

**Forest Service Handbook
National Headquarters - Washington Office
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**Forest Service Handbook 6609.15 – Standards for Data and Data Structures Handbook
Chapter 20 – Standard Terms and Definitions**

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Approved by: F. Dale Robertson, Chief

Date approved:

Responsible Staff:

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Digest: Following is an explanation of the changes throughout the directive by section.

6609.15: Establishes a new Handbook, FSH 6609.15, Standards for Data and Data Structures Handbook. Chapter 10, Database Naming Standards, is reserved. Chapter 20 covers Standard Terms and Definitions for the integrated data environment.

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21.22 - Constructed Features (Utilities) Theme

The Constructed Features Utilities theme organizes information about facilities related to power communication systems (for example, pipelines power lines, telephone lines). It includes the Communication Facility, Ditch/Canal, Pipeline and Powerline features.

21.22a - Constructed Features (Utilities) Features

Communication Facility. Buildings and equipment installed in order to support the exchange of information between persons and/or machines.

Ditch/Canal. A human-made waterway used for irrigation, shipping, or water drainage control.

Pipeline. A conduit of pipe for the conveyance of water, petroleum products, or other liquids or slurries.

Powerline. A conduit of wire, usually shielded with rubber, plastic, or other materials, for the conveyance of electrical current.

21.22b - Constructed Features (Utilities) Attributes

No attributes unique to this Theme were identified.

21.23 - Constructed Features (Buildings/Other) Theme

The Constructed Features (Buildings/Other) theme organizes information about facilities designed and built to support, shelter, enclose, or store persons, animals, or materials (for example, offices, dams, fences). It includes the Building, Campground, Dam, Fence, Mine/Quarry, Sign, Ski Area, and Well/Water Development features.

21.23a - Constructed Features (Buildings/Other) Features

No features unique to this Theme were identified.

21.23b - Constructed Features (Buildings/Other) Attributes

Constructed (Buildings/Other) features have one or more of the following attributes:

Asbestos Management Option. Type of treatment proposed.

1. Valid Values.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Encapsulate	Encapsulate asbestos using methods approved by the Environmental Protection Agency.
Enclose	Enclose or protect materials from damage.
None (Operation and Maintenance, O&M)	No immediate treatment planned, except during O&M activities.
Not Ident	Not identified yet.
Remove	Remove identified asbestos-containing material.

2. Units. Not Applicable.

3. Example. Encapsulate.

4. Source for Data Standard. Standard practice.

Asbestos Survey Results. Forms of asbestos found in or on a building.

1. Valid Values.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Both	Both types of asbestos-containing material are present.
Friable	Asbestos-containing material easily crumbled by hand.
No Survey	The building has not been tested for the presence of asbestos-containing materials.
None Found	Facility was found NOT to contain asbestos.
Nonfriable	Asbestos-containing material which is stable and not easily crumbled.

Value

Meaning

Subcategories to the above values:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| a. ACM | General description of material containing asbestos. |
| b. Fiber Type | Christotile or amphibole mineral group. |
| c. Percentage by Weight | Percentage of asbestos by weight. |

2. Units. Not Applicable.
3. Example. Both.
4. Source for Data Standard. Standard practice.

Bank Stabilization Measures. Structural measures to armor streambanks or lakeshores against erosion using either hard armor or flow separation river training devices. Measured in linear feet along actual dimensions.

1. Valid Values.

Hard Armor

- a. Articulating Concrete Block
- b. Concrete Revetment
- c. Dumped Rock Riprap
- d. Gabion Contained Rock
- e. Placed Rock Riprap

Training Devices

- a. Brush and Wire device
- b. Fence Revetment
- c. Groins
- d. Kelner Jack Arrays
- e. Tetrahedron Array

2. Units.

Design - Max velocity feet per second
Height in feet
Length in feet

3. Example. 150 ft. dumped rock riprap 8 ft. high.
4. Source for Data Standard. Watershed Improvement Practices - California Division Highway, Erosion Control Practices.

Benefiting Stage of Life Cycle or Function (Fish). The aspect of a fish species' life history, annual cycle, or life requisites enhanced by the habitat improvement structure.

1. Valid Values.

Feeding

Hiding

Incubation

Protection

Rearing

a. Summer

b. Winter

Security

Spawning

Thermoregulation

2. Units. Not Applicable.

3. Example. Rearing, spawning, incubation (may be a combination).

4. Source for Data Standard. Common usage.

Benefiting Stage of Life Cycle or Function (Wildlife). The aspect of a wildlife species' life history, annual cycle, or life requisites enhanced or provided by the improvement structure.

1. Valid Values.

Breeding

Calving

Denning

Feeding

Foraging

Migration

Valid Values.

Pair Formation

Roosting

Security/Hiding

Watering

2. Units. Not Applicable.
3. Example. Denning, roosting, calving, security from predators.
4. Source for Data Standard. Common usage.

Climatological Station Purpose. Use for which the station is currently operated and maintained.

1. Valid Values.

Air Quality

- a. Aerometric
- b. Deposition
- c. Visibility

Atmospheric Pressure

Humidity

Precipitation

- a. Rain
- b. Snow

Radiation

Temperature

Wind

2. Units. Not Applicable.
3. Example. Station for measuring ambient air temperature, relative humidity, and precipitation.
4. Source for Data Standard.

National Handbook of Recommended Methods for Water-data Acquisition. 1977.
Reston, VA. U.S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey. 2 vol.

Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 50, Appendix.

Condition. Overall condition of a facility.

1. Valid Values.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Excellent	Facility is safe and sanitary. Average annual maintenance does not exceed 2% of replacement cost. Meets all codes. Will perform designed functions for next 20 years.
Standard	Facility is safe and sanitary. Average annual maintenance does not exceed 2% of replacement cost. Meets all codes. Will perform designed functions for next 5-10 years.
Substandard	Facility is safe and sanitary, although functionally obsolete as to type of use, construction or planned experience level for the site or maintenance level. Annual maintenance will not exceed 10% of the current replacement cost of standard type facility. Minor repairs and renovation needed to have full code compliance in last 10-20 years.
Heavy	Facility unsafe or otherwise unsatisfactory.
Maintenance	Structural damage or major building and life safety code violations are apparent. May be renovated at a cost not to exceed 25% of current replacement of like kind of facility. Will probably need replacement in 10 years.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Replacement	Facility unsafe, inadequate, or otherwise unsatisfactory. Needs action within 5 years. To put back in good condition would cost more than 50% of replacement cost. Replace with like kind and standard of facility. Cost includes both removal of old facility and replacement.
Condemnable	Situation substandard and needs immediate action. Significant health and safety violations, along with structural problems, are such that the facility can be considered beyond repair or replacement. Demolition is the only viable alternative.

2. Units. Not Applicable.
3. Example. Condemnable.
4. Source for Data Standard. Generally accepted Forest Service practice.

Constructed Feature Identifier. Unique alpha-numeric designator for each constructed feature.

1. Valid Values.

Buildings - Existing installation numbers shall be used where available to facilitate recordkeeping. Use the Installation Number from General Services Administration Form 1166, Annual Report of Real Property Owned by or Leased to the U.S.

2. Units. Not Applicable.
3. Example. 223-416.
4. Source for Data Standard. Installation Number (if applicable) from General Services Administration Form 1166.

Constructed Feature Name. The commonly used name for the feature.

1. Valid Values. Not Applicable.
2. Units. Not Applicable.
3. Example. Beaver Creek R.D. Office.

4. Source for Data Standard. General Services Administration Form 1166, block 12, where applicable.

Construction Cost. Funds expended, plus value of donated material and/or volunteer labor, to construct/reconstruct a facility.

1. Valid Values.

Funding source

- a. Appropriated
- b. Cooperator
- c. Partnership
- d. Value of Donated Material and/or Volunteer Labor

2. Units. Dollars (\$).

3. Example. \$650,200.

4. Source for Data Standard. Historic records and accounting records.

Construction Type of Range Facility. Kind of material and/or design of the feature.

1. Valid Values.

Aluminum
Barbed Wire
Concrete
Electric
Other
Steel
Treated Wood
Untreated Wood
Wire

2. Units. Not Applicable.

3. Example. Electric Fence.

4. Source for Data Standard. FSH 2209.15, Range Management Annual Reports Handbook.

Dam Attributes. Information about dams needed for their proper care and maintenance.

1. Valid Values. See Source.
2. Units. See Source.
3. Example. Dam length measured in meters (450 meters long).
4. Source for Data Standard. U.S. Interagency Committee on Dam Safety (ICODS) Subcommittee. 1991. National inventory of dams methodology (draft). Washington, DC: Federal Emergency Management Agency. FEMA-210.

Disabled Access. Rating of facility for degree of accessibility by the physically challenged.

1. Valid Values.

Type of Disability Accommodated

Standards

Standards fully incorporated

Standards partially incorporated

Standards not incorporated

Intended building use does not require access by the public or physically disabled persons.

Demonstrated unavailability of accessible leased space. After receipt of offers, it is determined that no otherwise legally acceptable proposal substantially meets access requirements.

2. Units. Not Applicable.
3. Example. Standards fully incorporated.
4. Source for Data Standard. U.S. General Services Administration; U.S. Department of Defense; U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; U.S. Postal Service. 1988. Uniform Federal accessibility standards. Washington, DC: General Services Administration. 89 p.

Energy-Related Common Minerals Facilities. All excavations and associated sites for the removal of common minerals (gravel, rock, and so forth), excluding locatable minerals.

1. Valid Values.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Handling	Area for the handling of excavated common minerals for sorting, sizing, and crushing.
Stockpile	Storage area for common minerals once excavated, but prior to placement off-site on a project area.
Surface Mine	Excavation resulting from the removal of overburden and common minerals at ground level by all methods available.

2. Units. Not Applicable.
3. Example. Surface mine.
4. Source for Data Standard. Forest Service.

Energy-Related (non-mining) Facilities. All facilities and material handling processes necessary to explore, collect, produce, or remove oil, natural gas, geothermal, wind, and solar energy.

1. Valid Values.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Abandoned Well	A past producing well that is capped and not currently used for production.
Drill Site	Area disturbed by the derrick, drawworks, pits, tanks, and attendant surface equipment used in boring a hole in the earth.
Dry Hole	An exploratory well that did not result in discovery of the resource.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Injection Well	A well used to pump gas or fluids back into the earth. The purpose is to enhance oil and gas production or to dispose of waste fluids.
Solar Collector	A system of mirrors to focus the sun's rays that concentrates the sun's energy, causing superheating of a contained liquid used for heat transfer in heating or power generation.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Wellhead	Equipment used to pump and maintain surface control of a producing well.
Wind Turbine	Tower-like structure with a system of vanes designed to turn in the wind and drive a generator. Wind turbines are usually grouped in areas called wind farms.

2. Units. Not Applicable.

3. Example. Wind turbine.

4. Source for Data Standard. Forest Service.

Facility Use. A specific current use or occupancy of a facility.

1. Valid Values.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Abandoned	Structure no longer being used.
Barn/Stable	Facility to house livestock, feed, and related equipment.
Barracks	Facility for group occupancy, 4 or more people for lodging and meals.
Bathhouse/Private	Place for employee showering and bathing.
Bathhouse/Public	Facility for public clothes changing and bathing, with and without showers.
Bunkhouse	Crew sleeping quarters, 4 to 19 people, without meals.
Cabin	Small dwelling, 3 people or less; for example, cottage, hut, shack, shanty.
Chemical Storage	Facility for storage of any kind of chemicals; the facility must comply with specific safety and building codes.
Classroom	Facility for training/education.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Cold Storage	Facility for storage of perishable goods and tree seedlings under refrigeration.
Commissary	Place for dispensing food and/or supplies.
Concession	Recreation facility under permit or contract with private company or other agency.
Cone Drying	Place for drying seed cones.
Cone Extractory	Nursery and seed orchard buildings used for seed removal.
Cookhouse	Facility for food preparation.
Dispensary	Facility for patient diagnosis and treatment.
Dormitory	Residence hall, communal sleeping quarters for 20 or more, without meals.
Entrance Station	Facility for control at entry.
Explosive Storage	Facility for storage of explosives-- must comply with specific safety and building codes.
Field Laboratory	Satellite laboratory facility, normally associated with an experimental forest.
Fire Cache	Facility for storage of firefighting equipment and supplies.
Fire Station-Structural	Fire protection facility for structures.
Fire Station-Wildland	Fire protection facility for wildlands.
Fish Cleaning	Structure for cleaning fish, with special equipment for washing fish and disposing of waste material.
Flammable Storage	Facility for storage of any kind of flammable and combustible liquids and gasses; the facility must comply with specific safety and building codes.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Garage	Facility for covered and enclosed storage for vehicles and equipment.
Greenhouse	Place for cultivation of tender plants.
Guard Station	Facility for protection/security; may include wildland fire station.
Hangar	Storage building for aircraft.
Headhouse	Service area for greenhouses.
Hotel/Motel/Resort	Facility for overnight lodging for groups and/or individuals; available to general public.
Interpretive Facility	Structure that facilitates the delivery of messages by the interpreter or interpretive media.
Laundry	Place to wash and dry clothing, bedding, and so forth.
Line Cabin	Structure used on livestock allotments to house livestock handler(s).
Lodge	Facility for group occupancy, 4 or more people for lodging and meals.
Loft	Smokejumper parachute storage building.
Lookout Cabin	Structure used for observation from ground level.
Lookout Tower	Structure used for observation from above ground.
Mess Hall	Facility for food storage, preparation, and consumption.
Mineral Processing	Mill for processing ore or other mined material.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Mobile Home	Portable residence with its own wheels.
Multipurpose	Facility for conference, recreation, training, or storage.
Observation Tower	Structure used for observation from above ground level, for other than fire protection purposes.
Office	Building with one or more rooms used for conducting general business.
Pavilion	Open building used for shelter, picnicking.
Pesticide Storage	Facility for storage for any kind of pesticides; the facility must comply with specific safety and building codes.
Pilot House	Ready area for attack pilots.
Pumphouse	Enclosed housing for water pumps and related equipment.
Recreation Residence	Residence usually under special-use permit.
Recreational	Facility for recreation; for example, gymnasium, activity centers, lounges.
Research Laboratory	Facility for scientific experiments, tests, and development.
Residence, Duplex	Living quarters for 2 families.
Residence, Multi-family	Living quarters for more than 2 families.
Residence, Single Family	Living quarters for a single family.
Restroom/Comfort Station	Facility enclosing toilets--may provide running water and lavatory, and sometimes shower and dressing areas.
Retardant	Facility for retardant storage and dispensing.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Sawmill	Place where logs are sawed.
Scaling Station	Place where log scaling is performed.
School	Facility for organized education, other than vocational.
Shelter/Warming Hut	Facility used for weather protection.
Shop	Service, maintenance, and/or repair, of equipment--welding, carpentry.
Soil/Materials Storage	Building for storing equipment, materials, or supplies that requires no special equipment such as refrigeration, special wiring, and so forth.
Telecommunications	Place for housing telecommunication equipment.
Telecommunications Tower	Elevated support of telecommunications equipment, such as antennas.
Terminal	Facility for housing ropeway equipment for ski lift or tramway.
Testing Laboratory	Facility for handling and testing samples and storing materials.
Toilet	Fixture for urination and defecation-- may be vault, chemical, water borne, composting, or other type.
Trailer Pad	Trailer parking space with sewerage connection, water, and power provided.
Tree Processing	Nursery buildings used to process tree seedlings.
Utility	Building to house a variety of service equipment; for example, waste water treatment, potable water treatment, generator, and so forth.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Visitor Information	Site or center that provides public interpretive services.
Vocational School	Facility for vocational training; for example, carpentry, masonry, welding, equipment repair.
Warehouse	Facility for storage of supplies and equipment--incidental work areas.

Fence Length. Linear measurement, in slope distance, of the fence.

1. Valid Values. Not Applicable.
2. Units. Miles and tenths of miles.
3. Example. 7.2 miles.
4. Source for Data Standard. FSH 2209.15, Range Management Annual Reports Handbook.

Fish Habitat Improvement Structure Benefiting Species. Common name of fish species that will use the created or enhanced habitat.

1. Valid Values.

Primary species common names
Secondary species common names
2. Units. Not Applicable.
3. Example. Rainbow trout, silver salmon, largemouth bass.
4. Source for Data Standard. Common usage.

Fish Habitat Improvement Structure Effectiveness. Quantity of habitat created or improved or change in fish production attributable to the improvement structure.

1. Valid Values. Not Applicable.
2. Units.

Area - Acres

Quantity of fish - number of smoults or pounds of fish

3. Example. A constructed channel created 500 acres of chum spawning habitat.

4. Source for Data Standard. Common usages.

Fish Habitat Water Improvement Type. Category of constructed facility(s) used in the improvement structure.

1. Valid Values.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Aerators	Devices used to increase water and/or air circulation within a lake, pond, or reservoir (for increasing dissolved oxygen).
Channel Stabilization Facility	Constructed feature designed to protect streambanks from erosion.
Dams	Constructed feature built across a waterway to control the flow or raise the level of water. (Also see Source: Glossary of terms for dam safety.)
Deflectors	Constructed features that transfer water energy from one portion of a stream to another.
Drop Structures	Constructed features designed to create instream pools or riffle areas for fish.
Fish Barriers	Objects used to block fish passage.
Fish Channels	Modified or newly created stream courses or side channels designed for fish habitat.
Fish Cover	Constructed features that provide instream or in-lake cover for fish, including artificial reefs, boulders, bank covers, and so forth. Can also include overhead cover.
Fishpass	Constructed features permitting fish passage beyond a prior barrier.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Incubation Boxes	Containers holding fish eggs introduced into off-channel bodies of water until hatching.
Potholes	Relatively small (< 5 acres) constructed bodies of water developed by excavation.
Spawning Facility	Constructed feature designed for collecting and fertilizing fish eggs.

2. Units. Not Applicable.

3. Example. A channel constructed to provide chum salmon spawning habitat.

4. Source for Data Standard.

FSH 2609.13, Wildlife and Fisheries Program Management Handbook.

U.S. Interagency Committee on Dam Safety, Task Group on Glossary of Terms. 1988. Glossary of terms for dam safety. FEMA - 148. Washington, DC: Federal Emergency Management Agency. 18 p.

Fuel Storage Tank Installation Date. Data when tank was installed.

1. Valid Values. Calendar dates.

2. Units.

mm 01 to 12

dd 01 to 31

yy 00 to 99

3. Example. 011578 = January 15, 1978.

4. Source for Data Standard. Environmental Protection Agency.

Fuel Storage Tank Installation Type. Description of whether the fuel storage tank is buried or above ground.

1. Valid Values.

Above Ground, Below Ground Tank, or Both

Closure Action

Closure Date

If in Service:

- a. Monitoring System
- b. Test Dates
- c. Test Results

Meets Current Environmental Protection Agency/State Standards

- 2. Units. Not Applicable.
- 3. Example. Both above and below ground tanks.
- 4. Source for Data Standard. Environmental Protection Agency.

Fuel Storage Tank Material. Construction material of the fuel dispensing tank.

- 1. Valid Values. Any description; the description indicates cathodic protection if present.
- 2. Units. Not Applicable.
- 3. Example. Steel with asphalt coating.
- 4. Source for Data Standard. Environmental Protection Agency.

Fuel Storage Tank Size. Total capacity of fuel storage tank.

- 1. Valid Values. 0 - 999999.
- 2. Units. Gallons.
- 3. Example. 5000-gallon tank.
- 4. Source for Data Standard. Environmental Protection Agency.

Fuel Type Stored. Type of fuel stored in a tank.

- 1. Valid Values.

Aviation Fuel

- a. AvGas
- b. JP4

Fuel Types

- a. Diesel
- b. Heating Fuel Oil
- c. Kerosene
- d. Liquified Petroleum Gas
- e. Regular Gas
- f. Unleaded

Other

2. Units. Not Applicable.
3. Example. Unleaded.
4. Source for Data Standard. Environmental Protection Agency.

Gage Type. Kind of device used to measure flow or precipitation.

1. Valid Values.
Flume-measuring
Natural Control
Storage
Tipping Bucket
Weighing
Weir-measuring
2. Units. Not Applicable.
3. Example. Flume-measuring.
4. Source for Data Standard. Standard usage.

Hazardous Material Type and Storage Capacity. Identity of hazardous material stored in a facility and associated storage capacity.

1. Valid Values.
Material Name/Designator
Material Type
Storage Capacity (of each material type/name)
2. Units. Gallons.
3. Example. 5 gallons of solvent.

4. Source for Data Standard. Forest Service practice.

Historic Significance. Indication of status and whether a facility has been determined historically significant and placed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

1. Valid Values.

Cultural Evaluation Not Applicable or Needed

Cultural Evaluation Proposed

Evaluation Completed

Subcategories to the above evaluation criteria

- a. Nomination Made to NRHP
- b. Facility Listed on NRHP
- c. Evaluated and Found Not Significant

2. Units. Not Applicable.

3. Example. Evaluation Completed.

4. Source for Data Standard. Forest Service.

Length of Ski Lift. Slope distance measured along the centerline of lift between top and bottom terminals.

1. Valid Values. Not Applicable.

2. Units. Feet.

3. Example. 4,000-foot-long chairlift.

4. Source for Data Standard. Common terminology.

Mining Facility Type. All excavations and material handling processes necessary to explore for and remove mineral commodities from the earth.

1. Valid Values.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Adit (Tunnel)	An approximately horizontal passage used for working or dewatering an underground mine. Called a tunnel if it is driven through to the opposite side of the hill.
Aerial Tramway	A suspended cable system along which material is transported in carriers.
Conveyor	A moving belt used to transport material.
Headframe	Structure at the top of the shaft used for hoisting, loading, and unloading workers and materials at an underground mine.
Placer Mine	A type of surface mine where the ore is obtained by washing sands and gravels in an alluvial or glacial deposit. Placer workings include spent material which has been restacked.
Prospect	A hole, pit, or open cut made during the search for a valuable mineral deposit.
Shaft	An approximately vertical passage used for working or ventilating an underground mine.
Stockpile	Accumulation of ore or mineral awaiting treatment or transportation from the site.
Surface Mine	Excavation resulting from removal of overburden and ore at ground level. It is also called strip mine, opencast, opencut, open-pit, glory hole, quarry, and rock pit.
Ventilation Facility	A shaft and associated equipment constructed to exhaust air and dust from an underground mine.

2. Units. Not Applicable.

3. Example. Stockpile.

4. Source for Data Standard. Thrush, Paul W., comp. 1990. Dictionary of mining, mineral, and related terms. Chicago, IL: MacLean Hunter. 1,269 p.

National ID number. Official national identification number for the dam. This is the Corps of Engineers ID assigned in the 1981 National Inventory of Dams. For dams not included in the 1981 National Inventory, coordinate generation of a National ID number with the State and Federal Emergency Management Agency.

1. Valid Values. Not Applicable.
2. Units. Not Applicable.
3. Example. AZ10372.
4. Source for Data Standard. U.S. Interagency Committee on Dam Safety. 1989. National Inventory of Dams Methodology (draft). Washington, DC: Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Number of People. All peak personnel to be housed in the building. In addition to permanent employees, include temporaries, part-time employees, seasonal employees, volunteers, other work program personnel, contractual employees, and budgeted vacancies.

1. Valid Values.

Non-Agency
Peak Part-time and Cyclical
Permanent
2. Units. Number of each.
3. Example. 24, 9, and 3.
4. Source for Data Standard. FSH 6409.31 - Federal Property Management Regulations.

Ownership. Controlling party of the site or facility.

1. Valid Values.

Forest Service Owned
Forest Service Leased
Special-Use Agreement
Permittee Owned
Job Corps Owned
General Services Administration Controlled
Other Agency Owned
Other Agency Lease
Other Than Above

2. Units. Not Applicable.
3. Example. Permittee Owned.
4. Source for Data Standard. Common usage.

Phase I Inspection. Status indicating whether dam was inspected in Phase I Inspection Program.

1. Valid Values.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Y	Yes
N	No

2. Units. Not Applicable.
3. Example. Yes.
4. Source for Data Standard. U.S. Interagency Committee on Dam Safety. 1989. National Inventory of Dams Methodology (draft). Washington, DC: Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Primary/Secondary. Classification of dam to indicate if it is the primary, major, largest structure on this reservoir, or if it is a subsidiary dam, dike or saddle dam.

1. Valid Values.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
P	Primary
S	Secondary

2. Units. Not Applicable.
3. Example. P.
4. Source for Data Standard. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Resource Inventory Coordination Task Group. 1989. Interim Resource Inventory Glossary. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. 96 p.

Priority 1 Cost. Estimated current cost of correcting Priority 1 deficiencies.

1. Valid Values. Not Applicable.

2. Units. Nearest whole dollar (\$).
3. Example. 345,600 dollars.
4. Source for Data Standard. U.S. Interagency Committee on Dam Safety. 1989. National Inventory of Dams Methodology (draft). Washington, DC: Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Priority 1 Deficiency. Needed repair or enhancement to correct design deficiencies, deficiencies affecting safety of the structure, or conditions that may become critical to safety in the immediate future.

1. Valid Values. Narrative statements.
2. Units. Not Applicable.
3. Example. Spillway insufficient for hazard class.
4. Source for Data Standard. U.S. Interagency Committee on Dam Safety. 1989. National Inventory of Dams Methodology (draft). Washington, DC: Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Priority 2 Cost. Cost of routine maintenance, plus maintenance needed to restore functional use of the works, correct unsightly conditions or prevent more costly damage. Dam integrity and public safety are not compromised.

1. Valid Values. Not Applicable.
2. Units. Nearest whole dollar (\$).
3. Example. \$2,300.
4. Source for Data Standard. Current Forest Service dam inventory.

Purpose. Purposes for which a reservoir is used.

1. Valid Values.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
C	Flood Control and Storm Water Management
D	Debris Control
F	Fish and Wildlife

<u>Value</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
H	Hydroelectric
I	Irrigation
N	Navigation
O	Other
P	Fire Protection, Stock, or Farm Pond
R	Recreation
S	Water Supply
T	Tailings

2. Units. Not Applicable.
3. Example. RFS
4. Source for Data Standard. U.S. Interagency Committee on Dam Safety. 1989. National Inventory of Dams Methodology (draft). Washington, DC: Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Purpose of Range Feature. Land management objective served by the feature (fence, trough, pit tank, guzzler, water tank, corral, and so forth).

1. Valid Values.

Administrative
Allotment Boundary
Allotment Interior
Property Boundary
Range Exclosure
Recreation Management
Reforestation Management
Right-of-way
Riparian/Channel Management
Water Source
Watershed Management
Wildlife Exclosures
Wildlife Habitat Management

2. Units. Not Applicable.
3. Example. Allotment Boundary Fence.
4. Source for Data Standard. FSH 2209.15, Range Management Annual Reports Handbook.

Radon - Date Treatment Complete. Date radon treatment was completed, if required.

1. Valid Values. Calendar date.
2. Units.

mm = 01 thru 12
dd = 01 thru 31
yy = 00 thru 99
3. Example. 040788 = April 7, 1988.
4. Source for Data Standard. Forest Service convention.

Radon - Level Detected. Indicated amount of radon present in a facility.

1. Valid Values.

Length of Test (months)

Level Detected (picocuries per liter)
Type of Test
 - a. Alpha
 - b. Charcoal cannister
2. Units. See paragraph 1.
3. Example. 3.8 pCi/l.
4. Source for Data Standard. Standard Forest Service practice.

Radon Treatment Status. Description of treatment needed and the type and date of treatment.

1. Valid Values.

Treatment Needed
Treatment Not Applicable or Needed

Type (method) of Treatment

2. Units. Not Applicable.
3. Example. Not Applicable.
4. Source for Data Standard. Standard Forest Service practice.

Record Length. Length of record for a measuring station referenced to a starting and ending date.

1. Valid Values.

Water Gaging Station
Weather Station

2. Units.

Beginning Date Month/Year
Ending Date Month/Year

3. Example. 5/39 - 9/57 or 5/39 - present.
4. Source for Data Standard. U.S Geological Survey and National Weather Service standard practice.

Safety Inspection Date. Date of most recent safety inspection of the dam.

1. Valid Values. Calendar date.
2. Units. mmddyy.
3. Example. 06/31/87.
4. Source for Data Standard. U.S. Interagency Committee on Dam Safety. 1989. National Inventory of Dams Methodology (draft). Washington, DC: Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Season of Use of Ski Lift. Time of year in which equipment is used.

1. Valid Values.

Winter and Summer
Winter Only

2. Units. Not Applicable.

3. Example. Winter Only.
4. Source for Data Standard. Forest Service.

Site Identification Number. A number which uniquely identifies each site.

1. Valid Values. Number consisting of four parts--Region Number, Forest Number, District Number, and site number [that is, wwxyyzzzz where ww equals the Region number, xx the Forest number, yy equals the Ranger District (subunit), and zzzz is a unique number assigned to each site; wwyyzzzz would not be duplicated on a Forest].

For all sites administered by the Supervisor's Office, the District code is 00.

2. Units. Not Applicable.
3. Example. A Supervisor's Office would be numbered wwxx000001.
4. Source for Data Standard. For Research and State and Private Forestry sites incorporated into the National Forest System Regional Data Base, use the NFS Regional accounting codes for these branches in lieu of the Forest number. Forest (unit) and Ranger (subunit) numbers are assigned by the unit Fiscal Officer for accounting of real property records (FSM 1224).

Site Name. The administrative name of the location where facilities are situated.

1. Valid Values. Alpha-numeric field.
2. Units. Not Applicable.
3. Example. Big Oak Flat.
4. Source for Data Standard. Standard usage.

Solid Waste Facility Type. Method of handling, storing, transferring, processing, treating, and disposing of solid waste.

1. Valid Values.

Composting
Incinerator
Landfill
Open Dump
Recycling
Transfer Station
Other

2. Units. Not Applicable.

3. Example. Landfill.

4. Source for Data Standard.

FSM 7460, Soil Waste System.

FSH 7409.11, Sanitary Engineering and Public Health Handbook, chapter 80.

Surface of Ramp. Material from which the ramp deck is constructed.

1. Valid Values.

Asphalt

Concrete

Concrete Planks

Gravel

Grouted Rock

Metal (Steel or Aluminum)

Native Surface

Soil Cement

Treated Timber

Wood

2. Units. Not Applicable.

3. Example. Concrete Ramp.

4. Source for Data Standard. FSH 2309.11, Recreation Information Management Handbook.

Total Gross Area. Sum of gross floor space in a facility. For General Services Administration controlled and all leased buildings, "total area" is the occupiable space in the facility.

1. Valid Values. Not Applicable.

2. Units. Square feet.

3. Example. 5,800-square-foot warehouse.

4. Source for Data Standard. Standard architectural practice.

Type of Aerial Passenger Tramway. Classification of aerial passenger tramway.

1. Valid Values.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Aerial Lift	Lift that transports passengers in carriers suspended above the ground or snow, and in which the carriers circulate around a closed system activated by a wire rope. Carriers make U-turns in the terminals and move along generally parallel and opposing paths of travel, for example, gondola, chairlift.
Manufacturer	Industry that produces aerial passenger tramway.
Reversible	Lift that transports passengers in carriers not in contact with the ground or snow and that has carriers that reciprocate between terminals.
Ski area name	Name of ski area.
Surface Lift	Lift that propels passengers by means of an overhead circulating wire rope while passengers remain in contact with the ground or snow. Connection between passengers and continuously moving haul rope is by means of a towing outfit attached to the rope; for example, T-bar, J-bar, Platter.
Tows	Lift that propels passengers as they grasp a circulating haul rope or handle attached to the rope. Passengers remain in contact with ground or snow.

2. Units. Not Applicable.

3. Example. Aerial lift.

4. Source for Data Standard. Dwyer, Charles F. 1985. Aerial tramways, ski lifts and tows: description and terminology. EM 7320-1-A. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. 122 p.

Use of Ramp. Intended purpose of ramp for access, loading, and unloading.

1. Valid Values.

Boat Loading/Unloading
Equipment Loading/Unloading
Livestock Loading/Unloading
Pedestrian/Disabled Access

2. Units. Not Applicable.

3. Example. Boat loading ramp.

4. Source for Data Standard. Common terminology.

Vertical Distance of Ski Lift. Difference in ground elevation from the base to the top of the lift.

1. Valid Values. Not Applicable.

2. Units. Feet.

3. Example. 1,200-foot Vertical Chairlift.

4. Source for Data Standard. Common terminology.

Wastewater System Capacity. Volume of wastewater that can be treated by system. In the case of vaults or holding tanks, it is the total volume of holding capacity in the system. Use design treatment calculations, unless significant modifications have been made.

1. Valid Values. Not Applicable.

2. Units. Gallons per day (gpd), or gallons.

3. Example. 10,000 gpd.

4. Source for Data Standard. FSH 7409.11, Sanitary Engineering and Public Health Handbook, section 92.

Wastewater System Serves. Description of type of facility served by the wastewater system. More than one code can be used. Predominant service is indicated by the description on the right.

1. Valid Values.

Administrative Site
Campground

Fish Cleaning Station
Home/Office
Observer Site
Picnic Ground
Recreation Residence(s)
Research
Resort(s)
Trailer Dump Station
Vault Waste Station
Visitor Information Center
Other

2. Units. Not Applicable.
3. Example. Campground.
4. Source for Data Standard. FSH 7409.11, Sanitary Engineering and Public Health Handbook, section 92.

Wastewater Treatment Type. Kind of wastewater treatment at a facility.

1. Valid Values.

Preliminary
Primary
Secondary
Tertiary
Advanced Waste Treatment (AWT)
2. Units. Not Applicable.
3. Example. Preliminary (bar screen, grit removal, and so forth), Primary (primary sedimentation, septic tank, and so forth), Secondary (facultative lagoon, leach fields, and so forth), Effluent disposal (subsurface, spray irrigation, evaporative ponds, and so forth).
4. Source for Data Standard. FSH 7409.11, Sanitary Engineering and Public Health Handbook, section 92.

Water Monitoring Station Purpose. Use for which station is currently operated and maintained.

1. Valid Values.

Water Quality

- a. Biological
 - b. Chemical
 - c. Physical
 - d. Other
2. Units. Not Applicable.
3. Example. A station for measuring the flow of water and water quality parameters.
4. Source for Data Standard. National Handbook of Recommended Methods for Water-data Acquisition. 1977. Reston, VA. U.S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey. 2 vol.

Water System - Source of Water. Type of water body from which water is obtained.

1. Valid Values.

Cistern

Estuary

Groundwater

Impoundment

Lake/Pond

Municipal

Spring

Stream/River
Surface Water

Swamp

Water Rights

- a. Acquired
- b. Pending
- c. Reserved

Well

Other

2. Units. Not Applicable.
3. Example. Spring.
4. Source for Data Standard. FSH 7409.11, Sanitary Engineering and Public Health Handbook, section 91.

Water System - Storage Capacity. Maximum amount of fluid a system can hold at one time.

1. Valid Values. Not Applicable.
2. Units. Gallons.
3. Example. 20,000 gallons.
4. Source for Data Standard. FSH 7409.11, Sanitary Engineering and Public Health Handbook, chapter 40.

Water System - System Serves. Description of the type of facility served by the water system. More than one description can be used. Predominant service is indicated by the description on the right.

1. Valid Values.

Administrative Site
Agriculture
Campground
Fish
Job Corps Center
Livestock
Observer Site
Picnic Ground
Research
Valid Values.

Special Use
Wildlife
Other

2. Units. Not Applicable.
3. Example. Picnic Ground/VIS.
4. Source for Data Standard. Common usage.

Wildlife Habitat Improvement Structure Benefitting Species. Common name of wildlife species that will use the created or enhanced habitat.

1. Valid Values.

Primary species names
Secondary species names

2. Units. Not Applicable.

3. Example. Elk, turkey, white-tailed deer.

4. Source for Data Standard. Common usage.

Wildlife Habitat Improvement Structure Effectiveness. Quantity of habitat created or improved by the improvement structure.

1. Valid Values. Not Applicable.

2. Units.

Area - Acres.
Number of animals.

3. Example. A dam creating 500 acres of waterfowl resting habitat.

4. Source for Data Standard. Common usage.

Wildlife Habitat Improvement Structure - Season of Use. The time of year that the target wildlife species will use the habitat created or enhanced by the improvement structure.

1. Valid Values. Winter

Spring

Summer

Valid Values.

Fall

Breeding

Migration

Hunting

2. Units. Not Applicable.

3. Example. Winter, fall.
4. Source for Data Standard. Common usage.

Wildlife Habitat Improvement Structure Type. Kind of improvement structure.

1. Valid Values.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Island	A portion of land surrounded by water on all sides.
Mound	A relatively small, raised portion of land.
Nest Box	Feature birds use for nesting.
Perch Structure	A raised pole or other structure suitable for perching or roosting of birds.
Permanent Clearing/ Opening	Area converted to other than commercial forest purposes for benefit of wildlife.
Platform	A raised flat surface.
Potholes/Ponds	Relatively small constructed bodies of water.

2. Units. Not Applicable.
3. Example. A platform erected for osprey nesting.
4. Source for Data Standard. FSH 2609.13, Wildlife and Fisheries Program Management Handbook.

Wildlife Viewing Structure - Target Species. Common name of wildlife species that could be viewed from the structure.

1. Valid Values.

Primary species names
Secondary species names
2. Units. Not Applicable.

3. Example. Black bear, Canadian geese.
4. Source for Data Standard. Common usage.

Wildlife Viewing Structure Type. Kind of constructed feature(s) used in the viewing structure.

1. Valid Values.

Blinds

Boardwalks

Decks

Fences

Piers

Roads

Towers

Vegetative Manipulation

a. Addition

b. Removal

2. Units. Not Applicable.
3. Example. A deck constructed to permit viewing of waterfowl on a body of water.
4. Source for Data Standard. Common usage.

Year Constructed. Year the facility was first constructed.

1. Valid Values. Not Applicable.
2. Units. Calendar Year.
3. Example. 1932.
4. Source for Data Standard. Common usage.