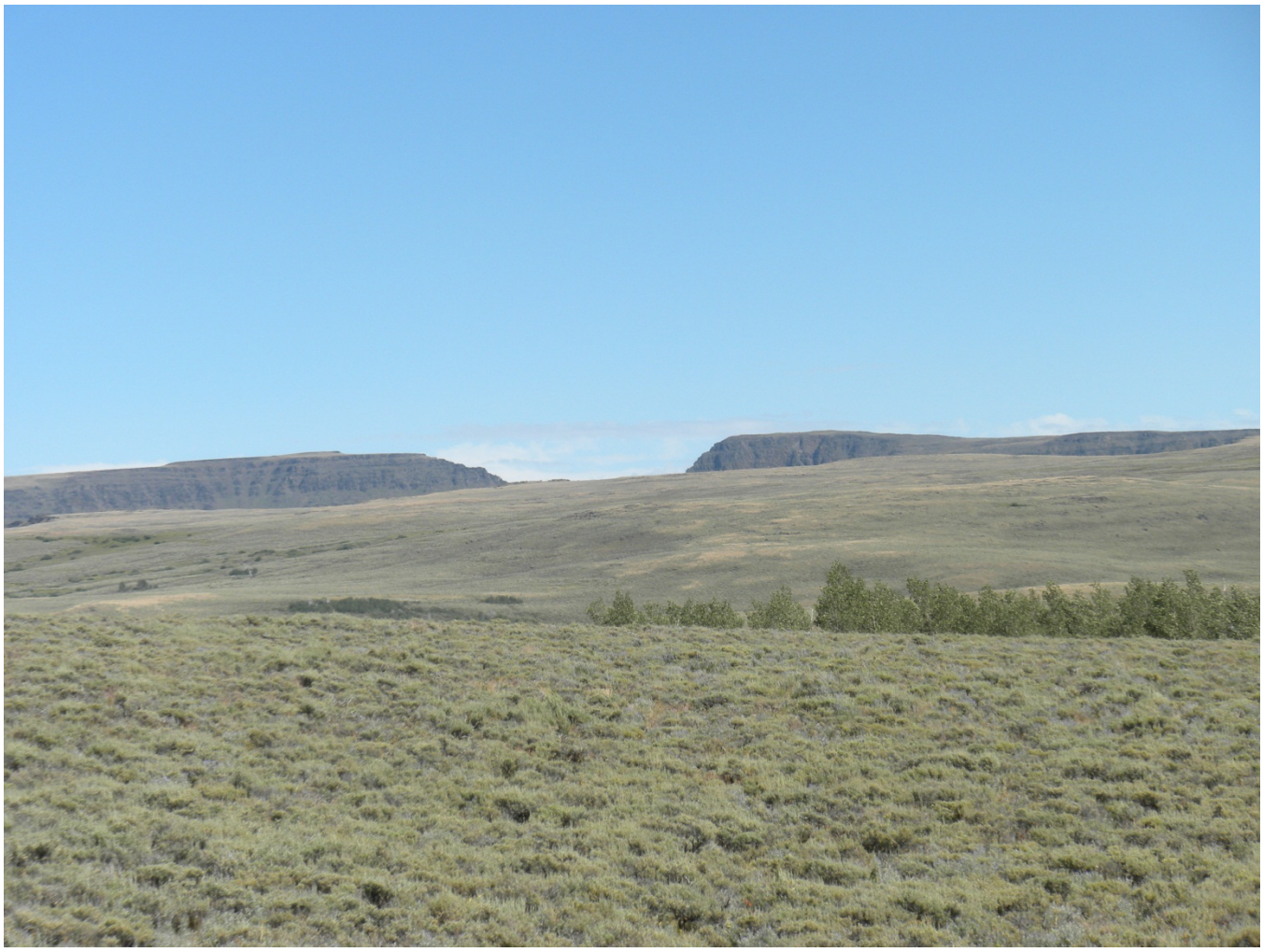
Land Tenure Zones
Spatial Data Standard



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1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Dataset (Theme) Name: LAND TENURE ZONES
Dataset (Feature Class): LTZ_POLY, LTZ_ARC, LTZ_P_POLY, LTZ_P_ARC

1.1 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Roles	Responsibilities
State Data Steward	The State Data Steward, Janet Cheek, 503-808-6040, is responsible for approving data standards and business rules, developing Quality Assurance/Quality Control procedures, identifying potential privacy issues and ensuring that data is managed 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 also reviews geospatial metadata for completeness and quality.
Lead GIS Specialist	The Lead GIS Specialist, James (Byron) Clayton, at 503-808-6172, works with data stewards to convert business needs into GIS applications and derive data requirements and participates in the development of data standards. The Lead GIS specialist coordinates with system administrators and GIS coordinators to manage the GIS databases. The Lead GIS Specialist works with data editors to make sure data is being input into the enterprise Spatial Database Engine (SDE) geodatabase consistently and in accordance with the established data standard. The Lead GIS Specialist provides technical assistance and advice on GIS analysis, query, and display of the dataset.
State Data Administrator	The acting State Data Administrator, Pamela Keller, at 503-808-6009, provides information management leadership, data modeling expertise, and custodianship of the state data models. The State Data Administrator ensures that defined processes for development of data standards and metadata are followed and that they are consistent and complete. 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 acting State Records Administrator, Janice Johnson, at 503-808-6430, 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 also ensures that data has been classified under the proper records retention schedule and determines appropriate Freedom of Information Act category.

Table 1 Roles and Responsibilities

1.2 FOIA CATEGORY

Public

1.3 RECORDS RETENTION SCHEDULE(S)

GRS BLM 20/5

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).

1.4 SECURITY/ACCESS/SENSITIVITY

The Land Tenure Zone (LTZ) set of themes do not require any additional security other than that provided by the General Support System (the hardware/software infrastructure of the Oregon/Washington (OR/WA) Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

This data is not sensitive, and there are no restrictions on access to this data either from within the BLM or external to the BLM.

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

1.5 KEYWORDS

Keywords that can be used to locate this data set include: Land Tenure, Land Use Planning, Land Tenure Zones, LTZ, LUP, BLM, Bureau of Land Management, Oregon/Washington, OR/WA.

2. DATASET OVERVIEW

2.1 DESCRIPTION

This data set represents areas (zones) on BLM lands as Retention/Acquisition, Exchange, or Disposal of lands under BLM jurisdiction. All BLM lands are covered by these zones. The zones are determined through the land use planning process. Proposed Land Tenure Zones (LTZ_P) contains alternatives used in the Resource Management Planning (RMP) process. The selected alternative is transferred to the final data set (LTZ), and retained until the next planning cycle.

There are three primary zones:

> Zone 1 – Retention and Acquisition: Retention of lands under BLM administration that are for continuing public resource management. These lands best serve the management missions of the BLM by maintaining or enhancing important public values and uses.
>
> Lands in Zone 1 may include (but are not limited to) the following special management areas:
>
> - National Landscape Conservation system designated lands
> - Areas of critical environmental concern
> - Research natural areas

Zone 1 lands may change during the planning period, the map in the RMP reflects the land tenure zones at the time of plan approval and is not updated, but the GIS dataset will be updated as land tenure adjustments occur. Each RMP should include a list of specific lands included in Zone 1.

Zone 2 – Suitable for Exchange: BLM-administered lands that are available for exchange to enhance public resource values, improve management capabilities, and reduce the potential for land use conflict. These lands consist of all lands not listed in the description of Zone 1 and Zone 3.

Since Zone 2 lands are all the lands not listed in the description of Zone 1 and Zone 3 lands, it is probably best not to include a published map in the final land use plans.

Zone 3 – Suitable for Disposal: These lands are available for disposal unless site-specific exams indicate that they contain unique resource values. Zone 3 lands can be made available for disposal through land exchange, sale, or public agency jurisdictional transfers.

Lands in Zone 3 might include:

- Lands that are not practical or are uneconomical to manage (because of their intermingled location and unsuitability for management by another federal agency)
- Survey hiatuses (a gap or space unintentionally left when describing adjoining parcels of land)
- Unintentional encroachments (a trespass or intrusion onto another's property)

With the exception of survey hiatuses and unintentional encroachments, Zone 3 lands must be identified by parcel or by specific areas in the RMP to allow for disposals without requiring an RMP amendment during RMP implementation. Therefore, it is advisable to include legal descriptions and a map of Zone 3 lands identifying specific parcels or areas in RMPs. Survey hiatuses and unintentional encroachments that are discovered in the future would be assigned to Zone 3.

In addition to the three primary zones, a District may want to subdivide a zone to capture more details on potential Land Tenure adjustment, for example, to identify specific community expansion parcels or trespass parcels or lands within a particular special management area. Consult the specific RMP for the details.

2.2 USAGE

This dataset is used for depicting the different Land Tenure Zones on maps and for overlaying in GIS with other data themes to determine feasibility and impact of project proposals. The DSG_REASON attribute provides information about why a particular area received a particular classification.

2.3 SPONSOR/AFFECTED PARTIES

The sponsor for this data set is the Deputy State Director, Resource Planning, Use, and Protection. The LTZ dataset is defined by and specific to BLM. Matching interagency data across the landscape is not

necessary, but is considered in the cumulative effect analysis (National Environmental Policy Act). Our non-governmental partners and the general public are affected to the extent that LTZ's are part of the RMP planning process that determines management on BLM lands. Implementation of an RMP may preclude or restrict exchanges or sales of some BLM lands because of potential impact to natural resources or to the public services BLM provides.

2.4 RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER DATASETS

This data set provides information on areas of potential land tenure adjustments for all BLM lands. The LTZ data set does not identify actual acquisition or disposal actions. The Acquisitions and Disposals dataset (ACQ_DSP), described under a different data standard, provides the location of actual land tenure adjustments, including proposed acquisition or disposal and status of the proposal.

2.5 DATA CATEGORY/ARCHITECTURE LINK

These data themes are a portion of the Oregon Data Framework (ODF). 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, and Boundaries. These general categories are broken into sub-categories that inherit spatial characteristics and attributes from their parent categories. These sub-categories may be further broken into more specific groups until a basic dataset cannot be further sub-divided. Those basic datasets inherit all characteristics of all groups/categories above them. Physical data gets populated in the basic datasets (those groups/categories above them do not contain actual data, but set parameters that all data of that type must follow).

See ODF, figure 2, for a simplified schematic of the entire ODF showing the overall organization and entity inheritance. For additional information about the ODF, contact:

OR/WA State Data Administrator
Bureau of Land Management
P.O. Box 2965
Portland, OR 97208
503-808-6009

For LTZ, the categories/groups that the dataset is part of are:

LTZ Polygon:
- ODF
  - Boundaries
    - Special Management Area
      - Existing Special Management Area
        - LTZ_POLY
      - Proposed Special Management Area
        - LTZ_P_POLY

LTZ Line:
- ODF
  - Boundaries

Political Admin SMA Line
LTZ_ARC
LTZ_P_ARC

2.6 RELATIONSHIP TO THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR ENTERPRISE ARCHITECTURE − DATA RESOURCE MODEL

The Department of the Interior's (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 in the section on Attribute Descriptions. Data context is addressed in 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 dataset, 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:

Pamela Keller
Acting OR/WA State Data Administrator
Bureau of Land Management
P.O. Box 2965
Portland, OR 97208
503-808-6009

2.7 LAND TENURE ZONES DATA ORGANIZATION /STRUCTURE

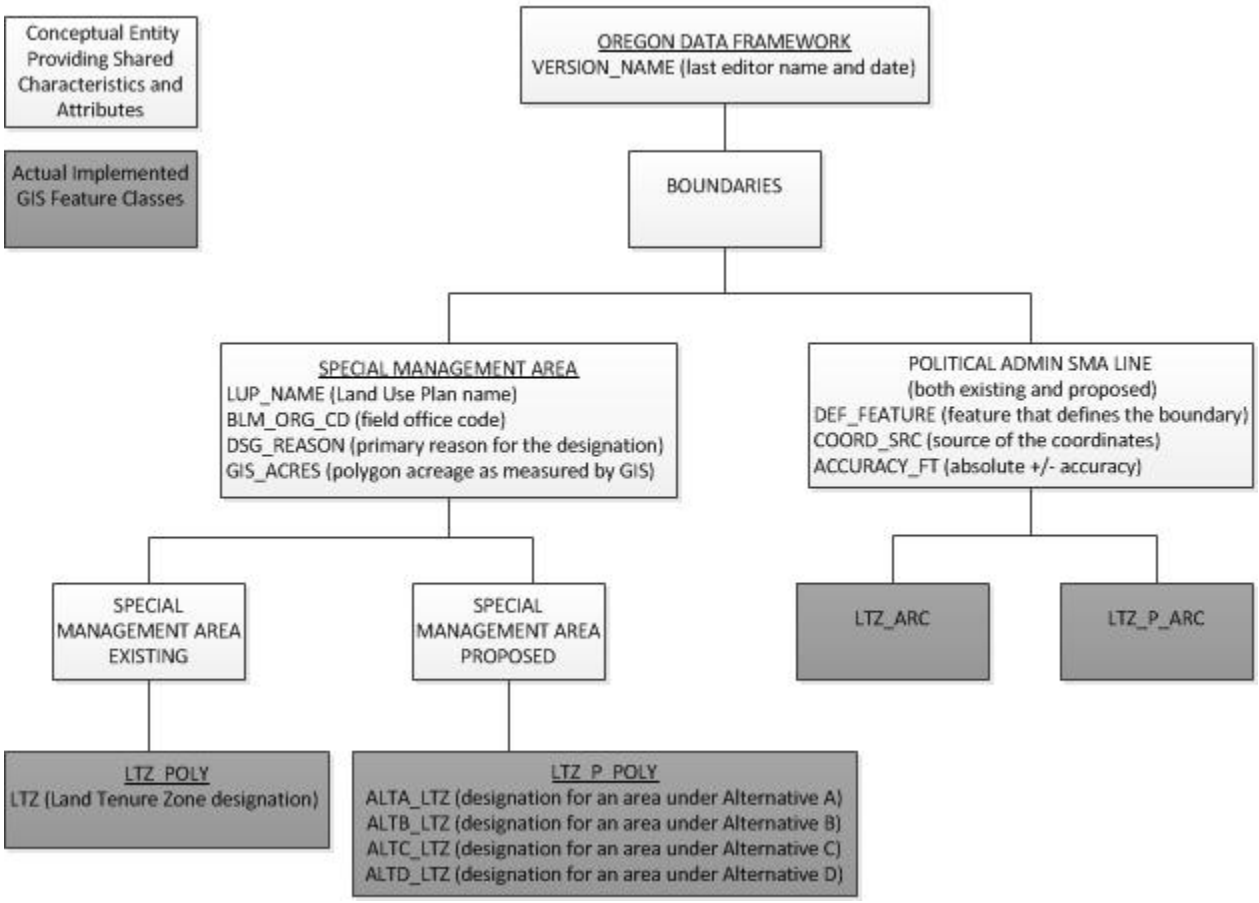

Figure 1 Data Organization Structure

3. DATA MANAGEMENT PROTOCOLS

3.1 ACCURACY REQUIREMENTS

Boundary themes (LTZ is a boundary theme) require a higher level of accuracy than other themes, because those boundaries often divide very different management and/or regulations. Some boundaries can, by their nature or definition, be accurately located and others cannot. Special Management Area (including LTZ) and Political and Administrative boundary perimeter lines must be defined and segmented accordingly. Individual boundary segment attributes (Feature Level Metadata) provide the information needed to answer questions about why a boundary line is where it is and how accurately it is located. These theme groups therefore require feature class pairs (feature datasets) with polygons for the area and lines for the perimeter.

Required attributes have an accuracy of at least ninety percent.

3.2 COLLECTION, INPUT, AND MAINTENANCE PROTOCOLS

When capturing the existing Land Tenure Zones, the currently active RMP, along with land tenure adjustments after the Record Of Decision (ROD) date provide the authoritative sources. Source material might be in the form of maps, parcel legal descriptions and land tenure adjustment paperwork. The suitability of source material (map scale, paper documentation) varies widely and a great deal of research may be necessary. In instances where no RMP exists (e.g. western Washington), no LTZ designation shall be assigned except where congressional action/designation or presidential proclamation has provided specific direction for retention, exchange, or disposal. In instances where the RMP did not establish a 3-zone tenure system the following guidelines apply: if specific parcels were identified for disposal (by legal description) in the RMP, these shall be assigned LTZ-3; if specific parcels are identified for retention (by legal description) in the RMP these shall be assigned LTZ-1; no LTZ shall be assigned to the remaining lands. In instances where the RMP used a land tenure designation system with greater than three zones, the zones shall be grouped into the three standard zones established by this data standard and subsets used where necessary. The DSG_REASON attribute can be used to retain valuable information about why a particular area of land received the designation it did.

When a new land use plan (usually an RMP) is begun, the District Data Steward and GIS Coordinator work together with the appropriate Interdisciplinary Team (IDT) members to determine the inputs to a new LTZ_P dataset (proposed Land Tenure Zones). These inputs may include special status species areas, cultural, recreation, and administrative sites, Wilderness, Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs), lands with wilderness characteristics (inventory), lands protected for their wilderness characteristics (RMP decision), and other special management designations. In addition the size and isolation of BLM land parcels is considered when creating LTZ. The majority of the inputs for creating LTZ are existing GIS datasets, and spatial accuracy is expected to be identical to the accuracy of the source dataset. Note that any of these input spatial features might be buffered according to current management guidance (e.g., cultural sites buffered to 1 kilometer or more). The accuracy of the buffered line is still the accuracy of the source data. Because the inputs will probably overlap for any given acre of ground, the IDT must also decide which management scheme will benefit the resource of concern, which may vary by

alternative. The full decision tree is documented in the metadata for the land use plan. The strongest or highest priority reason for the Zone designation is captured in the DSG_REASON attribute.

The LTZ_P is developed during the planning process. The attributes are identical to LTZ except that there are designations for each plan alternative (ALTA_LTZ, ALTB_LTZ, ALTC_LTZ, ALTD_LTZ). Four alternatives are included in the LTZ_P_POLY schema. More can be added if necessary for a particular plan. When the final plan is approved, LTZ_P_POLY is dissolved on the selected alternative (e.g., ALTC_LTZ), dropping the other alternatives but keeping other attributes. Dropping the alternative prefix from the ALTX_LTZ attribute and selecting BLM jurisdiction-only is all that is needed to finish the creation of the new LTZ_POLY which replaces the former one entirely. The new LTZ_ARC is created from LTZ_POLY (poly to line tool) and attributes transferred from LTZ_P_ARC. The original LTZ_P dataset is archived along with the rest of the RMP development data, and LTZ is maintained in the corporate Spatial Data Engine (SDE) database.

Every acre of BLM surface jurisdiction must have LTZs. There is variation in the criteria used by each RMP to assign LTZ, so while it is preferred, it is not required, to match adjacent districts. Some LTZs may extend onto non-BLM lands (for acquisition/exchange areas) in the edit database, but for display and reporting, only BLM surface jurisdiction is selected. The BLM surface jurisdiction at the time of the RMP is retained as part of the LTZ theme. Over time, with changes in ownership, there may be BLM lands with no LTZ and it is recommended that LTZ designations be established as part of all acquisitions or exchange NEPA processes and associated decisions.

Depending on the RMP, it may be allowable to apply an adjacent designation to the new BLM parcel. The archived LTZ_P dataset could be helpful in making this determination.

Changes to the LTZ dataset will occur following completion of the Resource Managment Plan that established LTZ as individual land tenure adjustments are made. As individual land tenure adjustment are made it is necessary to maintain the data set.

Disposals: As federal land leaves federal ownership the LTZ no longer applies to the parcel. This is because resource management plan allocations only apply to federal lands. In instances where the LTZ is represented by an area boundary that encompasses all ownerships (typically LTZ 1 and 2) the LTZ boundary does not need to be adjusted. In instances where the LTZ is parcel specific (LTZ 3) the data set should be adjusted to remove the LTZ designation from lands that are no longer in federal ownership.

Acquisitions: As lands enter federal ownership an LTZ designation should be assigned as part of the NEPA and decision making process. In instances where the LTZ is represented by an area boundary that encompasses all ownerships (typically LTZ 1 and 2), it may be appropriate to assign an LTZ to the specific parcel(s) that is different than the current designated LTZ boundary would indicate. This should be related to the resources and purposes for which the acquisition was made. This would be examined in the NEPA documentation and rational for the LTZ selection provided in the agency decision document. In addition to updating the LTZ designation and polygon(s), the PLANID, PLAN_DATE, and NEPA_ID fields must be updated to record the vehicle that established the LTZ as lands entered federal ownership.

Reversionary Interests: Reversionary interests represent the possibility of re-entry into federal ownership of lands that were previously disposed of or patented. Assignment of LTZ to these lands upon re-entry into federal ownership shall be made on a case-by-case basis using the guidelines outlined above under Acquisitions.

3.3 UPDATE FREQUENCY AND ARCHIVAL PROTOCOLS

The LTZ dataset is relatively static. Except for minor corrections, LTZ changes only through an RMP or RMP Amendment. It is important to understand which changes fall in the "minor" category and which require a plan amendment. Minor changes are small boundary line adjustments resulting from better digital data or corrections. Wording in the RMP may allow for other minor updates such as extension of a LTZ polygon into adjacent BLM land acquired after the ROD date. The LTZ_P is archived along with the complete RMP project data when the RMP is completed and becomes active. A new LTZ_P is created for each new land use plan or amendment to a land use plan. The LTZ is maintained in the corporate SDE database. It is archived annually.

It is also the responsibility of the Data Steward to ensure that any database external to the GIS remains current. The district GIS Coordinator will approve update processes and provide assistance and oversight. At this time, there are no additional digital databases associated with LTZ, but this responsibility extends to paper records. Reports or tables containing LTZ acreages must be checked against the GIS acres, and, ideally, should come directly from the GIS that supplied the official LTZ acres for the relevant RMP.

3.4 STATEWIDE MONITORING

The State Data Stewards are responsible for checking consistency and completeness across districts for the theme(s). The State Data Steward, in conjunction with the Lead GIS Specialist and District Data Stewards, should review the LTZ theme across OR/WA at least once per year. For LTZ, all that is required is a relatively quick look at the final LTZs to check for:

A. Data gaps and holes due to BLM land acquisitions.
B. Incorrect classifications due to changes in protected areas, program policy, or plan amendments.

4. LAND TENURE ZONES 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. Many (but not all) of the domains used in this data standard are available at the following web site: http://www.blm.gov/or/datamanagement/index.php

For domains not listed at that site contact:

OR/WA State Data Administrator
Bureau of Land Management

P.O. Box 2965
503-808-6009

4.1 LTZ Feature Dataset

4.1.1 LTZ_POLY Feature Class (Land Tenure Zone Polygons)

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required?	Domain
LUP_NAME	String	100		Yes	dom_LUP_NAME
BLM_ORG_CD	String	5	OR000	Yes	dom_BLM_ORG_CD
LTZ	String	2		Yes	dom_LTZ
DSG_REASON	String	20		No	dom_DSG_REASON
GIS_ACRES	Decimal	12,6		Yes*	
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes*	

4.1.2 LTZ_ARC Feature Class (Land Tenure Zone Lines)

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required?	Domain
DEF_FEATURE	String	25		Yes	dom_DEF_FEATURE
COORD_SRC	String	7		Yes	dom_COORD_SRC
ACCURACY_FT	Short Integer			No	
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes*	

4.2 LTZ_P Feature Dataset

4.2.1 LTZ_P_POLY Feature Class (Land Tenure Zone Proposed Polygons)

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required?	Domain
LUP_NAME	String	100		Yes	dom_LUP_NAME
BLM_ORG_CD	String	5	OR000	Yes	dom_BLM_ORG_CD
ALTA_LTZ	String	2		Yes	dom_LTZ

ALTB_LTZ	String	2		No	dom_LTZ
ALTC_LTZ	String	2		No	dom_LTZ
ALTD_LTZ	String	2		No	dom_LTZ
DSG_REASON	String	20		No	dom_DSG_REASON
GIS_ACRES	Decimal	12,6		Yes*	
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes*	

4.2.2 LTZ_P_ARC Feature Class (Land Tenure Zone Proposed Lines)

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required?	Domain
DEF_FEATURE	String	25		Yes	dom_DEF_FEATURE
COORD_SRC	String	7		Yes	dom_COORD_SRC
ACCURACY_FT	Short Integer			No	
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes*	

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 in OR/WA, and all lands with BLM surface jurisdiction should be covered by a Land Tenure Zone. See the metadata for this dataset for more precise description of the extent.

6. SPATIAL ENTITY CHARACTERISTICS

LTZ_POLY
Description: Instance of Special Management Areas (SMA) Existing group.
Geometry: Polygons form a continuous “wall-to-wall” cover across BLM lands. Polygons may not overlap.
Topology: Yes. LTZ_POLY lines are coincident with LTZ_ARC lines and together make the feature dataset, LTZ.
Integration Requirements: None.

LTZ_P_POLY
Description: Instance of SMA Proposed group.
Geometry: Polygons may overlap but only under differing alternatives.
Topology: Yes. LTZ_P_POLY lines are coincident with LTZ_P_ARC lines and together make the feature dataset, LTZ_P.
Integration Requirements: None.

LTZ_ARC
Description: Instance of Political Admin SMA Line group. Lines making up the area perimeters of LTZ polygons and segmented as needed to indicate a change in either what defines the section of boundary and/or the source of the actual GIS coordinates.
Geometry: Simple, non-overlapping lines that are split between endpoints as needed.
Topology: Yes. LTZ_ARC lines are coincident with LTZ_POLY lines and together make the feature dataset, LTZ.
Integration Requirements: Line segments must be coincident with the source data indicated by attributes DEF_FEATURE and COORD_SRC either through duplication or snapping.

LTZ_P_ARC
Description: Instance of Political Admin SMA Line group. Lines making up the area perimeters of LTZ_P polygons and segmented as needed to indicate a change in either what defines the section of boundary and/or the source of the actual GIS coordinates.
Geometry: Simple, non-overlapping lines that are split between endpoints as needed.
Topology: Yes. LTZ_P_ARC lines are coincident with LTZ_P_POLY lines and together make the feature dataset, LTZ_P.
Integration Requirements: Line segments must be coincident with the source data indicated by attributes DEF_FEATURE and COORD_SRC either through duplication or snapping.

7. ATTRIBUTE CHARACTERISTICS AND DEFINITIONS

In alphabetical order.

7.1 ACCURACY_FT

Geodatabase Name	ACCURACY_FT
BLM Structured Name	Accuracy_Feet_Measure
Inheritance	Inherited from entity POLITICAL ADMIN SMA LINE
Feature Class Use	LTZ_ARC, LTZ_P_ARC
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 Global Positioning System (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 (Digital Line Graph, Cadastral National Spatial Data Infrastructure 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)	No domain. Examples: 3 (for high accuracy GPS), 40 (best possible for United States Geological Survey (USGS) 24K topo map), 200
Data Type	Short Integer

7.2 ALTA_LTZ

Geodatabase Name	ALTA_LTZ
BLM Structured Name	Alternative_A_Land_Tenure_Zone_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Feature Class Use	LTZ_P_POLY
Definition	The proposed Land Tenure Zone ("1-Retention", "2-Exchange" or "3-Disposal") for Alternative A (1st alternative) of the plan. Each polygon gets a designation.
Required/Optional	Required

Domain (Valid Values)	dom_LTZ
Data Type	Variable Character (VCHAR) 2

7.3 ALTB_LTZ

Geodatabase Name	ALTB_LTZ
BLM Structured Name	Alternative_B_Land_Tenure_Zone_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Feature Class Use	LTZ_P_POLY
Definition	The proposed Land Tenure Zone ("1-Retention", "2-Exchange" or "3-Disposal") for Alternative B (2nd alternative), if any, of the plan. Each polygon gets a designation.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_LTZ
Data Type	Variable Character (VCHAR) 2

7.4 ALTC_LTZ

Geodatabase Name	ALTC_LTZ
BLM Structured Name	Alternative_C_Land_Tenure_Zone_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Feature Class Use	LTZ_P_POLY
Definition	The proposed Land Tenure Zone ("1-Retention", "2-Exchange" or "3-Disposal") for Alternative C (3rd alternative), if any, of the plan. Each polygon gets a designation.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_LTZ
Data Type	Variable Character (VCHAR) 2

7.5 ALTD_LTZ

Geodatabase Name	ALTD_LTZ
BLM Structured Name	Alternative_D_Land_Tenure_Zone_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Feature Class Use	LTZ_P_POLY
Definition	The proposed Land Tenure Zone ("1-Retention", "2-Exchange" or "3-Disposal") for Alternative D (4th alternative), if any, of the plan. Each polygon gets a designation.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_LTZ
Data Type	Variable Character (VCHAR) 2

7.6 BLM_ORG_CD

Geodatabase Name	BLM_ORG_CD
BLM Structured Name	Administrative_Unit_Organization_Code
Inheritance	Inherited from Entity SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA
Feature Class Use	LTZ_POLY, LTZ_P_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 thru seven of the national code are used (leading LL and trailing zeros are dropped).
Data Type	Characters (5)

7.7 COORD_SRC

Geodatabase Name	COORD_SRC
BLM Structured Name	Coordinate_Source_Code
Inheritance	Inherited from entity POLITICAL ADMIN SMA LINE
Feature Class Use	LTZ_ARC, LTZ_P_ARC
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.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_COORD_SRC
Data Type	Variable Characters (7)

7.8 DEF_FEATURE

Geodatabase Name	DEF_FEATURE
BLM Structured Name	Defining_Feature_Code
Inheritance	Inherited from Entity POLITICAL ADMIN SMA LINE
Feature Class Use	LTZ_ARC, LTZ_P_ARC
Definition	The physical or legal feature that defines the boundary according to the legal boundary description. In general the lowest level defining feature, but it depends on how the boundary segment is actually defined. For example, SUBDIVISION rather than COUNTY unless the boundary segment is specifically defined as following the COUNTY boundary. If the line is copied from another theme and already has DEF_FEATURE it should be reviewed and may need to be changed for use in this dataset.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_DEF_FEATURE
Data Type	Variable characters (25)

7.9 DSG_REASON

Geodatabase Name	DSG_REASON
BLM Structured Name	DESIGNATION_REASON_CODE

Inheritance	Inherited from Entity SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA polygon
Feature Class Use	LTZ_POLY, LTZ_P_POLY
Definition	The dominant (strongest, least likely to change) reason for the particular designation. The attribute identifies the entity that was used to create the polygon and, therefore, acts as polygon feature-level metadata.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_DSG_REASON
Data Type	Variable characters (10)

7.10 GIS_ACRES

Geodatabase Name	GIS_ACRES
BLM Structured Name	GIS_Acres_Measure
Inheritance	Inherited from entity SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA
Feature Class Use	LTZ_POLY, LTZ_P_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

District indicated by BLM_ORG_CD:	**ESRI Projection used:**
Prineville	NAD 1983 USFS R6 Albers
Coos Bay, Eugene, Lakeview, Medford, Roseburg, Salem	NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N
Burns, Spokane, Vale	NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N

Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain
Data Type	Decimal (12,6)

7.11 LTZ

Geodatabase Name	LTZ
BLM Structured Name	Land_Tenure_Zone_Code

Inheritance	Not Inherited
Feature Class Use	LTZ_POLY
Definition	The designated land tenure zone. The three primary zones are: 1-Retention or Acquisition; 2-Exchange; 3-Disposal. In addition to the three primary zones, a District may want to subdivide Zones 2 or 3 to capture more details on potential land tenure adjustment. Consult the specific RMP for the details.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_LTZ
Data Type	Variable Characters (2)

7.12 LUP_NAME

Geodatabase Name	LUP_NAME
BLM Structured Name	LAND_USE_PLANNING_BOUNDARY_NAME_TEXT
Inheritance	Inherited from Entity PROJECT PLAN AREA
Feature Class Use	LTZ_POLY, LTZ_P_POLY
Definition	The official name of the LUP, whether final, in progress, or historic. The LUP names are a subset of the larger PLANID domain. Final plans should have the year of the ROD at the end of the name. The RMPA should consist of the original RMP name plus the word “Amendment.”
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_LUP_NAME
Data Type	VCHAR100

7.13 VERSION_NAME

Geodatabase Name	VERSION_NAME
BLM Structured Name	Geodatabase_Version_Text
Inheritance	Inherited from Entity ODF
Feature Class Use	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.LTZ-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	Variable Characters (50)

8. ASSOCIATED FILES OR DATABASES

There are no external files or databases currently associated with the LTZ datasets.

9. LAYER FILES (PUBLICATION VIEWS)

Master corporate feature classes/datasets maintained in the edit database (currently orsoedit) are "published" to the user database (currently orsovctr) in several ways:

A. Copied completely with no changes (replicated).
B. Copied with no changes except to omit one or more feature classes from a feature dataset.
C. 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 names. 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.

Feature Classes LTZ_ARC and LTZ_P_ARC will not be published to orsovctr, but are always available in orsoedit.

LTZ data on areas adjacent to BLM lands might be retained in orsoedit, but when the data is "published" to orsovctr, two new feature classes, LTZ_PUB_POLY and LTZ_P_PUB_POLY are created by script. They are a result of intersecting with ownership and selection for BLM lands only.

Citrix directory G:\corp\BLMReplication holds exports of the corporate SDE (orsovctr) data. Two geodatabases, named land_tenure_zones.gdb, containing LTZ_POLY and land_tenure_zones_proposed.gdb, containing LTZ_P_POLY, will be placed there.

Feature Class LTZ_P_POLY is a temporary dataset tied to particular planning efforts. While it will be published for the convenience of planning teams, it is considered draft and subject to frequent changes. It is not published to the Web.

10. EDITING PROCEDURES

10.1 GENERAL GUIDANCE

10.1.1 Managing Overlap

"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**.

POLY/ARC feature dataset means there is a polygon feature class plus an arc feature class that represents the perimeter of the polygon, and which must be kept coincident with the polyline.

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 when there is 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.

A. Overlapping Polygons where polygons are part of a POLY/ARC feature dataset . Topology rules apply only to the POLY/ARC relationship (Polylines in the POLY feature class covered by arcs in the ARC feature class and vice versa; Arcs must not have dangles, intersect, self-overlap or overlap adjacent arcs). The AVY_PLAN dataset allows any number of plans or projects to overlap; a new PLANID creates a new polygon. For all other POLY/ARC feature datasets, overlap is only allowed if there is a dataset for proposed entities, for example proposed ACEC (ACEC_P_ POLY/ARC dataset) or wilderness (WLD_P_ POLY/ARC dataset).

B. Overlapping Polygons where polygons are a stand-alone feature class. No topology rules.
   1) Species Occurrence Group: These are distinct sites defined by species and time. A different species creates a new polygon which may overlap another site in whole or part. A change in time (new visit date) will create a new polygon if it is desired that the old spatial extent and date is retained (as historic). Additionally, for wildlife, a different season/type of use (e.g., winter range vs. spring breeding) will create new polygon that may overlap others. Examples: WEEDS_POLY, GB_FLORA_SITE.

   2) Survey Group: Within each feature class a new survey is created only for a new date. This group might also include proposed surveys in separate feature classes. Examples: GB_SURVEY, Archeological Survey (CULT_SURV).

   3) Treatment Activity Group: Within each feature class (BURN, HARV, MECH, CHEM, BIO,

REVEG, PROT), an overlapping treatment area is created only for a new date, and sometimes for a different method (if it is not possible to SPLIT the treatment area by method and necessary to capture more than one method applied to the same area on the same day). This group also includes proposed treatments which could overlap existing treatments and have additional overlap created by different treatment alternatives.

4) Recreation Site Polygons (RECSITE_POLY): An overlapping site polygon is created only for different name, type or development level.

5) Land Status Encumbrances Group: A new, possibly overlapping polygon is created for a new casefile number even if it is the same area. Examples: easement/ROW areas (ESMTROW_POLY) and land acquisitions/disposals (ACQ_DSP_POLY).

C. Overlapping Arcs where arcs are a stand-alone feature class.

No topology rules. Examples: easement/ROW lines (ESMTROW_ARC) a new, possibly overlapping arc is created for a new casefile number; structures (STRCT_ARC) a new, possibly overlapping arc is created for a different name, type, Range Improvement Project System number or construction date.

D. Overlapping Points.

Generally these are allowed and do not cause a problem since points have no spatial extent. However, it is easy to inadvertently create more than one point making it important to search for and delete duplicates.

10.1.2 Editing Quality Control

A. 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.

B. 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.

C. 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.

D. 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.

E. 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.

F. 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 linework.

G. Check tolerances. In general, set Cluster Tolerance as small as possible. This is 0.000000009 Degree (0.000007 degree is approximately 1 meter).

H. 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 SOURCEL 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 exactly 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.

10.1.3 Vertical Integration

In the ODF, the need for vertical integration is confined to, and characteristic of, the "Boundaries" group of themes. Boundaries polygons have perimeters that are defined by other features and are *required* to stay that way. Activities and Resources polygon perimeters are "self-defining." For example, a road, ownership or watershed line might be used to build a prescribed burn unit, but the unit perimeter is *defined* by the actual burned area.

Boundaries polylines (arcs) have attributes DEF_FEATURE and COORD_SRC which provide the information needed for vertical integration. When the GIS feature class indicated by COORD_SRC changes, the arc might need to be re-snapped.

Many boundaries are defined largely by legal land lines and therefore should be snapped to Cadastral NSDI PLSS Points. Theoretically, whenever PLSS Points are updated, all polylines with COORD_SRC = "CADNSDI" (or "GCD") should be re-snapped, but not all themes have the same need or priority. Sub-groups of ODF Boundaries provide a prioritization with the "Land Status" group being the highest priority, followed by the "Political and Administrative" group then the "Special Management Area" group.

Vertical Integration to updated legal land lines is accomplished simply by re-snapping vertices to PLSS Points, and is not difficult as long as the polylines have vertices that coincide with PLSS points. Datasets can be updated independently of each other and partially, as time permits.

When arcs are copied from one boundary dataset to another, DEF_FEATURE may need to be changed. For example, a Resource Area Boundary (RAB) polyline might be defined as "SUBDIVISION", but when it is copied to Plan Area Boundary (PLANBDY) the plan boundary is defined by Resource Area and DEF_FEATURE should be changed to "BLM_ADMIN". It is important that boundary lines copied from other themes NOT be merged, even though the attributes are all the same. The splits in the original source theme should be retained in order to retain exact coincidence and facilitate future updates.

10.2 THEME-SPECIFIC GUIDANCE

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

11. OREGON/WASHINGTON DATA FRAMEWORK OVERVIEW

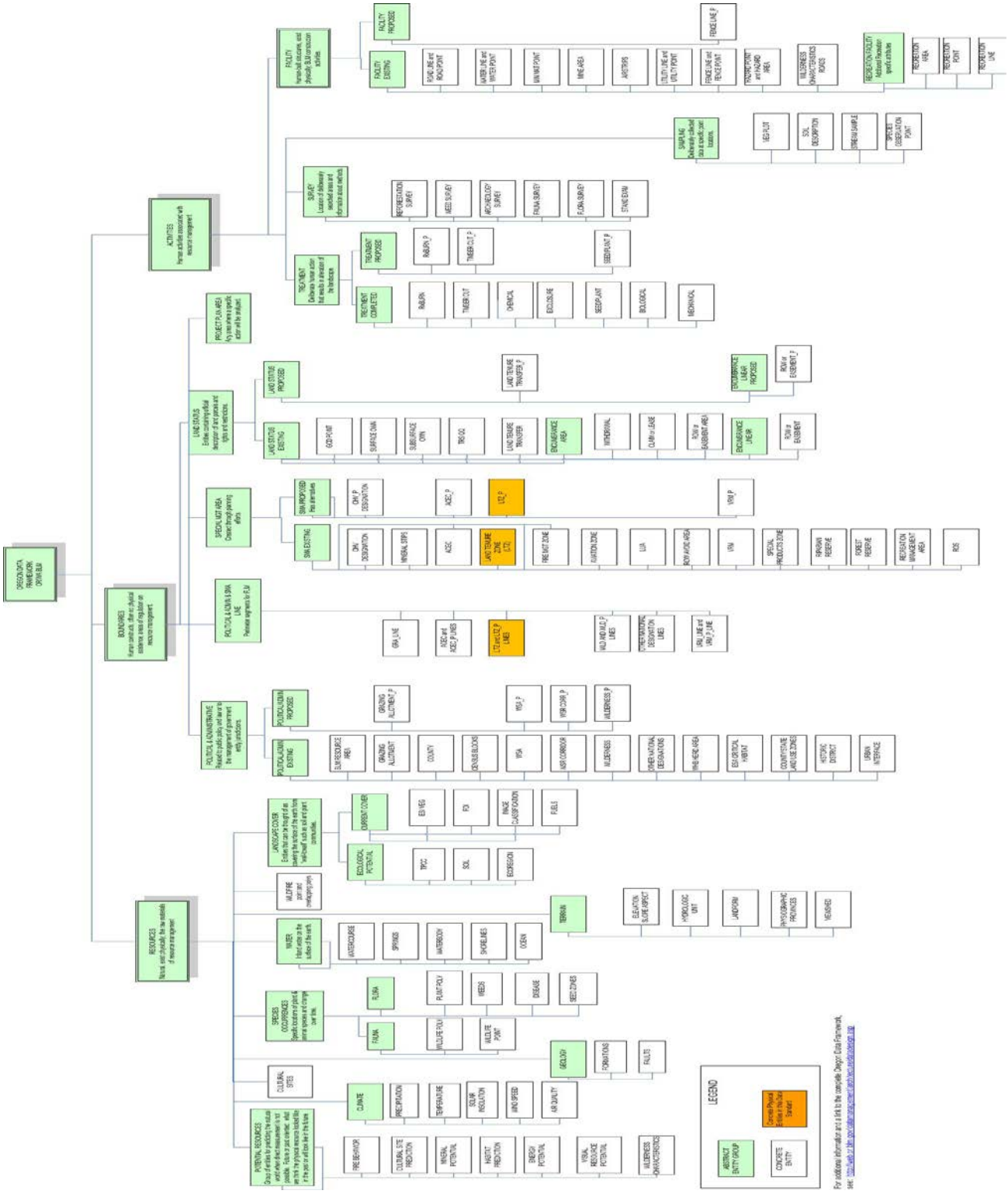

Figure 2 Oregon Data Framework Overview

12. ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS USED IN THIS STANDARD

Does not include abbreviations/acronyms used as codes for particular data attributes.

Abbreviations	Descriptions
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CADNSDI	Cadastral National Spatial Data Infrastructure
CFR	Code of Federal Regulation
DEM	Digital Elevation Model
DLG	Digital Line Graphs
DSG	Designation
FAMS	Facility Asset Management System
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
GCD	Geographic Coordinate System
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
GTRN	Ground Transportation (GIS Layer)
IDT	Interdisciplinary Team
LR2000	Legacy Rehost 2000 Database
LTZ	Land Tenure Zone
MTP	Master Title Plat
NAD	North American Datum
NARA	National Archives and Records Administration
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
ODF	Oregon Data Framework
OR/WA	Oregon/Washington
RMP	Resource Management Plan
ROD	Records of Decision

SDE	Spatial Database Engine
WSA	Wilderness Study Area

Table 2 Abbreviations/Acronyms Used

APPENDIX 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:

Pamela Keller
Acting OR/WA State Data Administrator
Bureau of Land Management
P.O. Box 2965
Portland, OR 97208
503-808-6009

Note that domain CODE, as seen in the geodatabase, is added to the DESCRIPTION. For example, the domain CODE "ADMIN" has the DESCRIPTION of "ADMIN−Access only for BLM administrative purposes."

A.1 BLM_ORG_CD (http://www.blm.gov/or/datamanagement/index.php)

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
ORE00	ORE00−Eugene District Office
ORE05	ORE05−Siuslaw Field Office
ORE06	ORE06−Upper Willamette 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
ORM08	ORM08−Glendale 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
ORS00	ORS00−Salem District Office
ORS04	ORS04−Cascades Field Office
ORS05	ORS05−Marys Peak Field Office
ORS06	ORS06−Tillamook Field Office
ORV00	ORV00−Vale District Office
ORV04	ORV04−Malheur Field Office
ORV05	ORV05−Baker Field Office
ORV06	ORV06−Jordan Field Office
ORW00	ORW00−Spokane District Office
ORW02	ORW02−Wenatchee Field Office
ORW03	ORW03−Border Field Office

A.2 COORD_SRC (http://www.blm.gov/or/datamanagement/index.php)

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 (30 m 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
DOQ	DOQ−Screen digitized linework over Digital Orthoquad backdrop
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
MAP	MAP−Digitized linework 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 (e.g. COGO)
TIGER	TIGER−Tiger Data
TRS	TRS−Coordinates only given as a legal description (township, range, section)
UNK	UNK−Unknown coordinate source

A.3 DEF_FEATURE (http://www.blm.gov/or/datamanagement/index.php)

BLM_ADMIN	BLM_ADMIN−Bureau of Land Management administrative boundary
CLOSURE	CLOSURE−Closure extension. Used to close small gaps
COAST_3MILE	COAST_3MILE−Separating coastal water from territorial sea at 3-mile
COUNTY	COUNTY−County boundary
ELEVATION	ELEVATION−Line of common elevation
FENCE	FENCE−Boundary defined by a Fence line regardless of whether it forms part of a grazing unit
FOREST_SERVICE_ADMIN	FOREST_SERVICE_ADMIN−Forest Service administrative boundaries
GRAZING_BOUNDARY	GRAZING_BOUNDARY−Boundary defined as a pasture or other administrative grazing boundary (regardless of whether it is fenced or follows a subdivision or other legal boundary)

HU	HU−Hydrologic unit divide
JETTY	JETTY−Jetty
JURISDICTION	JURISDICTION−Surface jurisdiction boundary (e.g. boundary defined as BLM ownership regardless of subdivision)
LAVA	LAVA−Edge of lava flow
LEVEE	LEVEE−Dike or levee
MARSH	MARSH−Edge of Marsh, wetland, swamp, or bog boundary
MINERAL_DISTURBANCE	MINERAL_DISTURBANCE−Edge of quarry, mine, gravel stockpile or other mineral surface disturbance area
NLCS_BOUNDARY	NLCS_BOUNDARY−Wilderness, Wild and Scenic River, Historic District or other NLCS designation boundary
PARKING_AREA	PARKING_AREA−Motorized vehicle parking area
POINT−TO−POINT	POINT−TO−POINT−Boundary defined by a straight line segment between two points
POWERLINE	POWERLINE−Power transmission line or buffer offset
RIDGE	RIDGE−Ridge
RIGHT-OF-WAY	RIGHT-OF-WAY−A legal right of way forms boundary
RIM	RIM−Line generally follows a natural topographic barrier
ROAD	ROAD−Routes managed for use by low or high−clearance (4WD) vehicles, but not ATV
ROAD_OFFSET	ROAD_OFFSET−Boundary is offset from a road (not a consistent buffer)
SHORELINE	SHORELINE−Lake, pond, reservoir, bay or ocean shoreline or meander line
STREAM_LBANK	STREAM_LBANK−Downstream left stream bank
STREAM_RBANK	STREAM_RBANK−Downstream right stream bank
SUBDIVISION	SUBDIVISION−Public Land Survey System derived aliquot (1/2s, 1/4s) parts and lots define the legal boundary
TRAIL	TRAIL−Routes managed for human-powered, stock or off-highway vehicle forms of travel

UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN−Defining feature is unknown
VEGETATION	VEGETATION− Boundary is defined as a seeding boundary or other relatively permanent vegetation change
WATERCOURSE	WATERCOURSE−Stream, river, ditch, canal or drainage centerline

A.4 DSG_REASON (http://www.blm.gov/or/datamanagement/index.php)

Reasons are in priority order with "stronger" reasons first.

WILD	WILD−Wilderness
WSR	WSR−Wild and Scenic River
WSA	WSA−Wilderness Study Area
SCENICCORR	SCENICCORR−Designated Scenic Highway Corridor
OPENPLAY	OPENPLAY−Specially designated OHV open area
OPENMMS	OPENMMS−Area declared open for mineral materials
ACEC	ACEC−Areas of Critical Environmental Concern
CULT	CULT−Cultural (archeological) site
ROW	ROW−Utility Corridor or site
CMPA	CMPA−Cooperative Management and Protection Area
RECSITE	RECSITE−Recreation Site
ADMNSITE	ADMNSITE−Administrative Site
FEDLIST	FEDLIST−Federally listed species habitat
MINWDL	MINWDL−Mineral withdrawal
LEK	LEK−Sage Grouse lek buffer area
SOIL	SOIL−Fragile soils
HAZMAT	HAZMAT−Hazardous materials area
HIST	HIST−Historic district or designated site
HMA	HMA−Wildhorse or Burro Herd Management Area

SRMA	SRMA−Special Recreation Management Area
BIGGAME	BIGGAME−Big game winter range
RAPTOR	RAPTOR−Raptor areas
RIPARIAN	RIPARIAN−Wetland or Riparian
SEEDING	SEEDING−Seeding
ROADW	ROADW−Wilderness or WSA cherry-stem road buffer
WJMAO	WJMAO−Wildlands Juniper Management Area Outside 1/2 Mile Steens Loop Road Buffer
WJMAI	WJMAI−Wildlands Juniper Management Area Inside 1/2 Mile Steens Loop Road Buffer
VRM	VRM−Visual Resource Management class determines the designation
VRI	VRI−Original Visual Resource Inventory class determines the designation
BLMOPEN	BLMOPEN–Meets Bureau policy for open use
MANAGEABILITY	MANAGEABILITY-Isolated or otherwise unmanageable parcel.
LOWVALUE	LOWVALUE-Minimal public resource values.
UNK	UNK−Unknown reason

A.5 LTZ

1	1-Retention or Acquisition Zone
1a	1a – District determined subdivision or subset of Zone 1, if needed.
1b	1b – District determined subdivision or subset of Zone 1, if needed.
1c	1c – District determined subdivision or subset of Zone1, if needed.
2	2-Exchange or Consolidation Zone
2a	2a- District determined subdivision or subset of Zone 2, if needed.
2b	2b-District determined subdivision or subset of Zone 2, if needed.
2c	2c-District determined subdivision or subset of Zone 2, if needed.

3	3-Disposal Zone
3a	3a-District determined subdivision or subset of Zone 3, if needed.
3b	3b-District determined subdivision or subset of Zone3, if needed.
3c	3c-District determined subdivision or subset of Zone 3, if needed.
UN	UN – Unknown or Not Applicable

A.6 LUP_NAME

This is a lengthy list of domain values. The domains are available at the following web location:
http://www.blm.gov/or/datamanagement/index.php