

Appendix K

Standard Naming Conventions

A. Project Control Monuments and Aerial Targets

Standard naming conventions are used to associate control monuments and aerial targets with each project. All projects have a unique naming convention to avoid duplicate point names. However, due to the large number of highway and bridge projects some naming conventions have been used more than once. In these situations, an attempt was made to not use the same project numbers. Existing monuments that are used as control points for another project should not be altered to reflect a new naming convention.

1. Control Monuments

The naming convention for each monument is a four-letter name followed by a number. The first two letters in the name are an indication of the county in which the project is located. The next two letters in the name are based on the project name or section. See part C in this appendix for a list of all 23 counties in Wyoming with the corresponding abbreviation. During the survey meeting, the Photogrammetry & Surveys Section (P&S) will assign the four-letter name.

The project numbering system will typically begin with 5 or 10 and increase sequentially through the end of the project. The numbering should not begin with 1 because it may become necessary to set additional monuments at the beginning of the project at a later date. The numbering system will typically increase in the same direction as the increasing reference marker posts.

The following is an excerpt from a survey meeting report explaining the project's naming convention:

*The naming convention for this project shall be **SBGR** (Sublette County, Green River Bridge). The numbering will begin with 5 on the east end and increase in number as monuments are placed to the west.*

Occasionally, a single project will be located in multiple counties. In these instances, the county abbreviation will change but the numbering will remain sequential (e.g. HSWR 15, HSWR 16, FRWR 17, FRWR 18, etc.).

a. Extendible Control

Occasionally, additional project control monuments will be needed after the initial monuments have been set and controlled. These monuments use the same naming convention as the original control. If possible, the numbering system should be

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sequential and continue from the previously set monuments. However, if additional monuments are needed between two consecutive existing control points then another point number will need to be selected. For example, an additional control point set between monuments LAHJ 5 and LAHJ 6 could be named LAHJ 105. Two additional control points set between monuments LAHJ 35 and LAHJ 36 could be named LAHJ 135 and LAHJ 235.

b. Temporary Control

Temporary monuments consisting of a wooden hub then a single number identifying the point is sufficient (e.g. 100, 200, 505, etc.). The number should not be the same number as an existing project control monument. For example, don't name a TCP 35 if there is an LAHJ 35.

2. Flight Line Targets

The flight line targets name and numbering system will mimic the project control names and numbers. A letter (typically A or B) will be added to the flight line target number to distinguish it from the project control point that precedes it. If there is only one flight line target between two control monuments, then the target name will have the same number as the initial control point with an 'A' extension. If there are two flight line targets between two control monuments, then the first target will have an 'A' added to the number, while the second target will have a 'B' added to the number. For example, a single flight line target between control points JOPC 10 and JOPC 11 will be labeled JOPC 10A. Conversely, two flight line targets between monuments JOPC 15 and JOPC 16 will be labeled JOPC 15A and JOPC 15B.

3. Wing Points

Wing point targets use the two-letter project name or section abbreviation followed by 'WP' and then a sequential number beginning with 1 (e.g. PCWP 1, PCWP 2, PCWP 3, etc.). The odd numbered wing points are on the left side of the project while the even numbered wing points are on the right side. The left or right sides are determined by facing in the direction of the increasing project control numbers.

4. Pick Points

Pick points are special requests by the Photogrammetry group to supplement the photo control targets. These points are not targets but objects that can be identified from the control photos. Pick points use the two-letter project name or section abbreviation followed by 'PP' and a sequential number beginning with 1 (e.g. PCPP 1, PCPP 2, PCPP 3, etc.).

B. HARN Densification Monuments

Monuments set as GPS HARN points will have a unique name provided by P&S. They may have a two-letter county abbreviation followed by a 'GPS' designation (e.g. COGPS 6 or BHGPS 10). These monuments may also have a name that coincides with a specific feature, city, or town in the vicinity (e.g. Oil Springs or Burris).

C. County Abbreviations

1. Albany (AL)
2. Big Horn (BH)
3. Campbell (CL)
4. Carbon (CB)
5. Converse (CO)
6. Crook (CR)
7. Fremont (FR)
8. Goshen (GO)
9. Hot Springs (HS)
10. Johnson (JO)
11. Laramie (LA)
12. Lincoln (LN)
13. Natrona (NA)
14. Niobrara (NI)
15. Park (PA)
16. Platte (PL)
17. Sheridan (SH)
18. Sublette (SB)
19. Sweetwater (SW)
20. Teton (TE)
21. Uinta (UI)
22. Washakie (WA)
23. Weston (WE)