

National Pipeline Mapping System Public Map Viewer

User Guide

2010



**Pipeline and Hazardous
Materials Safety Administration**

www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov

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Please direct any questions not addressed in this manual to the NPMS National Repository staff at npms-nr@mbakercorp.com or (703) 317-6294.

1. Introduction

The National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) Public Map Viewer is a web-based mapping application designed to assist the general public with displaying and querying data related to:

- gas transmission and hazardous liquid pipelines,
- liquefied natural gas plants, and
- breakout tanks

under Department of Transportation (DOT) Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) jurisdiction. Please note that this application does not contain distribution or gas gathering pipelines.

Please direct any questions not addressed in this manual to the NPMS National Repository staff at npms-nr@mbakercorp.com or (703) 317-6294.

1.1 Application Limitations

Not all pipelines in the United States are visible in the Public Map Viewer. **The Public Map Viewer must not be used to identify exact locations of pipelines or as a substitute for contacting the appropriate One Call system or pipeline operator prior to excavation activities.** The minimum accuracy of geospatial data in the NPMS is +/-500 feet.

1.2 Data Requests

The Public Map Viewer enables users to view various pipeline-related geospatial datasets from a number of sources, including the National Pipeline Mapping System's jurisdictional pipeline infrastructure. It does not contain an interface for downloading data. If you are interested in obtaining data for use in your own GIS, you must submit a **Data Request** using the instructions at www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov. Click on the "Data Requests and Downloads" tab, then select "Data," and finally select the type of data you would like to request. Some data can be downloaded directly from our website; however, all NPMS *pipeline* data must be formally requested. **Please note that the GIS data is only available to government officials and pipeline operators and is limited to the requestor's area of jurisdiction or operation.**

1.3 Security Policy

Information obtained and maps produced from the Public Map Viewer are for general information only and may be re-distributed as needed.

In accordance with PHMSA's security policy, the scale in which the user may zoom into NPMS data is restricted. The user may zoom into the NPMS data at the map scale of 1:24,000.

1.4 Limited Access

Within the Public Map Viewer, the user may have access to the NPMS data for one county at a time. While a user may not view the geospatial or attribute data for areas outside of the selected county, pipeline operator contact information is available. This information can be obtained by clicking on “Find Who’s Operating Pipelines in Your Area” on the NPMS home page (www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov). Set the text size in your browser window to medium or smaller when using this tool. In the Internet Explorer browser, the text size of your browser window can be set by clicking on the View dropdown menu and selecting “Text Size.” In the Mozilla Firefox browser, the text size can be set by clicking on the Tools dropdown menu, selecting “Option,” and then selecting “Content.”

1.5 Logging into the Public Map Viewer

A link to connect to the Public Map Viewer is located on the NPMS home page. The user is prompted to select the desired state and county.

The screenshot displays the NPMS home page. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for HOME, PHMSA HOME, OPS HOME, CONTACT, and SEARCH. Below this is a search bar with a GO button. The main header area contains the text "National Pipeline Mapping System" and four buttons: ABOUT NPMS, PIMMA, MAKING A SUBMISSION, and DATA REQUESTS & DOWNLOADS. The central content area features a large banner for the "Pipeline Information Management Mapping Application" (PIMMA). The banner includes the text "NPMS PUBLIC MAP VIEWER" in a red-bordered box, "Click Here to Apply for PIMMA Access", and "Already have a Username? LOG ON HERE". To the left of the banner is a sidebar with a list of links: About the NPMS Public Map Viewer, What's New?, Operator ID Search, Update Your Submission Online, NPMS Operator Standards, NPMS Submission FTP, NPMS Operator Submission Status, Find Who's Operating Pipelines in Your Area, Resources for Government Officials, and Data Access Policy. At the bottom of the page, there is a footer with the U.S. Department of Transportation logo, the FIRSTGOV logo, and the text "All Rights Reserved - PHMSA - Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration - 2007".

Welcome to the NPMS Public Map Viewer

The NPMS Public Map Viewer enables the user to view National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) data one county at a time. NPMS data consists of gas transmission pipelines and hazardous liquid trunklines. It does not contain gathering or distribution pipelines, such as lines which deliver gas to a customer's home. Therefore, not all pipelines in an area will be visible in the Public Map Viewer. **NPMS data is for reference purposes only. It should never be used as a substitute for contacting a one-call center prior to excavation activities. Please call 811 before any digging occurs.**

To view the data, select a state and then a county from the drop-down lists below. To view another county, click the Log Out button or close the Public Viewer window, return to the home page of the NPMS website and click the NPMS Public Map Viewer button again. The user may zoom in to a map scale of 1:24,000. Data cannot be downloaded from the Public Viewer.

If you are using Internet Explorer 8 please activate the Compatibility View button that is located just right of the address bar before proceeding.

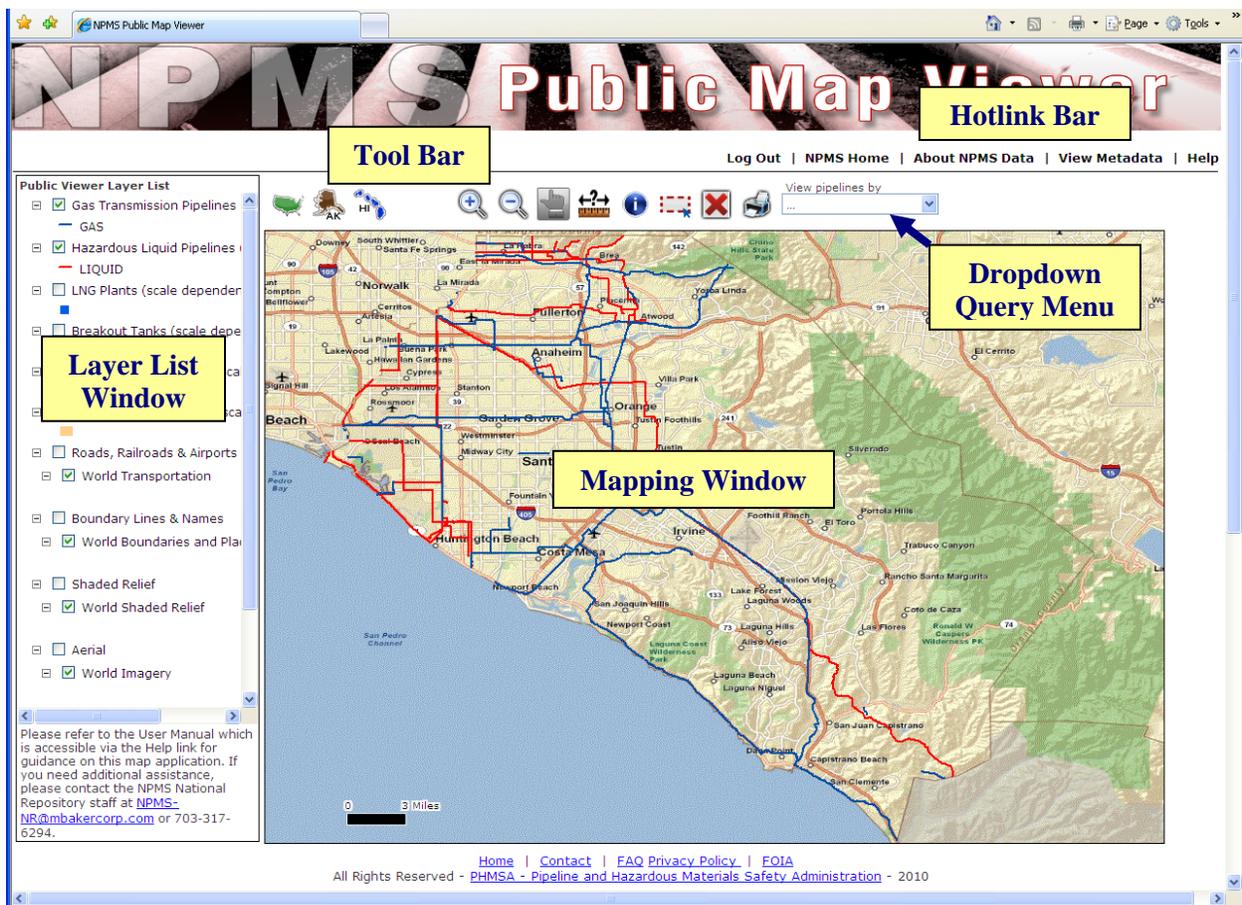
Choose State:
California

Then Choose County:
...

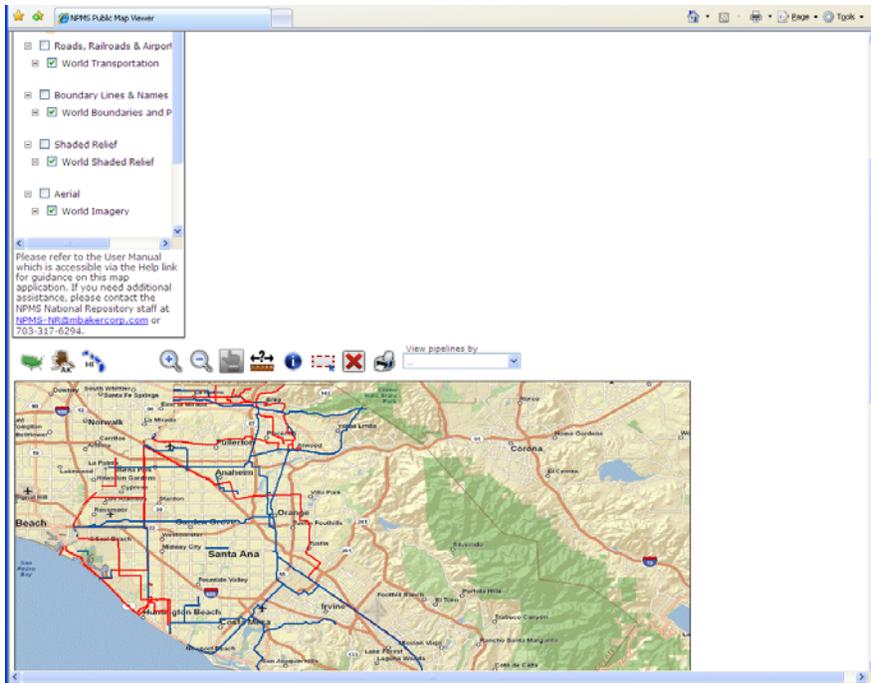
2. The Basic Components of the Public Map Viewer

The web-based interface was designed to be intuitive and easy to use. In the browser window, the areas can be divided by components. These components include the following:

- Mapping Window
- Layer List Window
- Tool Bar
- Dropdown Query Menu
- Hotlink Bar



The Public Map Viewer components have a set size. If the user logs into the Public Map Viewer and does not see the Tool Bar and Mapping Window, it is because the available space in the internet browser window is smaller than needed. As a result the Tool Bar and Mapping Window are placed beneath the Layer List Window. Preferably, the user would expand the browser window until the Mapping Window is able to fit in the designated location.



What the browser window looks like when the Tool Bar and Mapping Window are located beneath the Layer List Window

2.1 The Mapping Window

The Mapping Window is the portion of the browser page where the map is displayed. When the Public Map Viewer opens, the Mapping Window will be automatically zoomed to the spatial extent of the county selected on the login page. For instance, if the user selected Orange County, California, the Mapping Window will be zoomed to the extents of the Orange county.

When logging in, certain the layers which are automatically visible in the Mapping Window. The Gas Transmission Pipelines and Hazardous Liquid Pipelines layers as well as the Street Map base map layer are automatically visible.

Section 3 of this manual contains a more detailed discussion on the Mapping Window.

2.2 The Layer List Window

The Layer List Window includes all of the GIS layers which are part of the Public Map Viewer. In the Window, the user has the ability to make a layer visible or invisible. The Layer List Window also indicates how the features in the layer are symbolized. Working with the Layer List Window is described in more detail in section 4 of this manual.

2.3 The Tool Bar

The Tool Bar contains a set of tools designed to help the user view, analyze, print, and obtain information about the NPMS data. Each tool is represented by a button. At any given time, a

single button is the active button. The active button is the one which appears to have a gray icon. When the user first logs into the Public Map Viewer, the Pan tool is automatically the active button.



The Pan tool as active



The Pan tool as inactive

The functions of these tools are described in more detail in sections 3 and 5 of this manual.

2.4 The Dropdown Query Menu

The Dropdown Query Menu contains a list of menu items that allow the user to query the NPMS data. Details regarding the specific queries are described in section 6 of this manual.

2.5 Hotlink Bar

The Hotlink Bar provides easy access to information relative to the Public Map Viewer and NPMS. The user should simply click on the text to view the related content.

2.5.1. Log Out

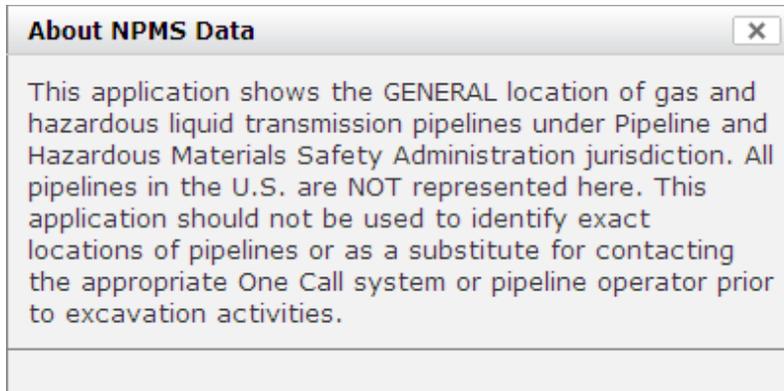
The Log Out link should be clicked when exiting the Public Map Viewer. Logging out of the application helps ensure that the user's session is closed in the system. Clicking this link directs the user back to the Public Map Viewer login page.

2.5.2. NPMS Home

The NPMS Home link directs the user to the NPMS homepage, www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov. This website page is opened in a new browser window.

2.5.3. About NPMS Data

The About NPMS Data link provides a brief description of what NPMS data is included in the Public Map Viewer. The description appears in a pop-up window on the screen. The content of the link is shown here:



2.5.4. View Metadata

The View Metadata link directs the user to the metadata related to the NPMS data. The metadata may be accessed on the NPMS website at <https://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov/data/metadata/identification.htm>. This website page is opened in a new browser window.

2.5.5. Help

The Help link provides access to the Public Map Viewer User Guide which is located on the NPMS website at https://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov/data/public_viewer_help.pdf. This website page is opened in a new browser window. The manual is an Adobe PDF file. To download the PDF, the user should click the File dropdown menu and select the “Save As” option.

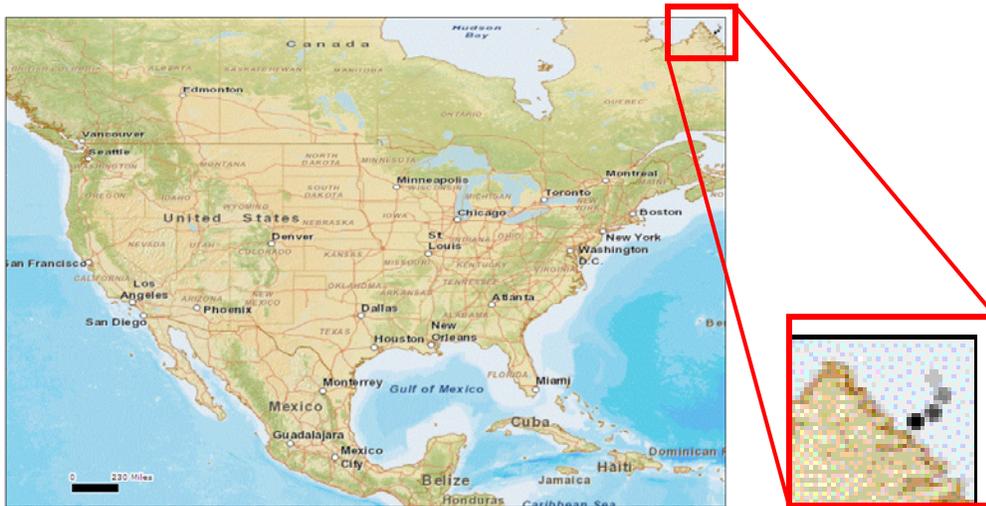
3. Understanding and Navigating the Mapping Window

This section describes the elements within the Mapping Window. This section also explains how to navigate within the Mapping Window with several of the buttons on the Tool Bar.

3.1 Processing Icon

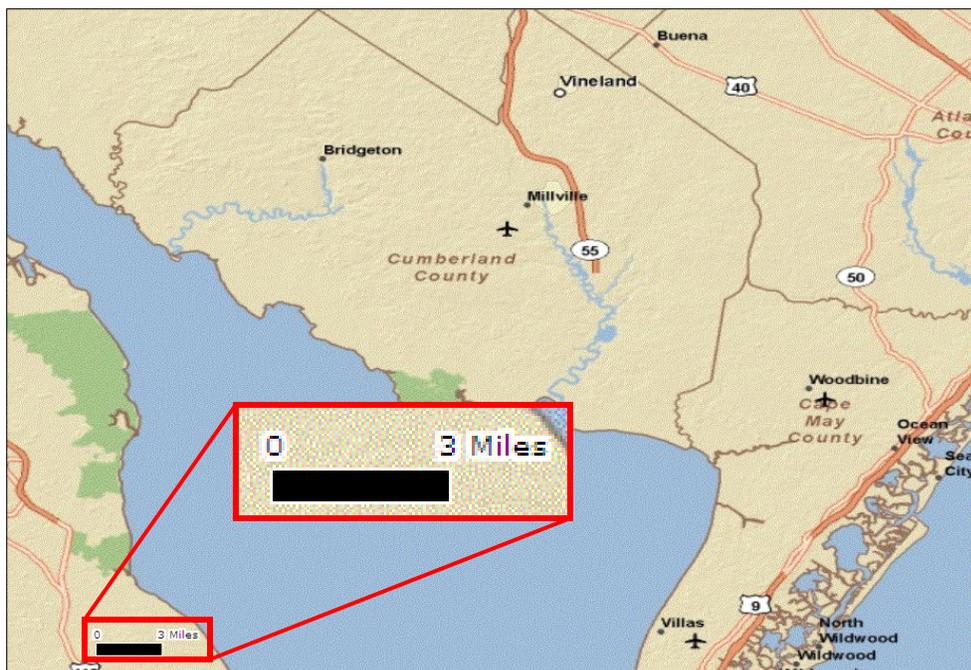
When the application is processing, a small icon appears in the upper right hand corner of the Mapping Window (see screenshot below). Many actions that impact the Mapping Window, such as making a layer visible, changing the spatial extents, or selecting features, prompt the application to refresh to reflect the changes. While the application is processing, please refrain from continuing to click within the Mapping Window.

The length of time that the application processes is dependent upon the user's action, the number of users simultaneously logged into the application, and the user's local network speed. User's actions which require the display or query of many NPMS features will take longer than actions which involve fewer features. When many users are logged into the Public Map Viewer at the same time, the system may be slower because the demand for system resources is greater. Similarly, for users which have slower networks, the processing time may be increased as the application communicates with the local machine.



3.2 Scale Bar

The scale bar is displayed in the lower left corner of the Mapping Window. The distance that the scale bar represents is shown in miles.



3.3 View Lower 48 , View Alaska , and View Hawaii Tools

To ease navigation to the continental U.S., Alaska, and Hawaii, a series of three buttons are included on the Tool Bar: View Lower 48, View Alaska, and View Hawaii.

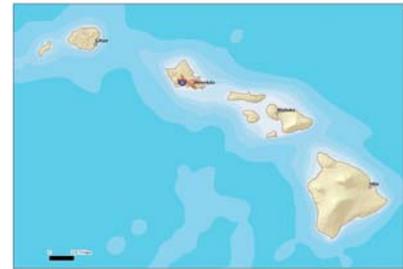
Regardless of the current spatial extent shown in the Mapping Window, clicking one of these tools will automatically alter the extent to reflect the user's choice. Clicking the View Lower 48 button zooms the Mapping Window to the spatial extents of the continental U.S. Clicking the View Alaska button zooms the window to the spatial extents of Alaska's state boundary. Clicking the View Hawaii button zooms the window to the extents of Hawaii's state boundary.



Result from clicking the View Lower 48 button



Result from clicking the View Alaska button



Result from clicking the View Hawaii button

3.4 Zoom In and Zoom Out Tools

The Zoom In and Zoom Out buttons assist the user in altering the spatial extent and scale of the Mapping Window. When the button is clicked, the user's mouse becomes a crosshair. To zoom, the user should left-click the mouse in the Mapping Window, hold, and drag the cursor to form a box around desired area. When the user releases the mouse, the Mapping Window will be zoomed to the extents of the zoom box.



The mouse is used to drag a red box on the screen.



The Mapping Window is zoomed to the extents of the box.

The user may also use the roller button on the mouse to zoom in and out. Regardless if the Zoom In or Zoom Out button is the active zoom tool, if the user scrolls the mouse button away from his/her body, the Mapping Window will zoom in. If the user scrolls the mouse button

towards his/her body, the Mapping Window will zoom out. The more/the faster the user scrolls the more the Mapping Window will zoom.

3.5 Pan Tool

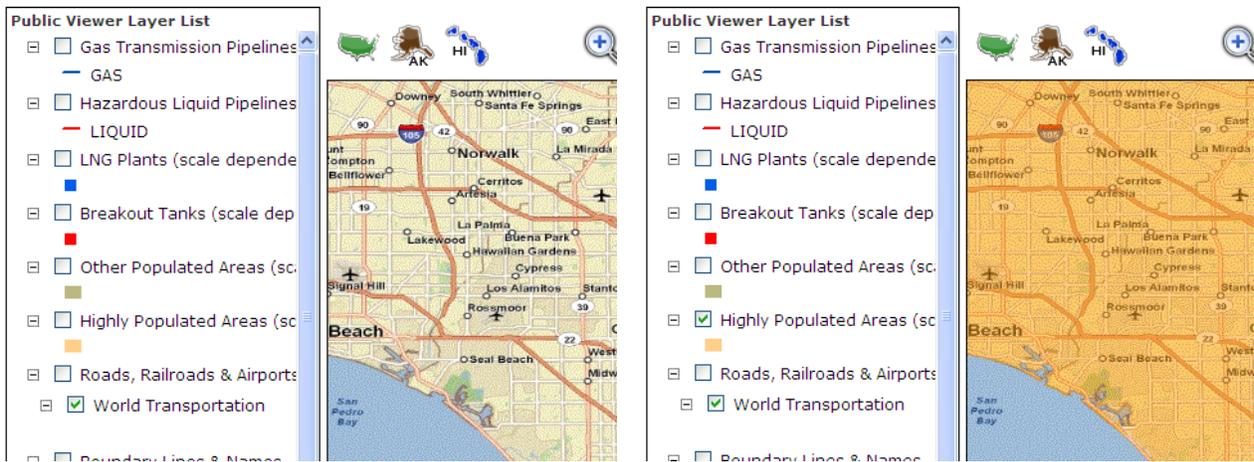
The Pan tool allows the user to navigate to a desired location on the map while maintaining the current map scale. Click the Pan tool, left-click the mouse, and hold while dragging the mouse in the desired direction. When the mouse is released, the Mapping Window will reflect the area which was dragged.

4. Using the Layer List Window

The Layer List Window contains a list of the GIS layers in the Public Map Viewer. These layers are related to NPMS data, areas of high consequence, imagery, and other base maps.

4.1 Displaying Layers

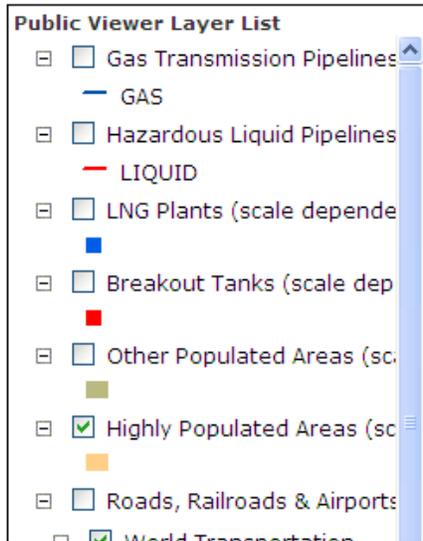
Each layer in the Layer List Window has a checkbox next to its name. This checkbox indicates the visibility of the layer. When the box is checked, the layer is visible, and when it is unchecked, the layer is invisible. The user has the ability to change the visibility of all of the layers.



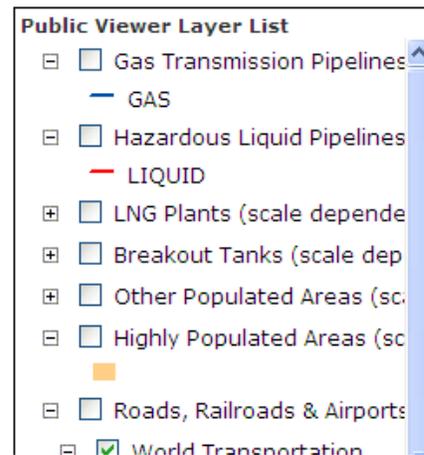
The Highly Populated Areas layer is checked off and no data can be seen in the Mapping Window.

The Highly Populated Areas layer is checked on and the data can be seen in the Mapping Window.

Also next to each layer name is a small minus or plus sign that allows the user expand or collapse the symbology legend for the layer.



The layers are expanded.



The layers are collapsed.

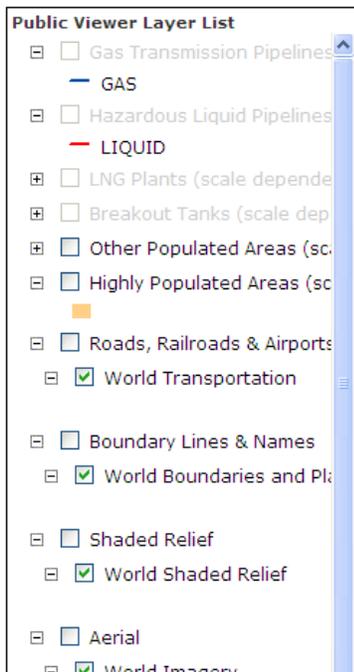
Some layers are extremely dense with features and are difficult to view when zoomed out. To accommodate this, some of the layers in the Layer List Window are viewable only at certain map scales. The constraint impacts the Other Populated Areas and Highly Populated Areas layers. The Public Map Viewer monitors the map scale and dynamically reflects the viewable status of the layer by changing the color of the layer name from black to gray when the scale limit has been exceeded. To view the layer, zoom in further in the Mapping Window until the layer name becomes black. These two scale dependent layers may be viewable when the scale bar is at approximately 20 miles.

Additionally, the NPMS data layers also have a scale constraint. The impacted layers are:

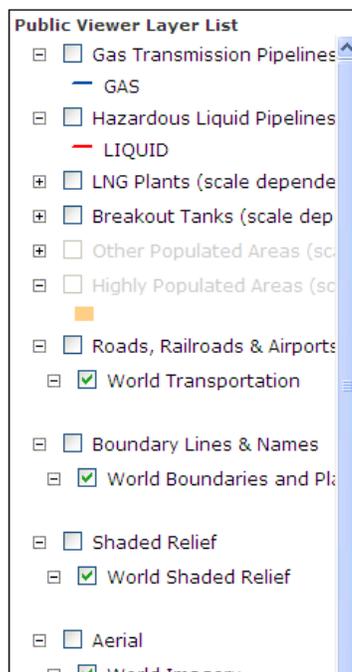
- Gas Transmission Pipelines
- Hazardous Liquid Pipelines
- LNG Plants
- Breakout Tanks

For security reasons, these layers cannot be viewed zoomed into a scale beyond 1:24,000, which equates to approximately 0.2 miles on the map scale bar. The Public Map Viewer monitors the map scale and dynamically reflects the viewable status of the layer by changing the color of the layer name from black to gray when the scale limit has been exceeded. To view the layer, zoom out in the Mapping Window until the layer name becomes black.

The text “(scale dependent)” after the layer name in the Layer List Window helps identify which layers have a scale constraint.



In this example, the scale bar is at 0.15 miles and the NPMS layers are gray because they are not viewable at this scale.



In this example, the scale bar is at 30 miles and the population-based layers are gray because they are not viewable at this scale.

Please note that each time the user logs in to the Public Map Viewer, the Layer List Window will be reset to the default configuration; the unique changes made during a session will not be saved.

4.2 NPMS Data

The layers that constitute the NPMS data are gas transmission pipelines, hazardous liquid pipelines, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) plants, and breakout tanks which are under PHMSA jurisdiction. Only those features which are associated with the selected county will be displayed.

Please note that although the NPMS Data is restricted to features associated with a single county, the other layers shown in the Layers List Window are not. For example, a user who has opted to view the NPMS Data for Dare County, North Carolina may view features from the other layers including Highly Populated Areas, Other Populated Areas, and the various base maps throughout the entire U.S.

4.2.1. Gas Transmission Pipelines

The Gas Transmission Pipelines layer contains gas transmission pipelines under PHMSA jurisdiction. This layer is symbolized with a royal blue line.

4.2.2. Hazardous Liquid Pipelines

The Hazardous Liquid Pipelines layer contains hazardous liquid pipelines under PHMSA jurisdiction. This layer is symbolized with a red line.

4.2.3. LNG Plants

The LNG Plants layer contains LNG plants under PHMSA jurisdiction. Each plant is represented by a point. The layer is symbolized with a blue square.

4.2.4. Breakout Tanks

The Breakout Tanks layer contains breakout tanks under PHMSA jurisdiction. Breakout tank data is provided to the NPMS on a voluntary basis; the layer does not contain all existing tanks and farms. Each tank is represented by a point. Since breakout tank farms may contain multiple tanks, there may be more than one point at that location (i.e., the points are sitting on top of each other, but it appears to be a single point). The user may use the identify-based tools described in section 5 of this manual to view the information for all of the tanks at that location. The layer is symbolized with a red square.

4.3 Integrity Management Program High Consequence Areas

The Integrity Management Program (IMP) High Consequence Areas (HCAs) layers show areas of high consequence in the case of a pipeline incident/accident. For more information regarding the IMP, please visit the program's webpage on PHMSA website at <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/pipeline/imp>. For additional information regarding the relationship between pipeline data and these HCAs, please refer to the Federal Register at http://www.cycla.com/opsiswc/docs/s8/p0052/IMPLgLiq_PublishedFinalRule.pdf and https://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov/searchp/images/IMPsmLiq_PublishedFinalRule.pdf.

4.3.1. Highly Populated Areas

The Highly Populated Areas layer contains areas of high population density. This data was built from U.S. Census data. It includes urbanized areas with populations above 2,500. Highly Populated Areas features are symbolized with orange shading. Viewing this layer is scale dependent; refer to section 4.1 for details. Additional information about these features can be found on the NPMS website at https://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov/data/data_pop.htm. The features included in the Highly Populated Areas layer may also be downloaded in GIS format at this link.

4.3.2. Other Populated Areas

The Other Populated Areas layer contains areas of relatively high population density. This data was built from U.S. Census data. It includes urbanized areas with populations below 2,500. Highly Populated Areas features are symbolized with khaki green shading. Viewing this layer is scale dependent; refer to section 4.1 for details. Additional information about these features can be found on the NPMS website at https://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov/data/data_pop.htm. The

features included in the Other Populated Areas layer may also be downloaded in GIS format at this link.

4.4 Base Map

Multiple types of base map layers are included in the Public Map Viewer to help the user with orientation. These layers display many different types of features including political boundaries, transportation networks, water features, topography, and imagery. Feature labels are included to further assist with orientation.

4.4.1. Street Map

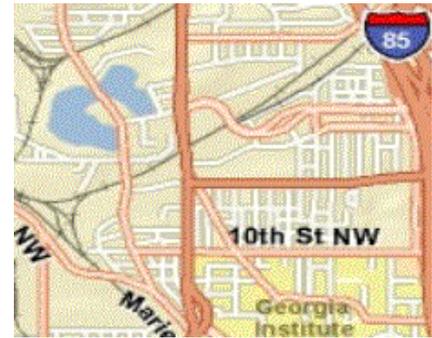
The Street Map base map layer is similar to what a user would see on a directional map or in an atlas and displays features such as political boundaries, roads, railroads, airports, and river and stream networks. This layer has feature labels built into it. The map scale controls which features are displayed. The further the user zooms in, the more detailed the display becomes.



Street Map layer zoomed to the scale bar value of 15 miles.



Street Map layer zoomed to the scale bar value of 10 miles.



Street Map layer zoomed to the scale bar value of 0.4 miles.

The Street Map layer is the default base map layer that is visible when the user logs into the Public Map Viewer.

4.4.2. Aerial

The Aerial base map layer displays aerial and satellite imagery. As the user zooms in, features are more easily seen.



Aerial layer zoomed to the scale bar value of 15 miles.



Aerial layer zoomed to the scale bar value of 1.5 miles.



Aerial layer zoomed to the scale bar value of 0.15 miles.

4.4.3. *Shaded Relief*

The Shaded Relief layer displays elevation/topography data via shades of gray and is similar to a relief map. In this layer, water features are colored blue.



The Shaded Relief layer zoomed into a portion of Virginia.



The Shaded Relief layer zoomed into a portion of Colorado.

4.4.4. *Boundary Lines & Names*

The Aerial and Shaded Relief base map layers do not have labels built into them, and the user can easily become disoriented. To ease the use of these base map layers, the Boundary Lines & Names base map layer is included in the Public Map Viewer. This layer simply shows boundary lines and labels for political areas. As the user zooms into the Mapping Window, more lines and labels will appear.



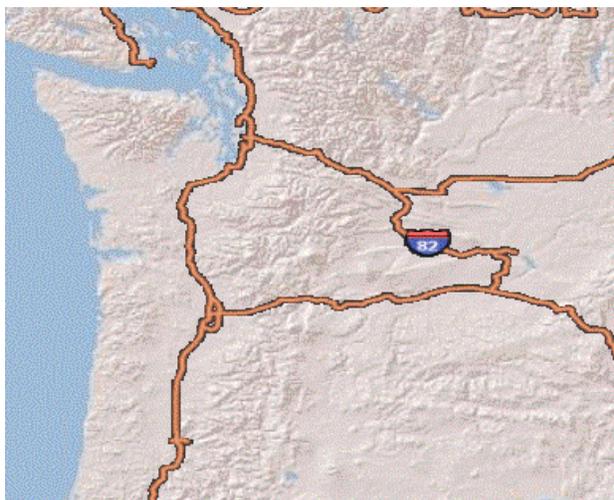
The Boundary Lines & Names layer zoomed into south central U.S.



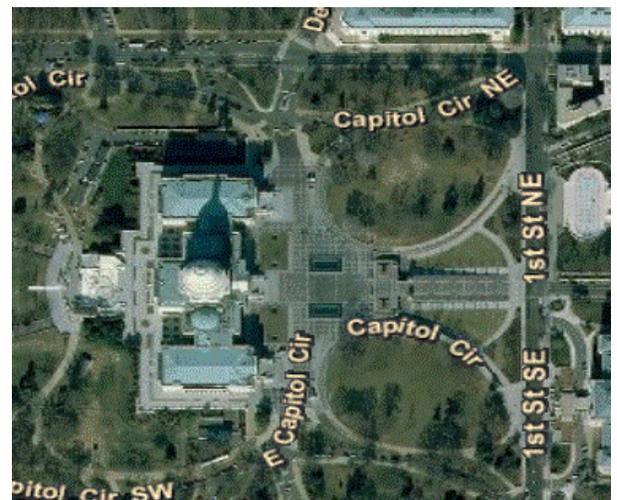
The Boundary Lines & Names layer zoomed into Oakland, CA.

4.4.5. Roads, Railroads & Airports

Like the Boundary Lines & Names layer, the Roads, Railroads & Airports base map layer provides the user with reference features for orientation purposes. The Roads, Railroads & Airports layer displays road networks, railroad lines, and airport locations. The layer also contains labels. The Roads, Railroads & Airports layer is most beneficial when paired with the Aerial or Shaded Relief layer. As the user zooms into the layer, the lines and labels will adjust appropriately.



The Roads, Railroads & Airports layer zoomed into Washington state.



The Roads, Railroads & Airports layer zoomed into Washington D.C.

5. Using the Tool Bar

The Tool Bar houses a collection of tools in button format. Some of these tools relate to navigating within the Mapping Window and were discussed in detail in section 3 of this manual. Several of the tools relate to analyzing the data by selecting features, displaying feature attribute values in a table, measuring distances, and creating a map designed to be printed or referenced. These tools are discussed in this section.

Some tools in this section use pop-up windows. The user should verify that pop-up windows are not being blocked before using these tools.

5.1 Measure Tool

The Measure tool allows the user to measure distance in the Mapping Window. The tool measures the straight distance between two click points on the map. Consecutive click points are summed to give total distance.

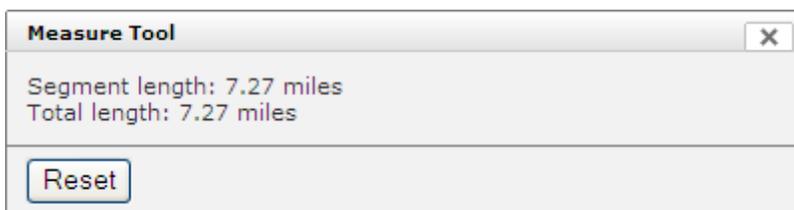
When the Measure button is clicked, the mouse becomes a crosshair. The user should position the mouse at the starting location, left-click, and drag the mouse to the end location. As the mouse is being dragged a red line appears; this line indicates what will be measured. When the mouse is released, the red line becomes purple, and the Measure Tool window pops-up on screen. The window contains two lengths: the segment length and the total length. Both of these values are shown in miles.



Dragging the mouse to draw a line on which to measure



Releasing the mouse changes the line color from red to purple



The Measure Tool window shows the length of the drawn line in miles.

When first using the tool, the segment length and total length values will match since only one line has been drawn. When an additional line is drawn, the segment length value will update to show the length of the newly drawn line, and the total length value will update to add the length of the newly drawn line to those previously drawn. Since only a straight line can be drawn, a curved or angled feature needs to be measured via a series of short lines. By summing the lengths of all of these individual lines (e.g., the total length value), the user is able to successfully measure the general length of a curved or angled feature (e.g., pipeline).



The Measure tool was used to measure a piece of road with four lines. The total length value reflects the summed lengths of all four lines while the segment length shows the length of the last drawn line.

The Reset button on the Measure Tool window clears the line graphics from the screen and resets both the segment and total length to 0. The Clear Selection tool, which is discussed in more detail below, also clears the line graphics from the screen. The Clear Selection tool does not reset the length values to 0; the values will continue to sum until the Reset button is clicked. Note that closing the Measure Tool window neither clears the line graphics nor resets the length value when the Measure tool remains the active tool. When another tool on the Tool Bar is selected, any line graphics from the Measure tool are deleted and the length values are reset to 0.

5.2 Identify Tool

The Identify tool displays attribute value information for features at a click point. When the tool is selected, the mouse becomes a pointing hand. The user should position the mouse at the desired location in the Mapping Window and left-click once. Once the mouse is released the Map Layer Results window pops-up on screen. The window contains a series of tabs labeled with the layer names. These are the layers which may be identified. When the Map Layer Results window first opens in the Public Map Viewer session, none of the tabs are automatically selected.



The Map Layer Results window as it appears when it is first opened in a Public Map Viewer session.

The user should click the tab for the layer for which he/she is interested in viewing attribute values. When the tab is clicked, the tool processes for a moment to determine which features from that layer intersect the click point in the Mapping Window. The results are displayed in table format in the bottom portion of the window. The tool is not dependent on which layers are visible or viewable; even layers which are checked off or are zoomed out too far to view will be identified. The number of features which are found to be located at the point is stated in the Map Layer Results window just above the table (e.g., "1 record(s) found"). Due to system constraints, a limit of 500 features in a single layer may be identified at a single time. Please refer to the Select with Drag Box tool discussion for additional details. If no features in that layer were found to be at that click point, the text "No features were found in the selected map layer at this location." will be displayed in the results area.

Map Layer Results

Please select the map layer you are interested in:

Gas Transmission Pipelines | Hazardous Liquid Pipelines | LNG Plants | Breakout Tanks

Highly Populated Areas | Other Populated Areas

3 record(s) found

OPERATOR ID	OPERATOR NAME	SYSTEM NAME	COMMODITY CATEGORY	COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	INTERSTATE DESIGNATION	PIPELINE STATUS CODE	PERSON TO CONTACT	ENTITY TO CONTACT	CONTACT ADDRESS	PI
18484	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRIBUTION GAS CO		NATURAL GAS		N	In Service	Richard Moeder (Geographic Services Manager)		555 W 5th St, GT10G2, Los Angeles CA 90013	Phone: (213) ;
18484	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA TRANSMISSION GAS CO		NATURAL GAS		N	In Service	Richard Moeder (Geographic Services Manager)		555 W 5th St, GT10G2, Los Angeles CA 90013	Phone: (213) ;
18484	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA TRANSMISSION GAS CO		NATURAL GAS		N	In Service	Richard Moeder (Geographic Services Manager)		555 W 5th St, GT10G2, Los Angeles CA 90013	Phone: (213) ;

The user clicked the Gas Transmission Pipelines tab; in this case, three features were found at the click point location in the Mapping Window.

The user should bear in mind that although visually it may appear that there is only a single feature in the Mapping Window for a given layer; there could be many features at that location. In the Breakout Tanks layer, for instance, often there are several points in the same geographic location because each point represents a separate tank in a tank farm. In this scenario what appears to be one feature at that location is actually many, and the records for all of those features will be displayed in the Map Layer Results window. Similarly, Gas Transmission Pipelines and Hazardous Liquid Pipelines layer results may show several records when one record is expected. This could occur because a single pipeline is segmented into several pieces, and the click point is locating all of them (e.g., user clicks at a location where the segments come together). This could also occur because pipelines can be placed in the same right-away and what appears to be one pipeline is actually more than one if the user is able to zoom in closer.

The contents of the results table may be copied and pasted into another file, such as Microsoft Excel or Word, for further analysis outside of the Public Map Viewer. To do this, the user should simply click and drag the mouse in the table to highlight the columns and records, right-click and select Copy (or press CTRL+C), and then paste via right-click and select Paste (or press CTRL+V) in the desired destination. When pasting into Microsoft Excel or Word, the columns and records are pasted into separate cells and, in the case of Excel, retain their formatting, although the user may need to adjust the column widths as desired.

Map Layer Results [X]

Please select the map layer you are interested in:

Gas Transmission Pipelines | Hazardous Liquid Pipelines | LNG Plants | Breakout Tanks

Highly Populated Areas | Other Populated Areas

3 record(s) found

OPERATOR ID	OPERATOR NAME	SYSTEM NAME	COMMODITY CATEGORY	COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	INTERSTATE DESIGNATION	PIPELINE STATUS CODE	PERSON TO CONTACT	ENTITY TO CONTACT	CONTACT ADDRESS	PHONE/FAX/EMAIL
18484	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS CO	DISTRIBUTION	NATURAL GAS		N	In Service	Richard Moeder (Geographic Services Manager)		555 W 5th St, GT10G2, Los Angeles CA 90013	Phone: (213) 244-5362 Fax: (213) 244-8106 Email: RMoeder@semprautilities.com
18484	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS CO	TRANSMISSION	NATURAL GAS		N	In Service	Richard Moeder (Geographic Services Manager)		555 W 5th St, GT10G2, Los Angeles CA 90013	Phone: (213) 244-5362 Fax: (213) 244-8106 Email: RMoeder@semprautilities.com
18484	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS CO	TRANSMISSION	NATURAL GAS		N	In Service	Richard Moeder (Geographic Services Manager)		555 W 5th St, GT10G2, Los Angeles CA 90013	Phone: (213) 244-5362 Fax: (213) 244-8106 Email: RMoeder@semprautilities.com

Columns and records in the Map Layer Results window are selected and copied.

Book1

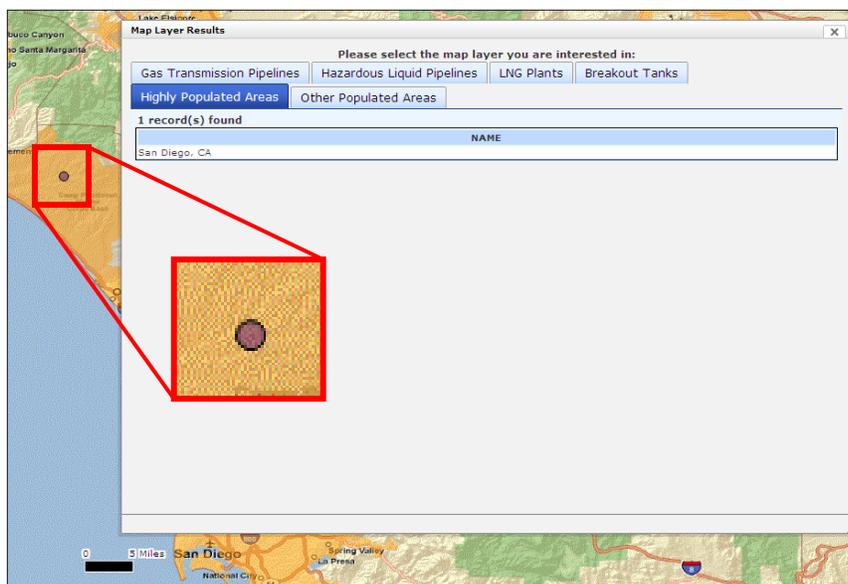
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
	OPERATOR ID	OPERATOR NAME	SYSTEM NAME	COMMODITY CATEGORY	COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	INTERSTATE DESIGNATION	PIPELINE STATUS CODE	PERSON TO CONTACT	ENTITY TO CONTACT	CONTACT ADDRESS	PHONE/FAX/EMAIL
1		SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS CO	DISTRIBUTION	NATURAL GAS		N	In Service	Richard Moeder (Geographic Services Manager)		555 W 5th St, GT10G2, Los Angeles CA 90013	Phone: (213) 244-5362 Fax: (213) 244-8106 Email: RMoeder@semprautilities.com
2	18484	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS CO	DISTRIBUTION	NATURAL GAS		N	In Service	Richard Moeder (Geographic Services Manager)		555 W 5th St, GT10G2, Los Angeles CA 90013	Phone: (213) 244-5362 Fax: (213) 244-8106 Email: RMoeder@semprautilities.com
3	18484	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS CO	TRANSMISSION	NATURAL GAS		N	In Service	Richard Moeder (Geographic Services Manager)		555 W 5th St, GT10G2, Los Angeles CA 90013	Phone: (213) 244-5362 Fax: (213) 244-8106 Email: RMoeder@semprautilities.com
4	18484	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS CO	TRANSMISSION	NATURAL GAS		N	In Service	Richard Moeder (Geographic Services Manager)		555 W 5th St, GT10G2, Los Angeles CA 90013	Phone: (213) 244-5362 Fax: (213) 244-8106 Email: RMoeder@semprautilities.com

Copied selection is pasted into Microsoft Excel.

OPERATOR ID	OPERATOR NAME	SYSTEM NAME	COMMODITY CATEGORY	COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	INTERSTATE DESIGNATION	PIPELINE STATUS CODE	PERSON TO CONTACT	ENTITY TO CONTACT	CONTACT ADDRESS	PHONE/FAX/EMAIL
18484	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS CO	DISTRIBUTION	NATURAL GAS		N	In Service	Richard Moeder (Geographic Services Manager)		555 W 5th St, GT10G2, Los Angeles CA 90013	Phone: (213) 244-5362 Fax: (213) 244-8106 Email: RMoeder@semprautilities.com
18484	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS CO	TRANSMISSION	NATURAL GAS		N	In Service	Richard Moeder (Geographic Services Manager)		555 W 5th St, GT10G2, Los Angeles CA 90013	Phone: (213) 244-5362 Fax: (213) 244-8106 Email: RMoeder@semprautilities.com
18484	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS CO	TRANSMISSION	NATURAL GAS		N	In Service	Richard Moeder (Geographic Services Manager)		555 W 5th St, GT10G2, Los Angeles CA 90013	Phone: (213) 244-5362 Fax: (213) 244-8106 Email: RMoeder@semprautilities.com

Copied selection is pasted into Microsoft Word.

In addition to displaying the results in the Map Layer Window, a small graphic is added to the Mapping Window to indicate where the user clicked. This graphic is shown as a small purple circle.



When the Map Layer Results window is closed and then re-opened at any time during the Public Map Viewer session, the tool automatically activates the tab that was active when the window was last open. The Map Layer Results window may be closed by clicking on the "X" in the upper right corner of the window. The window will also close when the user selects another button from the Tool Bar.

The attribute information that is shown about the feature is dependent upon the layer. The following sub-sections describe the attribute information that will be displayed for each identifiable layer.

5.2.1. Gas Transmission Pipelines and Hazardous Liquid Pipelines

Attribute Column Name	Description
OPERATOR ID	Operator identification number assigned by PHMSA
OPERATOR NAME	Company name that physically operates the pipeline system
SYSTEM NAME	Pipeline system name
COMMODITY CATEGORY	Commodity which the pipeline transports
COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	Additional information supplied by the operator regarding the commodity that the pipeline segment transports
INTERSTATE DESIGNATION	Indication if the pipeline is interstate (i.e., value "Y") or intrastate (i.e., value "N")
PIPELINE STATUS CODE	Identifies the current status of the pipeline segment
ENTITY TO CONTACT	Name of the entity to contact regarding this pipeline

PERSON TO CONTACT	Name of the person to contact regarding this pipeline
CONTACT ADDRESS	Address of the entity/person to contact regarding this pipeline
PHONE / FAX / EMAIL	Phone, fax, and email of the entity/person to contact regarding this pipeline

For additional information regarding these values, please refer to NPMS Operator Standards, section 3 which is located on the NPMS website at http://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov/Documents/Operator_Standards.pdf.

5.2.2. LNG Plants

Attribute Column Name	Description
OPERATOR NAME	Company name that physically operates the facility
PLANT NAME	Operator's name for the LNG plant
PLANT ID	Operator's identification number for the LNG plant
LNG STATUS CODE	Identifies the current status of the facility

For additional information regarding these values, please refer to NPMS Operator Standards, section 3 which is located on the NPMS website at http://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov/Documents/Operator_Standards.pdf.

5.2.3. Breakout Tanks

Attribute Column Name	Description
COMPANY NAME	Company name that physically operates the tank or tank farm
FACILITY RESPONSE PLAN NUMBER	Tracking number assigned by PHMSA corresponding to the facility response plan for the tank/tank farm
FACILITY OWNER	Name of the company that owns the tank or tank farm
FACILITY NAME	Operator's name for a functional grouping of tanks
CITY	Name of the city in which the tank/tank farm resides
STATE	Name of the state in which the tank/tank farm resides
COMMODITY CATEGORY	Primary commodity stored in the tank
COMMODITY CATEGORY 2	Secondary commodity stored in the tank
COMMODITY CATEGORY 3	Tertiary commodity stored in the tank

For additional information regarding these values, please refer to NPMS Operator Standards, section 7 which is located on the NPMS website at http://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov/Documents/Operator_Standards.pdf.

5.2.4. Highly Populated Areas

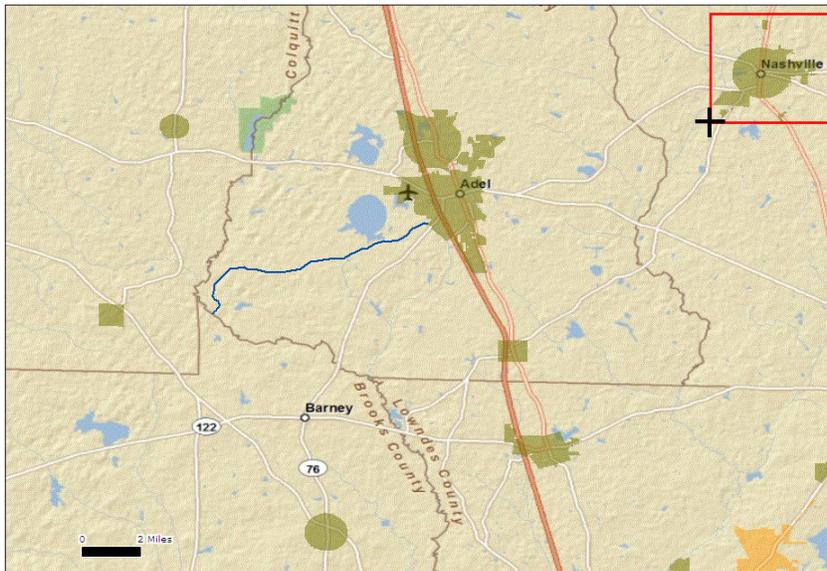
Attribute Column Name	Description
NAME	Name of the Highly Populated Area

5.2.5. Other Populated Areas

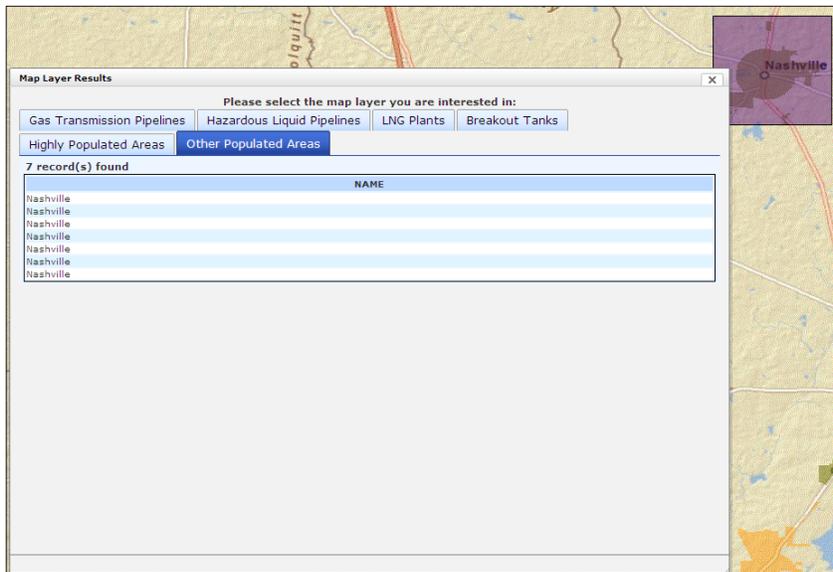
Attribute Column Name	Description
NAME	Name of the Other Populated Area

5.3 Select with Drag Box

The Select with Drag Box tool displays attribute value information for features that intersect a user defined area of interest. When the button is selected, the mouse becomes a crosshair. The user should position the crosshair at the desired starting location in the Mapping Window, left-click, and drag the mouse. When the mouse is dragged a red box is drawn on screen; the box represents the area of interest. When the mouse is released, the Map Layer Results window pops-up on the screen. When the user selects a tab, the results of the intersection between the selected layer (i.e., that which is named on the tab) and the area of interest is displayed in the bottom portion of the window. The area of interest box is transformed into a purple rectangle graphic on screen.



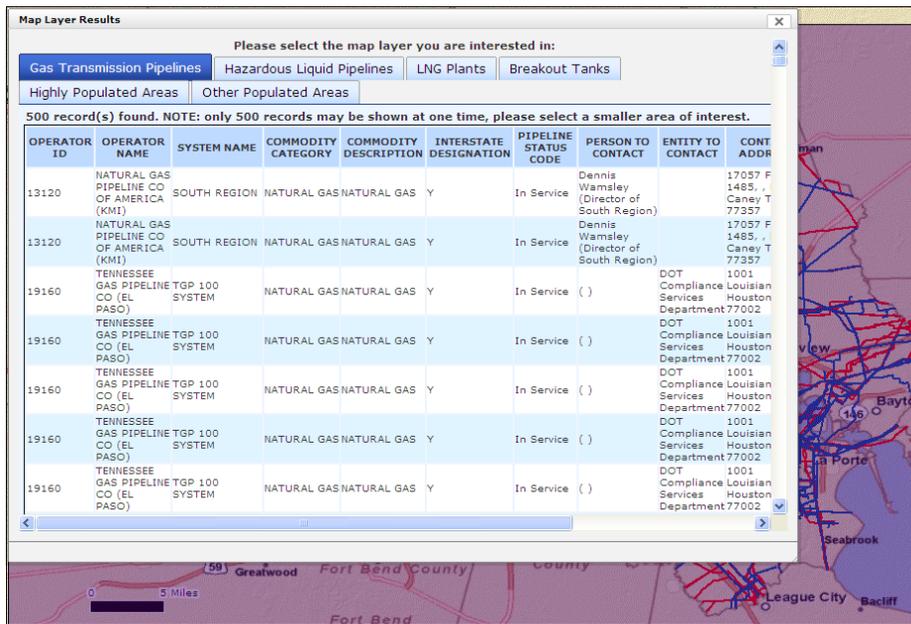
The Select with Drag Box tool is used to draw an area of interest box.



The result of the Select with Drag Box tool is a table of features which intersect the area of interest and a graphic showing the location of the area of interest.

This tool is very similar to the Identify tool and uses the same output Map Layer Results window. Refer to the discussion on the Identify tool in section 5 of this manual for a better understanding of the Map Layer Results window.

Due to system constraints only 500 features in a single layer may be identified at one time. The tool will locate and display only the first 500 records. When this occurs text stating “NOTE: only 500 records may be shown at one time, please select a smaller area of interest.” is placed at the top of the results table so the user is aware that the limitation was reached.



Example of when 500 or more features intersected the area of interest

5.4 Clear Selection

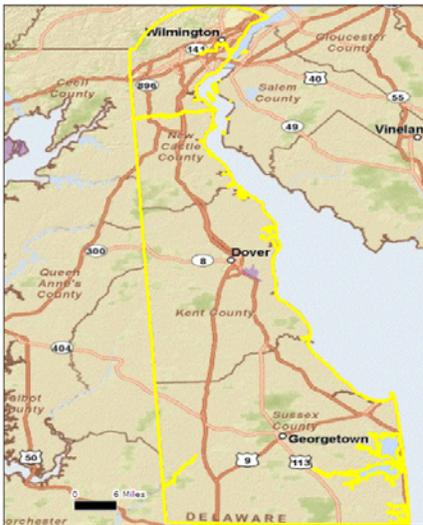
The Clear Selection tool allows the user to delete graphics and clear selections from the Mapping Window which were created by other tools and queries.



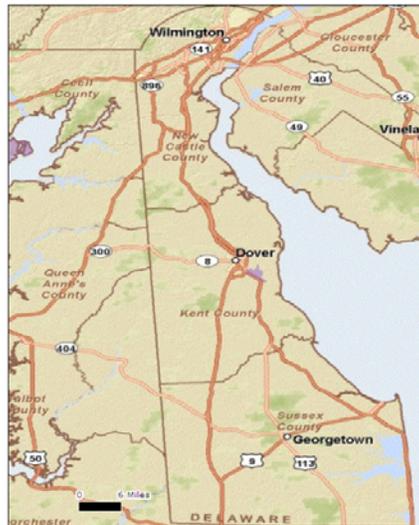
Graphic in the Mapping Window



Clear Selection tool removed graphic from the Mapping Window



Selection in the Mapping Window



Clear Selection tool removed selection from the Mapping Window

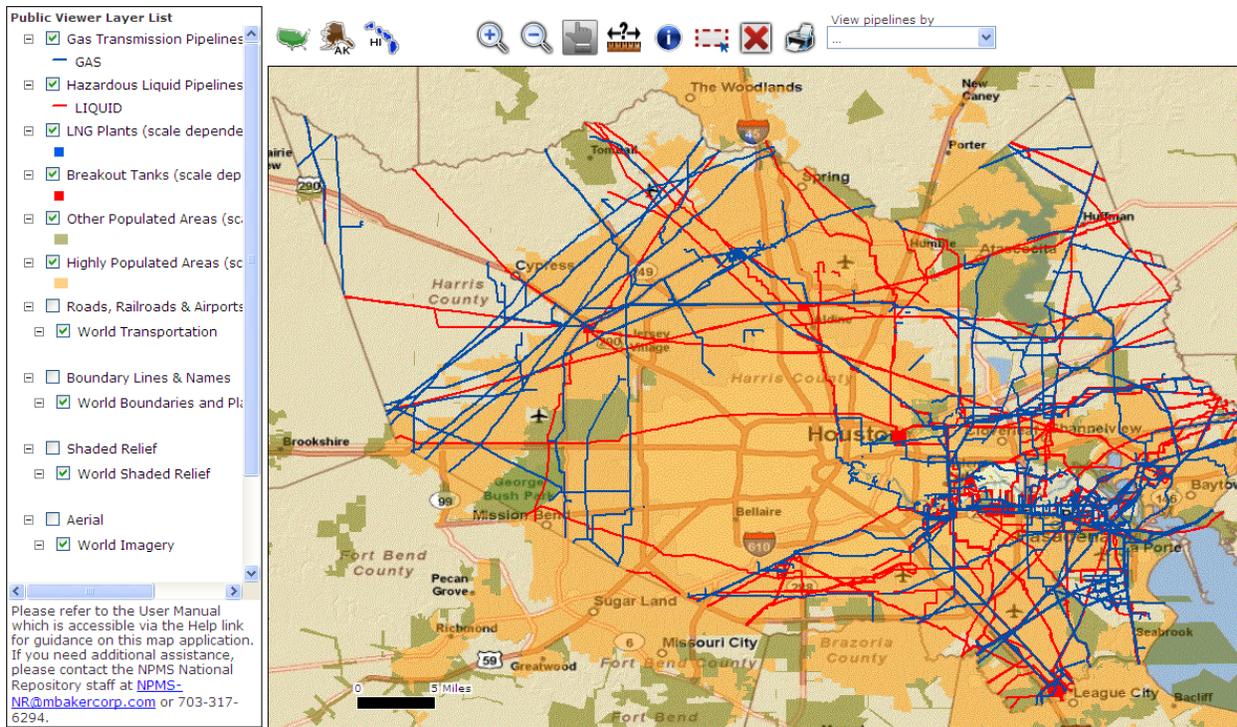
5.5 Create a Printable Map

The Create a Printable Map allows the user to create a map based on the contents currently displayed in the Mapping Window. This map is automatically opened in a separate internet browser window. The user may view the map; print the map through their browser functionality; or save the map in Adobe PDF format.

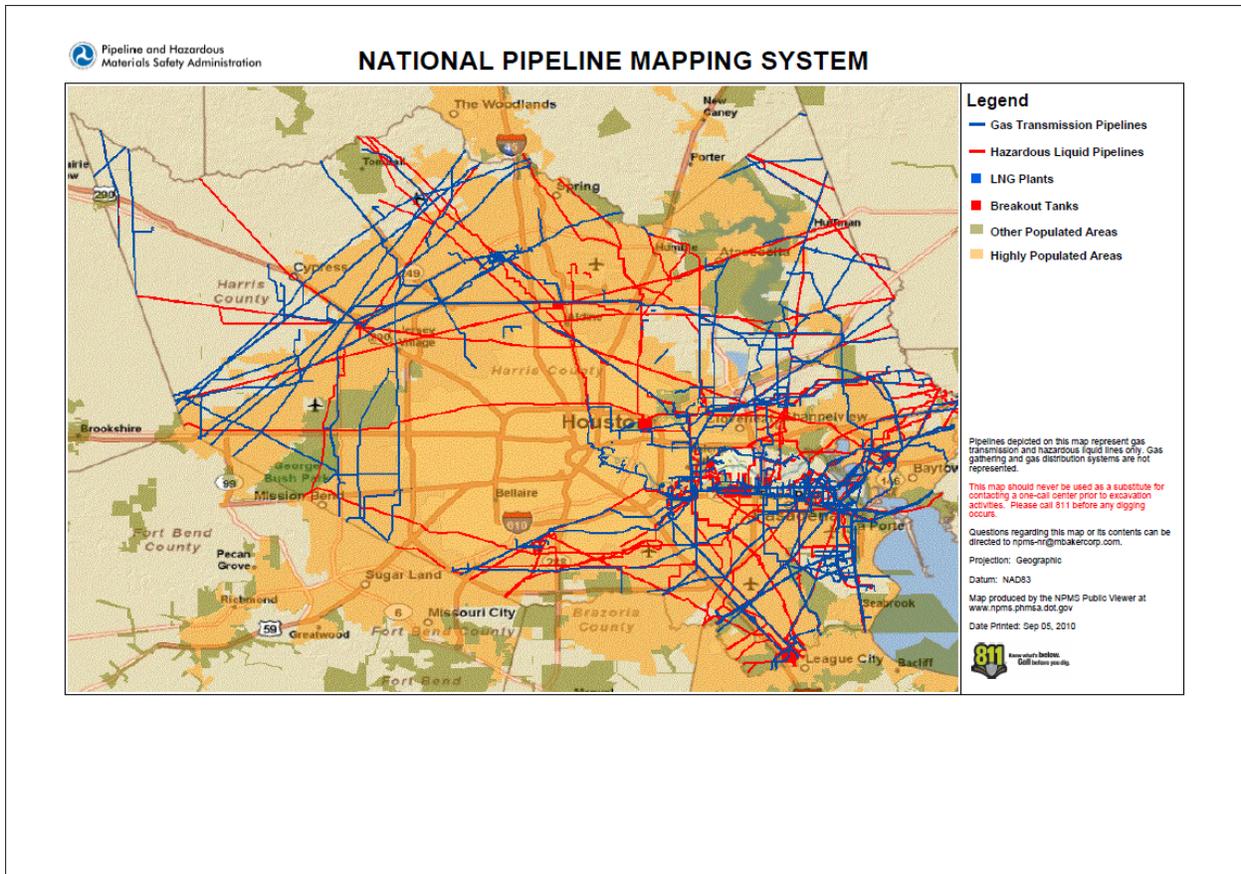
The Create a Printable Map tool includes only those layers on the map which are visible in the Mapping Window. The tool utilizes a map template which the user cannot alter. The map's

legend dynamically reflects the visible layers; although, the base map layers are not included in the legend regardless if they are visible. The map legend also includes information about the map including the data projection, contact information, and what data is included in the Public Map Viewer. The date on which the map was created is included in the legend; this is the printed date, not the date the dataset was created/updated.

The user is prompted to select the map page size. The options ANSI A (8.5 x 11 inches), ANCI C (17 x 22 inches), and ANSI E (34 x 44 inches) are available. Please note that due to system constraints, the map image on a larger page size may be somewhat degraded.



Visible layers and the Mapping Window

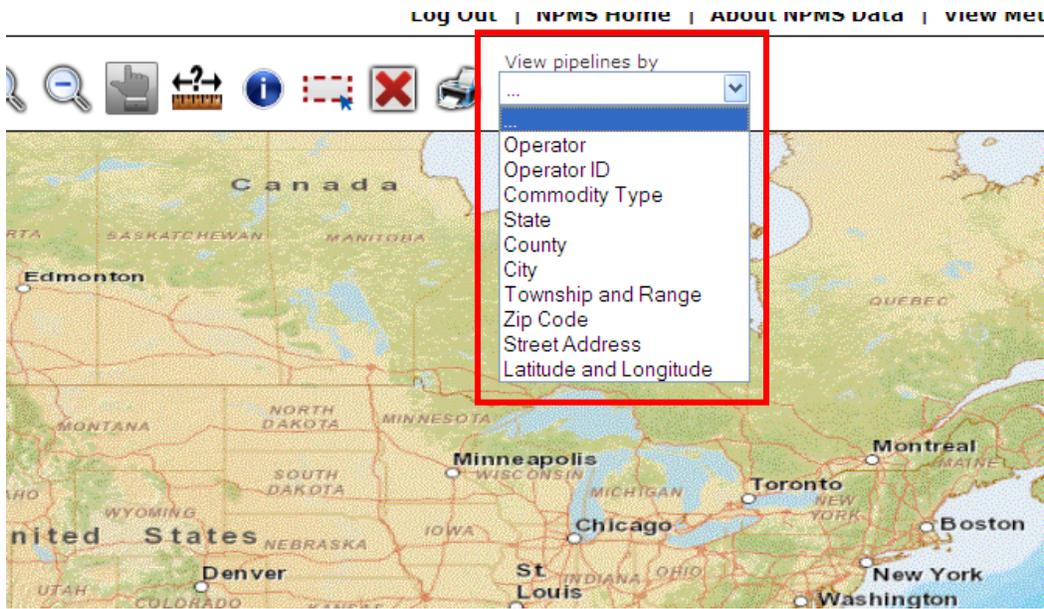


Map created by the Create a Printable Map tool based on the visible layers and Mapping Window's extents

6. The Dropdown Query Menu

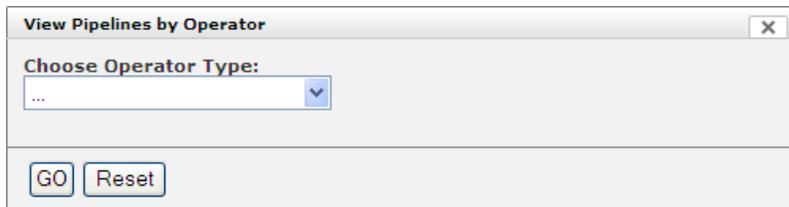
The Dropdown Query Menu contains numerous options for selecting and viewing data that has certain characteristics. The list of possible queries is located in the dropdown menu beneath the text stating "View pipelines by."

The queries in this section use pop-up windows. The user should verify that pop-up windows are not being blocked.

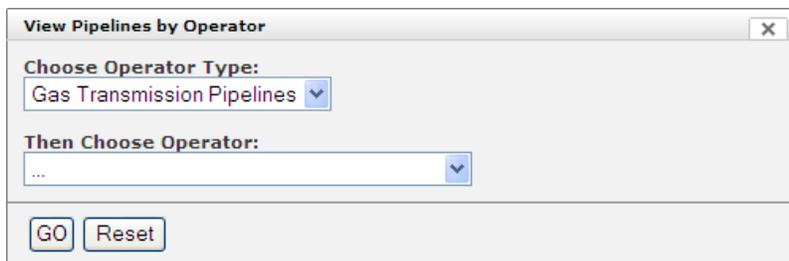


6.1 Operator

The View Pipelines By Operator query allows the user to select either gas transmission pipelines or hazardous liquid pipelines that are associated with a specific operator name. When the menu item is selected, the View Pipelines by Operator window pops-up on screen.



When the user selects either Gas Transmission Pipelines or Hazardous Liquid Pipelines from the Choose Operator Type dropdown list, the Choose Operator dropdown list appears in the window.



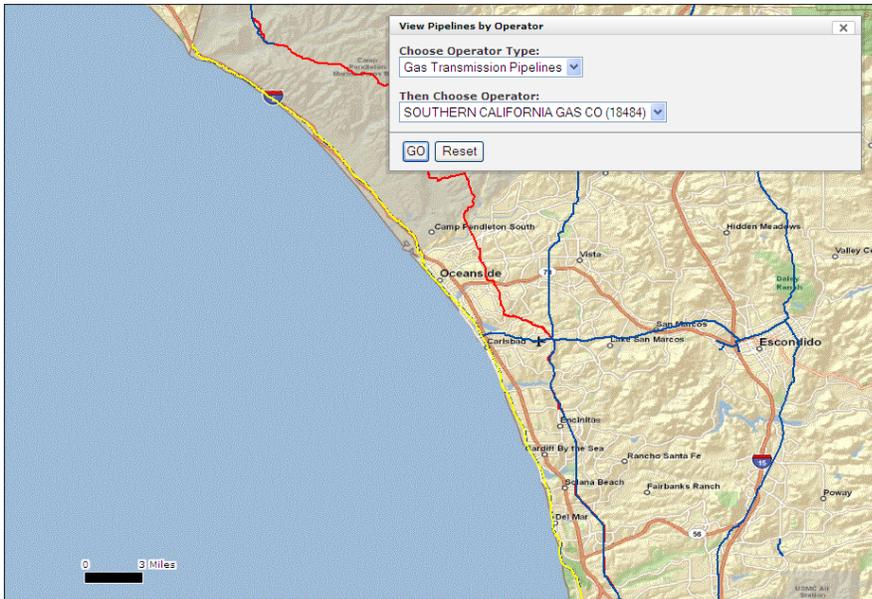
The Choose Operator dropdown list is populated with values based on the county selected during the login process. The list will contain only those operators which are associated with pipelines in that county.

When the user selects an operator from the list and clicks the GO button, the tool selects the relevant features and zooms the Mapping Window to the extents of the selected features. The

selected features are shown in bright yellow. The selection will remain on screen until the user clicks the Clear Selection button or performs another query. The Reset button may be used to clear the selected options in the View Pipelines by Operator window; the Reset button does not clear the current selection set.



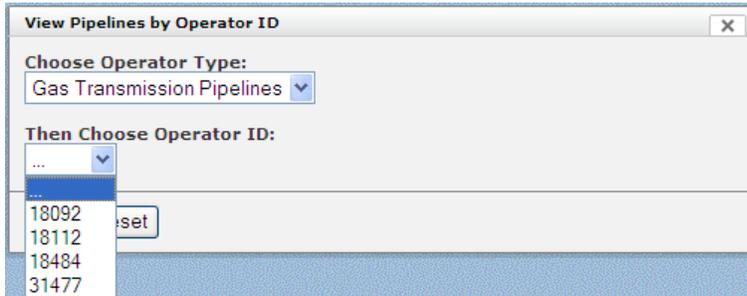
Mapping Window before the query



Gas transmission pipelines that meet the query were selected, and the Mapping Window was zoomed to the selection set.

6.2 Operator ID

The View Pipelines By Operator ID query allows the user to select either gas transmission pipelines or hazardous liquid pipelines that are associated with a specific operator identification number. This query is identical to the View Pipelines By Operator query except that the user is prompted to select the operator by their identification number rather than their name.

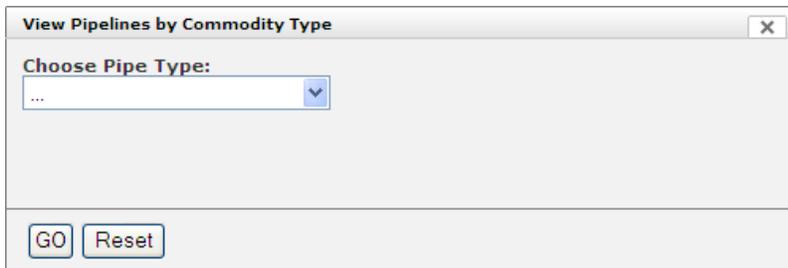


Example of the View Pipelines by Operator ID window

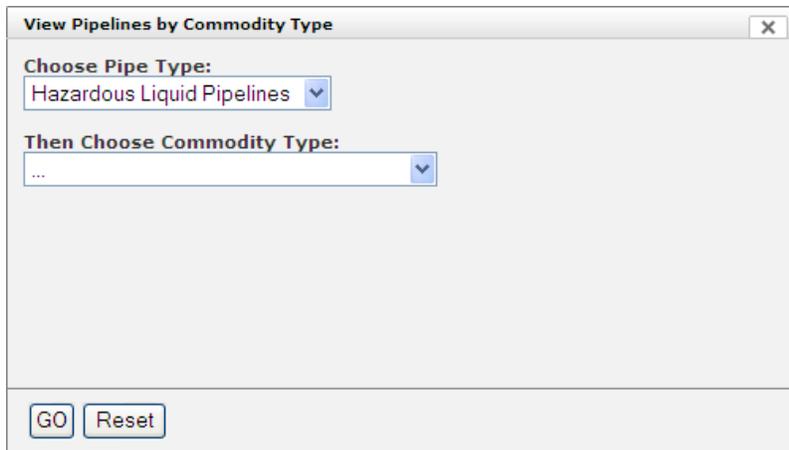
6.3 Commodity Type

The View Pipelines By Commodity Type query allows the user to select either gas transmission pipelines or hazardous liquid pipelines that transport specific commodities. Some commodities are associated with subcategory details. In this scenario the user has the option of selecting features based on a specific commodity and commodity subcategory details or selecting features based only on the commodity.

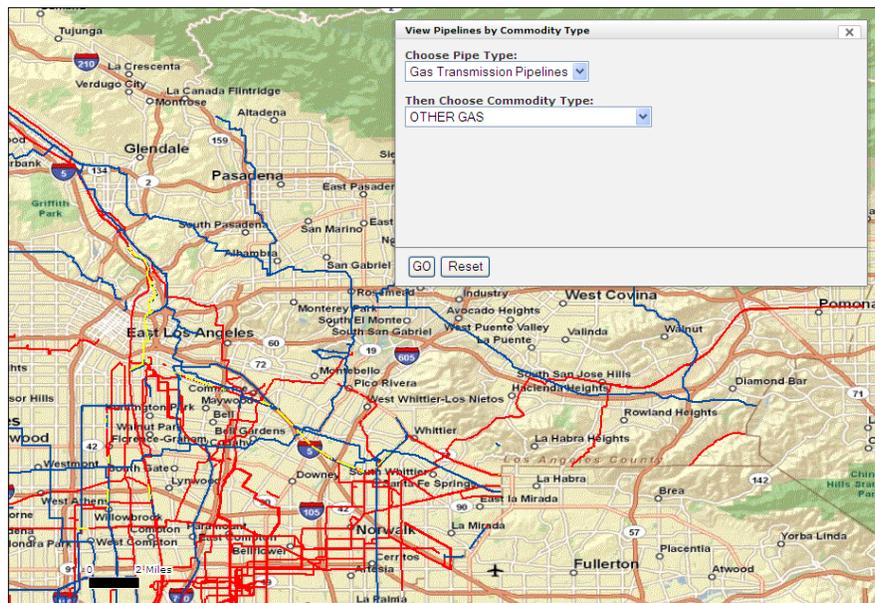
When the Commodity Type option is selected from the dropdown query list, the View Pipelines by Commodity Type window pops-up on screen.



When the user selects either Gas Transmission Pipelines or Hazardous Liquid Pipelines as the type of pipeline, the Choose Commodity Type list appears in the window.



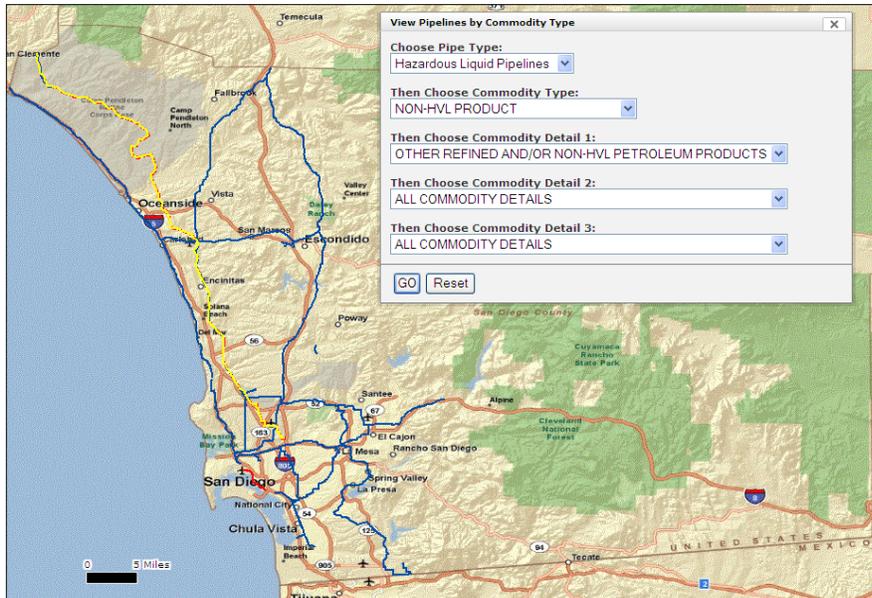
When the user selects the desired commodity from the list the query tool processes for a moment to determine if that commodity is associated with subcategory details. If it is not, the user should then click the GO button. All features that meet the query specifications will be selected. The user should bear in mind that the query selection only considers those features associated with the county selected during the login process. For instance when user who chose to view data in Orange County, California opts to query hazardous liquid pipelines that transport anhydrous ammonia, only hazardous liquid pipelines in Orange county will be considered for selection. The Mapping Window's spatial extent will remain as is; the view will not be zoomed to the extents of the selected features.



In this example, gas transmission pipelines which met the specified commodity were selected.

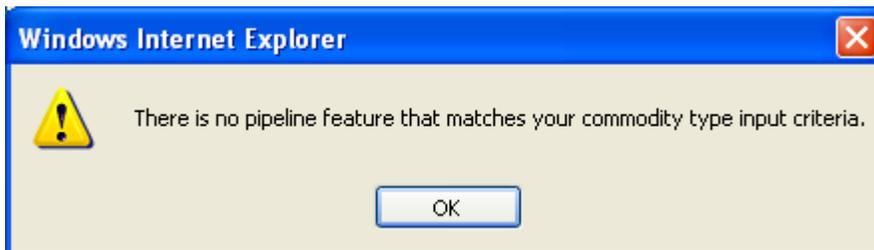
If the selected commodity is associated with a subcategory details, three new lists will be added to the View Pipelines by Commodity Type window. These lists will be populated with the details that relate to that commodity. Each of the three lists corresponds to a separate attribute column in the GIS data; the first list corresponds to the Commodity Detail 1 column, the second list corresponds to the Commodity Detail 2 column, and the third list corresponds to the Commodity Detail 3 column. The user should select the details in relation to the specific column(s) he/she is interested in querying. If the user has no preference on what the subcategory detail is, the

user should select the “ALL COMMODITY DETAILS” list item. If the user is specifically looking for features whose Commodity Detail column is intentionally left blank, the user should select the ‘DETAIL NOT SPECIFIED BY OPERATOR’ list item.



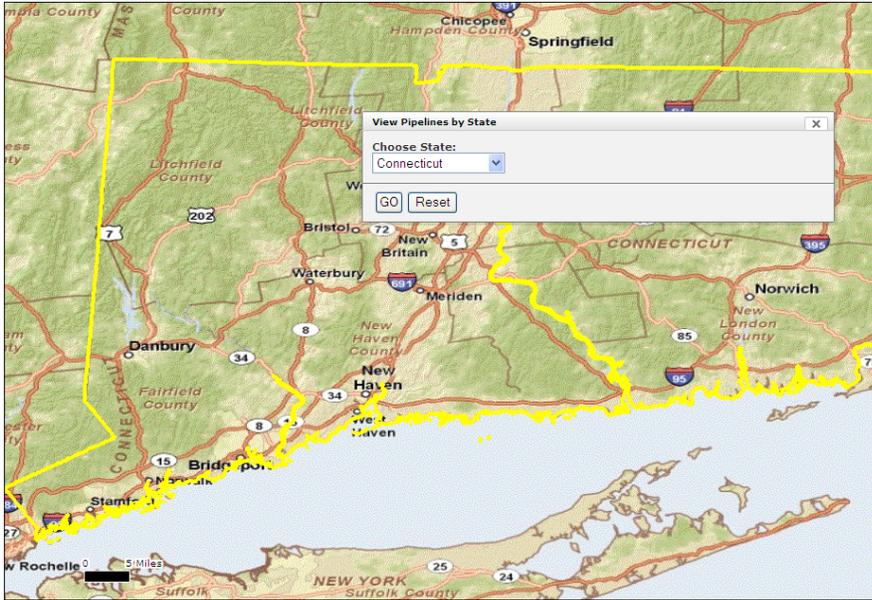
In this example hazardous liquid pipelines which met the specified commodity and details were selected.

The selection will remain on screen until the user clicks the Clear Selection button or performs another query. The Reset button may be used to clear the selected options in the window; the Reset button does not clear the current selection set. If no features were found that match the query, a warning message box will alert the user.



6.4 State

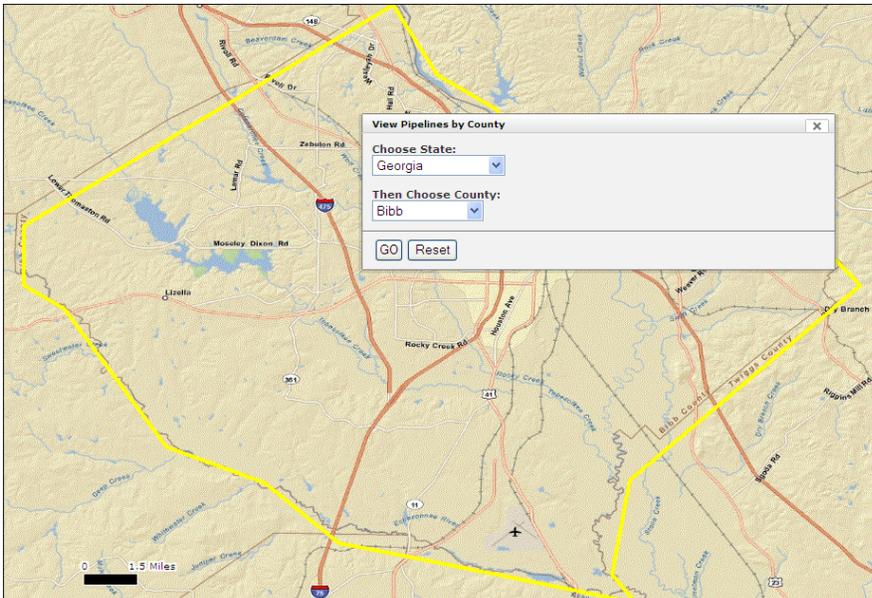
The View Pipelines By State query assists the user with quickly navigating to the location of the specified state. When the menu item is selected, the View Pipelines by State window pops-up. The user should select the desired state and click the GO button. The state is selected in bright yellow on screen, and the Mapping Window is zoomed to the spatial extents of the selection. The selection will remain on screen until the user clicks the Clear Selection button or performs another query. The Reset button may be used to clear the selected options in the window; the Reset button does not clear the current selection set.



The Mapping Window is zoomed to the extents of the selected state.

6.5 County

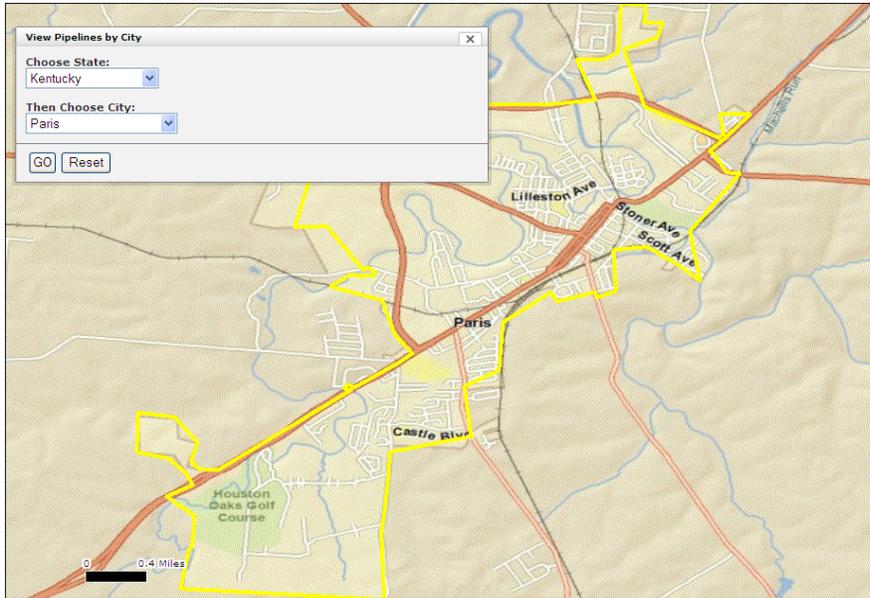
The View Pipelines By County query assists the user with quickly navigating to the location of the specified county. When the menu item is selected, the View Pipelines by County window pops-up. The user should select the desired state and county and then click the GO button. The county is selected in bright yellow on screen, and the Mapping Window is zoomed to the spatial extents of the selection. The selection will remain on screen until the user clicks the Clear Selection button or performs another query. The Reset button may be used to clear the selected options in the window; the Reset button does not clear the current selection set.



The Mapping Window is zoomed to the extents of the selected county.

6.6 City

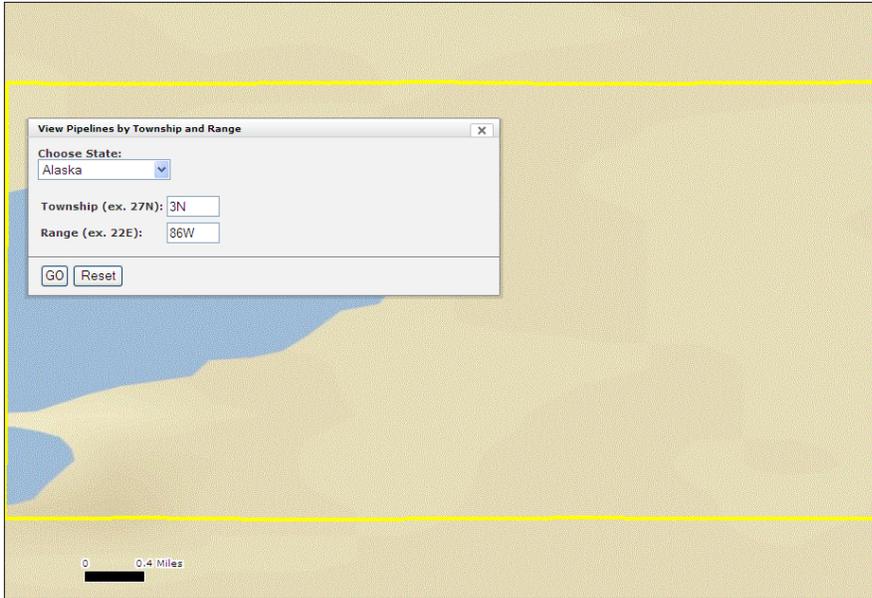
The View Pipelines By City query assists the user with quickly navigating to the location of the specified city. When the menu item is selected, the View Pipelines by City window pops-up. The user should select the desired state and city and then click the GO button. The city is selected in bright yellow on screen, and the Mapping Window is zoomed to the spatial extents of the selection. The selection will remain on screen until the user clicks the Clear Selection button or performs another query. The Reset button may be used to clear the selected options in the window; the Reset button does not clear the current selection set.



The Mapping Window is zoomed to the extents of the selected city.

6.7 Township and Range

The View Pipelines By Township and Range query assists the user with quickly navigating to the location of the specified township and Range. When the menu item is selected, the View Pipelines by Township and Range window pops-up. The user should select the desired state, enter the township and range values and then click the GO button. The township and range is selected in bright yellow on screen, and the Mapping Window is zoomed to the spatial extents of the selection. The selection will remain on screen until the user clicks the Clear Selection button or performs another query. The Reset button may be used to clear the selected options in the window; the Reset button does not clear the current selection set.



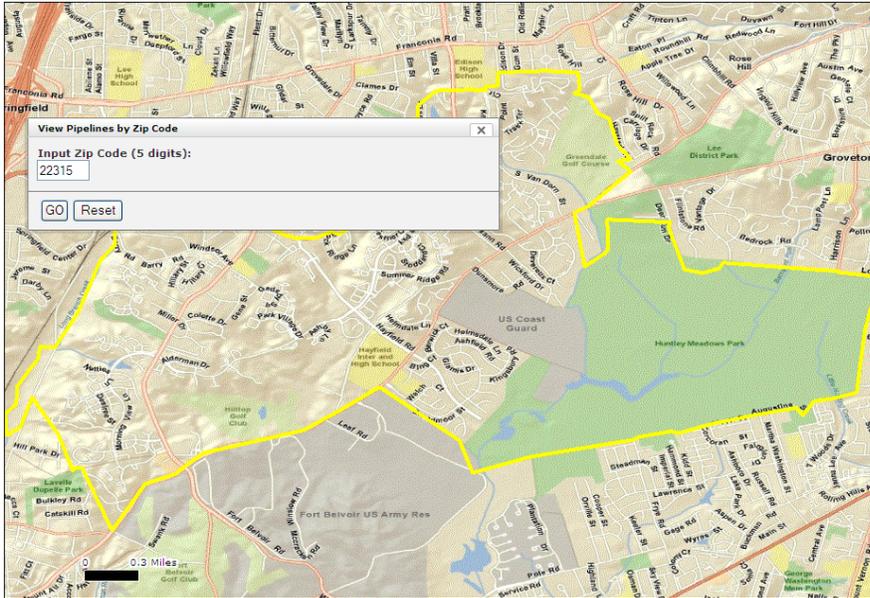
The Mapping Window is zoomed to the extents of the selected township and range.

If no features were found that match the query, a warning message box will alert the user.



6.8 Zip Code

The View Pipelines By Zip Code query assists the user with quickly navigating to the location of the specified zip code. When the menu item is selected, the View Pipelines by Zip Code window pops-up. The user should enter the zip code value and then click the GO button. The zip code is selected in bright yellow on screen, and the Mapping Window is zoomed to the spatial extents of the selection. The selection will remain on screen until the user clicks the Clear Selection button or performs another query. The Reset button may be used to clear the selected options in the window; the Reset button does not clear the current selection set.



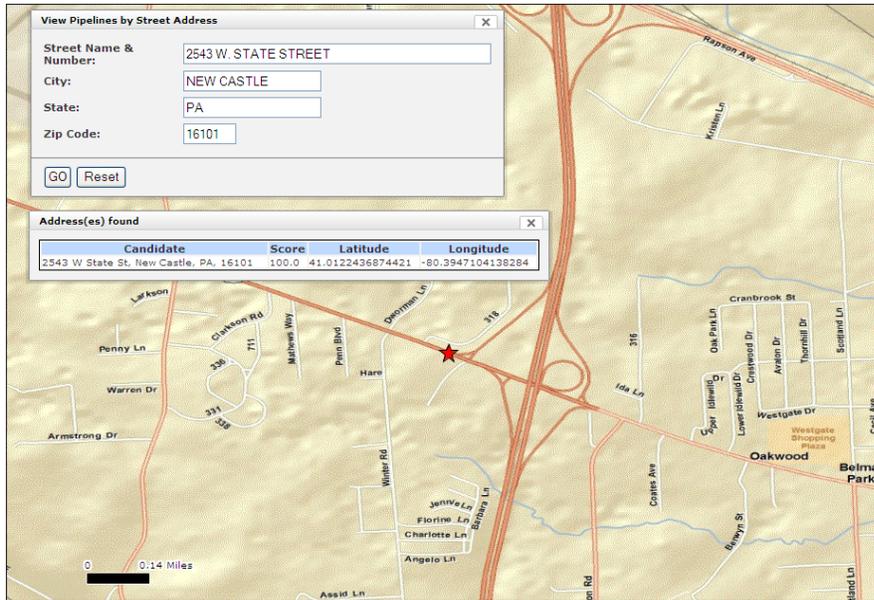
The Mapping Window is zoomed to the extents of the selected zip code.

If no features were found that match the query, a warning message box will alert the user.



6.9 Street Address

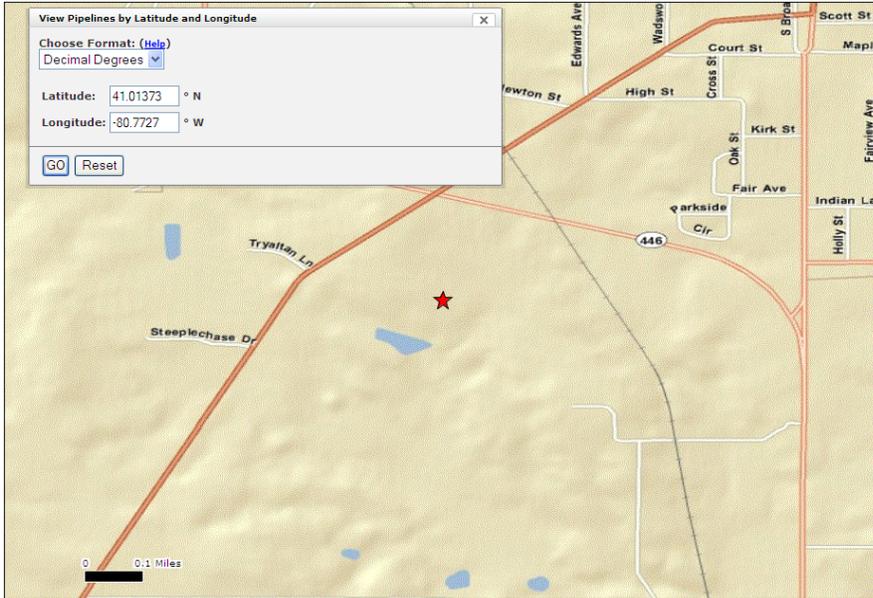
The View Pipelines By Street Address query assists the user with quickly navigating to the location of the specified street address. When the menu item is selected, the View Pipelines by Street Address window pops-up. The user should enter, at the minimum, the street name and zip code and then click the GO button. A red star is placed on the screen at the matching location, and the Mapping Window is zoomed to the spatial extents of the location. Additionally, a table with a single record pops-up. The Candidate column indicates which part of the entered information was located. If the user enters a street address and the zip code but only the zip code is displayed in the results table, it indicates that the street address was not found and the location star was placed at the centroid of the zip code. The location star will remain on screen until the user clicks the Clear Selection button or performs another query. The Reset button may be used to clear the selected options in the window; the Reset button does not clear the current location star.



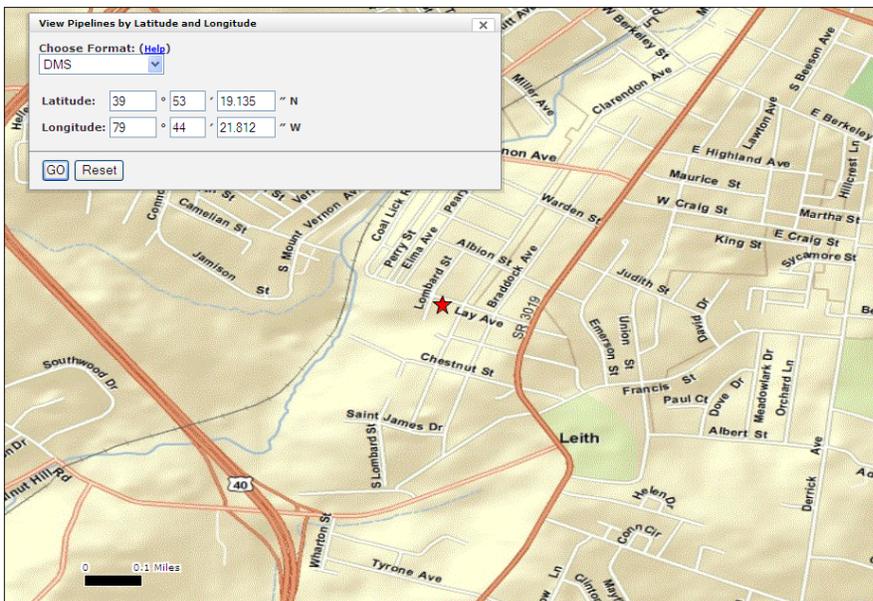
The Mapping Window is zoomed to the extents of the entered street address.

6.10 Latitude and Longitude

The View Pipelines By Latitude and Longitude query assists the user with quickly navigating to the location of the specified latitude and longitude. When the menu item is selected, the View Pipelines by Latitude and Longitude window pops-up. The user has the option to enter the desired latitude and longitude values in either degrees minutes seconds or decimal degrees. Once the user selects the preferred format, enters the values, and clicks the GO button, the location matching that latitude and longitude is located. The location is marked with a red star, and the Mapping Window is zoomed to the spatial extents of the location. The location star will remain on screen until the user clicks the Clear Selection button or performs another query. The Reset button may be used to clear the selected options in the window; the Reset button does not clear the current location star.

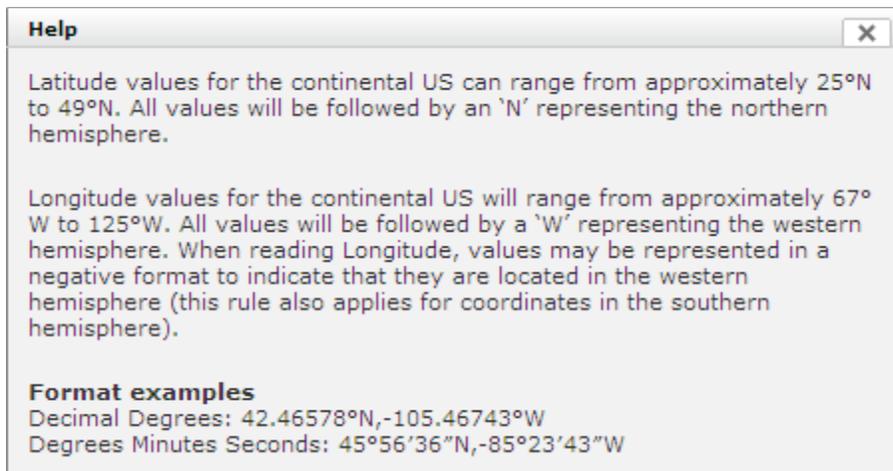


The Mapping Window is zoomed to the entered latitude and longitude values in decimal degrees format.



The Mapping Window is zoomed to the entered latitude and longitude values in degrees minutes seconds format.

Since not all users are familiar with latitude and longitude, a brief discussion on the topic is accessible via the Help link in the View Pipelines by Latitude and Longitude window. The content of the Help link is as follows:



7. Frequently Asked Questions

Question: How do I contact the NPMS National Repository staff?

Solution: You may send an email to npms-nr@mbakercorp.com or call (703) 317-6294 (section 1).

Question: Who can access the NPMS Public Map Viewer?

Solution: The Public Map Viewer is open to the general public. (section 1)

Question: I know there are more pipelines than the ones I see on my screen; why is this?

Solution: The NPMS does not include all pipelines in the United States. Additionally, the user is only able to view NPMS data from one county at a time in the Public Map Viewer application. Refer to sections 1.1 and 1.4 for details.

Question: How accurate is NPMS data?

Solution: The minimum accuracy of geospatial data in the NPMS is +/- 500 feet (section 1.1).

Question: Can I use the Public Map Viewer instead of a One Call Center prior to excavation projects?

Solution: No. The Public Map Viewer must not be used to identify exact locations of pipelines or as a substitute for contacting the appropriate One Call system or pipeline operator prior to excavation activities (section 1.1).

Question: Can I download NPMS data from the Public Map Viewer to use in my own GIS?

Solution: The Public Map Viewer does not contain an interface for downloading data. If you are interested in obtaining data for use in your own GIS, you must submit a **Data Request** using the instructions at www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov. Click on the “Data Requests and Downloads” tab, then select “Data,” and finally select the type of data you would like to request. Some data can be downloaded directly from our website; however, all NPMS *pipeline* data must be formally requested. **Please note that the GIS data is only available to government officials and pipeline operators and is limited according to the requestor’s area of jurisdiction or operation.** (section 1.2)

Question: Does the NPMS provide access to data other than the pipeline data?

Solution: The Public Map Viewer enables users to view various pipeline-related geospatial datasets from a number of sources, including the National Pipeline Mapping System’s National Repository of PHMSA jurisdictional pipeline infrastructure (section 1.2). Refer to section 4 for additional details.

Question: What are my obligations in protecting the data I received from NPMS?

Solution: Information obtained and maps produced from the Public Map Viewer are for general information only and may be re-distributed as needed. (section 1.3)

Question: Sometimes I notice that the state and county dropdown lists on the Public Map Viewer login page are empty. What is going on?

Solution: Sometimes the Public Map Viewer loses communication between the data server and the user’s local machine. To correct this, refresh the internet browser page.

Question: Why does it sometimes take several moments to login to the Public Map Viewer and other times it is much faster?

Solution: When you first visit the Public Map Viewer, temporary internet files are cached on your machine. If you visit the Public Map Viewer frequently there is no need for the tool to re-cache these files because they already exist on your computer; skipping this step speeds up the login process.

Question: When I login I cannot see the Tool Bar or Mapping Window. What's going on?

Solution: If the user logs into the Public Map Viewer and does not see the Tool Bar and Mapping Window, it is because the available space in the internet browser window is smaller than needed. As a result the Tool Bar and Mapping Window are placed beneath the Layer List Window. Preferably, the user would expand the browser window until the Mapping Window is able to fit in the designated location. (section 2)

Question: Sometimes when I use the Public Map Viewer, the Mapping Window does not refresh even after the processing icon has stopped. Why does this occur?

Solution: At times the Public Map Viewer may have trouble communicating with the data server or your local machine, and, therefore, the Mapping Window does not get updated as expected. When this occurs, press the Refresh button on your browser or log out and log in again. Before doing this, please make sure you are being patient; queries and views which include a large number of features may take an extended period of time to refresh.

Question: When I use the Identify or Select by Drag Box tool, I am able to click on screen but then nothing else happens. What is going on?

Solution: The Identify and Select by Drag Box tools utilize pop-up windows. Please ensure that your computer does not have pop-up blockers enabled. If you continue to experience problems, contact NPMS staff.

Question: When I select one of the query items in the View Pipelines By Query Dropdown Menu, nothing happens. What is going on?

Solution: All of the options under the View Pipelines By Query Dropdown Menu utilize pop-up windows. Please ensure that your computer does not have pop-up blockers enabled. If you continue to experience problems, contact NPMS staff.