

## Typical Civil 3D Project Folder Structure

**12345678:** Project folder shall be the eight-digit design ID for the project.

**\_Shortcuts:** This folder is the default system folder generated by Autodesk for managing shortcuts. Folders should never be created within this folder. Files should never be created or edited within this folder except through AutoCAD Civil 3D.

**base:** This folder contains all of the inputs for the design. Common sources are survey, photogrammetry, GIS, and ortho photos. The current, complete files for the existing surface, topography, and existing utilities for the project shall be at this folder level regardless of the source(s) that created those files.

**img:** This folder contains ortho photos not from photogrammetry.

**map:** This folder contains files received from Central Office Survey and Mapping (photogrammetry)

**orig:** This folder contains the DGN files generated from Central Office Survey and Mapping (photogrammetry)

**rastr:** This folder contains the ortho photos or other images obtained from Central Office Survey and Mapping (photogrammetry)

**othr:** This folder contains vector data not from survey or photogrammetry.

**srvy:** This folder contains all Field survey data. The survey database is located in this folder and is typically inserted into specific files with survey queries.

**orig:** This folder contains the original field survey files.

**const:** This folder contains design data exported into a format that will be provided to the contractors pre-bid and will be used by contractors during construction.

**CD-BaseData:** This folder contains the dwg and xml files of existing data that will be provided to the contractors.

**CD-Design:** This folder contains the roadway features edgeline file and proposed point data.

**CD-AliProf:** This folder contains the proposed alignments and profiles.

**CD-Surface:** This folder contains the proposed surfaces and breaklines. Optional staged surfaces may also be included.

**CD-X-Section:** This folder contains the proposed slope staking information.

**CD-RW:** This folder contains the proposed right-of-way alignments and points.

**dsgn:** This folder contains all of the files created and edited by design. Files at this level will not have civil 3D objects in them. They are logical groupings of project items seen in plan sheets.

**aliprof:** This folder contains all of the stationed reference alignments and profiles for a project.

**check:** This folder contains supporting files used for checking the proposed design. These items may include but are not limited to sight distances checks, vehicle swept paths, fastest paths, etc.

**crdr:** This folder contains all of the corridors for the project. Depending on the modeling scenario an alignment could be in AliProf or Corridors.

**edgeline:** Files with elements representing roadway features. Files can contain 2D or 3D elements and AutoCAD or Civil 3D objects. Examples of content that should be in this folder include proposed roadway elements, slope intercepts, and matchlines.

**pipe:** This folder contains Civil 3D pipe network data and files used to delineate hydrologic areas.

**anlyz:** This folder includes culvert and storm sewer hydrologic and hydraulic analysis.

**qty:** This folder contains files used in Quantity Take Off, such as sample lines for generating earthwork quantities.

**ewrk:** This folder contains xml volume reports from Civil 3D, Excel spreadsheets generated from the detail xml reports, and the summary Excel spreadsheet.

**mq:** This folder contains Excel spreadsheets used for Miscellaneous Quantities sheets.

**srfc:** This folder contains all of the surfaces generated from design.

**vfg:** This folder contains standard view frame groups used by layouts throughout the plan.

**meta:** This folder contains the metadata sheet for the project and reports associated with the sheet.

**rw:** This folder contains preliminary right-of-way files used by roadway design processes (example is preliminary RW linework files).

87654321: The plat project ID folder contains all the files created and used by right-of-way.

**cadd:** Raster images, location sketches, digital mapping.

**dwg:** All dwg files including slope intercepts.

**misc:** Miscellaneous Information.

**cnty-info:** This folder contains county GIS data and other useful information.

**legal:** New legals.

**misc:** Miscellaneous files, CSMs, Subdivisions, etc.

**rpts:** This folder contains closure reports, sta. and out reports, etc.

**sect-sum:** Tie sheets, Section summary sheets.

**svy-info:** This folder contains surveyed iron pipes, and other survey data in dwg files.

**titles:** Pdfs of title reports and updates; Tax ID (owner last name) (region specified description).

**topo:** This folder contains topographic mapping files.

**uti:** This folder contains utility line work.

**pdf:** This folder contains pdf plat sheet files.

**pdf-co:** This folder contains final pdf plat sheet files for recording.

**plat-exp:** This folder contains files intended for export to other systems such as GIS. See FDM 15-5 Attachment 3.8 for listing of required PlatExp content.

**sheets:** This folder contains the DWG files for all of the sheets in the plan and any files associated with plotting the plan sheets, such as DST or DSD files.

**othr:** This folder is a holding place for sheets generated that do not belong in the plan. These would include meeting displays, maps to be included in reports, maps sent to external customers, etc.

**pdf:** This folder contains PDF files that are not created for plan submittals.

**pdf:** This folder contains PDF files created for plan submittals. Ex. 00000000\_pln\_30pct.pdf, 11302072\_pln\_pse\_050916\_1603.pdf.

### Civil 3D Abbreviations and Acronyms for Files and Objects

This table contains standard abbreviations for use in naming Civil 3D files and objects. These abbreviations should be used when appropriate, but abbreviations not contained in this list are acceptable.

When using abbreviations, they should be mixed case and preferably no more than four characters. When using acronyms, they should be all-caps. For example, abbreviating corridor results in Crdr. An acronym for proposed reference line results in PRL.

Abbreviation/ Acronym	Full term	Abbreviation/ Acronym	Full term
Ali	Alignment	Isld	Island
Alt	Alternative	L or Lt	Left
Asmb	Assembly	Lcl	Local
Back	Curb and gutter back	Ln	Lane outside edge
Bar	Barrier	ML	Matchline
BG	Beam guard	Med	Median
BL	Baseline (within a corridor. PRL should be used to designate a reference line)	Os	Offset
BrkSlp	Clear zone offset break slope	Out	Outside
Cable	Cable guard	PGL	Profile grade line (to be used when alignment with elevation set is different than the proposed reference line)
CFL	Corridor feature line	PRL	Proposed reference line (to be used when an alignment is not the centerline or lane edge of a highway)
CG	Curb and gutter flange	Prof	Profile
CR	Curb ramp	Prop	Proposed
Crdr	Corridor	PRW	Proposed right-of-way
Cty	County	R or Rt	Right
CZ	Clear zone	Rdbt	Roundabout
Dwy	Driveway	Rfnt	Refinement
EP	Edge of pavement	Rg	Region
EPS	Edge of paved shoulder	RL	Reference line
EGS	Edge of gravel shoulder	Rmp	Ramp
ERW	Existing right-of-way	RW	Right-of-way
ETW	Edge of traveled way	RM	Roadway model
Ex	Exist/Existing	SD	Survey database
Face	Curb and gutter face	Sdwk	Sidewalk
Grdg	Grading	Stg	Stage
GrdLine	Guardrail EAT grade line	Srfc	Surface
Hinge	Guardrail EAT shoulder hinge point	Topo	Topography
In	Inside	Ult	Ultimate
Int	Intersection	Uti	Utility

## Civil 3D File Naming Standard

Following are examples of both standard files and standard application of WisDOT abbreviations and acronyms to file names. File names and locations for existing data and plan sheets should be used exactly as seen here unless they do not meet project needs. File names for specific objects (such as corridors or alignment profile combinations) should begin with an object prefix and then the name of the object within the file.

Project ID data in full format or partial (last two digits of construction ID for instance) can be added as a prefix or suffix to file names as an option for organizing data. This option is not required or standard practice.

### Existing base data

Description:	Existing topography. This file is the current, complete topography of the project excluding utilities, regardless of collection method.
Name:	Topo-Ex.dwg
Location:	Proj ID\base
Description:	Existing utilities
Name:	Uti-Ex.dwg
Location:	Proj ID\base
Description:	Existing survey control. This file contains the horizontal and vertical control used during construction.
Name:	Srvy-Cntrl.dwg
Location:	Proj ID\base
Description:	Existing Mapping topography. This file name is assigned by Central Office Mapping.
Name:	M(flight name)-<C3D Version>.dwg
Location:	Proj ID\base\map
Description:	Existing Survey topography. This file is a working file containing all of the field survey data for a project.
Name:	Topo-Ex-Srvy.dwg
Location:	Proj ID\base\srvy

### Survey databases

Description:	Field survey database.
Name:	SD-<ProjID>(-<ConsultantName>).sdb
Example:	SD-66660002.sdb SD-66660002-FirmA.sdb
Location:	Proj ID\base\srvy

### Survey text files

Description:	Field survey text files.
Name:	<ProjID> (-<ConsultantName>)-<work order>.xml
Example:	66660002-FirmA -wo02.xml
Location:	Proj ID\base\srvy

### Alignments and Profiles

Name:	AliProf-<Dominant Roadway Name>-<Comment>
Example:	AliProf-12-BestFit.dwg AliProf-CtyBB.dwg
Location:	Proj ID\dsgn\aliprof

### Corridors

Description:	Contains corridors
Name:	Crdr-<CorridorName>-<Location>-<Comments>
Example:	Crdr-12-Begin-To-WoodAveE.dwg Crdr-12-WoodAveE-To-End.dwg Crdr-Int-12-WoodAve.dwg
Location:	Proj ID\dsgn\crdr

## Surfaces

Description: Current, complete existing surface  
 Name: Srfc-<SurfaceName>-<Comments>  
 Example: Srfc-Ex.dwg  
 Location: Proj ID\base

Description: Proposed Refinement Surfaces  
 Name: Srfc-<SurfaceName>  
 Example: (keeping all refinement surfaces in one file)  
 Srfc-Rfnt-All-Datum.dwg  
 Srfc-Rfnt-All-Top.dwg  
 Location: Proj ID\dsgn\srfc

### Design files that are not object specific (these files can contain Civil and/or AutoCAD objects)

Description: Proposed physical features of the roadway  
 Name: Pavt.dwg  
 Location: ProjID\dsgn\edgeline

Description: Longitudinal and transverse concrete pavement joints  
 Name: Pavt-Joints.dwg  
 Location: ProjID\dsgn\edgeline

Description: Slope intercepts  
 Name: SI-<Const-Stg>.dwg  
 Example: SI-S1.dwg  
 Location: ProjID\dsgn\edgeline

Description: Pavement marking  
 Name: PM.dwg  
 Location: ProjID\dsgn\edgeline

### Right-of-way (all files located in ProjID\rw\dwg)

Description: Proposed right-of-way, TLE, PLE, etc.  
 Example: PRW.dwg

Description: Existing right-of-way  
 Example: ERW.dwg

Description: Right-of-way property lines (can also be stored in ERW.dwg)  
 Example: ERW-PL.dwg

Description: Right-of-way property pipes (can also be stored in ERW.dwg)  
 Example: ERW-PP.dwg

Description: Right-of-way section lines (can also be stored in ERW.dwg)  
 Example: ERW-SecLines.dwg

Description: Combination of existing and proposed right-of-way and easements  
 Example: Ult-RW.dwg

**Plan Sheets** (all files located in ProjID\sheets)

Sheet files should be named SSssPP-aa(#).dwg where:

- SS** is the numerical designation of the primary subject area of the plan sheet.
- ss** is the numerical designation of a subset of the subject area.
- PP** refers to the page number of the sheet. NOTE: If there are multiple layouts in the file, then the file name shall represent the first sheet in the file.
- aa** indicates an alpha abbreviation of the sheet name.
- #** is an optional designation for staged work. For example, an erosion control sheet that was for the second stage of construction could be named 022004-ec2.dwg.

Sheet type	File name	Sheet type	File name
Title Sheet	010101-ti	Traffic Signal Temporary	024101-st
General Notes	020101-gn	Traffic Signal Plan	024201-sp
Project Overview	020201-po	Traffic Signal Phasing	024301-ph
Typical Sections	020301-ts	Cable Routing Chart	024401-cr
Construction Details	021001-cd	Pavement Marking	024501-pm
Intersection Details	021101-id	Advanced Warning Signing	025000-aw
Removal Details	021101-rm	Traffic Control	025100-tc
Plan Details	021201-pd	Stage Construction	026001-s1
Curb Ramp Details	021301-cr	Stage Construction (additional)	026101-s2
Joint Details	021401-jd	Detours	027001-dt
Freeway Mgt System	021501-fm	Fencing	027101-fn
Interchanges	021601-ic	Alignment	027201-ad
Contour Maps	021701-cm	Borings, Other, etc.	027301-xx
Earthwork Matchlines	021801-em	Estimate of Quantities	030101-eq
Erosion Control	022001-ec	Miscellaneous Quantities	030201-mq
Erosion Control staged	022001-ec1	Right-of-Way Plat	040101-rp
Storm Sewer Plan	022501-ss	Plan and Profile	050101-pp
Pipe Underdrain	022601-pu	Plan Sheets	050201-pn
Utility Plan	023001-up	Profiles	050301-pr
Planting	023101-pl	Line Diagram	050401-lid
Permanent Signing	023201-ps	Special Sign Details	070101-sd
Lighting Removal	023401-lr	Earthwork Quantities	090101-ew
Lighting Temporary	023501-lt	Cross Sections	090201-xs
Lighting Plan	023601-lp	Access Control Plan	090301-ac
Traffic Signal Removal	024001-sr		

### **Civil 3D layout naming standard**

Layouts used in the plan set should only be named with a leading zero sheet number within that subsection. If a file has more than 99 layouts, two leading zeros can be used. Layouts not used for the plan set should use standard abbreviations and acronyms in their names.

Example: A plan sheet file that contained a lighting plan with 4 sheets would be named 023601-lp.dwg. The layouts within the file would be named 01, 02, 03, 04.

A description suffix can be added to plan sheet layout names if desired.

### **Other Plotted Items** (all files located in ProjID\sheets\othr)

Description: Public Meeting Displays, other  
Name: <Descriptive Name of Purpose and Content>  
Example: Aug2010-PublicMtg-IntDetails.dwg

### **Contractor data files**

All files in the contractor data packet should be located in ProjID\const. Civil 3D files that contain Civil 3D object data should be exported to an AutoCAD dwg file. Refer to [WisDOT Civil 3D forms](#) for the list of required files and file formats.

## Civil 3D Object Naming Conventions

Abbreviations and acronyms should be used when naming Civil 3D objects. This is because object names can become prefixes for other objects. For example, a profile can have a parent alignment prefix. Object names that are very long can also be difficult to use in certain short dialog boxes in the software. See Attachment 3.2 for standard abbreviations and acronyms. Civil 3D objects should not have a prefix containing the object type. This is unnecessary and can be confusing when object names are passed on to other objects. Hyphens should be used to make object names easier to read.

Another factor to consider when naming Civil 3D objects is their organization. Civil 3D objects are sorted alphabetically by object type within the Data Shortcuts in Civil 3D. Below are guidelines and examples for good object naming conventions in Civil 3D as they would be seen in Data Shortcuts.

### Alignments

- Alignment types (Centerline, Offset, Curb Return, and Miscellaneous) are set by Civil 3D from the method that they were created. These values should not be changed. Changing alignment type can break intelligent connections in the case of Offset or Curb Return alignments and problems may occur in targeting these alignments in corridors changing any of the types.
- Road-based alignments should always start with the road number or name. Highways should start with only the number. This will put highways at the top of the list of alignments. County and local road alignments can be prefixed to keep them sorted in order.
- After the road number or name, location should be defined. Undivided highways should use left and right designations. Divided highways should use highway directions with inside and outside designations.
- Right-of-way alignments should be named with RW-<ERW, PRW, or Ult>-<Highway>-<Location>-<Comment>
- Curb return alignments should be named with <Feature Span Type>-<Primary Road>-<Secondary Road>-<Location>-<Feature>



Undivided highway example (with edgelines, right-of-way, and utilities)	Divided highway example	Divided highway using PRL and PGL example
12	12-Med	12-PRL
12-L-EGS	12EB	12EB-PGL
12-L-EPS	12EB-In-EGS	12WB-PGL
12-L-TrnLn	12EB-In-EPS	
12-R-EGS	12EB-In-TrnLn	
12-R-EPS	12EB-Out-EGS	Ramp example
12-R-TrnLn	12EB-Out-EPS	(Rmp prefix)
25-L-Sdwk-In	12EB-Out-TrnLn	Rmp-A
25-R-Sdwk-In	12WB	Rmp-B
Cty-BB	12WB-In-EGS	Rmp-C
Int-12-BB-NE-CG	12WB-In-EPS	
Int-12-BB-NE-Face	12WB-In-TrnLn	OR (keeps ramps close to main alignment)
Int-12-BB-NE-Back	12WB-Out-EGS	
Int-12-BB-NW-CG	12WB-Out-EPS	12
Int-12-BB-SE-CG	12WB-Out-TrnLn	16
Int-12-BB-SW-CG	Cty-BB	94EB
Lcl-WoodAve	Int-12EB-BB-NE-CG	94EB-Rmp-12-Ent
Lcl-RiverBendRd	Int-12EB-BB-NE-Face	94EB-Rmp-12-Ext
RW-ERW-12-L-WoodToBB	Int-12EB-BB-NE-Back	94WB
RW-ERW-12-R-WoodToBB	Int-12EB-BB-NW-CG	94WB-Rmp-12-Ent
RW-PRW-12-L-WoodToBB	Int-12EB-BB-NW-Face	94WB-Rmp-12-Ext
RW-PRW-12-R-WoodToBB	Int-12EB-BB-NW-Back	
RW-Ult-12-L-WoodToBB	Int-12EB-BB-SE-CG	
RW-Ult-12-R-WoodToBB	Int-12EB-BB-SE-Face	
Uti-Elec-WoodCoop-2	Int-12EB-BB-SE-Back	<b>Roundabout example</b>
Uti-Gas1	Int-12EB-BB-SW-CG	Rdbt-12-16-NE-CG
Uti-Gas2	Int-12EB-BB-SW-Face	Rdbt-12-16-NE-Face
25-L-GrdLine-398+96	Int-12EB-BB-SW-Back	Rdbt-12-16-NE-Back
25-L-BrkSlp	Lcl-WoodAve	Rdbt-12-16-NW-CG
25-L-CZ	Lcl-RiverBendRd	Rdbt-12-16-NW-Face
25-L-BG-Rail-398+96		Rdbt-12-16-NW-Back
25-R-BG-Rail-398+97		Rdbt-12-16-SE-CG
25-L-BG-Hinge-398+96		Rdbt-12-16-SE-Face
<b>Alternative example</b>		Rdbt-12-16-SE-Back
12		Rdbt-12-16-SW-CG
12-Alt1		Rdbt-12-16-SW-Face
12-Alt2		Rdbt-12-16-SW-Back
Cty-BB		
Cty-BB-Alt4		

## Profiles

Profile names should begin with the parent alignment name. Descriptions should be added after.

Examples:

12-Ex  
12-Prop  
12-PGL  
12-L-Ditch  
12EB-Med-Ditch  
Int-12-CtyBB-NE-Prop

## Assemblies

- Assembly names should describe the location where the assembly is to be used. Descriptive locations are preferred to station based locations to avoid confusion if the extents covered with the assembly change. Station based locations are acceptable. Intent of the assembly does not need to be included in the name.

Examples:

12-Setup-Daylight-Sub  
12-Int-WoodAve (mainline section of 12 going through the intersection with Wood Avenue)  
12-L-Begin-To-WoodAve  
12-R-Begin-To-YellowCreek  
Int-12-WoodAve-NW (curb return quadrant at the intersection of 12 and Wood Avenue)  
WoodAve

## Subassemblies (inside an assembly)

- Subassemblies should be named with the original subassembly name, side, and with a suffix of a target object if one is used. Using an assembly prefix designation is a good practice. A counter number suffix may be necessary if the version of Civil 3D being used requires unique subassembly names.

Examples:

GenCF-R-Dtch-Prof  
CGGen  
LnGeneric-L-TrnLn

## Corridors

- Corridor names should begin with the alignment that most of the corridor is based on.
- Location information should be after the alignment. Descriptive locations are preferred to station based locations to avoid confusion if corridor limits change. Station based locations are acceptable.

Examples:

12-Setup-Daylight-Sub  
12-Begin-To-WoodAveE  
12-WoodAveE-To-End

## Surfaces

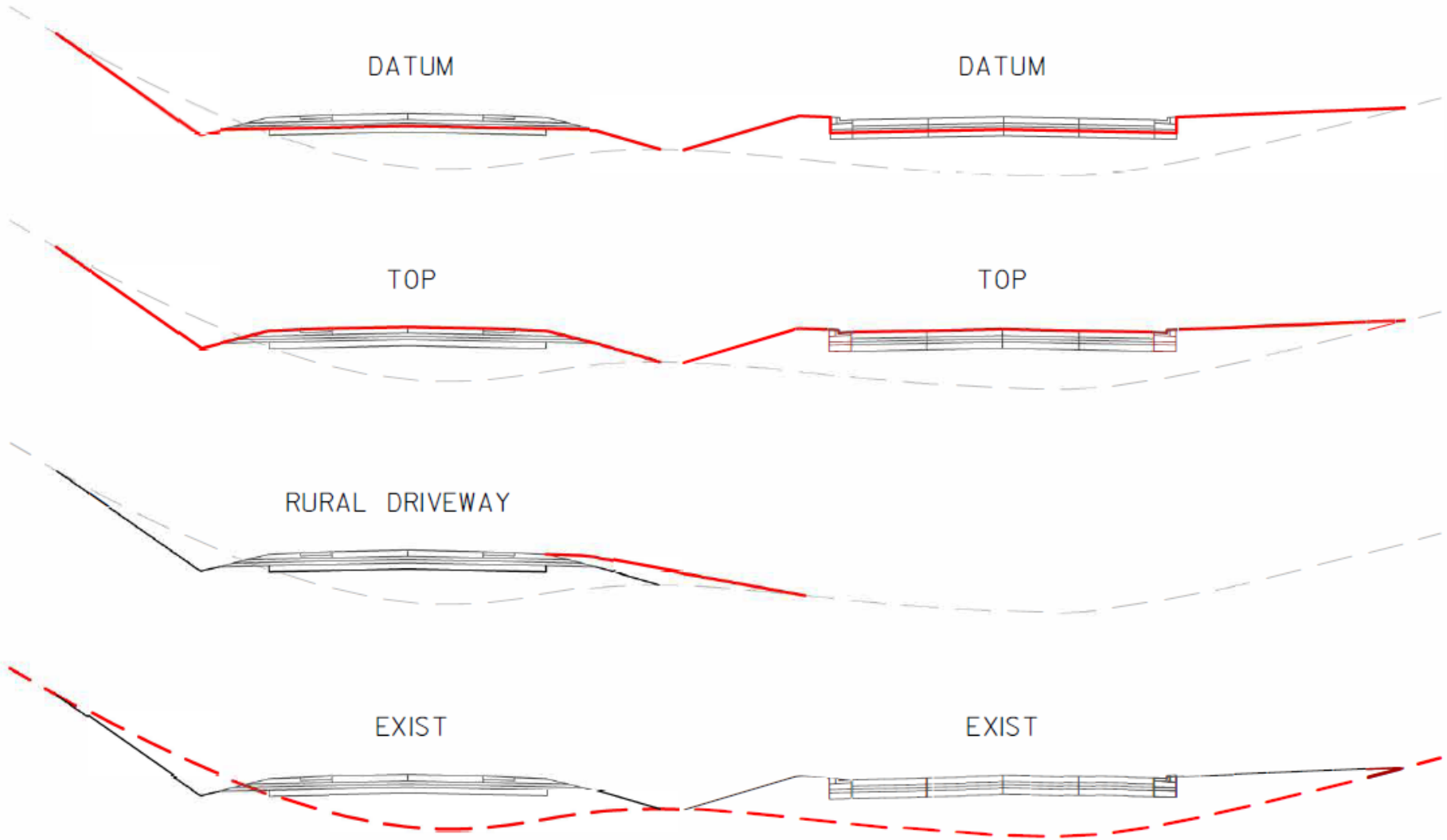
- Existing surfaces should be named "Exist" or begin with Ex.
- Design surfaces should be prefixed with their creation type (Corridor, Refinement, Grading, etc.).
- Corridor surfaces should be named Crdr-<Corridor Name>-<Surface type>.

<b>Examples</b>	
Crdr-12-Begin-To-WoodAveE-BaseCourse	Ex-North
Crdr-12-Begin-To-WoodAveE-Datum	Ex-South
Crdr-12-Begin-To-WoodAveE-PipeDatum	Exist
Crdr-12-Begin-To-WoodAveE-Top	Grdg-Int-12-BB-NE-Sdwk
Crdr-12-WoodAveE-To-End-BaseCourse	Grdg-Int-12-BB-NW-Sdwk
Crdr-12-WoodAveE-To-End -Datum	Rfnt-12-All-BaseCourse
Crdr-12-WoodAveE-To-End -PipeDatum	Rfnt-12-All-Datum
Crdr-12-WoodAveE-To-End -Top	Rfnt-12-All-Top
Rfnt-12-Begin-To-WoodAveE-PipeDatum	

### Required PlatExp Folder Content

<b>.dwg layer name</b>	<b>Content</b>	<b>Color</b>	<b>Object type</b>	<b>File Format</b>
E_RW_Existing	Existing Right-of-Way	Green	Polyline	DWG
P_RW_Proposed	Proposed Right-of-Way (FEE, Highway Easement (HE))	Red	Polyline	DWG
P_RW_Parcel	84.09 takings (Fee)	Red	Polyline	DWG
P_RW_Parcel	84.09 takings (HE)	White	Polyline	DWG
P_RW_Parcel	84.09 takings (PLE)	Yellow	Polyline	DWG
P_RW_Ultimate	Ultimate ROW	Cyan	Polyline	DWG
P_RW_AccessAcquisition_Whiskers	Access control symbol - Whiskers	Red	Polyline	DWG
P_RW_AccessPreviousProject_Diamonds	Access control symbol - Diamonds	Red	Polyline	DWG
P_RW_AccessStatute_Balls	Access control symbol – Balls	Red	Polyline	DWG
P_RW_AccessNewRdwy_Triangles	Access control symbol – Triangles	Red	Polyline	DWG
P_RW_EasementPerm	Proposed Permanent Easements (PLE, RDE)	Yellow	Polyline	DWG
E_RW_Easement	Existing Permanent Easements (except HE)	Red	Polyline	DWG
N/A	Schedule of Lands & Interests, each table, Per Sheet (table in separate XLSX file referenced into dwg for table graphics)	N/A	worksheet	XLSX file

# SURFACE MODEL TYPES



Add definitions primarily for polyethylene and polypropylene pipe for culverts and storm sewers.

**LIST OF STANDARD ABBREVIATIONS**

ABUT	Abutment
AP	Access Point
AR	Access Rights
AC	Acre
AGG	Aggregate
AH	Ahead
ET AL	And Others
∠	Angle
AADT	Annual Average Daily Traffic
ASPH	Asphaltic
APM	Asphaltic Plant Mix
AVG	Average
BK	Back
BF	Back Face
B & B	Balled and Burlapped
B & P	Balled and Potted
BR	Bare Root
BRP	Bare Root Potted
BL or B/L	Base Line
BM	Bench Mark
BLK	Block
BR	Bridge
CB	Catch Basin
C	Celsius
CL or C/L	Center Line
CC	Center to Center
Δ	Central Angle or Delta
CH	Chord
CH BRG	Chord Bearing
CE	Commercial Entrance
CONC	Concrete
CB#	Control Base
CO	County
CTH	County Trunk Highway
CR	Creek
CR	Crushed
CABC	Crushed Aggregate Base Course
CY or CUYD	Cubic Yard
CULT	Cultivated
CULV	Culvert
CP	Culvert Pipe
CPCA	Culvert Pipe Corrugated Aluminum
CPCPE	Culvert Pipe Corrugated Polyethylene
CPCPP	Culvert Pipe Corrugated Polypropylene
CPCS	Culvert Pipe Corrugated Steel
CPCSAC	Culvert Pipe Corrugated Steel Aluminum Coated
CPCSPC	Culvert Pipe Corrugated Steel Polymer Coated
CPRC	Culvert Pipe Reinforced Concrete
CPRCHE	Culvert Pipe Reinforced Concrete Horizontal Elliptical
CPS	Culvert Pipe Salvaged
CPT	Culvert Pipe Temporary
C & G	Curb and Gutter
(D)	Deed
DEF	Deformed
D	Degree of Curve
DHV	Design Hour Volume
DIA	Diameter

DD	Directional Distribution
DISCH	Discharge
DIST	District
DG	Ditch Grade
DOC	Document
DWY	Driveway
E	East
X	East Grid Coordinate
EB	Eastbound
ELEC	Electric (al)
EL or ELEV	Elevation
EMB	Embankment
EVP	Emergency Vehicle Preempt
EVPR	Emergency Vehicle Preempt Receiver
EW	Endwall
ENT	Entrance
ESALS	Equivalent Single Axle Loads
EST	Estate
EXC	Excavation
EBS	Excavation Below Subgrade
EXIST	Existing
EXP	Expansion
FF	Face to Face
FP	Fence Post
FERT	Fertilize
FE	Field Entrance
F	Fill
FG	Finished Grade
FAB	Flashing Arrow Board
FL or F/L	Flow Line
FT	Foot
FTG	Footing
FDN	Foundation
FTMS	Freeway Traffic Management System
G	Garage
GN	Grid North
HR	Handicap Ramp
HT	Height
HES	High Early Strength
H	House
CWT	Hundredweight
HYD	Hydrant
IN DIA	Inch Diameter
INL	Inlet
ID	Inside Diameter
INTERS	Intersection
I	Intersection Angle
INV	Invert
IP	Iron Pipe or Pin
JT	Joint
JCT	Junction
JB#	Junction Box
LC	Land Contract
LT	Left
LHF	Left-Hand Forward
L	Length of Curve
LIN FT or LF	Linear Foot
L	Liter
LC	Long Chord of Curve
LS	Lump Sum
MAINT	Maintenance
MGR	Manager

MH	Manhole
MP	Marker Post
M	Marsh
ML or M/L	Match Line
MATL	Material
MB	Message Board
NOM	Nominal
NC	Normal Crown
NW or N/W	Normal Water
N	North
Y	North Grid Coordinate
NB	Northbound
NO	Number
OBLIT	Obliterate
OL	Out Lot
OD	Outside Diameter
PSD	Passing Sight Distance
PAVT	Pavement
B	Pedestrian Push Button
PERM	Permanent
PLE	Permanent Limited Easement
PACS	Pipe Arch Corrugated Steel
PACSAC	Pipe Arch Corrugated Steel Aluminum Coated
PAPCCS	Pipe Arch Polymer Coated Corrugated Steel
PASP	Pipe Arch Structural Plate
PCPCS	Pipe Cattle Pass Corrugated Steel
PCP	Pipe Cattle Pass
PCPRC	Pipe Cattle Pass Reinforced Concrete
PSP	Pipe Structural Plate
PU	Pipe Underdrain
PUU	Pipe Underdrain Unperforated
PUW	Pipe Underdrain Wrapped
PUWP	Pipe Underdrain Wrapped and Plowed
PT	Point
PCC	Point of Compound Curve
PC	Point of Curvature
PI	Point of Intersection
PRC	Point of Reverse Curvature
PT	Point of Tangency
POC	Point On Curve
POT	Point on Tangent
PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
PCC	Portland Cement Concrete
LB	Pound
PSI	Pounds Per Square Inch
PE	Private Entrance
PROJ	Project
PL	Property Line
PB#	Pull Box
QCD	Quitclaim Deed
R	Radius
RP	Radius Point
RR	Railroad
RY	Railway
RM	Ramp Meter
R	Range
RECY	Recycled
RL or R/L	Reference Line
RP	Reference Point
RCPA	Reinforced Concrete Pipe Arch
REBAR	Reinforcement Bar
REINF	Reinforcing or Reinforcement



REL	Relocate (d)
REM	Remaining
REP	Representative
REQD	Required
RES	Residence or Residential
RW	Retaining Wall
RT	Right
RHF	Right-Hand Forward
R/W	Right-of-Way
R	River
RD	Road
RDWY	Roadway
SALV	Salvaged
SSS	Sanitary and Storm Sewer
SAN S	Sanitary Sewer
SEC	Section
SHLDR	Shoulder
SHR	Shrinkage
SW	Sidewalk
SB#	Signal Base
S	South
SB	Southbound
SP	Special
SC	Special Crossing
SPECS	Specifications
SQ	Square
SF or SQ FT	Square Feet
SY or SQ YD	Square Yard
STD	Standard
SDD	Standard Detail Drawings
STH	State Trunk Highways
STA	Station
SSD	Stopping Sight Distance
SS	Storm Sewer
SSPC	Storm Sewer Pipe Composite
SSPNRC	Storm Sewer Pipe Non-Reinforced Concrete
SSPRC	Storm Sewer Pipe Reinforced Concrete
SSCPE	Storm Sewer Pipe Corrugated Polyethylene
SSCPP	Storm Sewer Pipe Corrugated Polypropylene
SSPRCHE	Storm Sewer Pipe Reinforced Concrete Horizontal Elliptical
STR	Structure or Structural
SUBD	Subdivision
SE	Superelevation
SRFC	Surface
SL or S/L	Survey Line
T	Tangent
TEL	Telephone
TEMP	Temporary
TI	Temporary Interest
TLE	Temporary Limited Easement
TPM	Temporary Pavement Marking
TPMRT	Temporary Pavement Marking, Removable Tape
MBM	Thousand Feet Board Measure
T	Ton
TC	Top of Curb
T or TN	Town
TRANS	Transition
TL or T/L	Transit Line
T	Trucks (percent of)
TYP	Typical
UG	Underground
USH	United States Highway

VAR	Variable
V	Velocity or Design Speed
VERT	Vertical
VC	Vertical Curve
VPCC	Vertical Point of Compound Curve
VPC	Vertical Point of Curve
VPI	Vertical Point of Intersection
VPRC	Vertical Point of Reverse Curve
VPT	Vertical Point of Tangency
VIT	Vitrified
VOL	Volume
W	Water
WM	Water Main
WV	Water Valve
W	Well
W	West
WB	Westbound
YD	Yard