



Facility Management Standard (FMSFIE)

for facilities, infrastructure, & environment

FMSFIE Data Element Naming Conventions

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Background

Initial development of the FMSFIE began in 1997. An underlying criteria for development of the FMSFIE has been to provide integration with the CADD/GIS Technology Center's CADD (AEC CADD Standard) and GIS (SDSFIE) data standards. Several different strategies were evaluated for integration of the FMSFIE within the SDSFIE and A/E/C CADD Standard. It was determined that, initially, the FMSFIE would be incorporated within the SDSFIE data model (designated as FM Entity Classes within the appropriate SDSFIE Entity Sets). This stage of FMSFIE development focused on: (1) Development of "business" FM, "event," and temporal information (e.g., construction, operation, maintenance, repair, and inspection records) concerning the "real-world" features/objects depicted in the SDSFIE and Architectural, Engineering, and Construction (A/E/C)/CADD Standard, and (2) Development of the capability to link to and share data with "corporate" databases, computerized information management systems, computer maintenance management systems, and commercially available FM software.

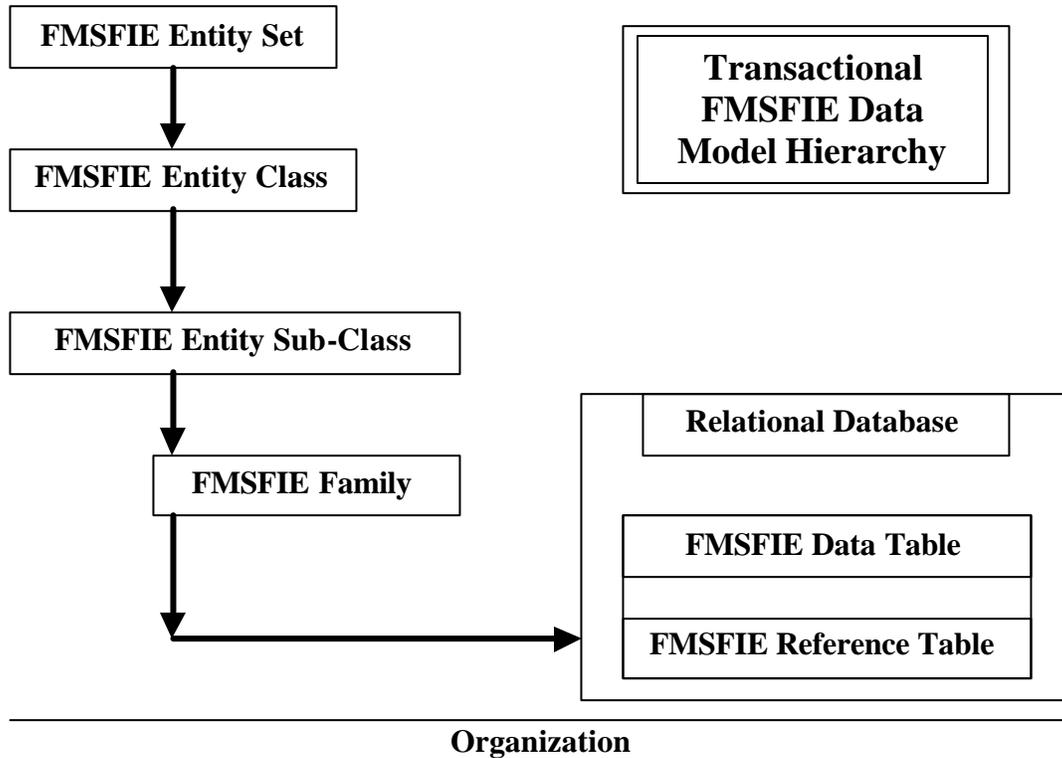
The first release of the FMSFIE (formerly called Tri-Service Facility Management Standards (TSFMS), and Facility Management Standards (FMS)) was published with Release 1.80 of the SDSFIE (formerly called Tri-Service Spatial Data Standards (TSSDS)) in February 1999.

In Fiscal Year 2000, the CADD/GIS Technology Center's Standards Working Group (SWG) and Corporate Staff (CS) approved a FMSFIE development Strategic Plan (<http://tsc.wes.army.mil/products/tssds-tsfms/fms/projects/fmsfiepr.htm>), which provided a framework and strategy for evolution of the FMSFIE to a more robust "transactional" data model closely integrated with the SDSFIE & A/E/C CADD Standard. Development of the "transactional" FMSFIE data model and standard began in Fiscal Year 2000, with an initial focus on Asset Management. Its first release was included in the FMSFIE Release 2.30, completed in October 2003.

The transactional FMSFIE defines a data model and data dictionary for facility management legal and Federal data reporting requirements encompassing the areas of asset management, work management, environmental management, public safety management, organization management, information security management, and financial management. In addition, the design of the FMSFIE will facilitate the sharing of data between various facility management (FM) information management systems (IMS) (e.g., Army Integrated Facilities System (IFS), Air Force Interim Work Information Management System (IWIMS), Air Force Automated Civil Engineer System (ACES), Navy Facility Assets Data Base (NFADB), Army Corps of Engineers Facilities and Maintenance System (FEM), and OSD RPES).

Like the SDSFIE, the transactional FMSFIE is being designed for implementation using commercially available relational database software (e.g., Oracle and SQL Server) and a Microsoft Windows Operating System (e.g., Windows 2000, XP, & NT). The FMSFIE is non-proprietary, thereby permitting other organizations, contractors, and vendors the ability to freely use the data schema and data dictionary, share FMSFIE compliant data with other organizations, and build applications based upon the FMSFIE data schema.

FMSFIE Information Model



FMSFIE Entity Set - Broad grouping of real property management responsibilities.

FMSFIE Entity Class – Sub-grouping of an Entity Set providing a grouping of similar real property classifications based on legal reporting requirements.

FMSFIE Entity Sub-Class – Sub-grouping of an Entity Class based on similar life-cycle event and temporal real property information.

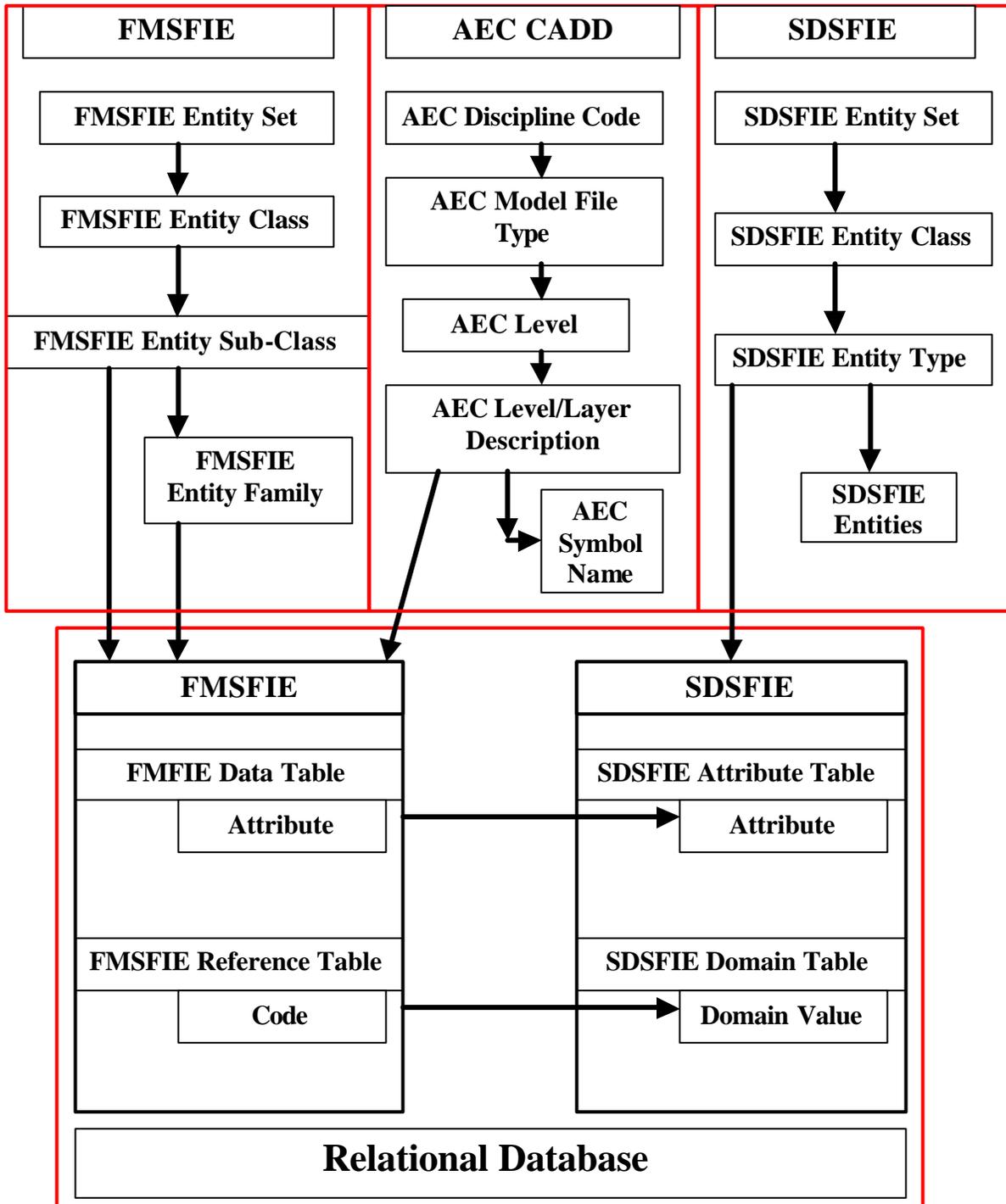
FMSFIE Entity Family – A functional sub-group of the Entity Sub-Class corresponding to different business disciplines, or different perspectives in the way the data is structured below the Entity Sub-Class.

Database

Data Table – Relational database table comprising a grouping of similar records. Also called an attribute table.

Reference Table – Relational database table containing a listing of valid, permissible, or reference values.

CADD/GIS/FM Standards Development Data Model



FMSFIE Naming Convention Criteria

FMSFIE Table and Attribute Naming Convention Criteria

A. Table (Data and Reference) –

1. Table Types –

The FMSFIE contains two types of database tables:

- a. **Data Table** (also called Attribute Table) – Database table used by Users for data entry.
- b. **Reference Table** – Database table containing pre-defined sets of valid (also called domain and lookup) values.

2. Naming Conventions –

a. Logical Table Name –

- (1) Maximum Length = 75 characters.
- (2) Criteria = Family Name/Space/Table Common Name (e.g., Water Tank). Used in logical data model.

b. Table Common Name –

- (1) Maximum Length = 50 characters.
- (2) Criteria = Use name meaningful to user.
- (3) Reference Tables will be denoted as “* Reference” (e.g., “Asset Class Reference”).

c. Table Physical Name –

- (1) Maximum Length = 30 characters.
- (2) Criteria = Use name meaningful to user. Use all capital letters with no spaces (i.e., use underbars between words. Used in physical data model.
- (3) Reference Tables will be denoted as “*_REF” (e.g., “ASSET_CLASS_REF”).

B. Attribute –

1. Naming Conventions –

a. Logical Attribute Name –

- (1) Maximum Length = 100 characters.
- (2) Criteria – Use DISA data element (attribute name if one exists). Otherwise follow DISA data element (attribute) naming conventions.
- (3) Logical Name must be unique within each table.
- (4) Logical Name composed of following sequence in data model:
 - Logical Data Model Table Name (e.g., Water Tank).

- Property Modifier (optional) (e.g., Install).
 - Class Modifier (optional) (e.g., Start).
 - DISA Class Word (e.g., Date).
 - Example – Water Tank Install Start Date
- (5) Used in logical data model.

b. Common Attribute Name –

(1) Maximum Length = 100 characters.

(2) Criteria –

- (a) Named so that it is meaningful to user.
- (b) Common Name must be unique within each table.
- (c) Common Name composed of following sequence:
 - Common Table Name (optional) (e.g., Tank).
 - Property Modifier (optional) (e.g., Install).
 - Class Modifier (optional) (e.g., Start).
 - DISA Class Word (recommended) – Date
 - Example – Tank Install Start Date

(3) Standard Class Words for use at end of Common Attribute Names include:

- Name
- Code
- Number
- Date
- Quantity
- Text
- Amount
- Identifier
- Time

c. Physical Attribute Name –

(1) Maximum Length – 30 characters

(2) Criteria –

- (a) Use DISA data element (attribute) access name if one exists. DISA class word abbreviations to be used in physical attribute names (if applicable).
- (b) Keys (primary and foreign) do not end in _id (except keys linking to SDSFIE).
- (c) Fields with associated domain (reference) tables will not be specified with a particular class word or abbreviation (i.e., not with _d or _cd).
- (d) If DISA data element access name does not exist, Attribute Name will be composed of the following sequence of abbreviations. (at least one of the optional abbreviations is required):
 - Table Name (optional) (e.g., TNK).
 - Property Modifier (optional) (e.g., INSTL).
 - Class Modifier (optional) (e.g., START).
 - DISA Class Word (e.g., DT)

- Example – TNK_INSTL_START_DT
- (e) Used in physical data model.
- (f) Standard Class Words for use at end of Physical Attribute Names include:
- SAID = System Assigned Identifier
 - NM = Name
 - CD = Code
 - NO = Number
 - DT = Date
 - QY = Quantity
 - TX = Text
 - AM = Amount
 - ID – Identifier
 - TM = Time

d. Reference Tables – All Reference Tables will have the following three field types:

- (1) *_CD –
- (a) Definition – An identifying code/and or number assigned to the subject item.
 - (b) Text Field (VARCHAR(16)).
 - (c) Counterpart of SDSFIE Domain Table “Value” field (CHAR(16)).
- (2) *_NM –
- (a) Definition – A unique, identifying name and/or number assigned to the subject item.
 - (b) Text Field (VARCHAR(40)).
 - (c) Counterpart of SDSFIE Domain Table “Full Value” field.
- (3) *_DES_TX –
- (a) Definition – A definition or other unique information concerning the subject item.
 - (b) Text Field (VARCHAR(255)).
 - (c) Counterpart of SDSFIE Domain Table “Definition” field.

Data (Attribute) Field Naming Guidelines and Conventions

Data (Attribute) Field Naming Guidelines and Conventions

Based on excerpts from:

- DBA Proposals Regarding An Enterprise Data Repository, 18 January 2001
- Navy Shore Station Data Dictionary, Proposed Data Naming Convention Guidelines, 31 July 2000.

Introduction

Purpose

The purpose of this document is to suggest guidelines that can be used in naming data entities and elements (tables and columns) migrating into FMSFIE compliant relational databases. The goal is to provide a consistent means of abbreviating data element names to a reasonable length without sacrificing readability.

Benefits of Data Standardization

Data standardization takes time and effort, but provides benefits including:

- Reduced redundancy, inconsistency, and maintenance costs
- Improved communication/coordination between decision makers
- Improved system interoperability

Implementation Approach

FMSFIE recommends and will assist developers in employing the following data standardization approach:

- Ensure that table and column names, definitions, and abbreviations are used consistently across the enterprise.
- Ensure that one source for data is used across the enterprise.
- For example, this means that applications requiring:
 - Organization information use the FMM.ORGANIZATION table;
 - Officer-rank information use the MMDB.OFFICER_RANK_PAY_REF table;
 - Badging information use the BASICS.BADGE table.
- Use database links, userids, and synonyms as needed to access data in other databases, instances, or machines.
- Don't create localized tables.

Naming and Definition Guidelines

Naming and definition guidelines are provided for the following:

- **Entities:** An entity is a logical unit of information as defined in an Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD). An entity is the logical representation of a table.
- **Attributes:** An attribute is a logical data element used to describe an entity. An attribute is a logical representation of a column.
- **Tables:** A table is the physical implementation of an entity definition within a database (Oracle).
- **Columns:** A column is the physical implementation of an entity attribute in a database (Oracle).

Entity Naming and Definition Guidelines

The guidelines for naming entities specify:

- The entity name shall be a singular noun or noun phrase, and include only alphabetic characters and hyphens.
- The entity name shall not contain class word names except under special circumstances, abbreviations, acronyms, organization names, articles (a, an, the, etc.), or prepositions (at, by, for, etc.).

The guidelines for defining entities specifies:

- The entity definition should define what the entity is, not how, where, or when the entity is used, or who uses it; add meaning to the name; be concise, precise, and unambiguous; and avoid circular reasoning.
- The entity definition should not contain examples or infinitives (“This entity defines”).

Attribute Naming and Definition Guidelines

The guidelines for naming data elements specify:

- The data element name shall be composed of:
 - The entity name (customer)
 - A property modifier (delivery)
 - A class word modifier (month)
 - A class word (code)
- The data element name shall be a singular noun phrase, and include only alphabetic characters and hyphens.
- The data element name shall not contain abbreviations, acronyms, organization names, articles (a, an, the, etc.), prepositions (at, by, for, etc.), or possessive forms of a word.

The guidelines for defining data elements specifies:

- The data element definition should define what the data is, not how, where, or when the data is used, or who uses it; be comprised of simple sentences; represent a characteristic of its associated entity; spell out any acronyms and abbreviations; be concise, precise, and unambiguous; and avoid circular reasoning.

- The data element definition should not contain examples or physical characteristics of the data element, or infinitives (“This data element defines...”).

Table Naming and Definition Guidelines

Table names will simply consist of a coded form of the corresponding entity name, such as replacing spaces with underscores. In addition, the table name may be abbreviated if it is lengthy, based on the abbreviation guidelines provided below.

Table comments will be developed for all database tables. Table comments will consist of the entity definition prefaced with the entity name and a period. For example: COMMENT ON TABLE OEM.ENV_REV_CAT IS ‘Environmental Review Category. Lists the environmental review categories for which proposed actions are analyzed and reviewed for environmental compliance.’;

Column Naming and Definition Guidelines

Column names will simply consist of an abbreviated form of the corresponding attribute name, based on the abbreviation guidelines provided below.

Column comments will be developed for all database columns. Column comments will consist of the attribute definition prefaced with the attribute name, for example: COMMENT ON COLUMN OEM.ACTION_IMP.ACTION_SAID_FK is ‘Action System Assigned Identifier Foreign Key. Used to link an action impactor to the action which uses the impactor.’;

Abbreviation Guidelines

Sources for Abbreviations

Abbreviations shall be derived from the following sources:

- DoD Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) Defense Data Dictionary System (DDDS)
- Established DoD Service standards (e.g., Navy).
- Non-local DoD Service databases (e.g., the Naval Facility Assets Database (NFADB))
- Local DoD Service databases (e.g., NAVAIR Shore Station)
- Commonly used abbreviations

Defense Data Dictionary System (DDDS)

Use abbreviations approved by and used in the DISA DDDS. For example, the class words required by the DDDS have designated abbreviations that are to be used in naming any data element. These are:

Amount – AM	Name – NM
Angle – AN	Quantity – QY
Area – AR	Rate – RT

Code – CD	Temperature – TP
Coordinate – CN	Text – TX
Date – DT	Time – TM
Dimension – DM	Volume – VL
Identifier – ID	Weight – WT
Mass – MS	

DoD Service Standard Abbreviations

Use established DoD Service (e.g., Navy) standard abbreviations where such abbreviations were known:

- ACCT – Account
- ADMIN – Administration
- EMP – Employee
- ORG – Organization

Non-Local DoD Service Abbreviations

Use data element abbreviations from other DoD databases such as the Navy NFADB. For example:

- APR – Acquisition Property Record
- BOD – Beneficial Occupancy Date
- CIP – Capital Improvement Plan
- CRDN – Cost Reference Document Number

Local DoD Service Abbreviations

Use data element abbreviations used in local databases such as Facilities Management or Military Manpower. For example:

- ACRN – Accounting Classification Reference Number
- AMD – Active Military Document
- CLIN – Contract Line Item Number
- DO – Delivery Order

Common Abbreviations

Likewise, commonly used abbreviations from everyday life should also be used whenever possible, such as:

- AVG – Average
- BLVD – Boulevard
- CORP – Corporation
- DEPT – Department

Abbreviation Methodology

The following rules and methods are recommended to abbreviate attribute names when such abbreviations are not available in the sources mentioned above. In general:

- Do not abbreviate colors due to the ambiguity that might arise. Consider blue and black.
- Do not abbreviate words five (5) characters or less. For words greater than five (5) characters, use the rules/guidelines listed below to abbreviate each word.
- Use the first four to six letters of the “root” word before beginning the shortening/discarding process. The “root” abbreviation should not exceed six (6) or seven (7) characters.
- Establish the “root” word abbreviation, then establish its family. For example, if the word being submitted is “CERTIFICATION”, then using CERTIFY as the root (or parent), the family tree would look like:
 - The “root” CERTIFY would be abbreviated to CERTF (see rule 2)
 - The “family” would then look like:
 - CERTFD (for certified)
 - CERTFG (for certifying)
 - CERTFR (for certifier)
 - CERTFN (for certification)

Abbreviation Caveats

- Although our desire is that every abbreviation be assigned to one and only one word, we recognize from the outset that that will not always be possible. Therefore, each abbreviation will have to be considered in the larger context of the application and the table within which it resides.
- The guidelines proposed herein are just that – guidelines – which may be broken with good reason from time to time by those acting as the data librarian, such as for clarity or to illustrate a particular business peculiarity.
- Some words just seem to defy an organized means of abbreviating them. In such cases, the data librarian, database administration staff, and application staff will strive to reach an agreeable compromise.
- Rules like we’ve defined below can be obscure. “Two vowels followed by a consonant followed by another vowel” sounds like we’re back in grade school. Look at the examples we’ve provided before throwing your hands up in disgust.
- Some of the rules overlap. When this occurs, a decision will be made by the data librarian and/or the database administration staff as to which rule to apply.
- At this time, the conventions proposed herein are for text-only data types.

Abbreviation Rules

Rule 1

If the word ends with one or more vowels followed by a consonant, drop the vowels, but keep the consonant unless it's the same as the remaining one.

- **ail/al/an/ar/ed/e n/er/ex/ial/ir/or/ual**

Examples:

- DETAIL becomes DETL
- INITIAL becomes INITL
- ACTUAL becomes ACTL

Rule 2

If the word ends with one or more vowels followed by a consonant followed by a vowel, drop the vowels, but keep the consonant unless it's the same as the remaining one.

- **age/uage/egy/ify/ive**

Examples:

- LANGUAGE becomes LANG
- STRATEGY becomes STRATG
- ACTIVE becomes ACTV

Rule 3

If the word ends with one or more vowels followed by "TION" or "SION", keep the "root" portion of the word (up to six characters) but replace the remaining string by an "N", unless it's the same as the remaining consonant.

- **tion/sion/iation/ation/itition/asion/iasion/ision**

Examples:

- ACTION becomes ACTN
- EXTENSION becomes EXTEN
- ABBREVIATION becomes ABBREVN
- DURATION becomes DURN

Rule 4

Similar to Rule 3, if the word ends with one or more vowels, one or more consonants, a vowel, followed by "TION" or "SION", keep the "root" portion of the word (up to six characters) but replace the remaining string by an "N", unless it's the same as the remaining consonant.

- **tion/sion**

Examples:

- CERTIFICATION becomes CERTFN
- JUSTIFICATION becomes JUSTFN
- VERIFICATION becomes VERFN

Rule 5

If the word ends with “ING”, keep the “root” portion of the word (up to six characters) but replace the remaining string by a “G”, unless it’s the same as the remaining consonant.

- **ing**

Examples:

- ACCOUNTING becomes ACCTG
- ENDING becomes ENDG
- EXISTING becomes EXISTG

Rule 6

If the word ends with one or more vowels followed by “GHT”, drop the vowels and the “GH”.

- **eight**

Examples:

- HEIGHT becomes HT
- WEIGHT becomes WT

Discarding Rules

Some word spellings lend themselves to a discard process rather than the shortening process mentioned above. The following rules/guidelines are suggested to assist in that process.

Rule 7

If the word ends with one or more vowels followed by one or more consonants and a vowel, drop everything from the first vowel.

- **ace/ance/ease/ence/ency/ense/iance/iate/ily/ine/uance/ure/ute**

Examples:

- INTERFACE becomes INTERF
- CLEARANCE becomes CLEAR
- CONFERENCE becomes CONFER

Rule 8

If the word ends with one or more vowels followed by one or more consonants and a “T”, drop everything from the first vowel.

- **act/aint/ect/ent/est/inct/ist/ort/uest/ust**

Examples:

- CONNECT becomes CONN
- RESIDENT becomes RESID
- REQUEST becomes REQUEST

Rule 9

If the word ends with one or more vowels followed by a “MATE”, “NATE”, “TIVE”, or “SIVE”, drop everything from the first vowel.

- **ative/itive/imate/sive/tive**

Examples:

- CUMULATIVE becomes CUMUL
- ESTIMATE becomes EST

Rule 10

If the word ends with one or more vowels followed by a “CAL”, drop everything from the first vowel.

- **ical**

Examples:

- CRITICAL becomes CRIT
- PHYSICAL becomes PHYS
- TECHNICAL becomes TECHN

Rule 11

If the word ends with one or more vowels followed by a “MENT” or “NENT”, drop everything from the first vowel.

- **ement/ment/anent/ument**

Examples:

- STATEMENT becomes STAT
- EQUIPMENT becomes EQUIP
- DOCUMENT becomes DOC

FMSFIE Attribute Field Abbreviations

ABBREV	ABBREVIATE
ABBREVD	ABBREVIATED
ABBREVN	ABBREVIATION
ACCESS	ACCESS
ACCT	ACCOUNT
ACCTG	ACCOUNTING
ACRN	ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION REFERENCE NUMBER
ACQ	ACQUIRE
ACQD	ACQUIRED
ACQ	ACQUISITION
APR	ACQUISITION PROPERTY RECORD
ACE	ACRES
ACTN	ACTION
ACTV	ACTIVE
AMD	ACTIVE MILITARY DOCUMENT
ACTVY	ACTIVITY
ARP	ACTIVITY RECORD PRINTOUT
ACTOR	ACTOR
ACTL	ACTUAL
ADDR	ADDRESS
ADDR1	ADDRESS FIRST LINE
ADDR2	ADDRESS SECOND LINE
ADQ	ADEQUATE
ADJ	ADJUST
ADJD	ADJUSTED
ADMIN	ADMINISTRATION
AGENC	AGENCY
ALLOW	ALLOW
ALTER	ALTER
ALTERD	ALTERED
ALTER	ALTERNATE
ALT	ALTERNATIVE
AMEND	AMEND
AM	AMOUNT
AMP	AMP
AN	ANGLE
APPLN	APPLICATION
APS	APPRAISED
APPROP	APPROPRIATION
APPROPNS	APPROPRIATIONS
APPRVL	APPROVAL
APPRV	APPROVE
ARCHV	ARCHIVE
ARCHVD	ARCHIVED
AR	AREA
ASMNT	ASSESSMENT
ASSET	ASSET
ASGN	ASSIGN
ASGND	ASSIGNED
ATTEND	ATTENDEE
ATTENDS	ATTENDEES
ABMP	ATTIC,BASEMENT,M EZZANINE,PENTHOUSE
ATTRIB	ATTRIBUTE

AUD	AUDIT
AUTH	AUTHORIZATION
ADP	AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING
AIS	AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEM
AVG	AVERAGE
AWARD	AWARD
AWARD	AWARDED
BACKD	BACKED
BADGE	BADGE
BAR_CD	BAR CODE
BASE	BASE
BEGIN	BEGIN
BENEF	BENEFICIAL
BOD	BENEFICIAL OCCUPANCY DATE
BID	BID
BILLET	BILLET
BILG	BILLING
BIN	BIN
BIRTH	BIRTH
BLOCK	BLOCK
BLOCKS	BLOCKS
BLUE	BLUE
BODY	BODY
BOOL	BOOLEAN
BRANCH	BRANCH
BREAK	BREAK
BUDGET	BUDGET
BI	BUDGET ITEM
BLI	BUDGET LINE ITEM
BLDG	BUILDING
BLDGS	BUILDINGS
BLT	BUILT
BUS	BUSINESS
BY	BY
BYTES	BYTES
CACHE	CACHE
CALCD	CALCULATED
CAL	CALENDAR
CALL	CALL
CANCL	CANCEL
CANCLG	CANCELING
CANCLN	CANCELLATION
CANCLD	CANCELLED
CAP	CAP
CAPACT	CAPACITY
CIP	CAPTIAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN
CAPN	CAPTION
CAPTR	CAPTURE
CARD	CARD
CAT	CATEGORY
CAT_CD	CATEGORY CODE
CAUSE	CAUSE
CTR	CENTER
CERTFN	CERTIFICATION
CERTFD	CERTIFIED
CHAIN	CHAIN

CHG	CHANGE
CHGD	CHANGED
CHECKD	CHECKED
CHILD	CHILD
CITIZN	CITIZENSHIP
CTY	CITY
CIV	CIVILIAN
CLMT	CLAIMANT
CLASS	CLASS
CLASS_RM	CLASSROOM
CLAUS	CLAUSE
CLEAR	CLEARANCE
CLOSE	CLOSE
CLUSTR	CLUSTER
CLUSTRG	CLUSTERING
CD	CODE
COLLR	COLLECTOR
COLLG	COLLEGE
COLOR	COLOR
COL	COLUMN
COLS	COLUMNS
COMBN	COMBINATION
COMBN	COMBINE
COMBND	COMBINED
CMD	COMMAND
CMC	COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS
COMMENTS	COMMENTS
COMMITD	COMMITTED
COMM	COMMITTEE
COMP	COMPANY
COMP	COMPETENCY
COMPLN	COMPLETION
COMPL	COMPLIANCE
COMP	COMPONENT
NAVCOMPT	COMP TROLLER OF THE NAVY
COMPT	COMPUTE
COMPTD	COMPUTED
COMPTR	COMPUTER
CONDN	CONDITION
CONDNS	CONDITIONS
CONFER	CONFERENCE
CONN	CONNECT
CONN	CONNECTION
CST	CONSOLIDATED
CONSTR	CONSTRAINT
CON	CONSTRUCTION
CBC	CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER
CONT	CONTACT
CONTNR	CONTAINER
CONT	CONTENT
CONTING	CONTINGENCY
CONTR	CONTRACT
CLIN	CONTRACT LINE ITEM NUMBER
CTOR	CONTRACTOR
CTRL	CONTROL
CN	COORDINATE
CNS	COORDINATES

COPY	COPY
CORP	CORPORATE
CORR	CORRECT
CORRN	CORRECTION
CORRV	CORRECTIVE
CT	COST
CRDN	COST REFERENCE DOCUMENT NUMBER
CT	COSTS
CNT	COUNT
CNT_DOWN	COUNTDOWN
CRY	COUNTRY
CUY	COUNTY
CREATE	CREATE
CREATED	CREATED
CREATION	CREATION
CREATOR	CREATOR
CRIT	CRITICAL
XREF	CROSS-REFERENCE
CUMUL	CUMULATIVE
CURR	CURRENCY
CURR	CURRENT
CPV	CURRENT PLANT VALUE
CUST	CUSTOMER
DAMGS	DAMAGES
DASTAR	DASTAR
DT	DATE
DOB	DATE OF BIRTH
DAWIA	DAWIA
DAYS	DAYS
DEC	DECIMAL
DEF	DEFAULT
DEF_NUM	DEFAULT NUMBER
DEF	DEFENSE
DEIS	DEFENSE ENERGY INFORMATION SYSTEM
DEF	DEFICIENCY
DEFN	DEFINITION
DEGREE	DEGREE
DEL	DELETE
DO	DELIVERY ORDER
DEMND	DEMAND
DEMO	DEMONSTRATION
DOD	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
DEP	DEPEND
DEPTH	DEPTH
DESC	DESCRIPTION
DESIGN	DESIGNATION
DESIGNR	DESIGNATOR
DESTIN	DESTINATION
DESTROY	DESTROY
DETL	DETAIL
DM	DIMENSION
DIRN	DIRECTION
DIRNS	DIRECTIONS
DISPL	DISPLAY
DSP	DISPOSAL
DR	DISPOSAL RECORD
DIST	DISTINCT
DISTRIBN	DISTRIBUTION
DIVN	DIVISION
DOC	DOCUMENT
DOCN	DOCUMENTATION

DRIVER	DRIVER
DRIVER_TY P	DRIVER TYPE
DUE	DUE
DURN	DURATION
DUTY	DUTY
EFF	EFFECT
EFF	EFFECTIVE
ELECTR	ELECTRICAL
ELE	ELEMENT
EMAIL	EMAIL
EMBED	EMBED
EMERG	EMERGENCY
EMP	EMPLOYEE
EMP_HOME	EMPLOYEEHOME
EMPTY	EMPTY
END	END
ENDG	ENDING
ENDORS	ENDORSEMENT
ENG	ENGINEERING
EE	ENGINEERING EVALUATION
EFD	ENGINEERING FIELD DIVISION
ENL	ENLIST
ENLD	ENLISTED
ENTERD	ENTERED
ENTER	ENTERPRISE
ENTRY	ENTRY
ENV	ENVIRONMENTAL
EQUIP	EQUIPMENT
ERROR	ERROR
ESA	ESTATE
EST	ESTIMATE
EST	ESTIMATED
EDA	ESTIMATED DATE OF ARRIVAL
ESTR	ESTIMATOR
EVL	EVALUATION
EVENT	EVENT
EVENT_DES C	EVENT DESCRIPTION
EVENT_ID	EVENT IDENTIFIER
EXCEPN	EXCEPTION
EXS	EXCESS
EXECN	EXECUTION
EXISTG	EXISTING
EXPEND	EXPENDED
EE	EXPENSE ELEMENT
EXPD	EXPENSED
EPN	EXPIRATION
EXPIR	EXPIRE
EXTEN	EXTENSION
EXT	EXTERNAL
EYE	EYE
EYES	EYES
FRP	FACILITIES REQUIREMENT PLAN
FAC	FACILITY
FAC_NM	FACILITY NAME
FAC_NUM	FACILITY NUMBER
FPD	FACILITY PLANNING DOCUMENT
FAC_TYP	FACILITY TYPE
FACTOR	FACTOR

FAML	FAMILY
FAX	FAX
FEAT	FEATURE
FLD	FIELD
FILE	FILE
FILTR	FILTER
FINAN	FINANCIAL
FINDG	FINDING
FIRST	FIRST
FIRST_NM	FIRST NAME
FISCAL	FISCAL
FY	FISCAL YEAR
FLEET	FLEET
FLOAT	FLOAT
FLR	FLOOR
FT	FOOT
FOR	FOREIGN
FK	FOREIGN KEY
FORM	FORM
FORMAT	FORMAT
FRMR	FORMER
FORWARD G	FORWARDING
FREE	FREE
FREQ	FREQUENCY
FROCKD	FROCKED
FROM	FROM
FTS	FTS
FTSLINK	FTSLINK
FUEL	FUEL
FULL	FULL
FUNCTN	FUNCTION
FUNCTNL	FUNCTIONAL
FUND	FUND
FUND	FUNDED
FUND	FUNDING
FS	FUNDING SOURCE
FUNDS	FUNDS
FUT	FUTURE
GAINS	GAINS
GENDR	GENDER
GDM	GENERAL DEVELOPMENT MAP
GSA	GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
GEO	GEOGRAPHIC
GVT	GOVERNMENT
GRADE	GRADE
GRANTD	GRANTED
GRANTE	GRANTEE
GREEN	GREEN
GRID	GRID
GROSS	GROSS
GROUP	GROUP
GROUPS	GROUPS
GUAR	GUARANTEE
HAIR	HAIR
HANDCP	HANDICAP
HEADR	HEADER
HEADG	HEADING
HQMC	HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS
HT	HEIGHT
HIST	HISTORIC
HOLDG	HOLDING
HOME	HOME

HOST	HOST
HOT	HOT
HOTSPOT	HOTSPOT
HR	HOURLY
HRS	HOURS
ID	IDENTIFIER
IMMED	IMMEDIATE
IMPACT	IMPACT
IPV	IMPROVED
INACTV	INACTIVE
IADQ	INADEQUATE
INCEPN	INCEPTION
INCR	INCREASE
INDEX	INDEX
IND	INDICATOR
INFO	INFORMATION
IMD	INFORMATION MANAGEMENT DIRECTORATE
IS	INFORMATION SYSTEM
ING	INGRANT
INITL	INITIAL
INSP	INSPECT
INSPD	INSPECTED
INSPN	INSPECTION
INSPR	INSPECTOR
INST	INSTALL
INSTN	INSTALLATION
ISN	INSTALLATION
INST	INSTANCE
INSTS	INSTANCES
IST	INSTRUMENT
INTEGR	INTEGER
INTERF	INTERFACE
INT	INTERNAL
INVEST	INVEST
INVEST	INVESTMENT
IC	INVESTMENT CATEGORY
IRG	IRREGULAR
ISS	ISSUANCE
ISSUE	ISSUE
ISSUE_LEV	ISSUE LEVEL
ITEM	ITEM
JOB	JOB
JON	JOB ORDER NUMBER
JOIN	JOIN
JUSTFN	JUSTIFICATION
JUSTFD	JUSTIFIED
JUSTF	JUSTIFY
JUSTFG	JUSTIFYING
KEY	KEY
KEYS	KEYS
KH_WATT	KILOWATT
LABEL	LABEL
LABOR	LABOR
LAB	LABORATORY
LAD	LAD
LND	LAND
LANG	LANGUAGE
LAST	LAST
LAST_NM	LAST NAME
LATCH	LATCH
LAT	LATITUDE
LAUNCH	LAUNCH

LEAD	LEAD
LEASE	LEASE
LEASED	LEASED
LR	LEASED RELOCATABLE
LEGC	LEGACY
LTH	LENGTH
LES	LESSOR
LETTR	LETTER
LEV	LEVEL
LEV_NUM	LEVEL NUMBER
LIC	LICENSE
LIC_TYP	LICENSE TYPE
LIFE	LIFE
LIQD	LIQUID
LISTN	LISTEN
LOCAL	LOCAL
LOC	LOCATION
LOCR	LOCATOR
LOCK	LOCK
LOCKD	LOCKED
LOG	LOG
LOG	LOGICAL
LOGIN	LOGIN
MACH	MACHINE
MG	MAGNETIC STRIPE
MAIDN	MAIDEN
MAIL	MAIL
MNT	MAINTENANCE
MGR	MANAGER
MFGR	MANUFACTURER
MAP	MAP
MG	MAP GRID
MARCORPS	MARINE CORPS
MS	MASS
MASTR	MASTER
MAGIC	MASTER ACTIVITY GENERAL INFORMATION AND CONTROL
MATCH	MATCH
MATL	MATERIAL
MAX	MAXIMUM
MEDIA	MEDIA
MEETG	MEETING
MBR	MEMBER
MBRSHIP	MEMBERSHIP
MOA	MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
MSG	MESSAGE
METER	METER
MET	METHOD
MID_NM	MIDDLE NAME
MIL	MILITARY
MILCON	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
MMDB	MILITARY MANPOWER DATABASE
MIN	MINIMUM
MISC	MISCELLANEOUS
MISS	MISSES
MISS	MISSION
MISS	MISSIONS
MODE	MODE
MODEL	MODEL
MODEM	MODEM

MODFD	MODIFIED
MODFR	MODIFIER
MODF	MODIFY
MODL	MODULE
MONITR	MONITOR
MTH	MONTH
MSLINK	MSLINK
MULT	MULTIPLY
MULTG	MULTIPLYING
NM	NAME
NM	NAMES
NATNL	NATIONAL
NATV	NATIVE
JFAI	NATO JOINT FORMAL ACCEPTANCE INSPECTION
NEC	NAVAL ENLISTED CODE
NAVFAC	NAVAL FACILITY
NCF	NAVCOMPT FORM
NITC	NAVFAC INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY CENTER
NAVY	NAVY
NFADB	NAVY FACILITY ASSETS DATABASE
NEED	NEEDED
NEG	NEGATIVE
NEW	NEW
NEXT	NEXT
NICK_NM	NICKNAME
NODE	NODE
NOTE	NOTE
NOTES	NOTES
NUM	NUMBER
OBJ	OBJECT
OBLIGD	OBLIGATED
OCCUP	OCCUPANCY
OCC	OCCUPATION
OHSA	OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY
OCCUR	OCCURRENCES
OFF	OFFICE
OPNAV	OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
OSD	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
OFFCR	OFFICER
OICC	OFFICER IN CHARGE OF CONSTRUCTION
OFFSET	OFFSET
ON	ON
ONSITE	ONSITE
OPEN	OPEN
OPENG	OPENING
OPERN	OPERATION
OPTN	OPTION
OPTNL	OPTIONAL
OPTNS	OPTIONS
ORDER	ORDER
ORG	ORGANIZATION
ORIG	ORIGINAL

ORIG_CT	ORIGINAL COST
OTH	OTHER
OUT	OUT
OTG	OUTGRANT
OR	OUTGRANT RECORD
OGE	OUTGRANTEE
OH	OVERHEAD
OVERLD	OVERLOAD
OVERLD_NUM	OVERLOAD NUMBER
OVERST	OVERSIGHT
OWNER	OWNER
PACKG	PACKAGE
PACKT	PACKET
PAGE	PAGE
PAGE_NUM	PAGE NUMBER
PARENT	PARENT
PARTN	PARTITION
PASSWD	PASSWORD
PATH	PATH
PATH_NM	PATHNAME
PAXIS	PAXIS
PAY	PAY
PAY_GRAD	PAYGRADE
E	
PAY	PAYMENT
PAY_PLAN	PAYPLAN
PER	PER
PCT	PERCENT
PRD	PERIOD
PRDS	PERIODS
PERM	PERMANENT
PERSN	PERSON
PC	PERSONAL COMPUTER
PERSNL	PERSONNEL
PHASE	PHASE
PHONE	PHONE
PHONE_TYP	PHONE TYPE
P	
PHOTO	PHOTOGRAPH
PHYS	PHYSICAL
PIECE	PIECE
PILLR	PILLAR
PLAN	PLAN
PLAND	PLANNED
PAA	PLANT PROPERTY ACCOUNTING ACTIVITY
POC	POINT OF CONTACT
POOL	POOL
POSN	POSITION
POST	POST
PSTL	POSTAL
POSTD	POSTED
POTL	POTENTIAL
PRECSN	PRECISION
PREFX	PREFIX
PRELIM	PRELIMINARY
PREM	PREMIUM
PREP	PREPARED
PREP_BY	PREPARED BY
PREPR	PREPARER
PREV	PREVIOUS
PRICE	PRICE
PRI	PRIMARY
PRT	PRINT

PRTD	PRINTED
PRIOR	PRIORITY
PRIV	PRIVILEGE
PROB	PROBLEM
PROC	PROCESS
PROCR	PROCESSOR
PROCR	PROCUREMENT
PROF	PROFILE
PGM	PROGRAM
PROJ	PROJECT
PROJD	PROJECTED
PROJS	PROJECTS
PTY	PROPERTY
PR	PROPERTY RECORD
PROP	PROPOSED
PROSPV	PROSPECTIVE
PR	PUBLIC RELATIONS
PWC	PUBLIC WORKS CENTER
QY	QUANTITY
QTR	QUARTER
RACE	RACE
RAM	RAM
RANGE	RANGE
RANK	RANK
RT	RATE
RT_ABBREVN	RATE ABBREVIATION
RATG	RATING
RATIO	RATIO
READ	READ
READ_TM	READ TIME
READ	READINESS
READG	READING
RESM	REAL ESTATE SUMMARY MAP
RPI	REAL PROPERTY INVENTORY
REASN	REASON
RCV	RECEIVE
RCVD	RECEIVED
RCVG	RECEIVING
REC	RECORD
RECS	RECORDS
REFER	REFERENCE
REFERG	REFERENCING
REGISTR	REGISTOR
REGISTN	REGISTRATION
REGUL	REGULATORY
RELTN	RELATIONSHIP
REL	RELEASE
REMG	REMAINING
REM	REMARKS
REML	REMOVAL
REMV	REMOVE
RPD	RENT PAID
RRC	RENT RECEIVED
REPL	REPLACE
REPL	REPLACEMENT
RPT	REPORT
RPT_TYP	REPORT TYPE
RPTG	REPORTING
REQ	REQUEST
RFP	REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL
REQD	REQUESTED
REQ	REQUIRED

RESERVN	RESERVATION
RESERV	RESERVE
RESERVD	RESERVED
RESID	RESIDENT
ROICC	RESIDENT OFFICER IN CHARGE OF CONSTRUCTION
RES	RESOURCE
RPN	RESPONSIBILITY
RVW	REVIEW
REVS	REVISE
REVSN	REVISION
REVSN_NUM	REVISION NUMBER
M	
RTS	RIGHTS
RISK	RISK
ROLE	ROLE
RM	ROOM
ROT	ROTATE
ROTN	ROTATION
RULE	RULE
RUN	RUN
SCALE	SCALE
SCHED	SCHEDULE
SCOPE	SCOPE
SCOPE	SCOPED
SCRIPT	SCRIPT
SEARCH	SEARCH
SECOND	SECOND
SECOND	SECONDARY
SECOND	SECONDS
SEL	SELECT
SELN	SELECTION
SEM_IPV	SEMI-IMPROVED
SENDG	SENDING
SENT	SENT
SEQ	SEQUENCE
SEQ_NUM	SEQUENCENUMBER
SERL	SERIAL
SERL_NUM	SERIAL NUMBER
SERIES	SERIES
SERVER	SERVER
SERV	SERVICE
SETUP	SETUP
SEX	SEX
SHARD	SHARED
SHOPS	SHOPS
SFPS	SHORE FACILITIES PLANNING SYSTEM
SHORT	SHORT
SHOW	SHOW
SIGN	SIGNATURE
SITE	SITE
SIZE	SIZE
SLEEPS	SLEEPS
SC	SMART CARD
SMECO	SMECO
SSN	SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER
SOUND	SOUND
SRC	SOURCE
SO	SOUTH
SPACE	SPACE
SPACE_TYP	SPACE TYPE
SPEAK	SPEAK
SPEAKR	SPEAKER
SPECL	SPECIAL

SA	SPECIAL AREA
SPEC	SPECIALIST
SPIN	SPIN
SPONSOR	SPONSOR
SQ	SQUARE
SQFT	SQUARE FEET
STANDG	STANDING
START	START
ST	STATE
ST_NM	STATE NAME
STAT	STATEMENT
STS	STATES
STATION	STATION
STATOR	STATOR
STAT	STATUS
STAT_DT	STATUS DATE
STOP	STOP
STORG	STORAGE
STOS	STORIES
STRATG	STRATEGY
STR	STREET
STRING	STRING
STRUC	STRUCTURE
SUB	SUB
SUBHEAD	SUBHEAD
SUBJ	SUBJECT
SUBN	SUBMISSION
SUB	SUBMIT
SUBORD	SUBORDINATE
SBD	SUBSTANDARD
SS	SUBSYSTEM
SS_TYP	SUBSYSTEM TYPE
SUB_TYP	SUBTYPE
SUFFIX	SUFFIX
SUITE	SUITE
SIOH	SUPERVISION,INSPECTION AND OVERHEAD
SUPV	SUPERVISOR
SUPPLS	SUPPLIES
SUPPL	SUPPLY
SUPP	SUPPORT
SUPPD	SUPPORTED
SURVEY	SURVEY
SUSP	SUSPEND
SYS	SYSTEM
SAID	SYSTEM ASSIGNED IDENTIFIER
SYS_TYP	SYSTEM TYPE
TAG	TAG
TARGT	TARGET
TEAM	TEAM
TECHN	TECHNICAL
TP	TEMPERATURE
TEMP	TEMPORARY
TENT	TENANT
TERM	TERM
TERM	TERMINAL
TEST	TEST
TX	TEXT
THRESHD	THRESHOLD
TIER	TIER
TM	TIME
TMD	TIMED
TM_STAMP	TIMESTAMP
TINT	TINT

TITLE	TITLE
TOT	TOTAL
TRACK	TRACK
TRACKG	TRACKING
TRAIN	TRAIN
TRAING	TRAINING
TRN	TRANSACTION
XFORMR	TRANSFORMER
TREE	TREE
TSSDS	TRI-SERVICE DATA SYSTEM
TYP	TYPE
TYP_EVENT	TYPE EVENT
TYP_HEAT	TYPE HEAT
TYP_ID	TYPE IDENTIFIER
TYPD	TYPED
UEPH	UNACCOMPANIED ENLISTED PERSONNEL HOUSING
UOPH	UNACCOMPANIED OFFICER PERSONNEL HOUSING
UNCOMMIT D	UNCOMMITTED
UNFUND	UNFUNDED
URL	UNIFORM RESOURCE LOCATOR
UNIPV	UNIMPROVED
UNIT	UNIT
UIC	UNIT IDENTIFICATION CODE
UM	UNIT OF MEASURE
UNTD	UNITED
US	UNITED STATES
USPS	UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE
UNITS	UNITS
UPD	UPDATE
UCD	USABLE COMPLETION DATE
USE	USE
USED	USED
USER	USER
USER_ID	USER IDENTIFIER
UTL	UTILITY
VALID	VALID
VAL	VALUE
VAULT	VAULT
VENDR	VENDOR
VERIFN	VERIFICATION
VERIFD	VERIFIED
VERIF	VERIFY
VERIFG	VERIFYING
VERN	VERSION
VIEW	VIEW
VIOL	VIOLATE
VIOLN	VIOLATION
VOLT	VOLTAGE
VL	VOLUME
WARFR	WARFARE
WARR	WARRENTY
WEAPN	WEAPON
WEEK	WEEK

WT	WEIGHT
WTH	WIDTH
WIRE	WIRE
WORD	WORD
WORK	WORK
WI	WORK ITEM
WORK_BREAK	WORKBREAK
WORK_FLOW	WORKFLOW
WORK_TYP	WORKTYPE
YR	YEAR
YRS	YEARS
YR_IMPRV	YRIMPROV
ZIP_CD	ZIP CODE
ZONE	ZONE

APPENDIX A

Definitions

Definitions

Transactional - Transactional is defined as communicative actions or activities, involving multiple parties or things that reciprocally affect each other in a near real time setting that is based on life cycle events.

Facilities, Infrastructure, and Environment - Facilities, Infrastructure, and Environment is recognized as the focal point for utilization and management capabilities that Computer Aided Drafting and Design, Geospatial Information, and Facility Management support. The Facilities, Infrastructure and Environment establishes a cooperative interaction of private, public, and academic resources for the investigation, verification, and transfer of integrated information.

Table – A grouping of similar data in a database. Data is arranged in fields (also called columns or attributes), and rows (also called records).

Database - A structured collection of data arranged for ease and speed of retrieval, as by a computer. Data in a database is typically stored in tables.

Relational Database – Data is stored in tables, which consist of columns/fields with rows/records of data. All data consists of two basic components:

Domains – Set of valid values.

Relationships – The way tables are joined consisting of Primary Keys (uniquely identify each record of a table) and Foreign Keys (data that is foreign to a table, but is necessary to establish a relationship).