Graphic Explanation of Globally Unique Identifiers (GUIDs) in the CR Spatial Data Transfer Standards

Each representation of any feature--whether a point, line or polygon--has its own "Locational GUID", or GEOM_ID. After that, each physically distinct cultural resource has its own "Cultural Resource GUID", or CR_ID. Finally, all various representations of the same CLI feature will have the same "Analysis Evaluation Feature Identification Number", or CLI_ID, which is an existing 6-digit identifier stored in the CLI for each feature. The following is a graphical illustration of this system, and how it would work given several different feature examples.

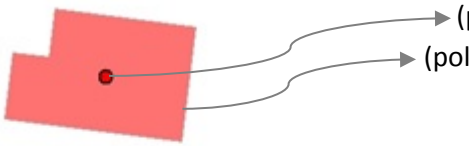
note: A GUID looks something like: {C84087D5-E035-4275-8E3C-444617049CC0}

Feature Name in CLI: **What it may look like:** **Values in CR Link Table:**

Olson Well

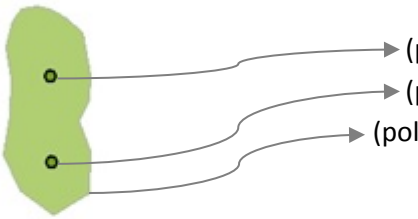
GEOM_ID	CR_ID	CLI_ID
A	B	C

Hans Halseth House



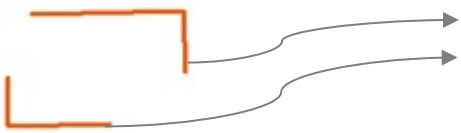
GEOM_ID	CR_ID	CLI_ID
A	C	D
B	C	D

Sugar Maple Trees



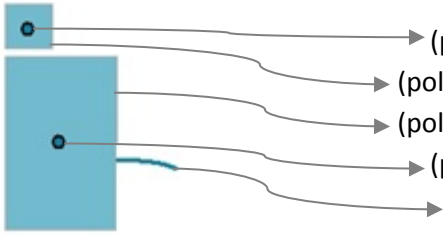
GEOM_ID	CR_ID	CLI_ID
A	D	G
B	E	G
C	F	G

Fences



GEOM_ID	CR_ID	CLI_ID
A	C	E
B	D	E

Barn, Milkhouse and Retaining Wall
(note: composite features like this are found in the CLI from time to time)



GEOM_ID	CR_ID	CLI_ID
A	F	I
B	F	I
C	G	I
D	G	I
E	H	I