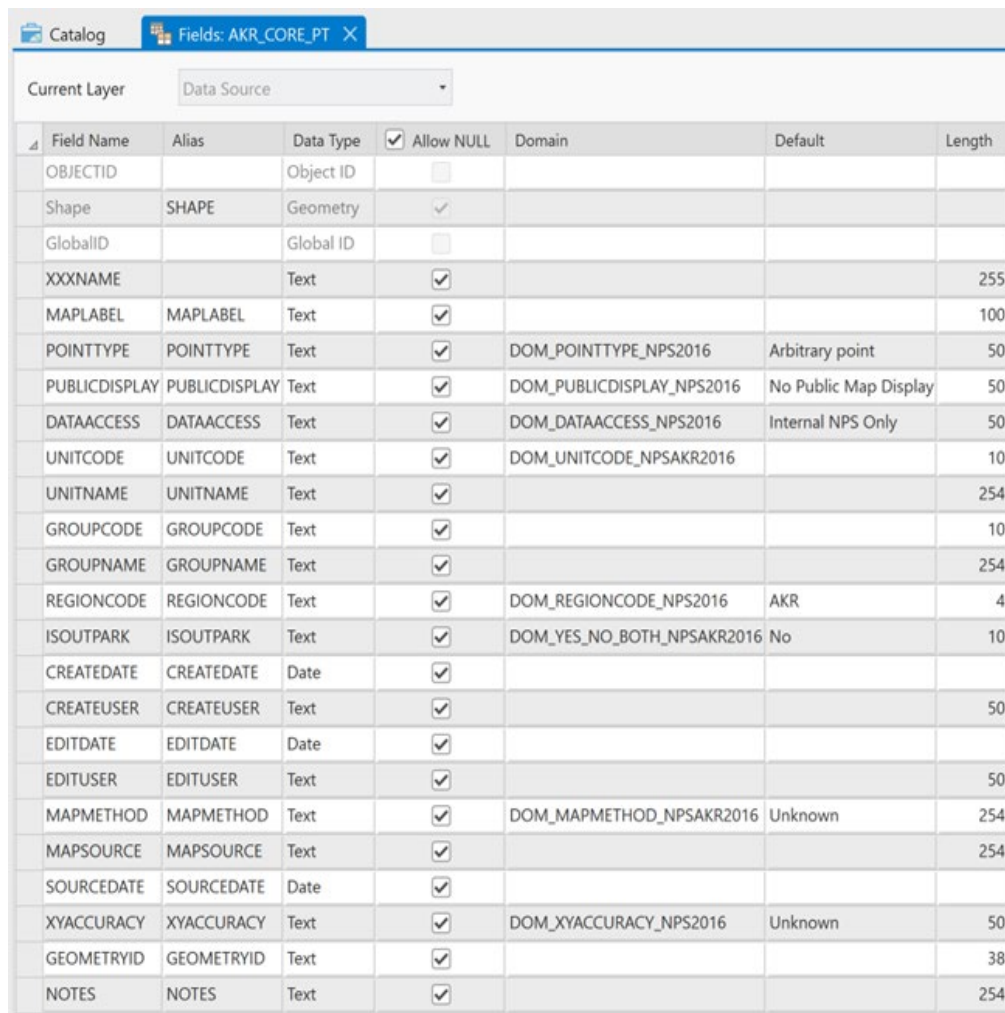
Edit Domain. As outlined in [Section 2.3](#), modifying domains should only be done under limited circumstances. Adding new values or changing existing values may cause errors or data omissions within the national dataset aggregation process and these actions should be avoided. It is permitted to eliminate values that do not apply at the local level.

To adjust a domain: 1) Open the Domains view; 2) Select the original domain; 3) Click Copy from the Domains tab (menu) in the Clipboard group; 4) Click Paste from the Domains tab in the Clipboard group; 5) Rename the new domain using the domain naming convention in [Figure 1](#); 6) Remove unneeded values from the new domain; 7) Click Save from the Domains tab in the Changes group; and 8) Apply the domain to applicable field(s).

To learn more about creating and managing domains in Esri ArcGIS Pro, visit the following page:
<https://pro.arcgis.com/en/pro-app/latest/help/data/geodatabases/overview/create-modify-and-delete-domains.htm>.

Set Default Value. Assign default values to reduce data entry time by pre-populating fields with common or expected values. This helps to prevent missing data in cases where data is not entered. Default values may not be appropriate for all fields. Ensure that default values are accurate and do not compromise data quality.

These enhancements can improve data quality, usability, and efficiency, while ensuring adherence to the overall Core Standard principles. [Figure 3](#) displays a modified Core Standard feature class with some acceptable customizations.



Field Name	Alias	Data Type	Allow NULL	Domain	Default	Length
OBJECTID		Object ID	☐			
Shape	SHAPE	Geometry	☒			
GlobalID		Global ID	☐			
XXXNAME		Text	☒			255
MAPLABEL	MAPLABEL	Text	☒			100
POINTTYPE	POINTTYPE	Text	☒	DOM_POINTTYPE_NPS2016	Arbitrary point	50
PUBLICDISPLAY	PUBLICDISPLAY	Text	☒	DOM_PUBLICDISPLAY_NPS2016	No Public Map Display	50
DATAACCESS	DATAACCESS	Text	☒	DOM_DATAACCESS_NPS2016	Internal NPS Only	50
UNITCODE	UNITCODE	Text	☒	DOM_UNITCODE_NPSAKR2016		10
UNITNAME	UNITNAME	Text	☒			254
GROUPCODE	GROUPCODE	Text	☒			10
GROUPNAME	GROUPNAME	Text	☒			254
REGIONCODE	REGIONCODE	Text	☒	DOM_REGIONCODE_NPS2016	AKR	4
ISOUTPARK	ISOUTPARK	Text	☒	DOM_YES_NO_BOTH_NPSAKR2016	No	10
CREATEDATE	CREATEDATE	Date	☒			
CREATEUSER	CREATEUSER	Text	☒			50
EDITDATE	EDITDATE	Date	☒			
EDITUSER	EDITUSER	Text	☒			50
MAPMETHOD	MAPMETHOD	Text	☒	DOM_MAPMETHOD_NPSAKR2016	Unknown	254
MAPSOURCE	MAPSOURCE	Text	☒			254
SOURCEDATE	SOURCEDATE	Date	☒			
XYACCURACY	XYACCURACY	Text	☒	DOM_XYACCURACY_NPS2016	Unknown	50
GEOMETRYID	GEOMETRYID	Text	☒			38
NOTES	NOTES	Text	☒			254

Figure 3 – Example of the Field Design View for a modified Core Standard

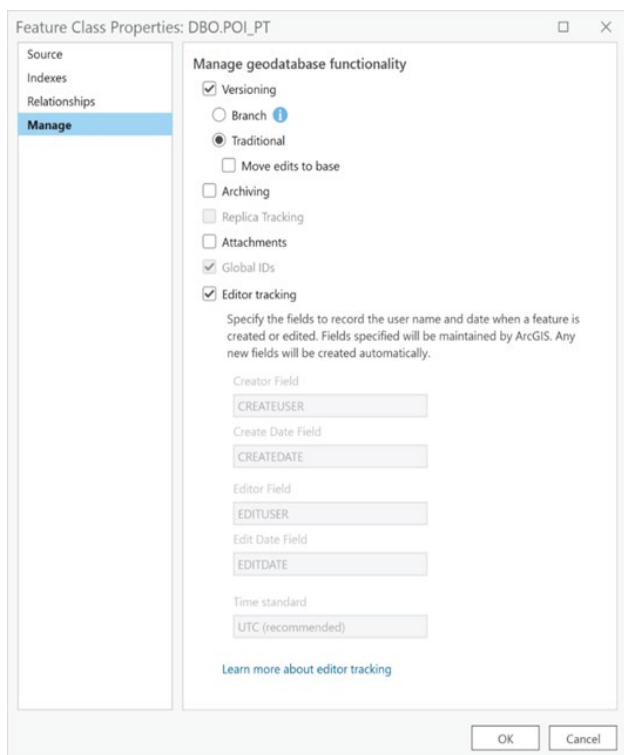
Table 19: Examples of modified data design elements displayed in Figure 3

Data Design Element	Modification
Add Field	There is not a field to capture the name of the feature in the Core Standard. XXXNAME has been added for this purpose.
Add Domain	Domain DOM_UNITCODE_NPSAKR2016 has been created to limit allowed values to Alaska Region park units and is assigned to UNITCODE. Domain DOM_MAPMETHOD_NPSAKR2016 has been created to limit allowed values for improved dataset filtering and is assigned to MAPMETHOD.
Set Default Value	Default value “AKR” is assigned to REGIONCODE and will be automatically populated.

EDITOR TRACKING. Editor track allows data managers to track who creates and edits features and when these actions occur on a feature class or table. When enabled, information about the editor and the datetime are automatically recorded each time a change is made. This applies to attribute and geometry inserts and updates including updates made with the Field Calculator or any Geoprocessing tools.

There may be times during superficial maintenance when editor tracking should be temporarily disabled to prevent all records from reflecting that an update has occurred. Simply disable tracking for the duration of the maintenance processing then re-enable once complete.

[Figure 4](#) highlights the recommended settings for enabling editor tracking on the Core Standard. One exception to this recommendation is for field collected data that’s being synced with ArcGIS Online (AGOL) or Portal for ArcGIS (Portal). Some users prefer maintaining editor tracking from field-based data collection in separate fields and use CREATEDATE, CREATEUSER, EDITDATE, and EDITUSER for in-office or data management edits. In this case, four new fields would be created and assigned in the Editor tracking settings.



To learn more about enabling and disabling editor tracking in Esri ArcGIS Pro, visit the following page: <https://pro.arcgis.com/en/pro-app/latest/help/data/geodatabases/overview/enable-editor-tracking.htm>.

Figure 4 – Recommended Editor Tracking Settings for the Core Standard

SPLIT POLICY RULES. By default, the Core Standard Domain Split Policy is assigned to “Default Value”. When a feature geometry is split, the attributes of the two resulting features take on the default value for that attribute. This default ensures a conservative approach to protecting any sensitive data. When splitting features, the attributes of each feature will need to be reviewed and adjusted. At the local level, this value can be changed to “Duplicate”. In this case, the attribute of the two resulting features takes on a copy of the original feature’s attribute value. This change should be implemented with caution. Since this is considered a change to the domain, guidance for editing a domain under DATASET DESIGN in this section should be followed.

To learn more about a domain split and merge policies in Esri ArcGIS Pro, visit the following page:
<https://pro.arcgis.com/en/pro-app/latest/help/data/geodatabases/overview/an-overview-of-attribute-domains.htm>.

ADJUSTING M AND Z VALUES. The M-value is a measurement attached to a vertex and is used for linear referencing. The Z-value is a third coordinate used to specify the location of a vertex and normally indicates an elevation or distance above or below ground. By default, the Core Standard database templates are not M- and Z-aware.

If using the Core Standard database template on a dataset that should have one or both of these values captured as part of the dataset, it is possible to enable them using the Esri Feature Class to Geodatabase tool (<https://pro.arcgis.com/en/pro-app/3.3/tool-reference/conversion/feature-class-to-geodatabase.htm>). [Figure 5](#) shows settings on the Environments tab that will enable these values in the output dataset. Scroll to the bottom of the dialog window and set Output has M Values = “Enabled” and/or Output has Z Values = “Enabled” according to the dataset needs. Note that M and Z values should remain disabled for any dataset being used in ArcGIS Online (AGOL) and Portal for ArcGIS Online. Datasets with these items enabled often produce errors and this should be avoided.

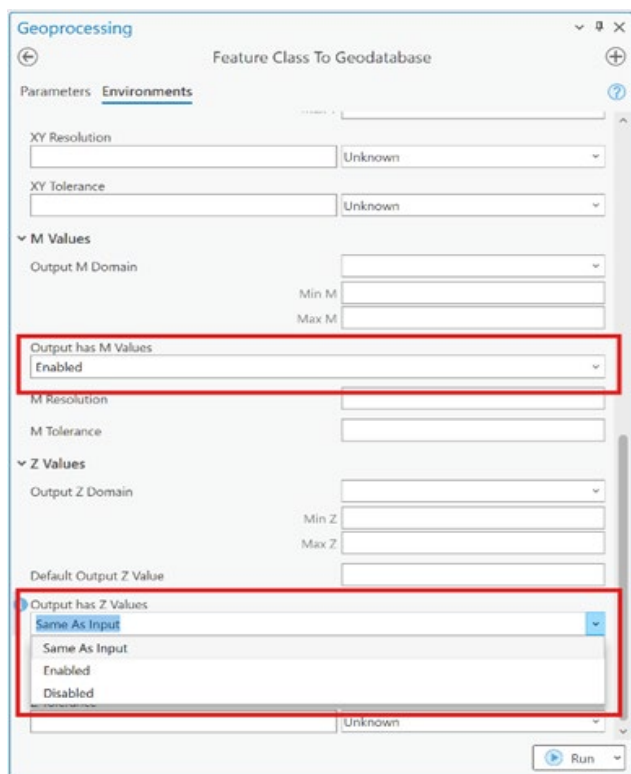


Figure 5 – Example of Enabling or Disabling M- and Z-Values in a Feature Class

To learn more about working with M- and Z-values in ArcGIS Online, visit the following pages:
<https://doc.arcgis.com/en/web-editor/latest/create-and-edit/z-m-values.htm> or
<https://support.esri.com/en-us/knowledge-base/how-to-remove-z-values-or-m-values-from-a-feature-layer-000026846>.

4.4 Data Sharing Guidance

Effective data sharing is the cornerstone of responsible geospatial data stewardship within NPS. The Core Standard is designed to support data integration, transparency, and reuse while ensuring that sensitive information is appropriately

protected. This section provides guidance for implementing data sharing practices in alignment with the Core Standard. For further information, please review the [NPS Data Sharing Best Practices](#).

AUDIENCE CONSIDERATIONS. When sharing spatial data, it is essential to consider the intended audience and the sensitivity of the data. Not all attributes or features are appropriate for public dissemination. Data Stewards and Data Publishers must evaluate whether the data contains information that should be restricted. The Core Standard includes two key fields to manage public access and visibility. PUBLICDISPLAY indicates whether a feature can be shown on public-facing maps. Features flagged with PUBLICDISPLAY = “No Public Map Display” must not appear in any public visualization tools. DATAACCESS indicates whether the feature geometry and attributes are available for public download or access. Features flagged with DATAACCESS = “Internal NPS Only” or “Secure Access Only” must not be made available through public data services or portals. These fields are independent but complementary. See PUBLICDISPLAY and DATAACCESS in [Section 4.2](#) and [Table 7](#) for more information.

PROTECTING SENSITIVE DATA. Sensitive data should always be flagged with PUBLICDISPLAY = “No Public Map Display” and DATAACCESS = “Internal NPS Only” or “Secure Access Only”. This ensures that these features will be neither visualized nor distributed publicly. For these features, it’s important to populate the ACCESSNOTES and ORIGINATOR fields to document the rationale for restriction, the origin of the decision, and the contact information for special access requests.

PROMOTING OPEN DATA. In alignment with federal open data policies ([Congress.gov, 2019](#)) and NPS Data Sharing Best Practices ([NPS, 2022](#)), data should be shared as openly as possible, provided it does not violate legal, ethical, or policy constraints. Public data should always be flagged with PUBLICDISPLAY = “Public Map Display” and DATAACCESS = “Unrestricted”. This ensures the data is both visible and downloadable.

METADATA AND DOCUMENTATION. All shared data must be accompanied by comprehensive metadata. While the Core Standards includes feature-level metadata to support integration and traceability, it does not replace formal FGDC dataset-level metadata. The geodatabase template provided with the Core Standard includes the necessary structure and a starting point for formal metadata documentation.

ETHICAL AND LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS. Data sharing must comply with all applicable laws and regulations, including the Privacy Act ([Justice.gov, 2022](#)), FOIA exemptions, and the Geospatial Data Act ([FGDC.gov, 2018](#)). Ethical considerations, such as respecting privacy, avoiding harm, and promoting transparency, must guide decisions about what data to share and how. Data Stewards are responsible for ensuring that internal policies do not conflict with federal mandates and best practices.

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Appendix- Extended Core Fields

Extended Core Fields are additional fields that may be optionally included in a dataset. To maintain as much consistency as possible, these fields should be added to a feature class after the core fields and in the order presented below. The data steward or manager may select to include any or all of the extended fields and may designate each included field as Mandatory, Mandatory if applicable, Optional, or Calculated at their discretion. Users are highly encouraged to require all attribute fields with a domain, as these domains include values for Unknown circumstances.

The Extended Core Fields Data Dictionary below describes each core field, including the field name, data type, associated domain, description, and allowed or example values. Each domain is further described in the tables that follow and bolded values in the Values column below represent the default domain value for that field.

Table 20: Extended Core Fields Data Dictionary

Field Name	Data Type	Description	Values
MAPLABEL	String (100)	Feature label used for labeling purposes where the park or official name does not meet the need of a particular cartographic product.	Example: Sunset Point Overlook Access
MAINTAINER	String (50) Domain Menu = DOM_MAINTAINER_ NPS2025	Agency or party having the greatest share of financial responsibility for maintenance of the infrastructure (FGDC, 2011).	Unknown; National Park Service; Bureau of Indian Affairs; Bureau of Land Management; Bureau of Reclamation; County, Parish, Borough; Department of Defense; Department of Energy; Federal Aviation Administration; Federal Highway Administration; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; USDA Forest Service; Local Government; Nongovernmental Organization; Other Federal Agency; Private; State; Tribal; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; U.S. Geological Survey; Volunteer Not Applicable

Field Name	Data Type	Description	Values
FACUSE	String (20) Domain Menu = DOM_FACUSE_NPS2025	Flag indicating if the primary use of the public asset is administrative or public use (NPS, 2017).	Unknown; Administrative Use; Public Use; Not Applicable
SEASONAL	String (20) Domain Menu = DOM_YES_NO_UNK_NPS2016	Flag indicating if annual seasonal closures exist for this feature. This flag should not represent temporary closures.	Unknown; Yes; No;
SEASONDESC	String (254)	Description of the annual seasonal closure, if SEASONAL = Yes. Include specific dates of closure, if applicable.	Example: Winter seasonal closure from October through April
OBSERVABLE	String (20) Domain Menu = DOM_YES_NO_UNK_NPS2016	Flag indicating if the feature is physically observable under normal circumstances.	Unknown; Yes; No
ISEXTANT	String (20) Domain Menu = DOM_ISEXTANT_NPS2016	Flag indicating if the feature is intact and still 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 (NPS, 2014).	Unknown; True; False; Partial; Other
MINSCALE	String (20) Domain Menu = DOM_MINMAXSCALE_NPS2025	Minimum scale the individual feature should be displayed in a map or web map.	Show at all Scales; Values ranging from 1:1,000 to 1:100,000,000
MAXSCALE	String (20) Domain Menu = DOM_MINMAXSCALE_NPS2025	Maximum scale the individual feature should be displayed in a map or web map.	Show at all Scales; Values ranging from 1:1,000 to 1:100,000,000

Field Name	Data Type	Description	Values
POINTTYPE	String (50) Domain Menu = DOM_POINTTYPE_NP S2016	Category or type of point geometry represented by the feature (NPS, 2014).	Arbitrary point; Center point; Corner point; Derived point; Entrance point; Vicinity point; Other point
LINETYPE	String (50) Domain Menu = DOM_LINETYPE_NP S2016	Category or type of line geometry represented by the feature (NPS, 2014).	Arbitrary line; Center line; Derived line; Edge line; Perimeter line; Other line
POLYGONTYPE	String (50) Domain Menu = DOM_POLYGONTYPE _NPS2016	Category or type of polygon geometry represented by the feature (NPS, 2014).	Buffer polygon; Circumscribed polygon; Derived polygon; Perimeter polygon; Other polygon
ACCESSNOTES	String (254)	Extent or scope of access permitted by a restricted DATAACCESS. Secure access should always have an associated explanation.	Example: Secure Access Only is for Sensitive Resource personnel only.
ORIGINATOR	String (254)	Institution, program name, or position title that originally created the feature. Because data originates from various places, including outside NPS, it is important to identify the originator if users need to understand more about the spatial data itself, its creation process, or any of its parameters. Individuals identified in the CREATEUSER or EDITUSER field may no longer remain in the office that originally generated the data. This free text field will provide an additional point of contact (NPS, 2014).	Examples: National Park Service, Cultural Resource GIS Facility; National Park Service, Midwest Archaeological Center; U.S. Census; Rails-to-Trails Conservancy; Federal Highway Administration

Field Name	Data Type	Description	Values
UNITTYPE	String (254) Domain Menu = DOM_UNITTYPE_NPS 2025	Designated type of the NPS organizational unit (NPS, 2025).	National Battlefield; National Battlefield Park; National Battlefield Site; National Military Park; National Historical Park; National Historic Site; International Historic Site; National Lakeshore; National Memorial; National Monument; National Park; National Parkway; National Preserve; National Reserve; National Recreation Area; National River; National Wild and Scenic River; National Scenic Trail; National Seashore; Other
UNIFIEDREGION	String (50)	Unified Interior Region number based on watersheds (NPS, 2025). To add more than one value use a “ ” pipe delimiter, with no spaces on either side of the pipe. *Note that while this is a Free Text field, a list of values and definitions can be found in Table 15 and Table 16 .	Examples: 11 for Alaska Region (AKR); 6 7 8 for Intermountain Region (IMR)
ISOUTPARK	String (10) Domain Menu = DOM_YES_NO_BOTH _NPS2025	Flag indicating where the physical location of this geometry exists relative to the NPS unit boundary identified in UNITCODE.	Yes; No ; Both
FACLOCID	String (10)	Location Record # from FMSS database for relating the feature to FMSS data.	Example: 81748
FACASSETID	String (10)	Asset ID from FMSS database for relating the feature to FMSS data (NPS, 2013).	Example: 589629

Field Name	Data Type	Description	Values
IMLOCID	String (50)	Unique value assigned to a sampling location in Inventory & Monitoring (IMD) datasets.	Examples: 20210428171318-277168393.135071; ALPO.1001; CANA022
FEATUREID	String (50) GUID (Globally Unique Identifier) (Optional)	Identifier assigned to a feature for maintaining feature association across geometry types, tables or data sets.	Example: {BB352B8C-E35C-4AA7-AC71-27A8025425DB} The point and polygon representations of the same building share this value.
ALTLANGNAME	String (254)	Allows for a feature name in a language other than English. This is requested by several of our parks who support native language place names on their mapping products, including park brochures from HFC. They would like to make that same information available to data consumers.	Example: Nan Qelah Tustes
ALTLANG	String (10)	Language used in ALTLANGNAME. Populate with language codes as defined by ISO 639-2/3 (Library of Congress, 2017) and (SIL International, 2025).	Example: tfn (for Dena'ina/Tanaina)

Table 21: Extended Core MAINTAINER Domain Values

Domain Name	Code	Description	Definition
DOM_MAINTAINER_N PS2025	Unknown	Unknown	The maintainer is unknown.
	National Park Service	National Park Service	The maintainer is the National Park Service.
	Bureau of Indian Affairs	Bureau of Indian Affairs	The maintainer is the Bureau of Indian Affairs.
	Bureau of Land Management	Bureau of Land Management	The maintainer is the Bureau of Land Management.

Domain Name	Code	Description	Definition
	Bureau of Reclamation	Bureau of Reclamation	The maintainer is the Bureau of Reclamation.
	County, Parish, Borough	County, Parish, Borough	The maintainer is a county, parish, borough, or other larger administrative subdivision of a state.
	Department of Defense	Department of Defense	The maintainer is the Department of Defense.
	Department of Energy	Department of Energy	The maintainer is the Department of Energy.
	Federal Aviation Administration	Federal Aviation Administration	The maintainer is the Federal Aviation Administration.
	Federal Highway Administration	Federal Highway Administration	The maintainer is the Federal Highway Administration.
	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	The maintainer is the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
	USDA Forest Service	USDA Forest Service	The maintainer is the USDA Forest Service.
	Local Government	Local Government	The maintainer is a territory (NPS, 2025), town, township, district, or municipal agency, such as a city or other local civic government.
	Nongovernmental Organization	Nongovernmental Organization	The maintainer is a non-profit organization.
	Other Federal Agency	Other Federal Agency	The maintainer is a federal agency other than those specifically listed in the domain.
	Private	Private	The maintainer is a nongovernmental agency, entity, or individual other than those specifically listed in the domain. This includes maintainers that are commercial users or park concessioners.

Domain Name	Code	Description	Definition
	State	State	The maintainer is a state agency.
	Tribal	Tribal	The maintainer is a tribal organization or representative.
	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	The maintainer is the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
	U.S. Geological Survey	U.S. Geological Survey	The maintainer is the U.S. Geological Survey.
	Volunteer	Volunteer	The maintainer is a volunteer entity or individual.
	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	A maintainer is not applicable for this feature.

Table 22: Extended Core FACUSE Domain Values

Domain Name	Code	Description	Definition
DOM_FACUSE_NPS2025	Unknown	Unknown	The primary use of the asset is unknown.
	Administrative Use	Administrative Use	The NPS asset is limited to administrative or park management functions and is not typically open to the public.
	Public Use	Public Use	The NPS asset is primarily for the use of visitors.
	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	NPS does not own or occupy the asset. It may be privately owned.

Table 23: Extended 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.

Domain Name	Code	Description	Definition
	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 24: Extended Core MINSIZE and MAXSIZE Domain Values

Domain Name	Code	Description	Definition
DOM_MINMAXSCALE_NPS2025	Show at all Scales	Show at all Scales	The minimum and the maximum scale the feature should be displayed in a map or web map. Show at all Scales is default.
	1:1,000	1:1,000	(Esri, 2025) and/or (USGS, 2002)
	1:5,000	1:5,000	
	1:10,000	1:10,000	
	1:20,000	1:20,000	
	1:24,000	1:24,000	
	1:25,000	1:25,000	
	1:50,000	1:50,000	
	1:62,500	1:62,500	
	1:63,360	1:63,360	
	1:100,000	1:100,000	
	1:125,000	1:125,000	
	1:250,000	1:250,000	
	1:500,000	1:500,000	
	1:1,000,000	1:1,000,000	
	1:2,000,000	1:2,000,000	
	1:5,000,000	1:5,000,000	
	1:20,000,000	1:20,000,000	
	1:100,000,000	1:100,000,000	

Table 25: Extended 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 26: Extended Core LINETYPE Domain Values

Domain Name	Code	Description	Definition
DOM_LINETYPE_NPS2016	Arbitrary line	Arbitrary line	The line data represents a user selected line arbitrarily located on or near the feature, such as lines digitized based on other data.

Domain Name	Code	Description	Definition
	Center line	Center line	The line data represents the center line of any linear feature.
	Derived line	Derived line	The line data represents a computer-generated feature based on site boundaries or other data and is computed or derived by a geo-processing function.
	Edge line	Edge line	The line data represents the bounding edge of any linear feature.
	Perimeter line	Perimeter line	The line data represents a line beyond the exact edge of the linear feature, at a specific distance.
	Other line	Other line	The line data represents some other line describing the linear feature.

Table 27: Extended 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.
	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.

Domain Name	Code	Description	Definition
	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.

Document Version History

Version	Date	Notes
1.0	August 31, 2016	Approved and adopted by GISC
2.0	October 4, 2024	Change Log Updates for 2.0 Draft
2.0	February 26, 2025	Review Period Feedback Updates for 2.0 Final Draft
2.0	March 26, 2025	Approved by GISC
2.0	October 1, 2025	Core Standard 2.0 Released