



CAD standards for LAWA projects

Document History

revision letter	release date	major changes	approved by
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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.

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.

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

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.

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

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”

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

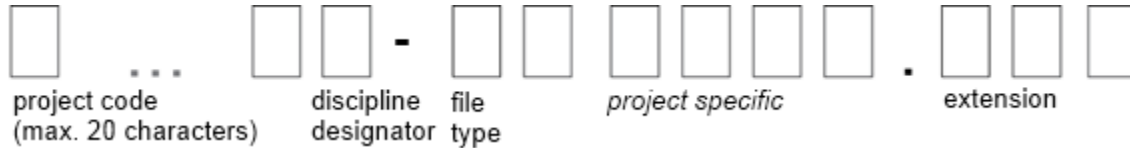


Figure 1. Model file naming convention

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

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.

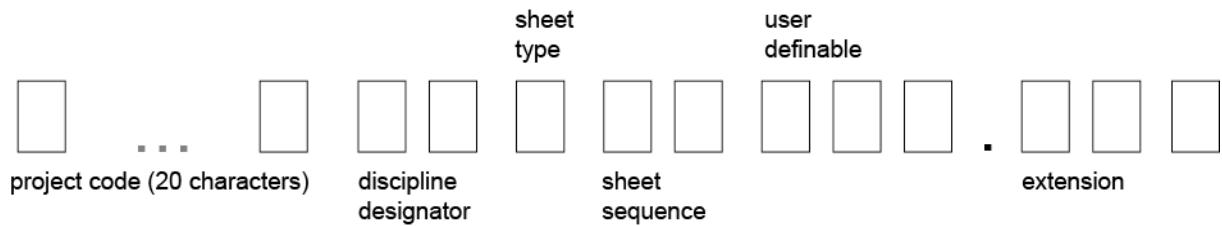


Figure 2. Sheet naming convention

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

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

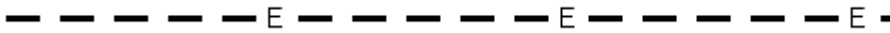
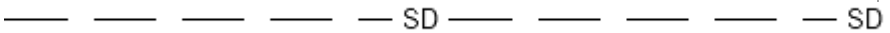
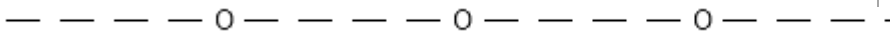
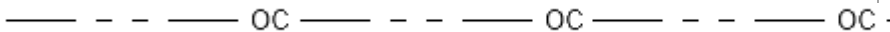
The line weights to be used for each feature type in LAWA project drawings are available on the LAWA website. Typical use for line weights from Fine to XXXX Wide are described in the next table.

<i>Table 5. Typical line weight usage</i>				
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,

<i>Table 5. Typical line weight usage</i>				
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.

<i>Table 6. Samples of LAWA line types</i>	
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.

<i>Table 7. AutoCAD standard line types</i>		
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.

<i>Table 8. Examples of recommended line colors (screen values)</i>			
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)

<i>Table 9. Typical uses for text styles</i>	
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.

<i>Table 10. Minimum text height, based on paper size – all measurements in inches</i>			
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.

<i>Table 11. Sheet sizes</i>		
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.

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.

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.

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.

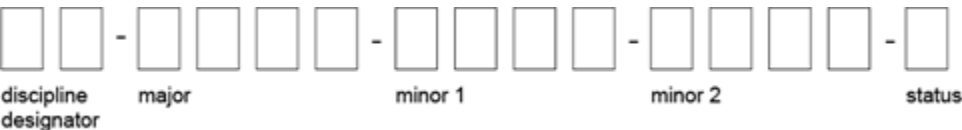


Table 12. Layer name structure

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.

Table 12. Layer name structure		
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: – annotations (ANNO) – drawing views (detail DETL, elevation ELEV or section SECT) – demolition (STAT), used only in creating Existing Demolition model files
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 conveyor
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

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.

<i>Table 13. Discipline designators for model files</i>	
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