

Recreation Management Areas Spatial Data Standard



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1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Dataset (Theme) Name: Recreation Management Areas

Dataset (Feature Class): RMA_POLY, RMA_ARC, RMA_P_POLY, RMA_P_ARC

1.1 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Roles	Responsibilities
State Data Steward	The State Data Steward, Chris Dent at 541-618-2447, 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, Tamiko Stone, at 503-808-6191, works with data stewards to convert business needs into GIS applications and derive data requirements and participates in the development of data standards. The GIS 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 Spatial Data Engine (SDE) 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)

General Records Schedule (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 Recreation Management Areas (RMA) 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: Recreation, Recreation Management Areas, RMA, Land Use Planning, LUP, BLM, Bureau of Land Management, Oregon/Washington, OR/WA.

2. DATASET OVERVIEW

2.1 DESCRIPTION

The Recreation Management Area (RMA) is a land unit where Recreation and Visitor Services (R&VS) objectives are recognized as a primary resource management consideration and specific management is required to protect the recreation opportunities. The RMA designation is based on: recreation demand and issues, recreation setting characteristics, resolving use/user conflicts, compatibility with other resource uses, and resource protection needs (Manual 8320 – Planning for Recreation and Visitor Services).

The RMA is designated as either a special recreation management area (SRMA) or an extensive recreation management area (ERMA). SRMAs recognize unique and distinctive recreation values and are managed to enhance a targeted set of activities, experiences, benefits, and recreation setting characteristics, which becomes the priority management focus. ERMAs recognize existing recreation use, demand, or R&VS program investments and are managed to sustain principal recreation activities and associated qualities and conditions of the ERMA, commensurate management with other resources and resource uses. All lands that are not designated as either an SRMA/ERMA are considered Public Lands not Designated (PLND).

An RMA may be further subdivided into recreation management zones (RMZ) to further delineate specific recreation opportunities (e.g. motorized vs. non-motorized zones).

The designation areas are determined through the land use planning process and Proposed Recreation Management Areas (RMA_P) contains alternatives used in the Resource Management

Planning (RMP) process. The selected alternative is transferred to the final data set (RMA) and retained until the next planning cycle.

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.

2.2 USAGE

This dataset is used for depicting the different Recreation Management Areas on maps and for overlaying in GIS with other data themes for various analytical purposes. The DSG_REASON attribute provides information about why a particular area received the designation it did.

2.3 SPONSOR/AFFECTED PARTIES

The sponsor for this data set is the Deputy State Director, Resource Planning, Use, and Protection. The RMA 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 RMA designations are part of the RMP planning process that determines management on BLM lands.

2.4 RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER DATASETS, DATABASES or FILES

This data set provides information on recreation management areas for all BLM lands. The RMA data set does not identify actual recreation sites. The Recreation Sites dataset (RECSITES), described under a different data standard, provides the location of actual recreation sites (point and polygon), including proposed recreation sites.

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 you get to a basic dataset that 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:

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

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

RMA Polygon:

ODF

Boundaries

Special Management Area

Existing Special Management Area

RMA_POLY

Proposed Special Management Area

RMA_P_POLY

RMA Line:

ODF

Boundaries

Political Admin SMA Line

RMA_ARC

RMA_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:

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

2.7 RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREAS DATA ORGANIZATION /STRUCTURE

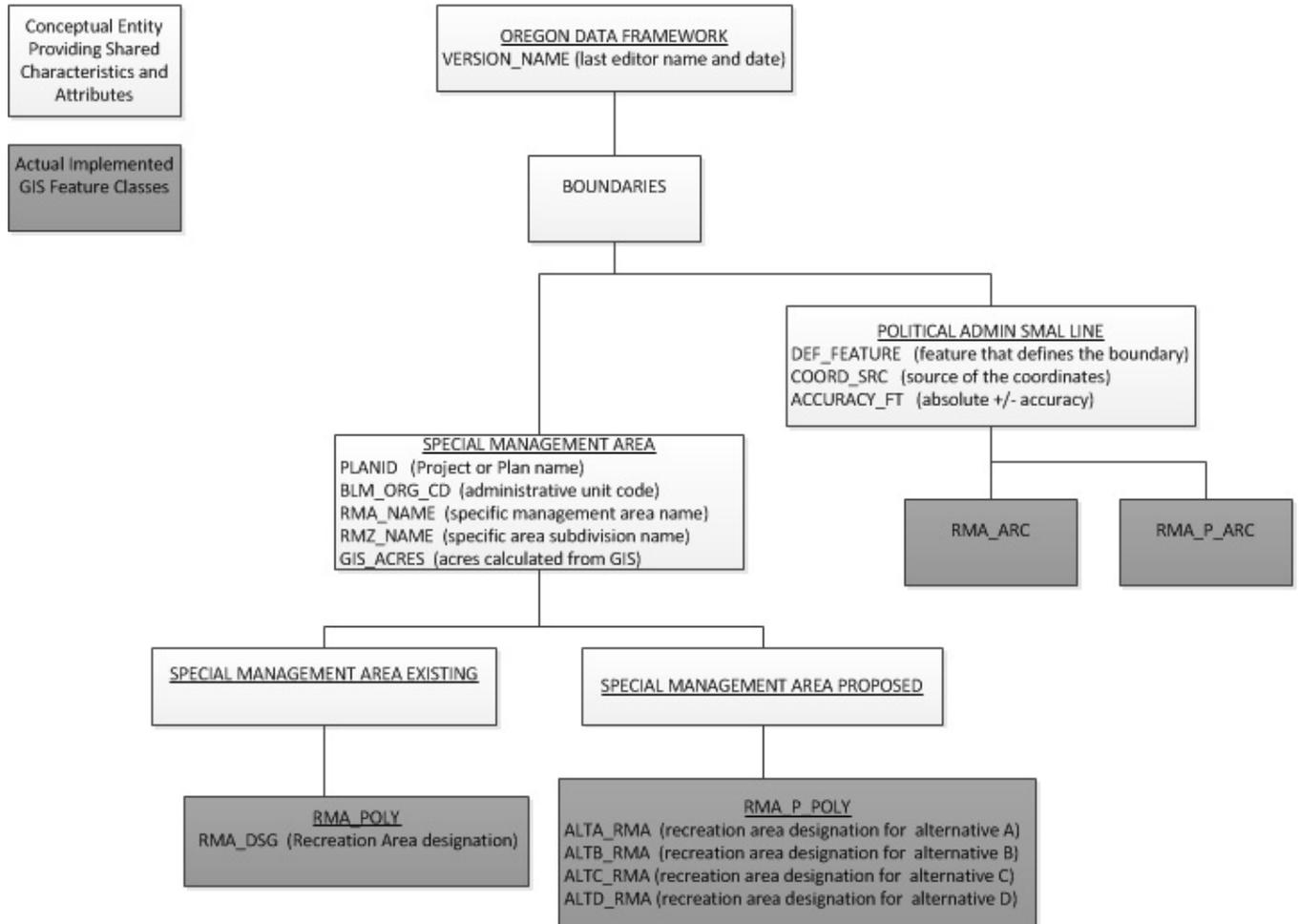


Figure 1 Data Organization Structure

3. DATA MANAGEMENT PROTOCOLS

3.1 ACCURACY REQUIREMENTS

Boundary themes (RMA is a boundary theme) require a higher level of accuracy than other themes. This is 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 RMA) 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 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 RMA_P dataset (proposed Recreation Management Areas). The majority of the inputs for creating RMA 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 RMA_P is developed during the planning process. The attributes are identical to RMA except that there are designations for each plan alternative (ALTA_RMA, ALTB_RMA, ALTC_RMA, ALTD_RMA). Four alternatives are included in the RMA_P_POLY schema. More can be added if necessary for a particular plan. Polygons are split rather than overlapped where a particular area has different designations for different alternatives. In other words a single polygon can have different values in the four alternative attributes. When the final plan is approved, RMA_P_POLY is dissolved on the selected alternative (e.g., ALTC_RMA), dropping the other alternatives but keeping other attributes. Dropping the alternative prefix from the RMA_DSG attribute and selecting BLM jurisdiction-only is all that is needed to finish the creation of the new RMA_POLY which replaces the former one entirely. The new RMA_ARC is created from RMA_POLY (poly to line tool) and attributes transferred from RMA_P_ARC. The original RMA_P dataset is archived along with the rest of the RMP development data, and RMA is maintained in the corporate Spatial Data Engine (SDE) database.

The initial data capture for RMA_P occurred in 2013 for the RMPs for Western Oregon. The Districts provided rough digitizations of RMA polygons using an ArcServer On-Line application. Those polygons were used to create the RMA_P polygon and arc features. A best guess was made as to what defining feature, if any, was the actual source of the RMA boundaries and features copied from corporate datasets (e.g public land survey system sections, surface jurisdictions, hydrography flowlines, roads and trails). These re-created proposed RMAs were then sent back to the Districts for checking and corrections passed back to the State Office before

the dataset was loaded in the transactional editing SDE database.

3.3 UPDATE FREQUENCY AND ARCHIVAL PROTOCOLS

The RMA dataset is relatively static. Except for minor corrections, RMA 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 RMA polygon into adjacent BLM land acquired after the Record of Decision date. The RMA_P is archived along with the complete RMP project data when the RMP is completed and becomes active. A new RMA_P is created for each new land use plan or amendment to a land use plan. The RMA 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 RMA, but this responsibility extends to paper records. Reports or tables containing RMA acreages must be checked against the GIS acres, and, ideally, should come directly from the GIS that supplied the official RMA designation 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 RMA theme across OR/WA at least once per year. For RMA, all that is required is a relatively quick look at the final RMA designations 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. RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREAS 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 RMA Feature Dataset

4.1.1 RMA_POLY (Recreation Management Area Polygons) Feature Class

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required?	Domain
RMA_DSG	String	5		Yes	dom_RMA
RMA_NAME	String	40		Yes	
RMZ_NAME	String	40		No	
BLM_ORG_CD	String	5	OR000	Yes	dom_BLM_ORG_CD
PLANID	String	100		Yes	dom_PLANID
GIS_ACRES	Decimal	12,6		Yes*	
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes*	

4.1.2 RMA_ARC (Recreation Management Area Lines) Feature Class

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 RMA_P Feature Dataset

4.2.1 RMA_P_POLY (Recreation Management Area Proposed Polygons) Feature Class

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required?	Domain
RMA_NAME	String	40		Yes	
RMZ_NAME	String	40		No	
ALTA_RMA	String	5		Yes	dom_RMA
ALTB_RMA	String	5		Yes	dom_RMA
ALTC_RMA	String	5		Yes	dom_RMA
ALTD_RMA	String	5		Yes	dom_RMA
BLM_ORG_CD	String	5	OR000	Yes	dom_BLM_ORG_CD
PLANID	String	100		Yes	dom_PLANID
GIS_ACRES	Decimal	12,6		Yes*	
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes*	

4.2.2 RMA_P_ARC (Recreation Management Area Proposed Lines) Feature Class

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, bordered on the North by Latitude 49.5, on the South by Latitude 41.5, on the East by Longitude -116 and on the West by Longitude -125, and all lands with BLM surface jurisdiction should be covered by a Recreation Management Area designation. See the metadata for this dataset for more precise description of the extent.

6. SPATIAL ENTITY CHARACTERISTICS

RMA_POLY

Description: Instance of Special Management Areas (SMA) Existing group.

Geometry: Polygons form discrete areas scattered across BLM lands. Polygons may not overlap.

Topology: Yes. RMA_POLY lines are coincident with RMA_ARC lines and together make the feature dataset, RMA.

Integration Requirements: None.

RMA_P_POLY

Description: Instance of SMA Proposed group.

Geometry: Polygons may not overlap.

Topology: Yes. RMA_P_POLY lines are coincident with RMA_P_ARC lines and together make the feature dataset, RMA_P.

Integration Requirements: None.

RMA_ARC

Description: Instance of Political Admin SMA Line group. Lines making up the area perimeters of RMA 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. RMA_POLY lines are coincident with RMA_ARC lines and together make the feature dataset, RMA.

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

RMA_P_ARC

Description: Instance of Political Admin SMA Line group. Lines making up the area perimeters of RMA_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. RMA_P_POLY lines are coincident with RMA_P_ARC lines and together make the feature dataset, RMA_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	RMA_ARC, RMA_P_ARC
Definition	How close, in feet, the spatial GIS depiction is to the actual location on the ground. There are several factors to consider in GIS error: scale and accuracy of map-based sources, accuracy of 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_RMA

Geodatabase Name	ALTA_RMA
BLM Structured Name	Alternative_A_Recreation_Management_Area_Designation_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Feature Class Use	RMA_P_POLY
Definition	The proposed Recreation Management Area ("SRMA" or "ERMA" or "None") for Alternative A (1st or only alternative) of the plan. Each polygon gets a designation.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_RMA
Data Type	Variable Character (5)

7.3 ALTB_RMA

Geodatabase Name	ALTB_RMA
BLM Structured Name	Alternative_B_Recreation_Management_Area_Designation_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Feature Class Use	RMA_P_POLY
Definition	The proposed Recreation Management Area (“SRMA” or “ERMA” or “None”) for Alternative B (2nd alternative), if any, of the plan. Each polygon gets a designation.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_RMA
Data Type	Variable Character (5)

7.4 ALTC_RMA

Geodatabase Name	ALTC_RMA
BLM Structured Name	Alternative_C_Recreation_Management_Area_Designation_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Feature Class Use	RMA_P_POLY
Definition	The proposed Recreation Management Area (“SRMA” or “ERMA” or “None”) for Alternative C (3rd alternative), if any, of the plan. Each polygon gets a designation.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_RMA
Data Type	Variable Character (5)

7.5 ALTD_RMA

Geodatabase Name	ALTD_RMA
BLM Structured Name	Alternative_D_Recreation_Management_Area_Designation_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Feature Class Use	RMA_P_POLY
Definition	The proposed Recreation Management Area (“SRMA” or “ERMA” or “None”) for Alternative D (4th alternative), if any, of the plan. Each polygon gets a designation.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_RMA

Data Type	Variable Character (5)
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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	RMA_POLY, RMA_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 even the 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	RMA_ARC, RMA_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
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BLM Structured Name	Defining_Feature_Code
Inheritance	Inherited from Entity POLITICAL ADMIN SMA LINE
Feature Class Use	RMA_ARC, RMA_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 GIS_ACRES

Geodatabase Name	GIS_ACRES	
BLM Structured Name	GIS_Acres_Measure	
Inheritance	Inherited from entity SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA	
Feature Class Use	RMA_POLY, RMA_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 (automatically generated)	
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain	
Data Type	Decimal (12,6)	

7.10 PLANID

Geodatabase Name	PLANID
BLM Structured Name	PLAN_NAME_TEXT
Inheritance	Inherited from Entity SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA
Feature Class Use	RMA_POLY, RMA_P_POLY
Definition	The name of the Project Plan Area for the plan associated with an activity, filled in when the plan is final. PLAN_DATE is filled in at the same time along with NEPA_ID, and LUP_NO, if applicable.
Required/Optional	[Required Only When PLAN_STAGE=FINAL]
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_PLANID
Data Type	Variable Characters (100)

7.11 RMA_DSG

Geodatabase Name	RMA_DSG
BLM Structured Name	Recreation_Management_Area_Designation_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Feature Class Use	RMA_POLY
Definition	A designation (through land use planning) of a land unit where R&VS objectives are recognized as a primary resource management consideration and specific management is required to protect the recreation opportunities.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_RMA
Data Type	Variable Characters (5)

7.12 RMA_NAME

Geodatabase Name	RMA_NAME
BLM Structured Name	Recreation_Management_Area_Name
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Feature Class Use	RMA_POLY, RMA_P_POLY
Definition	The name of the recreation management area.
Required/Optional	Required for SRMA's, Optional for ERMA's. Blank otherwise.
Domain (Valid Values)	None
Data Type	Variable Characters (40)

7.13 RMZ_NAME

Geodatabase Name	RMZ_NAME
BLM Structured Name	Recreation_Management_Zone_Name
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Feature Class Use	RMA_POLY, RMA_P_POLY
Definition	The name of a recreation management zone (RMZ). A RMZ's are sub-units of SRMA's and ERMA's and are used to further delineate specific recreation opportunities. RMZ's are not required nor do they have to cover the entire area of a SRMA or ERMA.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	None
Data Type	Variable Characters (40)

7.14 VERSION_NAME

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

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. This is the case for RMA.

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 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.

RMA_POLY will be intersected with surface ownership and non-BLM land removed to create the publication feature class, RMA_PUB_POLY.

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

Feature Class RMA_P_POLY is a temporary dataset tied to particular planning efforts and, 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.

9. EDITING PROCEDURES

9.1 EDITING AND QUALITY CONTROL GUIDELINES

Please read the “Collection, Input, and Maintenance” section.

To avoid overlapping polygons on the same area, polygons from different input themes are incorporated with the Union tool (spatial overlay), not copied. Union rather than Intersect is used to prevent unintended data loss.

Overlapping polygons (more than one feature occupies the same space, i.e. “stacked” polygons) are not allowed in this dataset. The POLY/ARC feature dataset means that there is a polygon feature class with an arc feature class that represents the perimeter of the polygon, and must be kept coincident with the polyline.

Each polygon has a unique record in the spatial table (possibly with identical attributes to other polygons). 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, as well as, impact overall performance.

9.2 SNAPPING GUIDELINES

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 Legal Land Lines (CADNSDI points/lines) first with DLG or SOURCEL next and 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 CADNSDI points and make sure there are the same number of vertices in the line as there are CADNSDI points.

11. 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
ERMA	Extensive Recreation Management Area
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
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
R&VS	Recreation and Visitor Services
RMA	Recreation Management Area
RMP	Resource Management Plan
RMZ	Recreation Management Zone
ROD	Records of Decision
SDE	Spatial Data Engine
SRMA	Special Recreation Management Area
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:

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
CFE	CFE–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>)

ADMIN_REC_SITE	ADMIN_REC_SITE - Administrative or Recreation facility or site boundary
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 or easement 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 necessarily 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
TRAIL_OFFSET	TRAIL_OFFSET - Boundary is offset from a trail (not necessarily a consistent buffer)
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
WATERCOURSE_OFFSET	WATERCOURSE_OFFSET - Boundary is offset from a watercourse (not necessarily a consistent buffer)
OTHER	OTHER - Known boundary not represented by other domain options.

A.4 PLANID

This is a lengthy list of domain values. The domain is available at the following web location:

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

A.5 RMA

SRMA	SRMA – Special Recreation Management Area
ERMA	ERMA – Extensive Recreation Management Area
PLND	PLND – Public Lands Not Designated
UNK	UNK – Unknown or Not Applicable