



Bureau of Land Management

Oregon/Washington

Rights-of-Way Designation Areas Data Standard



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1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Dataset (Theme) Name: ROW DESIGNATION AREAS

Dataset (Feature Class): ROW_DSG_POLY, ROW_DSG_P_POLY, ROW_DSG_ARC, ROW_DSG_P_ARC

1.1 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Roles	Responsibilities
State Data Steward	The State Data Steward, Janet Hutchison, at 541-416-6710, is responsible for approving data standards and business rules, for developing Quality Assurance/Quality Control procedures, 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 with national data stewards. The State Data Steward reviews geospatial metadata for completeness and quality.
Lead GIS Specialist	The Lead GIS Specialist, Pamela Keller, at 541-576-4486, works with data stewards to interpret 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) database 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, Georgia Bosse, at 503-808-6120, 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, is responsible for identifying 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 ensures that data has been classified under the proper records retention schedule and determine appropriate Freedom of Information Act category.

Table 1 Roles and Responsibilities

1.2 FOIA CATEGORY

Public

1.3 RECORDS RETENTION SCHEDULE(S)

General Records Schedule (GRS) BLM 20/5

TEMPORARY. Delete when no longer needed for administrative, legal, audit, or other operational purposes.

1.4 SECURITY/ACCESS/SENSITIVITY

The Rights-Of-Way (ROW) Designation Areas 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. Privacy Impact Assessment has been completed.

1.5 KEYWORDS

Keywords that can be used to locate this dataset include (thesaurus):

(BLM Thesaurus) Lands, Transportation, Land Use Planning

(International Organization for Standardization (ISO) Thesaurus) Utilities and Communication, Transportation Networks

(Additional keywords) Rights-Of-Way exclusion areas, ROW planning

2. DATASET OVERVIEW

2.1 DESCRIPTION

This dataset represents areas where ROW granted by the BLM are not allowed (excluded), allowed with special considerations (avoidance), or generally permitted (corridor). All BLM surface jurisdiction lands are covered by one of these ROW designation areas. The designations are determined through the Land Use Planning process (Resource Management Plan (RMP)). There are four possible designations: Avoidance, Exclusion, Corridor, and Open. The Avoidance designation is described as the area where ROW and other Land Use Authorizations are only allowed, if compatible with existing land designations, and management direction. The ROW applications for areas within the Avoidance designation will likely require National Environmental Policy Act processing. The Exclusion area designation does not allow ROWs, and other Land Use Authorizations. The Corridor designation includes existing ROW corridors,

as well as communication sites, and other land use authorization, plus additional land as appropriate for potential future non-conflicting development. The Open designation is remaining BLM surface jurisdiction, and ROW applications will be processed in a timely manner.

The ROW Designation Areas dataset is a Boundary type theme. As such there is a related pair of feature classes (comprising a feature dataset). One contains polygon features representing the *area within* the boundary and containing attributes describing theme-specific content information. The second contains line features that comprise, and are coincident with, the polygon *perimeter*. They contain attributes describing the source and accuracy of the line geometry and are used only to capture and update the linework.

Proposed designations (ROW_DSG_P) contains alternative classifications. The selected alternative is transferred to the final designations (ROW_DSG) and retained until the next planning cycle.

2.2 USAGE

This dataset is used for depicting the ROW designation areas on maps, for overlaying in GIS with other data themes, and for determining feasibility and impact of project proposals. The BLM receives ROW applications for power, communications, transportation, or other development on Federal lands. The location of these applications is overlaid on the ROW_DSG areas, and that designation provides a “first cut” in the process to approve, or deny the application. The DSG_REASON attribute (see Section 7, Attributes) provides information about why a particular area received the classification it did.

2.3 SPONSOR/AFFECTED PARTIES

The sponsor for this dataset is the Deputy State Director, Resource Planning, Use, and Protection. The ROW_DSG is defined by and specific to BLM. Matching interagency data across the landscape is not necessary. Our non-governmental partners and the general public are affected to the extent that ROW_DSG is part of the RMPs that determine management on BLM lands. Implementation of an RMP may preclude granting of ROW or apply restrictions in certain areas because of potential impact to natural resources.

2.4 RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER DATASETS, DATABASES or FILES

This dataset has no direct relationship to other datasets. Actual ROWs are found on the Easement and ROW (ESMTROW) dataset, described under a separate data standard. The ROW_DSG depicts designated areas of different ROW management restrictions whereas ESMTROW contains the spatial locations of actual ROW encumbrances.

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 category. These sub-categories may be further broken into more specific groups until you get to a basic dataset that cannot be further sub-divided. Those basic datasets inherit all characteristics of all groups/categories above them. The basic datasets are where physical data gets populated (those groups/categories above

them do not contain actual data, but set parameters that all data of that type must follow).

See the ODF, Figure 2, for a simplified schematic of the entire ODF showing the overall organization and entity inheritance. The ROW_DSG entities are highlighted. 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 ROW_DSG, the categories/groups that the dataset is part of are:

ROW_DSG Polygon:

ODF

Boundaries

Special Management Area

Existing Special Management Area

ROW_DSG_POLY

Proposed Special Management Area

ROW_DSG_P_POLY

ROW_DSG Line:

ODF

Boundaries

Political Admin SMA Line

ROW_DSG_ARC

ROW_DSG_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 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 dataset, these are as follows:

- Data Subject Area: Geospatial
- Information Class: Location

For a complete list of all DOI Data Subject Areas and Information Classes contact:

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

2.7 ROW_DSG DATA ORGANIZATION / STRUCTURE

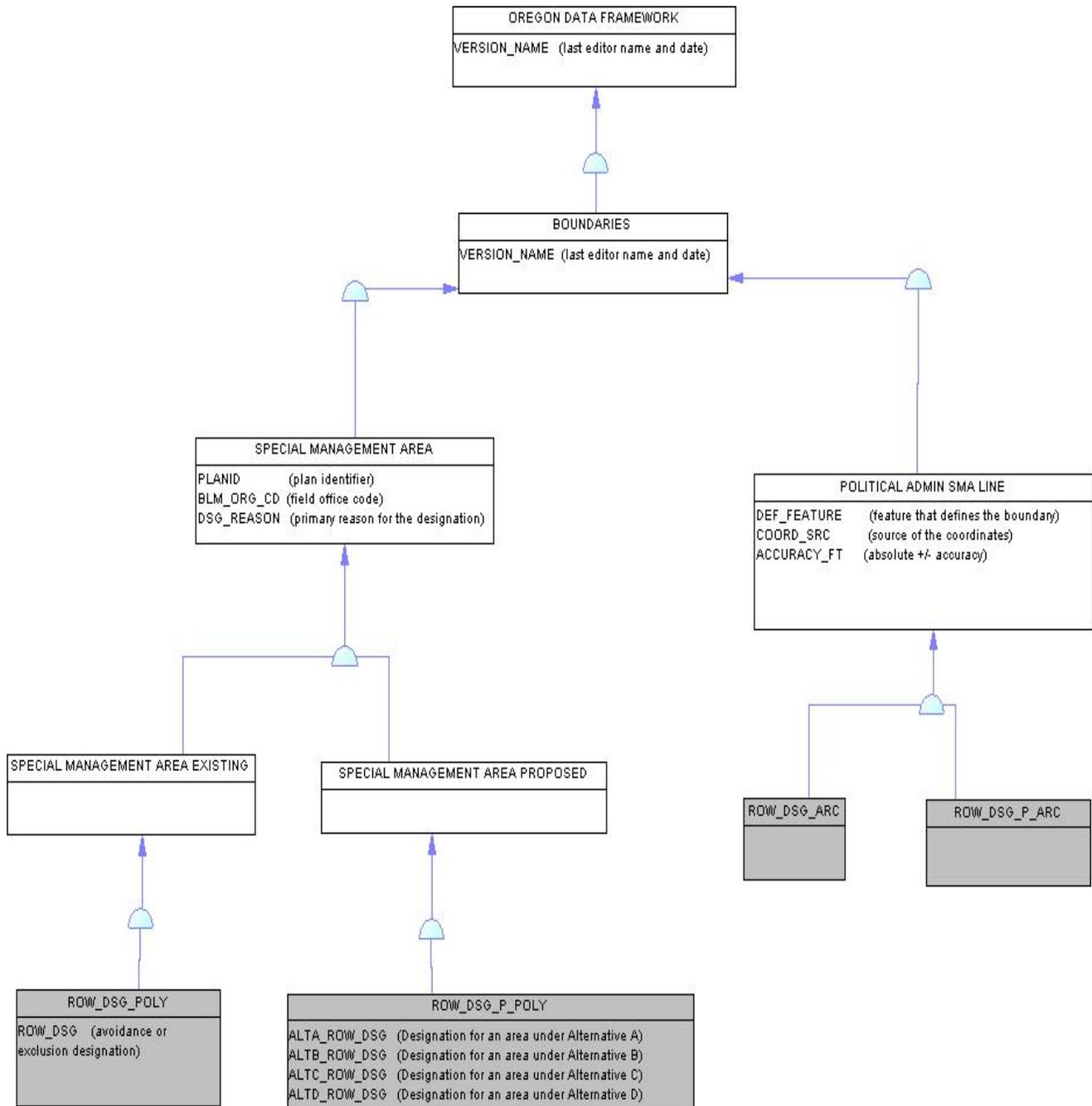


Figure 1 Data Organization Structure

3. DATA MANAGEMENT PROTOCOLS

3.1 ACCURACY REQUIREMENTS

Boundary themes (ROW_DSG is a boundary theme) require a higher level of accuracy than other themes. This is because those boundaries often divide very different management and regulation. Some boundaries can, by their nature or definition, be accurately located and others cannot. Special Management Area (SMA) (including ROW_DSG) 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), polygons for the area, and lines for the perimeter.

The values of required attributes have an accuracy of at least ninety percent.

3.2 COLLECTION, INPUT AND MAINTENANCE PROTOCOLS

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 ROW_DSG_P dataset (proposed ROW avoidance and exclusion designations). These inputs may include special status species areas, cultural, recreation, and administrative sites, Visual Resource Inventory, Visual Resource Management classes, Wilderness, Wilderness Study Areas, lands with wilderness characteristics (inventory), lands protected for their wilderness characteristics (RMP decision), and other special management designations. Existing and proposed ROW and other land use authorization areas are included in the zones and designated as, "CORRIDOR." The majority of the inputs for creating ROW_DSG 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., sage grouse leks 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 plan IDT must also decide which has priority. The full decision tree is documented in the metadata for the land use plan. The strongest or highest priority reason is captured in the DSG_REASON attribute.

The ROW_DSG_P is developed during the planning process. The attributes are identical to ROW_DSG, except there are designations for each plan alternative (ALTA_ROW_DSG, ALTB_ROW_DSG, etc.). Four alternatives are included in the ROW_DSG_P_POLY schema. More can be added, if necessary, for a particular plan. When the final plan is approved, ROW_DSG_P_POLY is dissolved on the selected alternative (e.g., ALTC_ROW_DSG), dropping the other alternatives, but keeping the other attributes. Dropping the alternative prefix from the ROW_DSG attribute and selecting BLM jurisdiction only, is all that is needed to finish the creation of the new ROW_DSG_POLY. The new ROW_DSG_ARC is created from ROW_DSG_POLY (poly to line tool) and attributes transferred from ROW_DSG_P_ARC. The original ROW_DSG_P dataset is archived along with the rest of the RMP development data, and ROW_DSG is maintained in the corporate Spatial Data Engine (SDE).

Every acre of BLM surface jurisdiction must have a ROW area designation. The preferred method of capture is to combine all the inputs plus surface jurisdiction with a GIS union. The result is then clipped to the RMP boundary. It is important to match adjacent districts. For display and reporting, BLM

surface jurisdiction is selected. The BLM surface jurisdiction at the time of the RMP is retained as part of the ROW_DSG theme. Over time, with changes in ownership, there may be BLM lands with no ROW_DSG designation. Depending on the RMP, it may be allowable to apply an adjacent designation to the new BLM parcel. The archived ROW_DSG_P dataset can be used to make this determination.

In November 2008, the Western States Energy Corridor (WEC) Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement/Record of Decision (EIS/ROD) was finalized. This EIS amended existing RMPs and identified new/future development corridors. The spatial data provided with the final EIS modify or create new polygons in ROW_DSG or ROW_DSG_P with ROW_DSG = "CORR." Where the provided corridor data falls outside of an established corridor, the width of the corridor should be increased to include the existing corridor, and the WEC. If the WEC is significantly outside of an established corridor, then both should be retained.

3.3 UPDATE FREQUENCY AND ARCHIVAL PROTOCOLS

The ROW_DSG dataset is relatively static. Except for minor corrections, ROW_DSG 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 an ROW_DSG polygon into adjacent BLM land acquired after the ROD date. The ROW_DSG_P is archived along with the complete RMP project data when the RMP is completed and becomes active. A new ROW_DSG_P is created for each new land use plan. The ROW_DSG is maintained in the corporate SDE database. It is archived annually.

It is also the responsibility of the State 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 digital databases associated with ROW_DSG, but this responsibility extends to paper records. Reports or tables containing ROW_DSG acreages must be checked against the GIS acres and ideally, should come directly from the GIS that supplied the official ROW area designation acres for the relevant RMP.

3.4 STATEWIDE MONITORING

The State Data Steward, in conjunction with the Lead GIS Specialist, and district data stewards should review the ROW_DSG theme across the state, at least once per year. For ROW_DSG, all that is required is a relatively quick look at the final ROW_DSG designations to check for:

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

4. ROW DESIGNATION AREAS GEODATABASE SCHEMA (Simplified)

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

For a complete list of domains, contact:
 OR/WA State Data Administrator
 Bureau of Land Management
 P.O. Box 2965
 Portland, OR 97208
 503-808-6009

4.1 ROW_DSG FEATURE DATASET

4.1.1 ROW_DSG_POLY (ROW Designation Area Polygons)

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required?	Domain
PLANID	String	100		Yes	dom_LUP_NAME
BLM_ORG_CD	String	5	OR000	Yes	dom_BLM_ORG_CD
ROW_DSG	String	10		Yes	dom_ROW_DSG
DSG_REASON	String	10		No	dom_DSG_REASON
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes	

4.1.2 ROW_DSG_ARC (ROW Designation Area 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		-1	No	
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes	

4.2 ROW_DSG_P FEATURE DATASET

4.2.1 ROW_DSG_P_POLY (ROW Designation Area Proposed Polygons)

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required?	Domain
PLANID	String	100		Yes	dom_LUP_NAME

BLM_ORG_CD	String	5	OR000	Yes	dom_BLM_ORG_CD
ALTA_ROW_DSG	String	10		Yes	dom_ROW_DSG
ALTB_ROW_DSG	String	10		Yes	dom_ROW_DSG
ALTC_ROW_DSG	String	10		No	dom_ROW_DSG
ALTD_ROW_DSG	String	10		No	dom_ROW_DSG
DSG_REASON	String	10		No	dom_DSG_REASON
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes	

4.2.2 ROW_DSG_P_ARC (ROW Designation Area 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		-1	No	
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes	

5. PROJECTION AND SPATIAL EXTENT

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

6. SPATIAL ENTITY CHARACTERISTICS

ROW_DSG_POLY

Description: Instance of SMAs Existing group.

Geometry: Polygons form a continuous, "wall-to-wall," cover across BLM lands. Polygons may not overlap.

Topology: Yes. ROW_DSG_POLY lines are coincident with ROW_DSG_ARC lines and together make the feature dataset, ROW_DSG.

Integration Requirements: None.

ROW_DSG_P_POLY

Description: Instance of SMAs Proposed group.

Geometry: Polygons may overlap, but only under differing alternatives.

Topology: Yes. ROW_DSG_P_POLY lines are coincident with ROW_DSG_P_ARC lines and together make the feature dataset, ROW_DSG_P.

Integration Requirements: None.

ROW_DSG_ARC

Description: Instance of Political Administration SMA Line group. Lines making up the area perimeters of ROW_AREA_DSG 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. ROW_DSG_POLY lines are coincident with ROW_DSG_ARC lines, and together make the feature dataset, ROW_DSG.

Integration Requirements: Line segments must be coincident with the source data indicated by attributes DEF_FEATURE and COORD_SRC either through duplication or snapping.

ROW_DSG_P_ARC

Description: Instance of Political Admin SMA Line group. Lines making up the area perimeters of ROW_DSG_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. ROW_DSG_P_POLY lines are coincident with ROW_DSG_P_ARC lines and together make the feature dataset, ROW_DSG_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
Description	<p>Inherited from Entity POLITICAL ADMIN SMA LINE</p> <p>Used in Feature Classes: ROW_DSG_ARC ROW_DSG_P_ARC</p> <p><u>Definition</u> How close, in feet, the spatial GIS depiction is to the actual location on the ground. There are several factors to consider in GIS error: scale and accuracy of map-based sources, accuracy of Global Positioning System 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 Graphs (DLG), Geographic Coordinate Database (GCD), and Digital Elevation Model (DEM)) because the accuracy is determined by that theme. If COORD_SRC is MAP (digitized from a paper map) or GPS, however, 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.</p> <p>Examples: 40, -1, 0</p>
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain
Data Type	Short Integer

7.2 ALTA_ROW_DSG

Geodatabase Name	ALTA_ROW_DSG
BLM Structured Name	Alternative_A_ROW_Designation_Area_Code
Description	<p>Not Inherited</p> <p>Used in Feature Classes: ROW_DSG_P_POLY</p> <p><u>Definition</u> The proposed ROW Designation Area for Alternative A (first alternative) of the plan. Each polygon receives a designation. The ROW here stands for “Rights-of-Way and other Land Use Authorizations.”</p>
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom ROW_DSG
Data Type	Variable characters (VCHAR) 10

7.3 ALTB_ROW_DSG

Geodatabase Name	ALTB_ROW_DSG
BLM Structured Name	Alternative_B_ROW_Designation_Area_Code
Description	<p>Not inherited</p> <p>Used in Feature Classes: ROW_DSG_P_POLY</p> <p><u>Definition</u> The proposed ROW Designation Area for Alternative B (second alternative) of the plan. Each polygon receives a designation. The ROW here stands for “Rights-of-Way and other Land Use Authorizations.”</p>
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom ROW_DSG
Data Type	VCHAR10

7.4 ALTC_ROW_DSG

Geodatabase Name	ALTC_ROW_DSG
BLM Structured Name	Alternative_C_ROW_Designation_Area_Code
Description	<p>Not Inherited</p> <p>Used in Feature Class: ROW_DSG_P_POLY</p> <p><u>Definition</u> The proposed ROW Designation Area for Alternative C (third alternative), if present, of the plan. Each polygon receives a designation. The ROW here stands for “Rights-of-Way and other Land Use Authorizations.”</p>
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_ROW_DSG
Data Type	VCHAR10

7.5 ALTD_ROW_DSG

Geodatabase Name	ALTD_ROW_DSG
BLM Structured Name	Alternative_D_ROW_Designation_Area_Code
Description	<p>Not Inherited</p> <p>Used in Feature Class: ROW_DSG_P_POLY</p> <p><u>Definition</u> The proposed ROW Designation Area for Alternative D (fourth alternative), if present, of the plan. Each polygon receives a designation. The ROW here stands for “Rights-of-Way and other Land Use Authorizations.”</p>
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_ROW_DSG
Data Type	VCHAR10

7.6 BLM_ORG_CD

Geodatabase Name	BLM_ORG_CD
BLM Structured Name	ADMINSTRATIVE_UNIT_ORGANIZATION_CODE
Description	<p>Inherited from SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA</p> <p>Used in Feature Class: ROW_DSG_POLY ROW_DSG_P_POLY</p> <p><u>Definition</u> 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.</p>
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom BLM_ORG_CD
Data Type	Character (CHAR) 5

7.7 COORD_SRC

Geodatabase Name	COORD_SRC
BLM Structured Name	COORDINATE_SOURCE_CODE
Description	Inherited from Entity POLITICAL ADMIN SMA LINE Used in Feature Classes: ROW_DSG_ARC ROW_DSG_P_ARC <u>Definition</u> The actual source of the GIS coordinates for the line segments. 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	VCHAR7

7.8 DEF_FEATURE

Geodatabase Name	DEF_FEATURE
BLM Structured Name	DEFINING_FEATURE_CODE
Description	Inherited from Entity POLITICAL ADMIN SMA LINE Used in Feature Classes: ROW_DSG_ARC ROW_DSG_P_ARC <u>Definition</u> 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	VCHAR25

7.9 DSG_REASON

Geodatabase Name	DSG_REASON
BLM Structured Name	DESIGNATION_REASON_CODE
Description	Inherited from Entity SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA Used in Feature Classes: ROW_DSG_POLY ROW_DSG_P_POLY <u>Definition</u> 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	VCHAR10

7.10 PLANID

Geodatabase Name	PLANID
BLM Structured Name	Plan_Name_Text
Description	Inherited from Entity SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA Used in Feature Class: ROW_DSG_POLY ROW_DSG_P_POLY <u>Definition</u> The name of the Project Plan Area for the plan associated with an activity, filled in when the plan is final.
Required/Optional	Required Only When PLAN_STAGE=FINAL
Domain	dom_PLANID
Data Type	VCHAR100

7.10 ROW_DSG

Geodatabase Name	ROW_DSG
BLM Structured Name	RIGHT-OF-WAY_DESIGNATION_AREA_CODE
Description	<p>Not Inherited</p> <p>Used in Feature Classes: ROW_DSG_POLY</p> <p><u>Definition</u> The ROW area designation on BLM managed lands. Each polygon receives a designation. The ROW here stands for “Rights-of-Way and other Land Use Authorizations.”</p>
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (valid values)	dom_ROW_DSG
Data Type	VCHAR10

7.11 VERSION_NAME

Geodatabase Name	VERSION_NAME
BLM Structured Name	GEODATABASE_VERSION_TEXT
Description	<p>Inherited from Entity ODF</p> <p>Only appears in the transactional (edit) version. Public version (which is also the version used internally for mapping or analysis) does not contain this attribute.</p> <p>Used in Feature Classes: ROW_DSG_ARC ROW_DSG_POLY ROW_DSG_P_ARC ROW_DSG_P_POLY</p> <p><u>Definition</u> Name of the corporate geodatabase version previously used to edit the record.</p> <p>InitialLoad = feature has not been edited in ArcSDE.</p> <p>Format: username.XXX-mmddyy-hhmmss = version name of the last edit (hours might be a single digit; leading zeros are trimmed for hours only). XXX = theme abbreviation.</p> <p>Example: sfrazier.GRA-121211-111034</p>
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (valid values)	No Domain
Data Type	VCHAR50

8. 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.

These “publication feature classes” 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.

All datasets are published, both internally and externally, with the attribute VERSION_NAME removed (for Privacy reasons).

A Layer File for ROW_DSG_POLY will be created that is solid fill shaded with standard colors.

ROW_DSG_ARC will not be published to orsovctr, but is always available in orsoedit.

ROW_DSG_P are temporary datasets tied to particular planning efforts and will not be published

9. EDITING PROCEDURES

9.1 Managing Overlap (General Guidance)

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

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

Overlap is only allowed in the ODF in limited and controlled scenarios. In each case, the “cause” of the overlap (the attribute changes that “kick off” a new feature which may overlap an existing feature) is

carefully defined and controlled. In other words, in feature classes that permit overlap 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.

1. 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).

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

No topology rules.

a) 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.

b) 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).

c) 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 it is important 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.

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

e) 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).

3. 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, RIPS number or construction date.

4. 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.

9.2 Poly/Arc Topology (Boundary group datasets)

A 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. This requires advanced topological editing skills and in the ODF these poly/arc pair datasets are limited to the “Boundary” group of themes. Recommended order of capture and maintenance for poly/arc datasets:

1. Acquire annotated boundary maps or other sources defining the perimeters of the polygons.
2. Create a line feature class with lines copied in from other sources. Fill in COORD_SRC, DEF_FEATURE and ACCURACY_FT as each set of lines is brought in. For planning designation boundary datasets start with the arcs for the planning area boundary.
3. Clean up the lines:
 - a) Split and snap the line endpoints as needed.
 - b) Where there are duplicate lines, retain the line from the most accurate source.
 - c) Snap vertices between endpoints to the correct source.
 - d) Delete extra vertices or vertices too close together, especially at ends of lines.
 - e) Ensure that the lines are complete, with no overlap and no gaps.
4. Construct polygons from the full set of lines. Check for gaps or extra polygons (small slivers) and go back to step 3 if there is additional cleanup needed.
5. Attribute the polygons.

9.3 Editing Quality Control

1. 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.

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

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

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. 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.

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

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

9.4 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.

9.5 THEME SPECIFIC GUIDANCE

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

DEM	Digital Elevation Model
DLG	Digital Line Graphs
DSG	Designation
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
GCD	Geographic Coordinate Database
GIS	Geographic Information System
IDT	Interdisciplinary Team
NAD	North American Datum
NARA	National Archives and Records Administration
ODF	Oregon Data Framework
OR/WA	Oregon / Washington
RMP	Resource Management Plan
ROW	Rights-of-Way and other land use authorizations
SDE	Spatial Data Engine
SMA	Special Management Area
WSA	Wilderness Study Area

Table 2 Abbreviations/Acronyms Used

12. DOMAINS (VALID VALUES)

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

For domains not listed at that site contact:

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

12.1 BLM_ORG_CD

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

12.2 COORD_SRC

Choices relevant to ROW_DSG shaded.

CFF	CFF–Lines duplicated or buffered from Cartographic Feature Files (USFS)
DEM	DEM–Digital Elevation Model (30m or better accuracy) used for creation of contours
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
WOD	WOD–WODDB Photogrammetric

12.3 DEF_FEATURE

Choices relevant to ROW_DSG shaded.

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_	FOREST_SERVICE_ADMIN–Forest Service administrative boundaries

ADMIN	
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) that is not fenced and does not follow a subdivision or some 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 ATVs
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_L_BANK	STREAM_LBANK—Downstream left stream bank
STREAM_R_BANK	STREAM_RBANK—Downstream right stream bank
SUBDIVISION	SUBDIVISION—Public Land Survey System derived aliquot (1/2s, 1/4s) parts and lots define the legal description
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

12.4 PLANID

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>

12.5DSG_REASON

Choices relevant to ROW_DSG shaded. (In priority order with "stronger" reasons first.)

WILD	WILD–Wilderness
WSR	WSR–Wild and Scenic River
WSA	WSA–Wilderness Study Area
OPENPLAY	OPENPLAY–Specially designated OHV open play area
SCENICCORR	SCENICCORR–Designated Scenic Highway Corridor
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	ADMIN–Administrative Site
FEDLIST	FEDLIST–Listed Species critical habitat
WITHDWL	WITHDWL–Mineral withdrawal
LEK	LEK–Sage grouse lek buffer area
SRMA	SRMA–Special Recreation Management 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
BIGGAME	BIGGAME–Big game winter range
RIPARIAN	RIPARIAN–Wetland or Riparian Area
RAPTOR	RAPTOR–Raptor areas
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 BLM policy for open use
UNK	UNK–Unknown reason

12.6 ROW_DSG

AVOID	AVOID–ROW/land use authorizations avoided
XCLUDE	XCLUDE–ROW/land use authorizations are not allowed
OPEN	OPEN–Area open for ROW/land use authorizations if compatible
CORR	CORR–Existing ROW corridor or site, area is open
UNK	UNK–ROW area designation is unknown
NA	NA–ROW area designation is not applicable

