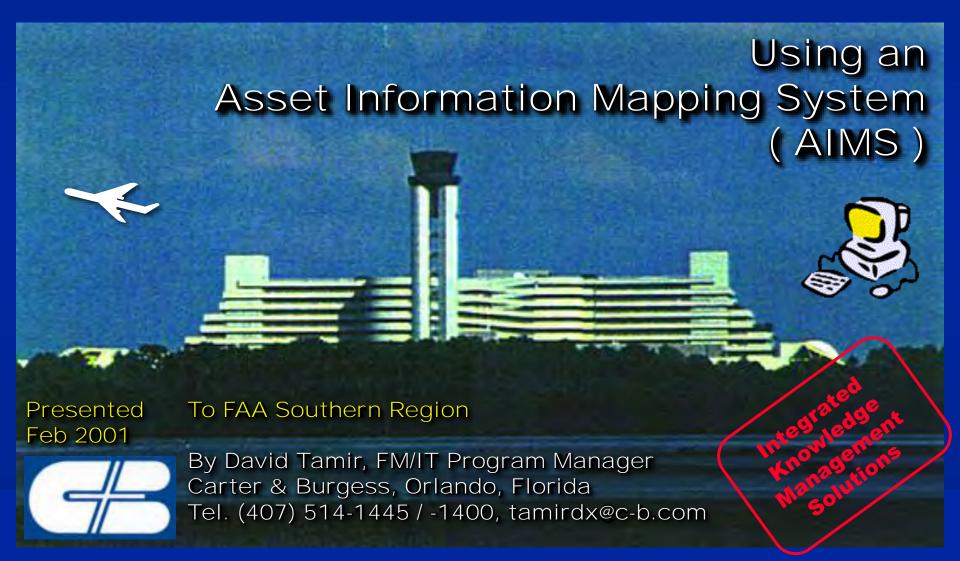
# Facility Management Information Technology



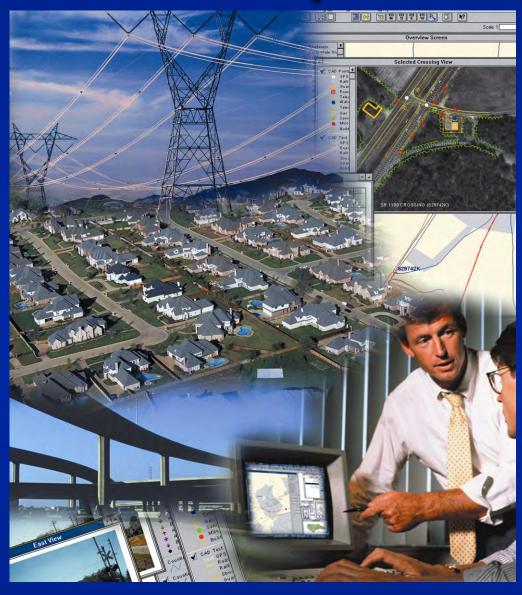
# FM-IT

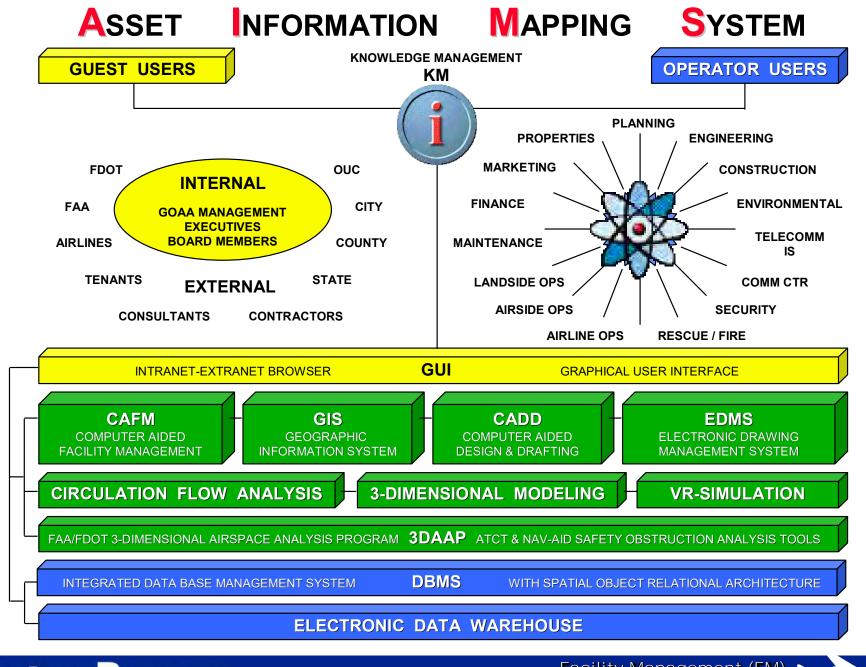


### Carter & Burgess Resources & Experience



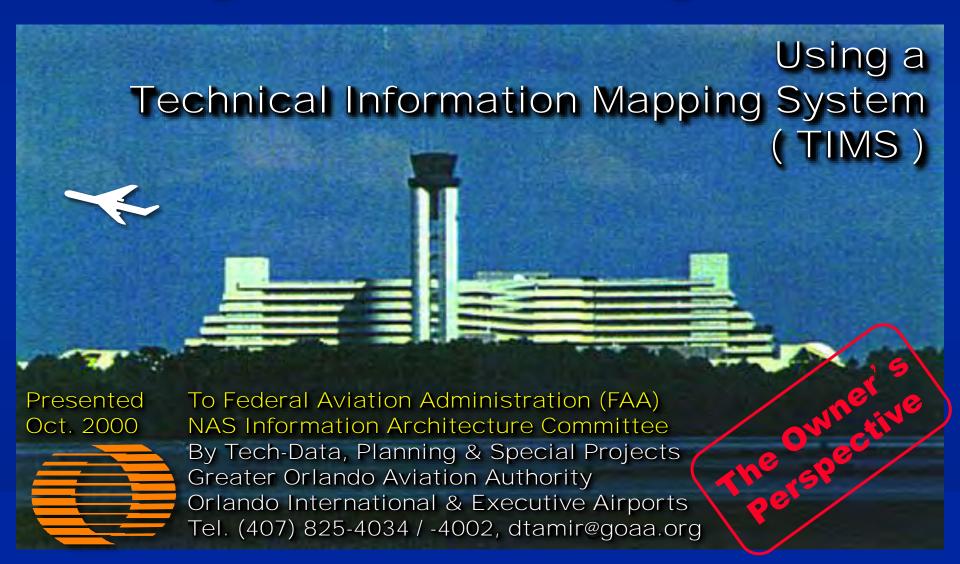








# Airport Configuration Management



#### **Presentation Outline**

- Introduction to the Airport's Perspective
- AirportConfigurationManagement (CM)
- TIMS Approach
- ImplementationChallenges



- FAA Airport Layout Plan (ALP) is Key to CM Process
- CM Process Improvement via Standards



#### **Presentation Outline**

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## Introduction to the Owner's Perspective

The Owner (Aviation Authority)

- Plans
- Develops
- Markets
- Leases
- Operates
- Maintains



#### Managing a Delicate Balance



Two Competing Factors to Balance:

MaximizingPassenger Service

while

MinimizingTenant Costs

Tenants

Passengers

Balance
Achieved by
Adjusting
Airport's
Configuration



# Airports are Multi-Faceted Complex Products



#### Owner Business Drivers

- Data Re-Creation: Consultants and contractors often have to "reverse engineer" data via physical inspections and archived documents, re-creating data that they or someone else previously created for the owner. The facility owner is paying more than once for the same information.
- Data Duplication & Verification: Different versions of the same facility information exist as individual data "islands". Ascertaining which dataset is most up-to-date and accurate is costly. The facility owner needs up-to-date consolidated information with traceable meta-data tags shared by the owner's enterprise.
- Cumbersome Data Retrieval & Presentation: The facility owner's staff is regularly spending hours or days obtaining facility asset information for business decision support that should take only minutes to retrieve and present using electronic web-network means.
- Opportunity Costs: In quick-response situations (i.e., if a potential customer inquires for facility information, if a critical decision maker requires facility data, or if an accident occurs with life-or-death balancing on quick information response) critical political deadlines highly visible to the owner can be missed with consequent costs.

#### Approximate Cost Benefit

- Data Re-Creation: 1% of a 5-year capital improvement program (CIP) cost, (e.g., \$50M savings on a \$5B CIP)
- Data Duplication & Verification: 5% of annual operation & maintenance (O&M) costs, (e.g., \$5M savings on a \$100M O&M)
- Cumbersome Data Retrieval: 5% of O&M costs, (e.g., \$5M savings on a \$100M O&M)
- Opportunity Costs/Risk Management: Difficult to quantify, (i.e., a single lawsuit can cost \$\$\$ Millions)

TIMS Cost Benefit is **\$Ms** per Year for a Major Facility

#### **Presentation Outline**

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  Configuration
  Management (CM)
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Lifecycle Configuration Management (CM)

Definition / Background

Configuration Management is

"... a simple, fast, accurate, systematic and well understood approach to planning, identifying, controlling, and tracking a product's configuration from its inception throughout its life."

(by Frank Watts, Engineering Documentation Control Handbook: Configuration Management for Industry, 1993)

- CM was born in the 1950s with US space and military programs
- Originally used for development, operation, and maintenance of high performance hazardous systems
- CM has evolved to become a cost-effective decision support tool for proactive lifecycle management -- replacing reactionary troubleshooting



#### Development Lifecycle Phase

#### CM Starts with:

- Planning & Conceptual Layout Drawings & EA/EIS (10-20% Design)
- Engineering Drawings (30-60-90% Design)
- Construction Doc's (100% Design)Environmental Permits
- As-Built Drawings(Built ResultsReflecting AllChange Orders)

However, As-Built
Configuration will Evolve During Upcoming Phases





#### Operation Lifecycle Phase

Use / Update CM Drawings and Database Attributes to:

- Manage Equipment and Labor Resources
- Troubleshoot Problems
- Plan for Contingencies
- Contemplate More Efficient Operations
- Ensure Effective Way-finding Signage
- Market Airport Features
- Manage Tenant Leases
- Manage Balanced Facility Requirements (BFRs) while Maximizing Facility Utilization



### Maintenance Lifecycle Phase

Use / Update CM Drawings and Database Attributes to Describe and Track Maintenance Tasks & Schedules:

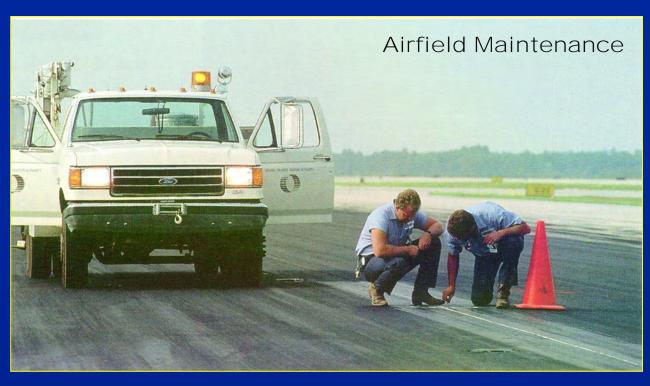
Janitorial Cleaning

Airfield

Landscaping

- Carpet Replacement
- Roadway
- Irrigation

- Painting
- Lighting
- Utilities
- Telecom
- L HVAC
- Elevators& Escalators
- c Misc. Systems
- Roofing





Configuration Management (CM) Methodology

Effective airport management requires understanding of past, present, and future configurations

Airport configuration is described using technical drawings and attribute databases

Configuration changes need to be tracked throughout lifecycle

Continually updated
CM basedrawings and
corresponding databases
reflecting configuration
changes are made available
enterprise wide

**AIRLINE** TENANTS & RELOCATION **GATE ASSIGNMENTS** DEVELOPMENT PROPERTY **AIRPORT** LIFECYCLE FACILITY CONFIGURATION CHANGES FACILITIES & SYSTEMS **TELECOM** NETWORK **UPGRADES** 

#### **Presentation Outline**

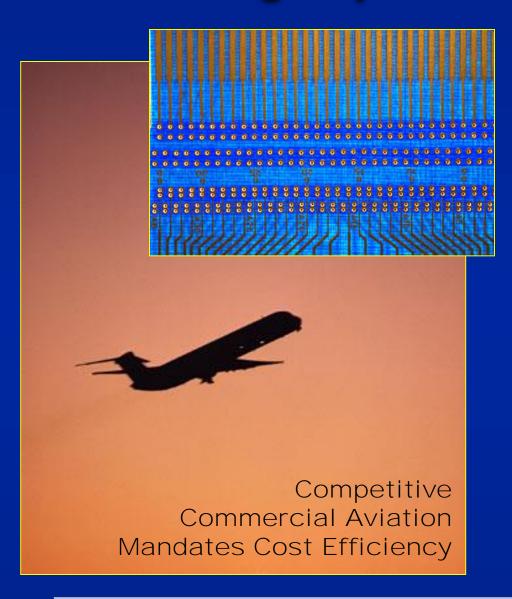
- Introduction to the Airport's Perspective
- AirportConfigurationManagement (CM)
  - TIMS Approach
- ImplementationChallenges



- FAA Airport Layout Plan (ALP) is Key to CM Process
- CM Process Improvement via Standards



## Achieving Airport CM Cost Effectively



Today's Digital Information Processing, Distribution, and Query Technology is Key to Cost Effective CM:

- Modular Open Architecture Commercial-Off-The-Shelf (COTS) Software & Hardware
- Web Networked Desktop Computers
- Common Internet-Style
   Graphical User Interface
   (GUI) Browser for Accessing
   Manipulating Information
- Spatial-Object-Relational Integrated DataBase Management System (DBMS)

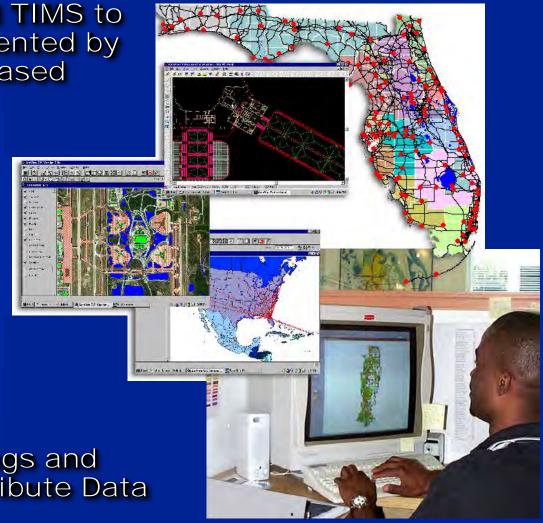


# Technical Information Mapping System (TIMS) Concept

In 1997, GOAA Conceived TIMS to Consist of Staff Supplemented by a Networked Computer-Based System Enabling:

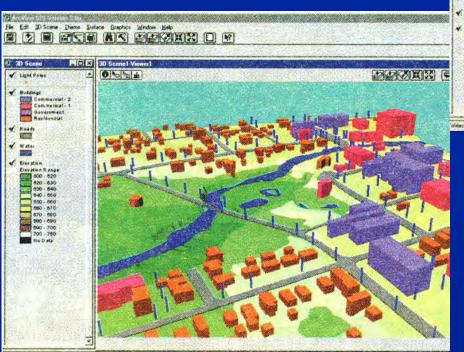
- Storage
- C Organization
- Couery & Retrieval
- Manipulation
- C Analysis
- Visualization
- Presentation

of Various Airport Drawings and Spatially Referenced Attribute Data



#### TIMS is Based on Computer Spatial Modeling

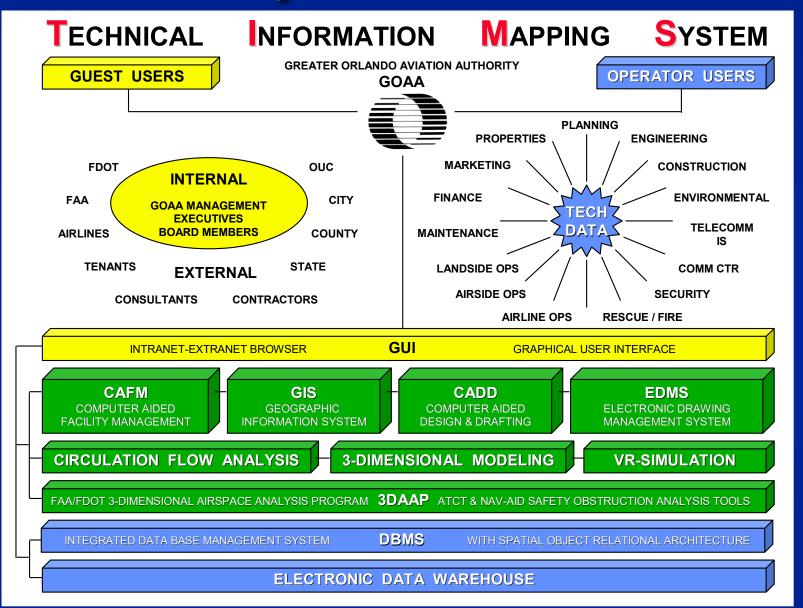
All physical elements have a spatial relationship to one another that can be accurately replicated (modeled) using computer tools



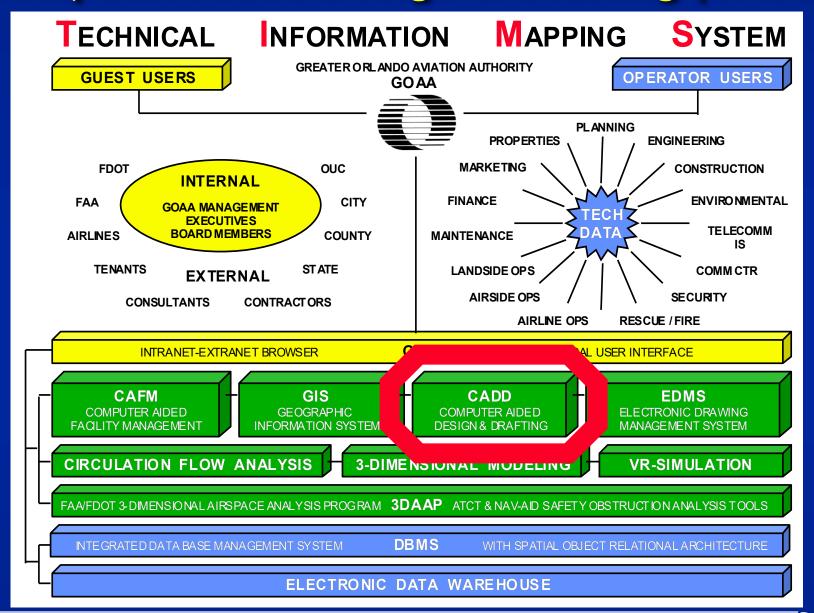


Various information attributes pertaining to the airport's physical elements can be electronically linked and then intuitively retrieved / queried

#### TIMS System Architecture

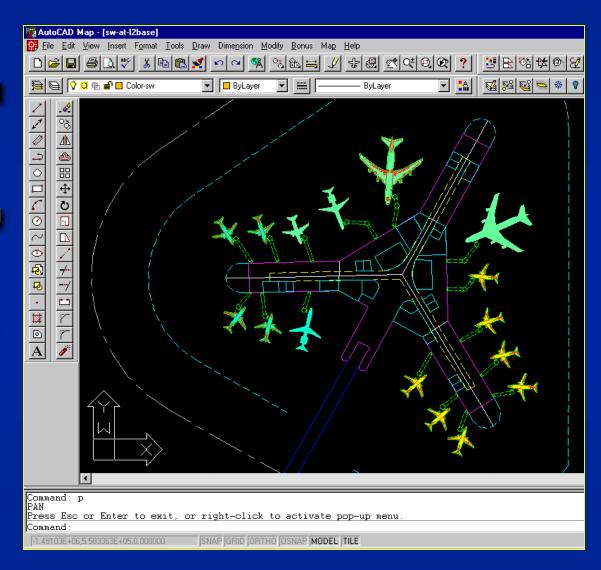


#### Computer Aided Design & Drafting (CADD)



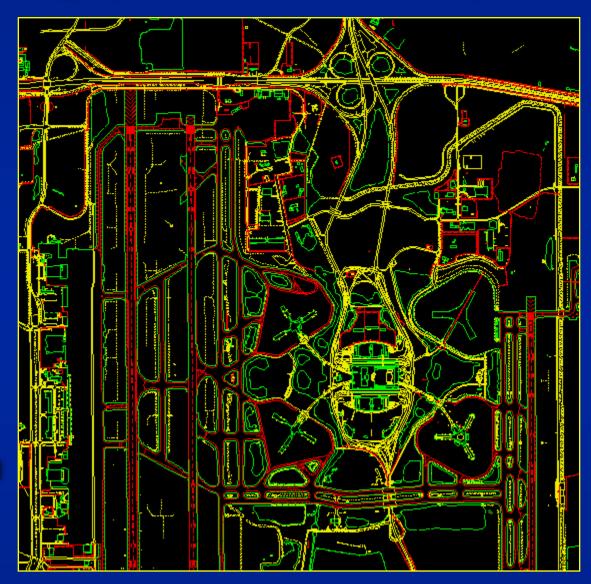
#### CADD Component

- CADD Software
   Enables Precision
   Drawing and Spatial
   Measurement
- CADD EnablesGeometric Modelingin 2D and 3D
- The Airport CADD Model Involves Two Distinct Domain Types:
  - **o 'Outside'** Buildings
  - u 'Inside' Buildings



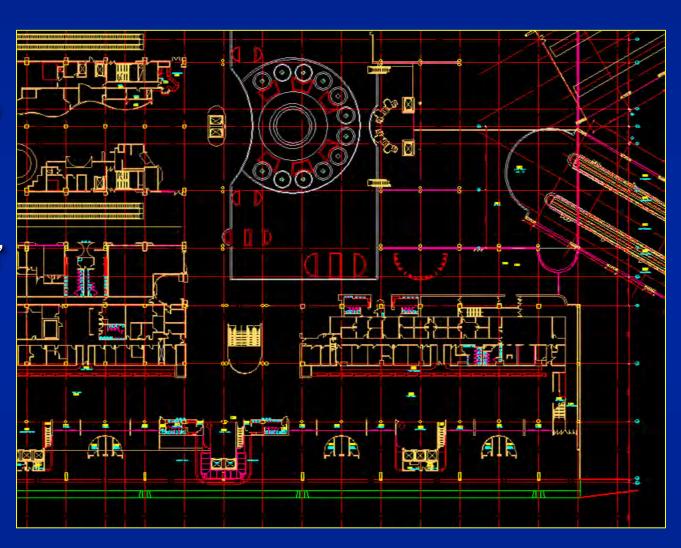
#### CADD Modeling (Outside Domain)

- Outside DomainEncompasses theEntire Airport'sProperty & Airspace
- Outside CADDStandards Have a 'Civil' Character
  - Layers (Levels)
  - Symbology
  - Reference Grid
- Outside Domain
   Contains All Building
   Footprints which
   Delineate Inside
   Domains

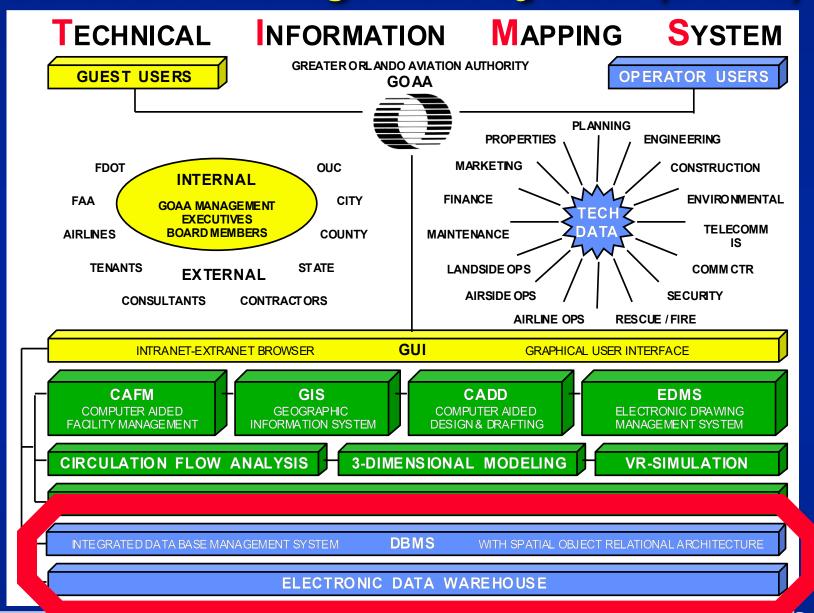


#### CADD Modeling (Inside Domain)

- Each Building Has Its Own Inside Domain
- Inside CADD Standards Have an 'Architectural' Character
  - Layers (Levels)
  - Symbology
  - Reference Grid



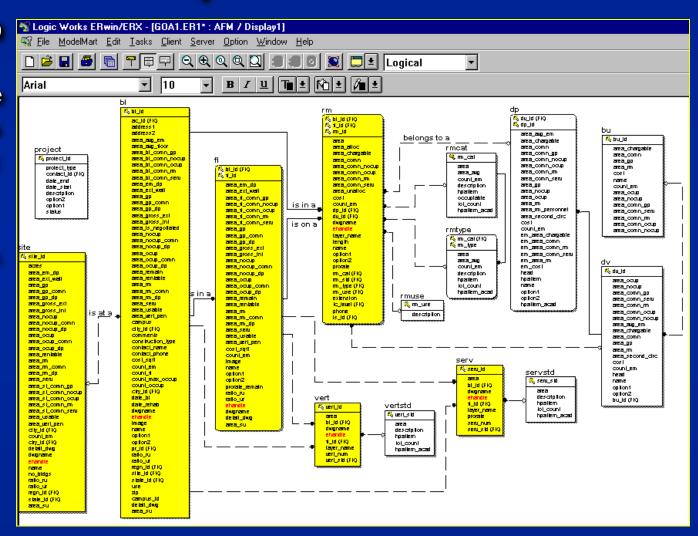
#### DataBase Management System (DBMS)



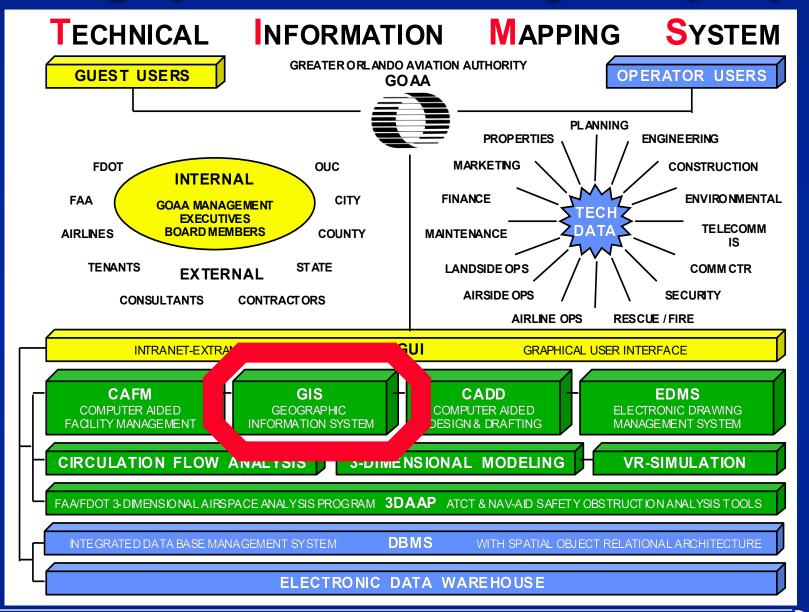
# DBMS & Electronic Data Warehouse Components

The Spatial CADD Modeled Airport Entities are made "Smart" via Links to Corresponding Data Attributes:

- Alpha-Numeric Information
- Descriptions
- Photos
- As-Builts
- Lease Doc's
- MaintenanceSchedules



## Geographic Information System (GIS)



#### GIS Component

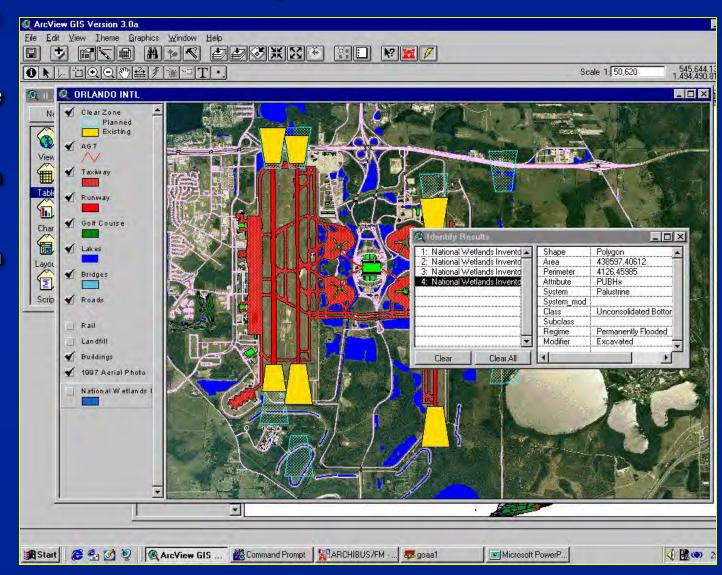
#### GIS Facilitates:

- Linkage
- Maintenance
- Query
- Manipulation
- Analysis
- Visualization

of Spatially Referenced Attribute Data

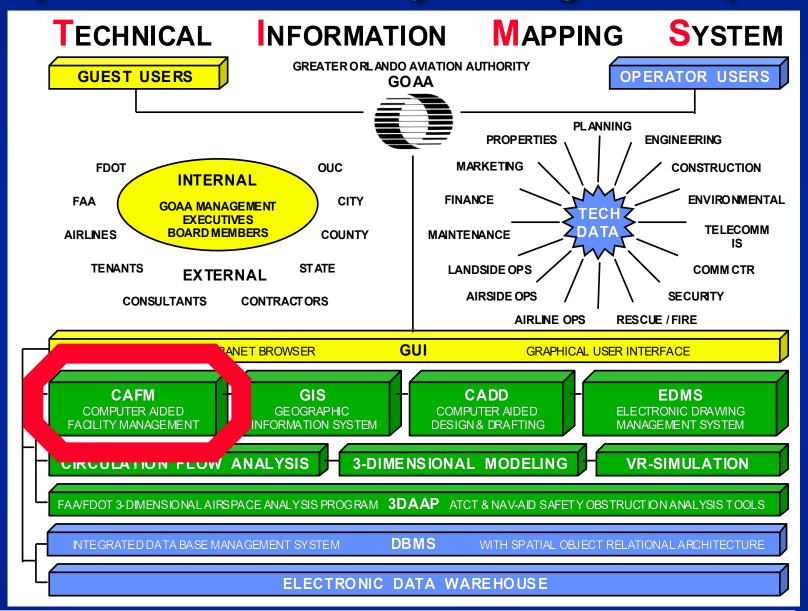
for the Outside (Civil) Domain

GIS Tends to Graphically Simplify the CADD Details





#### Computer Aided Facility Management (CAFM)



## **CAFM Component**

# CAFM Facilitates:

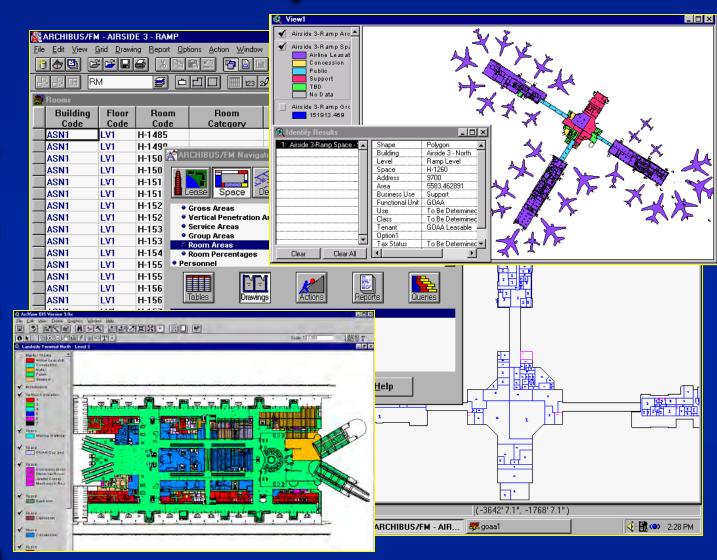
- Linkage
- Maintenance
- Query
- Manipulation
- Analysis
- Visualization

of Spatially Referenced Attribute Data

for the Inside (Architectural)
Domain

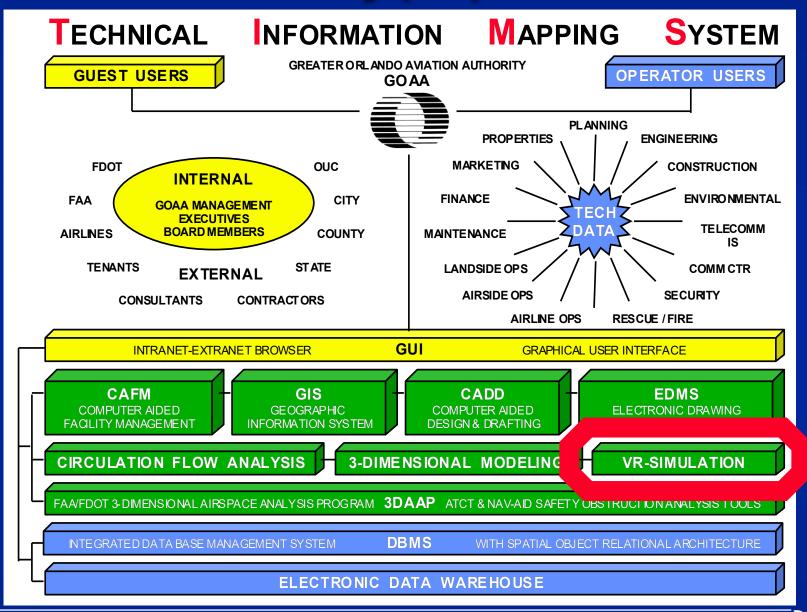
**CAFM Accounts** 

for all Building Assets (e.g., Space, Equipment, Systems, Cabling)





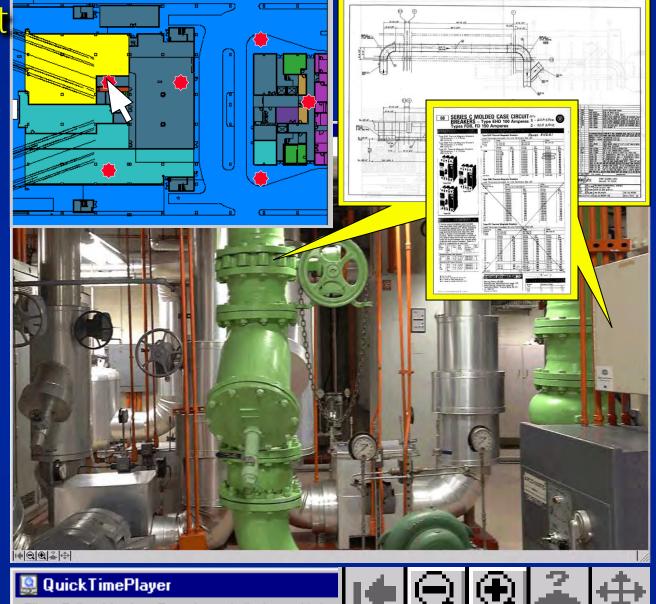
### Virtual Reality (VR) Simulation



#### VR Component

Quick Time VR Technology with Stitched Digital Panoramas Provide Cost Effective 3D Visualization of Facility Assets for:

- Facility Familiarization & Training
- Evaluating Passenger Field of View (Signage)
- Operation & Maintenance
- Emergency Response
- **Decision Support**



Edit Movie Fayorites Window





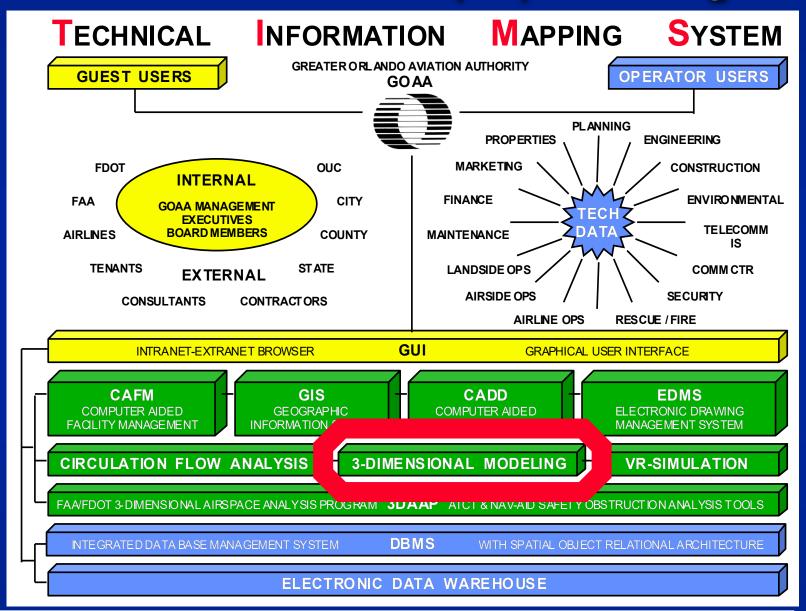








#### Three Dimesional (3D) Modeling



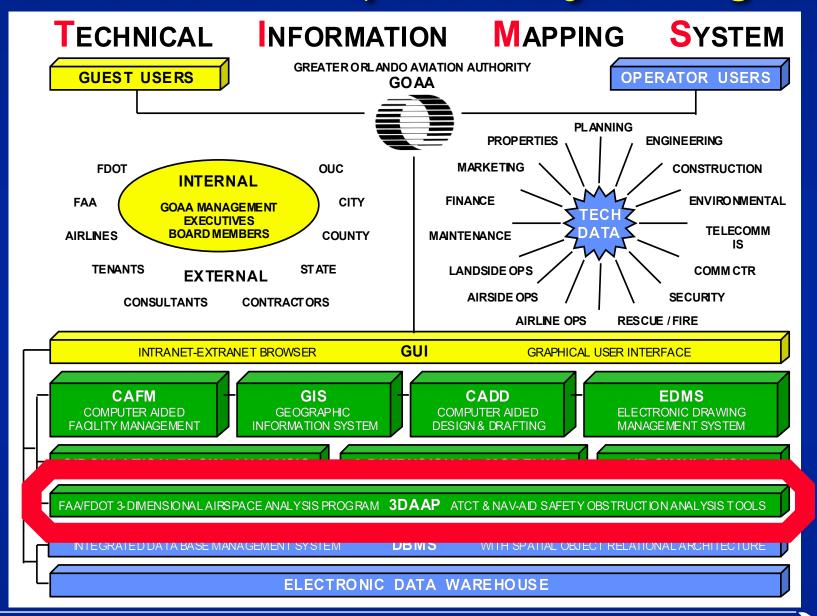
## 3D Modeling Component

3D Modeling Supports:

FAA Safety
Obstruction
Analysis



#### 3-Dimensional Airspace Analysis Program



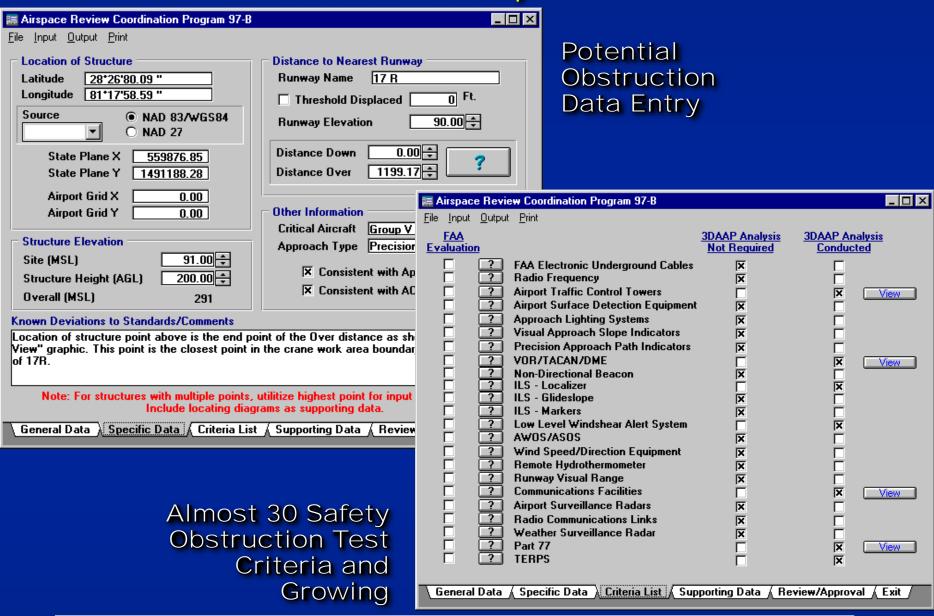
## 3-Dimensional Airspace Analysis Program (3DAAP) Purpose:

# Computer-Based Tool for analyzing Planned, Permanent, and Temporary Changes to an Airport's FAA Approved Airport Layout Plan (ALP) for potential obstruction to:

- FAA Protected Airspace
- FAA Navigational Aids
- FAA Underground Cabling
- FAA Tower Line of Sight
- Airfield Operations Area(AOA)

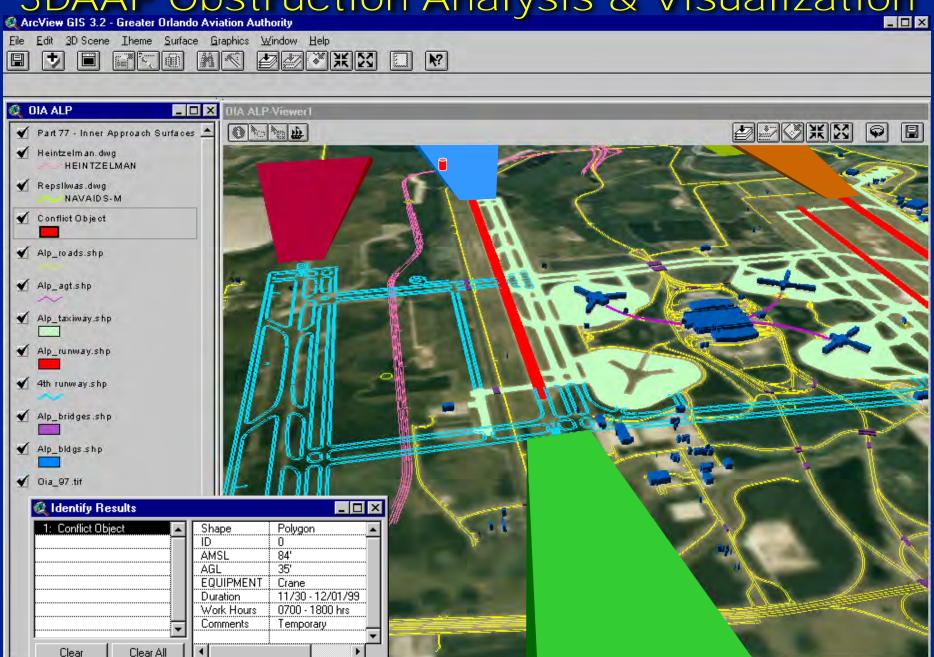


#### 3DAAP Component

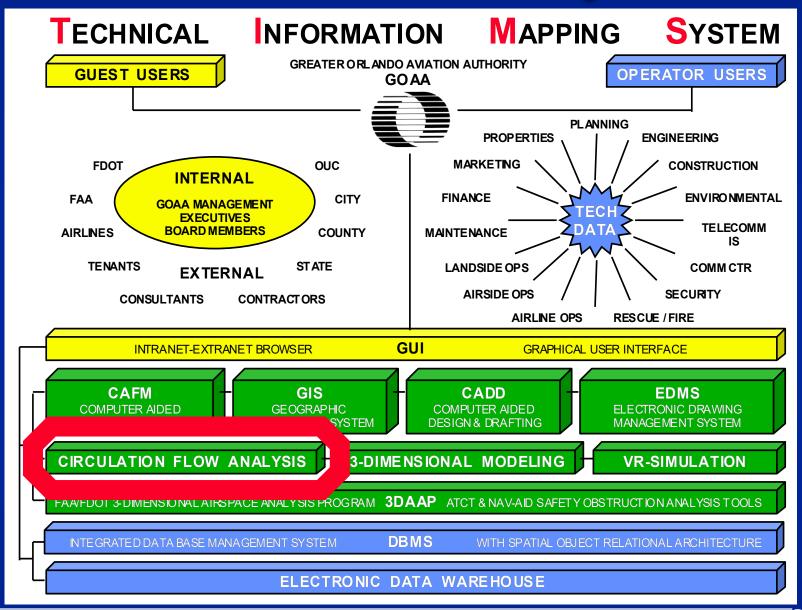




## 3DAAP Obstruction Analysis & Visualization



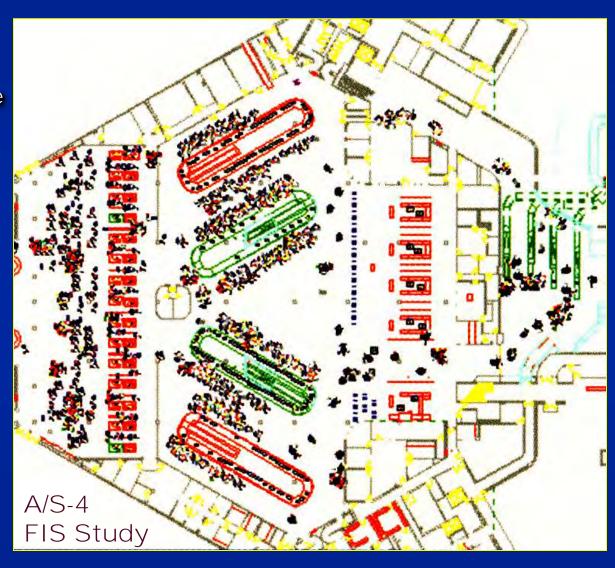
### Circulation Flow Analysis



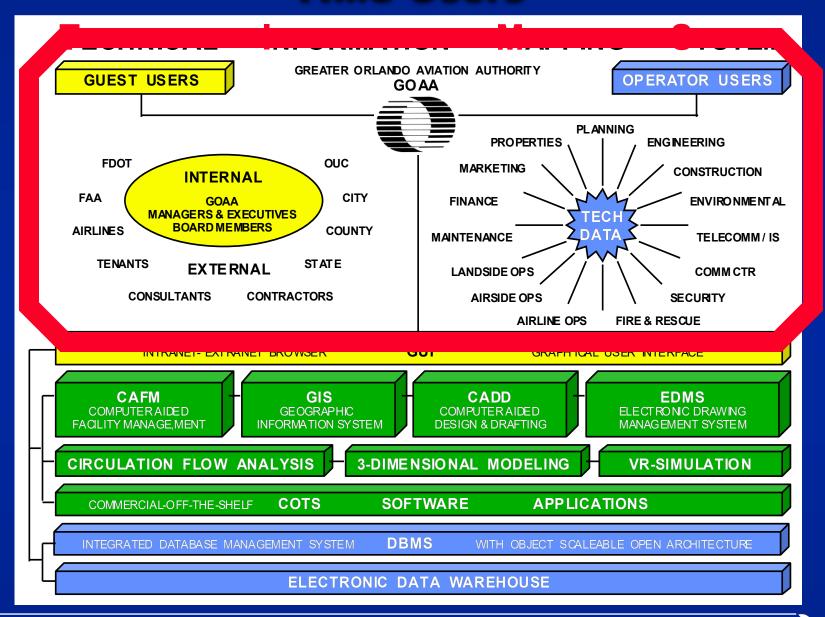
#### Circulation Flow Analysis Component

Using Spatial Graphic Objects, Circulation Flow Analysis Software Simulates Effects of Facility Configuration Changes on Flux (Flow Capacity):

- Flow of Ground Transportation
- Passenger Flow
- Aircraft Flow
- Information Flow



#### TIMS Users



#### Information Visualization & Presentation

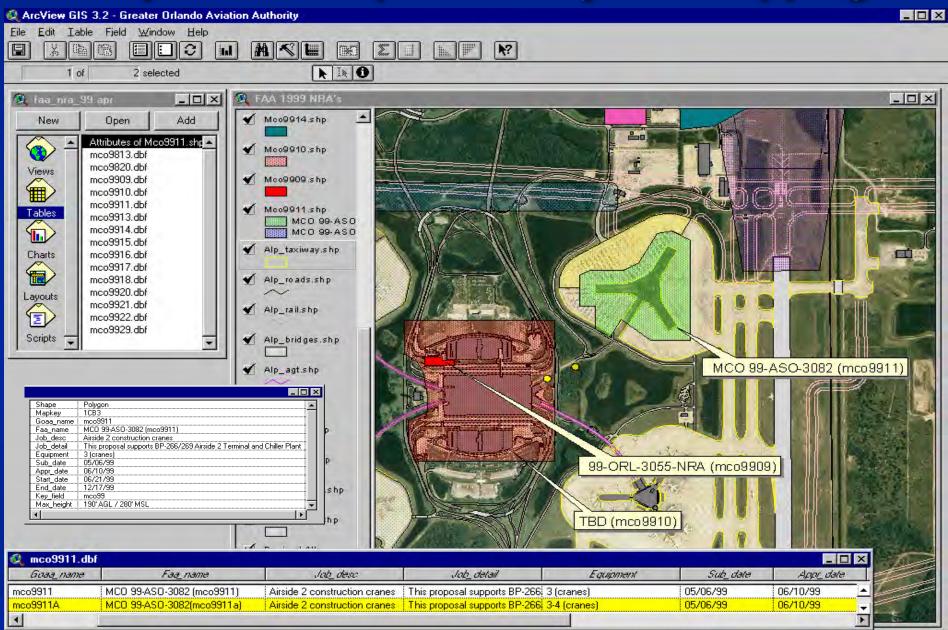
To the guest user, TIMS is a "Decision Support Tool" which enables visualization and presentation of facility owner business issues via information mapping:

- Development Projects Mapping
- FAA Airspace & Navaids Mapping
- Aircraft Noise Mapping
- Utility Infrastructure Mapping
- Emergency Response Mapping
- Operations & Systems Mapping
- Information Flow Mapping
- Facility Assets, Cabling, and Hazardous Materials Mapping
- Facility Condition Mapping

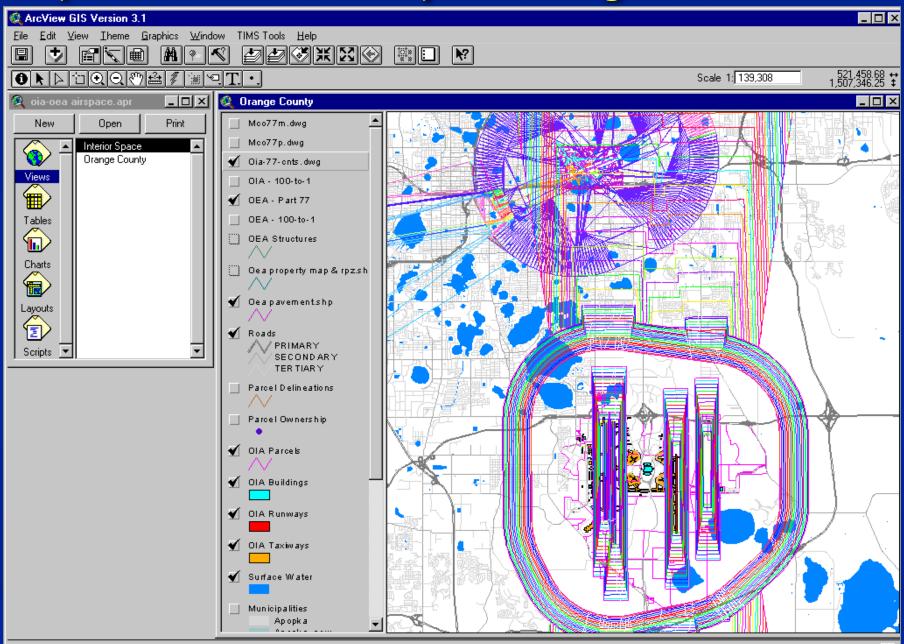
- Airfield & RoadwayPavement ConditionIndex (PCI) Mapping
- Repair & RenovationProjects Mapping
- Tenant PropertyLeases Mapping
- Land Use & DRI Mapping
- Environmental Permits& Wetlands Mapping
- Marketing & PassengerDemographics Mapping



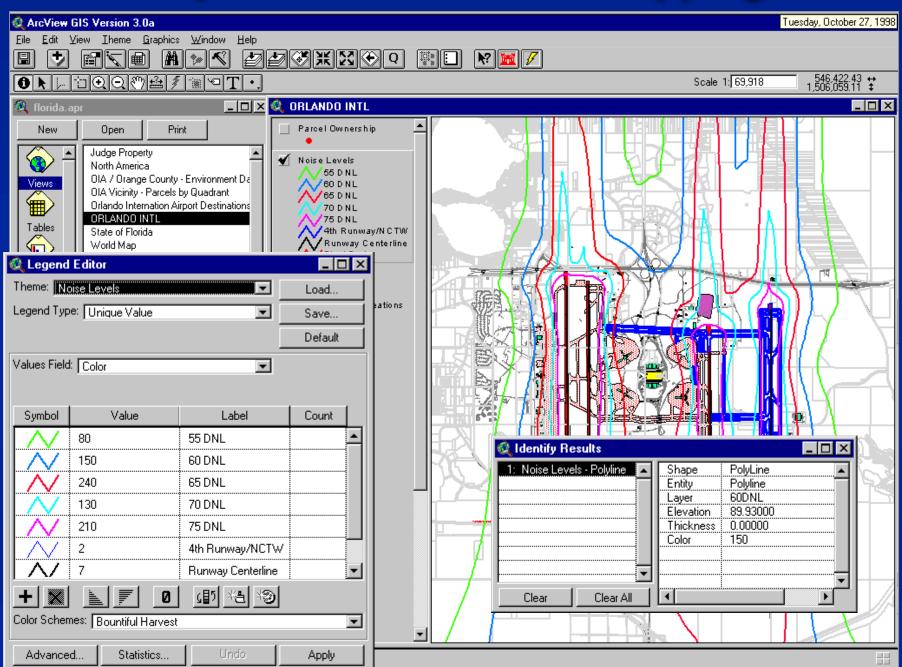
#### Airport Development Projects Mapping



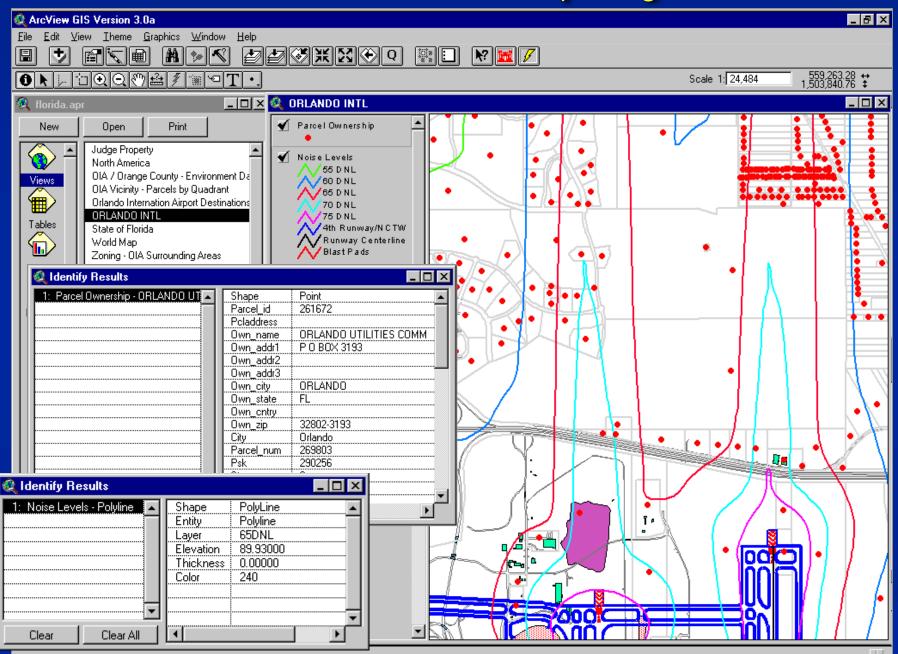
#### Airports Part 77 Airspace Height Constraints



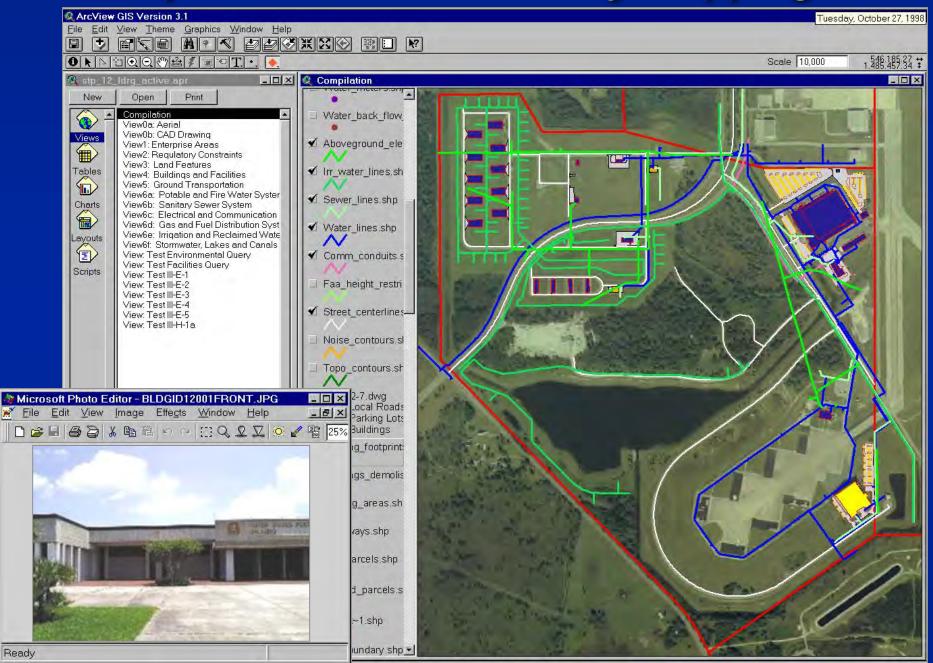
#### Airport Noise Contour Mapping



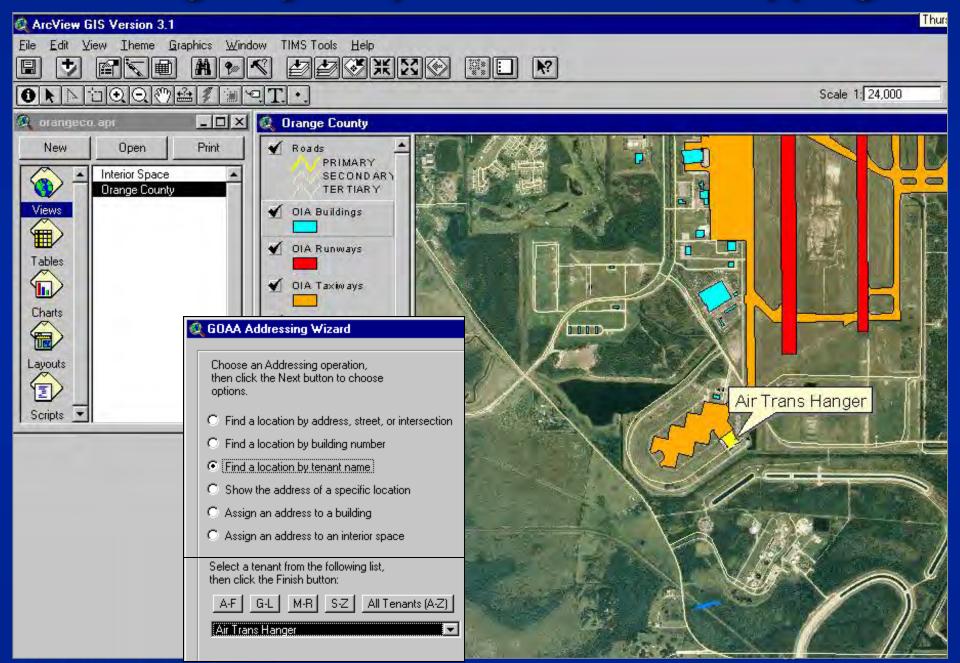
#### Noise Contours Over Property Parcels



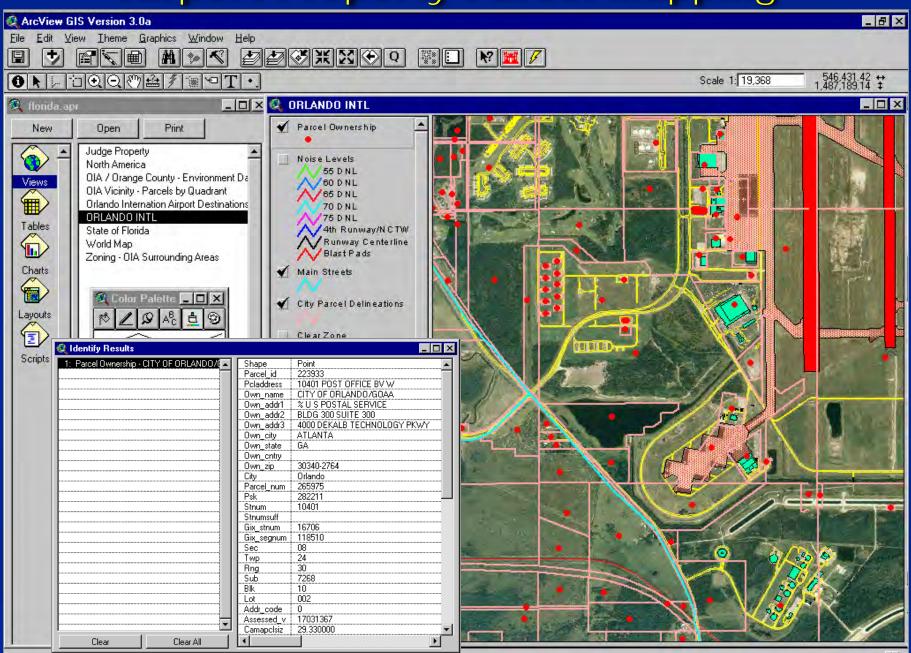
#### Airport Utilities & Facility Mapping



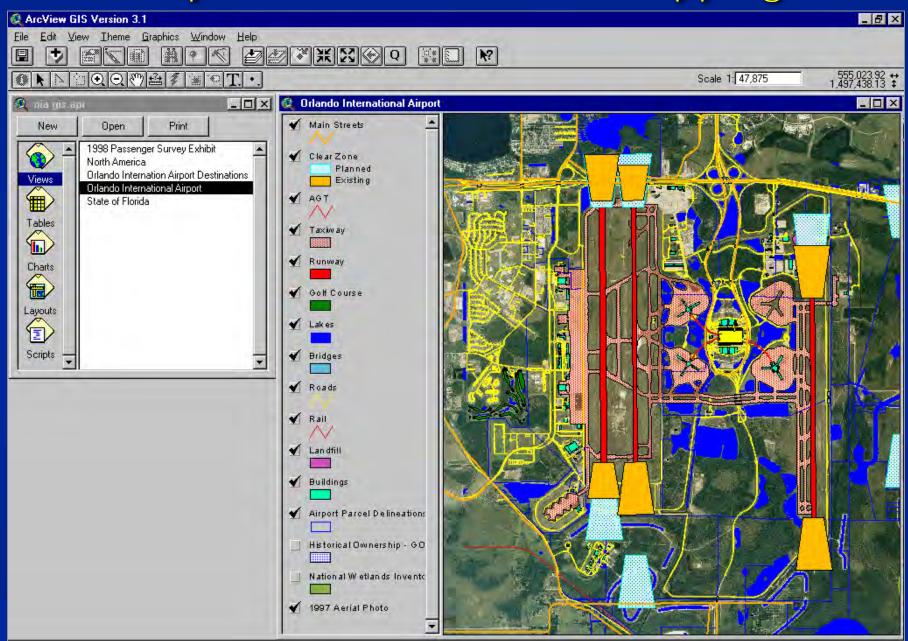
#### **Emergency Response Address Mapping**



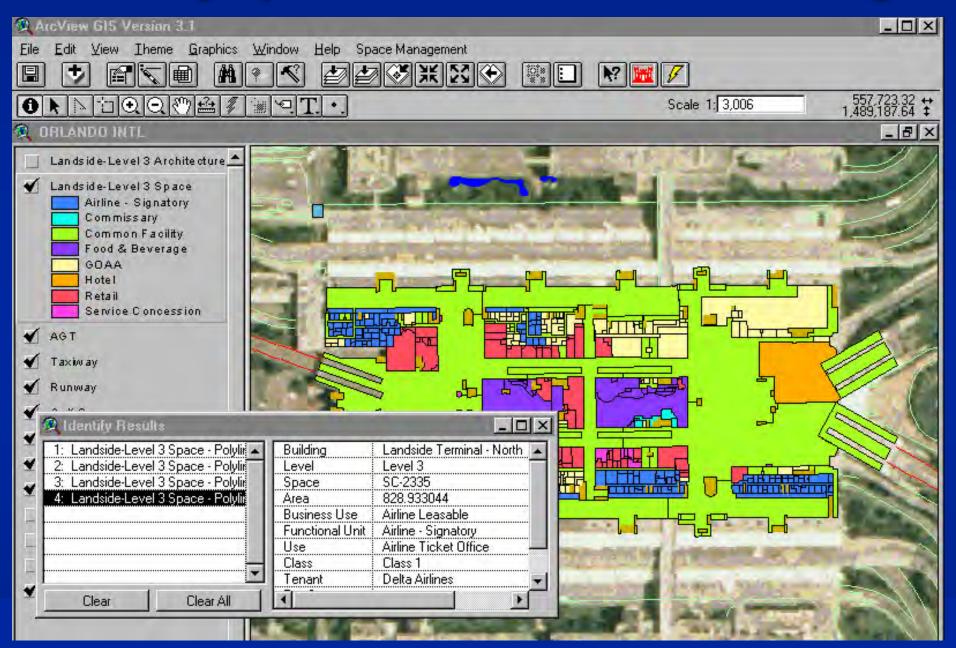
#### Airport Property Parcel Mapping



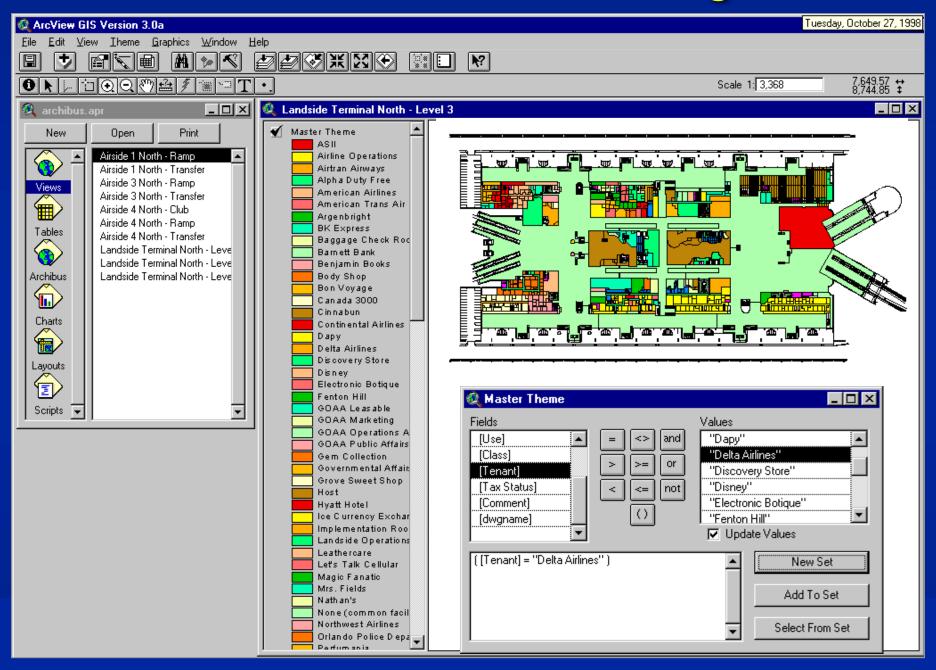
#### Airport Facilities Asset Mapping



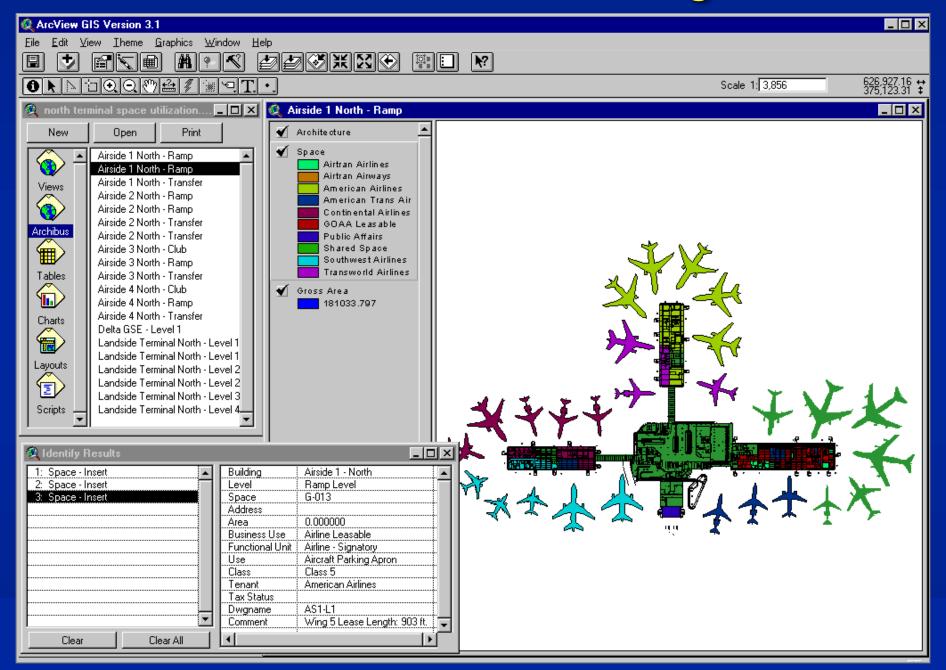
### Facility Space Use & Condition Tracking



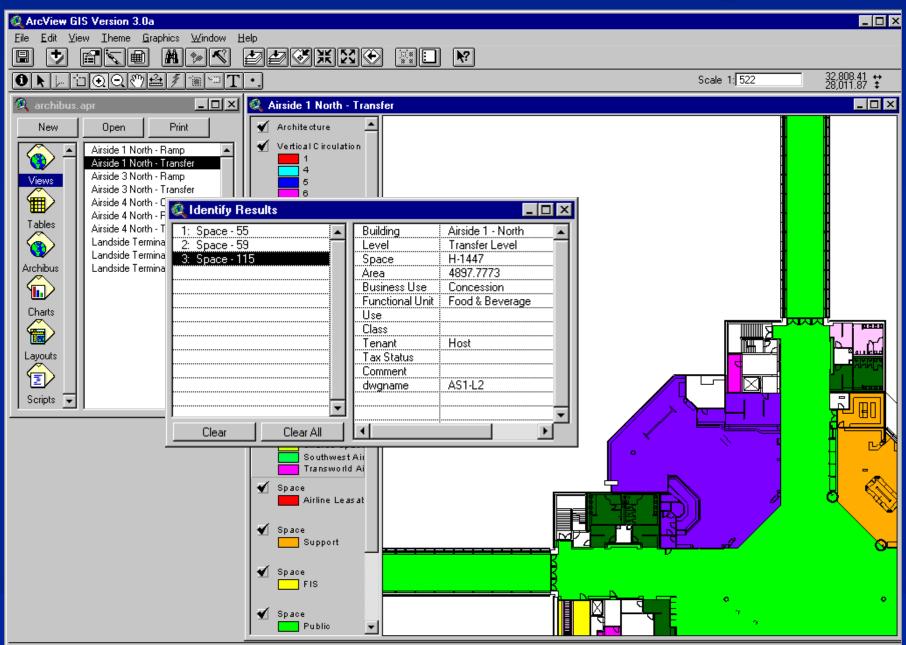
#### Landside Aviation Lease Management



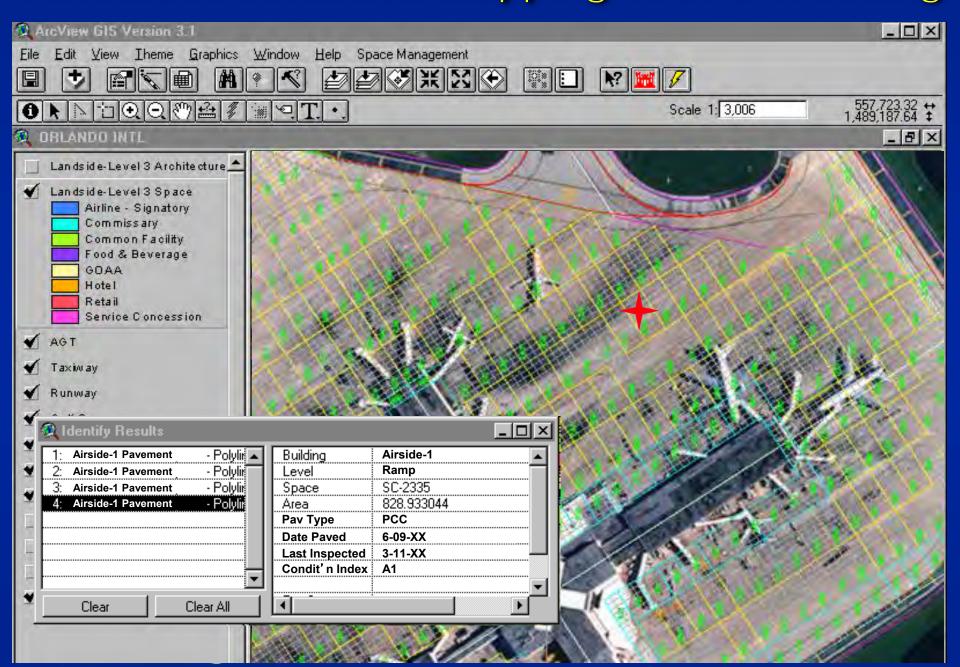
#### Airside Aviation Lease Management



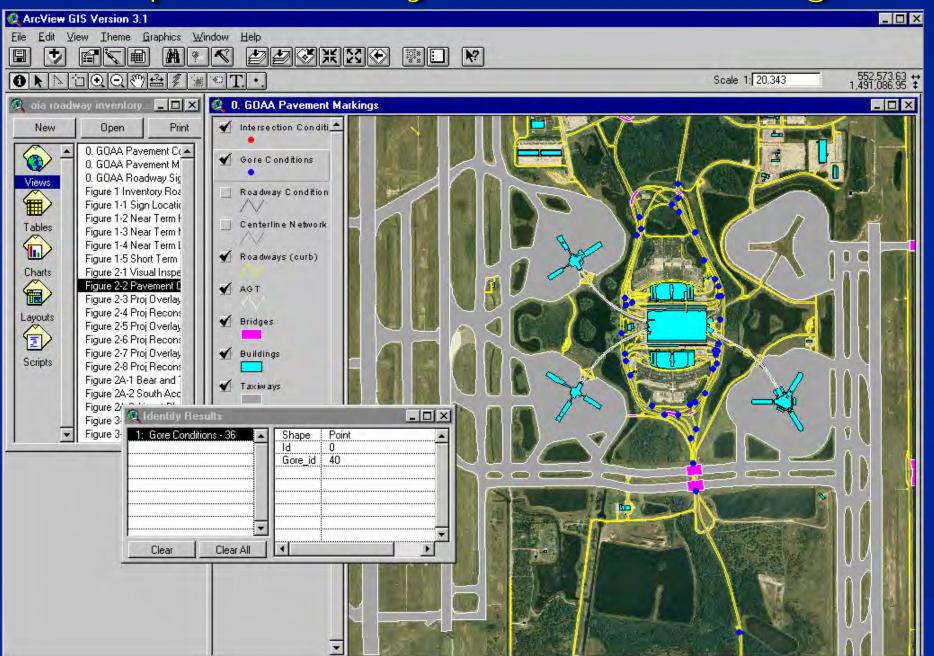
#### Airside Concessions Lease Management



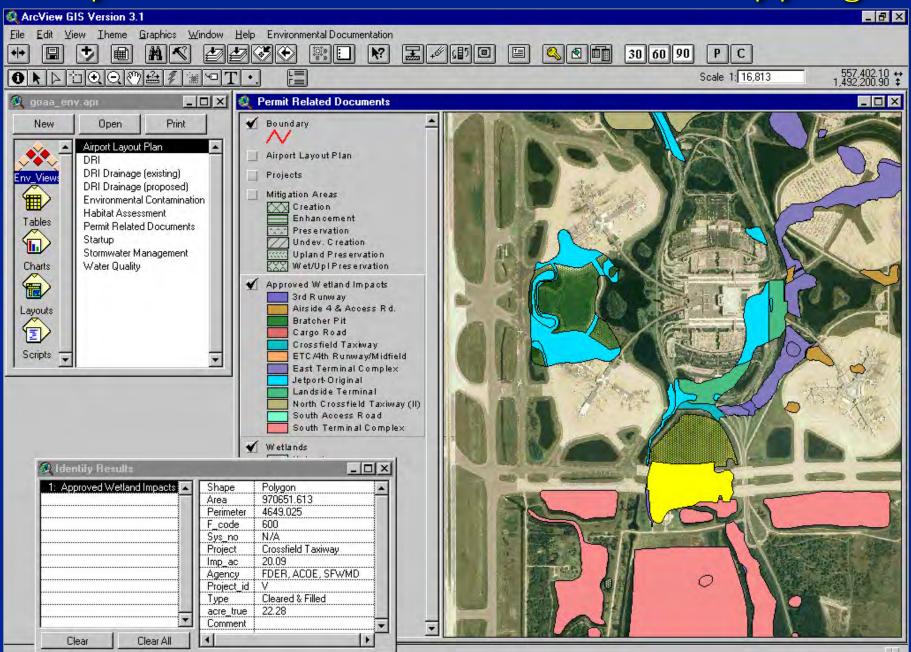
#### Pavement Condition Mapping w/GPS Tracking



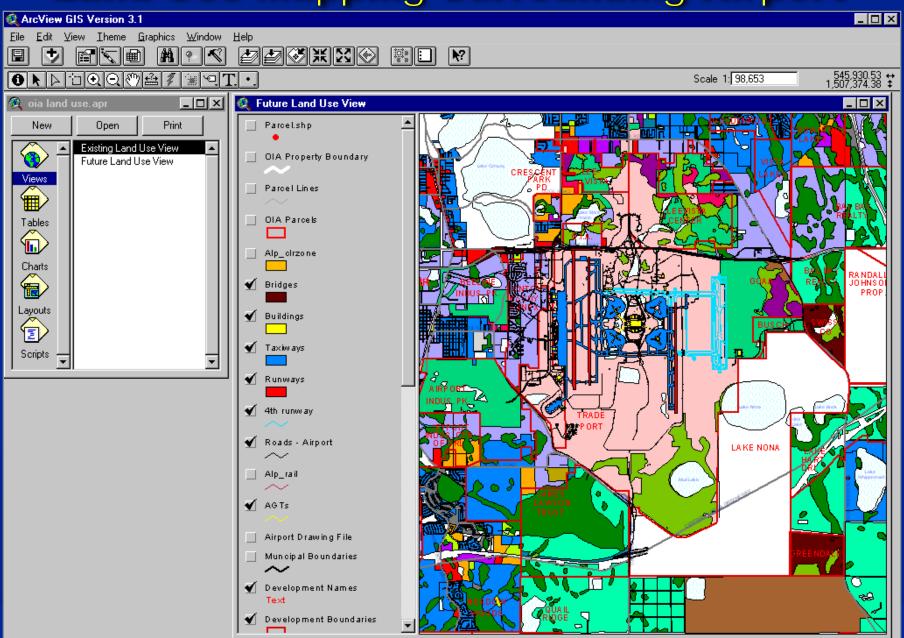
### Airport Roadway Condition Tracking



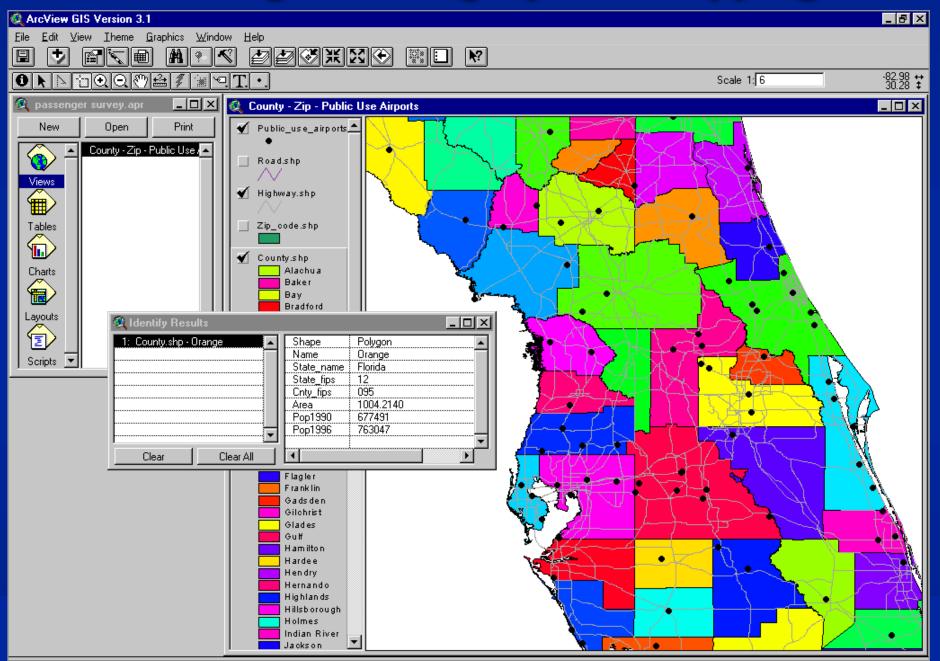
#### Airport Environmental Wetlands Mapping



#### Land Use Mapping Surrounding Airport



### Passenger Demographics Mapping



#### Data Accessibility

TIMS users need to drill-down to the required information quickly. If TIMS data will not be easily accessible at the User's fingertips, then TIMS will fail.



However,
Security Must
Be in Place!

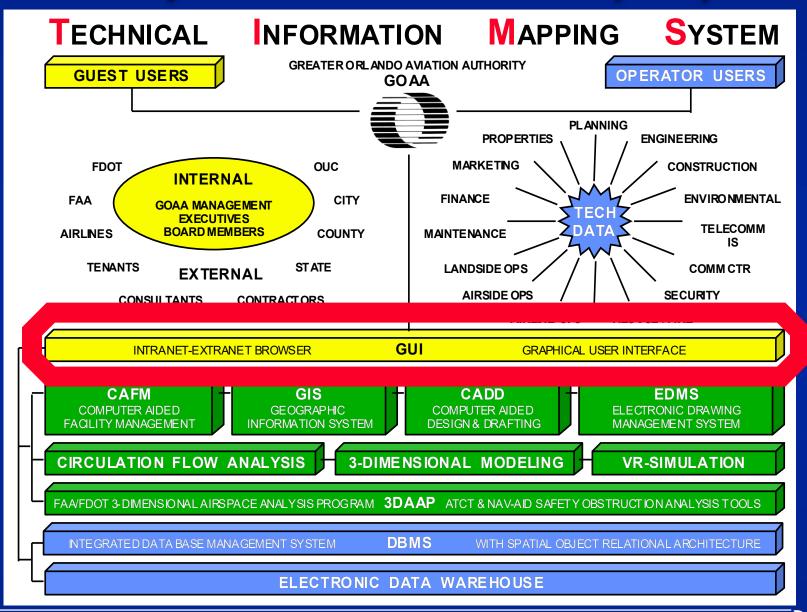
Federal & State
Regulations
Restrict Access
to Security
Sensitive Data

The GUI & EDMS

- Facilitate
- Control Data Access



#### Graphical User Interface (GUI)

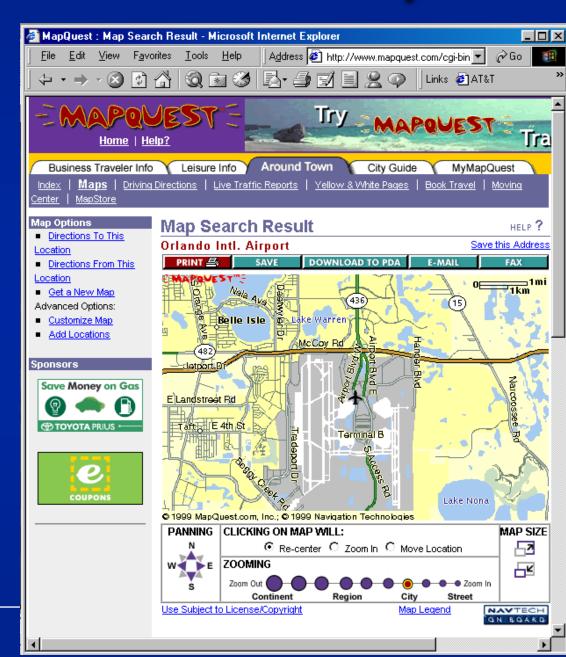


#### Intranet-Extranet Browser GUI Component

Interface between the User and the Data Mouse Point & Click Visual Interactive Screen Display

#### TIMS GUI Requirements:

- Little to No Training (Extremely Intuitive)
- Minimize Drill-Downs via Detailed Queries
- Customized for Each User Type



**Carter : Burgess** 

#### Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) GUI

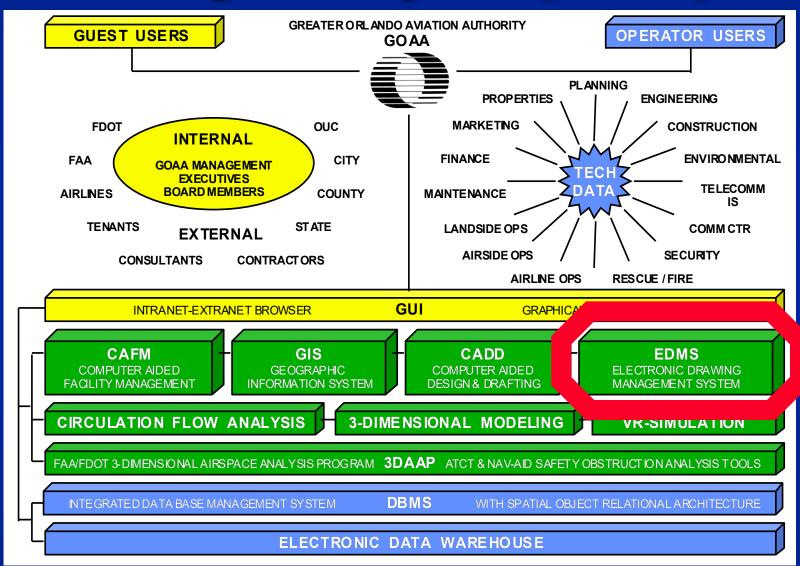
Mapping Information Technology
Has Reached the Executive's
Handheld PDA

The PDA also serves the data maintainer with integrated:

- Global Positioning System (GPS)
- Bar Code Reader
- Digital Camera
- Wireless Read-Write Access to Spatial Data Server



## Electronic Drawing-Data-Document Management System (ED3MS)



#### ED3MS Component

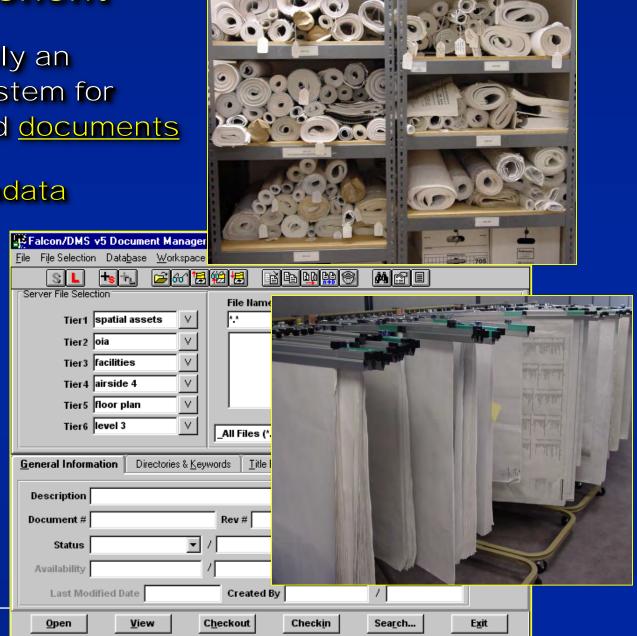
ED3MS is essentially an electronic filing system for drawings, data, and documents

ED3MS keeps metadata

(data about data)

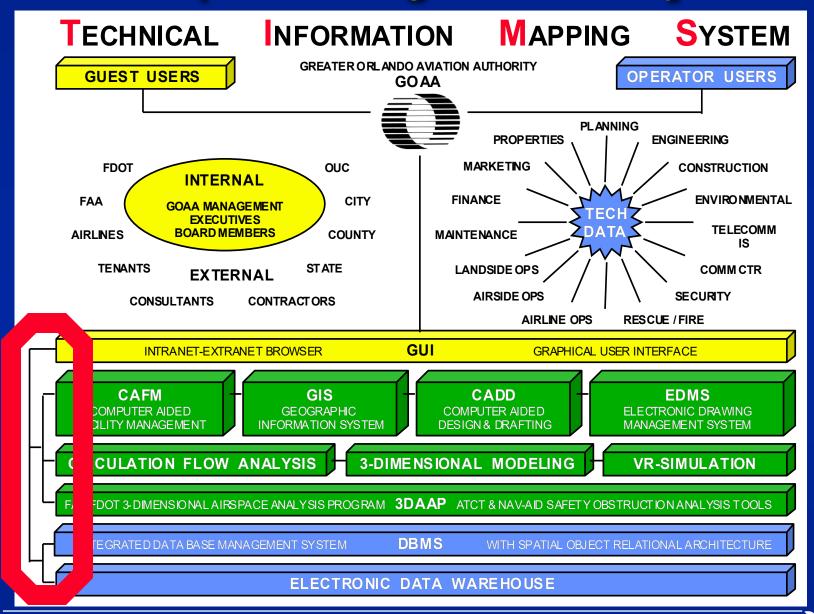
ED3MS is used to:

- Inventory Data
- Categorize Data
- Qualify Data
- Track & Control Data Revision



Carter - Burgess

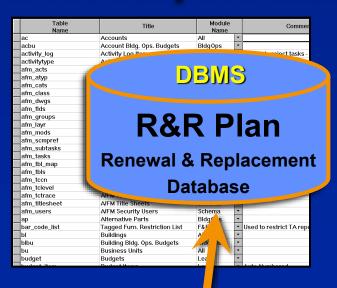
#### TIMS Requires Integrated Sub-Systems



#### Integration for Airport Maintenance

#### Objective:

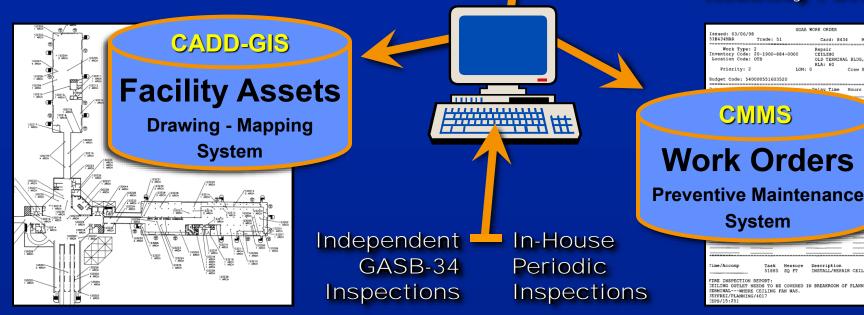
Provide facility staff with effective tools and procedures to achieve a continuous systematic R&R life-cycle management program



Sample Datasets:
Carpeting Painting
Finishes Lighting

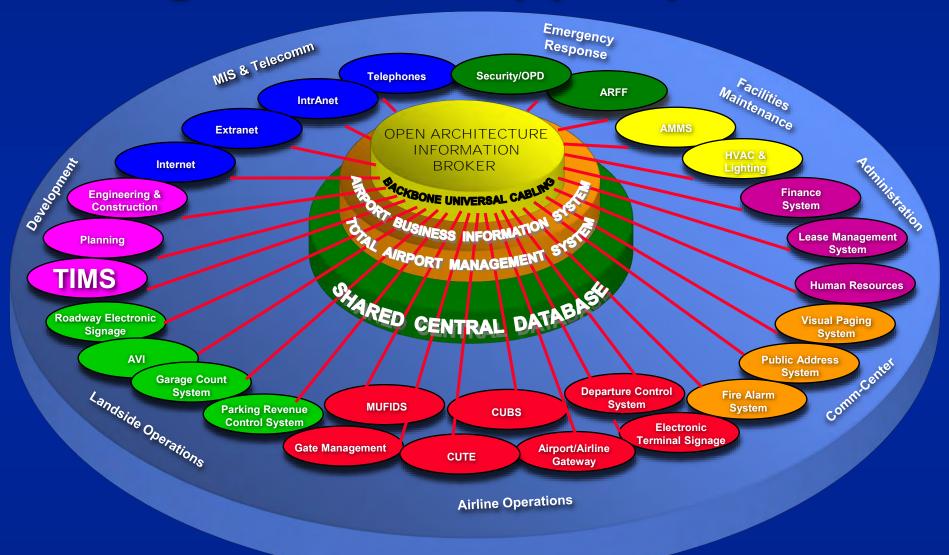
Air Handling Units
Display Monitors

Roofing Airfield Pavement Roadway Pavement





## TIMS Integrates with other Airport Systems Serving as an Intuitive (Spatial) Data Portal





#### **Presentation Outline**

- Introduction to the Airport's Perspective
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  - Implementation Challenges



- FAA Airport Layout Plan (ALP) is Key to CM Process
- CM Process Improvement via Standards

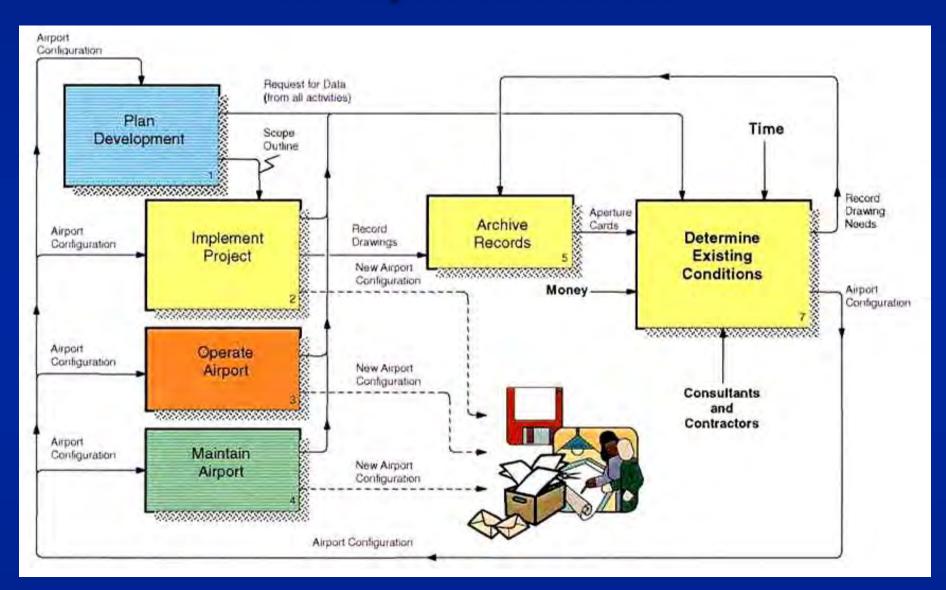


## CM-TIMS Implementation Challenges

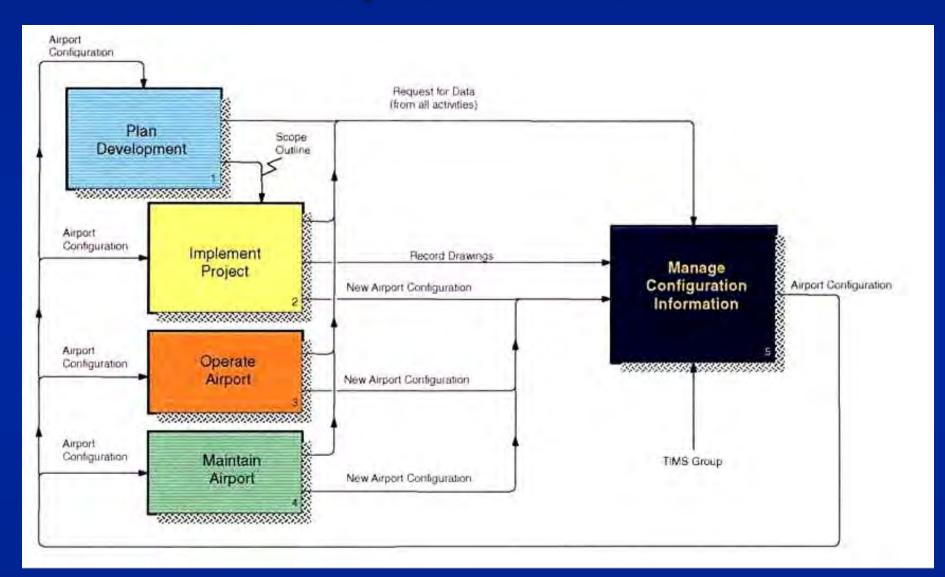
- Airport Configuration Data Ownership
- Consolidation of Multiple Overlapping Data-Sets
- Data Change Notification
- Dedicated CM / TIMS Service Center with Specialized Staff to Coordinate Data Maintenance
- Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)
  Standards Enforcement
- Data Accessibility & Security
- Constantly Changing Information Technology
- Enterprise-Wide Process Improvement

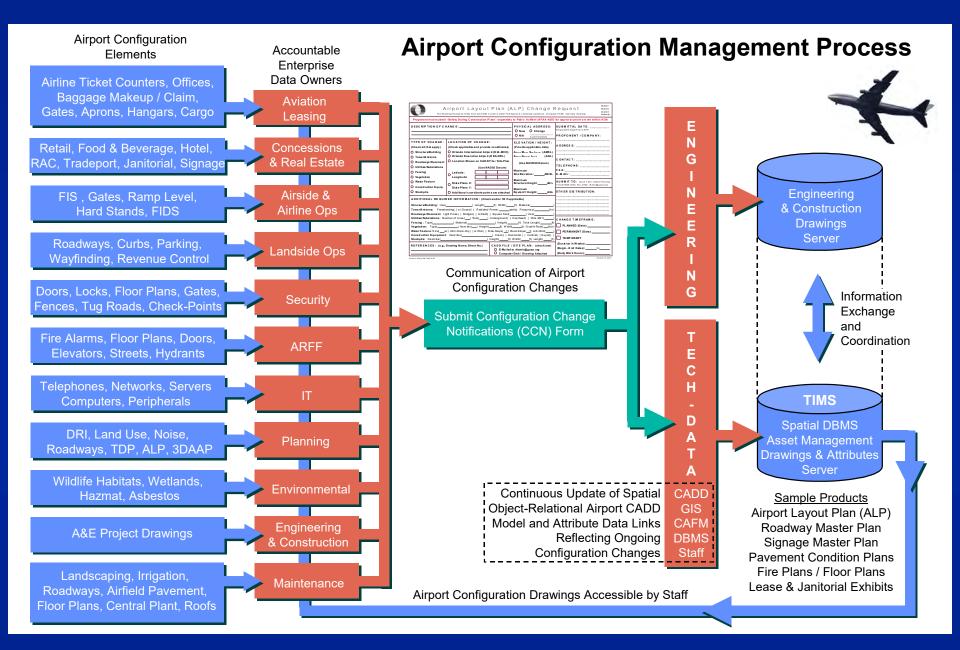


#### No Airport CM Process



#### Airport CM Process







#### TIMS Liaisons - Operator User Base



Airport Configuration Tracking Information Organization Network (ACTION) Team

Able to Perform Basemap Updates

Able to Redline Basemap Drawings

Able to Update Attribute Data







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FAA Airport Layout Plan (ALP) is Key to CM Process

CM Process Improvement via Standards



## Changes to Airport Layout Plan (ALP)

- FAA Projects
- Airport Projects
- Tenant Projects
- UtilitiesCommissionProjects
- ExpresswayAuthorityProjects
- Rail Projects



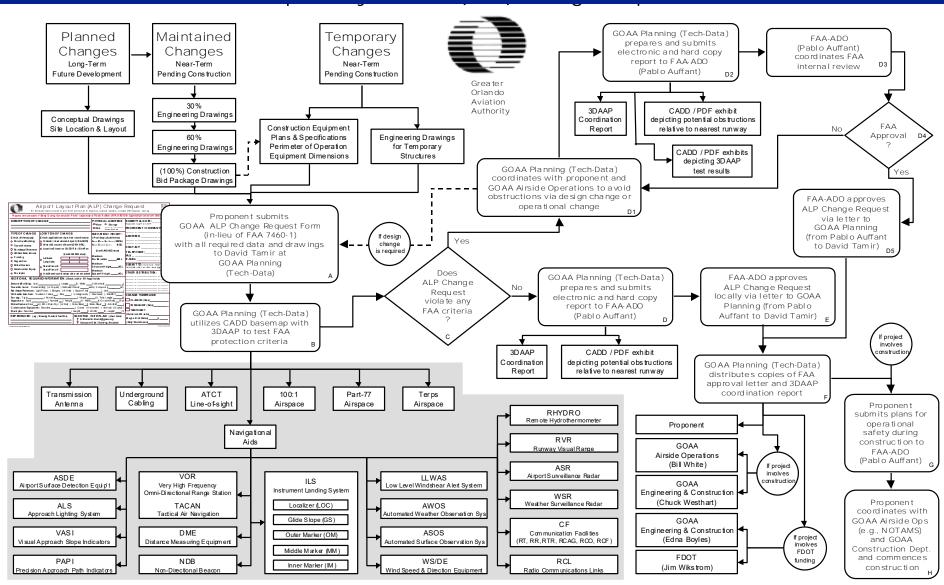
### Various Airport Layout Plan (ALP) Changes



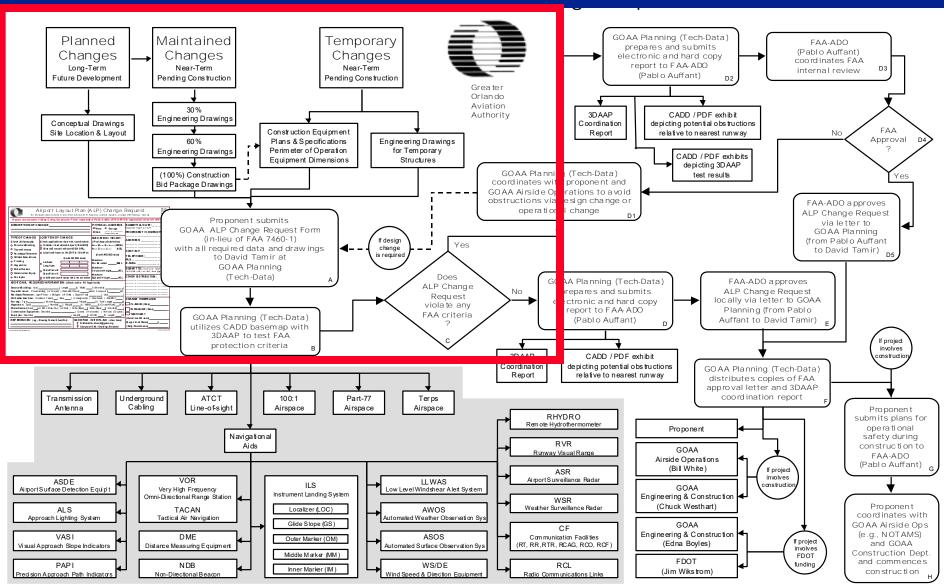
# Changes at MCO Since Last ALP Update



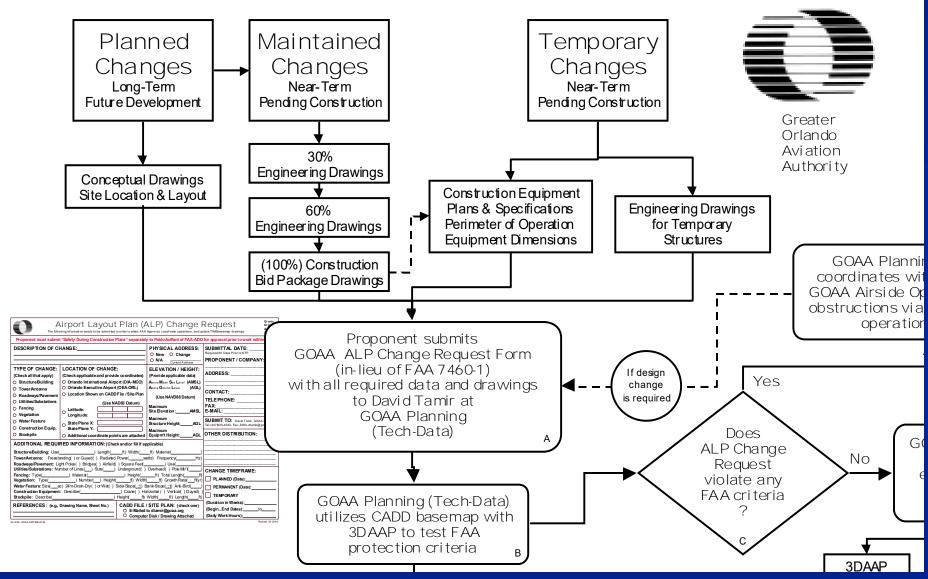
## 3DAAP ALP Change Request Process



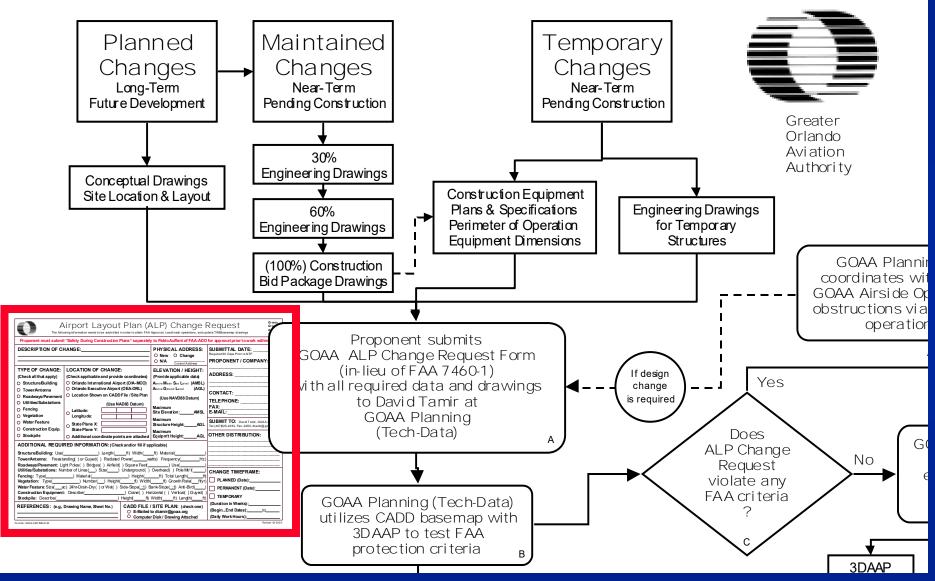
## Incoming Requests for ALP Changes



## Incoming Requests for ALP Changes



## GOAA's ALP Change Request Form





Form No: GOAA-CM-TIMS-0190

#### Airport Layout Plan (ALP) Change Request

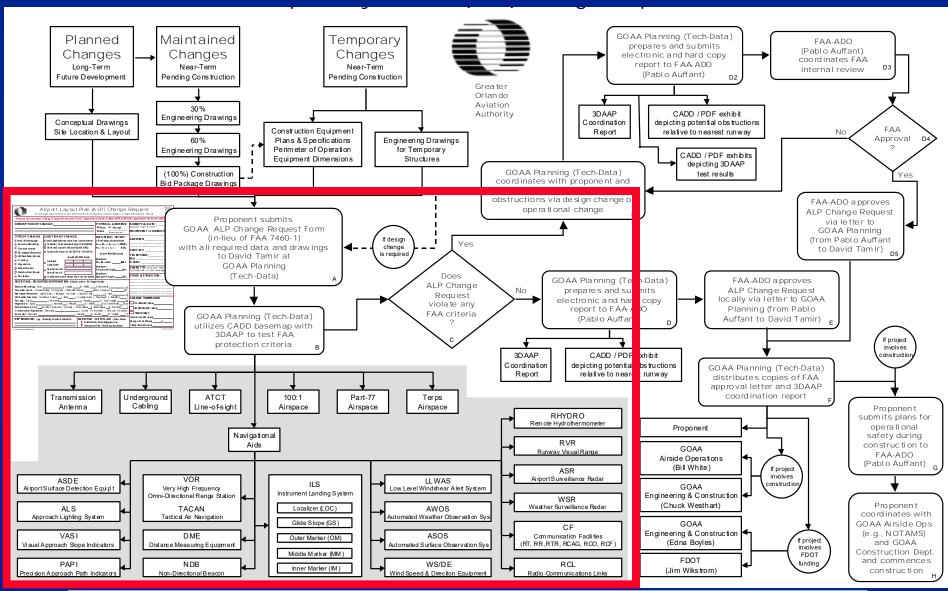
The following information needs to be submitted in order to attain FAA Approval, coordinate operations, and update TIMS basemap drawings

Greater
Orlando
Aviation
Authority

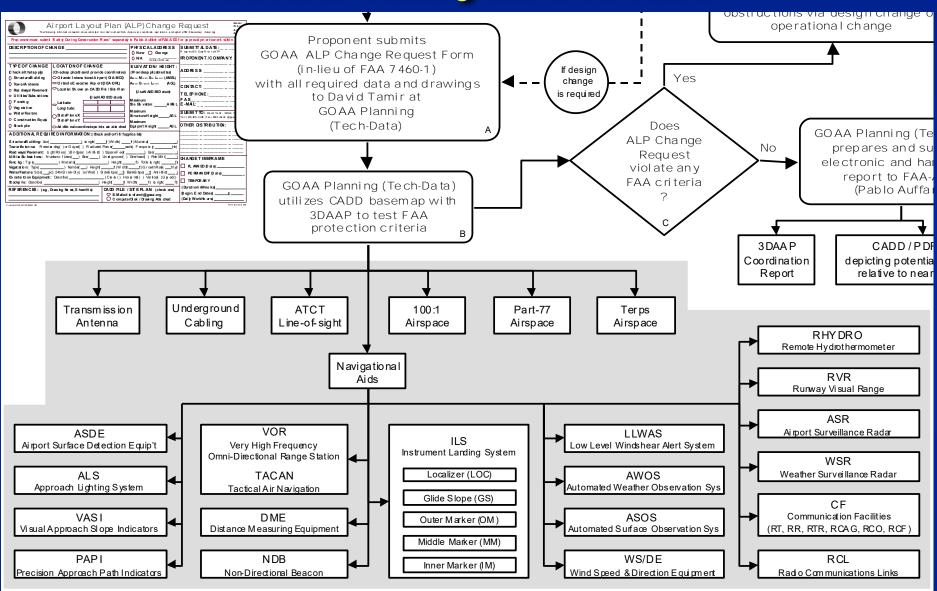
Proponent must submit "Safety During Construction Plans" separately to Pablo Auffant of FAA-ADO for approval prior towork within AOA

DESCRIPTION OF CHANGE:		PHYSICAL ADDRESS: O New O Change O N/A Current Address	SUBMITTAL DATE: Required 60 Days Prior to NTP PROPONENT / COMPANY:	
TYPE OF CHANGE: (Check all that apply)  Structure/Building  Tower/Antenna  Roadways/Pavement	LOCATION OF CHANGE:  (Check applicable and provide coordinates)  O Orlando International Airport (OIA-MCO)  O Orlando Executive Airport (OEA-ORL)  O Location Shown on CADD File / Site Plan		ELEVATION / HEIGHT: (Provide applicable data) Above Mean Sea Level (AMSL) Above Ground Level (AGL)	ADDRESS:
O Utilities/Substations O Fencing O Vegetation O Water Feature	(Use NA  Latitude: Longitu de:  State Plane X:	D83 Datum)	(Use NAVD88 Datum)  Maximum Site Elevation:AMSL  Maximum Structure Height:AGL	SUBMIT TO: David Tamir GOA A Planning
O Construction Equip. O Stockpile	State Plane Y:  O Additional coordinate point			OTHER DISTRIBUTION:
ADDITIONAL REQUIRED INFORMATION: (Check and/or fill if applicable)  Structure/Building: Use() Length(ft) Width(ft) Material()  Tower/Ant enna: Freestanding() or Guyed() Radiated Power(watts) Frequency(Hz)  Roadways/Pavement: Light Poles() Bridges() Airfield() Square Feet() Use()				
Utilities/Substations: Nu Fencing: Type( Vegetation: Type(a Water Feature: Size(a Construction Equipment:	PLANNED (Date):			
O E-Mailed				TEMPORARY  (Duration in Weeks):to  (BeginEnd Dates):to  (Daily Work Hours):

#### 3DAAP Analysis Process

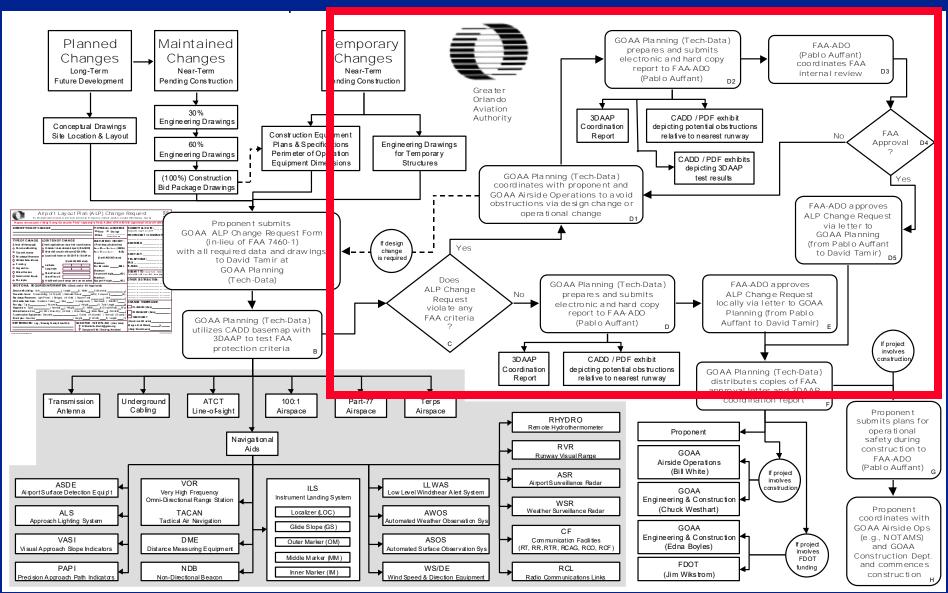


#### 3DAAP Analysis Process

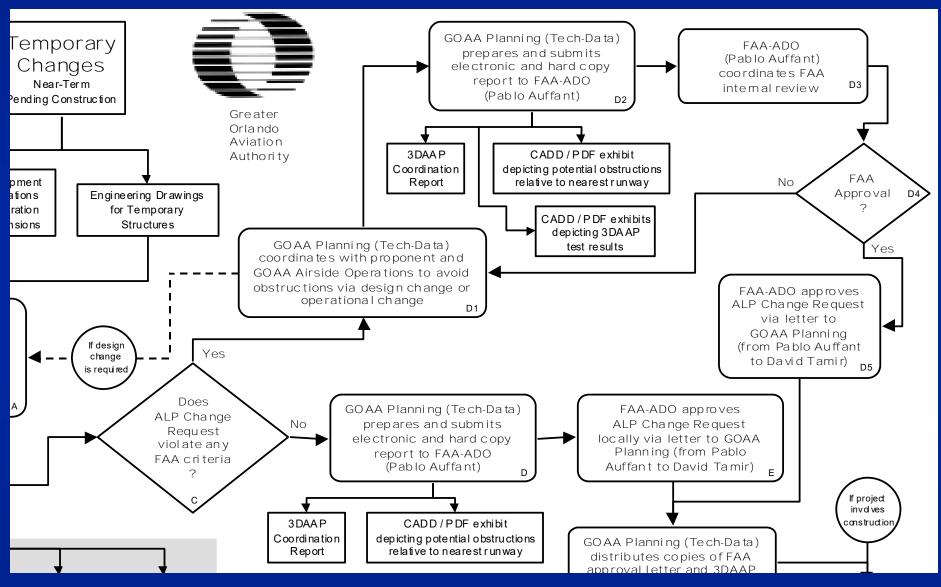




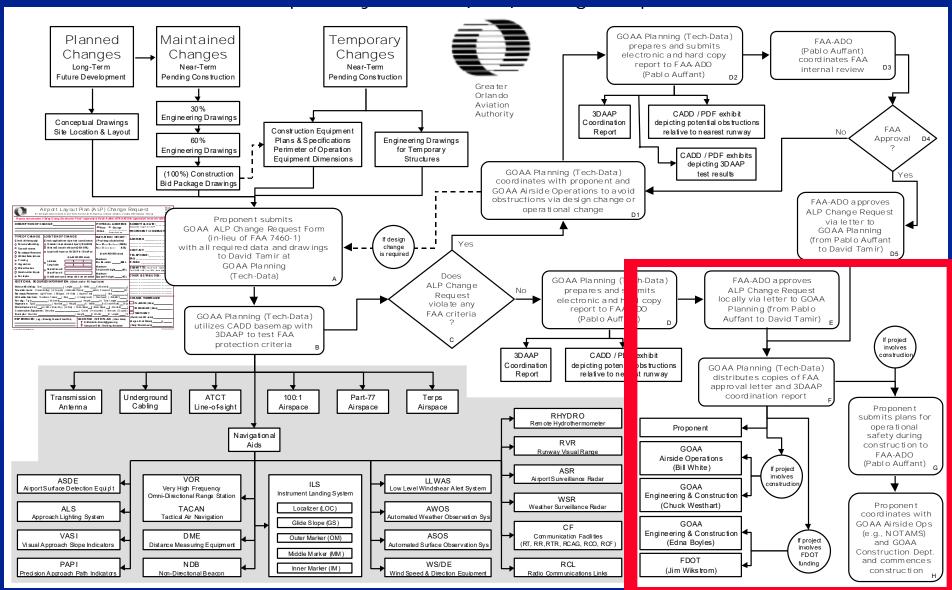
#### FAA Review Process



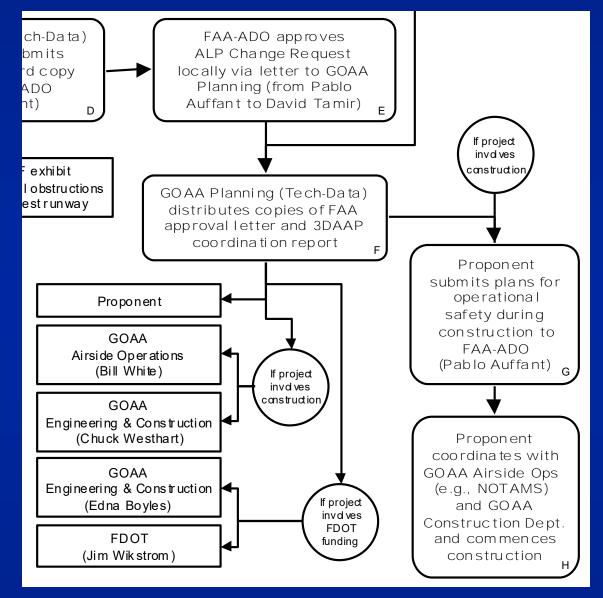
#### FAA Review Process

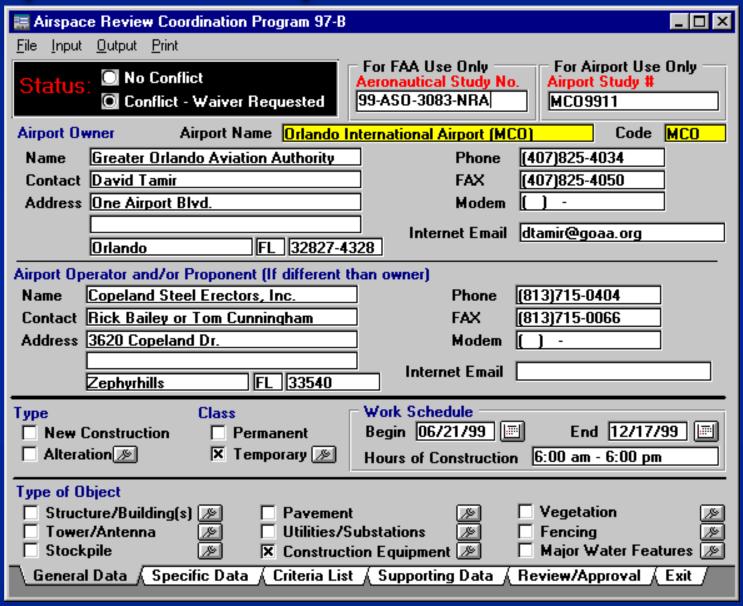


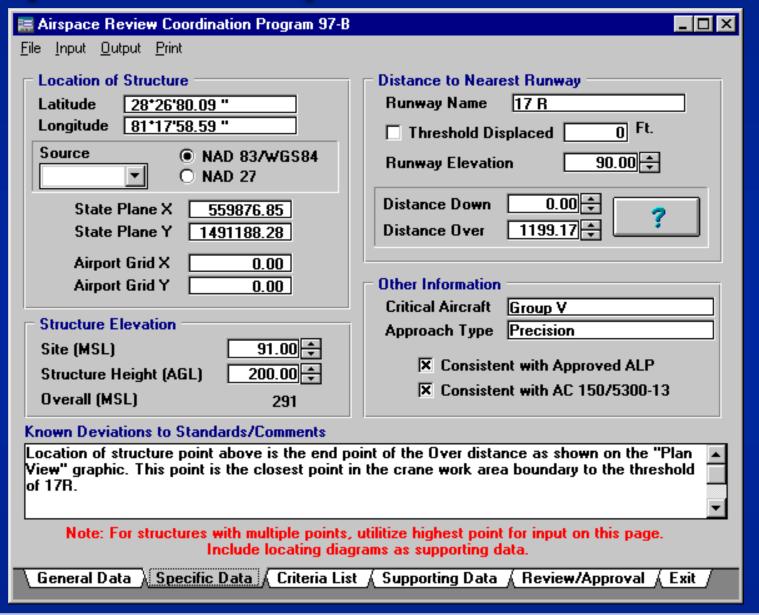
### Approval Distribution/Notification Process



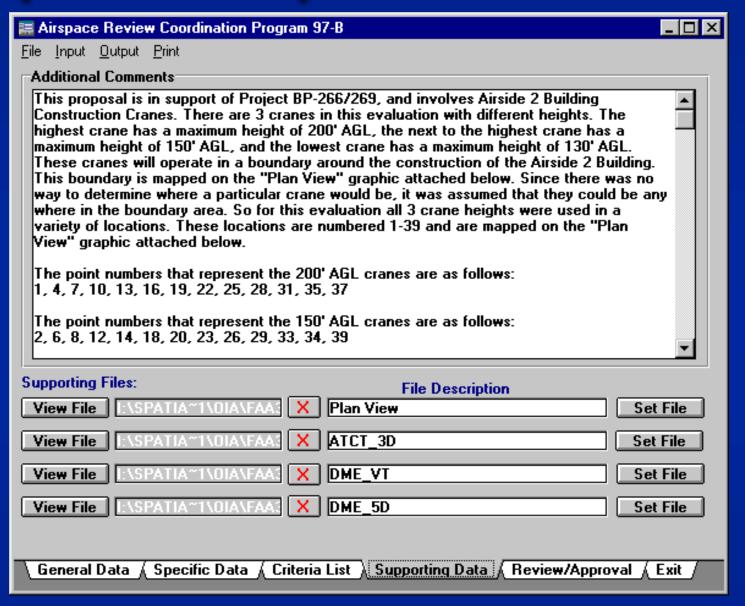
### Approval Distribution/Notification Process



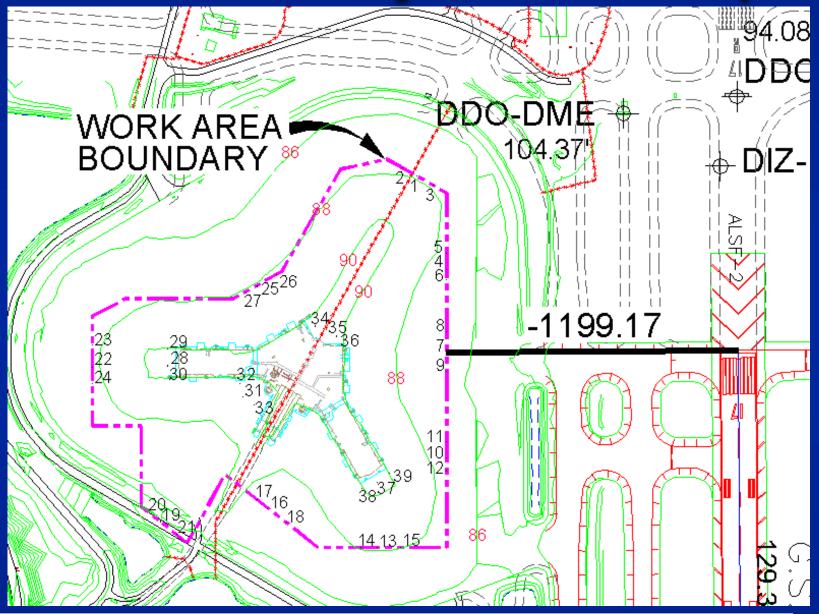




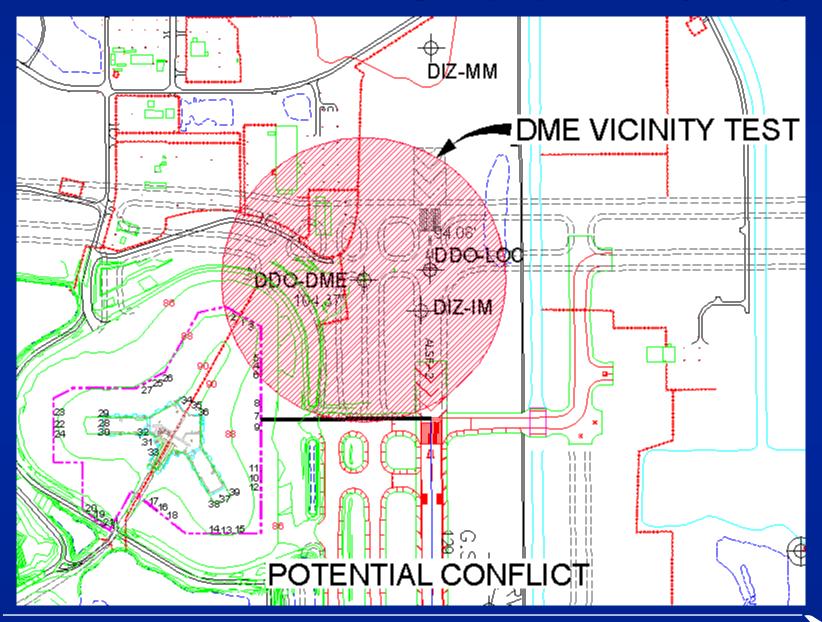
≣ Airspace Review Coordination Program 97-B					
<u>File Input Output Print</u>					
<u>FAA</u> <u>Evaluation</u>	3DAAP Analysis Not Required	3DAAP Analysis Conducted			
PAA Electronic Underground Cables Radio Frequency Airport Traffic Control Towers Airport Surface Detection Equipment	X X	View			
Amport Surface Detection Equipment The surface Det	X X X				
Airport Surface Detection Equipment Approach Lighting Systems Visual Approach Slope Indicators Precision Approach Path Indicators VOR/TACAN/DME Non-Directional Beacon ILS - Localizer ILS - Glideslope ILS - Markers Low Level Windshear Alert System AWOS/ASOS Wind Speed/Direction Equipment Remote Hydrothermometer Runway Visual Range Communications Facilities Airport Surveillance Radars Radio Communications Links Remote Radar Part 77		X   View			
ILS - Markers     Low Level Windshear Alert System     AWOS/ASOS	X X				
<ul> <li>Wind Speed/Direction Equipment</li> <li>Remote Hydrothermometer</li> <li>Runway Visual Range</li> <li>Communications Facilities</li> </ul>	X X X	 			
Airport Surveillance Radars Radio Communications Links Weather Surveillance Radar	X X X				
Part 77 TERPS		X   View			
General Data & Specific Data & Criteria List & Supporting Data & Review/Approval & Exit					



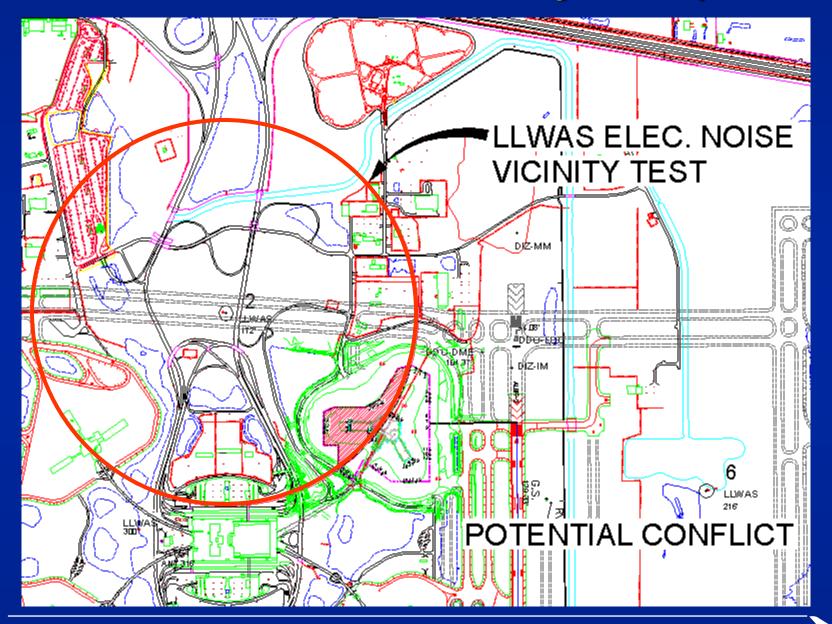
# Obstruction Analysis Location Map



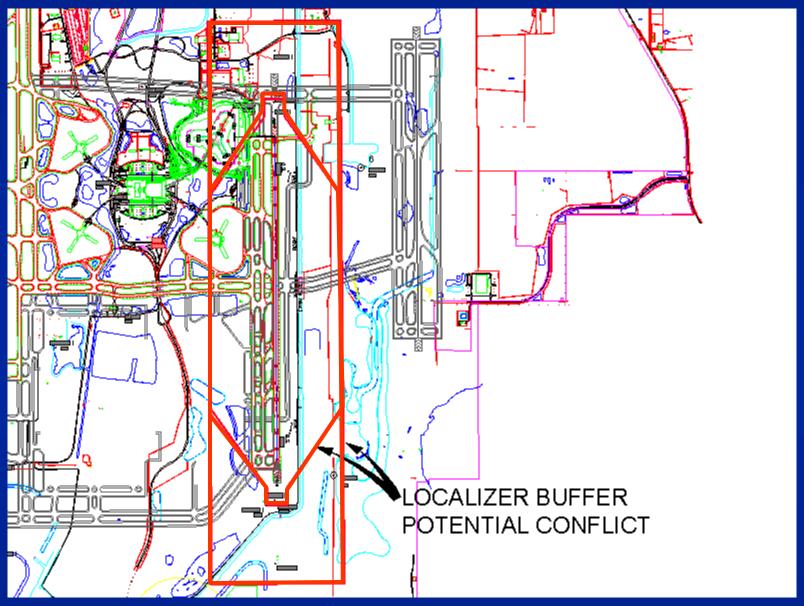
## Distance Measuring Equipment (DME)



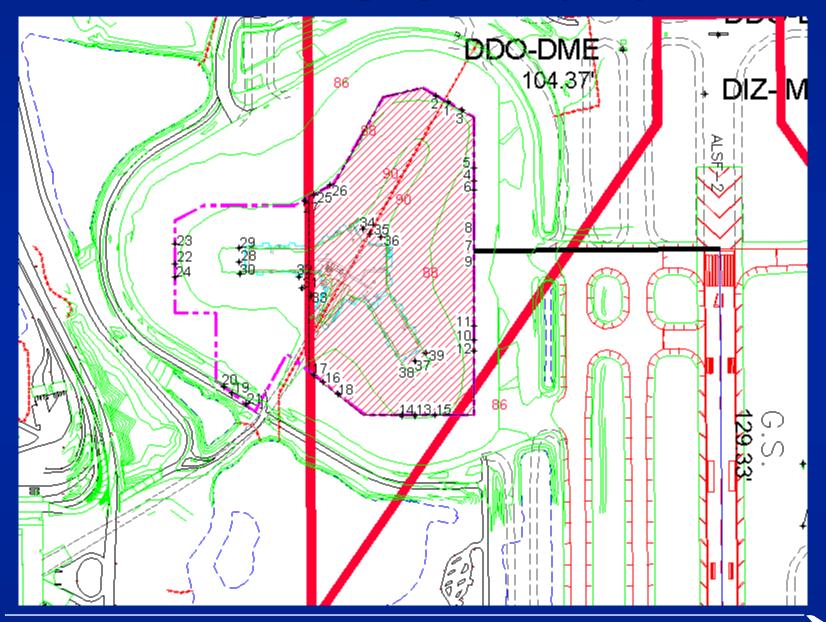
### Low Level Windshear Alert System (LLWAS)



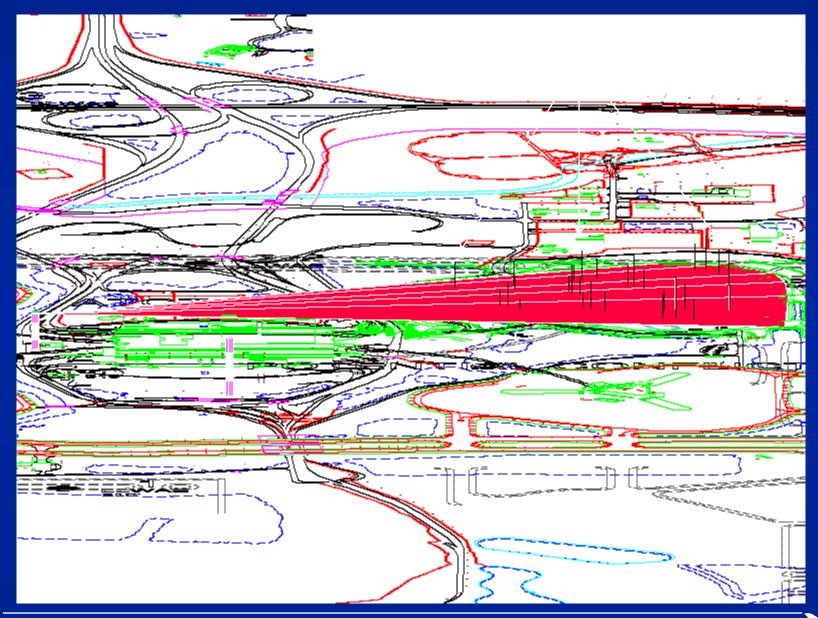
## Instrument Landing System (ILS) Localizer



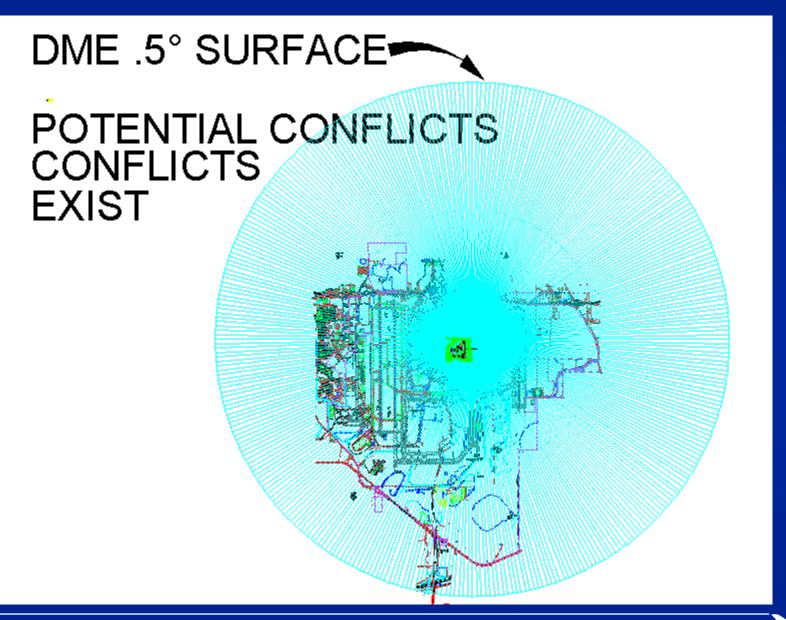
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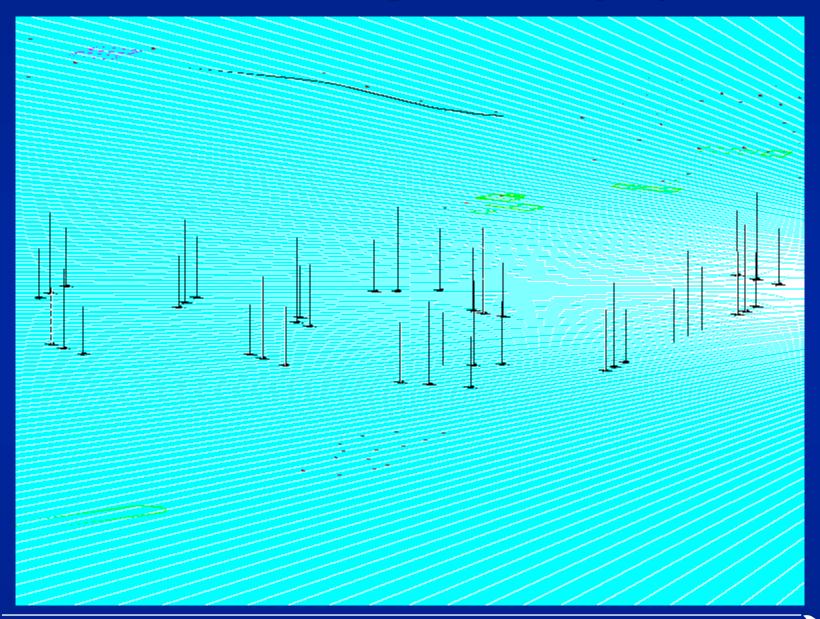
## Airport Traffic Control Tower (3D) LOS



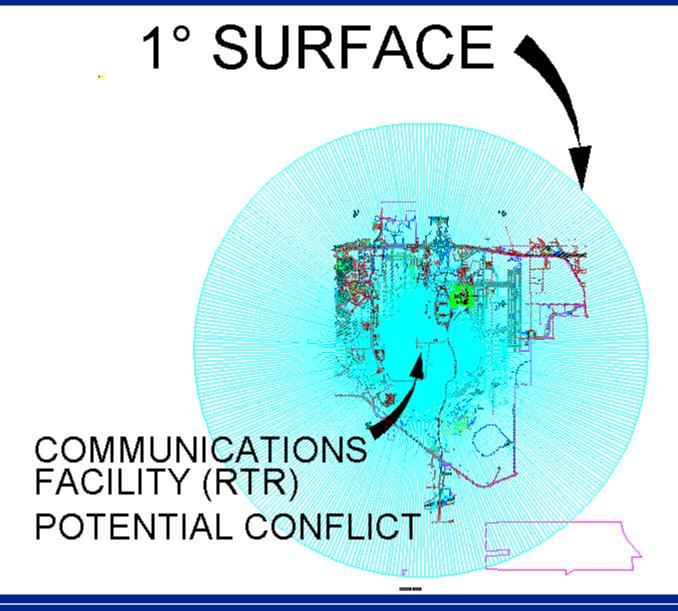
## DME 0.5 Degree Test (2D)



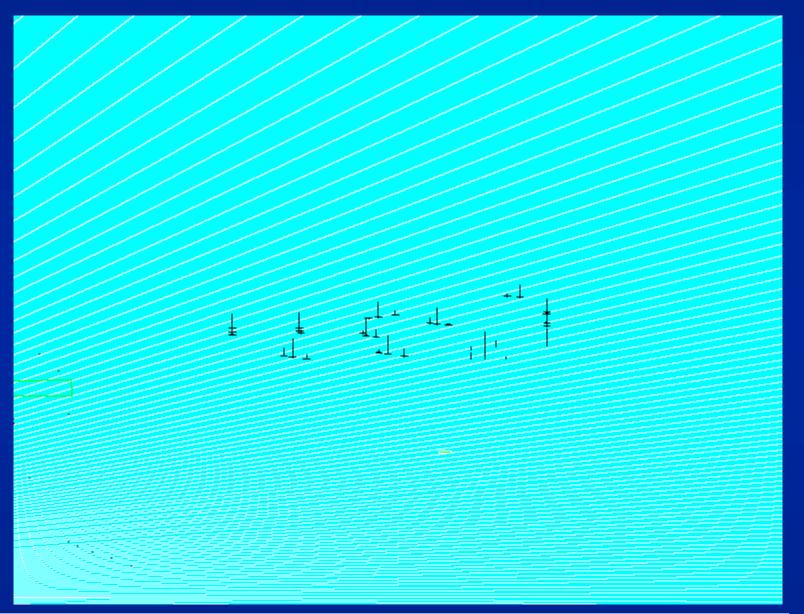
## DME 0.5 Degree Test (3D)



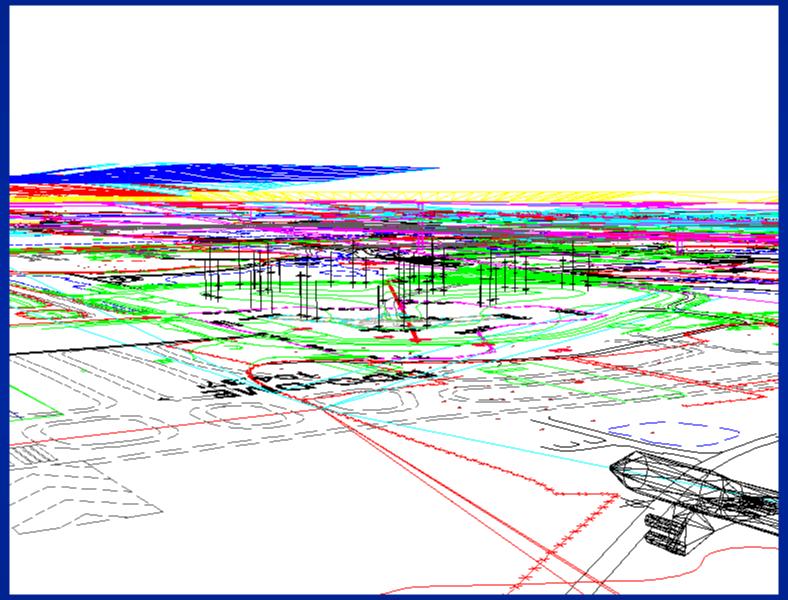
### Communications Facility (2D)



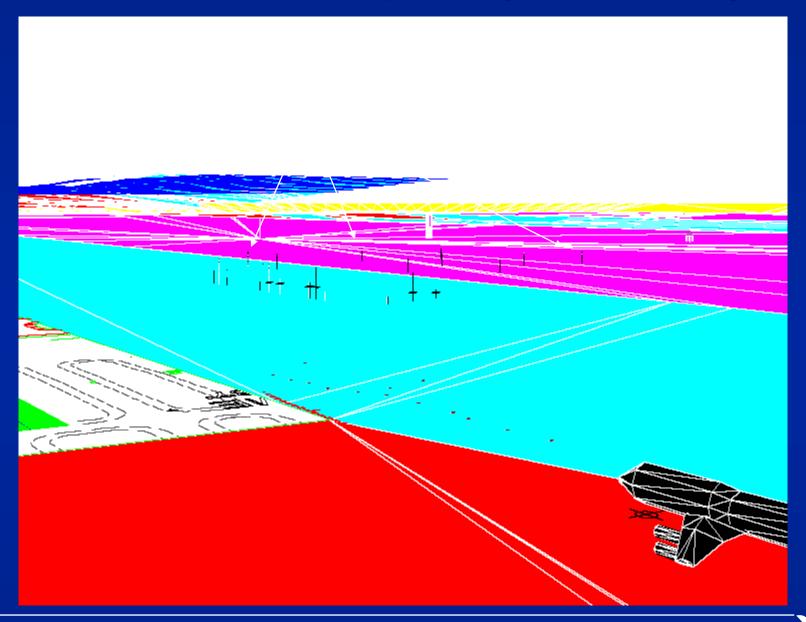
## Communications Facility (3D)



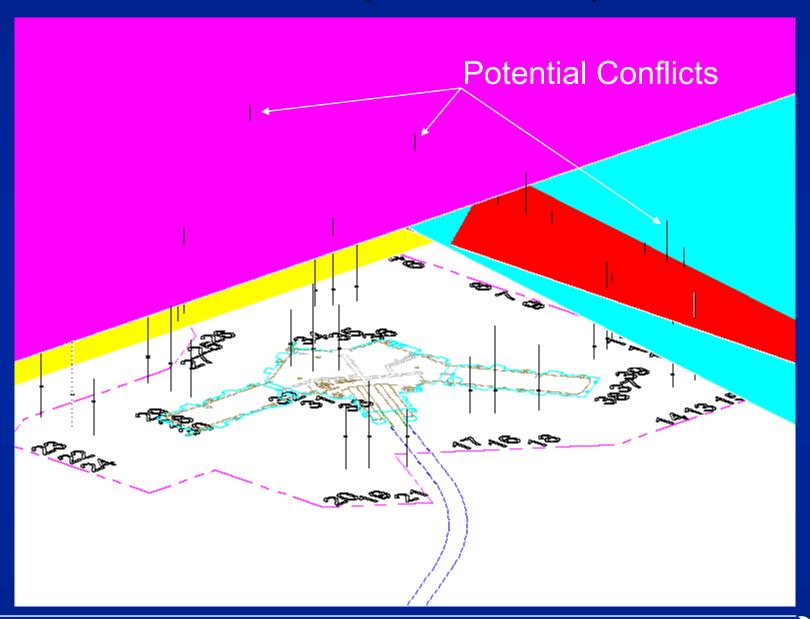
## Far Part 77 Airspace (3D Wire Frame)



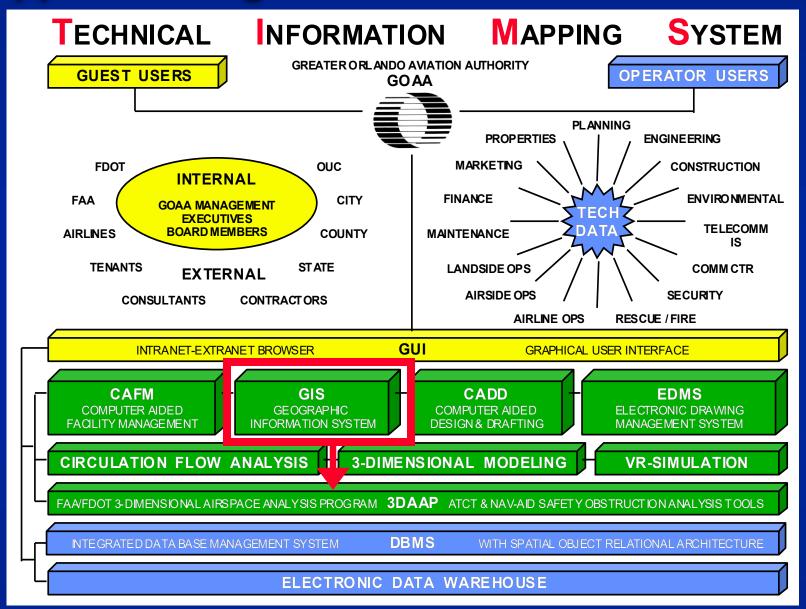
# Far Part 77 Airspace (3D Shaded)



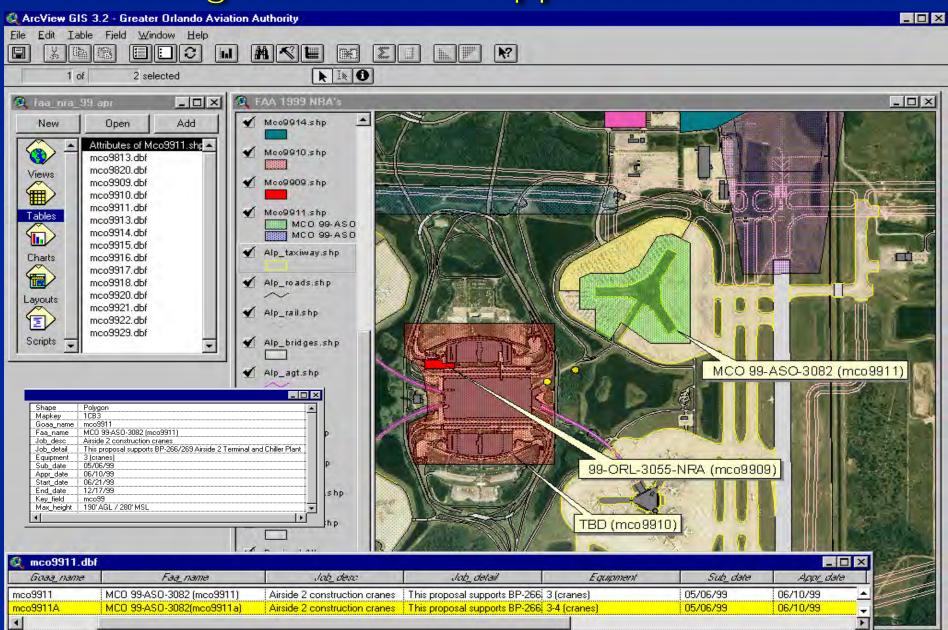
# TERPS (3D Shaded)



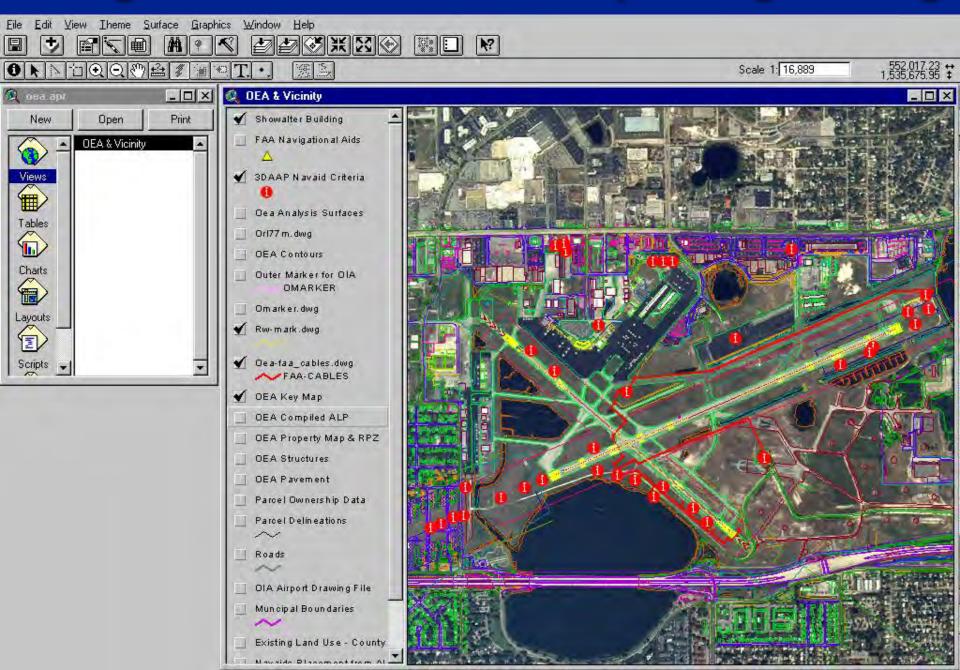
# Supplementing 3DAAP with GIS Technology



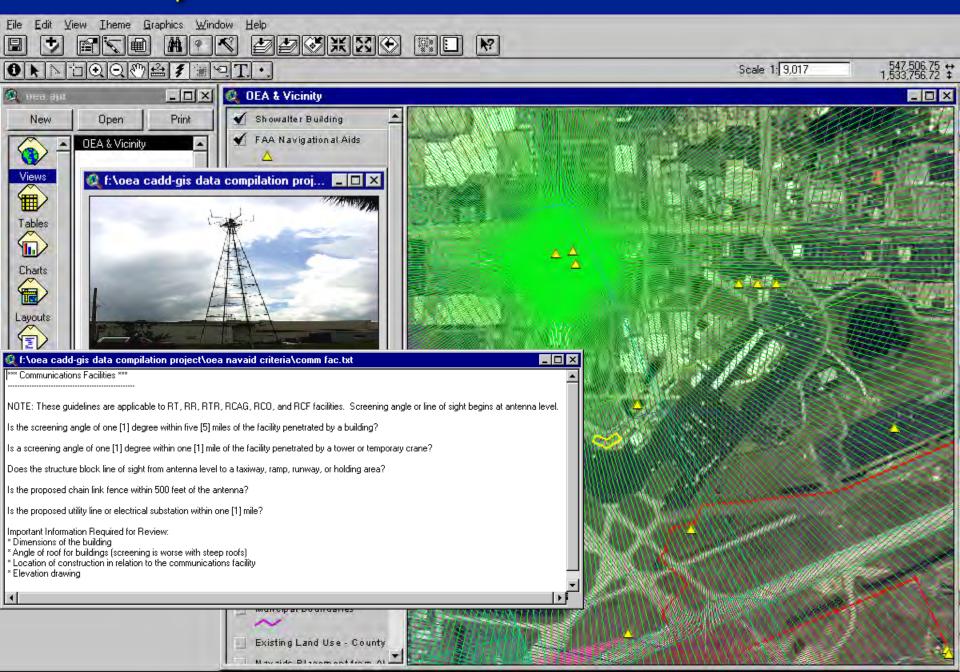
#### Tracking FAA 3DAAP Approvals / NOTAMS

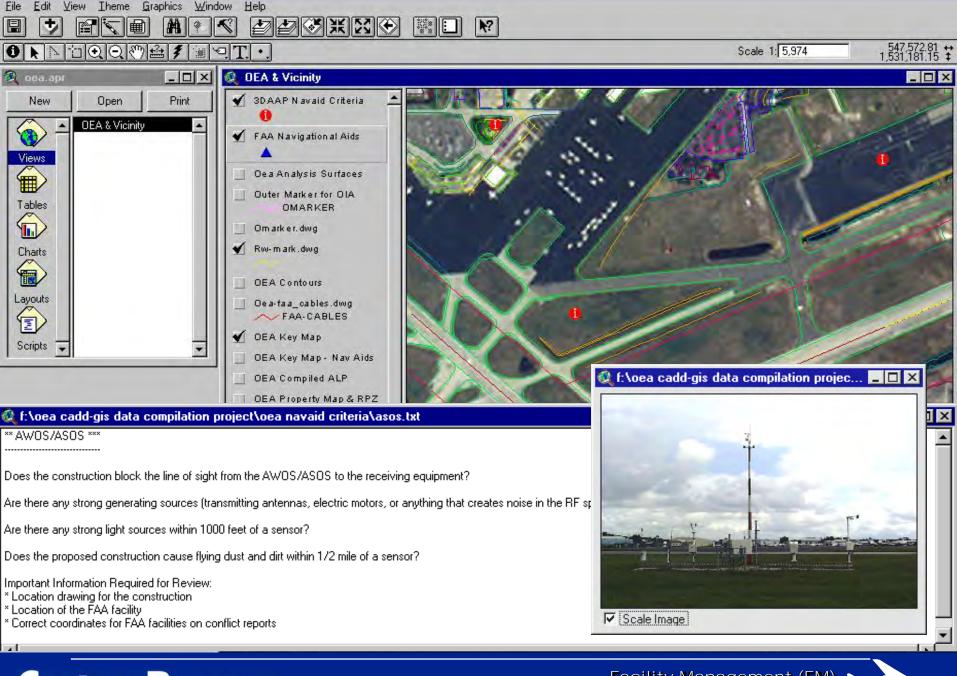


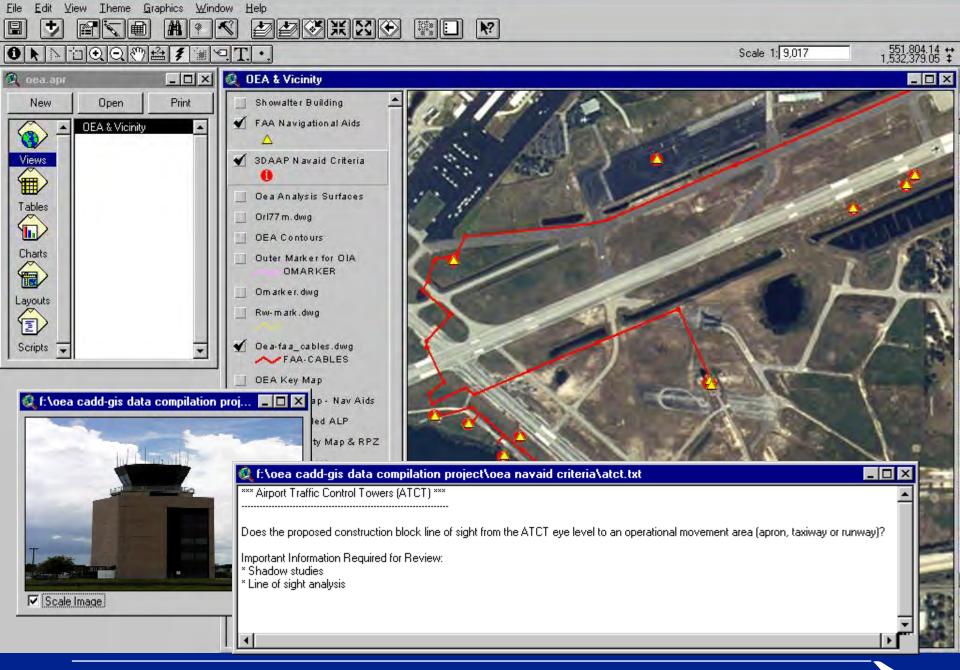
# Navigational Aids and Corresponding Cabling



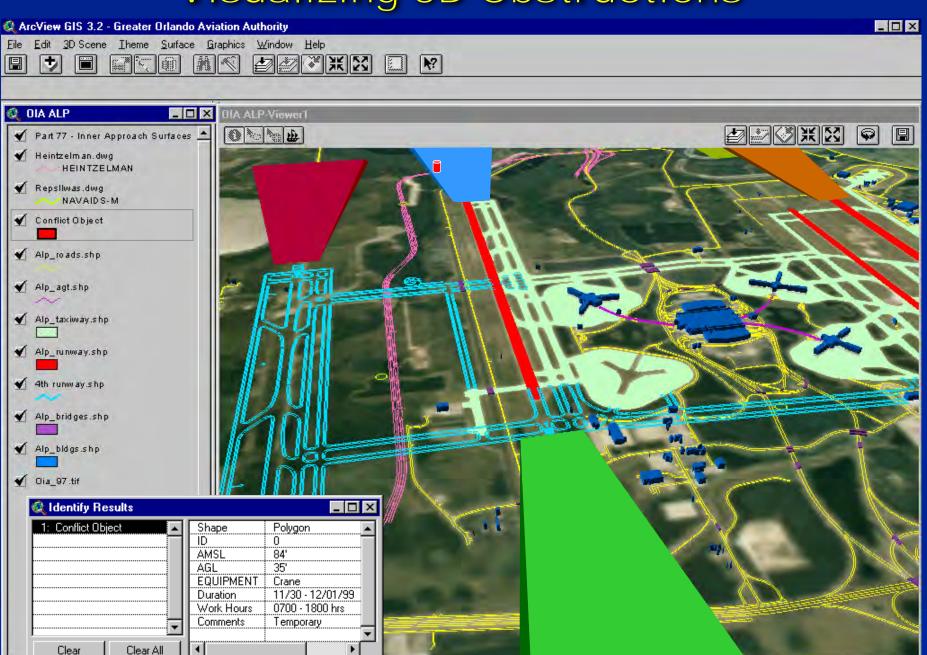
#### Airport Nav-Aid Obstruction Criteria







#### Visualizing 3D Obstructions



#### **Presentation Outline**

- Introduction to the Airport's Perspective
- AirportConfigurationManagement (CM)
- TIMS Approach
- Implementation Challenges

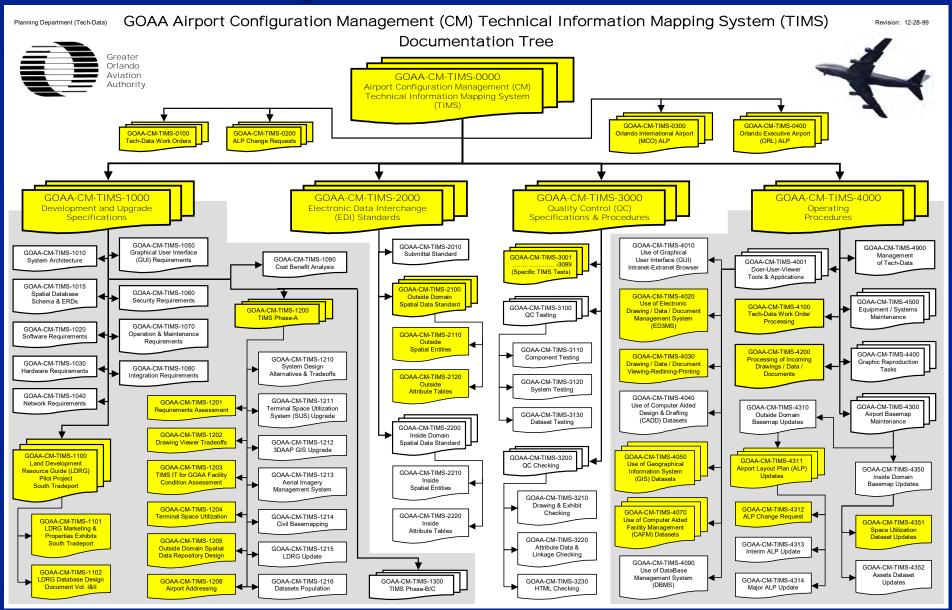


FAA Airport Layout Plan (ALP) is Key to CM Process



CM Process Improvement via Standards

#### Process Improvement via CM Standards





## Scope of Airport CM Standards

- CM Documentation
- CM Strategic Plan & Business Process
- CM Staff Team Charter
- CM Products and Deliverables
- CM System Development & Upgrade Specs
- CM System Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)
- CM Quality Control (QC) Specs & Procedures
- CM System Operating Procedures



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	GOAA-CM-TIMS-	1000	System Development and Upgrade Specifications
	GOAA-CM-TIMS-	1005	System Architecture
$\stackrel{\smile}{=}$	GOAA-CM-TIMS-	1010	System Spatial Database Schema & Entity Relationship Diagrams
	GOAA-CM-TIMS-	1020	System Integration Requirements / Interface Control Document (ICD)
	GOAA-CM-TIMS-	1030	System Local Area Network (LAN) / Wide Area Network (WAN) Requirements
	GOAA-CM-TIMS-	1040	System Software Requirements
1)	GOAA-CM-TIMS-	1050	System Hardware Requirements
Č	GOAA-CM-TIMS-	1060	System Graphical User Interface (GUI) Information Browser Requirements
	GOAA-CM-TIMS-	1070	System Security Requirements
$\supset$	GOAA-CM-TIMS-	1080	System Operation & Maintenance (O&M) Requirements
$\bigcirc$	GOAA-CM-TIMS-	1090	System Cost Benefit and Return On Investment (ROI)
Documentation	GOAA-CM-TIMS-	2000	TIMS Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) Standards
	GOAA-CM-TIMS-	2010	Submittal Standard
$\wedge$	GOAA-CM-TIMS-	2020	Metadata Standard
$\stackrel{\sim}{=}$			
_	GOAA-CM-TIMS-	2100	Outside Domain Spatial Data Standard
	GOAA-CM-TIMS-	2110	Outside Domain Spatial Graphic Entities Standard
	GOAA-CM-TIMS-	2120	Outside Domain Spatial Attribute Tables Standard
>	GOAA-CM-TIMS-	2130	Outside Domain Photogrammetry Standard
7	GOAA-CM-TIMS-	2140	Outside Domain CADD Basemap Standard
7	GOAA-CM-TIMS-	2150	Outside Domain AEC Construction Drawing Distillation into TIMS Basemap
1	GOAA-CM-TIMS-	2160	Outside Domain Airport Layout Plan (ALP) Standard
7			
	GOAA-CM-TIMS-	2200	Inside Domain Spatial Data Standard
$\supseteq$	GOAA-CM-TIMS-	2210	Inside Domain Spatial Graphic Entities Standard
ש	GOAA-CM-TIMS-	2220	Inside Domain Spatial Attribute Tables Standard
	GOAA-CM-TIMS-	2230	Inside Domain Photogrammetry Standard
ari	GOAA-CM-TIMS-	2240	Inside Domain CADD Basemap Standard
	GOAA-CM-TIMS-	2250	Inside Domain AEC Construction Drawing Distillation into TIMS Basemap

# American Association of Airport Executives (AAAE) GIS Standards Sub-Committee

Mission

To Guide the Airport Industry with Implementation of CADD/GIS Spatial Data Standards (SDS) for Cost Effective Management of Airport Assets and Facilities

#### Helpful Definitions

- Spatial relating to, occupying, or having the character of physical three dimensional space
- SDS Spatial Data Standards including CADD, GIS, and CAFM graphic features and corresponding attribute data
- Attribute Data Information about an entity or boundary in the physical spatial world; attribute data may be in the form of alpha-numeric information, graph, chart, document, record drawing, photographic imagery, etc.
- A/E/C Drawings Architectural / Engineering / Civil drawings generated per project for construction purposes
- ALP Drawings Airport Layout Plan drawing-set maintained by the airport owner; the ALP is an FAA required critical subset of the airport's overall basemap
- Basemap a continuous composite drawing which maps all spatial graphic features of a base such as an airport



## Coordinating Industry-Wide Standards











- American Association of Airport Executives (AAAE) CADD-GIS Data Standards Committee
- FDOT/FAA Southern Region 3DAAP Committee
- FAA NAS Information Architecture Committee (NIAC) GIS Workgroup
- Federal CADD/GIS Technology Center (Formerly Tri-Services)



#### Recommendations to FAA NIAC



- Help AAAE fine tune National CADD-GIS Technology Center Spatial Data Standards
- Help AAAE by Updating ALP Advisory Circular Requirements with Spatial Data Standards
- Help AAAE Upgrade3DAAP to GIS
- Help AAAE by Setting Up a Unified Secured FAA-ALP Spatial Database Serving CADD-GIS Users at Airports and the FAA