

# National BIM Standard - United States<sup>®</sup> Version 3

## 2 Reference Standards

### 2.4 OmniClass<sup>™</sup>

#### 2.4.4.2 OmniClass<sup>™</sup> Table 12 – Construction Entities by Form, Pre Consensus Approved Draft 2012-10-30

##### 2.4.4.2.1 Scope – Business Case Description

OmniClass<sup>™</sup> is an existing industry standard that has been continuously developed, managed, and published since 2001 by CSI and Construction Specifications Canada. OmniClass<sup>™</sup> has its own procedure for regular review and approval of all content by an independent body of subject matter experts composed of representatives from a wide variety of AECOO industry interest areas, the OmniClass<sup>™</sup> Development Committee.

OmniClass<sup>™</sup> is designed to provide a standardized means of classifying and organizing construction information, including BIM objects and related information. This classification and organization allows for grouping and more refined analysis, storage and retrieval, or presentation of that information, and can also aid in enhancing information exchanges and other forms of standardized data transfer. All individual OmniClass<sup>™</sup> tables are capable of serving these purposes individually, but the tables are designed to work as a suite, enhancing each other's classifications by increasing the number of access points provided on any object so classified. As a result, increasing the number of OmniClass<sup>™</sup> tables available within an NBIMS-US<sup>™</sup> context will have a multiplicative effect on affected applications.

The intended uses of Table 12 – Construction Entities by Form described in this version of the Table are:

“Storing, retrieving, organizing, analyzing, and presenting information, construction project programming and budgeting, compiling historical cost and operation data, designating construction types for building codes and ordinances, managing real estate data, classifying facilities for management operations, and categorizing objects for software.”

##### 2.4.4.2.1.1 Publishing organization

All OmniClass<sup>™</sup> content is published by CSI and Construction Specifications Canada.

##### 2.4.4.2.1.2 Version

The version of OmniClass<sup>™</sup> Table 12 – Construction Entities by Form approved is “2012-10-30,” designated as OmniClass\_12\_2012-10-30.zip on [www.omniclass.org](http://www.omniclass.org). The version of this table is listed as “Pre Consensus Approved Draft,” which is the final version of any OmniClass<sup>™</sup> table as approved by the OmniClass Development Committee prior to full consensus approval, either through NBIMS-US<sup>™</sup> or another consensus process.

##### 2.4.4.2.1.3 Date of publication

This ballot is for the current edition of OmniClass<sup>™</sup> Table 12, approved by the OmniClass Development Committee and published by CSI on October 30, 2012.

#### 2.4.4.2.1.4 Industry source and process

All work on and approval of OmniClass™ content is conducted by the OmniClass Development Committee (ODC), an independent group of industry subject matter experts administered and funded by CSI and Construction Specifications Canada.

Membership in the ODC is free of charge and open to all interested individuals. The membership currently consists of 110 individuals representing a wide variety of interest areas in the AECOO industry, including designers, product manufacturers and information providers, contractors, owners, software developers, government agencies, universities, and others. A full list of organizations represented on the ODC is included below in “Annex A.”

Development and review work takes place in a selection of Working Groups (WG) appointed and charged at the start of each biennial review cycle. Though all ODC members do not participate in every WG or take part in every development or review discussion, all ODC members are apprised of all WG activity quarterly and can request to participate in or monitor any WG at any time.

The following individuals were members of the WG that reviewed Table 12 – Construction Entities by Form content during the 2010-2012 review cycle:

Stacey Tyley – U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) – WG Lead

Bill Brodt – U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

Valerie Butler – U.S. General Services Administration (GSA)

Dianne Davis – AEC Infosystems Inc.

Jack Dempsey – U.S. Coast Guard

Alan Edgar – RSP Architects

Lew Finkel – Professional Construction Services, Inc.

Calvin Kam – U.S. General Services Administration (GSA)

Keith McClanahan – FM Benchmarking

Deborah MacPherson – Cannon Design

Adam Omansky – Vela Systems, Inc.

David Tyree – BOMA International

John Urubek – Appraisal Institute

Peggy Yee – U.S. General Services Administration (GSA)

At the close of each review cycle, WG present the outcomes of their review work to the full ODC membership for balloting and approval, which takes place following documented ODC procedure for approval of content.

#### 2.4.4.2.1.5 Revision plans and notification

CSI has an MOA in effect with the buildingSMART alliance® relating to OmniClass™ content; in that agreement, CSI has agreed to notify bSa when OmniClass™ tables approved as NBIMS-US™ reference standards have been revised.

OmniClass™ has a regular review calendar for all tables. OmniClass™ Table 12 is next scheduled for review and possible update in the 2014-2016 OmniClass™ Review Cycle, scheduled to conclude in Q3 of 2016.

#### 2.4.4.2.2 Normative references

None

#### 2.4.4.2.3 Terms, definitions, symbols, units and abbreviated terms

For the purposes of this document, the following terms, definitions and abbreviated terms apply. These terms and definitions are drawn from the OmniClass™ informational documentation and the ISO standard upon which OmniClass™ is based, ISO 12006-2:2001.

##### 2.4.4.2.3.1

#### **construction entity**

independent material construction result of significant scale serving at least one user activity or function

##### 2.4.4.2.3.2

#### **phase**

a portion of work that arises from sequencing work in accordance with a predetermined portion of a stage

##### 2.4.4.2.3.3

#### **discipline**

practice area or specialty of the actors (participants) that carry out the processes and procedures that occur during the life cycle of a construction entity

##### 2.4.4.2.3.4

#### **organizational role**

the functional position occupied by a participant, either individual or group, which carries out the processes and procedures which occur during the life cycle of a construction entity

##### 2.4.4.2.3.5

#### **material**

substance used in construction or to manufacture products and other items used in construction; these substances may be raw materials or refined compounds

##### 2.4.4.2.3.6

#### **property**

characteristics of construction objects

##### 2.4.4.2.3.7

#### **work result**

construction result achieved in the implementation phase or by subsequent alteration, maintenance, or demolition processes and identified by one or more of the following: the particular skill or trade involved; the construction resources used; the part of the construction entity which results; the temporary work or other preparatory or completion of work which is the result

##### 2.4.4.2.3.8

#### **Construction Specifications Canada CSC**

##### 2.4.4.2.3.9

#### **OmniClass Development Committee ODC**

##### 2.4.4.2.3.10

#### **Working Groups WG**

**2.4.4.2.4 [OmniClass™ Table 12 – Construction Entities by Form](#)****2.4.4.2.5 License terms**

OmniClass™ license terms can be obtained at <http://omniclass.org/license>.

**2.4.4.2.7 Referenced by other NBIMS-US™ Content**

All OmniClass™ tables reference and are intended to work with other OmniClass™ tables. Additionally, other NBIMS-US™ information exchanges may use one or more OmniClass™ tables as data elements, for example, Table 13 – Spaces by Function is used in COBie. It is anticipated that as other information exchanges have need to classify additional data elements, the other OmniClass™ tables will be able to serve that role.

**2.4.4.2.5 Bibliography**

None

## Annex A List of Organizations

List of organizations represented on the OmniClass Development Committee

4Clicks Solutions, LLC	Johnson & Johnson Consultants, LLC
Abbie Gregg, Inc.	JS Construction Consultants (JSCC)
AEC Infosystems	Kalin Associates
Allen + Philip Architects	Keyword Specifications, Inc.
American Institute of Architects (AIA)	Kiewit Corporation
Appraisal Institute	Kingspan, Inc.
Archi-Technology, LLC	KJWW Engineering Consultants
ARCOM Master Systems	LACECO Architects and Engineers
Army Corps of Engineers	LY Blair and Associates
Associated General Contractors of America (AGC)	M. C. Dean
Attainia	Manitoba Hydro
Autodesk	Maryland Department of the Environment
Beardsley Design Associates	McCarthy Building Companies, Inc.
Bentley Systems	McGraw-Hill Construction
BOMA International	National Institute of Building Sciences (NIBS)
Building Systems Design, Inc.	NIBCO, Inc.
buildingSMART alliance	Onuma Inc.
CAD Details	Open Data Standards
Cannon Design	Open Standards Consortium for Real Estate (OSCRE)
CH2M Hill	Parsons Brinckerhoff
Conspectus Inc.	PlaneBIM
Construction Specifications Canada (CSC)	Professional Construction Services, Inc.
Construction Specifications Institute (CSI)	Public Works and Government Services Canada, Real Property Services
Dassault Systèmes	Quarry Group, Inc.
Davis Langdon	Reed Construction Data
Design Ecology	RS Means
Digicon, Inc.	RSP Architects
Digital Alchemy	Sumex Design
ESRI	SynCadd
FM Global	TC9, Inc.
FMBENCHMARKING	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
GB Consultants	U.S. Coast Guard
Georgia Institute of Technology	U.S. Department of Defense (DoD)
GOMO	U.S. Department of State
Graphisoft	U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)
GRC Architects	U.S. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)
Hall Building Information Group	U.S. General Services Administration (GSA)
Harrison Publishing House, Inc.	U.S. Geospatial Consortium
HOK	
International Code Council (ICC)	
International Construction Information Society (ICIS)	
International Institute for Sustainable Laboratories	
Jacobs Engineering	
JBHM Architects	

U.S. Health Facility Planning  
Agency  
U.S. National Aeronautics and  
Space Administration (NASA)

U.S. National Inst. of Standards and  
Tech. Smart Grid Architecture  
Committee  
Vela Systems, Inc.  
Woolpert  
Zurich Financial Services

**Annex B  
Table 12 Approved by Consensus**

2012 DRAFT OmniClass™ Table 12 - Construction Entities by Form		
OmniClass Number	OmniClass Title	Definitions
12-11 00 00	<b>Building</b>	A structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use or continuous occupancy.
12-11 11 00	Low-Rise Building	A building or structure having less than seven stories above ground level and typically not containing an elevator or mechanical lift system.
12-11 11 14	Low-Rise Free-Standing Building	A building or structure that is fully located within its lot and not supported by any other structure, having less than seven stories above ground level and typically not containing an elevator or mechanical lift system.
12-11 11 14 11	Low-Rise Free-Standing Point Building	A building or structure with pointed roof or aerial at its top that is fully located within its lot and not supported by any other structure, having less than seven stories above ground level and typically not containing an elevator or mechanical lift system.
12-11 11 14 15	Low-Rise Free-Standing Slab Building	A building or structure with a largely rectangular shape and flat roof that is fully located within its lot and not supported by any other structure, having less than seven stories above ground level and typically not containing an elevator or mechanical lift system.
12-11 11 14 19	Low-Rise Free-Standing Helical Building	A building or structure composed of spiral-shaped or curved surfaces representing a geometrical system of fields that is fully located within its lot and not supported by any other structure, having less than seven stories above ground level and typically not containing an elevator or mechanical lift system.

2012 DRAFT OmniClass™ Table 12 - Construction Entities by Form		
OmniClass Number	OmniClass Title	Definitions
12-11 11 14 23	Low-Rise Free-Standing Organic Building	A building or structure composed chiefly of wavy lines and curved shapes that suggest natural forms; concrete, cantilever trusses, and swooping arches without visible beams or pillars are often employed, that is fully located within its lot and not supported by any other structure, having less than seven stories above ground level and typically not containing an elevator or mechanical lift system. An Organic structure is generally not linear or rigidly geometric.
12-11 11 14 27	Low-Rise Free-Standing Polygonal Building	A building or structure having non-quadrilateral polygonal floor plans, such as pentagons, hexagons, or triangles, that is fully located within its lot and not supported by any other structure, having less than seven stories above ground level and typically not containing an elevator or mechanical lift system.
12-11 11 14 31	Low-Rise Free-Standing X-Shaped Building	A building or structure having a floor plan shaped like the letter "X," with intersecting wings off of a centralized core, that is fully located within its lot and not supported by any other structure, having less than seven stories above ground level and typically not containing an elevator or mechanical lift system.
12-11 11 14 35	Low-Rise Free-Standing T-Shaped Building	A building or structure having a floor plan shaped like the capital letter "T," with a single wing bisecting another, often at a right angle, that is fully located within its lot and not supported by any other structure, having less than seven stories above ground level and typically not containing an elevator or mechanical lift system.



2012 DRAFT OmniClass™ Table 12 - Construction Entities by Form		
OmniClass Number	OmniClass Title	Definitions
12-11 11 14 39	Low-Rise Free-Standing L-Shaped Building	A building or structure having a floor plan shaped like the capital letter "L," with a single wing conjoining another at one corner, often at a right angle, that is fully located within its lot and not supported by any other structure, having less than seven stories above ground level and typically not containing an elevator or mechanical lift system.
12-11 11 21	Low-Rise Attached Building	A building or structure having less than seven stories above ground level and typically not containing an elevator or mechanical lift system that is designed to work with or as part of an existing structure.
12-11 11 21 11	Low-Rise Attached Point Building	A building or structure with pointed roof or aerial at its top that is designed to work with or as part of an existing structure, having less than seven stories above ground level and typically not containing an elevator or mechanical lift system.
12-11 11 21 15	Low-Rise Attached Slab Building	A building or structure with a largely rectangular shape and flat roof that is designed to work with or as part of an existing structure, having less than seven stories above ground level and typically not containing an elevator or mechanical lift system.
12-11 11 21 19	Low-Rise Attached Helical Building	A building or structure composed of spiral-shaped or curved surfaces representing a geometrical system of fields that is designed to work with or as part of an existing structure, having less than seven stories above ground level and typically not containing an elevator or mechanical lift system.

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12-11 11 21 27	Low-Rise Attached Polygonal Building	A building or structure having non-quadrilateral polygonal floor plans, such as pentagons, hexagons, or triangles, that is designed to work with or as part of an existing structure, having less than seven stories above ground level and typically not containing an elevator or mechanical lift system.
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12-11 11 21 35	Low-Rise Attached T-Shaped Building	A building or structure having a floor plan shaped like the capital letter "T," with a single wing bisecting another, often at a right angle, that is designed to work with or as part of an existing structure, having less than seven stories above ground level and typically not containing an elevator or mechanical lift system.

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12-11 14 00	Mid-Rise Building	A building having at least seven and less than 25 stories above ground level.
12-11 14 11	Mid-Rise Free-Standing Building	A building having at least seven and less than 25 stories above ground level fully located within its lot and not supported by any other structure.
12-11 14 11 11	Mid-Rise Free-Standing Point Building	A building or structure with pointed roof or aerial at its top that is fully located within its lot and not supported by any other structure, having at least seven and less than 25 stories above ground level.
12-11 14 11 15	Mid-Rise Free-Standing Slab Building	A building or structure with a largely rectangular shape and flat roof that is fully located within its lot and not supported by any other structure, having at least seven and less than 25 stories above ground level.
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12-11 14 11 27	Mid-Rise Free-Standing Polygonal Building	A building or structure having non-quadrilateral polygonal floor plans, such as pentagons, hexagons, or triangles, that is fully located within its lot and not supported by any other structure, having at least seven and less than 25 stories above ground level.
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12-11 14 14	Mid-Rise Attached Building	A building having at least seven and less than 25 stories above ground level that is designed to work with or as part of an existing structure.
12-11 14 14 11	Mid-Rise Attached Point Building	A building or structure with pointed roof or aerial at its top that is designed to work with or as part of an existing structure, having at least seven and less than 25 stories above ground level.
12-11 14 14 15	Mid-Rise Attached Slab Building	A building or structure with a largely rectangular shape and flat roof that is designed to work with or as part of an existing structure, having at least seven and less than 25 stories above ground level.
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12-11 17 00	High-Rise Building	A building having at least 25 and less than 100 stories above ground level.
12-11 17 11	High-Rise Free-Standing Building	A building having at least 25 and less than 100 stories above ground level that is fully located within its lot and not supported by any other structure.
12-11 17 11 11	High-Rise Free-Standing Point Building	A building or structure with pointed roof or aerial at its top that is fully located within its lot and not supported by any other structure, having at least 25 and less than 100 stories above ground level.
12-11 17 11 15	High-Rise Free-Standing Slab Building	A building or structure with a largely rectangular shape and flat roof that is fully located within its lot and not supported by any other structure, having at least 25 and less than 100 stories above ground level.
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12-11 17 11 27	High-Rise Free-Standing Polygonal Building	A building or structure having non-quadrilateral polygonal floor plans, such as pentagons, hexagons, or triangles, that is fully located within its lot and not supported by any other structure, having at least 25 and less than 100 stories above ground level.
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12-11 17 14	High-Rise Attached Building	A building having at least 25 and less than 100 stories above ground level that is designed to work with or as part of an existing structure.
12-11 17 14 11	High-Rise Attached Point Building	A building or structure with pointed roof or aerial at its top that is designed to work with or as part of an existing structure, having at least 25 and less than 100 stories above ground level.
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12-11 19 00	Mega-High-Rise Building	A building having at least 100 stories above ground level.
12-11 19 11	Mega-High-Rise Free-Standing Building	A building having at least 100 stories above ground level that is fully located within its lot and not supported by any other structure.
12-11 19 11 11	Mega-High-Rise Free-Standing Point Building	A building or structure with pointed roof or aerial at its top that is fully located within its lot and not supported by any other structure, having at least 100 stories above ground level.
12-11 19 11 15	Mega-High-Rise Free-Standing Slab Building	A building or structure with a largely rectangular shape and flat roof that is fully located within its lot and not supported by any other structure, having at least 100 stories above ground level.
12-11 19 11 19	Mega-High-Rise Free-Standing Helical Building	A building or structure composed of spiral-shaped or curved surfaces representing a geometrical system of fields that is fully located within its lot and not supported by any other structure, having at least 100 stories above ground level.

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2012 DRAFT OmniClass™ Table 12 - Construction Entities by Form		
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12-11 19 15	Mega-High-Rise Attached Building	A building having at least 100 stories above ground level that is designed to work with or as part of an existing structure.
12-11 19 15 11	Mega-High-Rise Attached Point Building	A building or structure with pointed roof or aerial at its top that is designed to work with or as part of an existing structure, having at least 100 stories above ground level.
12-11 19 15 15	Mega-High-Rise Attached Slab Building	A building or structure with a largely rectangular shape and flat roof that is designed to work with or as part of an existing structure, having at least 100 stories above ground level.
12-11 19 15 19	Mega-High-Rise Attached Helical Building	A building or structure composed of spiral-shaped or curved surfaces representing a geometrical system of fields that is designed to work with or as part of an existing structure, having at least 100 stories above ground level.
12-11 19 15 23	Mega-High-Rise Attached Organic Building	A building or structure composed chiefly of wavy lines and curved shapes that suggest natural forms; concrete, cantilever trusses, and swooping arches without visible beams or pillars are often employed, that is designed to work with or as part of an existing structure, having at least 100 stories above ground level. An Organic structure is generally not linear or rigidly geometric.
12-11 19 15 27	Mega-High-Rise Attached Polygonal Building	A building or structure having non-quadrilateral polygonal floor plans, such as pentagons, hexagons, or triangles, that is designed to work with or as part of an existing structure, having at least 100 stories above ground level.

2012 DRAFT OmniClass™ Table 12 - Construction Entities by Form		
OmniClass Number	OmniClass Title	Definitions
12-11 19 15 31	Mega-High-Rise Attached X-Shaped Building	A building or structure having a floor plan shaped like the letter "X," with intersecting wings off of a centralized core, that is designed to work with or as part of an existing structure, having at least 100 stories above ground level.
12-11 19 15 35	Mega-High-Rise Attached T-Shaped Building	A building or structure having a floor plan shaped like the capital letter "T," with a single wing bisecting another, often at a right angle, that is designed to work with or as part of an existing structure, having at least 100 stories above ground level.
12-11 19 15 39	Mega-High-Rise Attached L-Shaped Building	A building or structure having a floor plan shaped like the capital letter "L," with a single wing conjoining another at one corner, often at a right angle, that is designed to work with or as part of an existing structure, having at least 100 stories above ground level.
12-11 21 00	Submerged Building	A building in which a majority of the usable spaces is below ground/sea level.
12-11 21 11	Deeply Submerged Building	A building in which entire usable spaces is below ground/sea level.
12-11 21 14	Partially Submerged Building	A building in which a portion of the usable spaces is below ground/sea level.
12-11 24 00	Mixed-Form Building	A building that combines two or more distinct building forms in order to produce a single structure.
12-14 00 00	<b>Structure</b>	Structures not intended for continuous human occupancy.
12-14 11 00	Ornamental Structure	A structure for enjoyment, decoration, or remembrance.
12-14 11 11	Monument	A structure for the sole purpose of commemorating a person, group, or event.

2012 DRAFT OmniClass™ Table 12 - Construction Entities by Form		
OmniClass Number	OmniClass Title	Definitions
12-14 11 14	Sculpture	An three dimensional structure for the purpose of artistic expression.
12-14 11 17	Fountain	A structure that pours or projects water into a larger basin for decorative or dramatic effect.
12-14 14 00	Bridge	A structure built to span physical obstacles to provide passage of people or vehicles of any type.
12-14 14 11	Trabeated Bridge	A bridge for use by vehicles or other modes of transportation designed to support and disperse its load through posts and beams.
12-14 14 14	Arch Bridge	A bridge for use by vehicles or other modes of transportation designed to support and disperse its load through barrels and arches.
12-14 14 17	Truss Bridge	A bridge for use by vehicles or other modes of transportation designed to support and disperse its load through a series of triangulated forms.
12-14 14 21	Cable-Stayed Bridge	A bridge for use by vehicles or other modes of transportation designed to support and disperse its load through tension cables attached to large piers.
12-14 14 24	Suspension Bridge	A bridge for use by vehicles or other modes of transportation designed to support and disperse its load through a deck hung from a spanning tension cable or cables.
12-14 14 35	Pedestrian Bridge	A bridge that supports walkway crossing of a river, underpass, or similar gap.
12-14 17 00	Platform/Pier	A floor or surface elevated above a physical obstacle.
12-14 17 11	Platform	A raised structure for the support of bridges, buildings, and/or walkways above land of other obstacle.

2012 DRAFT OmniClass™ Table 12 - Construction Entities by Form		
OmniClass Number	OmniClass Title	Definitions
12-14 17 14	Pier	A raised structure for the support of bridges, buildings, and/or walkways over water.
12-14 17 14 11	Ship Pier	A structure for docking ships that extends into the waterway such that ships can dock along both sides.
12-14 17 14 15	Recreational Pier	A platform constructed along or over a body of water, from which wildlife can be observed, recreational boats can be tied or launched, or fishing can take place. Cost factors are based upon medium construction of a small jetty equivalent structure, less than 120 SF.
12-14 17 17	Viaduct	A bridge composed of several small connected spans.
12-14 21 00	Tank	A container for the holding of liquids, gases, or materials.
12-14 21 11	Silo	A container for the holding of grains and animal feed.
12-14 21 14	Crib	A structure for the holding of grains, typically corn or wheat also generically referred to as a granary.
12-14 21 17	Liquid Storage Tank	A container for the holding of liquids.
12-14 21 21	Gas Storage Tank	A container for the holding of gases typically under pressure.
12-14 24 00	Vertical Structure	Tall non-building structures with small footprint to height ratios.
12-14 24 11	Mast	A tall vertical structure supported by guy-wires.
12-14 24 14	Derrick	A structure for lifting similar to a crane but where the lifting device is contained within a tower.
12-14 24 17	Gantry	A type of crane where the a hoist is fitted to a trolley that can travel on an elevated track.



2012 DRAFT OmniClass™ Table 12 - Construction Entities by Form		
OmniClass Number	OmniClass Title	Definitions
12-14 24 21	Chimney Stack	A structure for the venting of gases, smoke, or heat from a stove, boiler, furnace, or fireplace.
12-14 24 24	Tower	A tall vertical structure that does not require support of guy-wires.
12-14 24 35	Outdoor Sign	Billboards, standardized outdoor advertising and non-standardized, or on-premise signs.
12-14 27 00	Buried/Submerged Structure	Structures that are completed underground.
12-14 27 11	Subterranean Vertical Shaft	A passage cut into the earth essentially perpendicular to the surface.
12-14 27 14	Horizontal Tunnel	A passage cut into the earth below but essentially parallel to the surface.
12-14 27 17	Subterranean Duct Bank	An underground assembly of conduits, frequently made of concrete, PVC, or polyethylene and commonly used to protect cable runs (e.g., for electrical wiring, fiber optics, etc.).
12-14 27 22	Utility Trench	A non-drainage trench for routing pipes and cables.
12-14 27 35	Mine	A subterranean cavity or passage from which metallic ores, precious stones, coal or other mineral substances are excavated.
12-14 31 00	Elevated Linear Structure	Structures where spaces or services are presented along a central circulation path that is elevated off the ground with the use of towers, platforms or piers.
12-14 31 11	Elevated Line	Cables and wires elevated from the ground by towers or masts for the transfer of electrical current. The overhead lines for the transmission of electrical power between source, substations and switching stations, and end users. The unit of measure (LF) is defined as the LF of electrical circuit.

2012 DRAFT OmniClass™ Table 12 - Construction Entities by Form		
OmniClass Number	OmniClass Title	Definitions
12-14 31 14	Elevated Pipe Line	A series of pipes and tubing elevated from the ground by piers or platforms for the transfer of liquid or gas fuel.
12-14 31 25	Aqueduct	An artificial elevated channel for conveying water.
12-17 00 00	<b>Movable Structure</b>	Structures that are not built upon or attached to permanent foundations.
12-17 11 00	Temporary Movable Structure	Structures that are constructed or designed in a manner to allow for relocation to multiple sites.
12-17 11 11	Temporary Platform	A non-permanent raised structure for the support of bridges, buildings, and/or walkways above land of other obstacle.
12-17 11 12	Temporary Staging	A platform or footing that serves to allow for non-permanent support of events or items.
12-17 11 14	Temporary Building	A structure that is not permanently affixed to a single foundation and/or is assembled in a manner that allows for ease of multiple construction and deconstructions.
12-17 11 17	Tent	A temporary fabric structure supported with the use of cables, and poles or masts.
12-17 14 00	Moving Structure	Structures that are constructed or designed to facilitate movement or the transportation of itself.
12-17 14 11	Track-Based Moving Structure	Structure that facilitates movement of transportation of itself upon a track.
12-17 14 14	Wheel-Based Moving Structure	Structure that facilitates movement of transportation of itself upon a path or pavement with assistance of wheels.
12-17 14 17	Cable-Based Moving Structure	Structure that facilitates movement of transportation of itself while suspended from or on a cable.
12-17 17 00	Floating Structure	Structures able to displace their weight enough to allow for travel across bodies of water.

2012 DRAFT OmniClass™ Table 12 - Construction Entities by Form		
OmniClass Number	OmniClass Title	Definitions
12-17 17 11	Ship	A large floating structure with the ability to transport a variety of cargo and passengers.
12-17 17 14	Barge	A flat-bottomed boat typically used in rivers and canals for the transport of large quantities of goods.
12-17 17 17	Fixed-Location Floating Structure	A stationary structure that is able to float and be anchored to a single location similar to an affixed structure on a foundation.
12-17 21 00	Orbiting Structure	Structures designed to maintain a fixed distance from a celestial body by properly coordination the bodies gravitational pull to it's forward momentum.
12-17 21 11	Space Station	An orbiting structure that is designed to accommodate life or scientific equipment.
12-21 00 00	<b>Linear Form</b>	Predominantly horizontal construction entities that are built or installed close to, upon, or in the land.
12-21 11 00	Pavement/Track	Structures engineered and constructed to enable conveyance.
12-21 11 11	Pavement	A hard surfacing placed on leveled ground, such as used for a road, highway, airfield, sidewalk, parking lot, or other facility used for transportation or storage of vehicles. Pavement includes all forms of hard surfacing, including without limitation asphalt and concrete.
12-21 11 14	Track	A railed transportation line for use by a train, monorail, or other rail transportation equipment.
12-21 11 25	Path	An unpaved, constructed, and maintained way or trail for walking.
12-21 14 00	Retaining Form	Structures designed to retain, contain, or impede the natural flow of earth, water, or some other force.

2012 DRAFT OmniClass™ Table 12 - Construction Entities by Form		
OmniClass Number	OmniClass Title	Definitions
12-21 14 11	Retaining Wall	A wall constructed to hold back earth which would otherwise tend to move, generally built to stabilize slopes.
12-21 14 14	Embankment	A usually earthen fill or wall constructed to help regulate water levels, typically built parallel to the course of a river or along low-lying coastlines.
12-21 14 17	Terrace	Graduated steps constructed to decrease erosion and surface runoff, often used in farming to help cultivate sloped land.
12-21 14 21	Dam	A barrier constructed to obstruct the normal flow of a watercourse.
12-21 14 25	Lock	A facility to raise and lower ship traffic on waterways.
12-21 17 00	Cutting/Excavation	Construction entities, covered and uncovered, formed by cutting into the earth.
12-21 17 11	Pit	A large hole in the ground, generally not oblong in any direction.
12-21 17 14	Trench	An excavation that is generally deeper than it is wide and narrow as compared to its length, often employing shoring during construction to help stabilize embankments.
12-21 17 17	Channel	An excavated deeper course cut into the bottom of a shallow portion of a body of water. Repeated dredging is often necessary to maintain a channel.
12-21 17 21	Canal	An artificial waterway constructed to allow the passage of boats or ships inland or to convey water for irrigation.
12-21 17 25	Reservoir	A large artificial lake used as a water supply source.
12-21 17 29	Man-Made Pond	A man-made body of standing water, of moderate to small size.

2012 DRAFT OmniClass™ Table 12 - Construction Entities by Form		
OmniClass Number	OmniClass Title	Definitions
12-21 21 00	Planting	A constructed entity used for growing vegetation.
12-21 21 15	Constructed Planting	An facility for growing vegetation with appurtenances and improvements such as trellises, retaining walls, irrigation, fencing, or the like.
12-21 21 15 11	Planting Bed	A small scale, often decorative, construction for planting flowers, bushes, or other small vegetation.
12-21 21 15 15	Garden	A piece of ground, often near a building, used for growing flowers, fruit, or vegetables.
12-21 21 15 17	Landscaped Field	An expanse of open landscaped ground that serves either as the site surrounding a facility or as a construction entity itself, such as a sports field.
12-21 21 15 19	Planting Field	A field for generally larger scale growing of field crops such as vegetables and grains.
12-21 21 15 23	Orchard	A piece of land constructed for planting with fruit trees.
12-21 21 25	Unconstructed Planting	A partially unimproved or natural facility used for growing vegetation.
12-21 21 25 11	Forest	A large area, naturally occurring, constructed by human effort, or both, covered chiefly with trees and undergrowth.
12-27 00 00	<b>Construction Entity Grouping</b>	Sites that contain multiple construction entities, often owned or operated by a single organization or interest.
12-27 15 00	Education Campus	The grounds and buildings of a university, college, or other educational institution.
12-27 25 00	Compound	A cluster of buildings surrounded by an enclosure and having a shared or associated purpose.

2012 DRAFT OmniClass™ Table 12 - Construction Entities by Form		
OmniClass Number	OmniClass Title	Definitions
12-27 35 00	Base	A collection of facilities owned and operated by or for the military or one of its branches that shelters military equipment and personnel, and facilitates training and operations.
12-27 45 00	Business Park	A master planned development encompassing a group of predominantly industrial buildings on a large acreage tract with wide streets.
12-27 55 00	Complex	A group of similar non-military buildings or facilities on the same site, typically larger in scale than a compound.
12-27 75 00	Airport	A complex of runways and buildings for the takeoff, landing, and maintenance of civil aircraft, with facilities for passengers.
<b>End of Table</b>		