



Hazardous Site or Trespass

Spatial Data Standard




BLM employees and a volunteer removed trash from an illegal camp on public land in south-central Oregon, July 31, 2020. Photo by: Lisa McNee, BLM.



Document Revisions

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Navigation

This document is easier to view if the Microsoft Word Navigation pane is displayed (View -> Navigation Pane). If viewing in PDF format, open the document in Acrobat and click the Contents button. 

This document uses hyperlinks to display additional information on topics. External links are displayed with an [underline](#).

Internal links are [blue](#) text, not underlined. After clicking on an internal link, press the Alt  + Left Arrow  keys to return to the original location from the target location.

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1 General Information

The Hazardous Site or Trespass (HAZ_TRES) dataset represents spatial location and basic information about hazardous or potentially hazardous sites, or trespass or potential trespass sites. Hazards might be physical or environmental. The sites might be prior authorized development such as abandoned mine lands. Trespass is defined as unauthorized use, occupancy or development other than casual use, upon public lands without a prior land use authorization or a right granted by statute or law, that causes physical damage to public lands, property located thereon or resources or loss of revenue to the United States.

Attributes include information about the type of site and material as well as status of action on the site and dates.

The Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980 and the National Contingency Plan (NCP) in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), part 300, mandates why and how we clean up hazardous substance releases. Executive Order 12580 delegated authorities and responsibilities for responding to hazardous substance releases to Department of Interior (DOI) under CERCLA.

- Dataset (Theme) Name: Hazardous Site or Trespass (HAZ_TRES)
- Dataset (Feature Class): HAZ_TRES_POLY

1.1 Roles and Responsibilities

To find the latest contact information for the employees assigned to these roles, see <https://www.blm.gov/about/data/oregon-data-management>.

- [State Data Steward](#) - the State Data Steward responsibilities include approving data standards and business rules, developing Quality Assurance/Quality Control procedures, identifying potential Privacy issues, and managing that data as a corporate resource. The State Data Steward coordinates with field office data stewards, the State Data Administrator, Geographic Information System (GIS) coordinators, and national data stewards. The State Data Steward reviews geospatial metadata for completeness and quality.
- [GIS Technical Lead](#) - the GIS Technical Lead works with data stewards to convert business needs into GIS applications and derive data requirements and participates in the development of data standards. The GIS technical lead coordinates with system administrators and GIS coordinators to manage the GIS databases. The GIS technical lead works with data editors to ensure the consistency and accordance with the established data standards of data input into the enterprise Spatial Database Engine (SDE) geodatabase. The GIS technical lead provides technical assistance and advice on GIS analysis, query, and display of the dataset.
- [State Data Administrator](#) - the State Data Administrator provides information management leadership, data modeling expertise, and custodianship of the state data models. The State Data Administrator ensures compliance with defined processes for development of data standards and metadata, and process consistency and completeness. The State Data Administrator is responsible for making data standards and metadata accessible to all users. The State Data Administrator coordinates with data stewards and GIS coordinators to respond to national spatial data requests.
- [State FOIA/Privacy Act Team Lead](#) - the State FOIA/Privacy Act team lead assists the state data steward to identify any privacy issues related to spatial data. The State FOIA/Privacy Act team lead also provides direction and guidance on data release, fees, and classification under the appropriate Freedom of Information Act exemption.
- [State Records Administrator](#) - the state records administrator classifies data under the proper records retention schedule.

1.2 FOIA Category

These data fall under the standard Records Access Category 1B - BLM Records that may contain protected information that must be considered for segregation prior to release. See section 8 for more information on which data are available to the public.

1.3 Records Retention Schedule

The DRS/GRS/BLM Combined Records Schedule, under Schedule 20/52a (Electronic Records/Geographic Information Systems), does **NOT** list this theme as one of the system-centric themes that are significant for BLM's mission that must be permanently retained.

TEMPORARY. Delete when no longer needed for administrative, legal, audit, or other operational purposes (subject to any records freeze or holds that may be in place).

Oregon/Washington (OR/WA) BLM Guidebook for Management of Geospatial Data (v1) Section 15.2 - Corporate Data Online Archives prescribes:

"Vector annual archives are retained online for 12 years. Each year, data that has reached 12 years old is copied off-line to be retained until no longer needed (determined by data stewards and program leads) with format and readability maintained in a five (5) year 'tech refresh' update cycle."

1.4 Security/Access/Sensitivity

This theme does not require any additional security other than that provided by the General Support System (the hardware/software infrastructure of the OR/WA BLM).

This dataset is not sensitive and there are no restrictions on access to this data within the BLM. These data fall under the standard Records Access Category 1B - BLM Records that may contain protected information that must be considered for segregation prior to release. See section 8 for more information on which data are available to the public.

There are no privacy issues or concerns associated with these data themes. A privacy impact assessment was signed for this dataset on 12/12/2023.

1.5 Keywords

Keywords that can be used to locate this dataset include:

- BLM Thesaurus: Disturbance, Energy, Geology, Geospatial
- Additional keywords: Abandoned mine lands, AML, Dangerous area, Hazardous, HAZMAT, Human Dimension, Lands, Management, Minerals, Trespass, Unauthorized use
- ISO Thesaurus: environment, structure

1.6 Subject Function Codes

BLM Subject Function codes used to describe this dataset include:

- 1283 - Data Administration
- 1601 – Bureau Planning System
- 9167 - Geographic Information System (GIS)

2 Dataset Overview

2.1 Usage

This dataset is used to display hazardous areas or trespass sites on maps for field verification and briefings. The spatial features can be combined with other spatial datasets to assess impact to resources and for reporting purposes. There are reporting requirements to regulatory agencies such as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Oregon Department of Environmental Quality as well as BLM "Environmental Disposal Liabilities" reports to the US Department of the Interior.

2.2 Sponsor/Affected Parties

The sponsor for this data set is the Deputy State Director, Resources, Lands, and Minerals.

A site is sometimes located on non-BLM land or under some other jurisdiction and may require some coordination, otherwise it is not necessary to share or match these data with other agency datasets.

2.3 Relationship to Other Datasets, Databases, or Files

This dataset may be related to the Structures dataset to the extent that a feature in the Structures dataset may also be found in this dataset if it is considered a hazardous or trespass site. Structures installed as protective or warning devices (e.g., fence or sign) are noted here in attribute PROT_DEVICE, but the feature itself is found in the Structures dataset. Likewise, if the trespass is a Right-Of-Way (ROW) infraction, there will be a relationship to the ROW feature in the Easements and Rights-Of-Way dataset and to the road or trail feature in the Ground Transportation dataset (both described under a different data standard).

This dataset contains the spatial location for entities contained in the national Abandoned Mine Site Cleanup Module (AMSCM) and for realty trespass cases and includes linking fields for these two databases (AMSCM_LINK and CASEFILE). The spatial features will be uploaded to AMSCM when requested to populate a national dataset. Spatial features and attributes will be synchronized at least annually with the two national databases, AMSCM and the realty Legacy Rehost (LR2000) database.

2.4 Data Category/Architecture Link

This data theme is a portion of the Oregon Data Framework (ODF) shown in Figure 1, Oregon Data Framework (ODF) Overview on page 9. The illustration is a simplified schematic of the entire ODF showing the overall organization and entity inheritance. The ODF utilizes the concept of inheritance to define specific instances of data. The ODF divides all OR/WA resource-related data into three general categories:

- Activities
- Resources
- Boundaries

These general categories are broken into sub-categories that inherit spatial characteristics and attributes from their parent category. These sub-categories may be further broken into more specific groups until the basic data set cannot be further sub-divided. Those basic data sets inherit all characteristics of all groups/categories above them. The basic data sets are where physical data gets populated. Those groups/categories above them do not contain actual data but set parameters which all data of that type must follow.

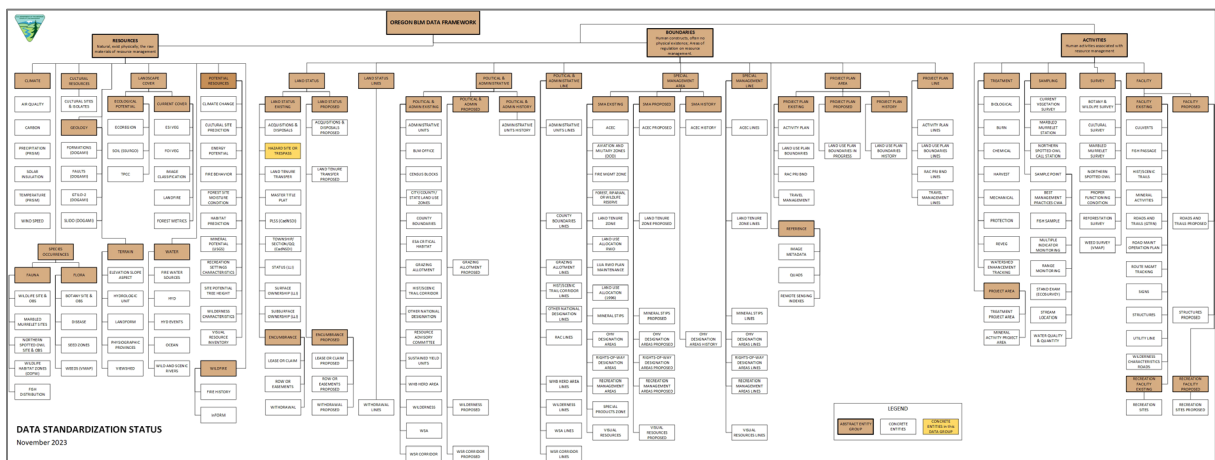


Figure 1 Oregon Data Framework Overview

For an easier to view version of the Oregon Data Framework diagram, go to:

https://gis.blm.gov/ORDownload/DataFramework/BLM_ODF_Model_Mini_Status.pdf.

Physical data is populated in the basic data sets. Those groups/categories above them do not contain actual data but set parameters that all data of that type must follow. See Figure 2, Data Organization Structure for a simplified schematic of the entire ODF showing the overall organization and entity inheritance. The HAZ_TRES entities are highlighted. For additional information about the ODF, contact the [State Data Administrator](#). The State Data Administrator's contact information can be found at the following link: <https://www.blm.gov/about/data/oregon-data-management>.

In the ODF, HAZ_TRES is considered a Boundary and categorized as follows:

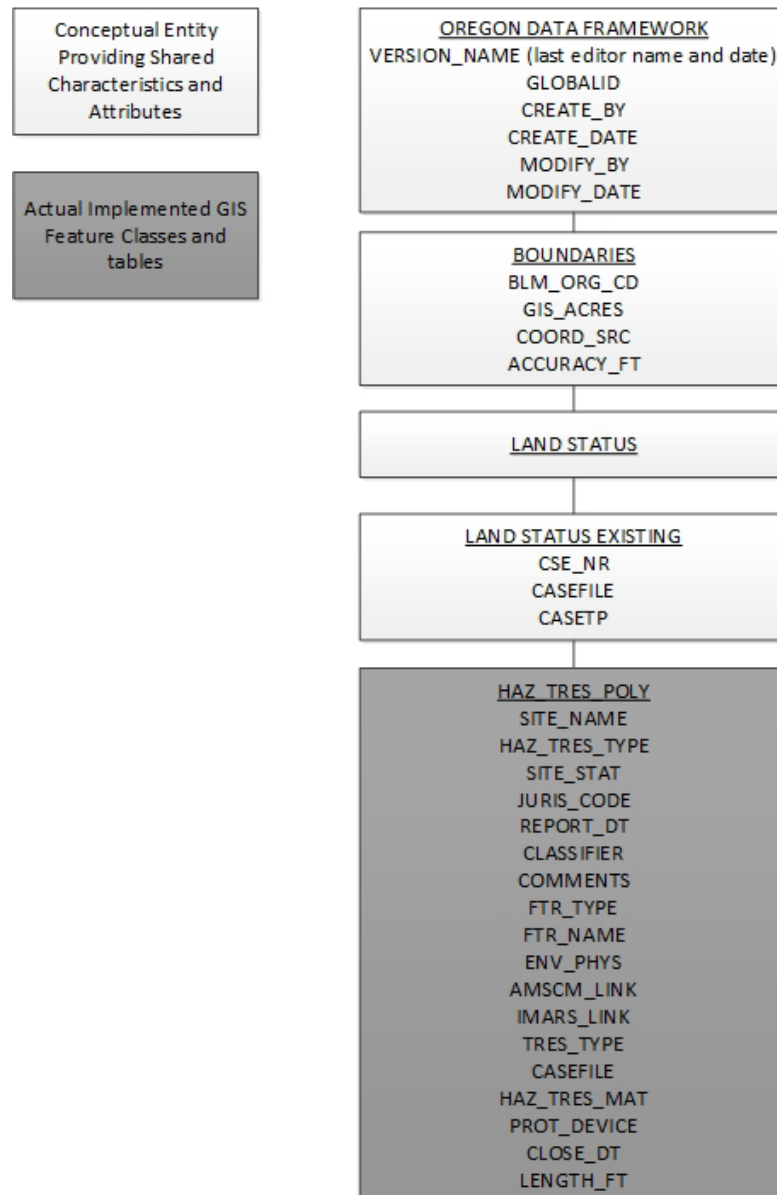


Figure 2 Data Organization Structure

2.5 Relationship to DOI Enterprise Architecture Data Resource Mode

The Department of the Interior (DOI) Enterprise Architecture contains a component called the Data Resource Model. This model addresses the concepts of data sharing, data description, and data context. This data standard provides information needed to address each of those areas. Data sharing is addressed through complete documentation and simple data structures which make sharing easier. Data description is addressed through the section on Attribute Descriptions. Data context is addressed through the data organization and structure portions of this document. In addition, the DOI Data Resource Model categorizes data by use of standardized Data Subject Areas and Information Classes. For this data set, the Data Subject Area and Information Class are:

- Data Subject Area: Geospatial
- Information Class: Location

3 Data Management Protocols

3.1 Accuracy Requirements

This dataset requires the highest possible accuracy in order to accurately locate and map the extent of unauthorized uses or hazardous sites. Locational accuracy is within 40 feet unless the site is unvalidated (reflected in the SITE_STAT) attribute. Required attributes should have an accuracy and completeness of at least 95 percent.

3.2 Collection, Input, and Maintenance Protocols

Initial coordinates for a hazardous sites or trespass area come from a variety of sources including:

- GPS coordinates
- Paper site maps
- Public supplied coordinates
- Legal descriptions

The initial coordinates are for either a single point, a line, or polygon. The attribute REPORT_DT is filled in with the initial report date. If the initial coordinates are point or line, a polygon is created using the supplied width or radius or using a default Euclidean planar buffer of 1 meter. Once a polygon is created, whether provided initially or from a default buffer, the feature is overlaid on aerial imagery to refine the boundary, if the feature is visible. The imagery must be as current as possible, correctly ground-rectified and projected, and with a minimum half-meter resolution. The initial polygon receives a site status (SITE_STAT) of "Hazard Reported" for Hazard Sites or (Trespass Found) for Trespass Sites until a site visit and/or other verification can be made. A SITE_STAT of "Unknown" must be changed (or the site deleted) as soon as possible. Sites can be retained with SITE_STAT of "Hazard Not Found". The coordinate source and accuracy of the final polygon representation, not the initial source and accuracy, is put into COORD_SRC and ACCURACY_FT.

The most important attribute is HAZ_TRES_TYPE because it determines which program the site falls under and how the remaining attributes are filled in. Whether a site is "Trespass", "Mine Site with Environmental Hazard", "Mine Site with Physical Hazard", "Environmental Hazard Site" or "Physical Hazard Site" must be determined by field office minerals, realty and hazardous materials (hazmat) specialists. Sometimes multiple site types are located in the same vicinity resulting in multiple site polygons. Section 9.3 under Editing Procedures details how attributes are filled in once HAZ_TRES_TYPE and the number of site polygons is determined. If the site is Mining or HAZMAT, there must be a corresponding record in the AMSCM database.

The attribute FTR_TYPE is the official AMSCM feature type and should be entered or verified by the local minerals or hazmat specialist. Similarly, the attribute TRES_TYPE is the official realty trespass type and should be entered or verified by the local realty specialist.

When a realty trespass case is closed, the spatial entity can be retained, if desired, with SITE_STAT = "Trespass Closed" and the CLOSE_DT filled in.

There will be relatively few spatial features on HAZ_TRES_POLY and they may be scattered, highly dispersed, solitary features or clusters of small features. There may be a HAZMAT site within a Mining site or a realty trespass that is also a hazmat site or all three in one small area. It is required that a separate (sometimes very small) polygon is created for each type of site, even if they overlap in whole or part.

The synchronization of HAZ_TRES_POLY with AMSCM and LR2000 occurs via a standardized process which finds AMSCM feature IDs and LR2000 CASEFILE values not present in HAZ_TRES_POLY, translates the tabular data into HAZ_TRES_POLY format, and applies the updates in a desktop editing session. This process preserves field-captured geometry.

The mobile GIS data collection application used to collect HAZ_TRES_POLY features allows photos to be attached to the polygon feature. The photos are stored as geodatabase "attachments", which utilizes a "relate table"

that is linked to the spatial record. This table is managed by the ArcGIS software, not by GIS editors directly. Users access the photos in ArcGIS Desktop with the "identify" tool.

3.3 Update Frequency and Archival Protocols

Data is updated on an on-going basis. It is archived annually at the end of the fiscal year.

It is the responsibility of district specialists (minerals, hazmat, realty, law enforcement, GIS) to ensure that the spatial features and attributes in HAZ_TRES_POLY are correct and agree with any external database.

3.4 Statewide Monitoring

The state data steward for hazardous sites and abandoned mine lands checks for correct synchronization with the national AMSCM database, while the data steward for realty trespass ensures consistency with LR2000. This monitoring is conducted at least annually.

The State Data Steward, assisted by the GIS Technical Lead, are responsible for checking consistency across districts for the theme. The State Data Steward is responsible for coordinating the response to national BLM and interagency data calls.

Each year, the geospatial staff of the BLM Division of Resources, Lands, and Minerals meets with each State Data Seward for every corporate geospatial theme to conduct an annual review of the data. During the annual review, geospatial staff present the State Data Stewards with a report detailing Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QAQC) results performed on the data. The QAQC does the following:

- Checks that all attribute values conform to the range or coded-value domains to which they are applied.
- Checks that all attributes marked as required in the data standard have values.
- Checks for duplicate features which have the same geometry and attributes.
- Checks for overlapping features if forbidden by the data standard.
- Checks for invalid geometry.
- Other checks as necessary (can be customized according to the data standard).

In addition to this report, geospatial staff conduct a qualitative needs assessment with the steward to identify any unmet needs or problems with the status of the data. At the conclusion of the review, the team records the steward's approvals of the datasets reviewed. These approvals are then added to the corporate metadata.

4 Hazardous Site or Trespass Schema (simplified)

General Information: Attributes are listed in the order they appear in the geodatabase feature class. The order is an indication of the importance of the attribute for theme definition and use. There are no aliases unless specifically noted. The domains used in this data standard can be found in Appendix A. These are the domains at the time the data standard was approved. Domains can be changed without a re-issue of the data standard. Current domains are found on the internal OR/WA SharePoint data management page. Some of the domains used in this data standard are also available at the following web site: <https://www.blm.gov/about/data/oregon-data-management>.

For domains not listed at that site contact: [State Data Administrator](#).

4.1 HAZ_TRES_POLY Feature Class (Hazardous Site or Trespass Polygons)

For domain and default values, see [Section 7 Attribute Characteristics and Definition \(In alphabetical order\)](#) in this document.

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required	Domain
SITE_NAME	String	40		Yes	
HAZ_TRES_TYPE	Short Integer		0	Yes	dom_HAZ_TRES_TYPE
SITE_STAT	String	30	Varies	Yes	dom_SITE_STAT_ENV dom_SITE_STAT_PHYS dom_SITE_STAT_TRES
BLM_ORG_CD	String	5	OR000	Yes	dom_BLM_ORG_CD
JURIS_CODE	String	3	UN	Yes	dom_JURIS_CODE
REPORT_DT	Date			No	
REPORT_DT_ACC	String	7		Conditional	dom_DT_ACC
CLASSIFIER	String	30			
FTR_TYPE	String	70	Varies	Yes	dom_NA dom_FTR_TYPE_MINE dom_FTR_TYPE_HAZ
FTR_NAME	String	10	Varies	Yes	dom_NA
ENV_PHYS	String	15	Varies	Yes	dom_NA dom_ENV_PHYS
AMSCM_LINK	Long Integer			No	
IMARS_LINK	String	10		No	
TRES_TYPE	String	30	Varies	Yes	dom_NA dom_TRES_TYPE
CSE_NR	String	16		No	
CASEFILE	String	15		No	
HAZ_TRES_MAT	String	30		No	dom_NA dom_HAZ_TRES_MAT
PROT_DEVICE	String	20		No	dom_PROT_DEVICE
CLOSE_DT	Date			No	

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required	Domain
CLOSE_DT_ACC	String	7		Conditional	dom_DT_ACC
ACCURACY_FT	Short Integer			No	
COORD_SRC	String	7		No	dom_COORD_SRC
LENGTH_FT	Double			No	
GIS_ACRES	Double			Yes *	
COMMENTS	String	1000		No	
VERSION_NAME	String	50		Yes *	
GLOBALID	GUID			Yes *	
CREATE_BY	String	30		No *	
CREATE_DATE	Date			No *	
MODIFY_BY	String	20		No *	
MODIFY_DATE	Date			No *	

* Values automatically generated

** Enforced during quality control, may appear in data as not required

*** Maintained through versioning tools, may appear not required in database

5 Projection and Spatial Extent

All feature classes and feature datasets are in Geographic, North American Datum 83. Units are decimal degrees. Spatial extent (area of coverage) includes all lands managed by the BLM in OR/WA. See the metadata for this dataset for more precise description of the extent.

6 Spatial Entity Characteristics

- HAZ_TRES_POLY
 - Description: Instance of ODF boundaries category, existing land status sub-category.
 - Geometry: Polygon only. Sites are scattered and relatively small. There might be many polygons in a small area, and they can overlap in whole or part.
 - Topology: No topology enforced.
 - Integration Requirements: Features with COORD_SRC of CADNSDI or GCD should be snapped to PLSSPoint. Features with COORD_SRC of SOURCEL should be copied or snapped accordingly.

7 Attribute Characteristics and Definition (In alphabetical order)

7.1 ACCURACY_FT

Geodatabase Name	ACCURACY_FT
BLM Structured Name	Accuracy_Feet_Measure
Inheritance	Inherited by entity Boundaries
Alias Name	Accuracy (ft)
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	HAZ_TRES_POLY
Definition	How close, in feet, the spatial GIS depiction is to the actual location on the ground. There are several factors to consider in GIS error: scale and accuracy of map-based sources, accuracy of GPS equipment, and the skill level of the data manipulators. A value of zero indicates no entry was made. This is the correct value when the COORD_SRC is another GIS theme (Digital Line Graphs (DLG), Geographic Coordinate Database (GCD), and Digital Elevation Model (DEM)) because the accuracy is determined by that theme. However, if COORD_SRC is MAP (digitized from a paper map) or GPS, a value of "0" indicates a missing value that should be filled in either with a non-zero number or "-1." A value of "-1" indicates that the accuracy is unknown, and no reliable estimate can be made.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	None. Examples: 3 (for high accuracy GPS), 40 (best possible for USGS 24K topo map), 200
Data Type	Short Integer

7.2 AMSCM_LINK

Geodatabase Name	AMSCM_LINK
BLM Structured Name	AMSCM_Database_Foreign_Key_Number
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	AMSCM Link
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	HAZ_TRES_POLY
Definition	Linking field to AMSCM database field unique feature identifier, "Feature_ID." This attribute should be populated, if possible, when HAZ_TRES_TYPE is 1, 2, 3, or 4.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: 50464,50465, 80614, 103235
Data Type	Long Integer

7.3 BLM_ORG_CD

Geodatabase Name	BLM_ORG_CD
BLM Structured Name	Administrative_Unit_Organization_Code
Inheritance	Inherited by entity Boundaries
Alias Name	BLM Org Code
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	HAZ_TRES_POLY
Definition	A combination of the BLM administrative state and field office which has administrative responsibility for the spatial entity. This includes which office covers the entity for planning purposes and which office is the lead for GIS edits. Another agency or individual may have the physical management responsibility for the on-the-ground entity. This field applies particularly when a spatial entity crosses resource area or district boundaries, and the administrative responsibility is assigned to one or the other rather than splitting the spatial unit. Similarly, OR/WA BLM may have administrative responsibility over some area that is physically located in Nevada, Idaho, and California and vice versa. When appropriate, the office can be identified only to the district or state level rather than to the resource area level.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_BLM_ORG_CD
Data Type	String (5)

7.4 CASEFILE

Geodatabase Name	CASEFILE
BLM Structured Name	Casefile_Text
Inheritance	Inherited from entity Land Status Existing
Alias Name	Casefile
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	HAZ_TRES_POLY
Definition	Case number assigned by the LR2000 database (called "Serial Number" in LR2000) when an action has begun (either by BLM action or due to receipt of an application). Include suffix (a unique identifier of cases resulting from the division of an original case into multiple, separate, and unique cases). For features with no BLM action, enter "NON_BLM." This number must match exactly with the serial numbers in LR2000 including any spacing in the number (see the examples below). This value should be populated, if possible, when HAZ_TRES_TYPE is 0.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: "OROR 065814", "OROR 06818PT"
Data Type	String (15)

7.5 CLASSIFIER

Geodatabase Name	CLASSIFIER
BLM Structured Name	Classifier_Name
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	Classifier
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	HAZ_TRES_POLY
Definition	Name (mixed case, first and last) of the subject matter specialist most knowledgeable about the site. The contact person. Multiple names should be comma delimited, full names should be mixed case and include first and last names.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: Mary Smith, John Doe
Data Type	String (30)

7.6 CLOSE_DT

Geodatabase Name	CLOSE_DT
BLM Structured Name	Case_Closed_Date
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	Case Closed Date
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	HAZ_TRES_POLY
Definition	Full date the case was officially closed. From the LR2000 Case File or Project Lead if no Case File. For mine and hazard site records this is the AMSCM "Status Start Date" field when the associated AMSCM "Hazard Status" value in ("Remediation Completed", "O&M", "Hazard Closed", "Mitigation Complete", "Monitoring And Maintenance Of Completed Mitigation").
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: 3/15/2010, 12/5/2013
Data Type	Date

7.7 CLOSE_DT_ACC

Geodatabase Name	CLOSE_DT_ACC
BLM Structured Name	Case_Closed_Date_Accuracy_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	Case Closed Date Accuracy
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	HAZ_TRES_POLY
Definition	Describes the accuracy of the CLOSE_DT date field.
Required/Optional	Conditional. Required if CLOSE_DT is not null.
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_DT_ACC

Data Type	String (7)
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7.8 COMMENTS

Geodatabase Name	COMMENTS
BLM Structured Name	Comments_Text
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	Comments
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	HAZ_TRES_POLY
Definition	Additional important information about the site. When HAZ_TRES_TYPE = 0 (Trespass) this value is taken from the LR2000 "DispActT _{xt} " field. When HAZ_TRES_TYPE IN (1, 2, 3, 4), an AMSCM Site, the value is taken from the AMSCM "Feature Notes" field.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain.
Data Type	String (1000)

7.9 COORD_SRC

Geodatabase Name	COORD_SRC
BLM Structured Name	Coordinate_Source_Code
Inheritance	Inherited by entity Boundaries
Alias Name	Coordinate Source
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	HAZ_TRES_POLY
Definition	The actual source of the GIS coordinates for the features. Review lines copied from another theme that already have COORD_SRC. It may need to be changed for use in this dataset.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_COORD_SRC
Data Type	String (7)

7.10 CREATE_BY

Geodatabase Name	CREATE_BY
BLM Structured Name	Record_Created_By_Text
Inheritance	Inherited by entity ODF
Alias Name	Created By
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	HAZ_TRES_POLY
Definition	The BLM login ID of the person who entered the data. This field is auto populated during editing.
Required/Optional	Optional

Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: jdoe, msmith
Data Type	String (50)

7.11 CREATE_DATE

Geodatabase Name	CREATE_DATE
BLM Structured Name	Record_Created_Date
Inheritance	Inherited by entity ODF
Alias Name	Created Date
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	HAZ_TRES_POLY
Definition	The date the record was entered. This field is auto populated during editing.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: 1/5/1999, 10/15/2021
Data Type	Date

7.12 CSE_NR

Geodatabase Name	CSE_NR
BLM Structured Name	MLRS_Case_Number_Text
Inheritance	Inherited from entity Land Status Existing
Alias Name	MLRS Casefile Number
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	HAZ_TRES_POLY
Definition	Case number assigned by the MLRS database.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: OROR200005541, WAOR200153830
Data Type	String (16)

7.13 ENV_PHYS

Geodatabase Name	ENV_PHYS
BLM Structured Name	Environmental_Or_Physical_Site_Type_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	Environment or Physical Type
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	HAZ_TRES_POLY
Definition	Indicates whether the site contains physical or environmental hazards. For Subtype 0: "Trespass Site", default value set to "NA."
Required/Optional	Required

Domain (Valid Values)	The domain displayed for the field is controlled by the corresponding HAZ_TRES_TYPE value: 0 - Trespass Site dom_NA 1 - Mine Site with Environmental Hazard dom_ENV_PHYS 2 - Mine Site with Physical Hazard dom_ENV_PHYS 3 - Environmental Hazard Site dom_ENV_PHYS 4 - Physical Hazard Site dom_ENV_PHYS
Data Type	String (15)

7.14 FTR_NAME

Geodatabase Name	FTR_NAME
BLM Structured Name	Abandoned_Mine_or_Hazardous_Site_Feature_Type_Name
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	Feature Name
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	HAZ_TRES_POLY
Definition	Feature name assigned to a mining site and/or hazardous materials feature in AMSCM "Feature Name" field. Usually, sequential number-based value used to differentiate multiple features at an abandoned mine or hazardous materials site.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	The domain displayed for the field is controlled by the corresponding HAZ_TRES_TYPE value: 0 - Trespass Site dom_NA 1 - 4: No domain. Examples: 00001, 00002, 00003 A0001, A0002, A0003 1, 2, 3
Data Type	String (10)

7.15 FTR_TYPE

Geodatabase Name	FTR_TYPE
BLM Structured Name	Mining_Site_or_Hazardous_Site_Feature_Type_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	Feature Type
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	HAZ_TRES_POLY
Definition	Type of feature related to an abandoned mine and/or hazardous materials site. Choices match those from the AMSCM database "Feature Type" field.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	The domain displayed for the field is controlled by the corresponding HAZ_TRES_TYPE value. 0 - Trespass Site dom_NA 1 - Mine Site with Environmental Hazard dom_FTR_TYPE_MINE

	2 - Mine Site with Physical Hazard dom_FTR_TYPE_MINE 3 - Environmental Hazard Site dom_FTR_TYPE_HAZ 4 - Physical Hazard Site dom_FTR_TYPE_HAZ
Data Type	String (70)

7.16 GIS_ACRES

Geodatabase Name	GIS_ACRES
BLM Structured Name	GIS_Acres_Measure
Inheritance	Inherited by entity Land Status Existing
Alias Name	GIS Acres
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	HAZ_TRES_POLY
Definition	<p>GIS_ACRES is calculated when the submitted polygon is approved for incorporation into the dataset. The standard spatial reference of Geographic (NAD 1983) cannot be used for calculating acres, so the features are projected as determined by the BLM_ORG_CD of the record:</p> <p>Prineville: NAD 1983 USFS R6 Albers Coos Bay, Lakeview, Medford, NW Oregon, Roseburg: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N Burns, Spokane, Vale: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N</p> <p>The default value for this field is 0 (zero).</p>
Required/Optional	Required (automatically generated)
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: 40.225, 120.44
Data Type	Double

7.17 GLOBALID

Geodatabase Name	GLOBALID
BLM Structured Name	Global_Unique_Identifier
Inheritance	Inherited from entity ODF
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	HAZ_TRES_POLY
Definition	<p>An alpha-numeric code that serves as the universal and unique identifier for each feature within the feature class or table of a geodatabase. Software generated value. A field of type UUID (Universal Unique Identifier) in which values are automatically assigned by the geodatabase when a row is created. This field is not editable and is automatically populated when it is added for existing data.</p>
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Example: {4747B796-44B4-4628-B069-2D496422E59F}
Data Type	GUID

7.18 HAZ_TRES_MAT

Geodatabase Name	HAZ_TRES_MAT
BLM Structured Name	Hazardous_Or_Trespass_Site_Material_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	Material Code
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	HAZ_TRES_POLY
Definition	The actual hazardous material at the site. Provides additional detail to the general type found in required attributes FTR_TYPE and/or TRES_TYPE. Not Applicable (NA) for physical sites.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	The domain displayed for the field is controlled by the corresponding HAZ_TRES_TYPE value. 0 - Trespass Site dom_HAZ_TRES_MAT 1 - Mine Site with Environmental Hazard dom_HAZ_TRES_MAT 2 - Mine Site with Physical Hazard dom_NA 3 - Environmental Hazard Site dom_HAZ_TRES_MAT 4 - Physical Hazard Site dom_NA
Data Type	String (30)

7.19 HAZ_TRES_TYPE

Geodatabase Name	HAZ_TRES_TYPE
BLM Structured Name	Hazardous_Or_Trespass_Site_Type_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	Haz Tres Type
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	HAZ_TRES_POLY
Definition	The categorization and general description of the type of site. This field is used as a subtype field to apply specific domains to additional fields based on the HAZ_TRES_TYPE selection.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_HAZ_TRES_TYPE
Data Type	Short Integer

7.20 IMARS_LINK

Geodatabase Name	IMARS_LINK
BLM Structured Name	IMARS_Database_Foreign_Key
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	IMARS Link
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	HAZ_TRES_POLY

Definition	Linking field to the Incident Management, Analysis, and Reporting Systems (IMARS) database. Law enforcement database with information about illegal activities. IMARS is not viewable except by law enforcement officers. Standardized field format: first 2 characters are a code for type of incident, e.g., "LM" for "Land Management", next 2 digits are the year and the remaining 6 comprise a sequential number, left-filled with zeroes.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: LM14000001
Data Type	String (10)

7.21 JURIS_CODE

Geodatabase Name	JURIS_CODE
BLM Structured Name	Site_Jurisdiction_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	Site Jurisdiction
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	HAZ_TRES_POLY
Definition	Broad governmental or private organization with administrative responsibility for the site. Use "UN" if this information is not available.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_JURIS_CODE
Data Type	String (3)

7.22 LENGTH_FT

Geodatabase Name	LENGTH_FT
BLM Structured Name	Feature_Length_Feet_Measure
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	Length (ft)
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	HAZ_TRES_POLY
Definition	Manually entered length of a linear feature as measured in the field. Provided for convenience since sites are represented as polygons.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No Domain. Examples: 100.5, 2444
Data Type	Double

7.23 MODIFY_BY

Geodatabase Name	MODIFY_BY
BLM Structured Name	Record_Last_Modified_By_Text
Inheritance	Inherited by entity ODF

Alias Name	Modified By
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	HAZ_TRES_POLY
Definition	The BLM login ID of the person who last edited the data. This field is auto populated during editing.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: jdoe, msmith
Data Type	String (30)

7.24 MODIFY_DATE

Geodatabase Name	MODIFY_DATE
BLM Structured Name	Record_Last_Modified_Date
Inheritance	Inherited by entity ODF
Alias Name	Modified Date
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	HAZ_TRES_POLY
Definition	The date the record was last edited. This field is auto populated during editing.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: 1/5/1999, 10/15/2021
Data Type	Date

7.25 PROT_DEVICE

Geodatabase Name	PROT_DEVICE
BLM Structured Name	Protection_Device_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	Protection Device
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	HAZ_TRES_POLY
Definition	Type of protective structure or device (if any) installed on a hazardous site. To protect humans or animals. Actual feature found on the Structures dataset.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_PROT_DEVICE
Data Type	String (20)

7.26 REPORT_DT

Geodatabase Name	REPORT_DT
BLM Structured Name	Site_Discovery_Reporting_Date

Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	Discovery Reporting Date
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	HAZ_TRES_POLY
Definition	Full date the case was officially opened/updated. From the LR2000 Case File or Project Lead if no Case File. For Mine and Hazard site records this is the AMSCM "Status Start Date" field when the associated AMSCM "Hazard Status" value IN ("Hazard Reported", "Characterization Planned", "In Characterization", "Mitigation In Progress", "Mitigation Planned")
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: 6/22/2013, 11/1/2014
Data Type	Date

7.27 REPORT_DT_ACC

Geodatabase Name	REPORT_DT_ACC
BLM Structured Name	Site_Discovery_Reporting_Date_Accuracy_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	Discovery Reporting Date Accuracy
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	HAZ_TRES_POLY
Definition	Describes the accuracy of the REPORT_DT date field.
Required/Optional	Conditional. Required if REPORT_DT is not null.
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_DT_ACC
Data Type	String (7)

7.28 SITE_NAME

Geodatabase Name	SITE_NAME
BLM Structured Name	Site_Name_Text
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	Site Name
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	HAZ_TRES_POLY
Definition	Identifying name for a site. Generally assigned by the local office. A unique name for every polygon is preferred, but not required if there are multiple feature polygons within a larger site. Smaller sites or features within a larger site can still be uniquely named with suffixes, for example: OldMine1, OldMine2, OldMine3. For Trespass sites, SITE_NAME is derived from the LR2000 "Geographic Name" field. When the site is a Mine or Hazard site, SITE_NAME is derived from the AMSCM "Site Name" field.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	No Domain. Examples: Smith Fence, Glass Buttes Mercury Mine 1, Side Canyon Trash Dump

Data Type	String (40)
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7.29 SITE_STAT

Geodatabase Name	SITE_STAT
BLM Structured Name	Site_Status_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	Site Status
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	HAZ_TRES_POLY
Definition	Verification, mitigation or cleanup status of a hazard, mine or trespass site. Important for filtering sites and symbolizing in the publication layer file. In the AMSCM database this field corresponds to "Hazard Status." In LR2000 this field corresponds to "CaseDispTxt."
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	The domain displayed for the field is controlled by the corresponding HAZ_TRES_TYPE value: 0 - Trespass Site dom_SITE_STAT_TRES 1 - Mine Site with Environmental Hazard dom_SITE_STAT_ENV 2 - Mine Site with Physical Hazard dom_SITE_STAT_PHYS 3 - Environmental Hazard Site dom_SITE_STAT_ENV 4 - Physical Hazard Site dom_SITE_STAT_PHYS
Data Type	String (30)

7.30 TRES_TYPE

Geodatabase Name	TRES_TYPE
BLM Structured Name	Trespass_Type_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	Trespass Type
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	HAZ_TRES_POLY
Definition	Official trespass type from realty program. If multiple types of trespass activity are detected, editors should choose the most prevalent type for this attribute. In LR2000 this field corresponds to "CasetypeTxt."
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	The domain displayed for the field is controlled by the corresponding HAZ_TRES_TYPE value: 0 - Trespass Site dom_TRES_TYPE 1 - Mine Site with Environmental Hazard dom_NA 2 - Mine Site with Physical Hazard dom_NA 3 - Environmental Hazard Site dom_NA 4 - Physical Hazard Site dom_NA
Data Type	String (30)

7.31 VERSION_NAME

Geodatabase Name	VERSION_NAME
BLM Structured Name	Geodatabase_Version_Text
Inheritance	Inherited from entity ODF
Alias Name	Version Name
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	HAZ_TRES_POLY
Definition	<p>Name of the corporate geodatabase version previously used to edit the record.</p> <p>InitialLoad = feature has not been edited in ArcSDE.</p> <p>Format: username.XXX-mmddy-hhmmss = version name of last edit (hours might be a single digit; leading zeros are trimmed for hours only). XXX=theme abbreviation.</p> <p>Example: sfrazier.FIRE_POLY-121210-111034</p> <p>Only appears in the transactional (edit) version. Public version (which is also the version used internally for mapping or analysis) does not contain this attribute.</p>
Required/Optional	Required (automatically generated)
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain
Data Type	String (50)

8 Publication Views

8.1 General

Master corporate feature classes/datasets maintained in the edit database are "published" to the user database in several ways:

- Copied completely with no changes (replicated).
- Copied with no changes except to omit one or more feature classes from a feature dataset.
- Minor changes made (e.g., clip, dissolve, union with ownership) to make the data easier to use. Feature classes that have been changed are indicated by "PUB" in their name. They are created through scripts that can be automatically executed and are easily rebuilt from the master data whenever necessary.

8.2 Specific to This Dataset

Publication feature classes will be created for internal use where:

- The attribute VERSION_NAME is removed (for privacy reasons).
- The edit tracking attributes CREATE_BY, CREATE_DATE, MODIFY_BY, and MODIFY_DATE are removed.

This dataset is not replicated to the public web.

8.3 Layer Files

Layer files are not new data requiring storage and maintenance but point to existing data. They have appropriate selection and symbolization for correct use and display of the data. They provide the guidance for data published on the web. Layer files are created by simple, documented processes, and can be deleted and recreated at any time.

The layer file for HAZ_TRES_POLY should symbolize features using the HAZ_TRES_TYPE attribute.

9 Editing Procedures

9.1 Managing Overlap (General Guidance)

"Overlap" means there are potentially more than one feature in the same feature class that occupies the same space ("stacked" polygons). Depending on the query, acres will be double counted.

In this discussion, an area entity may consist of more than one polygon, and a line entity may consist of more than one arc. They would have multiple records in the spatial table (with identical attributes). Multi-part features are not allowed. Multi-part features are easily created inadvertently and not always easy to identify. If they are not consciously and consistently avoided, feature classes will end up with a mixture of single and multi-part features. Multi-part features can be more difficult to edit, query, and select, along with impacting overall performance.

Overlap is only allowed in the ODF in limited and controlled scenarios. In each case, the "cause" of the overlap (the attribute changes that "kick off" a new feature which may overlap an existing feature) is carefully defined and controlled. In other words, in feature classes that permit overlap for a change in spatial extent, there is always a new feature created which may overlap an existing feature, but in addition there are certain attribute(s) that will result in a new feature even if there is no spatial change. The feature classes (and the one feature dataset) that allow overlap, and the attributes that lead to a new, possibly overlapping feature, are described below.

9.1.1 Overlapping Polygons where polygons are a stand-alone feature class.

- No topology rules.
- For HAZ_TRES_POLY, attribute value changes will result in a new feature even if there is no spatial change. For HAZ_TRES_POLY, a new polygon that potentially overlaps an existing one is created if the value of HAZ_TRES_TYPE, SITE_NAME, FTR_NAME or FTR_TYPE change.

9.2 Editing Quality Control

Duplicate features. Checking for undesired duplicates is critical. Polygons or arcs that are 100% duplicate are easily found by searching for identical attributes along with identical Shape_Area and/or Shape_Length. Searching for partially overlapping arcs or polygons is harder, and each case must be inspected to determine if the overlap is desired or not.

To avoid overlapping polygons on the same area, polygons from different input themes are incorporated with the Union spatial overlay tool, not copied.

Union rather than Intersect is used to prevent unintended data loss.

Gap and overlap slivers. These can be hard to find if there are no topology rules. A temporary map topology can be created to find overlap slivers. Gap slivers can be found by constructing polygons from all arcs and checking polygons with very small area.

Buffer and dissolve considerations. Where polygons are created with the buffer tool, the correct option must be selected. The default option is "None," which means overlap will be retained. Sometimes the overlap should be dissolved, and the option changed to "All." Lines resulting from buffer have vertices too close together, especially around the end curves. They should be generalized to thin the vertices. If the dissolve tool is used on polygons or arcs, the "Create multipart features" should be unchecked.

GPS considerations. GPS linework is often messy and should always be checked and cleaned up as necessary. Often vertices need to be thinned (generalize) especially at line ends. Multi-part polygons are sometimes inadvertently created when GPS files with vertices too close together or crossing lines or spikes are brought into ArcGIS. Tiny, unwanted polygons are created but are "hidden" because they are in a multi-part.

Be careful when merging lines. Multi-part lines will be created if there are tiny unintentional (unknown) gaps, and it can be difficult to find these unless the multi-parts are exploded.

Null geometry. Check any features that have 0 or very small Shape_Area or Shape_Length. If a feature has 0

geometry and you can't zoom to it, it is probably an inadvertently created "Null" feature and should be deleted. Very small features may also be unintended, resulting from messy line work.

Snapping considerations. Where line segments with different COORD_SRC meet, the most accurate or important (in terms of legal boundary representation) are kept unaltered, and other lines snapped to them. In general, the hierarchy of importance is PLSS (CadNSDI points/lines) first, with DLG or SOURCE next, then DEM, and MAP last. When snapping to the data indicated in COORD_SRC (as opposed to duplicating with copy/paste), be sure there are the same number of vertices in the target, and source theme arcs. When the DEF_FEATURE is "SUBDIVISION," snap the line segment to PLSS points, and make sure there are the same number of vertices in the line as PLSS points.

Check that all date fields contain valid dates in MM/DD/YYYY format. If an attribute has a domain, check for invalid values. The values must be exact.

Check for capitalization and spacing differences in attribute values that should be the same. Check for leading or trailing blanks what will make a different value even if it looks identical.

9.3 Theme Specific Guidance

There is much in the data standard that addresses editing and provides guidance especially in the Data Management Protocols (Section 3).

The most important required attributes are HAZ_TRES_TYPE, SITE_STAT, SITE_NAME and REPORT_DT. When HAZ_TRES_TYPE subclass value equal "0", TRES_TYPE is important, or when HAZ_TRES_TYPE subclass value > "0", FTR_NAME and FTR_TYPE are important.

HAZ_TRES_TYPE is determined first, and it determines the possible values for some of the other attributes. Whether HAZ_TRES_TYPE subtype is "Trespass Site", "Mine Site with Environmental Hazard", "Mine Site with Physical Hazard", "Environmental Hazard Site" or "Physical Hazard Site" must be decided by the appropriate field office specialists (geologist, hazmat specialist, realty specialist, law enforcement). The same field office specialists must then provide the appropriate values for the related attributes. Attribute/domain dependencies and related attributes are shown below.

IF HAZ_TRES_TYPE subtype = 1: "Mine Site with Environmental Hazard", 2: "Mine Site with Physical Hazard", 3: "Environmental Hazard Site" or 4: "Physical Hazard Site" then:

- FTR_NAME is required and should follow the general sequential feature naming convention; (e.g., 00001, 00002, 00003 A0001, A0002, A0003 1, 2, 3).
- FTR_TYPE, and ENV_PHYS are required; any domain value is allowed. See sections 7.15 or 7.13 respectively for subtype domain relationships for these attributes.
- HAZ_TRES_MAT and PROT_DEVICE are optional, but should be filled in if possible, for subtypes 1, 3. Select "Other" from the domain if undetermined for HAZ_TRES_MAT or "Unknown" if undetermined for PROT_DEVICE.
- AMSCM_LINK should be filled in if possible. If feature was gathered via S1 mobile or desktop editing, the editor should also enter the data into the AMSCM database which will create a "Feature_ID". The "Feature_ID" field value from the AMSCM database, becomes the AMSCM_LINK value in HAZ_TRES_POLY.
- TRES_TYPE is "NA - Not Applicable" and automatically set via the subtype domain.
- CASEFILE should be entered if the record is also an existing LR2000 trespass record. This would not usually be the case.

IF HAZ_TRES_TYPE subtype = 0: "Trespass Site" then:

- TRES_TYPE is required; any domain value is allowed, but "Unknown" is discouraged. See section 7.23 for associated subtype domains.

- FTR_TYPE is "NA", FTR_NAME IS "NA" and ENV_PHYS is "NA". See sections 7.15, 7.14 or 7.13 respectively for subtype domain relationships.
- CASEFILE should be filled in if possible. This requires that a trespass case is opened in LR2000 by a realty specialist and the resulting CASEFILE number is retrieved and an updated in HAZ_TRES_POLY.
- HAZ_TRES_MAT is optional but should be filled in if possible.
- PROT_DEVICE is optional and not likely to be filled in.
- AMSCM_LINK will be blank.

9.3.1 Calculation Data Rules

The following are a list of calculation rules that occur during editing. Calculation rules are used to automatically populate attributes in a field. These are in addition to the default values defined in Sections 4 and 7.

- BLM_ORG_CD is auto-populated on record creation based on the centroid of the spatial feature. It may be manually overwritten if needed.
- CLASSIFIER - is auto-populated on record creation based on the user editing the data. It may be manually overwritten if needed.
- GIS_ACRES is auto-calculated based on the feature geometry on record creation and update.

9.3.2 Constraint Data Rules

The following are a list of data constraint rules that are enforced during editing. Constraint rules specify allowable combinations of values between two or more fields in a record. They are used to ensure that specific conditions are met.

- CLOSE_DT_ACC - If CLOSE_DT is not null, then CLOSE_DT_ACC is required.
- REPORT_DT_ACC - If REPORT_DT is not null, then REPORT_DT_ACC is required.

10 Abbreviations and Acronyms

Does not include abbreviations/acronyms used as codes for data attributes or domain values.

Table 1 Abbreviations/Acronyms Used

Abbreviations	Descriptions
AML	Abandoned Mine Lands
AMSCM	Abandoned Mine and Site Cleanup Module
BLM	Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior
CADNSDI	Cadastral National Spatial Data Infrastructure
DEM	Digital Elevation Model
DLG	Digital Line Graphs
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
GTRN	Ground Transportation GIS dataset
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
HMRR	Hazard Management and Resource Restoration
IDP	Interdisciplinary
IMARS	Incident Management, Analysis, and Reporting Systems
LR2000	Legacy Rehost 2000 (Lands & Minerals) database
NAD	North American Datum
NARA	National Archives and Records Administration
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
ODF	Oregon Data Framework
OR/WA	Oregon/Washington BLM Administrative State
POLY	GIS polygon feature
PLSS	Public Land Survey System
PUB	Publication
RMP	Resource Management Plan
TRES	Trespass Site
USGS	United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior
WEB	Worldwide Web (internet)

A Domains (Valid Values)

These are the domains at the time the data standard was approved. Domains can be changed without a re-issue of the data standard. Current domains are found on the internal OR/WA SharePoint data management page. Some of the domains used in this data standard are also available at the following web site:

<http://www.blm.gov/or/datamanagement/index.php>

For domains not listed at that site contact: contact the [State Data Administrator](#).

A.1 dom_BLM_ORG_CD

Administrative Unit Organization Code. Standard BLM organization codes generated from the national list. This is a subset of OR/WA administrative offices and those in other states that border.

This is a lengthy domain used by multiple datasets. For the full list of values go to:

https://gis.blm.gov/ORDownload/Domains/dom_BLM_ORG_CODE.xls.

A.2 dom_COORD_SRC

Coordinate Source Code. The source of the geographic coordinates (lines, points, polygons).

Code	Description
CADNSDI	CADNSDI - Lines from or snapped to the CADNSDI dataset
CFF	CFF - Lines duplicated or buffered from Cartographic Feature Files (USFS)
DEM	DEM - Digital Elevation Model (30m or better accuracy) used for creation of contours
DGPS	DGPS - Feature obtained from a Global Positioning System device with Real Time Correction (SBAS)
DIS	DIS - Lines generated to connect discontinuous features
DLG	DLG - Lines duplicated or buffered from (24K scale accuracy) USGS Digital Line Graphs
DOQ	DOQ - Screen digitized linework over digital orthophotography backdrop (DOQ, NAIP, OSIP, or others)
DRG	DRG - Screen digitized linework over Digital Raster Graphic backdrop
GCD	GCD - Lines snapped to Geographic Coordinate Database Points
GPS	GPS - Lines obtained from a Global Positioning System device
IMG	IMG - Linework derived from interpretation of satellite or other non-photographic imagery
LiDAR	LiDAR - LiDAR points, lines, or polygons generated through interpretation or analysis.
MAP	MAP - Digitized coordinates from hardcopy map or onto a map backdrop
MTP	MTP - Lines duplicated from Digital Master Title Plat
SOURCEL	SOURCEL - Coordinates duplicated from a BLM GIS source layer.
SOURCEX	SOURCEX - Source Layer from non-BLM GIS
SRV	SRV - Survey methods were used to create the linework (e.g., COGO)
TIGER	TIGER - Tiger Data
TRS	TRS - Coordinates only given as a legal description (township, range, section)
UNK	UNK - Unknown coordinate source

Code	Description
WOD	WOD - WODDB Photogrammetric

A.3 dom_DT_ACC

Date Accuracy Code. Describes the accuracy of a date field.

Code	Description
Day	Day - Only the exact day, month, and year is known.
Month	Month - Only the exact month and year is known.
Year	Year - Only the exact year is known.
Unknown	Unknown - The accuracy of the date is unknown

A.4 dom_ENV_PHYS

Hazardous Environmental or Physical Site Type Code. Flags whether a hazardous material or abandoned mine land site contains environmental or physical hazard type.

Code	Description
Environmental	Environmental hazard site
Physical	Physical hazard site

A.5 dom_FTR_TYPE_HAZ

Hazardous Feature Type Code. Type of feature related to a hazardous materials site. Codes are derived directly from the AMSCM database "Hazmat_Feature_Type" field valid values.

Code	Description
Above Ground Tank	Above Ground Tank
Illegal Dump - Hazardous Waste	Illegal Dump - Hazardous Waste
Illegal Dump - Solid And Hazardous Waste	Illegal Dump - Solid And Hazardous Waste
Illegal Dump - Solid Waste	Illegal Dump - Solid Waste
Industrial Facility	Industrial Facility
Landfill	Landfill
Non BLM Facility (Such As DOE, DOD-FUDS)	Non BLM Facility (Such As DOE, DOD-FUDS)
Orphaned Well	Orphaned Well
Other	Other
Other E And P Waste	Other E And P Waste
Pipeline	Pipeline
Pipeline Leaks/Spills	Pipeline Leaks/Spills
Pit Lake	Pit Lake

Code	Description
Reserve Pits/Produced Water Pond/Other EAnd P Waste	Reserve Pits/Produced Water Pond/Other EAnd P Waste
Shooting Sports Area	Shooting Sports Area
Tanks(Above Ground & Under Ground)	Tanks(Above Ground & Under Ground)
Underground Tank	Underground Tank
Wire Burn	Wire Burn
Spills(Other Than Pipelines)	Spills(Other Than Pipelines)

A.6 dom_FTR_TYPE_MINE

Mine Feature Type Code. Type of feature related to an abandoned mine site. These values are taken directly from the AMSCM database "mine_ftr_type" domain.

Code	Description
Adit Caved	Adit Caved - Decline, Tunnel
Adit Closed	Adit Closed
Adit Open	Adit Open - Decline, Tunnel
Air Vent	Air Vent
Drill Hole	Drill Hole
Heap Leach	Heap Leach
High Walls/Pits	Mine Highwalls - or Pits
Incline	Incline
Manway	Manway
Mine/Mineral Processing Mill	Mine or Mineral Processing Mill
Other	Other
Pipeline	Pipeline
Pipeline Leaks/Spills	Pipeline Leak - or spill
Pit Lake	Pit lake
Prospect Pit	Mining Prospect Pit
Repository	Repository
Reserve Pits/Produced Water Pond/Other E & P Waste	Reserve Pits/Produced Water Pond/Other E & P Waste
Retention Pond	Retention Pond
Road	Road
Shaft Caved	Shaft Caved - Incline, Stope
Shaft Closed	Shaft Closed
Shaft Open	Shaft Open - Incline, Stope
Stope	Stope

Code	Description
Structure/Building	Structure or Building
Tailings	Tailings
Trench	Trench
Waste Rock Dump	Waste Rock Dump
Decline	Decline

A.7 dom_HAZ_TRES_MAT

Hazardous or Trespass Site Material Code. The actual hazardous material found at a site.

Code	Description
Agricultural Stockpiles	Agricultural Stockpiles
Animal-Contaminated	Animal-Contaminated Hanta Virus threat
Appliances	Appliances
Chemical	Chemical
Chemical Trash	Chemical Trash
Construction Materials	Construction Materials
Cultivated Plants	Cultivated Plants Other Than Marijuana
Diesel	Diesel Petroleum based
Domestic Trash	Domestic Trash
Gas	Gas Petroleum based
Gravel	Gravel
Livestock Use	Livestock Use with fences, hay, storage, troughs
Locked Gate	Locked Gate
Marijuana	Marijuana
Mining Equipment	Mining Equipment
Other	Other
Propane	Propane or Petroleum
Residences	Residences permanent or temporary
Road	Road or trail construction or realignment
Signs	Signs
Utility Development	Utility Development installation of lines
Vehicles or Tires	Vehicles or Tires
Water-Contaminated	Water-Contaminated
Water-Development	Water-Development pipelines, dugouts, dams, ditches
Water-Unknown	Water-Unknown

A.8 dom_HAZ_TRES_TYPE

Hazardous Site or Trespass Type. This domain is not implemented in the traditional sense in the geodatabase. It represents the HAZ_TRES_TYPE subtypes for the theme in the edit environment. If more than one type of feature exists at the same site, separate, collocated features should be created.

Code	Description
0	0 - Trespass Site
1	1 - Mine Site with Environmental Hazard
2	2 - Mine Site with Physical Hazard
3	3 - Environmental Hazard Site
4	4 - Physical Hazard Site

A.9 dom_JURIS_CODE

Jurisdiction Organization Code. Management entity that has administrative responsibilities or jurisdiction for a geographic location.

Code	Description
BL	BL - Bureau of Land Management
BP	BP - Bonneville Power Administration
BR	BR - Bureau of Reclamation
CE	CE - Corps of Engineers
CG	CG - U.S. Coast Guard
DA	DA - U.S. Dept. of Agriculture (Except the Forest Service)
DD	DD - U.S. Dept. of Defense (Except the Corps of Engineers)
FA	FA - Federal Aviation Administration
FC	FC - Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FS	FS - U.S. Forest Service
FW	FW - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
GS	GS - U.S. Geological Survey
GSA	GSA - General Services Administration
IA	IA - Bureau of Indian Affairs and Tribal Units
LG	LG - Local Government
NP	NP - National Park Service
PV	PV - Private Lands
PVI	PVI - Private, Industrial
PVN	PVN - Private, NonIndustrial
PVU	PVU - Private, Urban
SDT	SDT - State Transportation Department
ST	ST - State Managed Lands

Code	Description
STF	STF - State Forests
STL	STL - State Division of Lands
STP	STP - State Parks
STW	STW - State Wildlife Refuges
UN	UN - Undetermined

A.10 dom_NA

Not Applicable Trespass & AMSCM domain value. Default values for both trespass and AMSCM records across various fields as required by the data schema.

Code	Description
NA	Not Applicable

A.11 dom_PROT_DEVICE

Hazardous Protection Device Code. Type of protective structure or device installed on a hazardous site. To protect animals or humans. Actual feature found in the Structures dataset.

Code	Description
Barricade	Barricade
Bat Cupola	Bat Cupola
Bat Grate	Bat Grate or Gate
Bulkhead	Bulkhead
Bulkhead/Plug	Bulkhead/Plug
Cable Net	Cable Net
Fence	Area Fenced Off
Gate	Gate to Prevent Human Passage
PUF	Polyurethane Foam
Sign	Warning sign installed
Sign/Fence	Warning Sign and Fence
Unknown	Unknown

A.12 dom_SITE_STAT_ENV

Environmental Hazardous Site Status Code. Verification, mitigation, or cleanup status of an environmental hazardous site. Values listed in most likely order of occurrence.

Code	Description
Hazard Reported	Hazard Reported - Site has not been field verified and/or spatially corrected.

Code	Description
Hazard Validated	Hazard Validated
Hazard Not Found	Hazard Not Found
Hazard Found, Mitigation TBD	Hazard Found, Mitigation TBD
Remediation Planned	Remediation Planned
Characterization Planned	Characterization Planned
In Characterization	In Characterization
Remediation In Progress	Remediation In Progress
Characterization Complete	Characterization Complete
O&M	O&M - Operate & Maintain
Remediation Completed	Remediation Completed
Hazard Closed	Hazard Closed

A.13 dom_SITE_STAT_PHYS

Physical Hazardous Site Status Code. Verification, mitigation, or cleanup status of a physical hazard site. Values listed in most likely order of occurrence.

Code	Description
Hazard Reported	Hazard Reported
Hazard Found, Mitigation TBD	Hazard Found, Mitigation TBD
Hazard Not Found	Hazard Not Found
Hazard Validated	Hazard Validated
Mitigation Planned	Mitigation Planned
Mitigation In Progress	Mitigation In Progress
Mitigation Complete	Mitigation Complete
Monitor & Maintain	Monitoring And Maintenance Of Completed Mitigation
Hazard Closed	Hazard Closed

A.14 dom_SITE_STAT_TRES

Trespass Site Status Code. Verification, resolution, or cleanup status of a trespass site. Values listed in most likely order of occurrence.

Code	Description
Trespass Found	Trespass Found - Trespass found and verified
Resolution In Progress	Resolution In Progress - Trespass resolution in progress
Trespass Closed	Trespass Closed - Case is closed, final closeout
Unknown	Unknown - Status is unknown, needs investigation

A.15 dom_TRES_TYPE

Trespass Type Code. Official trespass type and number code from realty program. Domain listing ordered according to most frequently used values.

Code	Description
Agriculture	Agriculture
Apiary	Apiary or Bee Hives
Appliances	Appliances
Archaeological	Archaeological
Commercial Vending	Commercial Vending
Construction Materials	Construction Materials
Cultivated Plants	Cultivated Plants Other Than Marijuana
Enclosures	Enclosures
Filming	Filming
Fire	Fire
Grazing	Grazing
Hazardous Materials	Hazardous Materials
Livestock Use	Livestock Use with fences, hay storage, troughs
Locked Gate	Locked Gate
Marijuana	Marijuana
Minerals	Minerals
Mining Equipment	Mining Equipment
Occupancy	Occupancy
Other	Other
Recreation	Recreation
Residences	Residences permanent or temporary
Right-Of-Way	Right-Of-Way encroachment
Road	Road or trail construction or realignment
Signs	Signs
Special Forest Products	Special Forest Products and Range
Timber	Timber
Turpentine	Turpentine
Unknown	Unknown
Utility Development	Utility Development installation of lines
Vehicles or Tires	Vehicles or Tires
Water Development	Water Development pipelines, dugouts, dams, ditches