



## **CAD standards for LAWA projects**

## Document History

revision letter	release date	major changes	approved by
A	September 2012	new version of standards	

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## About this book

The standards described in this document are provided to help LAWA staff, consultants and project partners prepare CAD files for use in LAWA projects. These standards help ensure efficient exchange of information between LAWA and all authorized users of LAWA CAD data.

## Relation to existing standards

These LAWA-specific standards are generally derived from version 5.0 of the United States National CAD Standard. More detailed topics such as layer guidelines also refer to the AIA standards.

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## Who should read this book

This book is intended for all LAWA project partners, and especially for members of their staff who prepare CAD drawings for use within a project. It is provided to promote and support effective implementation of CAD drawing standards within the airport, for the full project life-cycle.

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## How this book is organized

After the introduction, this book contains the following chapters and appendixes:

### **Chapter 2. Drawing organization**

Introduces the ideas of model and sheet files, and gives the title, length and description of each component of a standard file-reference

### **Chapter 3. Appearances and presentation**

Covers standards for lines, text, sheet organization, north arrow, drawing scale, and dimensioning.

### **Chapter 4. Layers**

Explains how layers are used for organization in AutoCAD and gives standards – based on AIA CAD guidelines – for identifying them

### **Chapter 5. Symbols**

Introduces the ideas of standardizing block entities

### **Appendix A. File type codes per discipline**

List of valid file types per discipline

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## Related documents

The variance request form, the CAD layer assignment table and other documentation related to the CAD standards are available on the LAWA website.

## Chapter 1 Introduction

The standards cover the following aspects:

### Drawing organization

How graphical information about a project is organized, including how the filenames for model files and the sheet files derived from them are built up.

Using agreed conventions makes it easy to identify the designer, location, discipline and subject of any file.

### Drafting conventions

How information is presented in model files and sheet files, including standards for line width and color, fonts, and text orientation.

Using agreed drafting conventions helps ensure consistency through all related files, which makes it easier to compare and exchange information.

### Layer-structure

How information (including blocks) is presented consistently on the appropriate layer.

Using agreed layers makes it easy to extraction and visualize information within a file or a set of files, and makes it easier to exchange files.

### Symbols

Standard symbols used on CAD files throughout the airport environment.

Using agreed symbols helps ensure consistency, and reduces the effort required to create new files.

Files submitted to LAWA electronically must meet *the LAWA Standards for Electronic Data Exchange* (LSEDE), available from the LAWA website. The individual or organization submitting the files is also responsible for ensuring files and reference file links are preserved or automatically reconstructed when data is transferred to the LAWA CAD environment.

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## Benefits of CAD Standards

Drawing up and implementing detailed standards for CAD files standards is intended to ensure a smooth flow of information at every stage of the project. Consistent, comparable files bring benefits that include the following:

- project partners can share information confidently and easily
- common format and comparable detail references are used for all projects within LAWA
- information is presented in the same place in each set of drawing files
- non-compliance and other errors can be quickly detected, reducing the need for change requests
- data can easily be translated between languages and file-formats; document storage and retrieval can be automated

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## General principles

- except for some specialized schematics, the software used to produce CAD drawings is AutoCAD (a recent version)
- the unit of measurement used for CAD architectural drawings is the inch
- the unit of measurement used for CAD civil drawings is the U.S. foot
- project codes are defined by LAWA on a project per project basis
- all civil drawings must be created in NAD 83 California State Planes, Zone V, US Foot coordinate system
- all civil drawings will identify the survey epoch used, for example NSRS 2007, CORS 96, etc..
- all architectural drawings must use positive values for coordinates
- all spatial data must be created in “Model Space”
- all graphical elements must be in “Paper Space”

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## Templates

Project partners and subcontractors who need to implement the CAD standards for LAWA projects can download templates to provide a working environment based on the LAWA CAD Standards. Each template (.dwt file) defines the layers for a specific discipline. Sample title blocks can also be downloaded.

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## Changes or additions

Any deviation from these standards must be approved by LAWA, in advance and in writing. Requests need to be submitted on the “Request for variance” form, available from the LAWA website <http://www.lawa.org/laxdev/Handbook.aspx>

Suggestions for improvements or extensions to these standards are encouraged, to meet unforeseen requirements and as a way to improve effectiveness and clarify any ambiguities.

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## Compliance

Having up to date, accurate, fully compliant data available to the LAWA community is an integral part of planning within any project. The aim of these standards is to ensure a smooth data transfer of information into the LAWA geospatial data base and efficient data maintenance through the complete data lifecycle. Accordingly, the terms and conditions of a LAWA contract require compliance with these standards. Failure to comply with these standards may be taken into account when inviting organizations to participate in future LAWA projects.

LAWA or a third party reviewer will perform detailed quality assurance procedures on all data submitted. Data must be submitted for review at 30% and 'As-Built'. Files containing significant errors will be rejected and returned to the submitter for correction and re-submittal. To avoid delays to project planning, LAWA maintain the right to rework and make compliant the relevant data and back-charge the supplier.

Files submitted to LAWA electronically must meet *the LAWA Standards for Electronic Data Exchange* (LSEDE), available from the LAWA website.

The individual or organization submitting the files is also responsible for ensuring that all links between drawings and reference files will be preserved and automatically reconstructed when data is transferred to the LAWA CAD environment "Reference Files", on page 14



## Chapter 2 Drawing Organization

This section covers CAD model files and sheet files, naming conventions, and external reference files.

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### Model Space and Paper Space (Sheet files)

AutoCAD has two distinct working spaces to create drawing objects, a model space and a paper space. All drawings for LAWA should have properly organized model and paper spaces:

- model space is for creating a model or drawing composed of geometric objects  
All data representing features must be drawn in the model space
- paper space is used for plots (sheet files) of drawings created in model space  
Paper space usually contains single or multiple viewports of a model, any specified scale and orientation, a title block, a north arrow, a legend, and a scale bar. Any descriptive text for a drawing (other than dimensions or object-related notes) must be placed in a paper space view.

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### Naming Conventions

Naming conventions for electronic drawing files (model files and sheet files) allow users to identify the content and relevance of the drawing. They provide basic minimum information for organizing the files within a project directory and or entering them into an electronic document management system.

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### Naming Conventions for Model Files

Model file names are made up of four mandatory elements, which must be used in the correct sequence. These names are structured to ensure consistency among different disciplines within the project.

- the first two elements are the unique project code and the discipline designator, followed by a hyphen
- the file type is a two-character code describing the content of the file
- a project-specific code identifying the coverage of the model file
- the extension (a period or stop followed by three letters) identifying the file format, for example .dwg

The combination of discipline designator and file type makes it possible to locate files and identify them consistently:

- A-DT identifies a model file showing detail information related to Architecture
- E-DT identifies a model file showing detail information related to Electricity

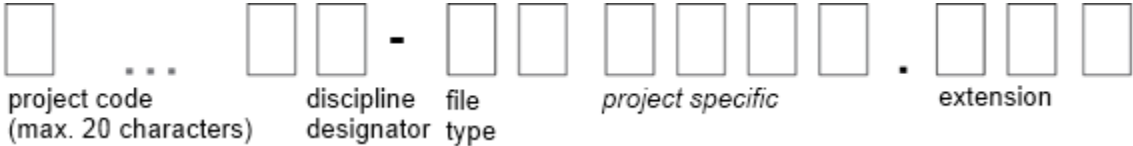


Figure 1. Model file naming convention

Table 1. Model file names

component	length	comment
project code	up to 20	Project codes are developed by LAWA and provided to the contractors for each project. Agreed project codes must be used in all LAWA files, to guarantee unique, consistent file names.
discipline designator	1	Model files for LAWA projects use one letter for the discipline designator. The single character discipline designator must be followed by a hyphen, separating it from the file type code.  Allowable characters for the discipline designator in model files are listed in Table 2. Discipline designators for model files
file type code	2	This code identifies the content of the model file, for example DT (detail) or PR (profile). Using codes ensures consistency among different disciplines.  Allowable characters for the file type code are listed in Appendix A.
project specific	4	These four-character codes are defined per project, and generally identify a zone or area; for example, Floor 1, west quadrant.  Use lower case x as a placeholder for unused characters
extension	3	identifies the file format

Table 2. Discipline designators for model files

discipline	designator	discipline	designator
A	Architectural	O	Operations
B	Geotechnical	P	Plumbing
C	Civil	Q	Equipment

*Table 2. Discipline designators for model files*

discipline	designator	discipline	designator
D	Process	R	Resource
E	Electrical	S	Structural
F	Fire Protection	T	Telecommunications
G	General	V	Survey/Mapping
H	Hazardous Materials	W	Civil Works
I	Interiors	X	Other Disciplines
L	Landscape	Z	Contractor/Shop Drawings
M	Mechanical		

### Examples

P	R	O	J	E	C	T	1	A	-	F	P	F	1	x	x	.	d	w	g
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*project* project reference (max. 20 characters)  
*discipline* architectural  
*file type* floor plan  
*project-specific* first floor

P	R	O	J	E	C	T	3	F	-	F	A	F	2	x	x	.	d	w	g
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*project* project reference (max 20 characters)  
*discipline* fire protection  
*file type* fire alarm/detection plan  
*project-specific* second floor

P	R	O	J	E	C	T	1	C	-	A	F	S	8	x	x	.	d	w	g
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*project* project reference (max 20 characters)  
*discipline* civil  
*file type* airfield plan  
*project-specific* sector 8

### Naming Conventions for Sheet Files

Sheet file names are made up of five mandatory elements, which must be used in the correct sequence. These names are structured to ensure consistency among different disciplines within the project.

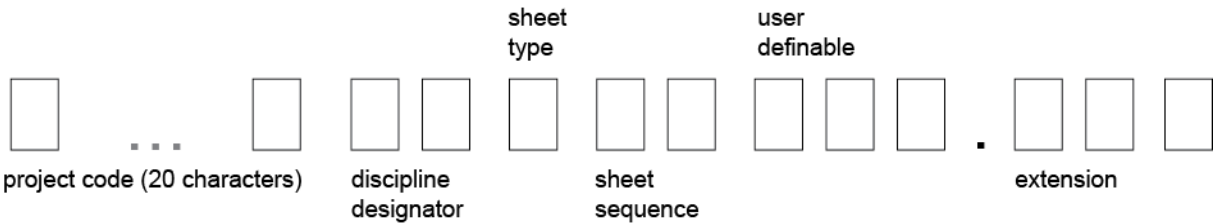


Figure 2. Sheet naming convention

Table 3. Sheet file names

component	length	comment
project code	up to 20	Project codes are developed by LAWA PMD or their authorized representative and are provided to the contractors for each project. Agreed project codes must be used in all LAWA files, to guarantee unique, consistent file names.
discipline designator	2	The discipline designator for a sheet file name identifies the discipline in detail, and normally consists of two letters. Where a product file applies to a high-level discipline with a single-letter code, the second letter is replaced with a hyphen. Allowable characters for the discipline designator in sheet files are listed in Appendix A.
sheet type code	1	A numerical character that identifies the type of information on the sheet. See Table 4. Sheet type designators
sheet sequence number	2	01 to 99 – always two digits, with a leading zero if necessary
defined per project	3	These three-character codes are defined per project, and generally identify a zone or area.

*Table 4. Sheet type designators*

Sheet Type	Designator
General (symbols legend, notes, etc.)	0
Plans (horizontal views)	1
Elevations (vertical views)	2
Sections (sectional views)	3
Large Scale Views (plans, elevations, or sections that are not details)	4
Details	5
Schedules and Diagrams	6
User Defined	7
User Defined	8
3D Representations (isometrics, perspectives, photographs)	9

**Examples**

P R O J E C T 1 A E 1 0 2 F 1 B . d w g

- project* Project reference (max 20 characters)
- discipline* AE (Architectural, Elements)
- sheet type* 1 – plan (horizontal view)
- sheet sequence* 02
- project-specific* F1B – first floor, quadrant B

P R O J E C T 1 F A 5 0 5 F 2 C . d w g

- project* Project reference (max 20 characters)
- project* FA (Fire protection, Fire Alarm/Detection Plan)
- sheet type* 5 – details
- sheet sequence* 05
- project-specific* F2C – second floor, quadrant C

P R O J E C T 1 C - 1 1 6 A S 8 . d w g

- project* Project reference (max 20 characters)
- project* C- (Civil)
- sheet type* plan (horizontal view)
- sheet sequence* 16
- project-specific* AS8 – airfield sector 8

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## Reference Files

Using reference files is recommended and promoted in LAWA projects, because:

- they make it possible to work with smaller files
- they allow different people to work on different project drawings (for example, drawings from different disciplines) at the same time
- every time a drawing using references file is loaded, the user sees the most recent version of the drawing

**IMPORTANT** Drawings using reference files must be stored in the same directory/subdirectory as the files they refer to.

External references to other CAD files may be used to manage the content of a large CAD drawing as several smaller, more efficient drawings. The use of this procedure will reduce drawing size, increase performance, improve operator efficiency and make coordination of disciplines easier.

## Chapter 3 Appearance and Presentation

This chapter covers standards for lines, text, sheet organization, north arrow, drawing scale, and dimensioning.

### Lines

Standards for line drawing cover:






- line weight
- line type (line style)
- line color

### Line weight




Using the correct line width makes drawings more readable, by making more important information stand out.

- wider lines draw attention to the part of the drawing where they are used, and place emphasis on certain elements
- screen or half-tone lines de-emphasize drawing elements

The line weights to be used for each feature type in LAWA project drawings are available on the LAWA website. Typical use for line weights from Fine to XXXX Wide are described in the next table.

line weight		width (mm)	width (inch)	usage
Fine		0.18	0.007	Material indications, surface marks, hatch lines, patterns
Thin		0.25	0.010	Dimension lines, leaders, extension lines, break lines, hidden objects, dotted lines, dashed lines, setback lines, center lines, grid lines, schedule grid lines
Medium		0.35	0.014	Object lines, property lines, text, lettering, terminator marks, door and window elevations, schedule grid accent lines
Wide		0.50	0.020	Titles, edges of interior and exterior elevations, profiling; cut lines, property lines, section cutting plane lines, drawing block borders
Extra wide		0.70	0.028	Minor title underlining, schedule outlines, large titles, and object lines requiring special emphasis. Match lines, large titles, footprints, title block borders,




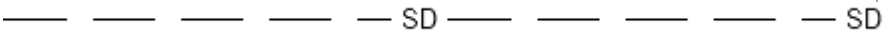



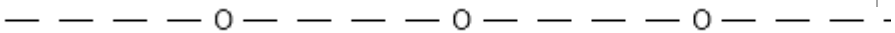
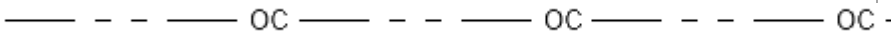



*Table 5. Typical line weight usage*

line weight		width (mm)	width (inch)	usage
				sheet borders, schedule outlines.
XX Wide		1.00	0.039	Major title underlining and separating portions of designs.
XXX Wide		1.40	0.055	Border sheet outlines and cover sheet line work
XXXX Wide		2.00	0.079	Border sheet outlines and cover sheet line work

**Line type (line style)**

Line types for use in LAWA project drawings are available on the LAWA website, as AutoCAD templates `tsaec.rsc` and `tsaec.lin`. Sample line types are illustrated in the next table.








*Table 6. Samples of LAWA line types*

electric line	
gas line	
sewer line	
storm drain line	
water line	
fence line	
jet fuel line	
other line	
oil company line	
ACAMS	
telephone line	
traffic signal c.	

LAWA line types are based on the standard AutoCAD line types shown in the next table.



*Table 7. AutoCAD standard line types*

Description	Example	AutoCAD Designator
continuous		Continuous
dotted		ACAD_ISO07W100
dashed		ACAD_ISO02W100
dashed spaced		ACAD_ISO03W100
dashed dotted		ACAD_ISO10W100
dashed double-dotted		ACAD_ISO12W100
dashed triple-dotted	N/A	ACAD_ISO14W100
chain		ACAD_ISO08W100
chain double-dashed	N/A	ACAD_ISO09W100

## Line color

The next table lists recommendations for line colors and widths. Note that exceptions may apply.

*Table 8. Examples of recommended line colors (screen values)*

color	color no.	line width (mm)	color (RGB)
red	1	0.18	255,0,0
yellow	2	0.25	255,255,0
green	3	0.35	0,255,0
cyan	4	0.35	0,255,255
blue	5	0.50	0,0,255
magenta	6	1.00	255,0,255
white (or black)	7	1.40	255,255,255
grey	8	0.35	128,128,128
dark red	14	0.70	153,0,0
rust	23	0.50	204,127,102
brown	36	1.40	127,63,0
dark yellow	54	0.70	153,153,0
dark green	94	0.70	0,153,0
dark cyan	134	0.70	0,153,153
dark blue	154	0.70	0,76,153
dark magenta	214	0.70	153,0,153
dark gray	250	0.25	51,51,51
med/dark gray	251	0.35	91,91,91
med/light gray	252	0.50	132,132,132

## Text

Standards for text cover:

- text styles and fonts
- text size

### Text styles and fonts

Different text styles and fonts are used within all LAWA project drawings to identify different types of information.

The five approved text styles are:

- monotext (AutoCAD monotext font)
- proportional (AutoCAD Romans font, with a width factor of 0.8)
- slanted (AutoCAD Romans font with Obliquing Angle set to 21.8 deg to achieve the American Standard slope of 2 in 5)
- filled (AutoCAD Swiss TrueType font, with the `TEXTFILL` system variable set to 1 `arialbd.ttf` (Microsoft) can be used as an alternative)
- outline (AutoCAD Sasb (Sans Serif-bold) PostScript font)

*Table 9. Typical uses for text styles*

usage	text style
schedules, title blocks and other aligned text fields with evenly spaced characters	monotext
general notes, labels, or title blocks with proportionally spaced characters	proportional
text that needs to stand out from other text around it	slanted
titles and cover sheets	filled
major titles such as cover sheet information, when using a pen plotter for final output	outline

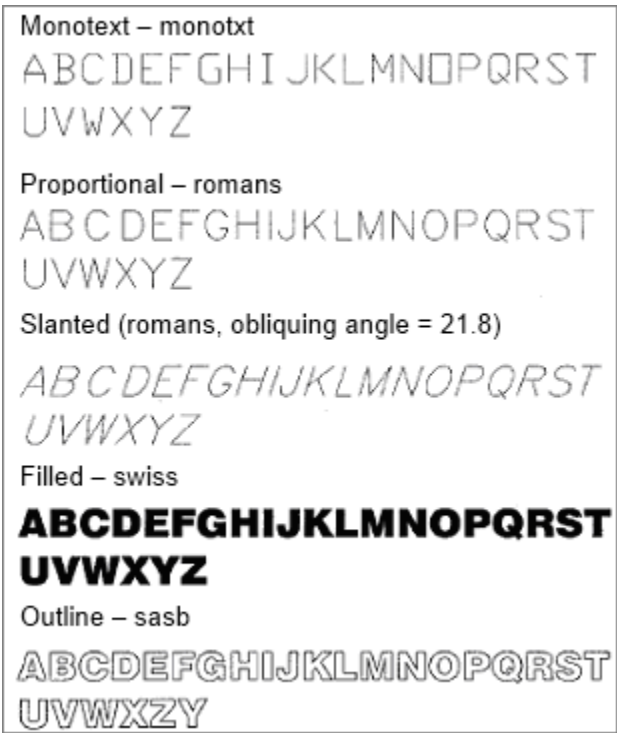


Figure 3. Recommended AutoCAD fonts

**Text sizes**

All lettering in LAWA project drawings must be:

- of sufficient size (minimum height 0.20”) and weight, so that it can be easily read from a print that has been reduced to half the size of the original drawing  
 Specific text height requirements apply to the title block, as described under Title Block/Title Block on page 20.
- oriented to facilitate reading from the bottom or right hand edge of the sheet
- in capital letters only (uppercase)

Note that minimum text height also depends on paper size.

*Table 10. Minimum text height, based on paper size – all measurements in inches*

paper size	civil	engineering	architectural
11 x 17	0.0625	0.0625	1/16
24 x 36 or larger	0.09375	0.09375	3/32

## Sheet organization

Sheet organization primarily involves sheet size and title block.

### Sheet Size

All LAWA project drawings shall be 24" x 36" (D-size). The sheet medium shall be 0.4 mm thick and double matted erasable.

Common sheet sizes for other types of drawing are shown in the next table.

sheet size	dimensions (inches)	usage
A	8.5 x 11.0	Project book Supplemental drawings Mock-up sheets
B	11.0 x 17.0	Reduced drawings from "D" size Supplemental drawings Mock-up sheets
C	17.0 x 24.0	Small projects accommodating preferred plan scale
D+	24.0 x 36.0	Projects accommodating preferred plan scale
E+	36.0 x 48.0	Large projects accommodating preferred plan scale Mapping and GIS.

### Title Block

LAWA has its own distinctive project title block, including:

- LAWA company logo
- designer identification
- project identification
- drawing issue (issue date and revision level)
- management information (all relevant meta data)
- sheet title
- sheet identification

The title block is placed horizontally. A source file for the standard title block can be downloaded from the LAWA website.

Line heights for use in the title block are fixed:

- Line 1: letter height 0.140 inches
- Line 2: letter height 0.290 inches:
- Line 3: letter height 0.200 inches
- Line 4: letter height 0.200 inches

The general rules for line widths may not always apply in title blocks.

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## North arrow

By default, the project North arrow symbol shall be placed beneath the extension of the top line of the title block. Exceptionally, the arrow may be placed where cartographically feasible.

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## Drawing scale

Every sheet shall indicate the scale of the drawing, both as a ratio and as a graphical scale bar. In order of preference, graphical scale bars shall be placed:

- 1 beneath the extension of the top line of the title block
- 2 above the title block
- 3 where cartographically feasible

Where a single sheet includes drawings at different scales, for example a main drawing and a detail shown at a larger scale, every drawing must have its own scale indicators.

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## Dimensioning

All useful measurements must be indicated as dimensions. The letter height used for dimensions must be easily readable from a print that has been reduced to half the size of the original drawing. Additionally:

- dimension figures shall be lettered parallel to and above the dimension line, and arranged to read from the bottom border or right hand border;
- within a single sheet, care must be taken to show each dimension only once, and in its proper location
- where dimensions cross the match-lines between two sheets, they shall be repeated on both sheets
- dimension styles for both architectural and site plan drawings have been created at various scales for AutoCAD. These dimension styles are included in the AutoCAD templates provided for the project.

## Chapter 4 Guidelines for layers

Layers are a key organizational tool used in all LAWA projects for AutoCAD files:

- to separate graphic elements (lines, shapes, and text) according to the design discipline and feature type they represent
- to enforce line-type, color and other standards

Layer 0 is a neutral layer which should be kept 'clean', with status always thawed and on.

Layers must be identified according to the standards for LAWA projects.

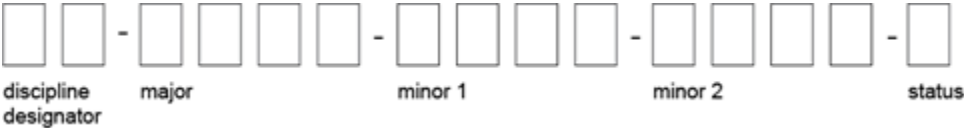
Detailed standard layer tables are available on the LAWA website.

### Layer Naming Convention

Layer names consist of distinct data fields, separated from one another by a hyphen. The full standard allows for five fields, but not all fields/characters have to be completed:

- where the second character of a discipline designator is not used, it is omitted
- where a Minor field or the Status field is not used, it is omitted
- where the last character or characters of a Minor field are not used, it is replaced by an underscore \_
- exceptionally, the standards may define a minor 3, to be included in the layer name the same way as minor 1 and minor 2

The layers defined within these standards are based on the recommendations in *American Institute of Architects CAD Layer Guidelines*, as adopted by the NCS.



component	length	comment
discipline designator	1 or 2	The first character represents the discipline, and is mandatory. The second character, which identifies the designator in more detail, is optional; the meaning depends on the first character.

component	length	comment
major group	4	The major group normally identifies a building component or airport feature The major group may also be used to identify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– annotations (ANNO)</li> <li>– drawing views (detail DETL, elevation ELEV or section SECT)</li> <li>– demolition (STAT), used only in creating Existing Demolition model files</li> </ul>
minor group 1	4	Adding minor group 1 after the major group gives more detailed information about the layer.
minor group 2	4	Adding minor group 2 after minor group 1 and the major group gives the most detailed information about the layer. Minor group 2 is not always required.
status	1	Identifies the status of work or construction phase of the data contained on the layer. Whether or not the status field is used depends on the project.

## Examples

E - L I T E - S I G N

*designator*      Electrical  
*major/minor 1*    taxiway guidance signs

A - B A G S - I C N V - E

*designator*      Architectural  
*major/minor 1*    inbound baggage conveyer  
*status*            to remain

A E - W A L L - F U L L

*designator*      Architectural elements  
*major/minor 1*    walls: full-height

G - A N N O - R E D L - T

*designator*            General  
*major/minor 1*        redlines  
*status*                temporary

C - A I R F - A I D S - I L S \_ - F

*designator*            Civil  
*major/minors*        Airfield Instrument Landing System  
*status*                future work

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### Layer assignment

In line with the AIA NCS, LAWA standards provide the following information for all discipline designators and layers used in LAWA projects:

- first character of a discipline designator
- layer name
- detailed description of each layer
- line style, line width (in mm), and color for each layer

The complete CAD layer assignment table is provided as a separate document.

To use other layers or designators, project partners must submit a “request for variance” form to the project manager. The proposed layers or designators may not be used in LAWA project drawings unless and until the project manager has approved them.



## Chapter 5 Symbols/Blocks

A block in AutoCAD is a group of graphical elements logically or locationally combined to a single entity. Examples of logical blocks are windows, doors, graphic scale keys, furniture, etc. Locational blocks are made of all objects within a specified area.

The primary requirement of any type of block is that each graphical object in a block belongs to a proper layer listed in the AIA NCS. This means that each element comprising the block will, when fully exploded, be layered in conformance with established AIA NCS and LAWA standards.

# Appendix A. File type codes per discipline

Disciplines (plus the discipline codes) are listed here in alphabetical order, for ease of reference.

*Table 13. Discipline designators for model files*

Architectural (A)	Landscape (L)
Civil (C)	Mechanical (M)
<i>Civil Works (W)</i>	<i>Operations (O)</i>
Electrical (E)	<i>Other disciplines</i>
<i>Equipment</i>	Plumbing (P)
Fire protection (F)	<i>Process</i>
General (G)	<i>Resource (R)</i>
Geotechnical (B)	Structural (S)
Hazardous materials (H)	Survey/Mapping (V)
Interiors (I)	Telecommunications (T)

P R O J E C T 1 A - F P F

Architectural

Floor plan

Architectural (discipline A)	
File type code	Definition
3D	Isometric 3D
AC	Area Calculations/Occupancy Plan
CP	Reflected Ceiling Plan
DT	Detail
EL	Elevation
EP	Enlarged Plan
FP	Floor Plan
LG	Legend
OP	Equipment Plan
RP	Roof Plan
SC	Section
SH	Schedule
XD	Existing/Demolition Plan

Civil (discipline C)	
File type code	Definition
AF	Airfield Plan
AM	Airfield Pavement Marking Plan
CP	Channel Plan
DT	Detail
EC	Erosion Control Plan
EL	Elevation
FU	Liquid Fuel Utilities Plan
GP	Grading Plan
IP	Installation Plan/Base Map
IW	Industrial Waste Water Plan
JP	Joint Layout Plan
KP	Staking Plan
LG	Legend
NG	Natural Gas Utilities Plan
PL	Project Location Map
PR	Profile
SC	Section
SH	Schedule
SP	Site Plan
SS	Sanitary Sewer Plan
ST	Storm Sewer Plan
TS	Transportation Site Plan
WA	Domestic Water Plan
XD	Existing/Demolition Plan

Electrical (discipline E)	
File type code	Definition
AL	Airfield Lighting Plan
AP	Auxiliary Power Plan
CP	Exterior Communication Systems Plan
DG	Diagram
DT	Detail
EU	Electrical Utilities Plan
GP	Grounding System Plan

Electrical (discipline E)	
File type code	Definition
LG	Legend
LP	Lighting Plan
PP	Power Plan
SH	Schedule
SS	Special Systems Plan
XD	Existing/Demolition Plan
PC	Power & Communication

Fire Protection (discipline F)	
File type code	Definition
DG	Diagram
DT	Detail
FA	Fire Alarm/Detection Plan
FP	Fire Suppression Plan
LG	Legend
LP	Life Safety Plan
SH	Schedule
XD	Existing/Demolition Plan

General (discipline G)	
File type code	Definition
BS	Border Sheet
KP	Keyplan

Geotechnical (discipline B)	
File type code	Definition
BL	Boring Location Plan
LB	Boring Log
LG	Legend
SH	Schedule

Interiors (discipline I)	
File type code	Definition
3D	Isometric/3D
DT	Detail
EL	Elevation
EP	Enlarged Plan
LG	Legend
OP	Equipment Plan
RP	Furniture Plan
SC	Section
SH	Schedule
SP	Signage Placement Plan
WP	System/Prewired Workstation Plan
XD	Existing/Demolition Plan

Hazardous materials (discipline H)	
File type code	Definition
DT	Detail
EL	Elevation
LG	Legend
PP	Pollution Prevention Plan
SC	Section
XD	Existing/Demolition Plan

Landscape (discipline L)	
File type code	Definition
DT	Detail
EL	Elevation
IP	Irrigation Plan
LG	Legend
LP	Landscape Plan
SC	Section
SH	Schedule
XD	Existing/Demolition Plan

Mechanical (discipline M)	
File type code	Definition
3D	Isometric/3D
DG	Diagram
DT	Detail
EL	Elevation
EP	Enlarged Plan
HP	HVAC Plan
HT	HTCW Utilities Plan
LG	Legend
MD	Machine Design Plan
MH	Material Handling Plan
PP	Piping Plan
QP	Equipment Plan
SC	Section
SH	Schedule
SP	Specialty Piping Plan
XD	Existing/Demolition Plan

Plumbing (discipline P)	
File type code	Definition
DG	Diagram
DT	Detail Elevation
EP	Enlarged Plan
LG	Legend
PP	Piping Plan
SH	Schedule
XD	Existing/Demolition Plan

Structural (discipline S)	
File type code	Definition
3D	Isometric/3D
CP	Column Plan
DT	Detail
EL	Elevation
EP	Enlarged Plan

Structural (discipline S)	
File type code	Definition
FP	Framing Plan
LG	Legend
NB	Non-Building Structures Plan
NP	Foundation Plan
SC	Section
SH	Schedule
XD	Existing/Demolition Plan

Survey/Mapping (discipline V)	
File type code	Definition
AL	Existing Airfield Lighting Plan
CP	Existing Communication Plan
EU	Existing Electrical Utilities Plan
FU	Existing Liquid Fuel Utilities Plan
HP	Hydrographic Survey Plan
HT	Existing HTCW Utilities Plan
IW	Existing Industrial Waste Water Plan
LG	Legend
NG	Existing Natural Gas Utilities Plan
PB	Project Boundary
PR	Existing Profile
SC	Existing Section
SP	Survey and Mapping Plan
SS	Existing Sanitary Sewer Plan
ST	Existing Storm Sewer Plan
WA	Existing Domestic Water Plan

Telecommunications (discipline T)	
File type code	Definition
DG	Diagram
DT	Detail
LG	Legend
SH	Schedule
TP	Telephone/Data Plan

Telecommunications (discipline T)	
File type code	Definition
XD	Existing/Demolition Plan





## CAD layer assignment table for LAWA projects

## Document History

revision letter	release date	major changes	approved by
A	September 2012	new version of standards	

Full Layer Name				Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
<b>ANNO - General Information</b>								
A	-	ANNO	- DIMS	Witness/extension lines, dimension terminators, dimension text	V	V	•	Make Blue for our drawings where possible
A	-	ANNO	- KEYN	Reference keynotes with associated leaders	V	V		
A	-	ANNO	- LEGN	Legend & Schedule	V	V	•	
A	-	ANNO	- NOTE	General notes and general remarks	0.25	2	•	
A	-	ANNO	- NPLT	Non-plotting graphic information	0.50	5	•	
A	-	ANNO	- PATT	Miscellaneous patterning and hatching	0.35	8	•	
A	-	ANNO	- REDL	Redlines	0.18	1	•	
A	-	ANNO	- REFR	Reference files (AutoCAD users only, see Chapter 4)	NA	NA		
A	-	ANNO	- REVS	Revisions	0.35	4	•	
A	-	ANNO	- SYMB	Miscellaneous symbols	1.00	6	•	
A	-	ANNO	- TEXT	Miscellaneous text and callouts with associated leaders	0.25	2	•	
<b>AREA - Area</b>								
A	-	AREA	- IDEN	Room numbers, tenant identifications, area calculations	0.25	2	•	
A	-	AREA	- LINE	Architectural area calculation boundary lines	0.35	4	•	
A	-	AREA	- OCCP	Occupant or employee names	0.25	2	•	
A	-	AREA	- PATT	Area cross hatching	0.35	8	•	
<b>BAGS - Baggage Handling Equipment</b>								
A	-	BAGS	- CART	Cart/Tug	0.35	V		
A	-	BAGS	- CATW	Catwalk	0.35	V		
A	-	BAGS	- CLMD	Claim Device	0.35	V		
A	-	BAGS	- CONV	Baggage Conveyor	0.35	16	•	
A	-	BAGS	- CRBS	Curbside Baggage Conveyor	0.35	V		
A	-	BAGS	- CRSL	Baggage carousels	0.35	16	•	
A	-	BAGS	- CTRL	Control	0.35	V		
A	-	BAGS	- DIMM	Dimension	0.35	V		
A	-	BAGS	- DOOR	Doors	0.35	V		
A	-	BAGS	- ELEV	Elevation	0.35	V		
A	-	BAGS	- EQPM	Equipment	0.35	V		

Full Layer Name					Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
A	-	BAGS	-	ICNV	Inbound Baggage Conveyor	0.35	V		
A	-	BAGS	-	IOSZ	Inbound Oversized Baggage Conveyor	0.35	V		
A	-	BAGS	-	MKUP	Make-Up Device	0.35	V		
A	-	BAGS	-	MTCH	Match Lines	0.35	V		
A	-	BAGS	-	NOTE	Baggage equipment related notes	0.35	V	•	
A	-	BAGS	-	OCNV	Outbound Baggage Conveyor	0.35	V		
A	-	BAGS	-	OOSZ	Outbound Oversized Baggage Conveyor	0.35	V		
A	-	BAGS	-	RAIL	Guardrail	0.35	V		
A	-	BAGS	-	ROWY	Right-of-Way	0.35	V		
A	-	BAGS	-	SCDR	Baggage Security Doors	0.35	16	•	
A	-	BAGS	-	SCNU	Screening Unit	0.35	V		
A	-	BAGS	-	TBLK	Title Block	0.35	V		
A	-	BAGS	-	TCBC	Ticket Counter Baggage Conveyor	0.35	V		
A	-	BAGS	-	TEMP	Temporary Temporary	0.35	V		
A	-	BAGS	-	TTRY	Tilt-Tray Baggage System	0.35	V		
A	-	BAGS	-	VPRT	View Port Layer for Paper Space	0.35	V		
A	-	BAGS	-	XFER	Transfer Baggage Conveyor	0.35	V		
A	-	BAGS	-	XRAY	X-Ray Unit	0.35	V		
<b>CLNG - Ceiling Information</b>									
A	-	CLNG	-	ACCS	Access panels	1.00	6	•	
A	-	CLNG	-	CTLJ	Ceiling control joints	0.25	2	•	
A	-	CLNG	-	GRID	Ceiling grid	0.18	1	•	
A	-	CLNG	-	LEVL	Level Changes	0.50	5	•	
A	-	CLNG	-	OPEN	Openings, ceiling/roof penetrations (see also A-FLOR-OVHD in Model File Type: Floor Plan)	0.35	8	•	
A	-	CLNG	-	PATT	Ceiling patterns	0.35	8	•	
A	-	CLNG	-	SUSP	Suspended elements, ceiling mounted specialties (e.g., clocks, fans, etc.)	0.50	5	•	
A	-	CLNG	-	TEES	Main tees	0.50	5	•	
<b>COLS - Columns</b>									
A	-	COLS	-	ENCL	Column enclosures/fire protection	0.35	4	•	
<b>DETL - Detail Information</b>									
A	-	DETL	-	INPD	Inch-pound-specific dimensions and notes	0.25	2	•	
A	-	DETL	-	METR	Metric-specific dimensions and notes	0.25	2	•	

Full Layer Name				Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
<b>DOOR - Doors</b>								
A	-	DOOR		Doors, including swing	0.25	31	•	
A	-	DOOR	- FULL	Full height (to ceiling) door: swing and leaf	1.00	6	•	
A	-	DOOR	- IDEN	Door number and symbol, hardware group, etc.	0.25	31	•	
A	-	DOOR	- OVHD	Overhead coiling/Roll-up doors	0.25	31	•	
A	-	DOOR	- PRHT	Partial height door: swing and leaf	1.00	6	•	
A	-	DOOR	- SLDG	Sliding glass doors	0.25	31	•	
A	-	DOOR	- SYMB	Miscellaneous door symbols (e.g., overhead, bifold, pocket, etc.)	0.18	1	•	
<b>ELEV - Elevators</b>								
A	-	ELEV	- CASE	Wall-mounted casework	0.35	3	•	
A	-	ELEV	- FIXT	Miscellaneous fixtures	0.25	2	•	
A	-	ELEV	- FNSH	Finishes, woodwork, trim	0.35	3	•	
A	-	ELEV	- IDEN	Component identification numbers	0.25	2	•	
A	-	ELEV	- OTLN	Building outlines	1.00	6	•	
A	-	ELEV	- PATT	Textures and hatch patterns	0.35	8	•	
A	-	ELEV	- PFIX	Plumbing fixtures	1.00	6	•	
A	-	ELEV	- CASE	Wall-mounted casework	0.35	3	•	
A	-	ELEV	- FIXT	Miscellaneous fixtures	0.25	2	•	
A	-	ELEV	- FNSH	Finishes, woodwork, trim	0.35	3	•	
A	-	ELEV	- IDEN	Component identification numbers	0.25	2	•	
A	-	ELEV	- OTLN	Building outlines	1.00	6	•	
A	-	ELEV	- PATT	Textures and hatch patterns	0.35	8	•	
A	-	ELEV	- PFIX	Plumbing fixtures	1.00	6	•	
A	-	ELEV	- SIGN	Signage	0.18	1	•	
<b>EQPM - Equipment</b>								
A	-	EQPM		General equipment, ducts, mechanical shafts	1.00	6	•	
A	-	EQPM	- ACCS	Equipment access	1.00	6	•	
A	-	EQPM	- BELW	Equipment below Floor	0.35	4	•	
A	-	EQPM	- CLRN	Equipment clearance	0.35	4	•	
A	-	EQPM	- FIDS	Flight Information Display Systems	1.00	6	•	
A	-	EQPM	- FIXD	Fixed equipment	0.35	4	•	
A	-	EQPM	- IDEN	Equipment identification numbers	1.00	6	•	

Full Layer Name					Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
A	-	EQPM	-	JETB	Jet bridges	0.35	8	•	
A	-	EQPM	-	JETB - COLS	Jet bridge columns	0.35	8	•	
A	-	EQPM	-	MOVE	Moveable equipment	1.00	6	•	
A	-	EQPM	-	NICN	Not in contract equipment	1.00	6	•	
A	-	EQPM	-	OVHD	Overhead, ceiling mounted, or suspended equipment	1.00	6	•	
A	-	EQPM	-	SECU	Security equipment	1.00	6	•	
<b>FLOR - Floor Information</b>									
A	-	FLOR	-	CASE	Casework (manufactured cabinets)	0.25	31	•	
A	-	FLOR	-	CASE - OVHD	Wall-mounted casework	0.25	31	•	
A	-	FLOR	-	ESCL	Escalators	0.35	31	•	
A	-	FLOR	-	EVTR	Elevator cars and equipment	0.35	31	•	
A	-	FLOR	-	EXPJ	Expansion and Seismic Joints	0.35	31	•	
A	-	FLOR	-	FENC	Interior fence	1.00	6	•	Linestyle may vary
A	-	FLOR	-	FURN	Furniture [Mainly for fixed benches]	0.25	31	•	
A	-	FLOR	-	HRAL	Guardrails [excluding stair handrails]	0.25	31	•	
A	-	FLOR	-	IDEN	Room name, space identification text	0.35	3	•	
A	-	FLOR	-	LEVL	Level changes, shafts, ramps, pits, breaks in construction, and depressions	0.25	31	•	
A	-	FLOR	-	MVWK	Moving Walkways	0.25	31	•	
A	-	FLOR	-	NUMB	Room/space identification number and symbol	0.35	3	•	
A	-	FLOR	-	OTLN	Floor outline/perimeter/building footprint	1.00	6	•	
A	-	FLOR	-	OTLN - RPRM	Room perimeter shape (Interior walls)	0.25	2	•	
A	-	FLOR	-	OVHD	Overhead items (skylights, overhangs etc.)	0.35	8	•	
A	-	FLOR	-	PATT	Paving, tile, carpet patterns, & carpet edge lines	0.35	8	•	
A	-	FLOR	-	RAIS	Access (raised) flooring	0.35	3	•	
A	-	FLOR	-	SIGN	Signage	0.18	1	•	
A	-	FLOR	-	SPCL	Architectural specialties (e.g. display cases) [Toilet accessories are to go in P-FIXT]	0.35	3	•	
A	-	FLOR	-	STRS	Stairs risers/treads, ladders [Including stair and balcony handrails] and [Excluding escalators; see A-FLOR-ESCL]	0.35	31	•	
A	-	FLOR	-	TPTN	Toilet partitions	0.18	1	•	

Full Layer Name					Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
A	-	FLOR	-	WDWK	Architectural woodwork (field built cabinets and counters)	0.35	3	•	
<b>GLAZ - Windows</b>									
A	-	GLAZ			Window glazing, mullions	0.25	151	•	
A	-	GLAZ	-	FULL	Full height glazed walls and partitions (see A-WALL-CWMG for curtain walls)	0.18	1	•	
A	-	GLAZ	-	IDEN	Window number and symbol	0.35	3	•	
A	-	GLAZ	-	PRHT	Windows and partial height glazed partitions	0.18	1	•	
A	-	GLAZ	-	SILL	Window sills	0.18	50	•	
<b>LITE - Lights</b>									
A	-	LITE	-	CLNG	Specialty ceiling lights not shown on Electrical Lighting Plan	0.35	4	•	
<b>PROP - Properties Information</b>									
A	-	PROP	-	LEAS	Lease line (interior)	1.00	6	•	
<b>ROOF - Roof Information</b>									
A	-	ROOF			Roof crickets, drains, flow arrows, level changes	0.35	3	•	
A	-	ROOF	-	CRTS	Crickets flow arrows flow info	0.18	1	•	
A	-	ROOF	-	EXPJ	Expansion joints	0.50	5	•	
A	-	ROOF	-	GUTR	Roof internal gutters	0.35	8	•	
A	-	ROOF	-	HRAL	Stair handrails, nosings, guard rails	0.50	5	•	
A	-	ROOF	-	LEVL	Level changes	0.50	5	•	
A	-	ROOF	-	OPEN	Roof Open Below ('X' line symbol)	0.25	V		
A	-	ROOF	-	OTLN	Roof perimeter/edge, roof geometry	1.00	6	•	
A	-	ROOF	-	PATT	Roof surface patterns, hatching	0.35	8	•	
A	-	ROOF	-	RFDR	Roof drains	0.18	1	•	
A	-	ROOF	-	SPCL	Roof specialties, accessories, access hatches, dormers [and skylights]	0.35	3	•	
A	-	ROOF	-	STRS	Stair risers/treads, ladders	0.50	5	•	
A	-	ROOF	-	WALK	Roof walkways	0.35	3	•	
A	-	ROOF	-	WALL	Parapet walls and wall caps	0.25	2	•	
<b>SECT - Sections</b>									
A	-	SECT	-	IDEN	Component identification numbers	0.25	2	•	
A	-	SECT	-	MBND	Material beyond section cut	0.50	5	•	

Full Layer Name					Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
A	-	SECT	-	MCUT	Material cut by section	V	V		
A	-	SECT	-	PATT	Textures and hatch patterns	0.35	8	•	
<b>STAT - Demolition (used only in existing demolition model file)</b>									
A	-	STAT	-	DEMO	Demolition	1.00	6	•	
A	-	STAT	-	DEMO - PHS1	Demolition - phase 1	0.50	203		
A	-	STAT	-	DEMO - PHS2	Demolition - phase 2	0.50	83		
A	-	STAT	-	DEMO - PHS3	Demolition - phase 3	0.50	163		
A	-	STAT	-	EXST	Existing to remain	0.35	3	•	
A	-	STAT	-	FUTR	Future work	0.25	2	•	
A	-	STAT	-	MOVE	Items to be moved	1.00	6	•	
A	-	STAT	-	NEWW	New work	0.35	4	•	
A	-	STAT	-	NICN	Not in contract	0.35	8	•	
A	-	STAT	-	PHS#	Phase numbers (#=1-9)	0.25	2	•	
A	-	STAT	-	RELO	Relocated items	0.50	5	•	
A	-	STAT	-	TEMP	Temporary work	0.35	4	•	
<b>WALL - Walls</b>									
A	-	WALL	-	CAVI	Cavity wall lines	0.18	1	•	
A	-	WALL	-	CNTR	Wall centerlines	0.50	5	•	
A	-	WALL	-	CWMG	Curtain wall mullions and glass	0.18	1	•	
A	-	WALL	-	EXTR	Exterior walls	0.35	3	•	
A	-	WALL	-	FIRE	Fire wall designators (patterning)	0.25	2	•	
A	-	WALL	-	FULL - EXTR	Exterior full height walls	0.25	2	•	
A	-	WALL	-	FULL - INTR	Interior full height walls	0.35	3	•	
A	-	WALL	-	HEAD	Door and window headers (appear on Reflected	0.18	1	•	
A	-	WALL	-	IDEN	Wall identification/type text or tags	0.35	3	•	
A	-	WALL	-	INTR	Exterior walls	0.25	121	•	
A	-	WALL	-	JAMB	Door and window jambs (do not appear on Reflected Ceiling Plan)	0.18	1	•	
A	-	WALL	-	MOVE	Moveable walls/partitions	0.50	5	•	
A	-	WALL	-	PATT	Wall insulation, hatching, and fill	0.35	8	•	
A	-	WALL	-	PRHT	Partial height walls	0.18	1	•	
A	-	WALL	-	SPCL	Wall-hung/attached specialties (e.g., fixtures, grab bars (incl. handicap), telephone booths)	0.18	1	•	



Full Layer Name				Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
<b>ANNO - General Information</b>								
B	-	ANNO	- DIMS	Witness/extension lines, dimension terminators, dimension text	V	V		
B	-	ANNO	- KEYN	Reference keynotes with associated leaders	V	V		
B	-	ANNO	- LEGN	Legend & Schedule	V	V		
B	-	ANNO	- NOTE	General notes and general remarks	0.25	2	•	
B	-	ANNO	- NPLT	Non-plotting graphic information	0.50	5	•	
B	-	ANNO	- PATT	Miscellaneous patterning and hatching	0.35	8	•	
B	-	ANNO	- REDL	Redlines	0.18	1	•	
B	-	ANNO	- REFR	Reference files (AutoCAD users only, see Chapter 4)	NA	NA		
B	-	ANNO	- REVS	Revisions	0.35	4	•	
B	-	ANNO	- SYMB	Miscellaneous symbols	1.00	6	•	
B	-	ANNO	- TEXT	Miscellaneous text and callouts with associated leaders	V	V		
<b>BORE - Borings/Perc Holes</b>								
B	-	BORE	- ELEV	Boring elevations	0.35	3	•	
B	-	BORE	- FDTA	Field data	0.35	3	•	
B	-	BORE	- HOLE	Bore/perc hole number	0.25	2	•	
B	-	BORE	- IDEN	Component identification numbers	0.25	2	•	
B	-	BORE	- LDTA	Laboratory data	0.18	1	•	

Full Layer Name				Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
<b>AIRF - Airfield</b>								
C	-	AIRF	- AHOA	Aircraft / Helicopter Operations Area	0.70	84		
C	-	AIRF	- AIDC	Airfield Navigational Aid - Critical Area	0.25	2	•	
C	-	AIRF	- AIDS	Airfield Navigational Aid - Site	0.25	2	•	
C	-	AIRF	- AIDS - COMM	Communications airfield navigational aides	0.25	2	•	
C	-	AIRF	- AIDS - GPS_	GPS airfield navigational aides	0.25	2	•	
C	-	AIRF	- AIDS - ILS_	Airfield Instrument Landing System	0.25	2	•	
C	-	AIRF	- AIDS - MCWV	Microwave airfield navigational aides	0.25	2	•	
C	-	AIRF	- AIDS - OTHR	Other airfield navigational aides	0.25	2	•	
C	-	AIRF	- AIDS - RAD1	Radio airfield navigational aides	0.25	2	•	
C	-	AIRF	- AIDS - RADR	Radar airfield navigational aides	0.25	2	•	
C	-	AIRF	- AIDS - RMTE	Remote airfield navigational aides	0.25	2	•	
C	-	AIRF	- AIDS - WTHR	Weather airfield navigational aides	0.25	2	•	
C	-	AIRF	- APLN	Docked airplanes	0.35	8	•	
C	-	AIRF	- DSRF - BLDR	Building Restriction Line	0.35	3	•	
C	-	AIRF	- DSRF - KEYH	Key hols	0.35	3	•	
C	-	AIRF	- DSRF - NMOV	Aircraft Non-Movement Area	0.35	3	•	
C	-	AIRF	- DSRF - OFA_	Object Free Area	0.35	3	•	
C	-	AIRF	- DSRF - OFZ_	Object Free Zone	0.35	3	•	
C	-	AIRF	- DSRF - POFA	Precision Object Free Area	0.35	3	•	
C	-	AIRF	- DSRF - RPZ_	Runway Protection Zone	0.35	3	•	
C	-	AIRF	- DSRF - RSA_	Runway Safety Area	0.35	3	•	
C	-	AIRF	- OBST - LINE	Airspace obstructions - Line	0.35	3	•	
C	-	AIRF	- OBST - POLY	Airspace obstructions - Polygon	0.35	3	•	
C	-	AIRF	- OBST - PPNT	Airspace obstructions - Point	0.35	3	•	
C	-	AIRF	- PROP	Airport property	0.70	84		
C	-	AIRF	- SIDA	Secuirty Identification Display Area	0.70	84		
C	-	AIRF	- TRKL	Flight Track Line	0.25	2	•	
C	-	AIRF	- TRKP	Flight Track Point	0.25	2	•	
<b>AIRS - Airspace</b>								
C	-	AIRS	- ISOC	Approach surface isoclines	0.25	2	•	
C	-	AIRS	- OTHR	Other airspace surfaces	0.35	3	•	
C	-	AIRS	- PART - APRC	FAR Part 77 Approach Surface	0.35	3	•	
C	-	AIRS	- PART - CONL	FAR Part 77 Conical Surface	0.35	3	•	
C	-	AIRS	- PART - HORZ	FAR Part 77 Horizontal Surface	0.35	3	•	

Full Layer Name					Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes				
C	-	AIRS	-	PART	-	PRIM			FAR Part 77 Primary Surface	0.35	3	•	
C	-	AIRS	-	PART	-	TRNS			FAR Part 77 Transitional Surface	0.35	3	•	
C	-	AIRS	-	TERP					TERPS surfaces	0.35	3	•	
<b>ALGN - Alignments</b>													
C	-	ALGN	-	DATA					Alignment coordinates and curve data	0.35	3	•	
C	-	ALGN	-	LINE					Alignments	0.25	2	•	
<b>ANNO - General Information</b>													
C	-	ANNO	-	DIMS					Witness/extension lines, dimension terminators, dimension text	V	V		
C	-	ANNO	-	KEYN					Reference keynotes with associated leaders	V	V		
C	-	ANNO	-	LEGN					Legend & Schedule	V	V		
C	-	ANNO	-	NOTE					General notes and general remarks	0.25	2	•	
C	-	ANNO	-	NPLT					Non-plotting graphic information	0.50	5	•	
C	-	ANNO	-	PATT					Miscellaneous patterning and hatching	0.35	8	•	
C	-	ANNO	-	REDL					Redlines	0.18	1	•	
C	-	ANNO	-	REFR					Reference files (AutoCAD users only, see Chapter 4)	NA	NA		
C	-	ANNO	-	REVS					Revisions	0.35	4	•	
C	-	ANNO	-	SYMB					Miscellaneous symbols	1.00	6	•	
C	-	ANNO	-	TEXT					Miscellaneous text and callouts with associated leaders	V	V		
<b>APRN - Apron</b>													
C	-	APRN	-	ACPK					Aircraft gate/stand parking area	0.35	4	•	
C	-	APRN	-	ANOM					Aircraft non-movement area	0.35	4	•	
C	-	APRN	-	CNTR					Centerlines	0.18	1	•	
C	-	APRN	-	CNTR	-	IDEN			Centerline annotation	0.25	2	•	
C	-	APRN	-	DEIC					Aircraft Deicing Area	0.35	4	•	
C	-	APRN	-	GRND					Grounding points	0.25	2	•	
C	-	APRN	-	HOLD					Holding position markings	0.18	1	•	
C	-	APRN	-	IDEN					Annotation	0.25	2	•	
C	-	APRN	-	JOIN					Apron joints	0.25	2	•	
C	-	APRN	-	MOOR					Mooring points	0.25	2	•	
C	-	APRN	-	MRKG					Apron markings	0.35	4	•	
C	-	APRN	-	OTLN					Airfield apron - outlines	0.35	4	•	

Full Layer Name						Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes	
C	-	APRN	-	SECU		Security zone markings	0.18	1	•		
C	-	APRN	-	SHLD		Shoulder stripes	0.25	2	•		
<b>BLDG - Building</b>											
C	-	BLDG	-	IDEN		Building and other structure annotation	0.25	2	•		
C	-	BLDG	-	OTLN		Buildings and other structures	1.40	7	•		
C	-	BLDG	-	PATT		Building hatching and patterns	0.35	V			
<b>BORW - Borrow Areas</b>											
C	-	BORW	-	IDEN		Borrow/Spoil area annotation	0.25	2	•		
C	-	BORW	-	LINE		Borrow/Spoil area	0.25	2	•		
<b>CHAN - Channels (waterway)</b>											
C	-	CHAN	-	AIDS		Navigation aids and text	0.25	2	•		
C	-	CHAN	-	CNTR		Channel centerline and survey report lines	0.50	5	•		
C	-	CHAN	-	CNTR	-	IDEN	Channel centerline and survey report lines - annotation	0.50	5	•	
C	-	CHAN	-	DACL		De-authorized channel limits, anchorages, etc.	0.35	3	•		
C	-	CHAN	-	DACL	-	IDEN	De-authorized channel limits, anchorages, etc. - annotation	0.35	3	•	
C	-	CHAN	-	IDEN		Channel limits, anchorages, turning basins, disposal areas, etc. - annotation	1.00	6	•		
C	-	CHAN	-	LIMT		Channel limits, anchorages, turning basins, disposal areas, etc.	1.00	6	•		
C	-	CHAN	-	TURN		Turning points	0.25	2	•		
<b>DETL - Detail Information</b>											
C	-	DETL	-	CONC		Concrete	1.00	6	•		
C	-	DETL	-	COVR		Covers and fittings	1.00	6	•		
C	-	DETL	-	ERTH		Earth	0.35	3	•		
C	-	DETL	-	FAST		Fasteners	0.18	1	•		
C	-	DETL	-	FENC		Fencing	1.00	6	•		
C	-	DETL	-	FILL		Fill	0.50	5	•		
C	-	DETL	-	GENF		General features (miscellaneous items)	V	V			
C	-	DETL	-	GRPH		Graphics, gridlines, non-text items	V	V			
C	-	DETL	-	INPD		Inch-pound-specific dimensions and notes	0.18	1	•		
C	-	DETL	-	METR		Metric-specific dimensions and notes	0.35	3	•		
C	-	DETL	-	PAVE		Pavements	0.25	2	•		

Full Layer Name					Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
C	-	DETL	-	PIPE	Piping	1.00	6	•	
C	-	DETL	-	SPCF	Special features	0.25	2	•	
C	-	DETL	-	STRC	Structural metal	1.00	6	•	
C	-	DETL	-	TANK	Tanks	0.25	2	•	
C	-	DETL	-	VLVE	Valves and fittings	0.25	2	•	
<b>DOMW - Domestic Water</b>									
C	-	DOMW	-	ABND	Abandoned piping	1.00	6	•	
					Connectors, faucets, reducers, regulators, vents, intake points, tanks, taps, backflow preventers, and valves	1.00	6	•	
C	-	DOMW	-	DEVC					
C	-	DOMW	-	FIRE	Fire lines	0.18	1	•	
C	-	DOMW	-	FTTG	Caps, cleanouts, crosses, and tees	1.00	6	•	
C	-	DOMW	-	HYDR	Hydrants	0.18	1	•	
C	-	DOMW	-	IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	2	•	
C	-	DOMW	-	MAIN	Main domestic water piping	1.00	6	•	
C	-	DOMW	-	METR	Meters	0.35	3	•	
C	-	DOMW	-	NHYD	Non-potable hydrants/flushing hydrants	0.18	1	•	
C	-	DOMW	-	NPOT	Non-potable water piping	1.00	6	•	
C	-	DOMW	-	PITS - IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.18	1	•	
C	-	DOMW	-	PUMP	Booster pump stations	1.00	6	•	
C	-	DOMW	-	REDC	Pressure reducing stations	1.00	6	•	
C	-	DOMW	-	RSVR	Reservoirs	0.18	1	•	
C	-	DOMW	-	RSVR - IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.18	1	•	
C	-	DOMW	-	SERV	Domestic water service piping	1.00	6	•	
C	-	DOMW	-	SIGN	Surface markers/signs	0.18	1	•	
C	-	DOMW	-	STNS - IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	2	•	
C	-	DOMW	-	TANK	Water storage tanks	0.18	1	•	
C	-	DOMW	-	VENT	Vent pits	0.35	3	•	
C	-	DOMW	-	VLVE	Valve pits/vaults	0.35	3	•	
C	-	DOMW	-	WELL	Water well houses	0.18	1	•	
<b>DRED - Dredging</b>									
C	-	DRED	-	LIMT	Dredge limit lines	0.35	4	•	
C	-	DRED	-	OHWM	Ordinary high water marks	0.25	2	•	
<b>ELEV - Elevation</b>									
C	-	ELEV	-	FIXT	Miscellaneous fixtures	0.25	2	•	

Full Layer Name					Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
C	-	ELEV	-	IDEN	Component identification numbers	0.25	2	•	
C	-	ELEV	-	OTLN	Building outlines	1.00	6	•	
C	-	ELEV	-	PATT	Textures and hatch patterns	0.35	8	•	
C	-	ELEV	-	SIGN	Signage	0.18	1	•	
<b>FUEL - Liquid Fuel</b>									
C	-	FUEL	-	ABND	Abandoned piping	1.00	6	•	
C	-	FUEL	-	DEFL	Defueling piping	1.00	6	•	
C	-	FUEL	-	DEVC	Air eliminators, filter strainers, hydrant fill points, line vents, markers, oil/water separators, reducers, regulators, and valves	1.00	6	•	
C	-	FUEL	-	FLOW	Flow direction arrows	1.00	6	•	
C	-	FUEL	-	FTTG	Caps, crosses, and tees	1.00	6	•	
C	-	FUEL	-	HYDR	Hydrant control pits	0.35	3	•	
C	-	FUEL	-	IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	2	•	
C	-	FUEL	-	JBOX	Junction boxes, manholes, handholes, test boxes	0.18	1	•	
C	-	FUEL	-	MAIN	Main fuel piping	1.00	6	•	
C	-	FUEL	-	METR	Meters	0.35	3	•	
C	-	FUEL	-	PITS	IDEN Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.18	1	•	
C	-	FUEL	-	PUMP	Booster pump stations	1.00	6	•	
C	-	FUEL	-	SERV	Service piping	1.00	6	•	
C	-	FUEL	-	STNS	IDEN Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	2	•	
C	-	FUEL	-	TANK	Fuel tanks	0.35	3	•	
C	-	FUEL	-	TRCH	Fuel line trench	0.35	3	•	
C	-	FUEL	-	VENT	Vent pits	0.35	3	•	
C	-	FUEL	-	VLVE	Valve pits	0.35	3	•	
<b>GRAD - Grade Linework</b>									
C	-	GRAD	-	EXST	Existing grade, ground line	1.00	6	•	
C	-	GRAD	-	FNSH	Finished grade	0.35	4	•	
<b>GRID - Gride Lines</b>									
C	-	GRID	-	FRAM	Frame	0.35	4	•	
C	-	GRID	-	MAJR	Major grid lines	0.18	1	•	
C	-	GRID	-	MINR	Minor grid lines	0.35	8	•	
C	-	GRID	-	TEXT	Border text, annotation	0.25	2	•	
<b>HELI - Heliports</b>									

Full Layer Name						Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
C	-	HELI	-	BLST		Blast pad and stopway markings	0.18	1	•	
C	-	HELI	-	CNTR		Centerline	0.18	1	•	
C	-	HELI	-	CNTR	- MARK	Centerline markings	0.18	1	•	
C	-	HELI	-	DISP		Displaced threshold markings	0.18	1	•	
C	-	HELI	-	DIST		Fixed distance markings	0.18	1	•	
C	-	HELI	-	FATO		Helipad FATO	0.18	1	•	
C	-	HELI	-	IDEN		Heliport numbers and letters	0.25	2	•	
C	-	HELI	-	SHLD		Shoulder markings	1.00	6	•	
C	-	HELI	-	SIDE		Side stripes	0.35	4	•	
C	-	HELI	-	TDZM		Touchdown zone markers	1.00	6	•	
C	-	HELI	-	THRS		Threshold markers	1.00	6	•	
C	-	HELI	-	TLOF		Helipad take off and landing area	0.18	1	•	
<b>INDW - Industrial Waste Water</b>										
C	-	INDW	-	ABND		Abandoned piping	1.00	6	•	
C	-	INDW	-	DEVC		Grit chambers, meters, flumes, neutralizers, oil/water separators, ejectors, tanks, and valves	1.00	6	•	
C	-	INDW	-	FLOW		Flow direction arrows	1.00	6	•	
C	-	INDW	-	FTTG		Caps and cleanouts	1.00	6	•	
C	-	INDW	-	IDEN		Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	2	•	
C	-	INDW	-	JBOX		Junction boxes and manholes	0.18	1	•	
C	-	INDW	-	LAGN		Lagoons	1.00	6	•	
C	-	INDW	-	LIFT		Lift stations	1.00	6	•	
C	-	INDW	-	MAIN		Main industrial waste water piping	1.00	6	•	
C	-	INDW	-	PLNT		Treatment plants	1.00	6	•	
C	-	INDW	-	RSVR	- IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	1.00	6	•	
C	-	INDW	-	SERV		Industrial waste water service piping	0.18	1	•	
C	-	INDW	-	SIGN		Surface markers/signs	0.18	1	•	
C	-	INDW	-	STNS	- IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	2	•	
<b>JOIN - Joints</b>										
C	-	JOIN	-	CNSL		Construction joints - longitudinal	1.00	6	•	
C	-	JOIN	-	CNST		Construction joints - transverse	1.00	6	•	
C	-	JOIN	-	CNTL		Contraction joints - longitudinal	0.25	2	•	
C	-	JOIN	-	CNTT		Contraction joints - transverse	0.25	2	•	
C	-	JOIN	-	EDGE		Thickened edges	0.35	4	•	

Full Layer Name						Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
C	-	JOIN	-	EXPN		Expansion joints	0.35	12		
<b>NGAS - Natural Gas</b>										
C	-	NGAS	-	ABND		Abandoned piping	1.00	6	•	
						Hydrant fill points, lights, vents, markers, rectifiers, reducers, regulators, sources, tanks, drip pots, taps, and valves	1.00	6	•	
C	-	NGAS	-	DEVC						
C	-	NGAS	-	DEVC	-	IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	1.00	6	•
C	-	NGAS	-	FLOW		Flow direction arrows	1.00	6	•	
C	-	NGAS	-	FTTG		Caps, crosses, and tees	1.00	6	•	
C	-	NGAS	-	IDEN		Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	2	•	
C	-	NGAS	-	MAIN		Main natural gas piping	1.00	6	•	
C	-	NGAS	-	METR		Meters	0.35	3	•	
C	-	NGAS	-	PITS	-	IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.18	1	•
C	-	NGAS	-	PUMP		Compressor stations	1.00	6	•	
C	-	NGAS	-	REDC		Reducing stations	1.00	6	•	
C	-	NGAS	-	SERV		Service piping	0.18	1	•	
C	-	NGAS	-	SIGN		Surface markers/signs	0.18	1	•	
C	-	NGAS	-	STNS	-	IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	2	•
C	-	NGAS	-	VENT		Vent pits	0.35	3	•	
C	-	NGAS	-	VLVE		Valve pits/boxes	0.35	3	•	
<b>OVRN - Overrun Areas</b>										
C	-	OVRN	-	CNTR		Centerlines	0.18	1	•	
C	-	OVRN	-	CNTR	-	IDEN	Centerline annotation	0.25	2	•
C	-	OVRN	-	IDEN		Airfield overrun area - annotation	0.25	2	•	
C	-	OVRN	-	JOIN		Airfield overrun joints	0.25	2	•	
C	-	OVRN	-	OTLN		Airfield overrun area - outlines	0.35	4	•	
C	-	OVRN	-	SHLD		Shoulder markings	0.35	4	•	
<b>PADS - Pads (Arm/Disarm, Calibration, etc.)</b>										
C	-	PADS	-	CNTR		Centerlines	0.18	1	•	
C	-	PADS	-	CNTR	-	IDEN	Centerline annotation	0.25	2	•
C	-	PADS	-	IDEN		Pads - annotation	0.25	2	•	
C	-	PADS	-	OTLN		Pad - outlines	0.35	4	•	
C	-	PADS	-	SHLD		Shoulders with annotation	0.25	2	•	
<b>PKNG - Parking Lots and Minor Roads</b>										
C	-	PKNG	-	CARS		Graphic illustration of cars	0.25	2	•	



Full Layer Name					Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
C	-	PKNG	-	CNTR	Centerlines	0.18	1	•	
C	-	PKNG	-	CNTR - IDEN	Centerline annotation	1.00	6	•	
C	-	PKNG	-	CURB	Curbs and gutters	0.35	3	•	
C	-	PKNG	-	DRAN	Parking lot drainage slope indications	0.18	1	•	
C	-	PKNG	-	EQPM	Parking Equipment (I.e. booths, gates, etc.)	0.35	4	•	
C	-	PKNG	-	FIXT	Parking lot fixtures (e.g., wheel stops, parking meters)	0.25	91		
C	-	PKNG	-	IDEN	Parking lot, minor road, and curb annotation	1.00	6	•	
C	-	PKNG	-	ISLD	Parking islands	0.35	4	•	
C	-	PKNG	-	OTLN	Parking lots	0.35	4	•	
C	-	PKNG	-	STRP	Parking lot striping, handicapped symbols, pavement markings	0.25	2	•	
<b>PROF - Profiles</b>									
C	-	PROF	-	CUID	Existing grade and grading cuts - annotation	0.18	1	•	
C	-	PROF	-	FILL	New work, grading fills	0.35	3	•	
C	-	PROF	-	INLT	Curb and surface inlets, catch basins	0.35	3	•	
C	-	PROF	-	MHOL	Manholes	0.18	1	•	
C	-	PROF	-	PIPE	Piping	1.00	6	•	
C	-	PROF	-	ROAD	Roads	0.25	2	•	
<b>PROP - Property</b>									
C	-	PROP	-	CONS	Construction limits/controls, staging area	1.40	7	•	
C	-	PROP	-	ESMT	Easements	0.70	84		
C	-	PROP	-	IDEN	Property annotation	1.00	6	•	
C	-	PROP	-	LEAS	Lease line (exterior / ground lease)	1.00	6	•	
C	-	PROP	-	RWAY	Right of ways	1.40	7	•	
<b>PVMT - Pavement</b>									
C	-	PVMT	-	ASPH	Pavement pattern - asphalt	0.35	8	•	
C	-	PVMT	-	CONC	Pavement pattern - concrete	0.35	8	•	
C	-	PVMT	-	GROV	Pavement Grooving	0.35	8	•	
C	-	PVMT	-	GRVL	Pavement pattern - gravel	0.35	8	•	
C	-	PVMT	-	IDEN	Road, parking lot, railroad, airfield pavement annotation	0.25	2	•	
C	-	PVMT	-	MRKG	Pavement markings	0.25	2	•	
C	-	PVMT	-	MRKG - WHIT	Roadway markings (white)	0.25	2	•	

Full Layer Name					Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes				
C	-	PVMT	-	MRKG	-	YELO			Roadway markings (yellow)	0.25	2	•	
C	-	PVMT	-	PATT					Joint patterns, text and dimensions	0.25	2	•	
C	-	PVMT	-	ROAD					Roads, parking lots, railroads, airfield pavements	0.25	2	•	
C	-	PVMT	-	SIGN					Other signs	0.25	2	•	
<b>RAIL - Railroads</b>													
C	-	RAIL	-	CNTR					Centerlines	0.18	1	•	
C	-	RAIL	-	CNTR	-	IDEN			Centerline annotation	1.00	6	•	
C	-	RAIL	-	EQPM					Railroad equipment (e.g., gates, signals)	0.25	91		
C	-	RAIL	-	IDEN					Railroad - annotation	1.00	6	•	
C	-	RAIL	-	TRAK					Railroads	0.25	2	•	
C	-	RAIL	-	YARD					Railroad Yard	0.25	2	•	
<b>ROAD - Major Roads</b>													
C	-	ROAD	-	CNTR					Centerlines	0.18	1	•	
C	-	ROAD	-	CNTR	-	IDEN			Centerline annotation	1.00	6	•	
C	-	ROAD	-	CURB					Curbs & curb ramps	1.00	6	•	
C	-	ROAD	-	GRAL					Guardrails	1.00	6	•	
C	-	ROAD	-	IDEN					Road, curb, and guardrail annotation	1.00	6	•	
C	-	ROAD	-	OTLN					Roads	0.35	3	•	
<b>RUNW - Runway</b>													
C	-	RUNW	-	ARST					Runway Arresting Gear Location	0.18	1	•	
C	-	RUNW	-	BLST					Blast pad markings	0.18	1	•	
C	-	RUNW	-	CNTR					Centerline	0.18	1	•	
C	-	RUNW	-	CNTR	-	MARK			Centerline markings	0.18	1	•	
C	-	RUNW	-	DISP					Displaced threshold markings	0.18	1	•	
C	-	RUNW	-	DIST					Fixed distance markings	0.18	1	•	
C	-	RUNW	-	EDGE					Airfield runway edges	1.00	6	•	
C	-	RUNW	-	IDEN					Runway numbers and letters	0.25	2	•	
C	-	RUNW	-	INTS					Runway intersection	1.00	6	•	
C	-	RUNW	-	LAHS					Runway land and hold short area	1.00	6	•	
C	-	RUNW	-	SAFT					Runway Safety Area	1.00	6	•	
C	-	RUNW	-	SHLD					Shoulder markings	1.00	6	•	
C	-	RUNW	-	SIDE					Side stripes	0.35	4	•	
C	-	RUNW	-	STWY					Runway stopway markings	0.18	1	•	
C	-	RUNW	-	TDZM					Touchdown zone markers	1.00	6	•	

Full Layer Name						Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
C	-	RUNW	-	THRS		Threshold markers	1.00	6	•	
<b>SECT - Sections</b>										
C	-	SECT	-	IDEN		Component identification numbers	0.25	2	•	
C	-	SECT	-	MBND		Material beyond section cut	0.50	5	•	
C	-	SECT	-	MCUT		Material cut by section	0.35	4	•	
C	-	SECT	-	PATT		Textures and hatch patterns	0.35	8	•	
<b>SITE - Site Improvements</b>										
C	-	SITE	-	EROS		Riprap, revetments/stone protection, breakwaters, dikes, jetties, and drains	0.18	1	•	
C	-	SITE	-	EROS	-	IDEN	Riprap, revetment/stone protection, breakwater, dike, jetty, and drain annotation	0.35	12	
C	-	SITE	-	FENC		Fences [exterior metal barriers & bollards]	1.00	6	•	
C	-	SITE	-	FENC	-	IDEN	Fence, handrail, ramp, sign, and trail annotation	1.00	6	•
C	-	SITE	-	IDEN		Site improvement annotation	1.00	6	•	
C	-	SITE	-	IMPR		Site improvements (channel or levee features)	0.35	4	•	
C	-	SITE	-	STRC		Structures (bridges, sheds, foundation pads, footings, etc.)	0.35	22		
C	-	SITE	-	STRS		Stairs and ramps	1.00	6	•	
C	-	SITE	-	WALK		Walks, trails and bicycle paths	0.25	2	•	
<b>SSWR - Sanitary Sewer</b>										
C	-	SSWR	-	ABND		Abandoned piping	1.00	6	•	
C	-	SSWR	-	DEVC		Grease traps, grit chambers, flumes, neutralizers, oil/water separators, ejectors, and valves	1.00	6	•	
C	-	SSWR	-	DEVC	-	IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	1.00	6	•
C	-	SSWR	-	FILT		Filtration beds	0.35	3	•	
C	-	SSWR	-	FILT	-	IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.35	3	•
C	-	SSWR	-	FLOW		Flow direction arrows	1.00	6	•	
C	-	SSWR	-	FTTG		Caps and cleanouts	1.00	6	•	
C	-	SSWR	-	IDEN		Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	2	•	
C	-	SSWR	-	JBOX		Junction boxes and manholes	0.18	1	•	
C	-	SSWR	-	JBOX	-	IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.18	1	•

Full Layer Name						Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
C	-	SSWR	-	LAGN		Lagoons	0.35	3	•	
C	-	SSWR	-	LEAC		Leach field	0.35	3	•	
C	-	SSWR	-	MAIN		Sanitary sewer piping	1.00	6	•	
C	-	SSWR	-	NITF		Nitrification drain fields	0.35	3	•	
C	-	SSWR	-	PLNT		Treatment plants	1.00	6	•	
C	-	SSWR	-	PUMP		Booster pump stations	1.00	6	•	
C	-	SSWR	-	RSVR	- IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.35	3	•	
C	-	SSWR	-	SERV		Sanitary sewer service piping	0.18	1	•	
C	-	SSWR	-	SIGN		Surface markers/signs	0.18	1	•	
C	-	SSWR	-	STNS	- IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	2	•	
C	-	SSWR	-	TANK		Septic tanks	0.35	3	•	
<b>STAT - Demolition (used only in existing demolition model file)</b>										
C	-	STAT	-	DEMO		Demolition	1.00	6	•	
C	-	STAT	-	DEMO	- PHS1	Demolition - phase 1	0.50	203		
C	-	STAT	-	DEMO	- PHS2	Demolition - phase 2	0.50	83		
C	-	STAT	-	DEMO	- PHS3	Demolition - phase 3	0.50	163		
C	-	STAT	-	EXST		Existing to remain	0.35	3	•	
C	-	STAT	-	FUTR		Future work	0.25	2	•	
C	-	STAT	-	MOVE		Items to be moved	1.00	6	•	
C	-	STAT	-	NEWW		New work	0.35	4	•	
C	-	STAT	-	NICN		Not in contract	0.35	8	•	
C	-	STAT	-	PHS#		Phase numbers (#=1-9)	0.25	2	•	
C	-	STAT	-	RELO		Relocated items	0.50	5	•	
C	-	STAT	-	TEMP		Temporary work	0.35	4	•	
<b>STRC - Structures</b>										
C	-	STRC	-	IDEN		Bridges, piers, breakwaters, docks, floats, etc. - annotation	0.25	2	•	
C	-	STRC	-	OTLN		Bridges, piers, breakwaters, docks, floats, etc. - outlines	0.35	4	•	
C	-	STRC	-	TOWR		Tower	0.35	4	•	
<b>STRM - Storm Drains</b>										
C	-	STRM	-	ABND		Abandoned piping	1.00	6	•	
C	-	STRM	-	AFFF		AFFF lagoon/detention pond	0.35	3	•	
C	-	STRM	-	CHUT		Chutes and concrete erosion control structures	0.18	1	•	

Full Layer Name						Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
C	-	STRM	-	CULV		Culverts	0.35	3	•	
C	-	STRM	-	DEVC		Downspouts, flumes, oil/water separators, and flap gates	1.00	6	•	
C	-	STRM	-	DRAN	- IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.35	3	•	
C	-	STRM	-	EROS		Erosion control (riprap)	0.50	5	•	
C	-	STRM	-	FLOW		Flow direction arrows	1.00	6	•	
C	-	STRM	-	FMON		Flow monitoring station	1.00	6	•	
C	-	STRM	-	FTTG		Caps and cleanouts	1.00	6	•	
C	-	STRM	-	HDWL		Headwalls and endwalls	1.40	7	•	
C	-	STRM	-	IDEN		Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	2	•	
C	-	STRM	-	INLT		Inlets (curb, surface, and catch basins)	0.35	3	•	
C	-	STRM	-	LAGN		Lagoons, ponds, watersheds, and basins	0.35	3	•	
C	-	STRM	-	MAIN		Storm sewer piping	1.00	6	•	
C	-	STRM	-	MHOL		Manholes	0.18	1	•	
C	-	STRM	-	PUMP		Pump stations	1.00	6	•	
C	-	STRM	-	ROOF		Roof drain line	0.35	3	•	
C	-	STRM	-	RSVR	- IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.35	3	•	
C	-	STRM	-	SERV		Storm sewer service piping	0.18	1	•	
C	-	STRM	-	SIGN		Surface markers/signs	0.18	1	•	
C	-	STRM	-	STNS	- IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	2	•	
C	-	STRM	-	STRC		Storm drainage, headwalls, inlets, manholes, culverts, and drainage structures	0.35	4	•	
C	-	STRM	-	SUBS		Subsurface drain piping	0.35	3	•	
<b>SURV - Survey Lines</b>										
C	-	SURV	-	DATA		Survey data (benchmarks and horizontal control points or monuments)	1.00	6	•	
C	-	SURV	-	IDEN		Survey, baseline, and control line annotation	1.00	6	•	
C	-	SURV	-	LINE		Survey, baseline, and control lines	0.35	4	•	
<b>TAXI - Taxiways</b>										
C	-	TAXI	-	CNTR		Taxiway centerline	0.18	1	•	
C	-	TAXI	-	CNTR	- IDEN	Centerline annotation	0.25	2	•	
C	-	TAXI	-	CNTR	- MARK	Centerline markings	0.18	1	•	
C	-	TAXI	-	EDGE		Edge markings	0.35	4	•	
C	-	TAXI	-	HOLD		Holding lines	0.25	2	•	

Full Layer Name						Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
C	-	TAXI	-	IDEN		Annotation	0.25	2	•	
C	-	TAXI	-	JOIN		Taxiway joints	0.25	2	•	
C	-	TAXI	-	OTLN		Taxiway - outlines	0.35	4	•	
C	-	TAXI	-	SHLD		Shoulder transverse stripes	0.25	2	•	
<b>TOPO - Topography</b>										
C	-	TOPO	-	AUCO		Noise Complaint	1.00	6	•	
C	-	TOPO	-	AUST		Noise Monitoring Station	1.00	6	•	
C	-	TOPO	-	AUZN		Noise Contour/Zone	1.00	6	•	
C	-	TOPO	-	BKLN		Breaklines	1.40	7	•	
C	-	TOPO	-	BORE		Boring locations	1.00	6	•	
C	-	TOPO	-	COOR		Coordinate grid ticks and text	0.35	122		
C	-	TOPO	-	DTMP		DTM points	1.00	6	•	
C	-	TOPO	-	DTMT		DTM triangles	0.35	22		
C	-	TOPO	-	FLZN		Flood Zone	1.00	6	•	
C	-	TOPO	-	MAJR		Major contours	0.25	2	•	
C	-	TOPO	-	MAJR	- IDEN	Major contours - annotation	0.25	2	•	
C	-	TOPO	-	MINR		Minor contours	0.35	3	•	
C	-	TOPO	-	MINR	- IDEN	Minor contours - annotation	0.35	3	•	
C	-	TOPO	-	RTWL		Retaining wall	1.40	7	•	
C	-	TOPO	-	SHOR		Shorelines, land features, and references	0.35	4	•	
C	-	TOPO	-	SLOP		Cut/fill slopes	0.25	2	•	
C	-	TOPO	-	SLOP	- FILL	Cut/fill slopes	0.25	2	•	
C	-	TOPO	-	SLOP	- IDEN	Cut/fill slope, top/toe slope annotation	0.25	2	•	
C	-	TOPO	-	SLOP	- TOPT	Top/toe slopes	1.00	6	•	
C	-	TOPO	-	SLTP		Top/toe slopes	1.00	6	•	
C	-	TOPO	-	SOUN		Soundings	0.18	150		
C	-	TOPO	-	SPOT		Spot elevations	0.25	2	•	
<b>TRAF - Traffic</b>										
C	-	TRAF	-	IDEN		Airfield traffic area annotation	0.25	2	•	
C	-	TRAF	-	TYPA		Type A traffic area	0.35	4	•	
C	-	TRAF	-	TYPB		Type B traffic area	0.35	4	•	
C	-	TRAF	-	TYPC		Type C traffic area	0.35	4	•	

Full Layer Name				Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
<b>AIRF - Airfield</b>								
E	-	AIRF	- DEVC	Capacitors, voltage regulators, motors, buses, generators, meters, grounds, and markers	0.50	23		
E	-	AIRF	- DUCT	Ductbanks	0.50	83		
E	-	AIRF	- JBOX	Junction boxes, pull boxes, manholes, pedestals, splices handholes,	0.50	23		
E	-	AIRF	- VALT	Airfield lighting vaults	0.35	3	•	
<b>ALRM - Fire Alarm / Detection Equipment</b>								
E	-	ALRM	- IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	2	•	
E	-	ALRM	- SYMB	Miscellaneous alarm system symbols	0.5	203		
<b>ANNO - General Information</b>								
E	-	ANNO	- DIMS	Witness/extension lines, dimension terminators, dimension text	V	V		
E	-	ANNO	- KEYN	Reference keynotes with associated leaders	V	V		
E	-	ANNO	- LEGN	Legend & Schedule	V	V		
E	-	ANNO	- NOTE	General notes and general remarks	0.25	2	•	
E	-	ANNO	- NPLT	Non-plotting graphic information	0.50	5	•	
E	-	ANNO	- PATT	Miscellaneous patterning and hatching	0.35	8	•	
E	-	ANNO	- REDL	Redlines	0.18	1	•	
E	-	ANNO	- REFR	Reference files (AutoCAD users only, see Chapter 4)	NA	NA		
E	-	ANNO	- REVS	Revisions	0.35	4	•	
E	-	ANNO	- SYMB	Miscellaneous symbols	1.00	6	•	
E	-	ANNO	- TEXT	Miscellaneous text and callouts with associated leaders	V	V		
<b>BCNS - Beacons</b>								
E	-	BCNS	- IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	2	•	
E	-	BCNS	- MISC	Miscellaneous nav aids - windcones and beacons	0.50	203		
E	-	BCNS	- STRB	Strobe beacons	0.50	203		
<b>BELL - Bell System</b>								
E	-	BELL	- IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	2	•	
E	-	BELL	- SYMB	Bell system symbols	0.50	203		

Full Layer Name					Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
<b>CABL - Cable System</b>									
E	-	CABL	-	COAX	Coax cable	0.50	83		
E	-	CABL	-	FIBR	Fiber optics cable	0.50	83		
E	-	CABL	-	IDEN	Cable identifiers	0.25	2	•	
E	-	CABL	-	MULT	Multi-conductor cable	0.50	83		
E	-	CABL	-	TRAY	Cable trays and wireways	0.50	203		
<b>CABL - Cathodic Protection System</b>									
E	-	CATH	-	ANOD	Sacrificial anode system	0.50	83		
E	-	CATH	-	CURR	Impress current system	0.50	83		
E	-	CATH	-	IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	2	•	
E	-	CATH	-	TEST	Test stations	0.50	83		
<b>CATV - Cable TV System</b>									
E	-	CATV	-	IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	2	•	
E	-	CATV	-	SYMB	Cable television system symbols	0.50	203		
<b>CCTV - Cable TV System</b>									
E	-	CCTV	-	IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	2	•	
E	-	CCTV	-	SYMB	Closed-circuit television system symbols	0.50	203		
<b>CIRC - Circuits</b>									
E	-	CIRC	-	CTRL	Control and monitoring circuits	0.50	163		
E	-	CIRC	-	IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	2	•	
E	-	CIRC	-	MULT	Multiple circuits	0.50	23		
E	-	CIRC	-	SERS	Series circuits	0.50	203		
<b>CLOK - Clock System</b>									
E	-	CLOK	-	IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	2	•	
E	-	CLOK	-	SYMB	Clock system symbols	0.50	203		
<b>COMM - Communications</b>									
E	-	COMM	-	EQPM	Other communications distribution equipment	0.50	23		
E	-	COMM	-	JBOX	Communication junction boxes, pull boxes, manholes, handholes, pedestals, splices	0.50	23		
E	-	COMM	-	OVHD	Overhead communications/telephone lines	0.35	4	•	
E	-	COMM	-	OVHD - IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier and text	0.25	2	•	
E	-	COMM	-	UNDR	Underground communications/telephone lines	0.35	4	•	
E	-	COMM	-	UNDR - IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier and text	0.25	2	•	



Full Layer Name					Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
E	-	COMM	-	VALT	Communications vault	0.25	21		
<b>DETL - Detail Information</b>									
E	-	DETL	-	GRPH	Graphics, gridlines, non-text items	V	V		
E	-	DETL	-	INPD	Inch-pound-specific dimensions and notes	0.25	2	•	
E	-	DETL	-	METR	Metric-specific dimensions and notes	0.25	2	•	
<b>DIAG - Diagram Information</b>									
E	-	DIAG	-	GRPH	Graphics, gridlines, non-text items	V	V		
E	-	DIAG	-	IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier and text	0.25	2	•	
E	-	DIAG	-	INPD	Inch-pound-specific dimensions and notes	0.25	2	•	
E	-	DIAG	-	METR	Metric-specific dimensions and notes	0.25	2	•	
<b>DICT - Central Dictation System</b>									
E	-	DICT	-	IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	2	•	
E	-	DICT	-	SYMB	Central dictation system symbols	0.50	203		
<b>DICS - Other Discipline Information</b>									
E	-	DISC	-	INFO	Clearances and working space information (NEC code, etc.)	0.35	3	•	
<b>DUCT - Underground Duct Bank (to be used when multiple systems are in one ductbank system)</b>									
E	-	DUCT	-	MULT	Ductbank	0.50	83		
E	-	DUCT	-	MULT - IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier and text	0.25	2	•	
<b>ELEC - Electrical Support Equipment</b>									
E	-	ELEC	-	DEVC	Capacitors, voltage regulators, motors, buses, generators, meters, grounds, and markers	0.50	23		
E	-	ELEC	-	JBOX	Junction boxes, pull boxes, manholes, handholes, pedestals, splices	0.50	23		
E	-	ELEC	-	SUBS	Other substation equipment	0.50	23		
E	-	ELEC	-	SWCH	Fuse cutouts, pole mounted switches, circuit breakers, gang operated disconnects, reclosers, cubicle switches	0.50	23		
E	-	ELEC	-	VALT	Vaults	0.25	21		
<b>EMCS - Energy Monitoring Control Systems</b>									
E	-	EMCS	-	IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	2	•	
E	-	EMCS	-	SYMB	Energy monitoring control system symbols	0.50	203		
<b>EMER - Emergency Equipment</b>									
E	-	EMER	-	EMER	Emergency systems equipment	0.35	4	•	

Full Layer Name				Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
<b>FLOR - Floor Information</b>								
E	-	FLOR	- IDEN	Room name, space identification text (copied from Architectural - Floor Plan model file)	0.35	3	•	
E	-	FLOR	- NUMB	Room/space identification number and symbol (copied from Architectural - Floor Plan model file)	0.35	3	•	
<b>GRND - Ground System</b>								
E	-	GRND	- CIRC	Circuits	0.35	4	•	
E	-	GRND	- DIAG	Ground system diagram	0.50	163		
E	-	GRND	- EQUI	Equipotential ground system	0.50	83		
E	-	GRND	- REFR	Reference ground system	0.50	23		
<b>INTC - Intercom/Public Address System</b>								
E	-	INTC	- IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	2	•	
E	-	INTC	- SYMB	Intercom/PA system symbols	0.50	203		
<b>LITE - Lights</b>								
E	-	LITE	- APPR	Approach lights	0.50	203		
E	-	LITE	- APRN	Apron Lighting	1.00	6	•	
E	-	LITE	- CIRC	Lighting circuits (including crosslines and homeruns)	0.50	83		
E	-	LITE	- CIRC - NUMB	Lighting circuit numbers (e.g., panel/circuit number, wire/conduit size)	0.25	2	•	
E	-	LITE	- CLNG	Ceiling mounted (surface/pendant) fixtures	0.50	203		
E	-	LITE	- CONS	Constant Current Regulators	0.50	V		
E	-	LITE	- DIST	Distance and arresting gear markers and lights	0.50	203		
E	-	LITE	- EMER	Emergency fixtures (outline of light (if ceiling mounted) should go on E-LITE-CLNG)	0.50	23		
E	-	LITE	- EXIT	Exit fixtures (outline of light (if ceiling mounted) should go on E-LITE-CLNG)	0.50	203		
E	-	LITE	- EXTR	Exterior lights	0.50	203		
E	-	LITE	- EXTR - IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	2	•	
E	-	LITE	- FLOR	Floor mounted fixtures (e.g., stage)	0.50	203		
E	-	LITE	- IDEN	Light fixture identifier tags	0.25	2	•	
E	-	LITE	- JBOX	Junction boxes	0.50	83		

Full Layer Name					Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
E	-	LITE	-	LANE	Hoverlane, taxilane, and helipad lights	0.50	203		
E	-	LITE	-	OBST	Obstruction lights	0.50	203		
E	-	LITE	-	PANL	Main distribution panels, switchboards, lighting panels	0.35	4	•	
E	-	LITE	-	RNWX - GARD	Runway guard lights	0.50	V		
E	-	LITE	-	ROOF	Roof lighting	0.50	203		
E	-	LITE	-	RUNW - CNTR	Runway Centerline lights	0.50	203		
E	-	LITE	-	RUNW - DTGS1	Runway Distance to go lights	1.00	6	•	
E	-	LITE	-	RUNW - EDGE	Runway edge lights	0.50	203		
E	-	LITE	-	RUNW - TDZN	Runway Touchdown Zone lights	0.50	203		
E	-	LITE	-	SIGN	Taxiway guidance signs	0.50	203		
E	-	LITE	-	SPCL	Special fixtures	0.50	203		
E	-	LITE	-	SWCH	Lighting contactors, photoelectric controls, low-voltage lighting controls, etc.	0.50	163		
E	-	LITE	-	TAXI - CNTL	Taxiway centerline lights	0.50	203		
E	-	LITE	-	TAXI - EDGE	Taxiway edge lights	0.50	V		
E	-	LITE	-	THRS	Threshold lights	0.50	203		
E	-	LITE	-	WALL	Wall mounted fixtures	0.50	203		
<b>LTNG - Lightning Protection System</b>									
E	-	LTNG	-	COND	Lightning protection conductors	0.50	203		
E	-	LTNG	-	TERM	Lightning protection terminals	0.50	203		
<b>NURS - Nurse Call / Paging System</b>									
E	-	NURS	-	IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	2	•	
E	-	NURS	-	SYMB	Nurse call/paging system symbols	0.50	203		
<b>POLE - Utility Poles</b>									
E	-	POLE	-	GUYS	Guying equipment	0.50	203		
E	-	POLE	-	GUYS - IDEN	Guying equipment identifier tags, symbol modifiers, and text	0.25	2	•	
E	-	POLE	-	IDEN	Utility pole identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	2	•	
E	-	POLE	-	UTIL	Utility poles	0.50	203		
<b>POWR - Power</b>									
E	-	POWR	-	BUSW	Busways and wireways	0.50	203		
E	-	POWR	-	CABL	Cable trays	0.50	203		

Full Layer Name					Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
E	-	POWR	-	CIRC	Power circuits (including crosslines and homeruns)	0.50	83		
E	-	POWR	-	CIRC - NUMB	Power circuit numbers (e.g., panel/circuit number, wire/conduit size)	0.25	2	•	
E	-	POWR	-	CLNG	Ceiling outlets (receptacles and switches)	0.50	83		
E	-	POWR	-	FEED	Feeders	0.50	203		
E	-	POWR	-	GENR	Generators and auxiliary equipment	0.35	4	•	
E	-	POWR	-	JBOX	Junction boxes	0.50	83		
E	-	POWR	-	MOTR	Motors and utilization equipment	0.35	4	•	
E	-	POWR	-	PANL	Panelboards, switchboards, MCC, unit substations	0.35	4	•	
E	-	POWR	-	SWCH	Disconnect switches, motor starters, contactors, etc.	0.50	163		
E	-	POWR	-	URAC	Underfloor raceways	0.50	203		
E	-	POWR	-	WALL	Wall/floor outlets (receptacles and switches)	0.50	83		
<b>PRIM - Primary Electrical Cables</b>									
E	-	PRIM	-	OVHD	Overhead electrical utility lines	0.35	4	•	
E	-	PRIM	-	OVHD - IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	2	•	
E	-	PRIM	-	UNDR	Underground electrical utility lines	0.35	4	•	
E	-	PRIM	-	UNDR - IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	2	•	
<b>SECD - Secondary Electrical Cables</b>									
E	-	SECD	-	OVHD	Overhead electrical utility lines	0.50	163		
E	-	SECD	-	OVHD - IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	2	•	
E	-	SECD	-	UNDR	Underground electrical utility lines	0.50	163		
E	-	SECD	-	UNDR - IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	2	•	
<b>SERT - Security Systems</b>									
E	-	SERT	-	ACCS	Access control system symbols	0.50	23		
E	-	SERT	-	BURD	Buried sensors	0.50	23		
E	-	SERT	-	CLNG	Ceiling mounted sensors	0.50	23		
E	-	SERT	-	FLOR	Floor mounted sensors	0.50	23		
E	-	SERT	-	IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	2	•	
E	-	SERT	-	UNDR	Buried sensors	0.50	23		
E	-	SERT	-	WALL	Wall mounted sensors	0.50	23		
<b>SOUN - Sound Systems</b>									

Full Layer Name					Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
E	-	SOUN	-	IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	2	•	
E	-	SOUN	-	SYMB	Sound system symbols	0.50	203		
<b>SPCL - Special Systems</b>									
E	-	SPCL	-	IDEN	Special systems (UMCS, EMCS, CATV, etc.) identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	2	•	
E	-	SPCL	-	JBOX	Junction boxes	0.50	83		
E	-	SPCL	-	PANL	Panelboards, backing boards, patch panel racks	0.35	4	•	
E	-	SPCL	-	SRFS	Surface Sensor System	0.50	V		
E	-	SPCL	-	SYST	Special systems (UMCS, EMCS, CATV, etc.)	0.50	203		
E	-	SPCL	-	TRAF	Traffic signal system	0.50	203		
E	-	SPCL	-	TRAF - IDEN	Traffic signal identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	2	•	
<b>STAT - Demolition (used only in existing demolition model file)</b>									
E	-	STAT	-	DEMO - PHS1	Demolition - phase 1	0.50	203		
E	-	STAT	-	DEMO - PHS2	Demolition - phase 2	0.50	83		
E	-	STAT	-	DEMO - PHS3	Demolition - phase 3	0.50	163		
<b>TRAN - Transformers</b>									
E	-	TRAN	-	PADM	Pad mounted transformers	0.50	23		
E	-	TRAN	-	PADM - IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	2	•	
E	-	TRAN	-	POLE	Pole mounted transformers	0.50	23		
E	-	TRAN	-	POLE - IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	2	•	
<b>TVAN - TV Antenna System</b>									
E	-	TVAN	-	IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	2	•	
E	-	TVAN	-	SYMB	TV antenna system symbols	0.50	203		

Full Layer Name				Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
<b>AFFF - Aqueous Film Forming Foam System</b>								
F	-	AFFF	- EQPM	Equipment	0.35	82		
F	-	AFFF	- PIPE	Piping	0.35	82		
<b>ALRM - Fire Alarm / Detection Equipment</b>								
F	-	ALRM	- DTCT	Smoke/heat/other detectors	0.50	23		
F	-	ALRM	- INDC	Indicating appliances	0.50	83		
F	-	ALRM	- MANL	Manual fire alarm pull stations	0.50	23		
F	-	ALRM	- PHON	Fire service or emergency telephone stations	0.18	1	•	
<b>ANNO - General Information</b>								
F	-	ANNO	- DIMS	Witness/extension lines, dimension terminators, dimension text	V	V		
F	-	ANNO	- KEYN	Reference keynotes with associated leaders	V	V		
F	-	ANNO	- LEGN	Legend & Schedule	V	V		
F	-	ANNO	- NOTE	General notes and general remarks	0.25	2	•	
F	-	ANNO	- NPLT	Non-plotting graphic information	0.50	5	•	
F	-	ANNO	- PATT	Miscellaneous patterning and hatching	0.35	8	•	
F	-	ANNO	- REDL	Redlines	0.18	1	•	
F	-	ANNO	- REFR	Reference files (AutoCAD users only, see Chapter 4)	NA	NA		
F	-	ANNO	- REVS	Revisions	0.35	4	•	
F	-	ANNO	- SYMB	Miscellaneous symbols	1.00	6	•	
F	-	ANNO	- TEXT	Miscellaneous text and callouts with associated leaders	V	V		
<b>CO2S - CO2 Sprinkler System</b>								
F	-	CO2S	- EQPM	Equipment	1.00	6	•	
F	-	CO2S	- PIPE	CO2 piping or CO2 discharge nozzle piping	1.00	6	•	
<b>CTRL - Control Panels</b>								
F	-	CTRL	- PANL	Control panels	0.50	23		
<b>DETL - Detail Information</b>								
F	-	DETL	- GRPH	Graphics, gridlines, non-text items	V	V		
F	-	DETL	- INPD	Inch-pound-specific dimensions and notes	0.25	2	•	
F	-	DETL	- METR	Metric-specific dimensions and notes	0.25	2	•	
<b>FLOR - Floor Information</b>								

Full Layer Name				Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
F	-	FLOR	- IDEN	Room name, space identification text (copied from Architectural - Floor Plan model file)	0.35	3	•	
F	-	FLOR	- NUMB	Room/space identification number and symbol (copied from Architectural - Floor Plan model file)	0.35	3	•	
<b>HALN - Halon System</b>								
F	-	HALN	- EQPM	Halon equipment	0.35	22		
F	-	HALN	- PIPE	Halon piping	0.35	22		
<b>IGAS - Inert Gas</b>								
F	-	IGAS	- EQPM	Inert gas equipment	0.35	162		
F	-	IGAS	- PIPE	Inert gas piping	0.35	162		
<b>LITE - Lights</b>								
F	-	LITE	- EMER	Emergency fixtures	0.50	23		
F	-	LITE	- EXIT	Exit fixtures	0.50	203		
<b>LSFT - Egress Requirements</b>								
F	-	LSFT	- EGRE	Egress requirements designator	1.00	6	•	
F	-	LSFT	- OCCP	Occupant load for egress capacity	1.00	6	•	
F	-	LSFT	- TRVL	Maximum travel distances	1.00	6	•	
<b>PROT - Fire Protection / Suppression Equipment</b>								
F	-	PROT	- CABN	Fire hose cabinets	0.25	2	•	
F	-	PROT	- EXTN	Fire extinguishers and fire extinguisher cabinets	0.25	2	•	
F	-	PROT	- HOSE	Fire hoses	0.25	2	•	
<b>RATE - Fire Ratings</b>								
F	-	RATE	- DOOR	Door fire ratings	0.35	4	•	
F	-	RATE	- WALL	Wall fire ratings	0.35	4	•	
<b>SMOK - Smoke/Pressurization Control</b>								
F	-	SMOK	- DAMP	Dampers	0.35	22		
<b>SPRN - Sprinkler System</b>								
F	-	SPRN	- CLHD	Sprinkler - ceiling heads	0.35	122		
F	-	SPRN	- COMB	Combination system	0.18	1	•	
F	-	SPRN	- OTHD	Sprinkler - other heads	0.35	122		
F	-	SPRN	- OTHR	Sprinkler - other	0.35	3	•	
F	-	SPRN	- PEND	Sprinkler - pendant	0.35	3	•	

Full Layer Name						Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
F	-	SPRN	-	PIPE		Sprinkler piping	0.35	4	•	
F	-	SPRN	-	STAN		Standpipe system	0.25	2	•	
<b>STAT - Demolition (used only in creating Existing Demolition model files)</b>										
F	-	STAT	-	DEMO		Demolition (Note: comprehensive demolition is handled in Model File Type: Demolition Plan)	1.00	6	•	
F	-	STAT	-	DEMO	- PHS1	Demolition - phase 1	0.50	203		
F	-	STAT	-	DEMO	- PHS2	Demolition - phase 2	0.50	83		
F	-	STAT	-	DEMO	- PHS3	Demolition - phase 3	0.50	163		
F	-	STAT	-	EXST		Existing to remain	0.35	3	•	
F	-	STAT	-	FUTR		Future work	0.25	2	•	
F	-	STAT	-	MOVE		Items to be moved	1.00	6	•	
F	-	STAT	-	NEWW		New work	0.35	4	•	
F	-	STAT	-	NICN		Not in contract	0.35	8	•	
F	-	STAT	-	PHS#		Phase numbers (#=1-9)	0.25	2	•	
F	-	STAT	-	RELO		Relocated items	0.50	5	•	
F	-	STAT	-	TEMP		Temporary work	0.35	4	•	
<b>WATR - Water Supply and Distribution</b>										
F	-	WATR	-	CONN		Fire department connections	0.35	122		
F	-	WATR	-	HYDR		Hydrants	0.35	122		
F	-	WATR	-	PIPE		Piping	0.35	4	•	
F	-	WATR	-	PUMP		Fire pumps	0.35	122		



Full Layer Name					Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes	
<b>ANNO - General Information</b>										
G	-	ANNO	-	LEGN	Legend & Schedule	V	V			
G	-	ANNO	-	NPLT	Non-plotting graphic information	0.50	5	•		
G	-	ANNO	-	PATT	Miscellaneous patterning and hatching	0.35	8	•		
G	-	ANNO	-	REDL	Redlines	0.18	1	•		
G	-	ANNO	-	REFR	Reference files (AutoCAD users only, see Chapter 4)	NA	NA			
G	-	ANNO	-	REVS	Revisions	0.35	4	•		
G	-	ANNO	-	SYMB	Miscellaneous symbols	1.00	6	•		
G	-	ANNO	-	SYMB	- NARW	[Plan North Arrow]	0.35	12	•	
G	-	ANNO	-	SYMB	- NARW - DN	[Plan North Arrow Down]	0.35	12	•	Extra minor
G	-	ANNO	-	SYMB	- NARW - LT	[Plan North Arrow Left]	0.35	12	•	Extra minor
G	-	ANNO	-	SYMB	- NARW - UP	[Plan North Arrow Up]	0.35	12	•	Extra minor
G	-	ANNO	-	SYMB	- SCAL	[Scale symbol]	0.35	12	•	
G	-	ANNO	-	SYMB	- SCAL - ATTR	[Scale symbol Attributes]	0.35	3	•	Extra minor
G	-	ANNO	-	TEXT	Miscellaneous text and callouts with associated leaders	V	V			
G	-	ANNO	-	TITL	[Floor Plan Titles & adjacent scale]	0.35	3	•		
G	-	ANNO	-	TTLB	[Titleblock layer]	0.35	4	•		
G	-	ANNO	-	TTLB	- ATTR	[Titleblock layer]	0.35	3	•	
G	-	ANNO	-	TTLB	- DATE - STMP	[Titleblock layer]	0.18	1	•	Extra minor
G	-	ANNO	-	TTLB	- LOGO	[Titleblock layer]	0.53	7	•	
G	-	ANNO	-	TTLB	- PATT - LAX	[Titleblock layer]	0.53	7	•	Extra minor
G	-	ANNO	-	TTLB	- PATT - ONT	[Titleblock layer]	0.53	7	•	Extra minor
G	-	ANNO	-	TTLB	- PATT - PMD	[Titleblock layer]	0.53	7	•	Extra minor
G	-	ANNO	-	TTLB	- PATT - VNY	[Titleblock layer]	0.53	7	•	Extra minor
G	-	ANNO	-	VRPT	Paperspace viewport	0.35	8	•		
<b>GRID - Grid Lines</b>										
G	-	GRID	-	EXTR	Column grid outside building	0.50	5	•		
G	-	GRID	-	IDEN	Column grid tags	0.18	1	•		
<b>PLAN - Floor Information</b>										
G	-	PLAN	-	OTLN	Floor outline/perimeter/building footprint	1.00	6	•		
<b>SITE - Site Information</b>										
G	-	SITE	-	OTLN	Site plan - key map	1.00	6	•		

Full Layer Name				Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
<b>ANNO - General Information</b>								
H	-	ANNO	- DIMS	Witness/extension lines, dimension terminators, dimension text	V	V		
H	-	ANNO	- KEYN	Reference keynotes with associated leaders	V	V		
H	-	ANNO	- LEGN	Legend & Schedule	V	V		
H	-	ANNO	- NPLT	Non-plotting graphic information	0.50	5	•	
H	-	ANNO	- PATT	Miscellaneous patterning	0.35	8	•	
H	-	ANNO	- REDL	Redlines	0.18	1	•	
H	-	ANNO	- REVS	Revisions	0.35	4	•	
H	-	ANNO	- SYMB	Reference bubbles, matchlines and breaklines	1.00	6	•	
H	-	ANNO	- TEXT	Detail title text, text and associated leaders, notes	V	V		
<b>BLDG - Buildings</b>								
H	-	BLDG	- IDEN	Annotation	0.25	2	•	
H	-	BLDG	- OTLN	Command posts, information centers	0.25	2	•	
<b>DECN - Decontamination</b>								
H	-	DECN	- EQPM	Decontamination equipment	0.18	1	•	
H	-	DECN	- IDEN	Annotation	1.00	6	•	
<b>DETL - Detail Information</b>								
H	-	DETL	- GRPH	Graphics, gridlines, non-text items	V	V		
H	-	DETL	- INPD	Inch-pound-specific dimensions and notes	0.18	1	•	
H	-	DETL	- METR	Metric-specific dimensions and notes	0.35	3	•	
<b>DISP - Disposal Areas</b>								
H	-	DISP	- HAZW	Hazardous waste	0.50	5	•	
H	-	DISP	- IDEN	Annotation	1.00	6	•	
H	-	DISP	- MUNT	Munitions	0.50	5	•	
H	-	DISP	- TANK	Spill containment tanks	1.00	6	•	
<b>FIXT - Emergency Fixtures</b>								
H	-	FIXT	- EYEW	Emergency eyewashes	0.35	3	•	
H	-	FIXT	- SHOW	Emergency showers	0.35	3	•	
<b>MNST - Monitoring Stations</b>								
H	-	MNST	- AIRQ	Air quality	0.35	3	•	
H	-	MNST	- GWTR	Ground water	0.35	3	•	

Full Layer Name					Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
H	-	MNST	-	IDEN	Annotation	0.35	3	•	
H	-	MNST	-	LAND	Landfill gas	0.35	3	•	
H	-	MNST	-	SOIL	Soil gas	0.35	3	•	
H	-	MNST	-	SWTR	Surface water	0.35	3	•	
<b>POLL - Pollution Areas</b>									
H	-	POLL	-	CONC	Polluted area of concern	0.25	2	•	
H	-	POLL	-	IDEN	Annotation	0.25	2	•	
H	-	POLL	-	ORIG	Point of pollution origin	0.25	2	•	
H	-	POLL	-	POTN	Potential spill, emission, or release source	0.25	2	•	
<b>SAMP - Sample Points</b>									
H	-	SAMP	-	AIRS	Air samples	0.18	1	•	
H	-	SAMP	-	BIOL	Biological samples	0.18	1	•	
H	-	SAMP	-	GWTR	Ground water samples	0.18	1	•	
H	-	SAMP	-	IDEN	Annotation	0.18	1	•	
H	-	SAMP	-	MAGN	Magnetometer location points	0.18	1	•	
H	-	SAMP	-	SEDI	Sediment samples	0.18	1	•	
H	-	SAMP	-	SOIL	Soil samples	0.18	1	•	
H	-	SAMP	-	SOLI	Solid material samples	0.18	1	•	
H	-	SAMP	-	SWTR	Surface water samples	0.18	1	•	
H	-	SAMP	-	WAST	Waste samples	0.18	1	•	
<b>SECT - Sections</b>									
H	-	SECT	-	IDEN	Component identification numbers	0.25	2	•	
H	-	SECT	-	MBND	Material beyond section cut	0.50	5	•	
H	-	SECT	-	MCUT	Material cut by section	0.35	4	•	
H	-	SECT	-	PATT	Textures and hatch patterns	0.35	8	•	
<b>STAT - Demolition (used only in creating Existing Demolition model files)</b>									
H	-	STAT	-	DEMO - PHS1	Demolition - phase 1	0.50	203		
H	-	STAT	-	DEMO - PHS2	Demolition - phase 2	0.50	83		
H	-	STAT	-	DEMO - PHS3	Demolition - phase 3	0.50	163		
<b>STOR - Storage Facilities</b>									
H	-	STOR	-	HAZM	Hazardous materials	1.00	6	•	
H	-	STOR	-	HAZW	Hazardous waste	1.00	6	•	
H	-	STOR	-	IDEN	Annotation	1.00	6	•	

Full Layer Name				Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
<b>ANNO - General Information</b>								
I	-	ANNO	- DIMS	Witness/extension lines, dimension terminators, dimension text	V	V		
I	-	ANNO	- KEYN	Reference keynotes with associated leaders	V	V		
I	-	ANNO	- LEGN	Legend & Schedule	V	V		
I	-	ANNO	- NOTE	General notes and general remarks	0.25	2	•	
I	-	ANNO	- NPLT	Non-plotting graphic information	0.50	5	•	
I	-	ANNO	- PATT	Miscellaneous patterning	0.35	8	•	
I	-	ANNO	- REDL	Redlines	0.18	1	•	
I	-	ANNO	- REVS	Revisions	0.35	4	•	
I	-	ANNO	- SYMB	Reference bubbles, matchlines and breaklines	1.00	6	•	
I	-	ANNO	- TEXT	Detail title text, text and associated leaders, notes	V	V		
<b>DETL - Detail Information</b>								
I	-	DETL	- GRPH	Graphics, gridlines, non-text items	V	V		
I	-	DETL	- INPD	Inch-pound-specific dimensions and notes	0.25	2	•	
I	-	DETL	- METR	Metric-specific dimensions and notes	0.25	2	•	
<b>ELEV - Elevations</b>								
I	-	ELEV	- CASE	Wall mounted casework	0.25	2	•	
I	-	ELEV	- FIXT	Miscellaneous fixtures	0.35	3	•	
I	-	ELEV	- FNSH	Finishes, woodwork and trim	0.25	2	•	
I	-	ELEV	- IDEN	Component identification numbers	0.50	5	•	
I	-	ELEV	- PATT	Textures and hatch patterns	0.18	1	•	
I	-	ELEV	- PFIX	Plumbing fixtures in elevation	0.18	1	•	
I	-	ELEV	- SIGN	Signage	0.18	1	•	
<b>EQPM - Equipment</b>								
I	-	EQPM	- ACCS	Equipment access	0.35	8	•	
I	-	EQPM	- CHLD	Child development (play toys, teaching rugs, play forms)	0.25	2	•	
I	-	EQPM	- COPY	Copiers, fax machines, office equipment	0.25	2	•	
I	-	EQPM	- FIXD	Fixed equipment	0.50	5	•	
I	-	EQPM	- IDEN	Equipment identification numbers	0.18	1	•	
I	-	EQPM	- MEDI	Medical (exam beds, dental chairs, etc.)	0.25	2	•	

Full Layer Name					Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
I	-	EQPM	-	MOVE	Moveable equipment	0.50	5	•	
I	-	EQPM	-	NICN	Not in contract equipment	0.35	8	•	
I	-	EQPM	-	OVHD	Overhead, ceiling mounted, and suspended equipment	0.35	3	•	
I	-	EQPM	-	STOR	Storage equipment	0.25	2	•	
<b>FLOR - Floor Information</b>									
I	-	FLOR	-	SIGN	Signage	1.00	6	•	
<b>FURN - Furniture</b>									
I	-	FURN	-	ACCS	Accessories (vestibule mats, partitions, draperies, clocks, trash cans, lecturns, lamps, etc.)	0.18	1	•	
I	-	FURN	-	ADPC	Automated Data Processing Components	0.25	2	•	
I	-	FURN	-	ARTW	Artwork	0.25	2	•	
I	-	FURN	-	CASE	Casegoods (desks, credenzas, beds, dressers, nightstands, wardrobes, etc.)	1.00	6	•	
I	-	FURN	-	FLOR	Flooring (carpet, rugs, etc.)	0.25	2	•	
I	-	FURN	-	FREE	Free-standing furnishings (desks, beds, tables, dressers, credenzas, casegoods)	1.00	6	•	
I	-	FURN	-	GRID	Planning grid/modular outline	0.35	4	•	
I	-	FURN	-	IDEN	Furniture code identification	0.35	3	•	
I	-	FURN	-	MISC	Miscellaneous furniture	0.25	2	•	
I	-	FURN	-	PLNT	Plants	0.18	1	•	
I	-	FURN	-	SEAT	Chairs, sofas, etc.	0.25	2	•	
I	-	FURN	-	STOR	File cabinets, high density storage, shelving, storage cabinets	0.25	2	•	
<b>STAT - Demolition (used only in creating Existing Demolition model files)</b>									
I	-	STAT	-	DEMO - PHS1	Demolition - phase 1	0.50	203		
I	-	STAT	-	DEMO - PHS2	Demolition - phase 2	0.50	83		
I	-	STAT	-	DEMO - PHS3	Demolition - phase 3	0.50	163		
<b>SYST - Systems Furniture</b>									
I	-	SYST	-	FURN	Furniture	0.25	2	•	
I	-	SYST	-	IDEN	Code identification	0.18	1	•	
I	-	SYST	-	LITE	Lighting components	0.35	4	•	
I	-	SYST	-	PATT	Patterns	0.35	8	•	
I	-	SYST	-	PNLS	Panels	0.25	2	•	

Full Layer Name						Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
I	-	SYST	-	POWR		Power, communication components	0.35	4	•	
I	-	SYST	-	STOR		Storage components	0.25	2	•	
I	-	SYST	-	WALL		Systems furniture partition walls	0.25	2	•	
I	-	SYST	-	WKSF		Work surface components	0.25	2	•	

Full Layer Name				Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
<b>ANNO - General Information</b>								
L	-	ANNO	- DIMS	Witness/extension lines, dimension terminators, dimension text	V	V		
L	-	ANNO	- KEYN	Reference keynotes with associated leaders	V	V		
L	-	ANNO	- LEGN	Legend & Schedule	V	V		
L	-	ANNO	- NOTE	General notes and general remarks	0.25	2	•	
L	-	ANNO	- NPLT	Non-plotting graphic information	0.50	5	•	
L	-	ANNO	- PATT	Miscellaneous patterning	0.35	8	•	
L	-	ANNO	- REDL	Redlines	0.18	1	•	
L	-	ANNO	- REVS	Revisions	0.35	4	•	
L	-	ANNO	- SYMB	Reference bubbles, matchlines and breaklines	1.00	6	•	
L	-	ANNO	- TEXT	Detail title text, text and associated leaders, notes	V	V		
<b>DETL - Detail Information</b>								
L	-	DETL	- CABS	Cabinets, enclosures	0.25	2	•	
L	-	DETL	- CONC	Concrete	0.18	1	•	
L	-	DETL	- EARTH	Earth	0.35	3	•	
L	-	DETL	- FENC	Fencing	1.00	6	•	
L	-	DETL	- FILL	Fill/cover material	0.50	5	•	
L	-	DETL	- FURN	Furniture, furnishings	0.25	2	•	
L	-	DETL	- GATE	Gate	0.25	2	•	
L	-	DETL	- GENF	General features (miscellaneous items)	1.00	6	•	
L	-	DETL	- GRAS	Grass, sod	0.35	3	•	
L	-	DETL	- GRPH	Graphics, gridlines, non-text items	V	V		
L	-	DETL	- INPD	Inch-pound-specific dimensions and notes	0.18	1	•	
L	-	DETL	- METR	Metric-specific dimensions and notes	0.35	3	•	
L	-	DETL	- STRC	Structural metal, supports	1.00	6	•	
L	-	DETL	- TKST	Tank Site	0.25	2	•	
L	-	DETL	- VEGI	Planting details	0.35	3	•	
L	-	DETL	- VLVE	Valves, fittings	0.25	2	•	
L	-	DETL	- WIRE	Wiring	1.00	6	•	
<b>IRRG - Irrigation System</b>								

Full Layer Name				Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
L	-	IRRG	- COVR	Irrigation coverage, spray distribution patterns	0.50	5	•	
L	-	IRRG	- EQPM	Equipment (e.g., controllers, valves, RPBPs, etc.)	1.00	6	•	
L	-	IRRG	- HEAD	Irrigation heads, bubblers, and drip irrigation emitters	0.18	1	•	
L	-	IRRG	- IDEN	Annotation	0.25	2	•	
L	-	IRRG	- PIPE	Piping	1.00	6	•	
L	-	IRRG	- SPKL	Sprinklers	1.00	6	•	
<b>PLNT - Plants</b>								
L	-	PLNT	- BEDS	Planting beds	1.00	6	•	
L	-	PLNT	- BUSH	Bushes and shrubs (e.g., evergreen, deciduous)	0.50	83		
L	-	PLNT	- BUSH - LINE	Bush and shrub line	0.50	83		
L	-	PLNT	- CTNR	Containers or planters	0.18	1	•	
L	-	PLNT	- GRND	Groundcover and vines	0.35	82		
L	-	PLNT	- IDEN	Annotation	1.00	6	•	
L	-	PLNT	- MLCH	Mulches - organic and inorganic	0.35	3	•	
L	-	PLNT	- PLTS	Planting plants (e.g., ornamental annuals and perennials)	0.50	83		
L	-	PLNT	- SHAD	Shadow areas	0.50	5	•	
L	-	PLNT	- SPRG	Sprigs	0.35	3	•	
L	-	PLNT	- TREE	Trees (e.g., evergreen, deciduous, etc.)	0.50	83		
L	-	PLNT	- TREE - LINE	Tree line	0.50	83		
L	-	PLNT	- TURF	Lawn areas (turbing limits)	0.50	23		
<b>SITE - Site</b>								
L	-	SITE	- BRDG	Bridges	0.35	22		
L	-	SITE	- DECK	Decks	0.35	232		
L	-	SITE	- FENC	Fencing	0.25	2	•	
L	-	SITE	- FURN	Furnishings	0.35	4	•	
L	-	SITE	- GATE	Gate	0.25	2	•	
L	-	SITE	- IDEN	Annotation	1.00	6	•	
L	-	SITE	- PLAY	Play structures	0.25	2	•	
L	-	SITE	- POOL	Pools and spas	0.35	162		
L	-	SITE	- ROCK	Boulders and cobble	0.18	1	•	



Full Layer Name						Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
L	-	SITE	-	RTWL		Retaining walls	0.35	4	•	
L	-	SITE	-	SPRT		Sports fields	0.25	2	•	
L	-	SITE	-	TUNL		Tunnels	0.35	22		
L	-	SITE	-	WALK		Walks and steps	V	V		
<b>STAT - Demolition (used only in creating Existing Demolition model files)</b>										
L	-	STAT	-	DEMO		Demolition (Note: comprehensive demolition is handled in Model File Type: Demolition Plan)	1.00	6	•	
L	-	STAT	-	DEMO	- PHS1	Demolition - phase 1	0.50	203		
L	-	STAT	-	DEMO	- PHS2	Demolition - phase 2	0.50	83		
L	-	STAT	-	DEMO	- PHS3	Demolition - phase 3	0.50	163		
L	-	STAT	-	EXST		Existing to remain	0.35	3	•	
L	-	STAT	-	FUTR		Future work	0.25	2	•	
L	-	STAT	-	MOVE		Items to be moved	1.00	6	•	
L	-	STAT	-	NEWW		New work	0.35	4	•	
L	-	STAT	-	NICN		Not in contract	0.35	8	•	
L	-	STAT	-	PHS#		Phase numbers (#=1-9)	0.25	2	•	
L	-	STAT	-	RELO		Relocated items	0.50	5	•	
L	-	STAT	-	TEMP		Temporary work	0.35	4	•	

Full Layer Name				Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
<b>ACID - Industrial Waste Piping AFRZ</b>								
M	-	ACID	- EQPM	Acid, alkaline, and oil waste equipment	1.00	6	•	
M	-	ACID	- PIPE	Acid, alkaline, and oil waste piping	0.25	2	•	
M	-	ACID	- VENT	Acid, alkaline, and oil waste vent piping	0.25	2	•	
<b>AFRZ - Antifreeze</b>								
M	-	AFRZ	- PIPE	Anti-freeze piping	0.35	82		
M	-	AFRZ	- WAST	Waste anti-freeze piping	0.35	82		
<b>ALGN - Alignments</b>								
M	-	ALGN	- DATA	Alignment coordinates and curve data	0.35	3	•	
M	-	ALGN	- LINE	Alignments	0.25	2	•	
M	-	ALGN	- STAT	Alignment stationing and tick marks	0.35	3	•	
<b>ANNO - General Information</b>								
M	-	ANNO	- DIMS	Witness/extension lines, dimension terminators, dimension text	V	V		
M	-	ANNO	- KEYN	Reference keynotes with associated leaders	V	V		
M	-	ANNO	- LEGN	Legend & Schedule	V	V		
M	-	ANNO	- NOTE	General notes and general remarks	0.25	2	•	
M	-	ANNO	- NPLT	Non-plotting graphic information	0.50	5	•	
M	-	ANNO	- PATT	Miscellaneous patterning and hatching	0.35	8	•	
M	-	ANNO	- REDL	Redlines	0.18	1	•	
M	-	ANNO	- REFR	Reference files (AutoCAD users only, see Chapter 4)	NA	NA		
M	-	ANNO	- REVS	Revisions	0.35	4	•	
M	-	ANNO	- SYMB	Miscellaneous symbols	1.00	6	•	
M	-	ANNO	- TEXT	Miscellaneous text and callouts with associated leaders	V	V		
<b>BRIN - Brine Systems</b>								
M	-	BRIN	- EQPM	Brine system equipment	1.00	6	•	
M	-	BRIN	- PIPE	Brine system piping	0.25	2	•	
<b>CHEM - Chemical Treatment System</b>								
M	-	CHEM	- EQPM	Equipment	0.25	121		
M	-	CHEM	- PIPE	Piping (includes fittings, valves)	0.25	121		
<b>CNDW - Condenser Water System CNTL</b>								

Full Layer Name					Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
M	-	CNDW	-	EQPM	Condenser water equipment	0.35	82		
M	-	CNDW	-	PIPE	Condenser water piping	0.35	82		
<b>COND - Condensate</b>									
M	-	COND	-	PIPE	Condensate piping (includes fittings, valves)	0.35	3	•	
<b>CONT - Controls</b>									
M	-	CONT	-	THER	Thermostats, controls, instrumentation, and sensors	0.18	1	•	
M	-	CONT	-	WIRE	Low voltage wiring	0.18	1	•	
<b>CWTR - Chilled Water System</b>									
M	-	CWTR	-	EQPM	Equipment	0.35	122		
M	-	CWTR	-	PIPE	Piping (includes fittings, valves)	0.35	122		
<b>DETL - Detail Information</b>									
M	-	DETL	-	ACCS	Accessories	1.00	6	•	
M	-	DETL	-	BOIL	Boilers	0.35	4	•	
M	-	DETL	-	CABS	Cabinets	1.00	6	•	
M	-	DETL	-	COIL	Coils and fin tubes	0.18	1	•	
M	-	DETL	-	DUCT	Ducts	0.50	5	•	
M	-	DETL	-	EQPT	Equipment and fixtures	0.25	2	•	
M	-	DETL	-	FANS	Fans	0.35	3	•	
M	-	DETL	-	GENF	General features (miscellaneous items)	V	V		
M	-	DETL	-	GRLS	Grilles and louvers	0.35	3	•	
M	-	DETL	-	GRPH	Graphics, gridlines, non-text items	V	V		
M	-	DETL	-	INPD	Inch-pound-specific dimensions and notes	0.18	1	•	
M	-	DETL	-	INSL	Insulation and coverings	0.18	1	•	
M	-	DETL	-	METR	Metric-specific dimensions and notes	0.35	3	•	
M	-	DETL	-	MOTR	Motors	0.35	3	•	
M	-	DETL	-	PIPE	Piping	0.25	2	•	
M	-	DETL	-	PUMP	Pumps and compressors	0.35	3	•	
M	-	DETL	-	STRC	Structural support features	1.00	6	•	
M	-	DETL	-	TANK	Tanks	0.25	2	•	
M	-	DETL	-	TRAP	Traps and drains	0.35	3	•	
M	-	DETL	-	VENT	Vents	0.35	3	•	
M	-	DETL	-	VLVE	Valves and fittings	0.25	2	•	

Full Layer Name					Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
M	-	DETL	-	WIRE	Electrical wiring	0.18	1	•	
<b>DIAG - Diagram Information</b>									
M	-	DIAG	-	GRPH	Graphics, gridlines, non-text items	V	V		
M	-	DIAG	-	INPD	Inch-pound-specific dimensions and notes	0.18	1	•	
M	-	DIAG	-	METR	Metric-specific dimensions and notes	0.35	3	•	
<b>DISC - Other Discipline Information</b>									
M	-	DISC	-	INFO	Clearances and working space information	0.35	3	•	
<b>DUAL - Dual Temperature Systems</b>									
M	-	DUAL	-	EQPM	Equipment	0.35	22		
M	-	DUAL	-	PIPE	Piping (includes fittings, valves)	0.35	22		
<b>DUST - Dust and Fume Collection Systems</b>									
M	-	DUST	-	DUCT	Dust and fume ductwork	0.35	22		
M	-	DUST	-	EQPM	Dust and fume collection equipment	0.35	22		
<b>ELEV - Elevations</b>									
M	-	ELEV	-	FIXT	Miscellaneous fixtures	1.00	6	•	
M	-	ELEV	-	IDEN	Component identification numbers	0.25	2	•	
M	-	ELEV	-	OTLN	Building outlines	1.00	6	•	
M	-	ELEV	-	PATT	Textures and hatch patterns	0.35	8	•	
M	-	ELEV	-	PFIX	Plumbing fixtures	1.00	6	•	
<b>EXHS - Exhaust</b>									
M	-	EXHS	-	CDFE	Exhaust air ceiling registers and grilles	0.35	82		
M	-	EXHS	-	DUCT	Exhaust ductwork	0.35	82		
M	-	EXHS	-	EQPM	Equipment	0.35	82		
<b>FLOR - Floor Information</b>									
M	-	FLOR	-	IDEN	Room name, space identification text (copied from Architectural - Floor Plan model file)	0.35	3	•	
M	-	FLOR	-	NUMB	Room/space identification number and symbol (copied from Architectural - Floor Plan model file)	0.35	3	•	
<b>GTHP - Geothermal Heat Pump System</b>									
M	-	GTHP	-	EQPM	Equipment	1.00	6	•	
M	-	GTHP	-	PIPE	Piping (includes fittings, valves)	1.00	6	•	
<b>HTCW - HTCW Utilities</b>									
M	-	HTCW	-	ABND	Abandoned piping	1.00	6	•	

Full Layer Name					Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
M	-	HTCW	-	CHLL	Main chilled water piping	1.00	6	•	
M	-	HTCW	-	CHLP	Chilled water plant	1.00	6	•	
M	-	HTCW	-	CHLS	Chilled water service piping	0.35	3	•	
M	-	HTCW	-	DEVC	Rigid anchors, anchor guides, rectifiers, reducers, markers, meters, pumps, regulators, tanks, and valves	1.00	6	•	
M	-	HTCW	-	FLOW	Flow direction arrows	0.35	3	•	
M	-	HTCW	-	FTTG	Caps and flanges	1.00	6	•	
M	-	HTCW	-	HTPL	Main high temperature piping	0.18	1	•	
M	-	HTCW	-	HTPP	High temperature water plant	1.00	6	•	
M	-	HTCW	-	HTPS	High temperature service piping	0.35	3	•	
M	-	HTCW	-	IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	2	•	
M	-	HTCW	-	JBOX	Junction boxes, manholes, handholes, test boxes	0.18	1	•	
M	-	HTCW	-	LTPL	Main low temperature piping	0.25	2	•	
M	-	HTCW	-	LTPS	Low temperature service piping	0.35	3	•	
M	-	HTCW	-	PITS	Valve pits/vaults, steam pits	0.35	3	•	
M	-	HTCW	-	PLNT - IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	2	•	
M	-	HTCW	-	PUMP	Pump stations	1.00	6	•	
M	-	HTCW	-	RTRN	Return for all HTCW lines	0.50	5	•	
M	-	HTCW	-	STML	Main steam piping	0.18	1	•	
M	-	HTCW	-	STMS	Steam service piping	0.35	3	•	
M	-	HTCW	-	STNS - IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	2	•	
<b>HVAC - Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning</b>									
M	-	HVAC	-	ACCS	Equipment access doors	0.35	3	•	
M	-	HVAC	-	CDFE	Ceiling diffusers, registers, and grilles	0.35	12		
M	-	HVAC	-	DAMP	Fire and smoke dampers	0.18	1	•	
M	-	HVAC	-	EQPM	Air system equipment	0.25	2	•	
M	-	HVAC	-	FDFE	Floor diffusers, registers, and grilles	0.35	162		
M	-	HVAC	-	IDEN	Duct sizes	1.00	6	•	
M	-	HVAC	-	RETN	Return ductwork	0.50	23		
M	-	HVAC	-	ROOF	Roof mounted HVAC equipment	0.25	2	•	
M	-	HVAC	-	SUPP	Supply ductwork	0.35	4	•	
M	-	HVAC	-	TAGS	Diffuser/register/grille tags and air flow arrows	1.00	6	•	

Full Layer Name					Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
M	-	HVAC	-	WDFP	Wall diffusers, registers, and grilles	0.25	2	•	
<b>HWTR - Hot Water Heating System</b>									
M	-	HWTR	-	EQPM	Equipment	0.35	12		
M	-	HWTR	-	PIPE	Piping (includes fittings, valves)	0.35	12		
<b>HYDR - Hydraulic</b>									
M	-	HYDR	-	EQPM	Hydraulic system equipment	1.00	6	•	
M	-	HYDR	-	PIPE	Hydraulic system piping	0.25	2	•	
<b>INSL - Insulating (transformer) Oil</b>									
M	-	INSL	-	EQPM	Insulating oil equipment	1.00	6	•	
M	-	INSL	-	PIPE	Insulating oil piping	0.25	2	•	
<b>LUBE - Lubrication Oil</b>									
M	-	LUBE	-	EQPM	Lubrication oil equipment	1.00	6	•	
M	-	LUBE	-	PIPE	Lubrication oil piping	0.25	2	•	
<b>MACH - Machine Design</b>									
M	-	MACH	-	BASE	Machinery bases	0.25	2	•	
M	-	MACH	-	COMP	Miscellaneous machinery parts and components	0.25	2	•	
M	-	MACH	-	EXST	Existing machinery	0.35	3	•	
M	-	MACH	-	FAST	Fasteners, nuts, and bolts	0.25	2	•	
M	-	MACH	-	LROT	Large rotating machinery (turbine and pump outlines)	1.00	6	•	
M	-	MACH	-	MOTR	Machinery motors	1.00	6	•	
<b>MATL - Material Handling</b>									
M	-	MATL	-	CRAN	Bridge cranes, jib cranes, and monorails	0.25	2	•	
M	-	MATL	-	HOIS	Hoists and hooks	0.25	2	•	
M	-	MATL	-	LIFT	Miscellaneous lifting equipment	1.00	6	•	
<b>PENE - Penetrations</b>									
M	-	PENE	-	FLOR	Floor penetrations	0.35	3	•	
M	-	PENE	-	ROOF	Roof penetrations	0.18	1	•	
<b>PROC - Process Piping</b>									
M	-	PROC	-	EQPM	Equipment	1.00	6	•	
M	-	PROC	-	PIPE	Process piping	0.25	2	•	
<b>RCOV - Energy Recovery System</b>									
M	-	RCOV	-	EQPM	Equipment	1.00	6	•	
M	-	RCOV	-	PIPE	Piping (includes fittings, valves)	1.00	6	•	

Full Layer Name				Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
<b>REFG - Refrigeration System</b>								
M	-	REFG	- EQPM	Equipment	1.00	6	•	
M	-	REFG	- PIPE	Piping (includes fittings, valves)	1.00	6	•	
<b>RWTR - Raw Water Piping</b>								
M	-	RWTR	- EQPM	Raw water equipment	1.00	6	•	
M	-	RWTR	- PIPE	Raw water piping	0.25	2	•	
<b>SECT - Sections</b>								
M	-	SECT	- IDEN	Component identification numbers	0.25	2	•	
M	-	SECT	- MBND	Material beyond section cut	0.50	5	•	
M	-	SECT	- MCUT	Material cut by section	0.35	4	•	
M	-	SECT	- PATT	Textures and hatch patterns	0.35	8	•	
<b>STAT - Demolition (used only in creating Existing Demolition model files)</b>								
M	-	STAT	- DEMO	Demolition	1.00	6	•	
M	-	STAT	- DEMO - PHS1	Demolition - phase 1	0.50	203		
M	-	STAT	- DEMO - PHS2	Demolition - phase 2	0.50	83		
M	-	STAT	- DEMO - PHS3	Demolition - phase 3	0.50	163		
M	-	STAT	- EXST	Existing to remain	0.35	3	•	
M	-	STAT	- FUTR	Future work	0.25	2	•	
M	-	STAT	- MOVE	Items to be moved	1.00	6	•	
M	-	STAT	- NEWW	New work	0.35	4	•	
M	-	STAT	- NICN	Not in contract	0.35	8	•	
M	-	STAT	- PHS#	Phase numbers (#=1-9)	0.25	2	•	
M	-	STAT	- RELO	Relocated items	0.50	5	•	
M	-	STAT	- TEMP	Temporary work	0.35	4	•	
<b>STEM - Steam</b>								
M	-	STEM	- EQPM	Equipment	0.25	2	•	
M	-	STEM	- PIPE	Steam piping	0.25	2	•	

Full Layer Name				Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
<b>ANNO - General Information</b>								
P	-	ANNO	- DIMS	Witness/extension lines, dimension terminators, dimension text	V	V		
P	-	ANNO	- KEYN	Reference keynotes with associated leaders	V	V		
P	-	ANNO	- LEGN	Legend & Schedule	V	V		
P	-	ANNO	- NOTE	General notes and general remarks	0.25	2	•	
P	-	ANNO	- NPLT	Non-plotting graphic information	0.50	5	•	
P	-	ANNO	- PATT	Miscellaneous patterning and hatching	0.35	8	•	
P	-	ANNO	- REDL	Redlines	0.18	1	•	
P	-	ANNO	- REFR	Reference files (AutoCAD users only, see Chapter 4)	NA	NA		
P	-	ANNO	- REVS	Revisions	0.35	4	•	
P	-	ANNO	- SYMB	Reference bubbles, matchlines and breaklines	1.00	6	•	
P	-	ANNO	- TEXT	Detail title text, text and associated leaders, notes	V	V		
<b>CMPA -</b>								
P	-	CMPA	- EQPM	Equipment	0.70	84		
P	-	CMPA	- PIPE	Piping	0.50	83		
<b>DETL - Detail Information</b>								
P	-	DETL	- GRPH	Graphics, gridlines, non-text items	V	V		
P	-	DETL	- INPD	Inch-pound-specific dimensions and notes	0.25	2	•	
P	-	DETL	- METR	Metric-specific dimensions and notes	0.25	2	•	
<b>DIAG - Diagram Information</b>								
P	-	DIAG	- GRPH	Graphics, gridlines, non-text items	V	V		
P	-	DIAG	- INPD	Inch-pound-specific dimensions and notes	0.18	1	•	
P	-	DIAG	- METR	Metric-specific dimensions and notes	0.18	1	•	
<b>DISC - Other Discipline Information</b>								
P	-	DISC	- INFO	Information and notes for other disciplines	V	V		
<b>DOMW - Domestic Water</b>								
P	-	DOMW	- ACCS	Equipment access doors	0.35	82		
P	-	DOMW	- CPIP	Domestic cold water piping	0.50	123		
P	-	DOMW	- EQPM	Hot and cold water equipment	1.40	7	•	
P	-	DOMW	- FPIP	Domestic filtered water piping	0.50	83		



Full Layer Name				Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
P	-	DOMW	- HPIP	Domestic hot water piping	0.50	113		
P	-	DOMW	- RISR	Domestic hot and cold water risers	0.35	3	•	
P	-	DOMW	- RPIP	Domestic hot water recirculation piping	0.50	113		
<b>FLOR - Floor Information</b>								
P	-	FLOR	- IDEN	Room name, space identification text (copied from Architectural - Floor Plan model file)	0.35	3	•	
P	-	FLOR	- NUMB	Room/space identification number and symbol (copied from Architectural - Floor Plan model file)	0.35	3	•	
P	-	FLOR	- FIXT	Plumbing fixtures [toilets, urinals, lavatories, toilet partitions & specialties]	0.25	131	•	
<b>FUEL - Liquid Fuel</b>								
P	-	FUEL	- EQPM	Equipment	0.70	24		
P	-	FUEL	- FGAS	Fuel gas piping	0.50	23		
P	-	FUEL	- FOIL	Fuel oil piping	0.50	23		
P	-	FUEL	- NGAS	Natural gas piping	0.50	23		
<b>LGAS - Laboratory Piping</b>								
P	-	LGAS	- EQPM	Equipment	0.70	24		
P	-	LGAS	- PIPE	Piping	0.50	23		
<b>MDGS - Medical/Dental Piping</b>								
P	-	MDGS	- EQPM	Equipment	0.70	24		
P	-	MDGS	- PIPE	Piping	0.50	23		
<b>PENE - Penetrations</b>								

Full Layer Name					Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
P	-	PENE	-	FLOR	Floor penetrations	0.35	3	•	
P	-	PENE	-	ROOF	Roof penetrations	0.18	1	•	
<b>SANR - Sanitary Drainage Piping</b>									
P	-	SANR	-	COND	Condensate piping	0.50	83		
P	-	SANR	-	EQPM	Equipment (e.g., sand/oil/water separators)	0.70	204		
P	-	SANR	-	FIXT	Plumbing fixtures	1.00	6	•	
P	-	SANR	-	FLDR	Floor drains, sinks, and cleanouts	1.00	6	•	
P	-	SANR	-	PIPE	Piping	0.50	203		
P	-	SANR	-	RISR	Sanitary risers	0.50	203		
P	-	SANR	-	VENT	Vent piping	0.50	203		
<b>STAT - Demolition (used only in creating Existing Demolition model files)</b>									
P	-	STAT	-	DEMO	Demolition	1.00	6	•	
P	-	STAT	-	DEMO - PHS1	Demolition - phase 1	0.50	203		
P	-	STAT	-	DEMO - PHS2	Demolition - phase 2	0.50	83		
P	-	STAT	-	DEMO - PHS3	Demolition - phase 3	0.50	163		
P	-	STAT	-	EXST	Existing to remain	0.35	3	•	
P	-	STAT	-	FUTR	Future work	0.25	2	•	
P	-	STAT	-	MOVE	Items to be moved	1.00	6	•	
P	-	STAT	-	NEWW	New work	0.35	4	•	
P	-	STAT	-	NICN	Not in contract	0.35	8	•	
P	-	STAT	-	PHS#	Phase numbers (#=1-9)	0.25	2	•	
P	-	STAT	-	RELO	Relocated items	0.50	5	•	
P	-	STAT	-	TEMP	Temporary work	0.35	4	•	
<b>STRM - Storm Sewer</b>									
P	-	STRM	-	PIPE	Storm drain piping	0.50	163		
P	-	STRM	-	RFDR	Roof drains	0.50	163		
P	-	STRM	-	RISR	Storm drain risers	0.50	163		

Full Layer Name				Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
<b>ANNO - General Information</b>								
S	-	ANNO	- DIMS	Witness/extension lines, dimension terminators, dimension text, welding symbols	V	V		
S	-	ANNO	- KEYN	Reference keynotes with associated leaders	V	V		
S	-	ANNO	- LEGN	Legend & Schedule	V	V		
S	-	ANNO	- NOTE	General notes and general remarks	0.25	2	•	
S	-	ANNO	- NPLT	Non-plotting graphic information	0.50	5	•	
S	-	ANNO	- PATT	Miscellaneous patterning and hatching	0.35	8	•	
S	-	ANNO	- REDL	Redlines	0.18	1	•	
S	-	ANNO	- REFR	Reference files (AutoCAD users only, see Chapter 4)	NA	NA		
S	-	ANNO	- REVS	Revisions	0.35	4	•	
S	-	ANNO	- SYMB	Reference bubbles, matchlines and breaklines	1.00	6	•	
S	-	ANNO	- TEXT	Miscellaneous text and callouts with associated leaders	V	V		
<b>BEAM - Beam</b>								
S	-	BEAM	- CNTR	Beam centerlines	0.50	5	•	
S	-	BEAM	- PRIM	Primary beams, girders	0.35	4	•	
S	-	BEAM	- SECD	Secondary beams, girders	1.00	6	•	
<b>BRAC - Bracing</b>								
S	-	BRAC	- LATL	Lateral bracing	0.25	2	•	
S	-	BRAC	- SHEA	Shear walls	0.25	2	•	
S	-	BRAC	- VERT	Vertical bracing	0.25	2	•	
<b>COLS - Columns</b>								
S	-	COLS		Columns (unattached to walls)	0.25	2	•	
S	-	COLS	- CNTR	Column centerlines/working lines	0.18	10		
S	-	COLS	- MSC1	Miscellaneous columns (Type 1)	0.35	22		
S	-	COLS	- MSC2	Miscellaneous columns (Type 2)	0.35	22		
S	-	COLS	- MSC3	Miscellaneous columns (Type 3)	0.35	22		
S	-	COLS	- MSC4	Miscellaneous columns (Type 4)	0.35	22		
S	-	COLS	- PRIM	Primary columns	1.00	6	•	
S	-	COLS	- SCND	Secondary columns	0.25	2	•	

Full Layer Name				Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
<b>DECK - Deck</b>								
S	-	DECK	- FLOR	Floor deck	0.35	3	•	
S	-	DECK	- OPEN	Openings and penetrations	0.18	1	•	
S	-	DECK	- RBAR	Deck/slab reinforcing	1.40	7	•	
S	-	DECK	- ROOF	Roof deck	0.35	3	•	
<b>DETL - Detail Information</b>								
S	-	DETL	- GRPH	Graphics, gridlines, non-text items	V	V		
S	-	DETL	- INPD	Inch-pound-specific dimensions and notes	0.25	2	•	
S	-	DETL	- METR	Metric-specific dimensions and notes	0.25	2	•	
<b>FEAT - Features</b>								
S	-	FEAT	- CMUW	CMU outline (no patterning)	0.25	2	•	
S	-	FEAT	- CNTR	Feature centerlines	0.50	5	•	
S	-	FEAT	- CONC	Concrete outline (no patterning)	1.00	6	•	
S	-	FEAT	- GENL	General features (miscellaneous items)	1.00	6	•	
S	-	FEAT	- WOOD	Wood outline (no patterning)	0.25	2	•	
<b>FNDN - Foundation</b>								
S	-	FNDN	- CNTR	Beam centerlines	0.50	5	•	
S	-	FNDN	- FTNG	Footings	0.35	4	•	
S	-	FNDN	- GRBM	Grade beams	0.35	4	•	
S	-	FNDN	- PEDS	Column pedestals	0.35	4	•	
S	-	FNDN	- PILE	Piles (steel sheet, concrete, wood), piers, caisson piers, drilled piers	0.25	2	•	
S	-	FNDN	- RBAR	Foundation reinforcing	1.40	7	•	
<b>GRAT - Grating GRDL</b>								
S	-	GRAT	- ELEV	Elevated grating (catwalks)	0.35	3	•	
S	-	GRAT	- FLOR	Floor grating	0.35	3	•	
S	-	GRAT	- SUBS	Subsurface grating	0.35	3	•	
<b>GRDL - Grade Lines</b>								
S	-	GRDL	- EXGL	Existing ground	0.35	3	•	
S	-	GRDL	- FNGR	Finished grade	0.25	2	•	
S	-	GRDL	- WATR	Water surface	0.35	3	•	
<b>GRID - Grid Lines</b>								
S	-	GRID		Grid lines	0.50	5	•	
S	-	GRID	- DIMS	Grid line dimensions	0.18	1	•	
S	-	GRID	- HORZ	Primary grid lines (horizontal)	0.50	5	•	

Full Layer Name					Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
S	-	GRID	-	IDEN	Column I.D. tags	0.18	1	•	
S	-	GRID	-	MSC1	Miscellaneous grid lines (Type 1)	0.35	8	•	
S	-	GRID	-	MSC2	Miscellaneous grid lines (Type 2)	0.35	8	•	
S	-	GRID	-	MSC3	Miscellaneous grid lines (Type 3)	0.35	8	•	
S	-	GRID	-	MSC4	Miscellaneous grid lines (Type 4)	0.35	8	•	
S	-	GRID	-	VERT	Primary grid lines (vertical)	0.50	5	•	
<b>JOIN - Joints</b>									
S	-	JOIN	-	CNST	Construction joints	0.35	3	•	
S	-	JOIN	-	CTRL	Control/expansion joints	0.18	1	•	
<b>JOIS - Open Web Joists</b>									
S	-	JOIS	-	BRDG	Bridging	0.18	1	•	
S	-	JOIS	-	PRIM	Primary joists	0.35	4	•	
S	-	JOIS	-	SECD	Secondary joists	1.00	6	•	
<b>METL - Miscellaneous Metal</b>									
S	-	METL	-	MISC	Miscellaneous metal	1.00	6	•	
<b>OPEN - Openings</b>									
S	-	OPEN	-	MISC	Openings and penetrations	0.18	1	•	
<b>PADS - Pads (Arm/Disarm, Calibrations, etc.)</b>									
S	-	PADS	-	EQPM	Equipment pads	1.00	6	•	
<b>PIPE - Piping</b>									
S	-	PIPE	-	GATE	Gates (flap gates, sluice gates, other)	0.35	3	•	
S	-	PIPE	-	MISC	Miscellaneous piping/culverts	0.25	2	•	
S	-	PIPE	-	TRSH	Trash racks	0.35	3	•	
<b>REIN - Reinforcing</b>									
S	-	REIN	-	RBAR	Rebar, welded wire mesh	1.40	7	•	
<b>SAFE - Safety Barriers</b>									
S	-	SAFE	-	FENC	Fencing	0.35	3	•	
S	-	SAFE	-	HRAL	Handrails	0.35	3	•	
<b>SECT - Sections</b>									
S	-	SECT	-	CMUW	CMU outline (no patterning)	0.25	2	•	
S	-	SECT	-	CNTR	Centerlines	0.50	5	•	
S	-	SECT	-	CONC	Concrete outline (no patterning)	1.00	6	•	
S	-	SECT	-	FNGR	Finished grade	0.25	2	•	
S	-	SECT	-	GENF	General features (miscellaneous items)	1.00	6	•	

Full Layer Name					Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
S	-	SECT	-	JOIN	Joint materials (e.g., felt), vapor barrier, other	0.18	1	•	
S	-	SECT	-	MISC	Miscellaneous fasteners, anchor bolts, supports	0.35	3	•	
S	-	SECT	-	PRIM	Primary beams/girders outlines	0.35	4	•	
S	-	SECT	-	RBAR	Rebar, welded wire mesh	1.40	7	•	
S	-	SECT	-	SHPS	Miscellaneous shapes, plates	0.35	3	•	
S	-	SECT	-	STLS	Wide flange shapes, plates, open web joists, decking	0.35	3	•	
S	-	SECT	-	WOOD	Wood outline (no patterning)	0.25	2	•	
<b>SLAB - Slabs</b>									
S	-	SLAB	-	EDGE	Edge of slab	0.25	2	•	
S	-	SLAB	-	OPEN	Openings and penetrations	0.18	1	•	
S	-	SLAB	-	RBAR	Slab reinforcing	1.40	7	•	
<b>SPPT - Miscellaneous Supports</b>									
S	-	SPPT	-	MISC	Miscellaneous fasteners, anchor bolts, supports	0.35	3	•	
S	-	SPPT	-	SHPS	Miscellaneous shapes, plates	0.35	3	•	
<b>STAT - Demolition (used only in creating Existing Demolition model files)</b>									
S	-	STAT	-	DEMO	Demolition	1.00	6	•	
S	-	STAT	-	DEMO	- PHS1	Demolition - phase 1	0.50	203	
S	-	STAT	-	DEMO	- PHS2	Demolition - phase 2	0.50	83	
S	-	STAT	-	DEMO	- PHS3	Demolition - phase 3	0.50	163	
S	-	STAT	-	EXST	Existing to remain	0.25	91		
S	-	STAT	-	FUTR	Future work	0.25	2	•	
S	-	STAT	-	MOVE	Items to be moved	1.00	6	•	
S	-	STAT	-	NEWW	New work	0.35	4	•	
S	-	STAT	-	NICN	Not in contract	0.35	8	•	
S	-	STAT	-	PHS#	Phase numbers (#=1-9)	0.25	2	•	
S	-	STAT	-	RELO	Relocated items	0.50	5	•	
S	-	STAT	-	TEMP	Temporary work	0.35	4	•	
<b>STRS - Stairs and Elevators</b>									
S	-	STRS	-	FRAM	Stair/elevator framing	1.00	6	•	

Full Layer Name				Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
S	-	STRS	- LADD	Ladders, ladder handrails, safety guard, grab bars	0.35	3	•	
S	-	STRS	- RBAR	Stair reinforcing	1.40	7	•	
<b>TRUS - Trusses</b>								
S	-	TRUS	- PRIM	Primary trusses	0.35	4	•	
S	-	TRUS	- SECD	Secondary trusses	1.00	6	•	
<b>WALL - Walls</b>								
S	-	WALL	- CONC	Concrete walls	0.25	2	•	
S	-	WALL	- HBAR	Horizontal/secondary reinforcement	0.35	4	•	
S	-	WALL	- LOAD	Load bearing CMU walls	0.25	2	•	
S	-	WALL	- NONL	Non-load bearing CMU walls	1.00	6	•	
S	-	WALL	- OPEN	Openings and penetrations	0.18	1	•	
S	-	WALL	- OTLN	Wall outline	0.25	2	•	
S	-	WALL	- PCST	Precast walls	0.25	2	•	
S	-	WALL	- RBAR	Wall reinforcing	1.40	7	•	
S	-	WALL	- STUD	Stud walls	0.25	2	•	
S	-	WALL	- VBAR	Vertical/primary reinforcement	0.35	4	•	

Full Layer Name				Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
<b>ALRM - Fire Alarm / Detection Equipment</b>								
T	-	ALRM	- IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.18	1	•	
T	-	ALRM	- SYST	Miscellaneous alarm system symbols	1.00	6	•	
<b>ANNO - General Information</b>								
T	-	ANNO	- DIMS	Witness/extension lines, dimension terminators, dimension text	V	V		
T	-	ANNO	- KEYN	Reference keynotes with associated leaders	V	V		
T	-	ANNO	- LEGN	Legend & Schedule	V	V		
T	-	ANNO	- NOTE	General notes and general remarks	0.25	2	•	
T	-	ANNO	- NPLT	Non-plotting graphic information	0.50	5	•	
T	-	ANNO	- PATT	Miscellaneous patterning and hatching	0.35	8	•	
T	-	ANNO	- REDL	Redlines	0.18	1	•	
T	-	ANNO	- REFR	Reference files (AutoCAD users only, see Chapter 4)	NA	NA		
T	-	ANNO	- REVS	Revisions	0.35	4	•	
T	-	ANNO	- SYMB	Miscellaneous symbols	1.00	6	•	
T	-	ANNO	- TEXT	Miscellaneous text and callouts with associated leaders	V	V		
<b>CABL - Cable System</b>								
T	-	CABL	- COAX	Coax cable	0.50	83		
T	-	CABL	- FIBR	Fiber optics cable	0.50	83		
T	-	CABL	- IDEN	Cable identifiers	0.25	2	•	
T	-	CABL	- MULT	Multi-conductor cable	0.50	83		
T	-	CABL	- TRAY	Cable trays and wireways	0.50	203		
<b>CLOK - Clock System</b>								
T	-	CLOK	- IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.18	1	•	
T	-	CLOK	- SYST	Clock system symbols	1.00	6	•	
<b>COMM - Communications</b>								
T	-	COMM	- APSY	Audio paging system	0.35	V		
T	-	COMM	- ATMS	Advanced traffic management system	0.35	V		
T	-	COMM	- AVID	Automatic vehicle identification system	0.35	V		
T	-	COMM	- BIDS	Baggage information display system	0.35	V		
T	-	COMM	- FIDS	Flight information display system	0.35	V		
T	-	COMM	- GISY	Gate information system	0.35	V		



Full Layer Name					Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
T	-	COMM	-	JBOX	Junction boxes	0.50	83		
T	-	COMM	-	PMRC	Parking management and revenue control	0.35	V		
T	-	COMM	-	VPSY	Visual paging system	0.35	V		
<b>DIAG - Diagram Information</b>									
T	-	DIAG	-	GRPH	Graphics, gridlines, non-text items	V	V		
T	-	DIAG	-	IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier and text	0.25	2	•	
T	-	DIAG	-	INPD	Inch-pound-specific dimensions and notes	0.25	2	•	
T	-	DIAG	-	METR	Metric-specific dimensions and notes	0.25	2	•	
<b>DISC - Other Discipline Information</b>									
T	-	DISC	-	INFO	Information and notes for other disciplines	V	V		
<b>EQPM - Equipment</b>									
T	-	EQPM	-	COMB	Distribution equipment for both copper and fiber optics	0.35	4	•	
T	-	EQPM	-	COPP	Distribution equipment for copper	0.35	4	•	
T	-	EQPM	-	FIBR	Distribution equipment for fiber optic	0.35	4	•	
T	-	EQPM	-	OTHR	Other telecommunications equipment	0.35	4	•	
T	-	EQPM	-	RELA	Relays, resistors, capacitors, and inducers	0.35	4	•	
<b>FLOR - Floor Information</b>									
T	-	FLOR	-	IDEN	Room name, space identification text (copied from Architectural - Floor Plan model file)	0.35	3	•	
T	-	FLOR	-	NUMB	Room/space identification number and symbol (copied from Architectural - Floor Plan model file)	0.35	3	•	
<b>JACK - Jacks</b>									
T	-	JACK	-	COMB	Combination telephone and data/LAN jacks	0.50	203		
T	-	JACK	-	DATA	Data/LAN jacks	0.50	203		
T	-	JACK	-	IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	2	•	
T	-	JACK	-	PHON	Telephone jacks	0.50	203		
<b>NURS - Nurse Call / Paging System</b>									
T	-	NURS	-	IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.18	1	•	
T	-	NURS	-	SYST	Nurse call system symbols	1.00	6	•	
<b>SOUN - Sound Systems</b>									
T	-	SOUN	-	IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.18	1	•	
T	-	SOUN	-	SYST	Sound system symbols	1.00	6	•	

Full Layer Name					Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes				
<b>STAT - Demolition (used only in creating Existing Demolition model files)</b>													
T	-	STAT	-	DEMO	-	PHS1			Demolition - phase 1	0.50	203		
T	-	STAT	-	DEMO	-	PHS2			Demolition - phase 2	0.50	83		
T	-	STAT	-	DEMO	-	PHS3			Demolition -phase 3	0.50	163		

Full Layer Name				Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
<b>AERI - Aerial Survey</b>								
V	-	AERI	- BNDY	Aerial photography boundaries	1.00	6	•	
V	-	AERI	- INDX	Aerial photo index	1.40	7	•	
V	-	AERI	- PATH	Aerial flight lines/paths	0.35	22		
<b>AIRF - Airfield</b>								
V	-	AIRF	- DEVC	Capacitors, voltage regulators, motors, buses, generators, meters, grounds, and markers	1.00	6	•	
V	-	AIRF	- DUCT	Ductbanks	0.35	3	•	
V	-	AIRF	- JBOX	Junction boxes, pull boxes, manholes, handholes, pedestals, splices	0.18	1	•	
<b>ALGN - Alignments</b>								
V	-	ALGN	- DATA	Alignment coordinates and curve data	0.35	3	•	
V	-	ALGN	- LINE	Alignments	0.25	2	•	
V	-	ALGN	- MARK	Alignment tick marks	0.35	3	•	
V	-	ALGN	- STAT	Alignment stationing and tick marks	0.35	3	•	
<b>ANNO - General Information</b>								
V	-	ANNO	- DIMS	Witness/extension lines, dimension terminators, dimension text	V	V		
V	-	ANNO	- KEYN	Reference keynotes with associated leaders	V	V		
V	-	ANNO	- LEGN	Legend & Schedule	V	V		
V	-	ANNO	- NOTE	General notes and general remarks	0.25	2	•	
V	-	ANNO	- NPLT	Non-plotting graphic information	0.50	5	•	
V	-	ANNO	- PATT	Miscellaneous patterning and hatching	0.35	8	•	
V	-	ANNO	- REDL	Redlines	0.18	1	•	
V	-	ANNO	- REFR	Reference files (AutoCAD users only, see Chapter 4)	NA	NA		
V	-	ANNO	- REVS	Revisions	0.35	4	•	
V	-	ANNO	- SYMB	Miscellaneous symbols	1.00	6	•	
V	-	ANNO	- TEXT	Miscellaneous text and callouts with associated leaders	V	V		
<b>BCNS - Beacons</b>								
V	-	BCNS	- IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	1.00	6	•	

Full Layer Name					Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
V	-	BCNS	-	MISC	Miscellaneous nav aids - windcones and beacons	1.00	6	•	
V	-	BCNS	-	STRB	Strobe beacons	1.00	6	•	
<b>BLDG - Buildings</b>									
V	-	BLDG	-	IDEN	Building and other structure annotation	0.25	2	•	
V	-	BLDG	-	OTLN	Buildings and other structures	1.40	7	•	
<b>CATH - Cathodic Protection System</b>									
V	-	CATH	-	ANOD	Sacrificial anode system	0.25	161		
V	-	CATH	-	CURR	Impress current system	0.25	161		
V	-	CATH	-	IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	161		
V	-	CATH	-	TEST	Test stations	0.25	161		
<b>CHAN - Channels (waterway)</b>									
V	-	CHAN	-	AIDS	Navigation aids and text	0.25	2	•	
V	-	CHAN	-	CNTR	Channel centerline and survey report lines	0.50	5	•	
V	-	CHAN	-	CNTR	Channel centerline and survey report lines - annotation	0.50	5	•	
V	-	CHAN	-	DACL	De-authorized channel limits, anchorages, etc.	0.35	3	•	
V	-	CHAN	-	DACL	De-authorized channel limits, anchorages, etc. - annotation	0.35	3	•	
V	-	CHAN	-	IDEN	Channel limits, anchorages, turning basins, disposal areas, etc. - annotation	1.00	6	•	
V	-	CHAN	-	LIMT	Channel limits, anchorages, turning basins, disposal areas, etc.	1.00	6	•	
<b>CIRC - Circuits</b>									
V	-	CIRC	-	CTRL	Control and monitoring circuits	0.35	12		
V	-	CIRC	-	IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	2	•	
V	-	CIRC	-	MULT	Multiple circuits	0.35	22		
V	-	CIRC	-	SERS	Series circuits	0.35	82		
<b>COMM - Communications</b>									
V	-	COMM	-	EQPM	Other communications distribution equipment	0.25	21		
V	-	COMM	-	JBOX	Communication junction boxes, pull boxes, manholes, handholes, pedestals, splices	0.25	21		
V	-	COMM	-	OVHD	Overhead communications/telephone lines	0.25	81		

Full Layer Name					Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
V	-	COMM	-	OVHD	IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier and text	0.25	81	
V	-	COMM	-	UNDR		Underground communications/telephone lines	0.25	81	
V	-	COMM	-	UNDR	- IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier and text	0.25	81	
V	-	COMM	-	VALT		Communications vault	0.25	21	
<b>DOMW - Domestic Water</b>									
V	-	DOMW	-	ABND		Abandoned piping	1.00	6	•
V	-	DOMW	-	DEVC		Connectors, faucets, reducers, regulators, vents, intake points, tanks, taps, backflow preventers, and valves	1.00	6	•
V	-	DOMW	-	FIRE		Fire lines	0.18	1	•
V	-	DOMW	-	FTTG		Caps, cleanouts, crosses, and tees	1.00	6	•
V	-	DOMW	-	HYDR		Hydrants	0.18	1	•
V	-	DOMW	-	IDEN		Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	2	•
V	-	DOMW	-	MAIN		Main domestic water piping	1.00	6	•
V	-	DOMW	-	METR		Meters	0.35	3	•
V	-	DOMW	-	NHYD		Non-potable hydrants/flushing hydrants	0.18	1	•
V	-	DOMW	-	NPOT		Non-potable water piping	1.00	6	•
V	-	DOMW	-	PITS	- IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.18	1	•
V	-	DOMW	-	PUMP		Booster pump stations	1.00	6	•
V	-	DOMW	-	REDC		Pressure reducing stations	1.00	6	•
V	-	DOMW	-	RSVR		Reservoirs	0.18	1	•
V	-	DOMW	-	RSVR	- IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.18	1	•
V	-	DOMW	-	SERV		Domestic water service piping	1.00	6	•
V	-	DOMW	-	SIGN		Surface markers/signs	0.18	1	•
V	-	DOMW	-	STNS	- IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	2	•
V	-	DOMW	-	TANK		Water storage tanks	0.18	1	•
V	-	DOMW	-	VENT		Vent pits	0.35	3	•
V	-	DOMW	-	VLVE		Valve pits/vaults	0.35	3	•
V	-	DOMW	-	WELL		Water well houses	0.18	1	•
<b>DUCT - Underground Duct Bank (to be used when multiple systems are in one ductbank system)</b>									
V	-	DUCT	-	MULT		Ductbank	0.25	201	
V	-	DUCT	-	MULT	- IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier and text	0.25	201	
<b>ELEC - Electrical Support Equipment</b>									

Full Layer Name					Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
V	-	ELEC	-	DEVC	Capacitors, voltage regulators, motors, buses, generators, meters, grounds, and markers	0.25	21		
V	-	ELEC	-	JBOX	Junction boxes, pull boxes, manholes, handholes, pedestals, splices	0.25	21		
V	-	ELEC	-	SUBS	Other substation equipment	0.25	21		
V	-	ELEC	-	SWCH	Fuse cutouts, pole mounted switches, circuit breakers, gang operated disconnects, reclosers, cubicle switches	0.25	21		
V	-	ELEC	-	VALT	Vaults	0.25	21		
<b>FUEL - Liquid Fuel</b>									
V	-	FUEL	-	ABND	Abandoned piping	1.00	6	•	
V	-	FUEL	-	DEFL	Defueling piping	1.00	6	•	
V	-	FUEL	-	DEVC	Air eliminators, filter strainers, hydrant fill points, line vents, markers, oil/water separators, reducers, regulators, and valves	1.00	6	•	
V	-	FUEL	-	FLOW	Flow direction arrows	1.00	6	•	
V	-	FUEL	-	FTTG	Caps, crosses, and tees	1.00	6	•	
V	-	FUEL	-	HYDR	Hydrant control pits	0.35	3	•	
V	-	FUEL	-	IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	2	•	
V	-	FUEL	-	JBOX	Junction boxes, manholes, handholes, test boxes	0.18	1	•	
V	-	FUEL	-	MAIN	Main fuel piping	1.00	6	•	
V	-	FUEL	-	METR	Meters	0.35	3	•	
V	-	FUEL	-	PITS - IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.18	1	•	
V	-	FUEL	-	PUMP	Booster pump stations	1.00	6	•	
V	-	FUEL	-	SERV	Service piping	1.00	6	•	
V	-	FUEL	-	STNS	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	2	•	
V	-	FUEL	-	TANK	Fuel tanks	0.35	3	•	
V	-	FUEL	-	TRCH	Fuel line trench	0.35	3	•	
V	-	FUEL	-	VENT	Vent pits	0.35	3	•	
V	-	FUEL	-	VLVE	Valve pits	0.35	3	•	
<b>GRAD - Grade Linework</b>									
V	-	GRAD	-	EXST	Existing grade, ground line	1.00	6	•	
V	-	GRAD	-	FNSH	Finished grade	0.35	4	•	

Full Layer Name				Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
<b>GRID - Grid Lines</b>								
V	-	GRID	- FRAM	Frame	0.35	4	•	
V	-	GRID	- MAJR	Major grid lines	0.18	1	•	
V	-	GRID	- MINR	Minor grid lines	0.35	8	•	
V	-	GRID	- TEXT	Border text, annotation	0.25	2	•	
<b>GTHP - Geothermal Heat Pump System</b>								
V	-	GTHP	- EQPM	Equipment	1.00	6	•	
V	-	GTHP	- PIPE	Piping (includes fittings, valves)	1.00	6	•	
<b>HTCW - HTCW Utilities</b>								
V	-	HTCW	- ABND	Abandoned piping	1.00	6	•	
V	-	HTCW	- CHLL	Main chilled water piping	1.00	6	•	
V	-	HTCW	- CHLP	Chilled water plant	1.00	6	•	
V	-	HTCW	- CHLS	Chilled water service piping	0.35	3	•	
V	-	HTCW	- DEVC	Rigid anchors, anchor guides, rectifiers, reducers, markers, meters, pumps, regulators, tanks, and valves	1.00	6	•	
V	-	HTCW	- FLOW	Flow direction arrows	0.35	3	•	
V	-	HTCW	- FTTG	Caps and flanges	1.00	6	•	
V	-	HTCW	- HTPL	Main high temperature piping	0.18	1	•	
V	-	HTCW	- HTPP	High temperature water plant	1.00	6	•	
V	-	HTCW	- HTPS	High temperature service piping	0.35	3	•	
V	-	HTCW	- IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	2	•	
V	-	HTCW	- JBOX	Junction boxes, manholes, handholes, test boxes	0.18	1	•	
V	-	HTCW	- LTPL	Main low temperature piping	0.25	2	•	
V	-	HTCW	- LTPS	Low temperature service piping	0.35	3	•	
V	-	HTCW	- PITS	Valve pits/vaults, steam pits	0.35	3	•	
V	-	HTCW	- PLNT - IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	2	•	
V	-	HTCW	- PUMP	Pump stations	1.00	6	•	
V	-	HTCW	- RTRN	Return for all HTCW lines	0.50	5	•	
V	-	HTCW	- STML	Main steam piping	0.18	1	•	
V	-	HTCW	- STMS	Steam service piping	0.35	3	•	
V	-	HTCW	- STNS - IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	2	•	
<b>INDW - Industrial Waste Water</b>								
V	-	INDW	- ABND	Abandoned piping	1.00	6	•	

Full Layer Name					Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
V	-	INDW	-	DEVC	Grit chambers, meters, flumes, neutralizers, oil/water separators, ejectors, tanks, and valves	1.00	6	•	
V	-	INDW	-	FLOW	Flow direction arrows	1.00	6	•	
V	-	INDW	-	FTTG	Caps and cleanouts	1.00	6	•	
V	-	INDW	-	IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	2	•	
V	-	INDW	-	JBOX	Junction boxes and manholes	0.18	1	•	
V	-	INDW	-	LAGN	Lagoons	1.00	6	•	
V	-	INDW	-	LIFT	Lift stations	1.00	6	•	
V	-	INDW	-	MAIN	Main industrial waste water piping	1.00	6	•	
V	-	INDW	-	PLNT	Treatment plants	1.00	6	•	
V	-	INDW	-	RSVR - IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	1.00	6	•	
V	-	INDW	-	SERV	Industrial waste water service piping	0.18	1	•	
V	-	INDW	-	SIGN	Surface markers/signs	0.18	1	•	
V	-	INDW	-	STNS - IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	2	•	
<b>LITE - Lights</b>									
V	-	LITE	-	APPR	Approach lights	1.00	6	•	
V	-	LITE	-	DIST	Distance and arresting gear markers	1.00	6	•	
V	-	LITE	-	FIXT	Exterior Lights	0.25	121		
V	-	LITE	-	FIXT - IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	121		
V	-	LITE	-	LANE	Hoverlane, taxilane, and helipad lights	1.00	6	•	
V	-	LITE	-	OBST	Obstruction lights	0.25	2	•	
V	-	LITE	-	RUNW	Runway lights	1.00	6	•	
V	-	LITE	-	RUNW - CNTL	Runway Centerline lights	1.00	6	•	
V	-	LITE	-	RUNW - TDZN	Runway Touchdown Zone lights	1.00	6	•	
V	-	LITE	-	SIGN	Taxiway guidance signs	1.00	6	•	
V	-	LITE	-	TAXI	Taxiway lights	1.00	6	•	
V	-	LITE	-	THRS	Threshold lights	1.00	6	•	
<b>NGAS - Natural Gas</b>									
V	-	NGAS	-	ABND	Abandoned piping	1.00	6	•	
V	-	NGAS	-	DEVC	Hydrant fill points, lights, vents, markers, rectifiers, reducers, regulators, sources, tanks, drip pots, taps, and valves	1.00	6	•	
V	-	NGAS	-	DEVC - IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	1.00	6	•	
V	-	NGAS	-	FLOW	Flow direction arrows	1.00	6	•	



Full Layer Name					Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
V	-	NGAS	-	FTTG	Caps, crosses, and tees	1.00	6	•	
V	-	NGAS	-	IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	2	•	
V	-	NGAS	-	MAIN	Main natural gas piping	1.00	6	•	
V	-	NGAS	-	METR	Meters	0.35	3	•	
V	-	NGAS	-	PITS - IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.18	1	•	
V	-	NGAS	-	PUMP	Compressor stations	1.00	6	•	
V	-	NGAS	-	REDC	Reducing stations	1.00	6	•	
V	-	NGAS	-	SERV	Service piping	0.18	1	•	
V	-	NGAS	-	SIGN	Surface markers/signs	0.18	1	•	
V	-	NGAS	-	STNS - IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	2	•	
V	-	NGAS	-	VENT	Vent pits	0.35	3	•	
V	-	NGAS	-	VLVE	Valve pits/boxes	0.35	3	•	
<b>POLE - Utility Poles</b>									
V	-	POLE	-	GUYS	Guying equipment	0.35	3	•	
V	-	POLE	-	GUYS - IDEN	Guying equipment identifier tags, symbol modifiers, and text	0.35	3	•	
V	-	POLE	-	IDEN	Utility pole identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.35	3	•	
V	-	POLE	-	UTIL	Utility poles	0.35	3	•	
<b>PRIM - Primary Electrical Cables</b>									
V	-	PRIM	-	OVHD	Overhead electrical utility lines	0.18	1	•	
V	-	PRIM	-	OVHD - IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.18	1	•	
V	-	PRIM	-	UNDR	Underground electrical utility lines	0.18	1	•	
V	-	PRIM	-	UNDR - IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.18	1	•	
<b>PROF - Profile</b>									
V	-	PROF	-	CUID	Existing grade and grading cuts - annotation	0.18	1	•	
V	-	PROF	-	FILL	New work, grading fills	0.35	3	•	
V	-	PROF	-	INLT	Curb and surface inlets, catch basins	0.35	3	•	
V	-	PROF	-	MHOL	Manholes	0.18	1	•	
V	-	PROF	-	PIPE	Piping	1.00	6	•	
V	-	PROF	-	ROAD	Roads	0.25	2	•	
<b>PROP - Property</b>									
V	-	PROP	-	BRNG	Bearings and distance labels	1.00	6	•	
V	-	PROP	-	CNTY	County Boundary	1.00	6	•	
V	-	PROP	-	ESMT	Government easements/property lines	0.35	4	•	

Full Layer Name					Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
V	-	PROP	-	IDEN	Property annotation	1.00	6	•	
V	-	PROP	-	LEAS	Lease line (surveyed)	1.00	6	•	
V	-	PROP	-	LINE	Property lines (Existing recorded plats)	0.25	2	•	
V	-	PROP	-	LUSE	Land Use Area	1.00	6	•	
V	-	PROP	-	MUNI	Municipal Boundary	1.00	6	•	
V	-	PROP	-	QTRS	Quarter lines	1.00	6	•	
V	-	PROP	-	RWAY	Right of ways	1.40	7	•	
V	-	PROP	-	SECT	Section lines	1.00	6	•	
V	-	PROP	-	STAT	State Boundary	1.00	6	•	
V	-	PROP	-	SXTS	Sixteenth lines (40 lines)	1.00	6	•	
V	-	PROP	-	ZONG	Zoning Areas	1.00	6	•	
<b>PVMT - Pavements/Transportation</b>									
V	-	PVMT	-	IDEN	Road, parking lot, railroad, airfield pavement annotation	0.25	2	•	
V	-	PVMT	-	MRKG	Pavement markings	0.25	2	•	
V	-	PVMT	-	PATT	Joint patterns, text and dimensions	0.25	2	•	
V	-	PVMT	-	ROAD	Roads, parking lots, railroads, airfield pavements	0.25	2	•	
<b>SECD - Secondary Electrical Cables</b>									
V	-	SECD	-	OVHD	Overhead electrical utility lines	0.25	61		
V	-	SECD	-	OVHD - IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	61		
V	-	SECD	-	UNDR	Underground electrical utility lines	0.25	61		
V	-	SECD	-	UNDR - IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	61		
<b>SECT - Sections</b>									
V	-	SECT	-	IDEN	Component identification numbers	0.25	2	•	
V	-	SECT	-	MBND	Material beyond section cut	0.50	5	•	
V	-	SECT	-	MCUT	Material cut by section	0.35	4	•	
V	-	SECT	-	PATT	Textures and hatch patterns	0.35	8	•	
<b>SITE - Site</b>									
V	-	SITE	-	EROS	Riprap, revetments/stone protection, breakwaters, dikes, jetties, and drains	0.18	1	•	
V	-	SITE	-	EWAT	Water features	0.35	162		
V	-	SITE	-	FENC	Fences and handrails	1.00	6	•	
V	-	SITE	-	FENC - IDEN	Fence, handrail, ramp, and trail annotation	1.00	6	•	
V	-	SITE	-	IDEN	Existing site feature/structure annotation	1.00	6	•	

Full Layer Name						Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
V	-	SITE	-	OTLN		Existing site features (play structures, bike racks, benches, recreational equipment)	0.35	4	•	
V	-	SITE	-	STRC		Structures (bridges, sheds, foundation pads, footings, etc.)	0.35	22		
V	-	SITE	-	STRS		Stairs and ramps	1.00	6	•	
V	-	SITE	-	VEGE		Existing treelines and vegetation	0.35	82		
V	-	SITE	-	WALK		Walks, trails, and bicycle paths	0.25	2	•	
V	-	SITE	-	WATR		Water features	0.35	162		
<b>SPCL - Special Systems</b>										
V	-	SPCL	-	IDEN		Special systems (UMCS, EMCS, CATV, etc.) identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	151		
V	-	SPCL	-	SYST		Special systems (UMCS, EMCS, CATV, etc.)	0.25	151		
V	-	SPCL	-	TRAF		Traffic signal system	0.25	151		
V	-	SPCL	-	TRAF	-	IDEN	Traffic signal identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	151	
<b>SSWR - Sanitary Sewer</b>										
V	-	SSWR	-	ABND		Abandoned piping	1.00	6	•	
V	-	SSWR	-	DEVC		Grease traps, grit chambers, flumes, neutralizers, oil/water separators, ejectors, and valves	1.00	6	•	
V	-	SSWR	-	DEVC	-	IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	1.00	6	•
V	-	SSWR	-	FILT		Filtration beds	0.35	3	•	
V	-	SSWR	-	FILT	-	IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.35	3	•
V	-	SSWR	-	FLOW		Flow direction arrows	1.00	6	•	
V	-	SSWR	-	FTTG		Caps and cleanouts	1.00	6	•	
V	-	SSWR	-	IDEN		Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	2	•	
V	-	SSWR	-	JBOX		Junction boxes and manholes	0.18	1	•	
V	-	SSWR	-	JBOX	-	IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.18	1	•
V	-	SSWR	-	LAGN		Lagoons	0.35	3	•	
V	-	SSWR	-	LEAC		Leach field	0.35	3	•	
V	-	SSWR	-	MAIN		Sanitary sewer piping	1.00	6	•	
V	-	SSWR	-	NITF		Nitrification drain fields	0.35	3	•	
V	-	SSWR	-	PLNT		Treatment plants	1.00	6	•	
V	-	SSWR	-	PUMP		Booster pump stations	1.00	6	•	
V	-	SSWR	-	RSVR	-	IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.35	3	•

Full Layer Name					Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
V	-	SSWR	-	SERV	Sanitary sewer service piping	0.18	1	•	
V	-	SSWR	-	SIGN	Surface markers/signs	0.18	1	•	
V	-	SSWR	-	STNS - IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	2	•	
V	-	SSWR	-	TANK	Septic tanks	0.35	3	•	
<b>STAT - Demolition (used only in creating Existing Demolition model files)</b>									
V	-	STAT	-	DEMO	Demolition (Note: comprehensive demolition is handled in Model File Type: Demolition Plan)	1.00	6	•	
V	-	STAT	-	EXST	Existing to remain	0.35	3	•	
V	-	STAT	-	FUTR	Future work	0.25	2	•	
V	-	STAT	-	MOVE	Items to be moved	1.00	6	•	
V	-	STAT	-	NEWW	New work	0.35	4	•	
V	-	STAT	-	NICN	Not in contract	0.35	8	•	
V	-	STAT	-	PHS#	Phase numbers (#=1-9)	0.25	2	•	
V	-	STAT	-	RELO	Relocated items	0.50	5	•	
V	-	STAT	-	TEMP	Temporary work	0.35	4	•	
<b>STRC - Structures</b>									
V	-	STRC	-	IDEN	Bridges, piers, breakwaters, docks, floats, etc. - annotation	0.25	2	•	
V	-	STRC	-	OTLN	Bridges, piers, breakwaters, docks, floats, etc. - outlines	0.35	4	•	
V	-	STRC	-	TOWR	Tower	0.35	4	•	
<b>STRM - Storm Sewer</b>									
V	-	STRM	-	ABND	Abandoned piping	1.00	6	•	
V	-	STRM	-	AFFF	AFFF lagoon/detention pond	0.35	3	•	
V	-	STRM	-	CHUT	Chutes and concrete erosion control structures	0.18	1	•	
V	-	STRM	-	CULV	Culverts	0.35	3	•	
V	-	STRM	-	DEVC	Downspouts, flumes, oil/water separators, and flap gates	1.00	6	•	
V	-	STRM	-	DRAN - IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.35	3	•	
V	-	STRM	-	EROS	Erosion control (riprap)	0.50	5	•	
V	-	STRM	-	FLOW	Flow direction arrows	1.00	6	•	
V	-	STRM	-	FMON	Flow monitoring station	1.00	6	•	
V	-	STRM	-	FTTG	Caps and cleanouts	1.00	6	•	

Full Layer Name					Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
V	-	STRM	-	HDWL	Headwalls and endwalls	1.40	7	•	
V	-	STRM	-	IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	2	•	
V	-	STRM	-	INLT	Inlets (curb, surface, and catch basins)	0.35	3	•	
V	-	STRM	-	LAGN	Lagoons, ponds, watersheds, and basins	0.35	3	•	
V	-	STRM	-	MAIN	Storm sewer piping	1.00	6	•	
V	-	STRM	-	MHOL	Manholes	0.18	1	•	
V	-	STRM	-	PUMP	Pump stations	1.00	6	•	
V	-	STRM	-	ROOF	Roof drain line	0.35	3	•	
V	-	STRM	-	RSVR - IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.35	3	•	
V	-	STRM	-	SERV	Storm sewer service piping	0.18	1	•	
V	-	STRM	-	SIGN	Surface markers/signs	0.18	1	•	
V	-	STRM	-	STNS - IDEN	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	2	•	
V	-	STRM	-	SUBS	Subsurface drain piping	0.35	3	•	
<b>SURV - Survey Lines</b>									
V	-	SURV	-	DATA	Survey data (benchmarks and horizontal control points or monuments)	1.00	6	•	
V	-	SURV	-	IDEN	Survey, baseline, and control line annotation	1.00	6	•	
V	-	SURV	-	LINE	Survey, baseline, and control line	0.35	4	•	
<b>TOPO - Topography</b>									
V	-	TOPO	-	BKLN	Breaklines	1.40	7	•	
V	-	TOPO	-	BORE	Boring locations	1.00	6	•	
V	-	TOPO	-	COOR	Coordinate grid ticks and text	0.35	122		
V	-	TOPO	-	DTCH	Ditches and swales	0.35	3	•	
V	-	TOPO	-	DTMP	DTM points	1.00	6	•	
V	-	TOPO	-	DTMT	DTM triangles	0.35	22		
V	-	TOPO	-	MAJR	Major contours	0.25	2	•	
V	-	TOPO	-	MAJR - IDEN	Major contours - annotation	0.25	2	•	
V	-	TOPO	-	MINR	Minor contours	0.35	3	•	
V	-	TOPO	-	MINR - IDEN	Minor contours - annotation	0.35	3	•	
V	-	TOPO	-	SHOR	Shorelines, land features, and references	0.35	4	•	
V	-	TOPO	-	SLOP - TOPT	Top/toe slopes	1.00	6	•	
V	-	TOPO	-	SOUN	Soundings	0.18	V		
V	-	TOPO	-	SPEC	Species Site	0.25	2	•	
V	-	TOPO	-	SPOT	Spot elevations	0.25	2	•	

Full Layer Name						Description	Line Width (mm)	Color	Modified	Notes
V	-	TOPO	-	WETL		Wetland	0.25	2	•	
<b>TRAN - Transformers</b>										
V	-	TRAN	-	PADM		Pad mounted transformers	0.25	21		
V	-	TRAN	-	PADM	-	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	21		
V	-	TRAN	-	POLE		Pole mounted transformers	0.25	21		
V	-	TRAN	-	POLE	-	Identifier tags, symbol modifier, and text	0.25	21		
<b>UTIL - Utilities</b>										
V	-	UTIL	-	ELEC		Power lines, lights, telephone poles, communication lines	0.35	4	•	
V	-	UTIL	-	ELEC	-	Power/communication annotation	0.25	2	•	
V	-	UTIL	-	IDEN		Utility annotation	0.25	2	•	
V	-	UTIL	-	LINE		Utilities	0.35	4	•	
V	-	UTIL	-	NGAS		Gas lines, features, and valves	0.35	4	•	
V	-	UTIL	-	NGAS	-	Gas annotation	0.25	2	•	
V	-	UTIL	-	SSWR		Sanitary lines and manholes	0.35	4	•	
V	-	UTIL	-	SSWR	-	Sanitary annotation	0.25	2	•	
V	-	UTIL	-	STEM		Steam lines and annotation	0.25	2	•	
V	-	UTIL	-	STRM		Storm sewer lines, culverts, manholes, and headwalls	0.35	4	•	
V	-	UTIL	-	STRM	-	Storm sewer annotation	0.25	2	•	
V	-	UTIL	-	WATR		Water lines, hydrants, tanks	0.35	4	•	
V	-	UTIL	-	WATR	-	Water annotation	0.25	2	•	

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# **LAWA**

## **Measurement Standard As-Built Terminals**

*Prepared by Kelar Corporation  
Los Angeles, California  
December, 2005*

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Document No: <b>LAWA-AIMS-LUSAD-2410</b>	Revision Letter							Last Revision Date
	A							5/19/2006

**INTRODUCTION**

This Standard provides consistent tools toward accurate field measurements for the creation of new As-Built Drawings that will, in-turn, be used to create up-to-date verifiably accurate Master Lease Exhibits (MLE), of various terminals. Using these Standards, one would expect to be able to duplicate a measurement at random, and get a result reasonably similar to the original measurement.

The new As-Built Drawings are to adhere to the latest LAWA CAD Standards published on the LAWA web site:

[http://www.lawa.org/lawa\\_sd.cfm](http://www.lawa.org/lawa_sd.cfm)

All measuring and the resulting drawings are to follow the Standard parameters as set forth in this document. Field measurements and factual observations duly documented shall take precedence over existing As-Built Drawings or any other existing construction documents.

Methods described in this Standard are the result of several years' field experience measuring and drawing several airport terminal structures over 100,000 square feet per floor, and several stories in height. The intention is to provide proven methods to avoid common errors, remove the necessity to repeat the entire learning curve, providing the new or novice measuring team with some basic rules helpful to this end. The experienced measuring team will recognize many shared methods, and may appreciate this measuring standard as a useful tool.



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**QUICK REVIEW LIST OF ITEMS COVERED:**

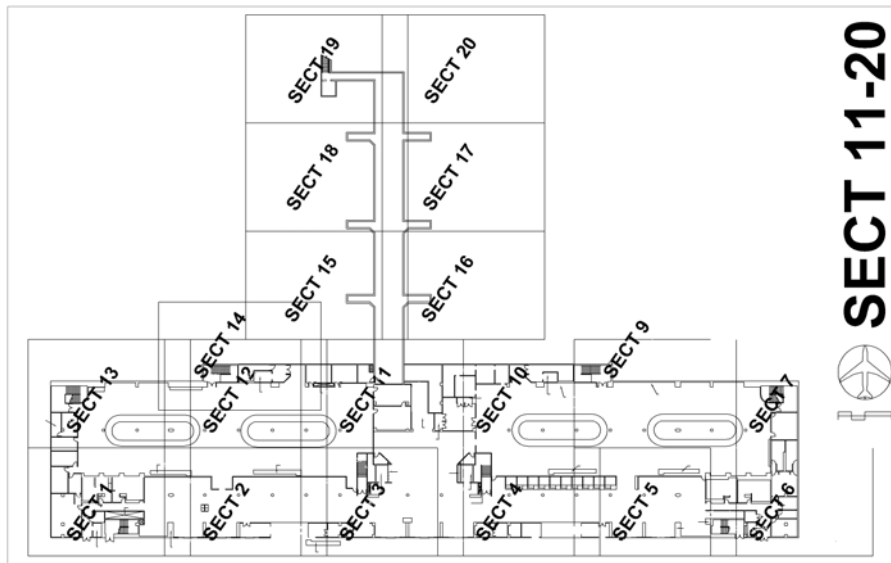
- Paper Requirements
- As-Built Drawing Requirements
- Drawing Cad Setup For As-Built Drawings
- Photographs
- Equipment Acceptable For Use On This Project
- Elevators, Stairs, And Aligning Multiple Floors
- Included Items
- Excluded Items
- Rounding Off Of Field Measurements
- Rounding Off Of Drawings
- Accuracy In Measuring And Drawing
- Wall Thicknesses Accurately Measured
- Dimension And Measuring Points
- Walls – Odd Angles, Vertically, Horizontally, And Curved
- Redundant Measurements
- Door Information
- Security Key Pads: Known As Acams
- Column Diameter
- Areas Undefined By Walls Or Other Enclosures



**MEASURING STANDARDS**

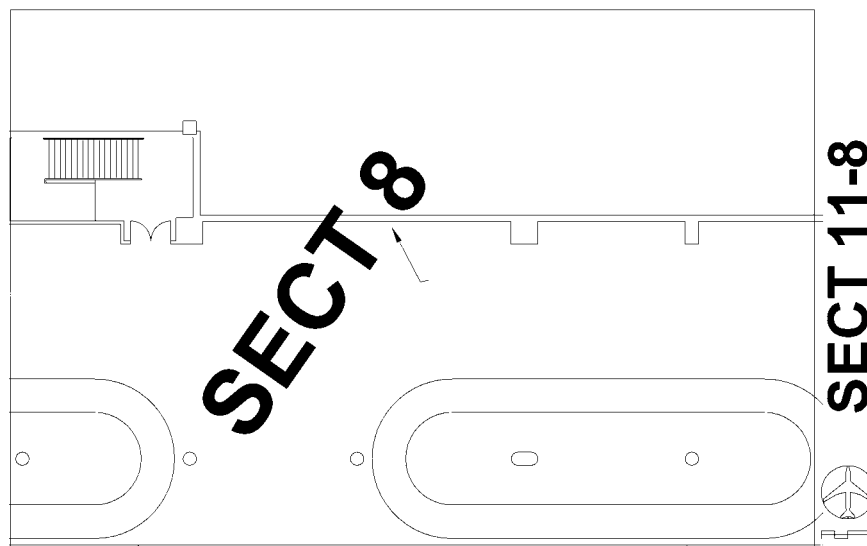
FIELD MEASUREMENT SHEETS:

- Small Scale Sector Map:** showing all Sectors per Level in one Terminal



**Figure 1: Sector Map Showing Total Floor Plan**

- LARGE SCALE SECTOR DRAWING:** Individual Sectors for measuring



**Figure 2: Single Sector Showing Partial Floor Plan**

**Drawing Setup in AutoCAD:**

- Units: Engineering
- Precision: 1/256"
- Line Type Scale: 0.5 or 0.3 when necessary for short lines
- PSLTSCALE: 1.0
- Plotted Scale:
  - 11" x 17" Sector Sheets for Field Measuring: 1/8" = 1' - 0"
  - 11" x 17" As-Built Drawing Sheets: 1" = 40'
- Rounding Off:
  - CAD Dimension Round-Off: 1/16"
  - Field Measurements to be to nearest 1/16"
  - CAD Drawings to be to nearest recorded Field Measurement. Do not round-off recorded Field Measurements when drawing the data. Dimensions will round off to the nearest 1/16", but the drawing object data will be drawn as measured.
- Snap Setting: Setting is ON, and 1/16" to ensure drawing accuracy.
- Sheet Size: 11" x 17"
- Drawing CAD Object Properties
  - Grid Lines: Refer to Grid Lines Section of this Standard
  - Layers
  - Line Types
  - Text Styles
  - Dimension Styles
  - Blocks or Symbols
  - Refer to the LAWA CAD Standards for additional properties



MASTER LEASE EXHIBIT (MLE) DRAWING:

The typical MLE drawing shown below in Figure 3, is a reference only to show the intended future use of this measuring work. This example shows a complete drawing using the new As-Built drawing as a base for the MLE in the next phase applying lease information and other details.

The drawings created from the field measurements will provide the basic information/raw cad data for the MLE drawings. For this reason the new As-Built drawings must conform to the LAWA CAD Standards.

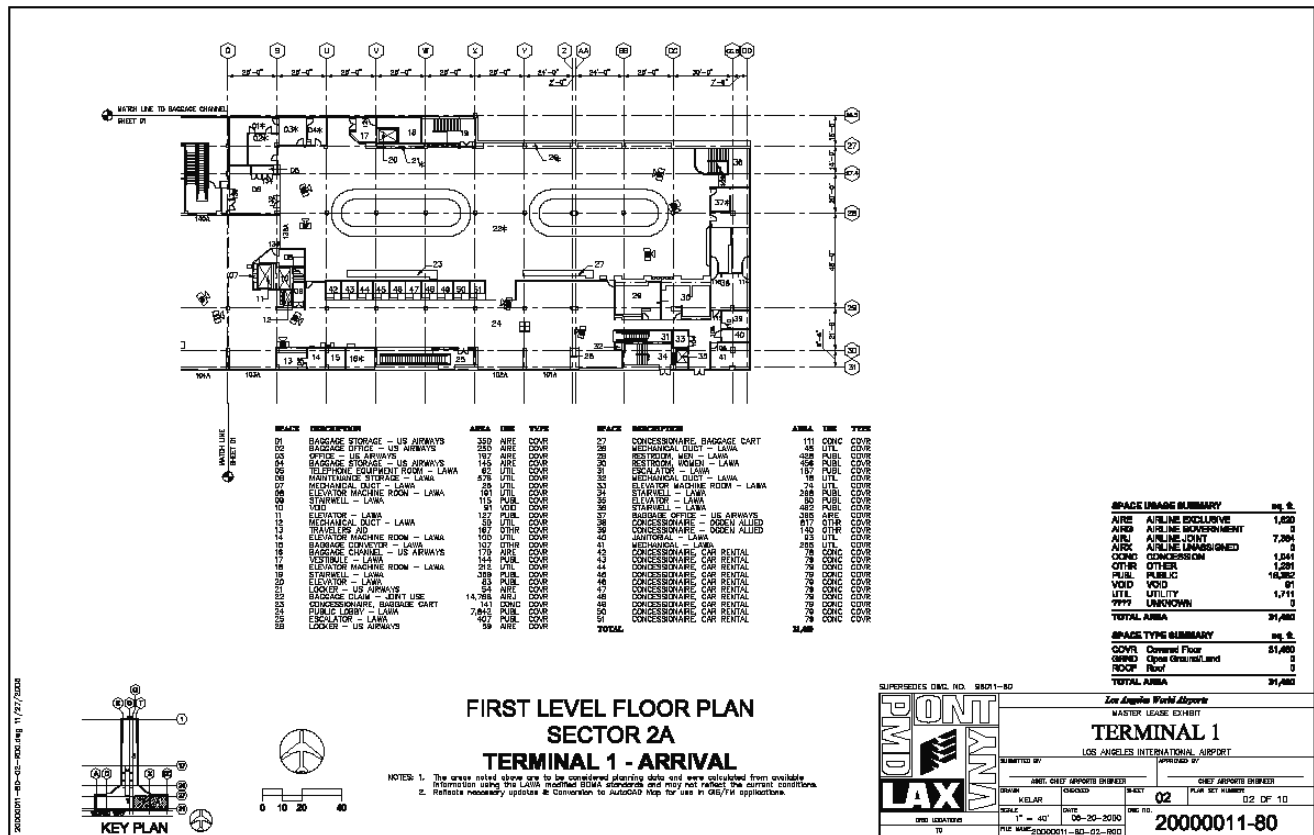


Figure 3: Typical MLE (Master Lease Exhibit) drawing

### Photographs

**For reference:**

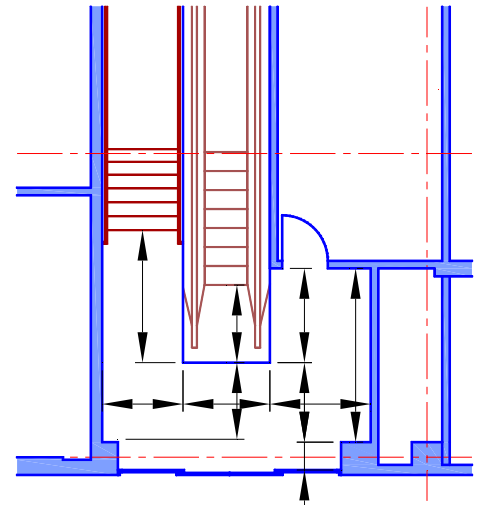
Field observations of unusual conditions may require photographs for greater understanding during the conversion of field data to drawing data.

**Before Measuring:**

The Measuring Team should walk the site and photograph as much in general as possible to provide a thorough over-all description of the terminal.

**Additional photographs:**

Photographs are to be taken in areas where the method of measuring needs to be explained clearly to a draftsman.



**Figure 4: Complex stair and escalator relationship**

This example illustrates the need for precise measurements of the curbs and grates in the floor, and surrounding the stair and escalator. In order to locate them relative to each other, to total structure, and to the floors above and below, the metal grates in the floor and the curbs must be measured.

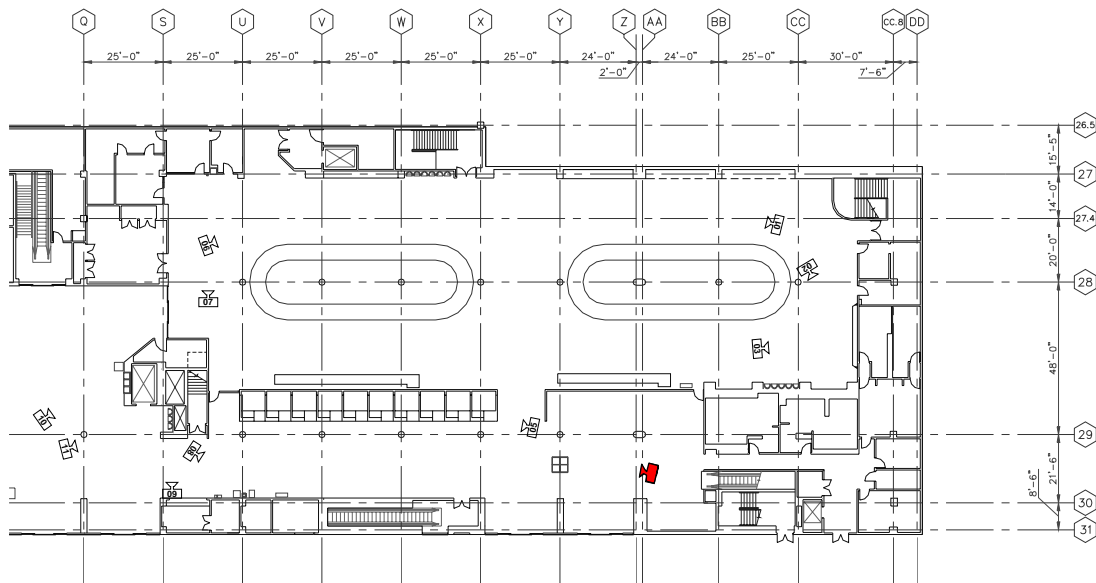
Also, sometimes these measurements will be necessary to adequately measure the location of boundary walls, not otherwise measurable.

**Photographic Record:**

Maintain a stored record of all photographs taken. This may include maps of where the photographs were taken. An example is shown below.



**Figure 5: Arrival Public Lobby – Overhead FIDS**





**Equipment – Measuring Devices** **Acceptable**

- Manual: Recommend 100' and 30' metal tapes.
- Digital: Leika Disto Classic or equal.
- Accuracy: Minimum Device accuracy to be 1/16".

 **Not Acceptable**

- Sonar based measuring equipment
- Non-metallic tapes and tapes that may stretch with use.

 **Additional Notes**

- **Measurements Less than 18"**

Because of the nature of the two primary measuring instruments, metal tape and digital, the metal tape is to be used for all measurements less than 18".

- **MEASUREMENTS GREATER THAN 100**

Great care must be taken to accurately mark the incremental beginnings and endings. Use structural landmarks whenever possible, and accurately measure the landmarks, and their relative positions to other notable landmarks in the vicinity.

- **Measuring in Sunlight**

Certain measurements such as outdoors in sunlight should be done with the metal tape.



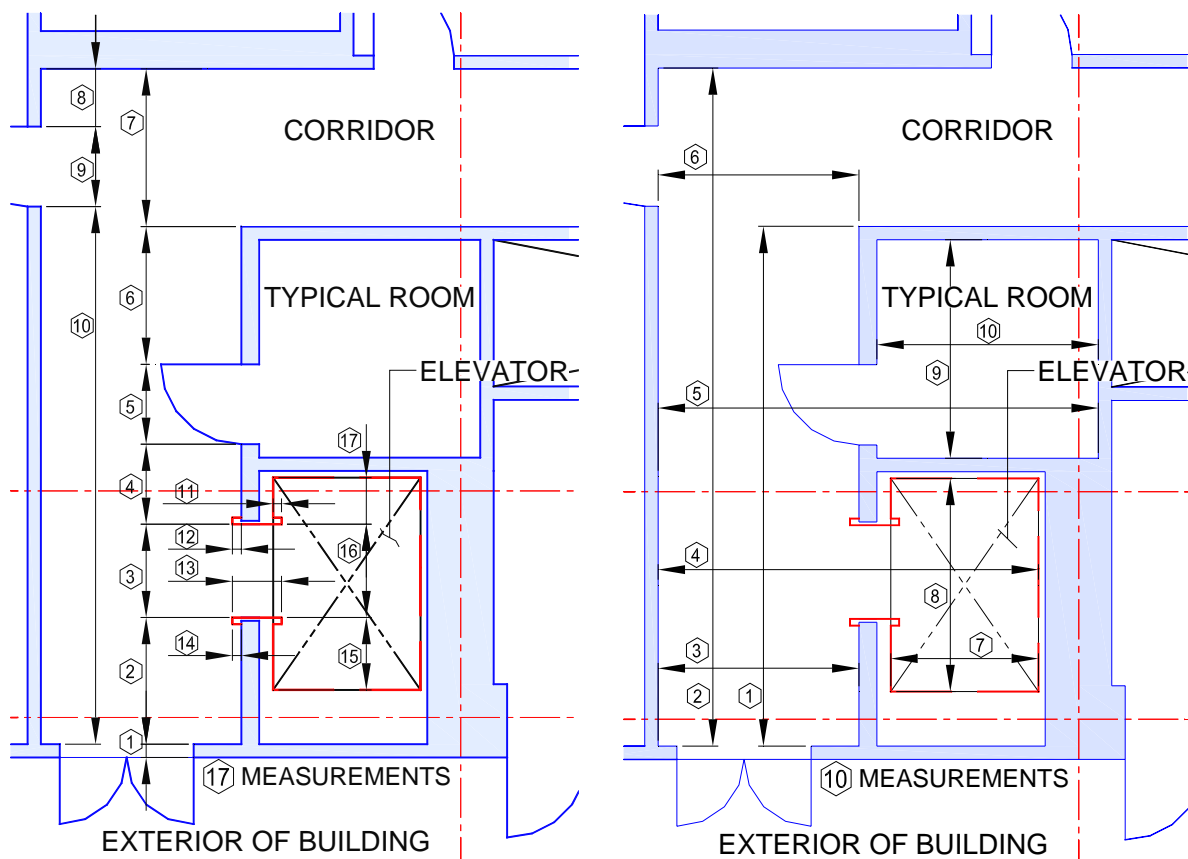
### Aligning Multiple Floors

Align floors, above to below, using elevators (Fig. 6), and/or stairs (Fig. 7), as a guide. Measuring correctly to vertically line up multiple floors is critical.

#### □ Elevators

Elevators are excellent tools to use as datum reference (the whole cab). The cab interior is always the same physical space on every level. Key to this is to measure the interior of the cab and relate it to the exterior landing area, and then expand outward from this elevator lobby to adjoining spaces.

Refer to Figure 6 below for illustrations of critical measurements inside and outside an elevator that are to be used for vertical floor alignments.

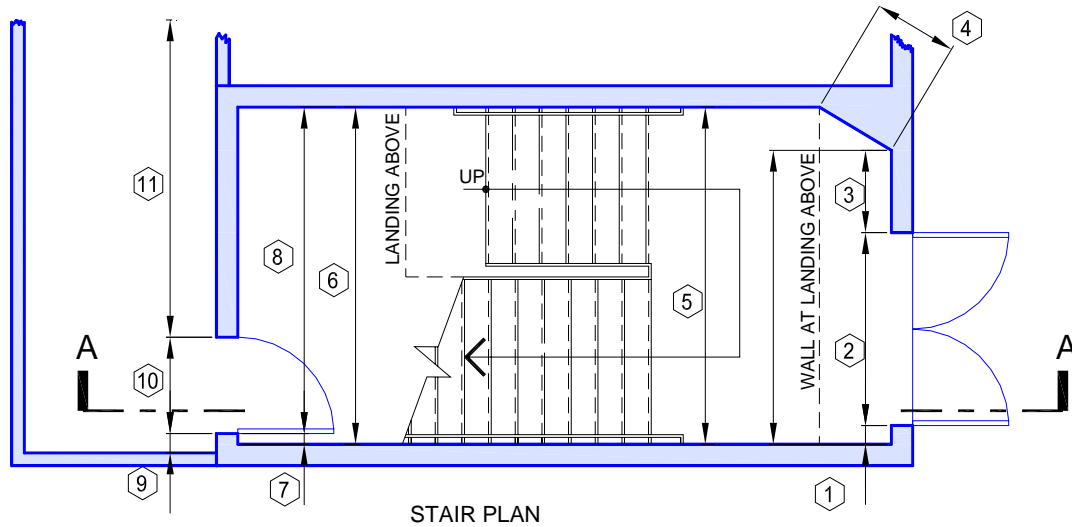


**Figure 6: Elevator as Datum**

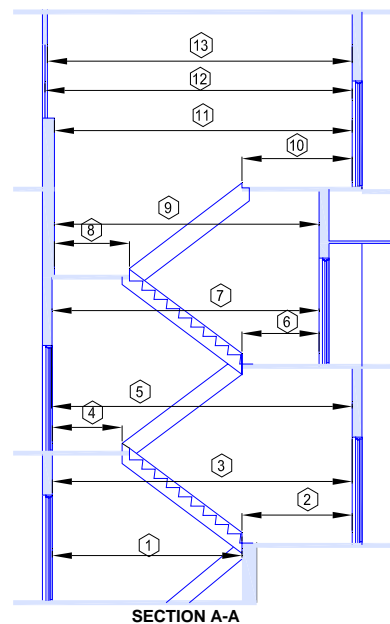
Notice that the inside of the elevator cab is a vertical link to the floor levels above and below. In order to utilize this with accuracy, one must follow the concept as illustrated in these figures. In Figure 6, the elevator cab is linked to the outside surface of an exterior wall. In addition, these drawings show how wall thickness can be determined, and also apparent redundancy can help verify measurements later in the office.

□ **Stairs**

Stairs are also good tools for floor to floor alignment, but unlike the elevator cab, the stairwell walls are not always located in the same location on every landing of the stairs. This makes measuring the stairwell more complicated than the elevator, and the measurer must be observant so not to miss a critical difference. Key to this, similar to the elevator, is diligent measuring of the interior of the stairwell, and relating it to the exterior adjacent area, and then expand outward from the stair area to adjoining spaces.



**Figure 7: Stair Plan**



**Figure 8: Stair Section**

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**Included and Excluded Items**

This list is for the purpose of answering just what is and is not to be measured or noted, in addition to the obvious physical structure of the airport terminals.

**Excluded Items:**

- Restrooms: Do not show plumbing fixtures, stall partitions, mirrors, or counter tops
- Movable, freestanding objects in various public areas.
- Do not note or measure any private non-LAWA equipment of any kind, unless LAWA specifically requests a usually excluded item to be included.
- Verify with LAWA exactly what other items are excluded from measurement and data documentation as to their existence and/or location and size.

**Included Items:**

- Note any unusual physical features and verify with LAWA if they are to be documented.
- Show all vending machines found in any public area.
- All lockers found in public areas.
- Free standing kiosks such as might be used by a flower retailer, or also by candy vendors or others.
- Baggage handling equipment such as carousels in the baggage arrival areas,
- Trash Compaction machinery, whether private or LAWA owned
- There are free standing portable offices located throughout the airport facility. All of these are to be measured and noted on the drawings.
- Note and measure all FIDS (Flight Information Dispensing System). Show the correct number of monitors installed in a single cabinet. Measure and locate the cabinets, or note the monitors when flush mounted within a wall. There should be an accommodation in the wall thickness for these, or there may be a monitor that protrudes from the wall on the interior space.
- Security check points, Immigration and Agricultural examination tables and booths.
- Other items not listed here, but included as they occur.
- When questioning or deciding on items not listed in this section, always verify the status with LAWA before proceeding with your own decisions. All questions are to be in writing with a clear date of asking, the name of the requestor, and who it was sent to, along with the question itself. All written material should be in a reasonably readable condition.

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**Inaccessible Areas**

All areas, rooms, and spaces are to be measured. Any of these found to be inaccessible are to be documented and reported to LAWA in a timely manner.

**Structural Changes during Measuring**

Often during a measuring assignment, a Lessee or LAWA may make changes to a structure that was already measured, or is about to be measured while this change is taking place. Request access if necessary, and measure the newly constructed structure. If the measuring of this area is completed prior to the beginning of the change, verify with LAWA or measuring supervisors whether this change will be included in the new As-Built drawings or will the measuring team ignore the change.

Each of these are subject to including or excluding in the measurement process, each as a separate decision process.

If at all possible for the measuring team, always try to get the latest data on the structure.

**Gridlines in Drawings:**

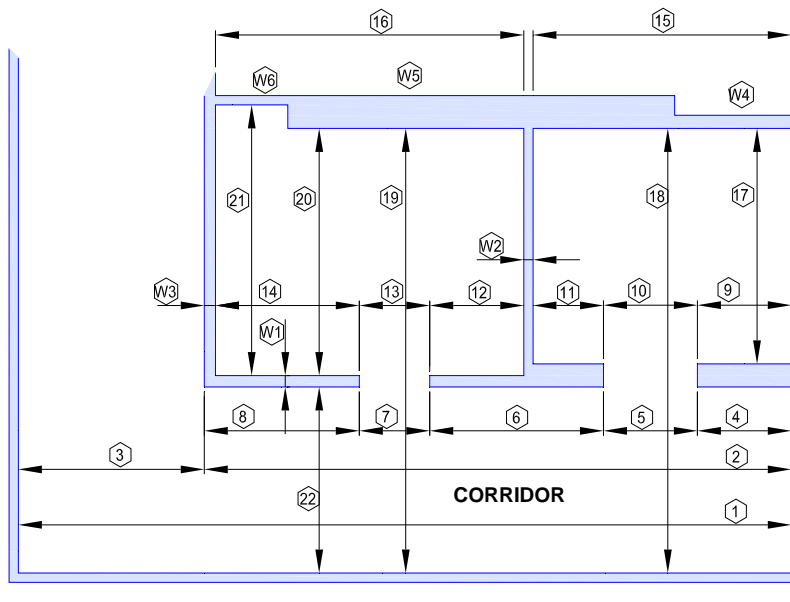
Grid Lines in Field Sector Sheets and new As-Built Drawings shall be drawn orthogonally located and labeled as represented on the existing As-Built reference construction documents. Grid lines are to follow the LAWA CAD Standard.

**Accuracy of Measurements:**

- Single Measurement: 1/2" maximum for any single measurement regardless of the distance measured.
- Cumulative Measurements: Strings of Measurements, such as a series of rooms along a corridor, shall be within 1/2" in either direction, larger or smaller than a single measurement along an adjacent space such as an adjacent corridor. This permits a tolerance of 1", but limits it to 1/2" greater or smaller than the total dimension. This limit is required to assure that as these cumulative spaces are drawn, that they do not produce over-lapping areas, or an interior that extends beyond the exterior of the building.
- Multiple or Redundant Measurements: These are useful to verify accuracy and are often needed in the case of a. and b. above.

**Wall thickness**

- Measure and note all wall thicknesses as accurately as possible.
- See Figures 6, 9, and 10, for one or more methods to determine the wall thickness.
- Use existing As-Built construction documents to verify walls when they are hidden behind temporary objects such as boxes or shelving that prohibits visual verification of the wall. Door and Window Jamb Details can provide this information as to original intent during construction.
- Measure to finish of wall.
- If there are two finish surfaces, (tile and paint over dry-wall), and both finishes are visible, measure to the painted dry-wall surface, and note that this is the case.



**NOTES:**

- INTERIOR ROOMS LOCATED ALONG AN ADJACENT CORRIDOR NEED TO HAVE THEIR LOCATION RELATIVE TO EACH OTHER AND THE CORRIDOR DEFINED ACCURATELY AND THOROUGHLY.
- POTENTIAL ERRORS CAN OCCUR WHEN A WALL CHANGES THICKNESS INSIDE A ROOM, AND DIMENSION 20 OR 21 IS NOT NOTED OR MEASURED.
- WALL THICKNESS ERRORS MAY PRODUCE ERRORS IN ADJACENT SPACE LOCATIONS, AND SUBSEQUENTLY CAUSE AN ENCROACHMENT INTO OTHER SPACES.

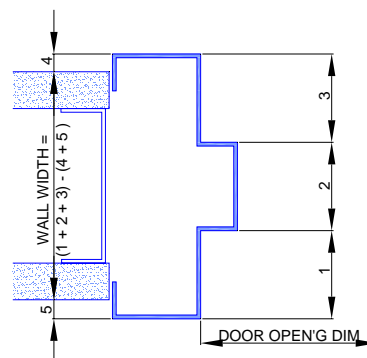
**WALL THICKNESS CALCULATION EXAMPLES:**

- $W1 = 19 - (22 + 20)$
- $W2 = (4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 12) - (15 + 16)$
- $W3 = 1 - (3 - 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 12)$
- $W4, W5, \& W6$  SHOW A POTENTIAL ERROR.

*LESSON: BE OBSERVANT & DILIGENT.*

**Figure 9: Wall Thickness Measurement guidelines**

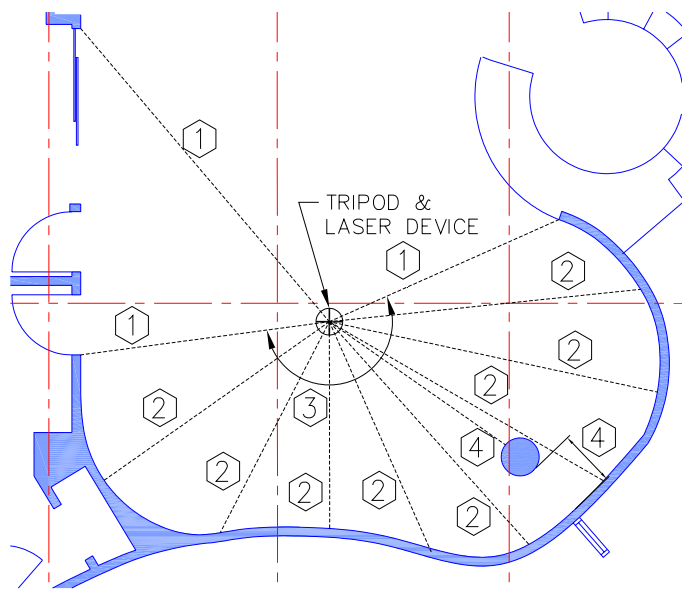
**Door Dimension Points**



**Figure 10: Door Jamb - Typical Measure points**

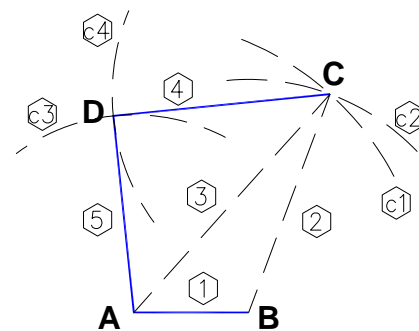
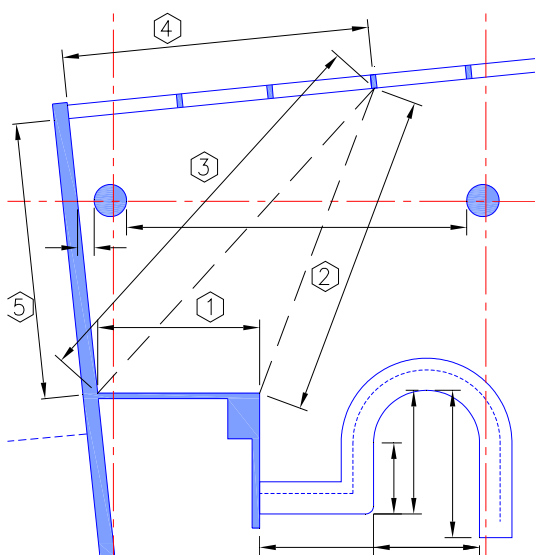
**Walls: Curved, Non-Rectilinear, and Sloped**

When walls are not perpendicular or parallel to each other and this becomes apparent, either through visual observation, or while drawing per the Field Measurements, but the CD's show the walls as perpendicular or parallel, measure from two diagonally opposed corners of the space, as accurately as possible to obtain the correct geometry of the space. This may require two diagonal dimensions to give the complete and accurate geometry.



1. ESTABLISH LOCATION OF THE TRIPOD RELATIVE TO SEVERAL KNOWN POINTS.
2. DISTANCE OF LINES OF MEASUREMENT FROM TRIPOD TO WALL.
3. NOTE ANGLE OF EACH LINE OF MEASUREMENT RELATIVE TO LAST ONE.
4. LOCATE COLUMN USING SURROUNDING KNOWN FIXED ELEMENTS.

**Figure 11: Curved Walls**



1. USE POINTS A & B TO DRAW CIRCLES C1 & C2.
2. USE POINT A & INTERSECTION OF C1 & C2 TO DRAW CIRCLES C3 & C4.
3. DRAW WALL FROM POINTS C TO D TO A TO B.

**Figure 12: Non-Rectilinear**

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Measure all sloping walls at their floor line.

**Figure 13: Sloped Walls**

**Redundant Measurements:**

Utilize multiple measurements when necessary to assure that accuracy is maintained. An example of this is the incremental measuring of columns, including their individual sizes, and their locations relative to each other in a large space, and an over-all measurement of the same space. Another example would be a series of contiguous offices along a corridor. In this case, interior walls between offices become important measurements.

**Door Information to be shown on drawings:**

- Door Swing: Note Door swing accurately.
- Door Number: Note number accurately.
- Door Width: (See Figure 10, for correct Dimension Points)

**Security Key Pads (ACAMS):**

- Show the location as to where relative to the door opening.
- Show the number of the Key Pad whenever possible.

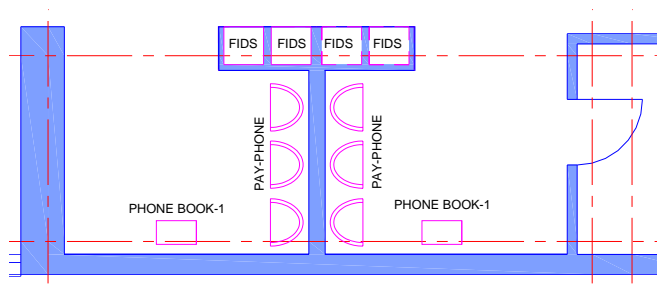
**Columns**

- As-Built Locations
  - Locate columns relative to adjacent columns, and to adjacent walls or windows.
  - Do NOT rely on existing As-Built construction drawings to locate the columns.
  - Measure the finish surface of the column. This may be the actual structural column or it may be an applied finish, or box around the column.
- As-Built Diameter of Round Columns**
  - **Round Columns:** Measure the circumference and calculate the diameter.
  - Diameter (D) = Circumference (C) divided by Pi. **D = C ÷ 3.14**



Miscellaneous Equipment in Public Areas:

□ FIDS (Flight Information Display System)



Use ceiling and floor tile grids when measuring the object is not feasible or accuracy is not possible with a tape or laser device.

Figure 14: FIDS examples.

□ Vending Machines

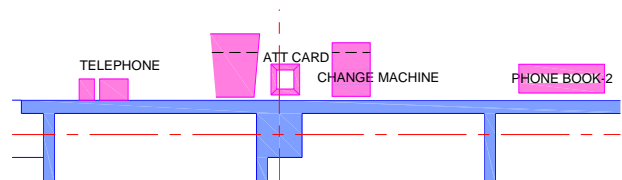
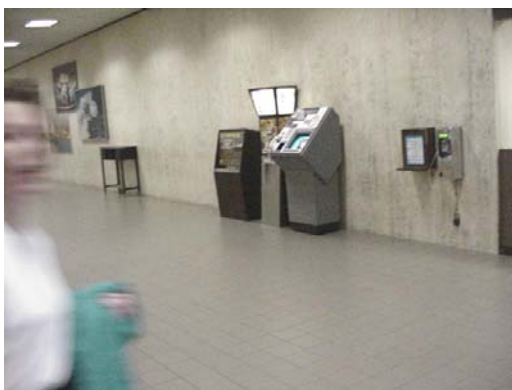
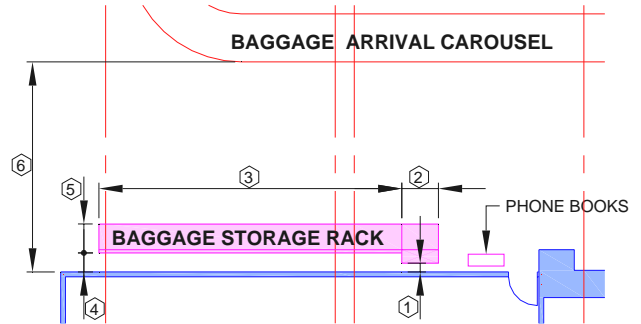


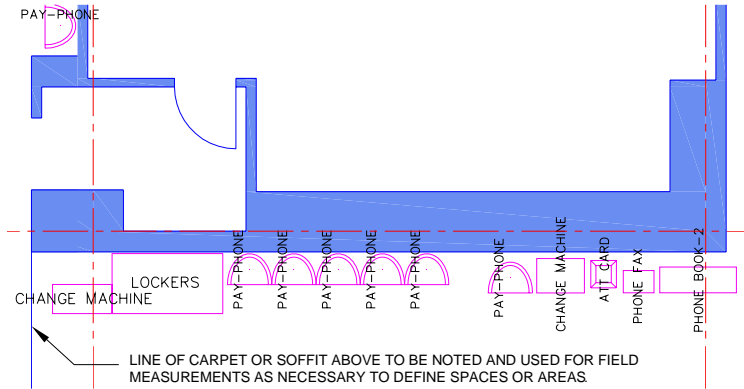
Figure 15: Vending Machines

□ **Baggage Carts**



**Figure 16: Baggage Cart Storage Racks**

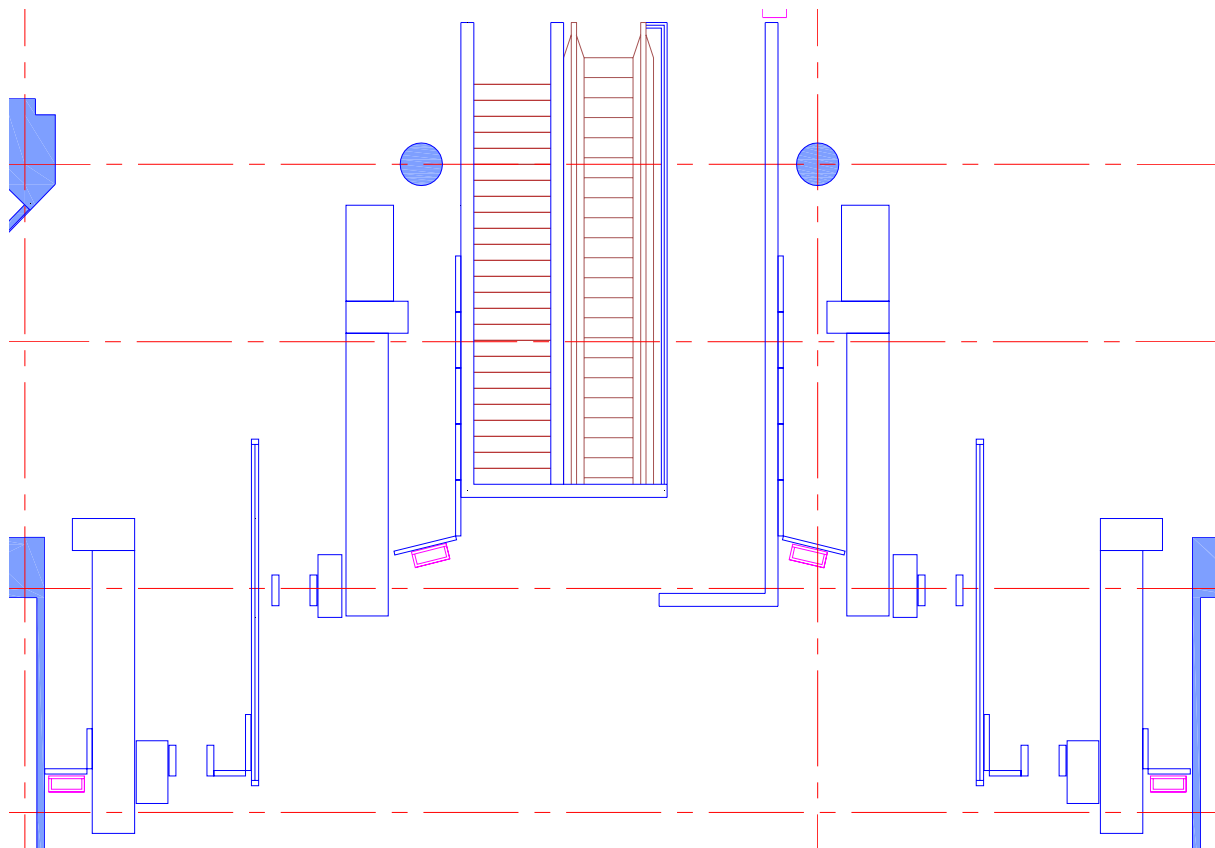
□ **Lockers in Public Areas**



**Figure 17: Public Lockers**

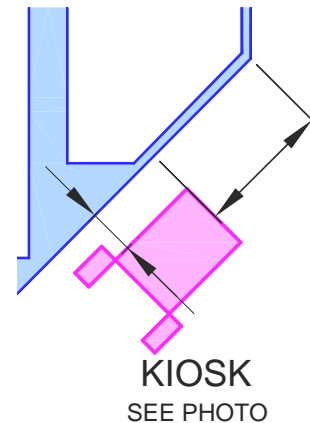
□ **Security areas**

- Photograph to aid in drawing the space accurately
- Measure a simple geometric shape such as a rectangle that encompasses the Security Area. See drawing below photo in Figure 18, as an example.



**Figure 18: Security Equipment**

□ **Kiosks**



**Figure 19: Kiosk – Typical Example**

**Areas Not Enclosed or Defined By Walls**

Measure to carpet lines or soffit lines above, or other objects that delineate the space, and note that this was done. Show on the drawings the line of carpet or the soffit or other objects used.

Open areas such as exterior Baggage Handling areas, or interior Holding areas, or eating areas to use Soffit or Drip Lines above. For the purpose of this Standard, The edge joining the horizontal to the vertical outer-most edge is to be the measuring point. These lines can define the outer-most edges of the building in some cases.



**Figure 20: Areas not defined by walls.**

Carpet lines, ceilings, adjacent face of walls or columns, or exterior face of walls, also referred to as “Drip Lines”.



*Los Angeles World Airports*

**Date:** March 3, 2009

**Memo To:** Robin Rollins, Property Manager III  
Real Estate Portfolio Management Division – LA/Ontario Airport

**From:** Jeffrey C. Smith, Chief Airports Engineer  
Engineering and Project Management Division

**Subject:** Buildings – Passenger Terminal Building Areas Space Assignments  
Los Angeles International, LA/Ontario, Van Nuys, and Palmdale Airports  
Transmittal of Measurement Standards

Pursuant to your request, we have developed a *Passenger Terminal Building Area Measurement Standards* informational sheet and exhibits. This information sheet outlines the measurement standards for Passenger Terminal Buildings in accordance with the LAWA Modified and Simplified Building Owners and Managers Association (BOMA) Standards. These are the standards that have been used to measure leaseholds at LAX (Terminals 1-8 and T.B.I.T.), Palmdale Terminal, and the Van Nuys FlyAway Terminal. These standards will now be used for all future Master Lease Exhibits (MLE) for LA/Ontario Airport as well. This information may be distributed to the tenants at LA/Ontario Airport to help explain the revisions that are being made to the MLE's.

The existing MLE's for LA/Ontario Airport were signed on December 30, 2003 and were based on the original Terminal Master Lease Exhibits prepared by Consultants as part of the Terminal Area Facilities construction project. Currently, my office is in the process of updating these documents as the result of the recent In-Line Baggage construction project. We have discovered that there will be major revisions to the leasehold areas on the first floor of the passenger terminal. These revisions are due to the recent In-Line Baggage construction project and inconsistencies with respect to usable area measurements. The updated documents will reflect the *LAWA Modified and Simplified BOMA Standards*.

In 1996, several LAWA divisions, including Engineering and Properties, adopted measurement standards. These standards were based on the BOMA standards at the time. The American National Standards Institute (ANSI) approved the BOMA standards and published "ANSI/BOMA Z65.1-1996 Standard Method for Measuring Floor Area in Office Buildings." The LAWA committee reviewed this publication and modified it to suit the unique airport environment. In developing the *LAWA Modified and Simplified BOMA Standards* some important modifications were made; in particular, with respect to measurements at exterior walls and windows and the definition of excluded areas.

*LAWA Modified and Simplified BOMA Standards* include the 1996 BOMA provision that original area calculations are deemed accurate if re-measurements give results with a variance of two percent or less. The new LA/Ontario MLE will conform to this standard.

If you have any questions concerning this matter or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact Mr. Colón Fabre of my staff at (310) 646-5700, ext. 3031.

JCS:CES:kak

Attachments: Passenger Terminal Building Area Measurement Standards Information Sheet and exhibits.

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Ms. Robin Rollins  
March 3, 2009  
Page 2

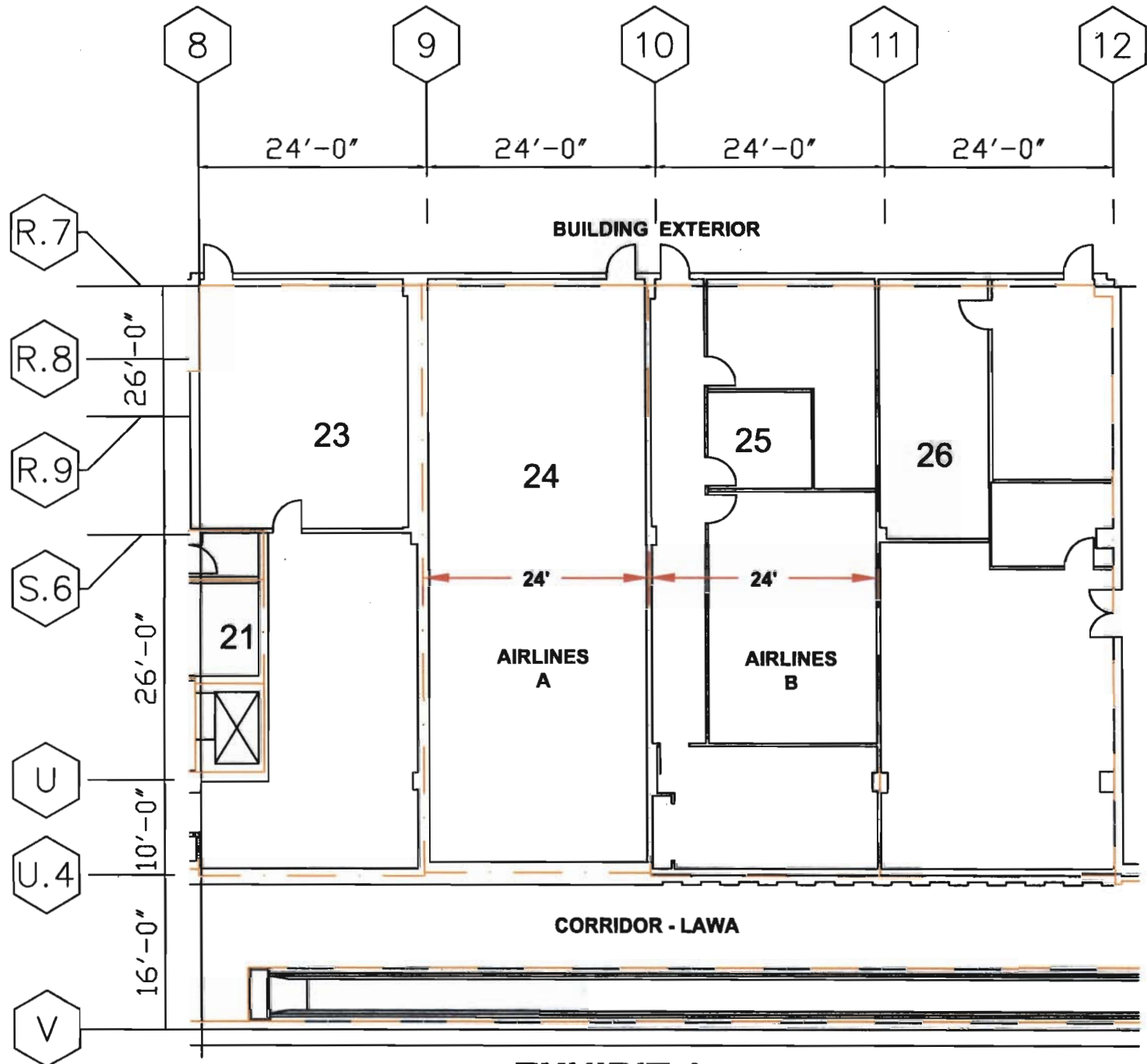
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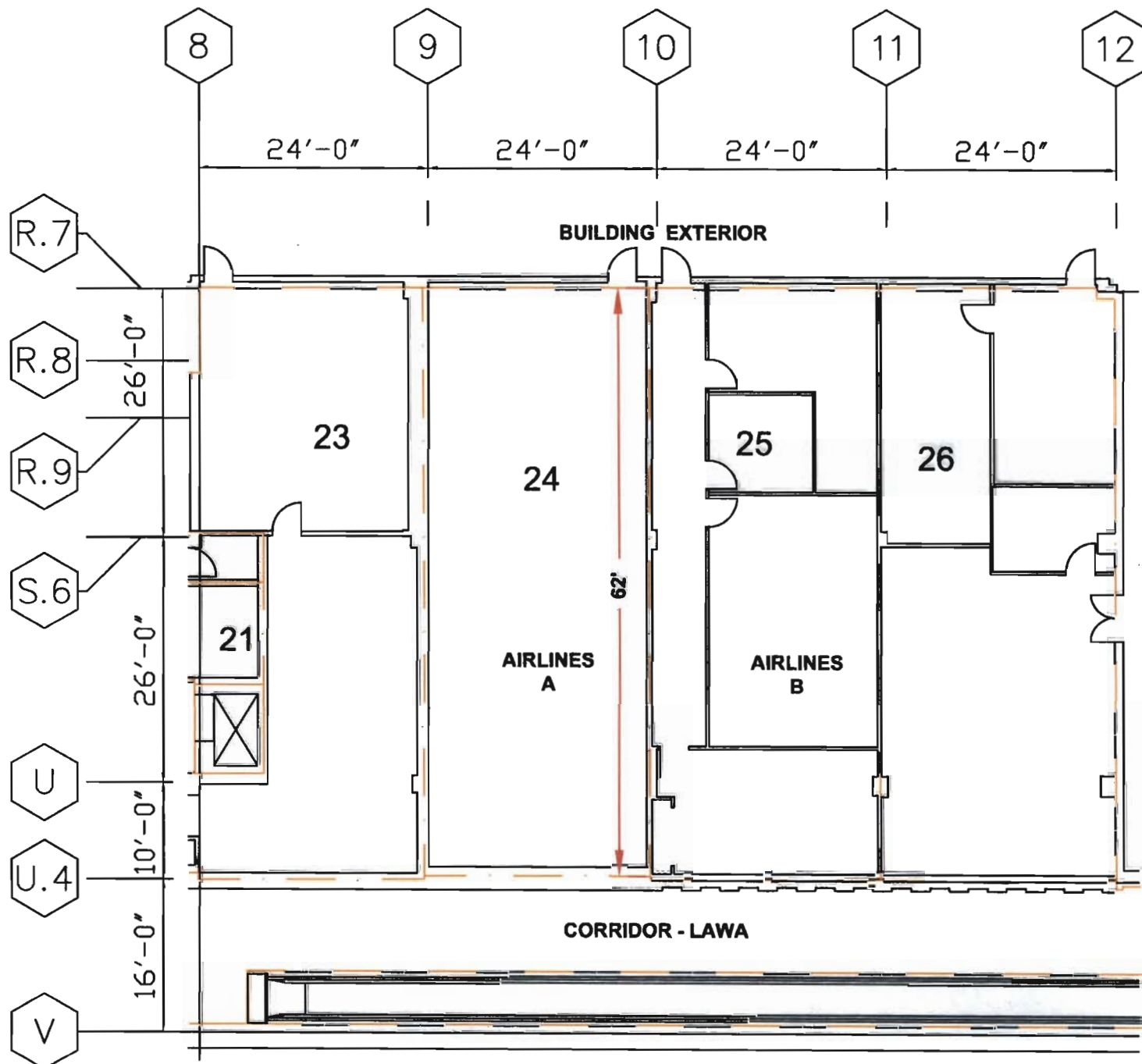
**LAWA Modified and Simplified Building Owners and Managers Association (BOMA) Standards  
Passenger Terminal Building Area Measurement Standards**

- When two tenant leaseholds share a common wall, the lease line will be placed along the centerline of the demising wall. (Refer to Exhibit 1 as an example of measurements at a common wall.)
- For tenant leaseholds with interior walls, the lease line will be placed on the centerline of the wall. When a tenant leasehold is adjacent to an exterior wall, the lease line will be placed on the inside face of the wall assembly, not at the centerline of the wall nor at the window glazing, if such occurs. (Refer to Exhibit 2 as an example of measurements at an interior and exterior wall.)
- The only areas that are excluded from the calculation of rentable space are those areas that are clearly marked “void” on the Master Lease Exhibits. These areas, may include, for example, but are not limited to: elevator shafts, pipe shafts, or vertical ducts that are not for the private use of the tenant. (Refer to Exhibit 3 as an example of areas clearly marked as “void.”)
- The calculation for an area, resulting from site measurement by LAWA, is deemed accurate if a re-measurement gives results with variance of two percent (2%) or less.

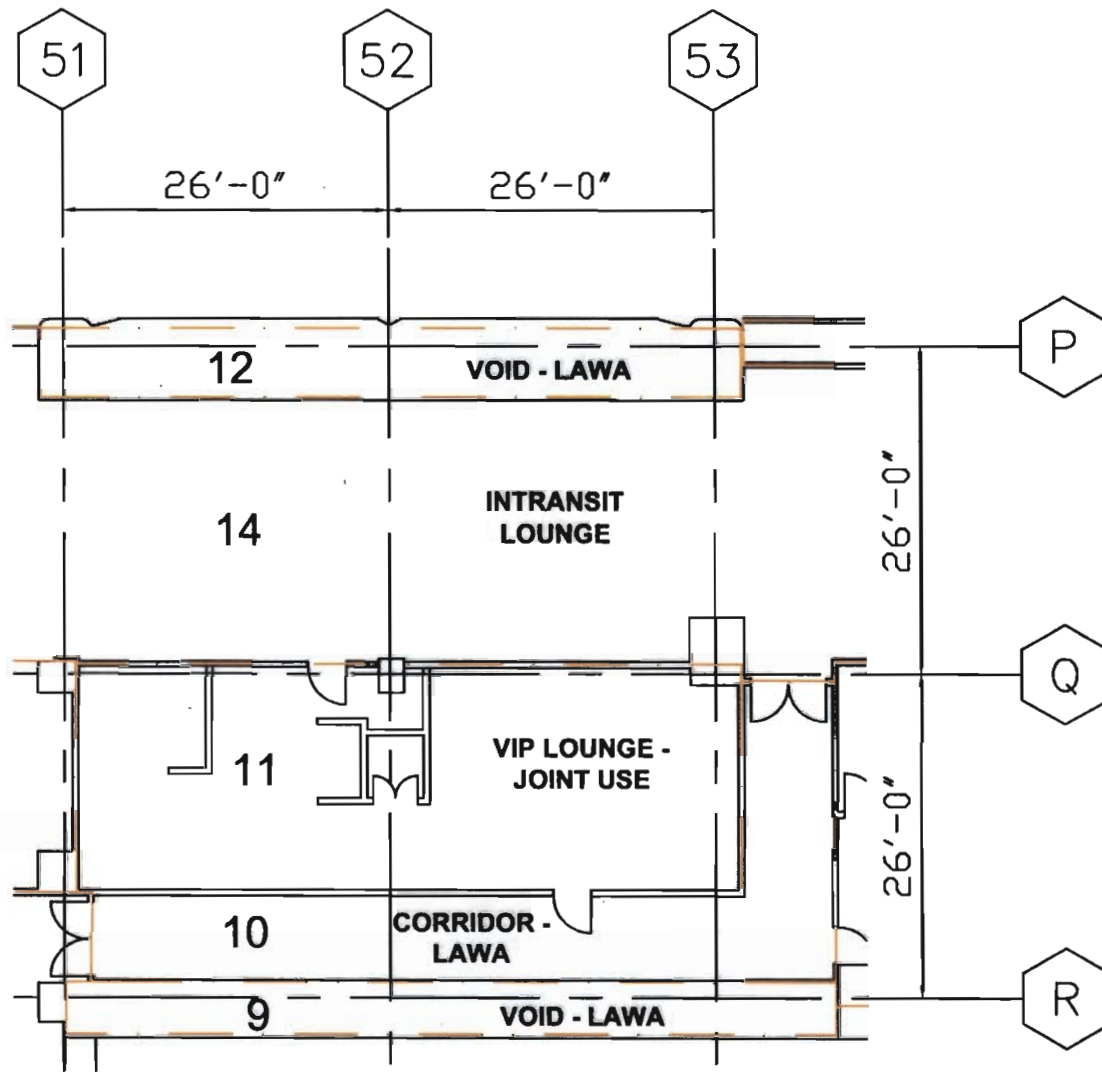




**EXHIBIT 1**



**EXHIBIT 2**



**EXHIBIT 3**

## FOREWORD

A standard's purpose is to permit communication and computation on a clear and understandable basis. Another important purpose is to allow comparison of values on the basis of a generally agreed upon method of measurement.

For more than 75 years, BOMA International has sponsored the *Standard Method for Measuring Floor Area in Office Buildings*. The BOMA Standard has been the one accepted and approved by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). The result is a method of measurement used by building owners, managers, facilities managers, tenants, appraisers, architects, leasing professionals, lending institutions and others to compute the floor area of an office building.

This *Standard* may be used to measure space in both existing and new office buildings. BOMA International urges all its members and others in the office building industry to use the *Standard* to measure office space. Facilities professionals are also encouraged to use the *Standard* in allocating building expenses to various cost centers or for comparing occupancy.

(This Foreword is not officially a part of the *Standard Method for Measuring Floor Area in Office Buildings, ANSI/BOMA Z65.1-1996*.)

## PREFACE

It is not uncommon for an area calculated from the building plans to differ from the area measured on site. It is also not uncommon for a site measurement and calculation by one party to differ from the same measurement and calculation by another party. The calculation for an area, resulting from site measurement by the building owner or manager, is deemed accurate if a re-measurement gives result with variance of two percent (2%) or less. If the variance is greater than two percent (2%), BOMA International recommends that an unbiased professional third party be sought to assist in resolving the matter.

## DEFINITIONS

*FINISHED SURFACE* shall mean a wall, ceiling or floor surface, including glass, as prepared for tenant use, excluding the thickness of any special surfacing materials such as panelling, furring strips and/or carpet.

*DOMINANT PORTION* shall mean the portion of the inside *FINISHED SURFACE* of the permanent outer building wall which is 50% or more of the vertical floor-to-ceiling dimension, at the given point being measured as one moves horizontally along the wall. *DOMINANT PORTION* itself is a vertical measurement between *FINISHED SURFACES* (or a series of vertical measurements), with the number of measurements needed based upon the conditions found along the wall. If, for instance, a window system is 4'-6" (1.372 meters) high and the floor to ceiling dimension is 9'-0" (2.743 meters), the *DOMINANT PORTION* is the inside surface of the glass for the full width of the window system. If, however, the window system is 4'-5" (1.346 meters), the *DOMINANT PORTION* is the inside surface of the wall. In designs of alternating window systems and wall sections, the *DOMINANT PORTION* will move in and out as often as conditions dictate. If no *FINISHED SURFACE* of the permanent outer building wall is 50% or more of the vertical floor-to-ceiling dimension, or if the permanent outer building wall is not vertical, the *DOMINANT PORTION* shall be the inside finished surface of the wall where it intersects the finished floor. In the case of *STORE AREA* with street level frontage, the *DOMINANT PORTION* shall be the building line.

*GROSS BUILDING AREA* shall mean the total constructed area of a building. It is generally not used for leasing purposes.

*GROSS MEASURED AREA* shall mean the total area of a building enclosed by the *DOMINANT PORTION*, excluding parking areas and loading docks (or portions of same) outside the building line. It is generally not used for leasing purposes and is calculated on a floor by floor basis.

*MAJOR VERTICAL PENETRATIONS* shall mean stairs, elevator shafts, flues, pipe shafts, vertical ducts, and the like, and their enclosing walls. Atria, lightwells and similar penetrations above the finished floor are included in this definition. Not included, however, are vertical penetrations built for the private use of a tenant occupying *OFFICE AREAS* on more than one floor. Structural columns, openings for vertical electric cable or telephone distribution, and openings for plumbing lines are not considered to be *MAJOR VERTICAL PENETRATIONS*.

*FLOOR RENTABLE AREA* shall mean the result of subtracting from the *GROSS MEASURED AREA* of a floor the *MAJOR VERTICAL PENETRATIONS* on that same floor. It is generally fixed for the life of the building and is rarely affected by changes in corridor size or configuration.

*USABLE AREA* shall mean the measured area of an *OFFICE AREA*, *STORE AREA*, or *BUILDING COMMON AREA* on a floor. The total of all the *USABLE AREAS* for a floor shall equal *FLOOR USABLE AREA* of that same floor.

*OFFICE AREA* shall mean the area where a tenant normally houses personnel and/or furniture, for which a measurement is to be computed.

*STORE AREA* shall mean the area of an office building suitable for retail occupancy. *STORE AREAS* are included in *FLOOR RENTABLE AREA* and *RENTABLE AREA*.

## **DEFINITIONS**

*BUILDING COMMON AREA* shall mean the areas of the building that provide services to building tenants but which are not included in the *OFFICE AREA* or *STORE AREA* of any specific tenant. These areas may include, but shall not be limited to, main and auxiliary lobbies, atrium spaces at the level of the finished floor, concierge areas or security desks, conference rooms, lounges or vending areas, food service facilities, health or fitness centers, daycare facilities, locker or shower facilities, mail rooms, fire control rooms, fully enclosed courtyards outside the exterior walls, and building core and service areas such as fully enclosed mechanical or equipment rooms. Specifically excluded from *BUILDING COMMON AREA* are *FLOOR COMMON AREAS*, parking space, portions of loading docks outside the building line, and *MAJOR VERTICAL PENETRATIONS*.

*FLOOR USABLE AREA* shall mean the sum of *USABLE AREAS* of *OFFICE AREAS*, *STORE AREAS* and *BUILDING COMMON AREAS* of a floor. The amount of *FLOOR USABLE AREA* can vary over the life of a building as corridors expand and contract and as floors are remodeled.

*FLOOR COMMON AREA* shall mean the areas on a floor such as washrooms, janitorial closets, electrical rooms, telephone rooms, mechanical rooms, elevator lobbies, and public corridors which are available primarily for the use of tenants on that floor.

*FLOOR R/U RATIO* shall mean the conversion factor that, when applied to *USABLE AREA*, gives the *BASIC RENTABLE AREA* of the *OFFICE AREA*, *STORE AREA* or *BUILDING COMMON AREA*.

*BASIC RENTABLE AREA* of an *OFFICE AREA*, *STORE AREA* or *BUILDING COMMON AREA* shall mean the *USABLE AREA* of that *OFFICE AREA*, *STORE AREA* or *BUILDING COMMON AREA* and its share of the *FLOOR COMMON AREAS* on that floor. *BASIC RENTABLE AREA* is determined by multiplying the *USABLE AREA* of that *OFFICE AREA*, *STORE AREA* or *BUILDING COMMON AREA* by the *FLOOR R/U RATIO*. The total *BASIC RENTABLE AREA* of a tenant occupying more than one floor shall be the sum of its *BASIC RENTABLE AREAS* on each floor. The total of all *BASIC RENTABLE AREAS* on a floor shall equal the *FLOOR RENTABLE AREA* of that same floor.

*BUILDING RENTABLE AREA* shall equal the sum of all the *FLOOR RENTABLE AREAS*.

*BUILDING R/U RATIO* shall mean the conversion factor that distributes the *BUILDING COMMON AREA* of a building.

*RENTABLE AREA* shall mean the *USABLE AREA* of an *OFFICE AREA* or *STORE AREA* with its associated share of *FLOOR COMMON AREAS* and *BUILDING COMMON AREAS*. *RENTABLE AREA* is determined by multiplying the *USABLE AREA* of an *OFFICE AREA* or *STORE AREA* by the *R/U RATIO*. The total of all *RENTABLE AREAS* equals the *BUILDING RENTABLE AREA* for the building.

*R/U RATIO* shall mean the conversion factor that, when applied to *USABLE AREA*, gives the *RENTABLE AREA* of the *OFFICE AREA* or *STORE AREA*.

## OVERVIEW OF METHOD

The following steps must be followed to obtain the *RENTABLE AREA* of an *OFFICE AREA* or *STORE AREA*. Please note that an *OFFICE AREA* located in a *STORE AREA* is measured as a *STORE AREA*.

1. Determine, for record keeping, the overall *GROSS BUILDING AREA*.
2. Ascertain the *GROSS MEASURED AREA* of each floor of the building, applying the concepts of *FINISHED SURFACE* and *DOMINANT PORTION*.
3. Establish the *FLOOR RENTABLE AREA* for each floor by deducting from each floor *GROSS MEASURED AREA* the area of its *MAJOR VERTICAL PENETRATIONS*.
4. Measure the *USABLE AREA* of *OFFICE AREAS*, *STORE AREAS* and *BUILDING COMMON AREAS* on each floor to determine each *FLOOR USABLE AREA*.
5. Determine the *FLOOR COMMON AREA* of every floor by subtracting from each *FLOOR RENTABLE AREA* its *FLOOR USABLE AREA*.
6. The *FLOOR COMMON AREA* is allocated to each *USABLE AREA* on that floor by applying that *FLOOR R/U RATIO*. The result is the *BASIC RENTABLE AREA*.
7. The *BUILDING COMMON AREA* is allocated to each *BASIC RENTABLE AREA* by applying the *BUILDING R/U RATIO*. The result is the *RENTABLE AREA*.

Note that the *RENTABLE AREA* can be calculated by applying to the *USABLE AREA* of *OFFICE AREA* and *STORE AREA* the *R/U RATIO* (*BUILDING R/U RATIO* X *FLOOR R/U RATIO*). See chart on pages 26-27 for a summary of the interrelationship of areas.

## RATIOS AND EQUATIONS

$$FLOOR\ R/U\ RATIO = FLOOR\ RENTABLE\ AREA \div FLOOR\ USABLE\ AREA$$

$$BASIC\ RENTABLE\ AREA = USABLE\ AREA \times FLOOR\ R/U\ RATIO$$

$$BUILDING\ R/U\ RATIO = BUILDING\ RENTABLE\ AREA \div (BUILDING\ RENTABLE\ AREA - BASIC\ RENTABLE\ AREA\ of\ BUILDING\ COMMON\ AREA)$$

$$RENTABLE\ AREA = BASIC\ RENTABLE\ AREA \times BUILDING\ R/U\ RATIO$$

$$R/U\ RATIO = FLOOR\ R/U\ RATIO \times BUILDING\ R/U\ RATIO$$

$$RENTABLE\ AREA = USABLE\ AREA \times R/U\ RATIO$$



## **BIM – Record File Standards**



# Document History

revision letter	release date	major changes	approved by
1.0	March 2014	First version of standard	

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## About this book

The intent of these guidelines is to provide a framework for all Revit as-built deliverables, including:

- Revit Architecture
- Revit MEP
- Revit Structure

This guide is NOT intend to be a Revit tutorial, but rather assumes that the user has a sufficient level of proficiency to comprehend the requirements outlined in this guide.

---

## BIM Model organization

Revit files (.rvt) contain all views (model based or sheet based) in the same file.

Using agreed upon conventions makes it easy to identify the:

- Discipline
- Project number
- Project Zone (where applicable)
- Model description
- Revit Version

These guidelines focus primarily on adaptation of standards for practical and efficient application of BIM, particularly at the handover (Record - As-Built) stage of a project.

The objectives are:

- To maximize efficiency through adopting a coordinated and consistent approach to working in Revit Models.
- To define the standards, settings and best practices that ensures delivery of high quality data and uniform drawing output.
- To ensure that digital Revit files are structured correctly to enable efficient data sharing within LAWA.



Revit is the BIM software of choice within LAWA

The Revit software version will be determined and enforced per project

Revit, record files must reflect the As-Built conditions

---

## References

This guideline is written with reference to the following documents:

- USACE\_CAD-BIM\_Technology Center: version 1.1
- National BIM standard (United States): version2
- NCS – United States National CAD Standard: version 5
- LAWA CAD Standards
- LAWA GIS Standards
- LAWA Survey Standards

---

## Standards in use at LAWA

This section provides an overview of LAWA specific standards, plus related federal, local, and national standards. LAWA standards have been created to improve productivity and reliable information exchange through the full life-cycle of Revit files, geospatial data, CAD drawings and related documents

### **LAWA CAD Standards**

The LAWA CAD standards are based largely on the AIA CAD Layer Guidelines and the National CAD Standards (NCS), adapted where necessary to suit LAWA-specific requirements. The document CAD Standards for LAWA Projects is available from the LAWA web site at

### **LAWA GIS Standards**

The LAWA GIS standards are directly based on the ANSI Spatial Data Standard for Facilities Infrastructure and Environment (SDSFIE), Release 2.60, extended in certain areas to handle specific information relevant to LAWA. GIS Standards for LAWA Projects presents the most important aspects of SDSFIE as it applies to LAWA. The document is available from the LAWA web site at [www.lawa.org/laxdev/Handbook.aspx](http://www.lawa.org/laxdev/Handbook.aspx)

SDSFIE is developed and maintained by the Federal CADD/GIS Technology Center, Vicksburg, MS. For further details on SDSFIE 2.60, use the online browser available at

### **LAWA Survey Standards**

The LAWA Survey and Remote Sensing Standards are based on requirements laid out in Airport Circulars published by the FAA, adapted where necessary to suit LAWA-specific requirements.

### **LAWA Metadata Standards**

Metadata is structured information that describes, explains, locates, or otherwise makes it easier to retrieve, use, or manage an information resource. Metadata is often called data about data or information about information. LAWA has distinct metadata standards for:

- drawings and documents
- geospatial data sets

---

## Changes or additions

Any deviation from these standards must be approved by LAWA, in advance and in writing. Requests need to be submitted on the “Request for variance” form, available from the LAWA website.

Suggestions for improvements or expansion of these standards to meet unforeseen requirements and as a way to improve effectiveness and clarify any ambiguities are encouraged.

---

## Definitions

The following terms define the concepts of BIM and data structures used in this guideline.

<i>Definitions</i>	
<b>BIM</b>	Building Information Modelling (BIM): the creation and use of coordinated, internally consistent, computable information about a project in design and construction. <b>In this document, specifically related to Revit files.</b>
<b>Views/ Output files</b>	A generated rendition of graphical or non-graphical information (a plan, section, elevation, schedule, or other views of a project).
<b>Central Files</b>	The central file is the source of the Record (as-built) file The Central file is created the first time you save the project after sharing it. This file stores the current ownership information for all the Worksets in the project. The central file acts as the distribution point for publishing work to the rest of the team. All users should save their own local copies of the file, work locally, and then save changes back to the central file for other users to see their work.
<b>Worksets</b>	Autodesk Revit projects can be subdivided into Worksets. A Workset is a collection of building elements (such as walls, doors, floors, stairs, etc.) in the building. In the Autodesk Revit project, users have the option of checking out entire worksets or individual elements in a workset. All other team members may view these elements or Worksets, but are unable to change them, preventing possible conflicts in the project.
<b>View Types</b>	Defines some graphics properties, such as a reference label and tags for elevations, callouts, or sections. It can also specify a view template to apply to a new view, and whether template updates should be applied to existing views.
<b>Coordinates</b>	There are two coordinate systems in a Revit project: <b>project internal</b> and shared. Each system has essential features and limitations. <b>Project Internal Coordinate System</b> Every Revit project has an internal coordinate system referred to in several places as Project. The project coordinate system cannot be changed. <b>Shared Coordinates</b> The shared coordinate system consists of a single origin and true north orientation which can be synchronized between models and even AutoCAD drawings.
<b>View Templates</b>	A view template is a collection of view properties, such as view scale, discipline, detail level, and visibility settings. Use view templates to apply standard settings to views. View templates can help to ensure adherence to office standards and achieve consistency across construction document sets.

<i>Definitions</i>	
<b>View Range</b>	Every plan view has a property called View Range, also known as a visible range. The view range is a set of horizontal planes that control object visibility and display in the view. The horizontal planes are Top, Cut Plane, and Bottom. The top and bottom clip planes represent the topmost and bottommost portion of the view range. The cut plane is a plane that determines at what height certain elements in the view are shown cut. These 3 planes define the primary range of the view range.
<b>Families</b>	A <b>family</b> is a group of elements with a common set of properties, called parameters, and a related graphical representation. Different elements belonging to a family may have different values for some or all of their parameters, but the set of parameters (their names and meanings) is the same. These variations within the family are called <b>family types</b> or <b>types</b> .  There are 3 types of Revit Families – System Families, Component Families and In-Place Families.
<b>Object Styles</b>	The Object Styles tool specifies line weights, line colors, line patterns, and materials for different categories and subcategories of model objects, annotation objects, and imported objects in a project. You can override project object styles on a view-by-view basis with Visibility Graphics.
<b>Visibility Graphics</b>	The visibility and graphics settings of a view define whether elements and categories are visible in the view and their graphical appearance (color, lineweight, and linestyle). The Visibility/Graphics Overrides dialog lists all categories in the project. Some examples of categories are furniture, doors, and window tags. The visibility status and appearance of each category can be modified for each view in the project. Use the context menu to modify the appearance and visibility of individual elements.



## Introduction

To achieve technical excellence and a successful outcome to a project, it is essential that explicit attention is given to the management, display and quality of the Record (As-Built) data.

Below are a number of key principles that will facilitate efficient, high quality work products.

❖ When submitting record files, the consulting company must clearly document what has been modeled and what level of development (LOD) has been provided

- All outstanding warnings and issues (that can be) must be resolved.
  - Any warnings that cannot be resolved must be detailed in the project submission documentation.
- All issues in Coordination Review within Revit should be resolved.
- All un-hosted / orphaned families should be reconciled onto the appropriate host.
- Record (As-Built) BIM Project Review should take place to ensure model integrity.
- Record model quality control procedures must be performed and documented
- Separate models submitted for each building and each disciplines (mechanical, electrical, plumbing etc...).  
Further divide models within a discipline if the files sizes become too big or slow to operate.

---

## Interoperability

Interoperability between software products is of paramount importance for LAWA. Whether it is output to 2D CAD for subsequent drawing production or output for GIS visualization or analysis, the preparation and methods adopted to compose the as-built BIM will ultimately determine its successful interoperability to other software packages and technologies

---

## Central Files

The main central files from each discipline shall be supplied to the owner as the final record model. All essential linked models including Revit files, CAD files and Point Clouds must be provided as their own separate central files.

Files linked for the purpose of internal reference requirements and not needed for final record file shall be unlinked and removed using the tools within Revit.

❖ The central file is the source of the Record (As-Built) file

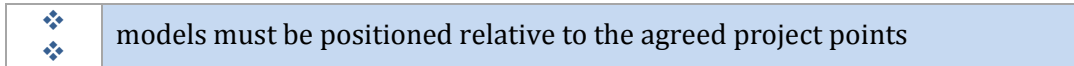
---

## Coordinates

All Revit models supplied shall reference true coordinates and use the Revit shared coordinates functionality for all linked files that require coordinates with the final record files.

When referencing, Revit or CAD files, the models must be positioned relative to the **agreed** surveyed and benchmarked project points and also reference a Shared Coordinate system dictated in Revit.

All points must be specified in the mapping service tab of the Location dialog box within Revit.



### Shared Coordinates

The shared coordinate system consists of a single origin and true north orientation which can be synchronized between models and any AutoCAD drawings.

---

## Referencing file linking using Manage Links

Some projects may require that models of single buildings are split into multiple files and linked back together in order to maintain manageable model file size.

Revit models must always be kept separate by discipline, e.g. architecture, structure, mechanical, electrical, piping and plumbing.

Each discipline in a Revit model shall be in its own unique workset.

Ensure that all .RVT and .DWG or any other required files are linked and **not** imported into the Revit file.

All Linked files must be supplied as a part of the record file deliverables

Remove all links to irrelevant or extraneous files that are not required as record file deliverables.

---

## View Filters

View Filters are used in Revit to provide a higher level of control of view details, whether for graphic representation or hiding of objects. All systems used in Revit shall have filters applied to their categories for an added level of control.

---

## Families

All Revit families must follow a logical naming convention; this is true for all system, component and in-place families.

All families will be categorized in a correct Revit category. No families shall be reference as “generic model” only.

All Hosted Families, in linked models shall be linked and reconciled if orphaned.

---

## Visibility Graphics

Objects in views shall be shown or hidden by category, view filter, or by workset.

Hide objects at the category level, by using visibility graphics, filters or worksets.

Only use element hiding when necessary.

---

## Object Styles

Linetype, lineweight and drafting standards shall be set in the object styles dialog box to conform to the LAWA CAD standards.

---

## View Templates

All views in the Revit model created for final sheets shall be controlled by a View Template applied to the view in a manner that is consistent with a logical naming convention.

These templates shall be created by the consultant within their own central file.

---

## Scope Boxes

Scope Boxes shall be used on all views that require the division of a view layout and then applied to all levels that require the same division.

Manual editing of the crop area is not acceptable.

All Scope Boxes separating areas shall have appropriate naming conventions and matchlines attached.

---

## Revit Model Requirements and Warnings

The following represents some examples of the Revit model requirements and possible warnings requiring attention and correction.

- Overlapping of design elements (especially walls and room boundaries).
- All floors are subdivided by space/room.
- Every space/room has a name and a number, including all shafts and stairs.
- LAWA room numbering conventions must be applied. Refer to FM@LAWA Facilities Management Handbook Building Space Naming Convention.
- There is only one space instance per space, per discipline, no duplicates.
  - Note: Some engineering spaces may fit exactly on top of linked architectural models
- All engineering spaces are defined level to level
- Plenums are defined; as a separate engineering spaces.
- Reconcile all orphaned families (resulting from using “copy/paste”. (in Revit this is known as reconciling an orphaned family)
- All mechanical systems are defined (every element belongs to a system). This can be verified using the Revit MEP system browser.
- Sidewall diffusers are placed in defined spaces and attached to corresponding walls.
- Ensure that all objects in a Revit project are placed in the correct workset.
- Ensure that all mechanical zones are defined.
- Ensure that there are no unassigned components (View/User Interface/System Browser).

# Data Segregation

---

## General Principles

The project BIM models should be constructed in a manner that allows LAWA to view and use the model without recourse to complicated introductions to the project methodology.

The methods adopted for data segregation shall take into account, and be agreed with LAWA.

The following practices shall be followed:

- No more than one building shall be modeled in a single file. Further divide within a building if the model file becomes too big or slow to operate.
- A model file shall contain data from one discipline only (although exceptions may apply for Building Services where multiple disciplines converge).
- Further segregation of the geometry may be required to ensure that model files remain workable on available hardware.
- Where multiple buildings (models) make up a single project, a site model should be considered, where all architectural models in the project are linked together using shared coordinates.

---

## Example of Data Segregation:

<i>Discipline</i>	<i>Segregation</i>
Architecture	level by level
Structure	Major geometry splits, such as east-wing or west-wing, or movement joints between sections. All items shall be separated by their levels dictated by Revit.
Mechanical	Construction joints such as podium and tower. All mechanical systems shall be separated by levels.
Electrical	All distribution systems shall be separated by their levels.
Civil	Document sets Work allocation such as core, shell and interiors

Data segregation in the Revit Model must show/highlight/identify those points of integration across floors when exported to 2D plans (DWG). For those systems that span floors, all controls/valves/switches et cetera that isolate floors from those systems must be identified and highlighted in both the model and the dwg

# Folder Structure and File Naming Conventions

---

## Introduction

Even with BIM systems, the importance of model and file naming convention cannot be overstated and a clear and concise naming convention is critical to the successful identification of BIM data.

A naming convention is required to ensure that all files created on a project can be identified quickly, accurately and without ambiguity. Ownership, location, type of file and a unique number are all of paramount importance when identifying the content of a BIM file.

The following paragraphs provide the necessary guidelines for a model naming convention suitable for multi-discipline and multi-functional project.

---

## Project Folder Structure

Record files will be submitted to LAWA within a clearly designated set of folders.

Where a project comprises of a number of separate elements such as multiple buildings, zones or areas, the BIM structure shall be maintained within a set of designated sub-folders representing the various project elements.

All record files shall be held within the standard project folder structure.

No spaces are to be used in the folder naming as this can potentially interfere with certain file management tools and collaboration across the internet.

---

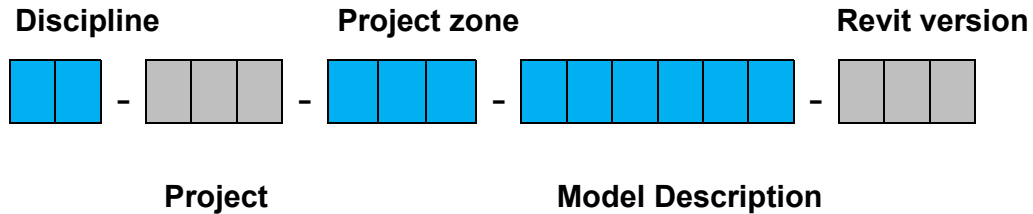
## General Naming Conventions

- Use only letters A-Z, hyphen, underscore and numbers 0-9 for all fields.
- All fields shall be separated by a hyphen character “-” Do NOT use spaces.
- Within a field, either CamelCase or an underscore “\_” shall be used instead of a space to separate words.
- A single period character “.” shall be used to separate the file name from the extension. This character should not be used anywhere else in the file name.
- The file extension shall not be amended or deleted.
- The scheme for zone and level sub-division shall be agreed with LAWA at the outset of the project.

## BIM Record File Naming Convention

The following naming conventions must be used for all Record files

### BIM Record file naming convention



<i>BIM Record file names</i>		
<b>component</b>	<b>length</b>	<b>comment</b>
Discipline designator		The discipline designator for a file name identifies the discipline. Where a file applies to a high-level discipline with a single-letter code, the second letter is replaced with a hyphen. Allowable characters for the discipline designator in sheet files are listed below.
Project code		Project codes are developed by LAWA or their authorized representative and are provided to the contractors for each project. Agreed project codes must be used in all LAWA files, to guarantee unique, consistent file names.
Project zone		These codes are defined per project, and generally identify a building, zone or area.
Model Description		Descriptive field to define the type of data portrayed in the file. Avoid repeating information codified in other fields. Can be used to describe any part of the previous fields, or to further clarify any other aspect of the contained data.
Revit Version		Version of Revit in which the file was created

### Examples of Record file naming:

- A-1282-ZA-BuildingCore-R12 (includes a Project zone)
- A-1282-BuildingCore-R12 (Project zone is not applicable)

## Discipline (2 char)

This is a simple list of single or double character codes identifying the Discipline.

<i>Discipline designators for View naming</i>			
<b>discipline</b>	<b>Designator</b>	<b>discipline</b>	<b>designator</b>
A	Architectural	I	Interior
B	Building Surveyors	K	Kitchen Consultant
C	Civil Engineers	L	Landscape
D	Electronics (Data/ Communication/Security)	M	Mechanical
E	Electrical	R	Irrigation Consultant
F	Fire	S	Structural
G	Surveyor	T	Vertical Transportation
H	Hydraulic	Z	General (non-specific)

<i>M - Mechanical</i>	
<b>Sub-discipline</b>	<b>Designator</b>
MH	HVAC
MP	Piping
MF	Fire Suppression

Where necessary this field should include an Originator code to help identify the owner of the contents. For example on larger projects where two architects are involved, it may be necessary to add the company's initials before the discipline, where logical character limits will apply:

For example:

ABC\_A-      ABC Architects

XYZ\_A-      XYZ Architects



## Project zone Codes (examples)

<i>Project zone codes (examples)</i>	
<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>
01	Building or Zone 1
ZA	Zone A
B1	Building 1
CP	Car Park
A2	Area Designation 2

## Revit Version (examples)

<i>Revit Version (examples)</i>	
<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>
R08	Revit 2008
R09	Revit 2009
R10	Revit 2010
R11	Revit 2011
R12	Revit 2012
R13	Revit 2013

## Project Browser and View Organization for Record files

When handing over the Record (As-Built) Revit project file to LAWA all views that are created for sheet views shall be named in accordance with these standards.

For record files, only As-built views should be available within the project browser. All other views should be considered as working views and must be filtered out of the project browser

- ❖ Only Record (As-Built) information may be included in the sheets
- ❖ All relevant Record (As-Built) information must be available in the sheets

The Sheet Views (discipline sets) in the Revit Project Browser dictates the final product delivered by the consultant and should have all appropriate view filtering applied in the model to represent this state.

Within the discipline sets the sheets are organized as per sheet reference number

---

### Sheet View Organization

The project browser must be organized according to the “disciplines sets” as shown below. This follows the recommended best practices from the NCS CAD standards. The prefix number allows for the correct sorting of sheets based upon their assigned discipline

- ❖ Use the sheet area to organize the Record (As-Built) final products.
- ❖ Organize the project browser as the sheets will appear in the set.

<i>Sheet Discipline sets</i>			
Code	Discipline	Code	Discipline
00	00 – Sketches	11	11 – Equipment
01	01 – General	12	12 – Fire Protection
02	02 – Hazardous Materials	13	13 – Plumbing
03	03 – Survey / Mapping	14	14 – Process
04	04 – Geotechnical	15	15 – Mechanical
05	05 – Civil Works	16	16 – Electrical
06	06 – Civil	17	17 – Telecommunications
07	07 – Landscape	19	19 – Other Disciplines
08	08 – Structural	20	20 – Contractor Shop Drawings
09	09 – Architectural	21	21 – Operations
10	10 – Interiors		

Within the discipline sets the sheets are organized as per sheet reference number

## Sheet reference number:

Within the designated “sheet discipline” the sheets will be further organized according to their “sheet reference number”

Sheet references shall be based on the document and drawing numbering protocols established for the project. These names automatically match the text as it appears in the title block

The sheet identification format used by LAWA has the following components.

### Example of a sheet reference number:

A	2	1	N	2
---	---	---	---	---

Architectural floor plan, level 01 area N2

A	N	L	R	R
---	---	---	---	---

#### Discipline Designator

A	N	L	R	R
---	---	---	---	---

#### Sheet Type Designator

A	N	L	R	R
---	---	---	---	---

A = alphabetical character
N = alphanumerical character
L = numerical character
R = alphanumerical character

#### Floor level and Floor region

<i>BIM Sheet naming conventions</i>		
Component	length	comment
Discipline designator	1	The discipline designator denotes the category of subject matter contained on the sheet. Allowable characters for the discipline designator in sheet files are listed below.
Sheet type designator	1	The sheet type designator is a single numerical character that identifies the sheet type. All sheet types may apply to all discipline designators. It is not necessary to use all the sheet types for a project or within a discipline.
Floor level	1	Floor level
Floor Region	2	Floor area or region

## Discipline designator

This is a simple list of single character codes identifying the Discipline.

<i>Discipline designators</i>			
<b>discipline</b>	<b>Designator</b>	<b>discipline</b>	<b>designator</b>
A	Architectural	I	Interior
B	Building Surveyors	K	Kitchen Consultant
C	Civil Engineers	L	Landscape
D	Electronics (Data/ Communication/Security)	M	Mechanical
E	Electrical	R	Irrigation Consultant
F	Fire	S	Structural
G	Surveyor	T	Vertical Transportation
H	Hydraulic	Z	General (non-specific)

## Sheet Type Designators

<i>Sheet type designators</i>			
<b>Sheet type</b>	<b>Designator</b>	<b>Sheet type</b>	<b>Designator</b>
1	Discipline General sheets	6	Sections
2	Plans (horizontal views)	7	Exterior Details
3	Reflected Ceiling Plans	8	Interior Elevations
4	Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment plans	9	Interior Details
5	Exterior elevations	0	Base sheets

## Sheet description:

This is a more complete description, which provides an appropriate clarification on the location and content of the sheet

LAWA expects that the description will be sufficient to allow for easy recognition of the sheet content

### Sheet description



### Sheet reference number

<i>BIM Sheet naming conventions</i>		
Component	length	comment
Discipline designator	1	See sheet reference number.
Sheet type designator	1	See sheet reference number.
Floor level and region	1	See sheet reference number.
Floor Region	2	See sheet reference number.
Sheet description (D)		Appropriate clarification on the location and content of the sheet, separated with an underscore were appropriate

## Example of sheet organization and naming:

09 – Architecture

A21N2-AreaN2\_FloorPlan\_Level\_01

Discipline set: 09 – Architecture  
Sheet Reference: A21N2  
Sheet description: AreaN2\_FloorPlan\_Level01

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## **GIS standards for LAWA projects**

## Document History

revision letter	release date	major changes	approved by
A	September 2012	new version of standards	



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## About this book

This document establishes the data standards for submitting Geographic Information System (GIS) data to LAWA and for organizing GIS data within the LAWA geospatial data repository. These standards help ensure efficient exchange of digital information between LAWA and all authorized users of LAWA GIS data.

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## Relation to existing standards

This LAWA GIS standard is directly based on the ANSI Spatial Data Standard for Facilities Infrastructure and Environment (SDSFIE), Release 2.60. SDSFIE is developed and maintained by the Federal CADD/GIS Technology Center, Vicksburg, MS.

This document presents the most important aspects of SDSFIE as it applies to LAWA. The LAWA GIS standards are based on SDSFIE, extended in certain areas to handle specific information relevant to LAWA.

For further details on SDSFIE 2.60, use the online browser available at <http://tools.sdsfieonline.org/browser/>

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## Who should read this book

This book is intended for all LAWA employees, consultants, and contractors, especially for members of their staff who prepare GIS data; and for local, state, and federal government agencies including city, police, state DOT, FAA, and TSA.

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## How this book is organized

This book contains the following sections:

### **Introduction**

Why these standards are important, what they are based on, how to suggest extensions or changes, and how compliance is assessed.

### **Data organization**

The five elements of the classification hierarchy: entity sets, entity classes, entity types, attributes, and attribute domains

### **LAWA SDSFDIE data dictionaries**

The two major reference sources to be used when applying the LAWA GIS standards.

### **File names**

How filenames are to be constructed, based on the classification hierarchy.

### **Coordinate system and property addressing grid**

Horizontal and vertical datum references to be used when applying the LAWA GIS standards

**Translating CAD layers to GIS layers**

Mapping layers in the LAWA *CAD Layering Standard* to the GIS layering standard

## Introduction

Standards-compliant GIS data are stored in LAWA's geospatial data repository containing spatial and attribute data. These data standards are critical to supporting the airport infrastructure, because they make it easier to access and maintain the GIS data, throughout the life of the airport infrastructure. Benefits include:

- standardizing requirements for collecting GIS data
- enabling common GIS workflows throughout LAWA
- supporting standard implementation procedures and requirements
- easy sharing of data thanks to a common data model

Except for highly specialised applications, the software packages used for processing GIS data are Autodesk and ESRI. GIS data is stored in an Oracle database.

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## SDSFIE

SDSFIE provides a standard for the development of a GIS or CAD drawing where all features (that is, "real-world" objects) are geographically referenced. The LAWA GIS standards are based on SDSFIE, extended in certain areas to handle specific information relevant to LAWA. The emphasis is on:

- geospatial referencing of each feature
- collecting and maintaining accurate data concerning each feature, stored in relational database tables

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## Changes or additions

Any deviation from these standards must be approved by LAWA, in advance and in writing. Requests need to be submitted on the "Request for variance" form, available from the LAWA website <http://www.lawa.org/laxdev/Handbook.aspx>

Suggestions for improvements or extensions to these standards are encouraged, to meet unforeseen requirements and as a way to improve effectiveness and clarify any ambiguities.

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## Compliance

Having up to date, accurate, fully compliant data available to the LAWA community is forms an integral part of planning within any project. The aim of these standards is to ensure a smooth data transfer of information into the LAWA geospatial data base and efficient data maintenance through the complete data lifecycle. Accordingly, the terms and conditions of a LAWA contract require compliance with these standards. Failure to comply with these standards may be taken into account when inviting organisations to participate in future LAWA projects.

LAWA or a third party reviewer will perform detailed quality assurance procedures on all data submitted. Files containing significant errors will be rejected and returned to the submitter for correction and re-submittal. To avoid delays to project planning, LAWA maintain the right to rework and make compliant the relevant data and back-charge the supplier.

Files submitted to LAWA electronically must meet *the LAWA Standards for Electronic Digital Data Exchange* (LSEDE), available from the LAWA website. The individual or organisation submitting the files is also responsible for ensuring that all links between non-graphic data and graphic data, and all relationships between database tables, shall be preserved or automatically reconstructed when data is transferred to the LAWA GIS environment.

# Data organization

The data organization described in this standard is based upon the ANSI standard Spatial Data Standards for Facilities, Installations and Environment (SDSFIE), Release 2.60.

The SDSFIE standard organizes real world features such as runways, roads and water pipes into a hierarchical structure. The data model for SDSFIE consists of five basic levels of hierarchy:

- Entity Sets** group data by function, in line with SDSFIE
- Entity Classes** group data within each entity sets
- Entity Types** group entities – individual, real world features (such as runways, roads and water pipes) represented on a map or drawing
- Attribute tables** contain non-graphic information, or attribute data, used to describe entities; **relationships** define which attributes may be used to describe a given entity type
- Domains** limit possible values for a particular attribute; list domains define a list of valid values for text attributes, range domains set upper and lower limits for numeric attributes.

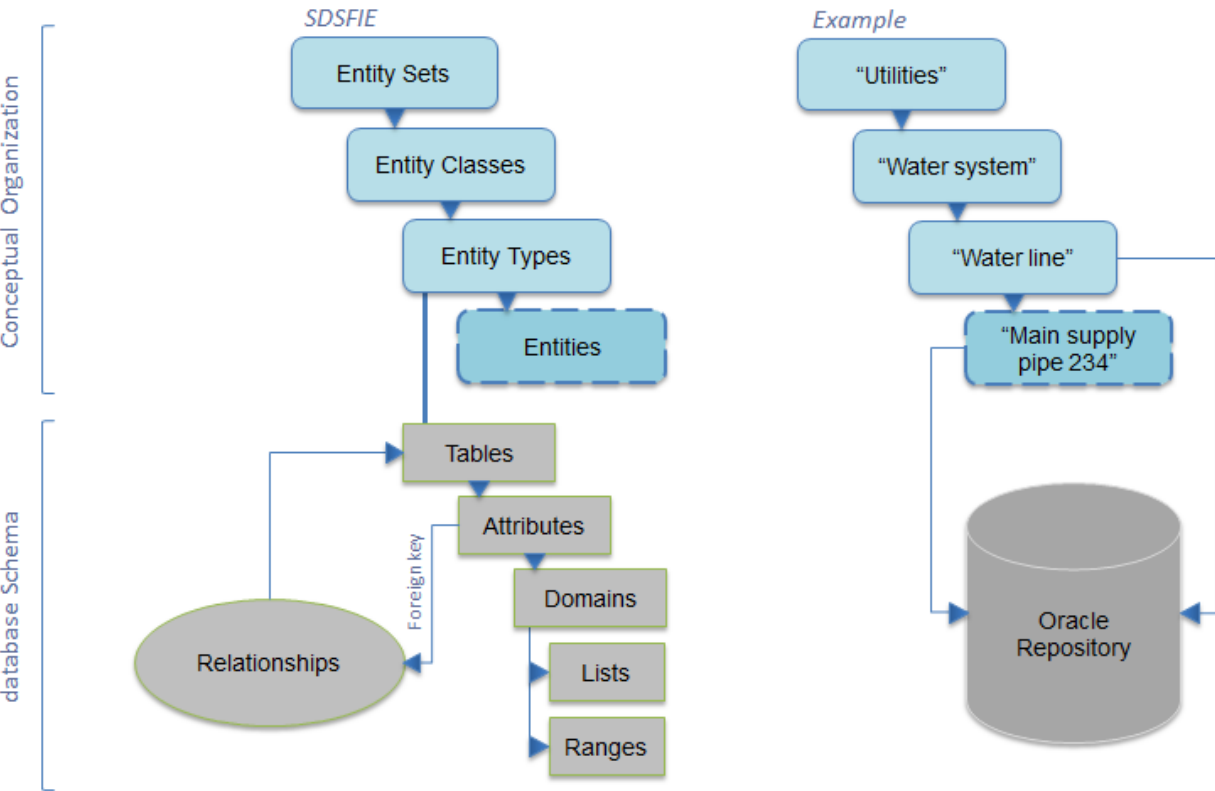


Figure 1. Spatial data standard hierarchy

# Implementing SDSFIE at LAWA

Every entity type at the airport, and the entities that belong to it, will have a minimal set of attributes that identify it uniquely, plus a number of other attributes that explain how it fits into the structure of entity types, entity classes and entity sets.

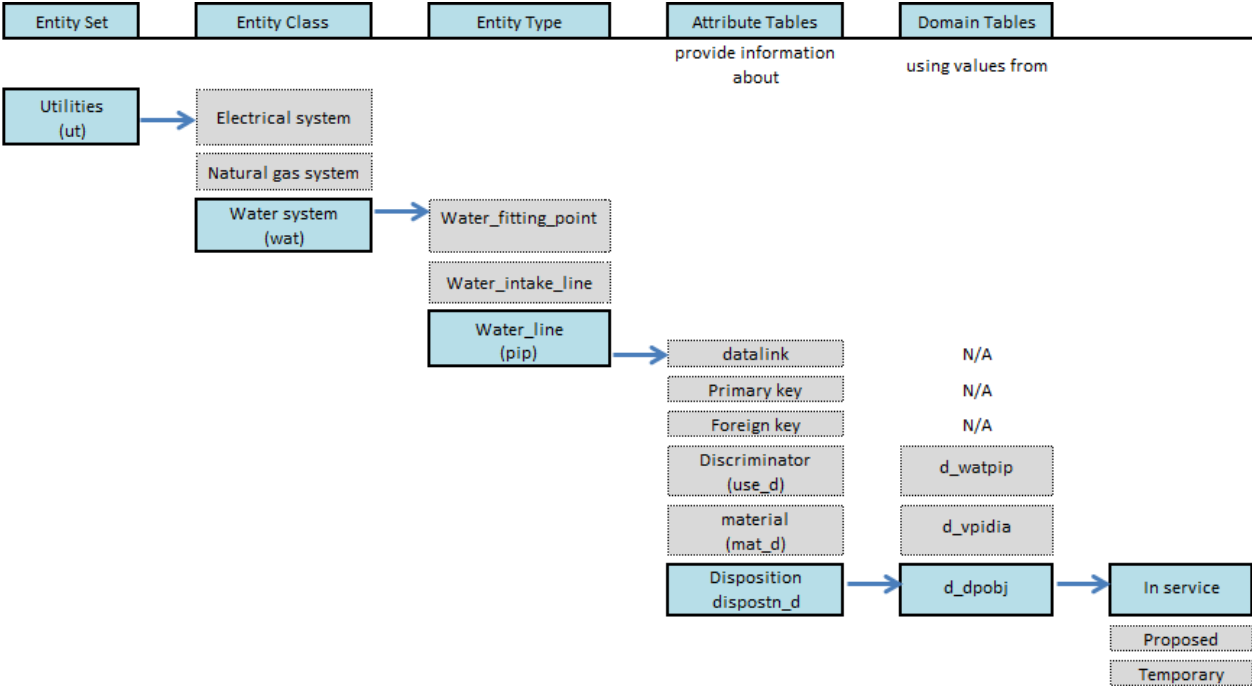


Figure 2. SDSFIE data structure

Attributes common to most entity types include:

**datalink**

A unique identifier generated by the software, and used to link a database record to a specific graphic feature.

**primary key**

A unique, LAWA defined identifier for each record or instance of an entity.

**foreign key**

Used where an entity record held in one database table refers to information held in another table (building, project, owner and so on).

**discriminator**

When an entity type references a domain table, one of the attributes in the domain table must be identified as the *discriminator*. The default value for this attribute is specified in the attribute table.

## Entity set

Entity sets are the highest level of the SDSFIE data model structure and represent data organised at the project level. Each entity set corresponds to a broad, generalized theme, and contains one or more entity classes.

SDSFIE identifies 26 top-level classifications or entity sets. The GIS standards for LAWA use the SDSFIE entity sets relevant to the airport and its surroundings to classify GIS data at LAWA by function

SDSFIE entity sets:

- have a unique name, 2-character code and definition
- determine the entity classes (and related tables) that may be grouped in an entity set

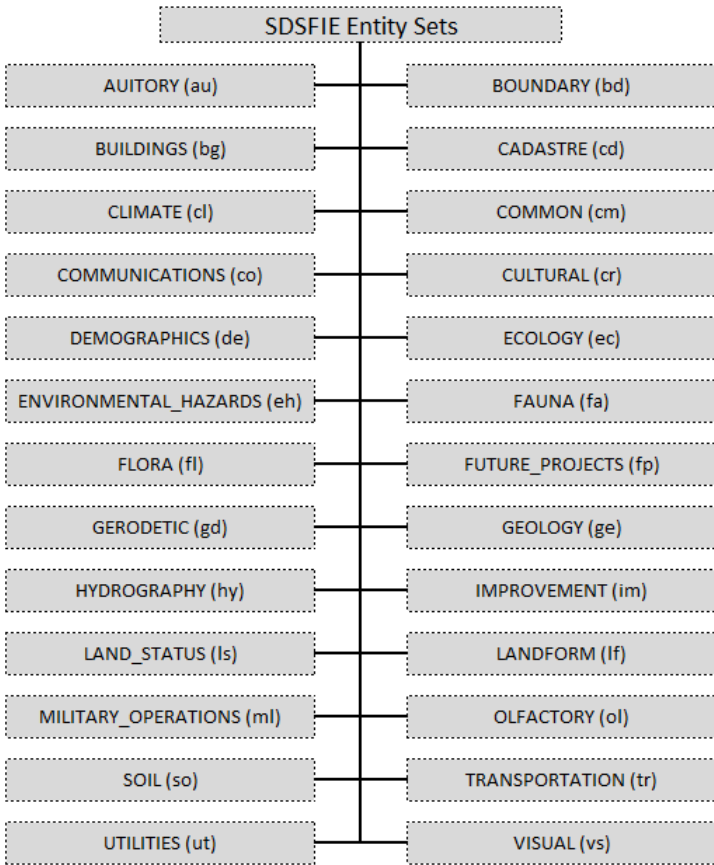


Figure 3. SDSFIE entity sets



Each entity set has an entity set code and definition: see the example in the next table.

<b>Entity set</b>	Utilities
<b>Entity set code</b>	ut
<b>Definition</b>	The man-made components of a system that provides a service to the public. The components of each utility system in this entity set are located outside the foundation of a structure.

## Entity classes

Entity classes are the second level of the hierarchy, and contain a number of entity types. The name of an entity class reflects the entity types the class contains.

In CAD applications, an entity class often corresponds to a drawing file.

Entity set	utilities	Entity class	Entity type
<b>Name</b>		<b>Code</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Compressed Air System		air	The components of a compressed air system.
Control & Monitoring System		ecm	The components of an electronic monitoring and control (emcs) system, including cables, devices, etc.
Electrical Exterior Lighting		axl	The components of an electrical exterior lighting system, including cables, switches, devices, transformers, etc.
Electrical System		ele	The components of an electrical distribution system, including cables, switches, devices, motors, transformers, etc.
Fuel System		ful	The components of a fuel distribution system, consisting of pipes, fittings, fixtures, pumps, tanks, etc.
General Utility Features		gen	The components of a utility system which are universal in use and purpose and do not belong to a specific utility.
Heating & Cooling System		hcs	The components of a heating and cooling distribution system, consisting of pipes, fittings, fixtures, etc.
Industrial System		inw	The components of an industrial waste collection system, including pipes, fittings, fixtures, tanks, lagoons, etc.
Natural Gas System		gas	The components of a natural gas distribution system, consisting of pipes, fittings, fixtures, etc.
Saltwater System		swt	The components of a salt water collection system.
Storm System		sto	The components of a storm drainage collection system, including pipes, fittings, fixtures, etc.
Wastewater System		wwt	The components of a wastewater collection system, including pipes, fittings, fixtures, treatment plants, collection locations, etc.
Water System		wat	The components of a water system, including pipes, fittings, valves, fixtures, treatment plants, etc.

Figure 4. Examples of entity classes from entity set *utilities*

Table 2. Example of entity class information from entity set <i>utilities</i> ( <i>ut</i> )	
<b>Entity class name</b>	Water system
<b>Entity class code</b>	wat
<b>Definition</b>	The components of a water system including pipes, valves, fixtures, treatment plants, etc.

## Entity types

An entity type is a name identifying a type of object that can be represented on a map or drawing. Each SDSFIE entity type has a text definition, a name that clearly identifies the entities it can contain, and a separate table in the database.

Every entity belonging to a particular entity type is represented on a map or drawing as an object type, using a point, a line or a polygon. Where an entity is represented as a point, an agreed symbol may also be used.

The attribute table for an entity type defines the attributes that may be used to describe that entity. One attribute for each entity type may be identified as the discriminator. The discriminator is used to determine which CAD layer is used for this entity type.

Entity set	utilities	Entity class	water system	Entity type				
Name	Object type	Polygon	Line	Point	Attribute table	Discriminator	Definition	
water_anode_point	point			utwatand	utwatand	N/A	A material used for water distribution systems that is electrically connected to a less electrolytically active material so that it will oxidize in the place of the less active material.	
water_anode_test_station_point	point			utwatant	utwatant	N/A	A central location where anodes are tested for performance in water systems.	
water_fire_connection_point	point			utwatfir	utwatfir	con_type_d	An apparatus which dispenses fluids for use in fire management.	
water_fitting_point	point			utwatfit	utwatfit	type_d	A fitting is an item used to connect, cap, plug or otherwise alter a pipe carrying water.	
water_hydrant_point	point			utwatthyd	utwatthyd	design_d	An apparatus which dispenses fluids.	
water_intake_point	point			utwatsrc	utwatsrc	N/A	The location where water is allowed into the water distribution system.	
water_junction_point	point			utwatmh	utwatmh	use_d	A box or small vault (usually concrete, brick, or cast iron) in water systems located below grade with above grade access where pipes intersect. The manhole also houses associated fittings, valves, meters, etc.	
water_line	string/chain			utwatpip	utwatpip	use_d	A pipe used to carry water from location to location (main line, service line, vent line, etc).	
water_marker_point	point			utwatmrk	utgenmrk	N/A	A sign, concrete monument, etc. installed either directly above or immediately adjacent to underground lines, bends, fittings, etc to indicate the presence of water.	
water_meter_point	point			utwatmtr	utwatmtr	N/A	A device installed in a line for measuring the quantity and or rate of water flowing to a facility or through a section of line.	
water_pressure_reducing_station_point	point			utwatrst	utwatrst	N/A	A station consists of a box/pit containing one or more pressure regulators and appurtenant shutoff valves and fittings.	
water_pump_point	point			utwatpmp	utwatpmp	N/A	A mechanical device for water system that draws material into itself through an entrance port and forces the material out through an exhaust port.	
water_pump_station_site	point/polygon	utwatpsa		utwatpst	utwatpst	sta_ty_d	A building in which one or more pumps operate to maintain flow at adequate pressure within a water distribution system.	
water_rectifier_point	point			utwatrec	utwatrec	N/A	A device that changes alternating current to direct current for an impressed current cathodic protection system on an element of the water distribution system.	

Figure 5. Examples of attributes for entity types in class *water system*

*Table 3. Example of entity type information*

<b>Entity set</b>	utilities
<b>Entity class</b>	water system
<b>Entity type</b>	Water line (pip)
<b>Object type</b>	string/chain
<b>Line</b>	utwatpip
<b>Attribute Table</b>	utwatpip
<b>Discriminator</b>	use_d
<b>Definition</b>	A pipe used to carry a substance from location to location (main line, service line, vent line etc.)

## Entities

Using GIS effectively at LAWA relies on the ability to distinguish adequately between subtle differences between entities. This permits greater value in output products by displaying entities based on predetermined criteria.

Each entity belongs to one specific entity type. The object type used to represent an entity graphically depends on the entity type it belongs to.

Entity names:

- always begin with a prefix identifying the entity type and entity class the entity belongs to
- have a suffix from the list in the next table

non-text entities – each entity uses a layer which is unique within its entity class		
<b>b</b>	Boundary	The line string forming the perimeter of an area
<b>c</b>	Centroid	An electronic point within the boundary to which the attribute table is attached
<b>l</b>	String/Chain	A collection of vertices, when taken as a whole, represent a line string on a map
<b>p</b>	Point	A single point representing the geographical location of a entity
text entities – all text entities for a given entity class use the same layer		
<b>a</b>	Label	The placement and position of a displayable attribute within the attachment attribute code
<b>t</b>	Text	Any annotation relating to the entity that adequately conveys information about the map product

Entity set	utilities	Entity class	water_system	Entity type	water_line
Entity name		Discriminator value		Discriminator description	CAD layer
utwat_line_abandoned_l		Abandoned		Abandoned piping	C-DOMW-ABND
utwat_line_fire_l		Fire		Fire lines	C-DOMW-FIRE
utwat_line_main_l		Main		Main domestic water piping	C-DOMW-MAIN
utwat_line_service_l		Service		Domestic water service piping	C-DOMW-SERV
utwat_line_sprinkler_l		Sprinkler		Piping (lawn sprinklers)	L-IRRG-PIPE

Figure 6. Examples of entities in entity class *water system*

*Table 5. Example of entity information*

<b>Set name</b>	utilities
<b>Class name</b>	water_system
<b>Type name</b>	water_line
<b>Entity name</b>	utwat_line_main_l
<b>Discriminator value</b>	Main
<b>Discriminator description</b>	Main domestic water piping
<b>CADD layer</b>	C-DOMW-MAIN

---

## Attribute tables

Attributes are the fields that can be used to describe each individual entity, and depend on the entity type the entity belongs to. The attributes available for each entity type are defined in attribute tables.

### Names for attribute tables

The names for LAWA attribute tables always start with the entity set and entity class prefix, for example `utwat`, and are always 8 characters long

### Rows in attribute tables

Attribute tables always include contain:

- a Primary Key field; the name of this field ends in `_id`
- a `datalink` field

### Attribute names

- end in `_d` if valid values are defined by an attribute domain
- end in `_id` if they contain a primary or foreign key

Each entity type has a corresponding table in the database. The attributes that can be used to describe a particular entity depend on the entity type, so several entities will refer to the same attribute table. For example, while a main water line and a fire water line are different entities, they use the same attribute table because they belong in the same entity type.

A complete list of attribute tables is available from the LAWA website.

UTILITIES WATER SYSTEM		Water line table
<b>table name</b>	waterline	
<b>table identifier</b>	utwatpip	
<b>table definition</b>	This table contains data about water system pipes	
Attribute	Oracle type	Definition
size_d	varchar(16)	The manufacturers designated size, or nominal (i.e., rounded to the nearest unit) diameter for the subject item (e.g., 1in gas hydrant, 2in meter, 6in pipe).
type_d	varchar(16)	The kind, class, or group of the subject item.
source_d	varchar(16)	The source type for the origin of a water system's water supply.
use_d	varchar(16)	Discriminator. The use code for water pipes.
watzone_id	varchar(20)	Foreign Key. Used to link the record to the appropriate utility management zone.
watstat_id	varchar(20)	Foreign Key. Used to link the record to an associated station (pump station, pressure reducing station).
watsource_id	varchar(20)	Foreign Key. Used to link the pipe to an optional source.
watsect_id	varchar(20)	Foreign Key. Used to link the record to an associated pipe or cable section.
wattank_id	varchar(20)	Foreign Key. An operator generated identifier used to locally identify the subject item.
watpipe_id	varchar(20)	Primary Key. A unique, user defined identifier for each record or instance of an entity.
watplnt_id	varchar(20)	Foreign Key. The site specific unique identification name or number of the treatment plant.
w_util_d	varchar(20)	FOREIGN KEY - Links the record to UTWATUTI through primary key W_UTIL_ID.
datalink	integer	Graphic Key. A unique identifier generated by Computer-Aided Design and Drafting (CADD) or Geographic Information System (GIS) software that is used to link the database record to a specific graphic feature.

Figure 7. Attribute table



## Domain values

Domains place a limit on the values that can be assigned to a specific attribute. SDSFIE contains two tables that define list domains and range domains.

**Note:** domain tables all have the prefix `d_` in the name of the table, for example `d_dpobj` or `d_headng`

- list domains contain a list of valid values  
When an attribute is associated with a list domain, it is not possible to type in a value directly. The user has to select a pre-defined value from a pull-down.
- range domains apply only to numeric value; they define a maximum value, a minimum value, or both.

The next figure shows an example of a list domain.

<b>Domain table name</b>	d_dpobj
<b>Domain type</b>	list
<b>Domain definition</b>	Allowable input for the disposition of an object.
<b>Value</b>	<b>Definition</b>
ABANDONED	abandoned in place (not in use)
BURIED	buried
IN_SERVICE	in service and being used
INCOMPLETE	incomplete or unfinished
NATURAL	natural
OTHER	other
PERMANENT	permanent
PROPOSED	proposed
RETIRED	permanently retired, or taken out of service
TBD	to be determined
TEMPORARY	temporary
UNKNOWN	unknown

Figure 8. List domain

<i>Table 6. Example of attribute value from list domain</i>	
<b>Domain table name</b>	d_dpobj
<b>Domain name</b>	disposition list
<b>Value code</b>	IN_SERVICE
<b>Definition</b>	In service and being used

The next figure shows an example of a range domain.

<b>Domain table name</b>	d_headng
<b>Domain type</b>	range
<b>Domain definition</b>	The limits on directional heading in degrees; e.g. 0 through 360.
<b>Maximum value</b>	360
<b>Minimum Value</b>	0

Figure 9. Range domain

This table gives the acceptable range of values for a directional heading. When an attribute is associated with a range domain, values outside the specified limits are not accepted.

## LAWA SDSFIE data dictionaries

The LAWA SDSFIE data dictionary for GIS attribute tables is available from the LAWA website. Only attributes defined in this dictionary can be used. If additional attributes are found to be necessary, a variance form must be submitted and approved before the new attribute can be added to the data dictionary. The variance form is available from the LAWA website.

All LAWA GIS projects use this dictionary. It is organised by attribute table, and each table corresponds to an entity type. For each entity type, the dictionary gives:

- attribute table information
- valid attributes and their data types
- the definition of each attribute

See [Figure 7](#). for an example of an attribute table.

There is a separate LAWA SDSFIE data dictionary for graphical entities. Only entities defined in this dictionary can be used. If additional entities are needed, a variance form must be submitted and approved before the new entity can be used. The data dictionary and the variance form are available from the LAWA website.

Discriminator value	Entity name	Layer	Entity alpha	Line type	Line width	Color	Symbol library	Symbol name
ABANDONED	utwat_line_abandoned_a	10	utwatlnaba	0	1	3	N/A	N/A
ABANDONED	utwat_line_abandoned_l	9	utwatlnabl	41	2	3	tssdslin	N/A
ABANDONED	utwat_line_abandoned_t	10	utwatlnabt	0	1	3	N/A	N/A
FIRE	utwat_line_fire_a	54	utwatfirea	0	1	3	N/A	N/A
FIRE	utwat_line_fire_l	54	utwatfirel	67	2	3	N/A	N/A
FIRE	utwat_line_fire_t	54	utwatfiret	0	1	3	N/A	N/A
MAIN	utwat_line_main_a	2	utwatlnmna	0	1	3	N/A	N/A
MAIN	utwat_line_main_l	1	utwatlnmnl	67	2	3	tssdslin	N/A
MAIN	utwat_line_main_t	2	utwatlnmnt	0	1	3	N/A	N/A
RAW_WATER	utwat_line_nonpotable_a	6	utwatlnnpa	0	1	3	N/A	N/A
RAW_WATER	utwat_line_nonpotable_l	5	utwatlnnpl	53	2	3	tssdslin	N/A
RAW_WATER	utwat_line_nonpotable_t	6	utwatlnnpt	0	1	3	N/A	N/A
SERVICE	utwat_line_service_a	4	utwatlnsva	0	1	3	N/A	N/A
SERVICE	utwat_line_service_l	3	utwatlnsvl	67	2	3	tssdslin	N/A
SERVICE	utwat_line_service_t	4	utwatlnsvt	0	1	3	N/A	N/A
SIPHON	utwat_line_siphon_a	56	utwatsipaa	0	1	3	N/A	N/A
SIPHON	utwat_line_siphon_l	55	utwatsipal	0	1	3	N/A	N/A
SIPHON	utwat_line_siphon_t	56	utwatsipat	0	1	3	N/A	N/A
SPRINKLER	utwat_line_sprinkler_a	8	utwatlnspa	0	1	3	N/A	N/A
SPRINKLER	utwat_line_sprinkler_l	7	utwatlnspl	20	2	3	tssdslin	N/A
SPRINKLER	utwat_line_sprinkler_t	8	utwatlnspt	0	1	3	N/A	N/A

Figure 10. Data dictionary for graphical entities

All LAWA GIS projects use this dictionary. For each entity type, it gives:

- discriminator value
- entity name
- CAD layer
- Entity alpha

Unique alphabetic code (10 characters) for each entity. These codes always start with the map prefix for the entity class (see Map/file-name prefix, on page 23), and end with the letter corresponding to the entity type suffix (see Entity name suffixes, on page 15 ).

- Line, color and symbol information

## File names

SDSFIE uses a five-character prefix for map names and drawing-file names. This prefix is made up from the entity set code and the entity class code.

Entity set name	Entity set code	Entity class name	Entity class code	Map prefix	Definition
utilities	ut	Compressed Air System	air	utair	The components of a compressed air system.
utilities	ut	Control & Monitoring System	ecm	utecm	The components of an electronic monitoring and control (emcs) system including cables, devices, etc.
utilities	ut	Electrical Exterior Lighting	exl	utexl	The components of an electrical exterior lighting system including cables, switches, devices,
utilities	ut	Electrical System	ele	utele	The components of an electrical distribution system including cables, switches, devices, motors, transformers, etc.
utilities	ut	Fuel System	ful	utful	The components of a fuel distribution system consisting of pipes, fittings, fixtures, pumps, tanks, etc.
utilities	ut	General Utility Features	gen	utgen	The components of a utility system which are universal in use and purpose and do not belong to a specific utility.
utilities	ut	Heating & Cooling System	hcs	uthcs	The components of a heating and cooling distribution system consisting of pipes, fittings, fixtures, etc.
utilities	ut	Industrial System	inw	utinw	The components of an industrial waste collection system including pipes, fittings, fixtures, tanks, lagoons, etc.
utilities	ut	Natural Gas System	gas	utgas	The components of a natural gas distribution system consisting of pipes, fittings, fixtures, etc.
utilities	ut	Saltwater System	swt	utswt	The components of a salt water collection system.

Figure 11. Map/file-name prefix

<b>Entity set name</b>	Utilities (ut)
<b>Entity class name</b>	Water system (wat)
<b>Map prefix</b>	utwat
<b>Definition</b>	The components of a water system including pipes, valves, fixtures, treatment plants, etc.

Each user/installation can use unique suffixes to identify different versions and updates of map and drawing files.

<b>by date</b>	utwat20000516 or utwat51600
<b>by year</b>	utwat2000
<b>sequence number</b>	utwat01

All files submitted must be compatible with LAWA hardware and software as follows:

- GIS data files: ArcView Shape File, ESRI SDE, AutoCAD Map (a recent version)
- vector graphics: AutoCAD (a recent version)
- raster graphics: TIF, ECW, SID
- digital media: CD-ROM, DVD-ROM, Flash drive, USB HD

## Coordinate system and property addressing grid

This coordinate system for all AIMS applications, including LUSAD will be the State Plane California Coordinate System (Feet) (CCS83) using the North American Datum of 1983 California Zone 5 (NAD 83) for horizontal data and the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88) for vertical data. Coordinate references must be compliant with AC 150/5300-18b.

Property addressing grids are available for LAX, ONT, and VNY

## Translating CAD layers to GIS layers

The standard for GIS layers is based on the major groups of the SDSFIE data standard. The next figure illustrates how a layer is named from the entity set, entity class, and entity type that it belongs to.

CAD and GIS systems are similar because both of them may contain a mix of graphical and tabular data. In a CAD-based GIS, each entity is assigned a particular set of layers or levels. Each layer represents a particular discriminator and graphic property for that entity, which means there can be a many-to-one relationship between layers and entities. As a result, multiple CAD layers may translate into one GIS layer.

A translation table, in order to ensure proper translation from CAD data to GIS data, is available from the LAWA website. This table maps layers in the LAWA *CAD Layering Standard* to the GIS layering standard.

### Example

CAD uses different layers to represent water lines with different functions, for example:

- CAD layer C-DOMW-MAIN for a domestic water main
- CAD layer C-DOMW-FIRE for a fire line

GIS uses the single entity type `utwatpip` (water pipe line) to represent both of these water lines, and uses attributes to identify the difference between them.

LAWA uses the Feature Classification tool in AutoDesk Map to make it easier to convert CAD based drawings into useable GIS features.



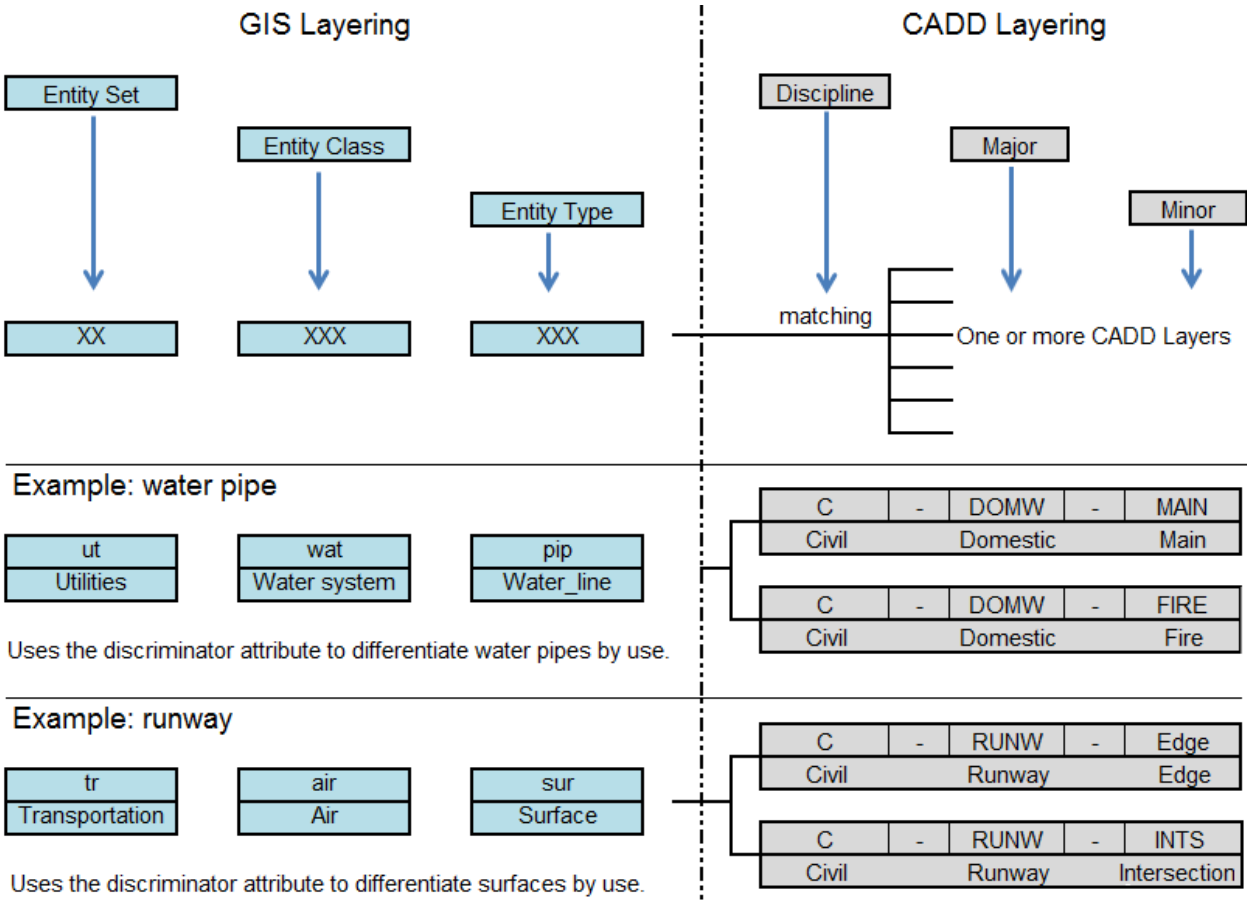


Figure 12. GIS conventions and CAD conventions for layers and naming compared