Oregon/Washington Bureau of Land Management

NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LANDS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

HAZARDOUS SITE or TRESPASS

SPATIAL DATA STANDARD

WARNING
NO
TRESPASSING

Abandoned vehicals are one of a variety of trespass crimes BLM encounters. Use of no tresspassing signs are one way the agency aims at minimizing or preventing threats to human health and natural resources from a wide range of hazards.

Document Revisions

Revision	Date	Author	Description	Affected Pages
1.0	6/17/2014	Pam Keller	First released version.	All
1.1	03/10/17	Kyler Diershaw	Updated contact information for state data steward, GIS technical lead, state data administrator, state records administrator. Added document revision table.	Section 1.1, 2.5, 2.6, 4.0, Appendix A This page
1.2	6/11/2018	Eric Hiebenthal	Interim published version	All.
1.3	03/13/2017	Kyler Diershaw	Added automatic TOC Updated BLM_ORG_CD Updated records retention schedule	TOC A.1 1.3
1.4	10/1/2018	Al Thompson	Update format and content to conform to the new template.	All
1.4	10/19/2018	Kyler Diershaw	Modified to implement subtypes in the edit environment.	All
2.0	02/15/2019	Eric Hiebenthal	Published second version.	All

Navigation	
Navigation	**This document uses hyperlinks to display additional information on topics. The document displays external links with an underline and internal links with blue text, not underlined.** **After clicking on an internal link, press the Alt** [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_POLY) 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 material 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 Sites or Trespass

- Dataset (Feature Class):   HAZ_TRES_POLY

1.1. Roles and Responsibilities

Table 1 Roles and Responsibilities

Roles	Responsibilities
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 sata dministrator, Geographic Information System (GIS) coordinators, and national data stewards. The state data Steward reviews geospatial metadata for completeness and quality.

Table 1 Roles and Responsibilities

Roles	Responsibilities
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 Records Administrator	The state records administrator assists the state data steward to identify any privacy issues related to spatial data. The state records administrator also provides direction and guidance on data release and fees. The state records administrator classifies data under the proper records retention schedule and determines the appropriate Freedom of Information Act category.

1.2.   FOIA Category

Non-Public.

1.3.   Records Retention Schedule

The DRS/GRS/BLM Combined Records Schedule under Schedule 20/52a3 (Electronic Records/Geographic Information Systems) lists Hazardous Sites, Trespass, and Abandoned Mine Lands as one of the system-centric themes that are significant for the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) mission that must be permanently retained.

"PERMANENT. Cutoff at the end of each Fiscal Year (FY), or, when significant changes and additions have been made, before and after the change. Use BLM 20/52a. Transfer to the National Archives every three years after cutoff. Under the instruction in 36 CFR 1235.44-50, or whichever guidance is in place at the time of the transfer. Submissions are full datasets and are in addition to, not replacements, of earlier submissions."

According to the DRS/GRS/BLM Records Schedules, Schedule 20 Item 52a3, the NOC is responsible for transfer to NARA.

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

The trespass 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 sensitive and there may be restrictions on access to this data either from within the BLM or external to the BLM.   This dataset falls under the standard "Records Access Category 1B - Public Review Data", data that must be reviewed for potential protected information prior to release. The HAZ_TRES_POLY dataset will not be published externally to the web.

There are no privacy information issues or concerns associated with these data themes.

1.5.   Keywords

Keywords used to locate this dataset include:

- BLM Thesaurus: Lands, Minerals, Human Dimension, Geology, Energy
- ISO Thesaurus Keywords: biota, economy, environment, geoscientificInformation, location, and structure
- Additional keywords: Hazardous, HAZMAT, Trespass, Unauthorized use, Dangerous area, Abandoned mine lands, and AML

1.6.   Subject Function Codes

BLM Subject Function codes that can be used to describe this dataset include:

- 1283 - Data Administration
- 1601 - Bureau Planning System

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, Minerals, and Fire.

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 (STRCT) dataset to the extent that a feature in a STRCT 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 a STRCT 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 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

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. In the ODF, HAZ_TRES_POLY is considered a boundary and categorized as follows:

ODF

 Boundaries

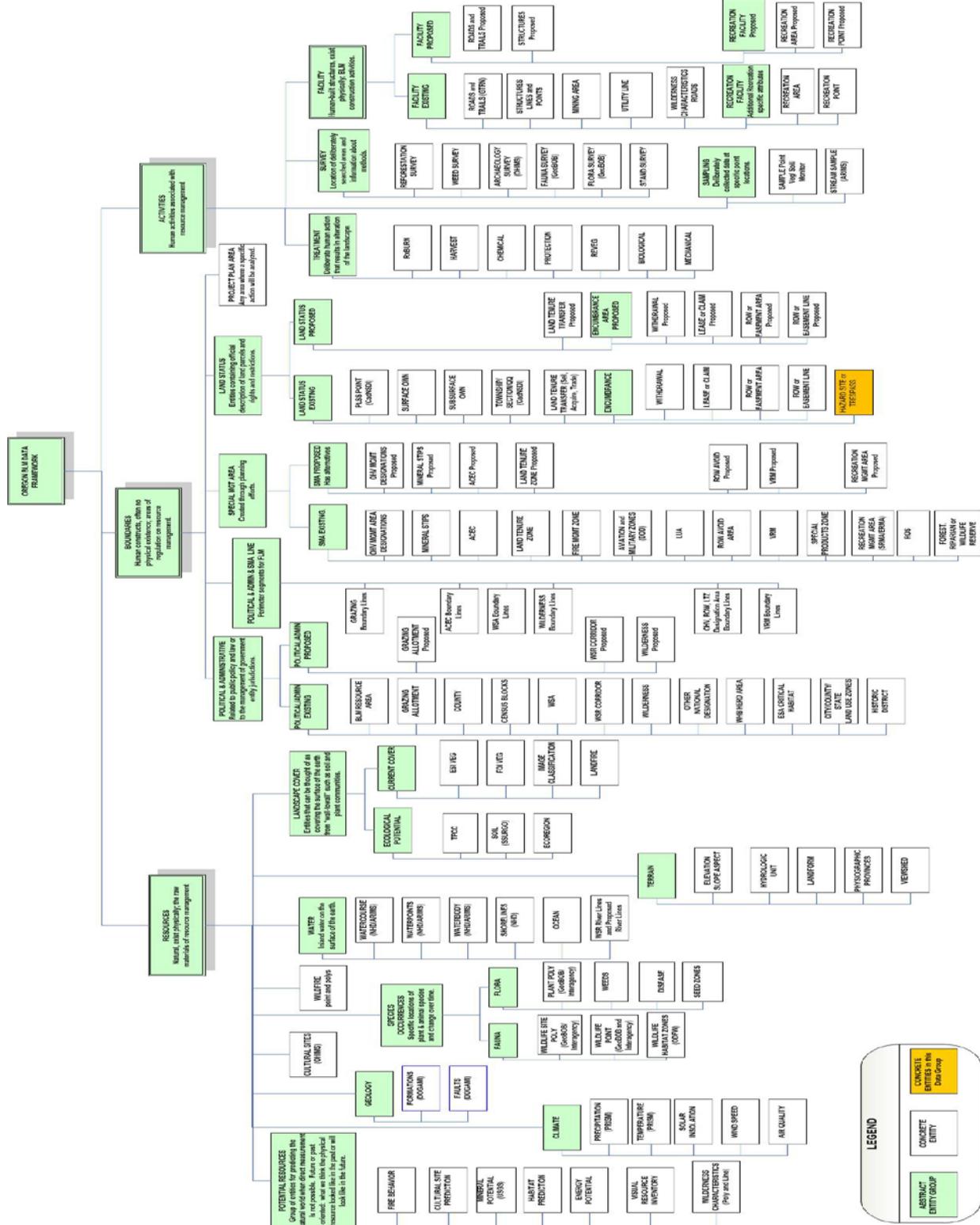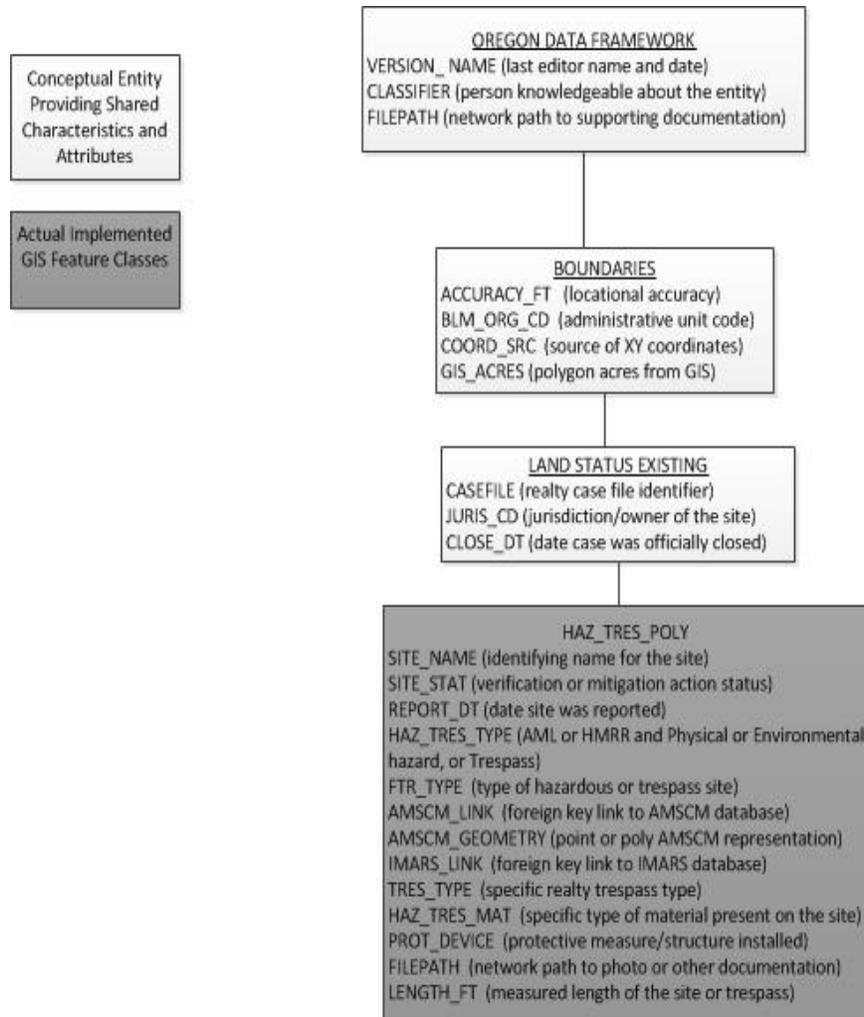 Land Status, Existing

   HAZ_TRES_POLY

Figure 1 Oregon/Washington Data Framework Overview

Figure 2 Hazard Site or Trespass Data Organization Structure

2.5.   Relationship to DOI Enterprise Architecture Data Resource Model

The 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

For a complete list of all DOI Data Subject Areas and Information Classes, contact the state data administrator.

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 stewards, assisted by the GIS technical lead, are responsible for checking consistency across districts and for checking the layer files and publication views for appropriate filtering. 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.

4.   HAZ_TRES_POLY 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 public web site: http://www.blm.gov/or/datamanagement/index.php

For domains not listed at that site contact the state data administrator.

4.1. HAZ_TRES_POLY Feature Class (Hazardous Site or Trespass Polygons)

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required?	Domain
SITE_NAME	String	40		Yes	
HAZ_TRES_TYPE	Integer	Short		Yes	dom_HAZ_TRES_TYPE
SITE_STAT	String	50		Yes	dom_SITE_STAT_TRES dom_SITE_STAT_ENV dom_SITE_STAT_PHYS
BLM_ORG_CD	String	5	OR000	Yes	dom_BLM_ORG_CD
JURIS_CODE	String	3		Yes	dom_JURIS_CODE
REPORT_DT	String	8		No	
CLASSIFIER	String	20		No	
COMMENTS	String	1000		No	
FTR_TYPE	String	70		Yes	dom_NA dom_FTR_TYPE_HAZ dom_FTR_TYPE_MINE
FTR_NAME	String	10		Yes**	dom_NA
ENV_PHYS	String	15		Yes	dom_NA dom_ENV_PHYS
AMSCM_LINK	Integer	Long		No	
IMARS_LINK	String	10		No	
TRES_TYPE	String	30		Yes	dom_NA dom_TRES_TYPE
CASEFILE	String	15		No	
HAZ_TRES_MAT	String	30		No	dom_HAZ_TRES_MAT dom_NA
PROT_DEVICE	String	20		No	dom_PROT_DEVICE
CLOSE_DT	String	8		No	
ACCURACY_FT	Integer	Short		No	
COORD_SRC	String	7		Yes	dom_COORD_SRC
LENGTH_FT	Double	16,4		No	
GIS_ACRES	Double	16,6		Yes*	
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes*	
GLOBALID	GlobalID			Yes*	

* Values automatically generated
** Enforced during quality control

5.   Projection and Spatial Extent

All feature classes and feature datasets are in Geographic, North American Datum (NAD) 83. Units are decimal degrees. Spatial extent (area of coverage) includes all lands managed by the BLM OR/WA, bordered on the north by latitude 49.5, on the south by latitude 41.5, on the east by longitude -116 and on the west by longitude -125.

6.   Spatial Entity Characteristics

- HAZ_TRES_POLY

    o Description: Instance of ODF boundaries catagory, existing land status sub-category.

    o 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.

    o Topology: No topology enforced.

    o 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
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from Oregon Data Framework
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	HAZ_TRES_POLY
Definition	How close, in feet, the spatial GIS depiction is in relation 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 "0" indicates no entry was made. This is the correct value when the COORD_SRC is another GIS theme (CADNSDI, DEM, and SOURCEL) because the accuracy is determined by that theme. If COORD_SRC is MAP (digitized from a paper map), DRG, DOQ, DIS, 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 the accuracy is unknown and no reliable estimate can be made. Use a large number to flag uncertain coordinates.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. 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
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from HAZ_TRES_POLY
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
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from Oregon Data Framework
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 Domain is a subset of the BLM national domain for organization codes. Only positions three through seven of the national code are used (leading LL and trailing zeros are dropped).
Data Type	String (5)

7.4. **CASEFILE**

Geodatabase Name	CASEFILE
BLM Structured Name	Casefile_Number
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from Existing Land Status
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 65814', 'OROR 6818PT', 'OROR 61083FD', 'OROR 6173P1', 'ORORE 00014635'
Data Type	String (15)

7.5. CLASSIFIER

Geodatabase Name	CLASSIFIER
BLM Structured Name	Classifier_Name
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from Oregon Data Framework
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 (20)

7.6. CLOSE_DT

Geodatabase Name	CLOSE_DT
BLM Structured Name	Case_Closed_Date
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from Land Status Existing
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	HAZ_TRES_POLY
Definition	Full date the case was officially closed in standard 8 character format, YYYYMMDD. 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: 20100315, 20131205

7.7.   COMMENTS

Geodatabase Name	COMMENTS
BLM Structured Name	Comments_Text
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from Oregon Data Framework
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 "DispActTxt" 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)

7.8.   COORD_SRC

Geodatabase Name	COORD_SRC
BLM Structured Name	Coordinate_Source_Code
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from Boundaries
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	HAZ_TRES_POLY
Definition	The actual source of the GIS coordinates for the polylines. If the line is copied from another theme, and already has COORD_SRC, it should be reviewed and may need to be changed for use in this dataset. If the coordinates are entered via a web application and drawn on a map backdrop, COORD_SRC is "MAP"; if typed in from a GPS device, COORD_SRC is "GPS".
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_COORD_SRC
Data Type	String (7)

7.9. ENV_PHYS

Geodatabase Name	ENV_PHYS
BLM Structured Name	Environmental_Or_Physical_Site_Type_Code
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from HAZ_TRES_POLY
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)	Domains are applied as listed below in the Edit dataset based on the HAZ_TRES_TYPE sub-type:
Data Type	String (15)

dom_HAZ_TRES_TYPE value	Apply domain
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

7.10. FTR_NAME

Geodatabase Name	FTR_NAME
BLM Structured Name	Abandoned_Mine_or_Hazardous_Site_Feature_Type_Name
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from HAZ_TRES_POLY
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)	No Domain for HAZ_TRES_TYPE = 1,2,3,4. Examples: 00001, 00002, 00003 A0001, A0002, A0003 1, 2, 3 Domain for HAZ_TRES_TYPE = 0: dom_NA
Data Type	String (10)

7.11. FTR_TYPE

Geodatabase Name	FTR_TYPE
BLM Structured Name	Mining_Site_or_Hazardous_Site_Feature_Type_Code
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from HAZ_TRES_POLY
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)	Domains are applied as listed below in the Edit dataset based on the value in HAZ_TRES_TYPE:

Dom_HAZ_TRES_TYPE value	Apply domain
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)

7.12. GIS_ACRES

Geodatabase Name	GIS_ACRES
BLM Structured Name	GIS_Acres_Measure
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from Oregon Data Framework
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	HAZ_TRES_POLY
Definition	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 to one of three projections as determined by the BLM_ORG_CD of the record. These three projections all utilize linear units of meters, so the ESRI Geodatabase-controlled field SHAPE.AREA can be used to convert to acres with the factor based on the U.S. Survey Foot: GIS_ACRES = SHAPE.AREA * 0.0002471044 <table><tr><td>**District indicated by BLM_ORG_CD:**</td><td>**ESRI Projection used:**</td></tr><tr><td>Prineville</td><td>NAD 1983 USFS R6 Albers</td></tr><tr><td>Coos Bay, Lakeview, Medford, Northwest Oregon, Roseburg</td><td>NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N</td></tr><tr><td>Burns, Spokane, Vale</td><td>NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N</td></tr></table>
Required/Optional	Required (automatically generated)
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain
Data Type	Decimal (16,6)

7.13. GLOBALID

Geodatabase Name	GLOBALID
BLM Structured Name	Global_ID_Identifier
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from Oregon Data Framework
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	HAZ_TRES_POLY
Definition	Primary key (PK) field used to link to child tables.
Required/Optional	Required (populated by geodatabase)
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain.
Data Type	GlobalID

7.14. HAZ_TRES_MAT

Geodatabase Name	HAZ_TRES_MAT
BLM Structured Name	Hazardous_Or_Trespass_Site_Material_Code
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from HAZ_TRES_POLY
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)	Domains are applied as listed below in the Edit dataset based on the value in HAZ_TRES_TYPE:
	Dom_HAZ_TRES_TYPE value / Apply domain table (see below)
Data Type	String (30)

Domain (Valid Values) table:

Dom_HAZ_TRES_TYPE value	Apply domain
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

When HAZ_TRES_TYPE = (0,1,3), Default value = "Unknown"

7.15. HAZ_TRES_TYPE

Geodatabase Name	HAZ_TRES_TYPE
BLM Structured Name	Hazardous_Or_Trespass_Site_Type_Code
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from HAZ_TRES_POLY
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

7.16. IMARS_LINK

Geodatabase Name	IMARS_LINK
BLM Structured Name	IMARS_Database_Foreign_Key
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from HAZ_TRES_POLY
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)

7.17. JURIS_CODE

Geodatabase Name	JURIS_CODE
BLM Structured Name	Site_Jurisdiction_Code
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from Existing Land Status
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 (5)

7.18. LENGTH_FT

Geodatabase Name	LENGTH_FT
BLM Structured Name	Feature_Length_Feet_Measure
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from Existing Land Status
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 (16,4)

7.19. PROT_DEVICE

Geodatabase Name	PROT_DEVICE
BLM Structured Name	Protection_Device_Code
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from HAZ_TRES_POLY
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)

7.20. REPORT_DT

Geodatabase Name	REPORT_DT
BLM Structured Name	Site_Discovery_Reporting_Date
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from HAZ_TRES_POLY
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	HAZ_TRES_POLY
Definition	Full date the case was officially opened/updated in standard 8 character format, YYYYMMDD. 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: 20130622, 201411
Data Type	String (8)

7.21. SITE_NAME

Geodatabase Name	SITE_NAME
BLM Structured Name	Site_Name_Text
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from HAZ_TRES_POLY
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)

7.22. SITE_STAT

Geodatabase Name	SITE_STAT		
BLM Structured Name	Site_Status_Code		
Alias Name	None		
Inheritance	Inherited from HAZ_TRES_POLY		
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)	Domains are applied as listed below in the Edit dataset based on the values in HAZ_TRES_TYPE:		
	dom_HAZ_TRES_TYPE value		Apply domain
	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 (50)		

7.23. TRES_TYPE

Geodatabase Name	TRES_TYPE
BLM Structured Name	Trespass_Type_Code
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from HAZ_TRES_POLY
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)	Domains are applied as listed below in the Edit dataset based on the value entered in HAZ_TRES_TYPE:

dom_HAZ_TRES_TYPE value	Apply domain
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)

7.24. VERSION_NAME

Geodatabase Name	VERSION_NAME
BLM Structured Name	Geodatabase_Version_Text
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from Oregon Data Framework
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	All feature classes
Definition	Name of the corporate geodatabase version previously used to edit the record. InitialLoad = feature has not been edited in ArcSDE. Format: username.XXX-mmddyy-hhmmss = version name of last edit (hours might be a single digit; leading zeros are trimmed for hours only). XXX=theme abbreviation. Example: sfrazier.FIRE_POLY-121210-111034 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.
Required/Optional	Required (automatically generated)
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain
Data Type	String (50)

8.   Layer Files (Publication Views)

8.1.   General

Master corporate feature classes/datasets maintained in the edit database (currently ORSOEDIT) are "published" to the user database (currently ORSOVCTR) 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) in order 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 (ORSOEDIT) data whenever necessary.

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.

8.2.   Specific to This Dataset

The HAZ_TRES_POLY dataset is published internally by copying completely and dropping the VERSION_NAME attribute. The HAZ_TRES_TYPE attribute can be used to create unique symbology layer files.

The HAZ_TRES_POLY dataset will not be published to the web.

9.   Editing Procedures

9.1.   Managing Overlap & Multi-Part Features

HAZ_TRES_POLY allows partially/fully overlapping or spatially coincident polygon features. There are no topology rules established for HAZ_TRES_POLY.

Additionally, 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.

Multi-part features are not allowed in the HAZ_TRES_POLY feature class. A multi-part feature consists of more than one polygon, sharing a single attribute record. Multi-part features may be inadvertently created and are 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.

9.2.   Editing Quality Control Checks on Submittal

1. *Multipart features* are checked for upon a versioned edit submittal. A single feature with disconnected pieces is not permitted. Split the feature into multiple records, or connect the pieces to create one contiguous feature.

2. *Invalid geometry* is checked for upon a versioned edit submittal. This could be a geometry that is poorly formed (try the Check Geometry tool for details), or even a record with a Null geometry (hint: you cannot zoom to a Null geometry).

3. *Invalid value in field(s) with a domain* is checked for upon a versioned edit submittal. A domain on a field sets the allowable codes or range of numerical values that you may enter into that field. This error indicates that the value entered does not comply with those defined rules and must be changed.

4. *Required Fields* are checked for upon a versioned edit submittal. See section 4.1 for a concise list of required fields for HAZ_TRES_POLY and their associated domains.

5. *Null geometry* is checked for upon a versioned edit submittal. 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 linework.

6. *Date Fields* are checked for upon a versioned edit submittal. Check that all date fields contain valid dates in YYYYMMDD, YYYYMM or YYYY format.

9.3.   Editing Guidance Specific to This Dataset

Explode "multi-part" polygons. Check for "0" or very small Shape Area or Shape Length. See editing guidance above on multi-part features. Duplicate features are not checked on a versioned submit for HAZ_TRES_POLY. A duplicate feature is one that has identical geometry and identical attribute values. On the production editing toolbar, you can use the "Production Delete Duplicates" tool after having selected features that may be duplicates. You would select the "Compare by feature class, attributes, and geometry" option, which would remove all but one copy of any selected duplicate features. You can also use the "Find Identical" or "Delete Identical" geoprocessing tools to detect and remove duplicates.

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:

1. FTR_NAME is required and should follow the general sequential feature naming convention; (e.g., 00001, 00002, 00003   A0001, A0002, A0003   1, 2, 3).

2. FTR_TYPE, and ENV_PHYS are required; any domain value is allowed. See sections 7.11 or 7.10 respectively for subtype domain relationships for these attributes.

3. 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 PROD_DEVICE.

4. 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.

5. TRES_TYPE is "NA - Not Applicable" and automatically set via the subtype domain

6. 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:

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

2. FTR_TYPE is "NA", FTR_NAME IS "NA" and ENV_PHYS is "NA". See sections 7.11, 7.6 or 7.10 respectively for subtype domain relationships.

3. 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.

4. HAZ_TRES_MAT is optional, but should be filled in if possible.

5. PROT_DEVICE is optional and not likely to be filled in.

6. AMSCM_LINK will be blank.

10.   Abbreviations and Acronyms Used

Does not include abbreviations/acronyms used as codes for particular 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 (a USGS data structure)
DLG	Digital Line Graph (a USGS vector data format)
FOIA	Freedom Of Information Act
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
GTRN	Ground Transportation
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
HMRR	Hazard Management and Resource Restoration
IMARS	Incident Management, Analysis, and Reporting Systems
LR2000	Legacy Rehost 2000 (Lands & Minerals) database
ODF	Oregon Data Framework
OR/WA	Oregon/Washington
PLSS	Public Land Survey System
TRES	Trespass Site
USGS	United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior

A.   Domains (Valid Values)

The domains listed below are those that were in effect at the time the data standard was approved and may not be current. Contact the state data administrator for current lists: **https://www.blm.gov/site-page/oregon-data-management**

A.1.   dom_BLM_ORG_CD

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

Code	Value
OR000	OR000 − Oregon/Washington BLM
ORB00	ORB00 − Burns District Office
ORB05	ORB05 − Three Rivers Field Office
ORB06	ORB06 − Andrews Field Office
ORC00	ORC00 − Coos Bay District Office
ORC03	ORC03 − Umpqua Field Office
ORC04	ORC04 − Myrtlewood Field Office
ORL00	ORL00 − Lakeview District Office
ORL04	ORL04 − Klamath Falls Field Office
ORL05	ORL05 − Lakeview Field Office
ORM00	ORM00 − Medford District Office
ORM05	ORM05 − Butte Falls Field Office
ORM06	ORM06 − Ashland Field Office
ORM07	ORM07 − Grants Pass Field Office
ORN00	ORN00 − Northwest Oregon District Office
ORN01	ORN01 – Cascades Field Office
ORN02	ORN02 − Marys Peak Field Office
ORN03	ORN03 − Siuslaw Field Office
ORN04	ORN04 − Tillamook Field Office
ORN05	ORN05 − Upper Willamette Field Office
ORP00	ORP00 − Prineville District Office
ORP04	ORP04 − Central Oregon Field Office
ORP06	ORP06 − Deschutes Field Office
ORR00	ORR00 − Roseburg District Office
ORR04	ORR04 − Swiftwater Field Office
ORR05	ORR05 − South River Field Office

Code	Value
ORV00	ORV00 − Vale District Office
ORV04	ORV04 − Malheur Field Office
ORV05	ORV05 − Baker Field Office
ORW00	ORW00 − Spokane District Office
ORW02	ORW02 − Wenatchee Field Office
ORW03	ORW03 − Border Field Office

A.2. dom_COORD_SRC

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

Code	Value
CADNSDI	CADNSDI – Lines from or snapped to the CADNSDI dataset
CFF	CFF – Lines duplicated or buffered from Cartographic Feature Files
DEM	DEM − Digital Elevation Model (30m or better accuracy) used for creation of contours
DIS	DIS – Lines generated to connect discontinuous features
DLG	DLG − Lines duplicated or buffered from (24K scale accuracy) USGS Digital Line Graphs Typical Accuracies (40 feet)
DLG	DLG – Lines duplicated or buffered from USGS Digital Line Graphs
DOQ	DOQ – Screen digitized linework over Digital Orthoquad backdrop
DRG	DRG − Screen digitized linework over Digital Raster Graphic (USGS) 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 non-photographic imagery
MAP	MAP − Digitized line work from hardcopy map
MTP	MTP − Lines duplicated from Digital Master Title Plat
SOURCEL	SOURCEL − Source layer from BLM GIS
SRV	SRV − Survey methods were used to create the linework
TIGER	TIGER – Tiger data
TRS	TRS – Coordinates only given as a legal description (township, range, section)
UNK	UNK − Unknown coordinate source
WOD	WOD – WODDB (Western Oregon Digital Database) Photogrammetric

A.3. dom_ENV_PHYS

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

Code	Value
Environmental	Environmental hazard site
Physical	Physical hazard site

A.4. 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	Value
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
Reserve Pits/Produced Water Pond/Other E And P Waste	Reserve Pits/Produced Water Pond/Other E And P Waste
Shooting Sports Area	Shooting Sports Area
Spills(Other Than Pipelines)	Spills(Other Than Pipelines)
Tanks(Above Ground & Under Ground)	Tanks(Above Ground & Under Ground)
Underground Tank	Underground Tank
Wire Burn	Wire Burn

A.5.   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	Value
Adit Caved	Adit Caved
Adit Closed	Adit Closed
Adit Open	Adit Open
Air Vent	Air Vent
Decline	Decline
Drill Hole	Drill Hole
Heap Leach	Heap Leach
High Walls/Pits	High Walls/Pits
Incline	Incline
Manway	Manway
Mine/Mineral Processing Mill	Mine/Mineral Processing Mill
Other	Other
Pipeline	Pipeline
Pipeline Leaks/Spills	Pipeline Leaks/Spills
Pit Lake	Pit Lake
Prospect Pit	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
Shaft Closed	Shaft Closed
Shaft Open	Shaft Open
Stope	Stope
Structure/Building	Structure/Building
Tailings	Tailings
Trench	Trench
Waste Rock Dump	Waste Rock Dump

A.6. dom_HAZ_TRES_MAT

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

Code	Value
Agricultural Stockpiles	Agricultural Stockpiles equipment or product
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 or sand or rock
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
Unknown	Unknown
Utility Development	Utility Development installation of lines
Vehicles or Tires	Vehicles or Tires
Water Development	Water Development pipelines, dugouts, dams, ditches
Water-Contaminated	Water-Contaminated
Water-Unknown	Water-Unknown

A.7. 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	Value
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.8. dom_JURIS_CODE

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

Code	Value
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, Non-Industrial
PVU	PVU-Private, Urban
SDT	SDT-State Transportation Department

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

A.9.   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	Value
NA	Not Applicable

A.10. 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	Value
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.11. 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	Value
Hazard Reported	Hazard Reported - Site has not been field verified and/or spatially corrected.
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.12. 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	Value
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.13. 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	Value
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.14. 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	Value
Agriculture	Agriculture
Occupancy	Occupancy
Right-Of-Way	Right-Of-Way encroachment
Enclosures	Enclosures
Water Development	Water Development pipelines, dugouts, dams, ditches
Commercial Vending	Commercial Vending
Road	Road or trail construction or realignment
Apiary	Apiary or Bee Hives
Fire	Fire
Minerals	Minerals
Mining Equipment	Mining Equipment
Construction Materials	Construction Materials
Cultivated Plants	Cultivated Plants Other Than Marijuana
Filming	Filming
Appliances	Appliances
Archaeological	Archaeological
Grazing	Grazing
Hazardous Materials	Hazardous Materials
Livestock Use	Livestock Use with fences, hay storage, troughs
Locked Gate	Locked Gate
Marijuana	Marijuana
Other	Other
Recreation	Recreation

Code	Value
Residences	Residences permanent or temporary
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