Oregon/Washington Bureau of Land Management

Land Tenure Zones (LTZ)

SPATIAL DATA STANDARD

*The **Elkhorn Mountains** are part of the Blue Mountains in the northeastern part of Oregon - Land Tenure Zone 1.*

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Document Revisions

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1.1	03/10/17	Kyler Diershaw	Updated contact information for State Data Steward, GIS Technical Lead, State Data Administrator, State Records Administrator. Added Document Revision Table.	Section 1.1, 2.5, 2.6, 4.0, Appendix. Page 2
1.1	03/13/2017	Kyler Diershaw	Added hyperlinked TOC Updated BLM_ORG_CD Updated Records Retention Schedule	TOC A.1 1.3
1.1	05/31/2017	Eric Hiebenthal	Updated Appendix domain titles, descriptions, and added examples for LUP_NAME.	Appendix
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1. General Information

The Land Tenure Zones (LTZ) data set represents areas (zones) on all lands under BLM jurisdiction. The zones are determined through the land use planning process. Proposed Land Tenure Zones (LTZ_P) contain 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 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

The map in the RMP reflects the land tenure zones at the time of plan approval. Zone 1 lands may change during the planning period but the RMP is not updated. 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 – 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; so it is probably best not to include a published map in the final land use plans.

Zone 3 – 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)

Exception for survey pauses and unintentional encroachments, Zone 3 lands must be identified by parcel or by specific areas in the RMP. This allows for disposal 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 pauses 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.

1.1. Roles and Responsibilities

Table 1 Roles and Responsibilities

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

Current personnel assigned these Roles, can be found at the following link: https://www.blm.gov/about/data/oregon-data-management.

1.2. Records Retention Schedule(s)

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

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

According to the DRS/GRS/BLM Records Schedules, Schedule 20 Item 52a3, the National Operations Center is responsible for transfer to the National Archives and Records Administration.

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

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

1.3. 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 OR/WA BLM).

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

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

1.4. Keywords

Keywords used to locate this dataset include:

- BLM Thesaurus Keywords: treatment, vegetation treatment, land treatment, range improvement, timber management, timber harvest, vegetation cutting, seeding, planting, biological treatment, chemical application, prescribed fire, burn treatment, fuels management, vegetation protection, exclosure, resource improvements, soil preparation, cultivation, and vegetation clearing.
- ISO Thesaurus Keywords: biota, economy, environment, location, farming
- Additional Keywords: Monitoring, Utilization, Grazing, Livestock, Animal, Ranching

2. Dataset Overview

2.1. Usage

This dataset is used for depicting the different LTZs 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.

2.2. Sponsor/Affected Parties

The sponsor for this dataset is the Deputy State Director, Division of Resources, Lands, Minerals and Fire.

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 - NEPA). Our non-governmental partners and the public are affected to the extent that LTZs are part of the RMP 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 the public services BLM provides.

2.3. 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.

2.4. Data Category/Architecture Link

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

- Activities
- Resources
- Boundaries

These general categories are broken into subcategories that inherit spatial characteristics and attributes from their parent categories. These subcategories may be further broken into groups that are more specific until you get to a basic dataset. Those basic datasets inherit all characteristics of all groups/categories above them and cannot be subdivided. Physical data populates the basic datasets. The groups/categories above them do not contain actual data but set parameters that all data of that type must follow.

See Figure 2, Data Organization Structure for a simplified schematic of the entire ODF showing the overall organization and entity inheritance. For additional information about the ODF, contact the State Data Administrator.

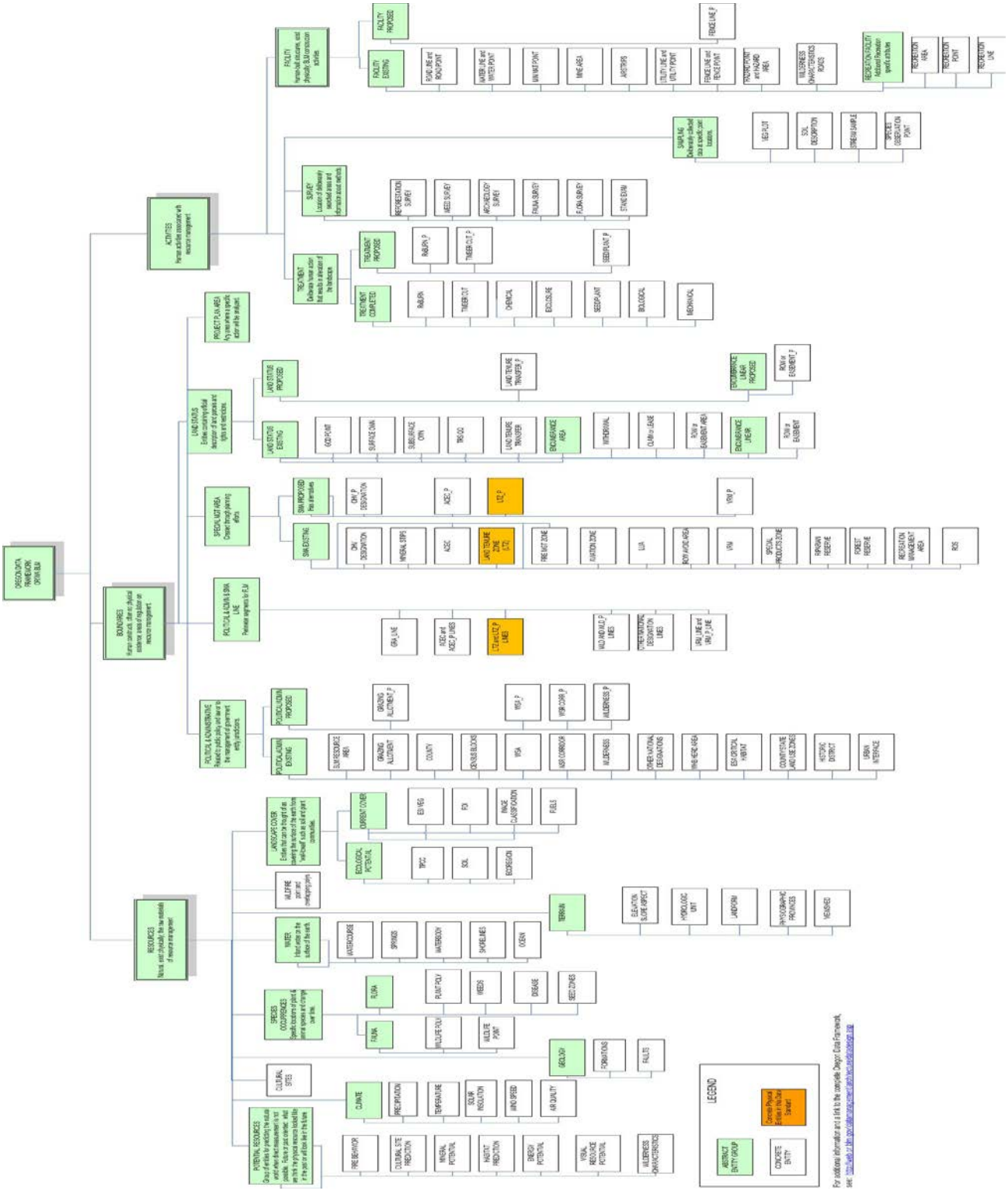

Figure 1 Oregon Data Framework Overview

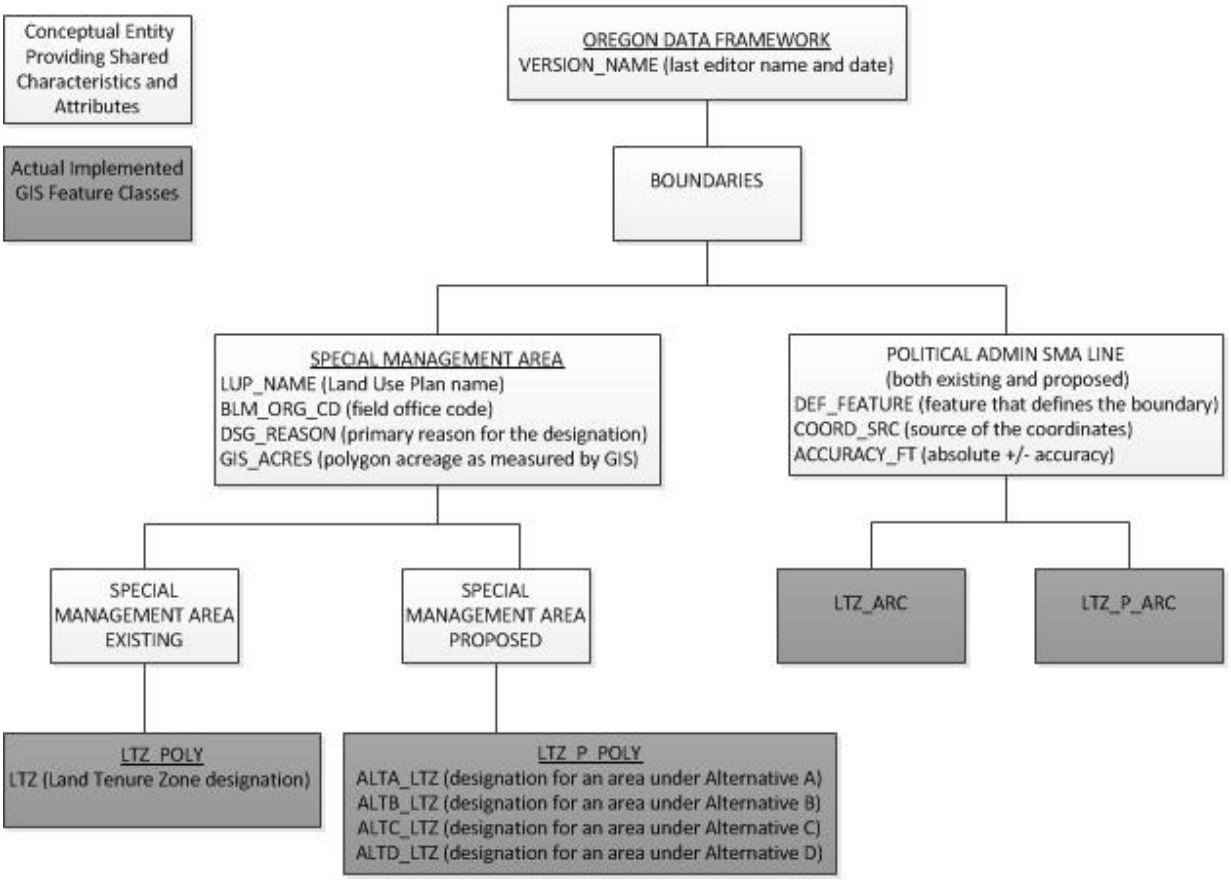

Figure 2 Data Organization Structure

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

2.5. DOI Enterprise Architecture – Data Resource Model Relationship

Model component that addresses the concepts of Data Sharing, Data Description, and Data Context. This data standard provides information needed to address each of those areas and addresses Data Sharing through complete documentation and simple data structures that make sharing easier. The standard addresses Data Description in the **Error! Reference source not found.** section on page 19. The **Error! Reference source not found.** on page **Error! Bookmark not defined.** addresses Data Context. 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 the State Data Administrator.

3. Data Management Protocols

3.1. Accuracy Requirements

LTZ is a boundary theme so it 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 datasets with polygons for the area and lines for the perimeter with an accuracy of at least ninety percent.

3.2. Collection, Input, and Maintenance Protocols

The currently active RMP and land tenure adjustments that occur after the Record of Decision (ROD) date are the authoritative sources when capturing the existing LTZ. Source material includes maps, parcel legal descriptions and land tenure adjustment paperwork. The suitability of source material varies widely and a great deal of research may be necessary. In instances where no RMP exists no LTZ designation shall be assigned except where congressional action/designation or presidential proclamation has provided specific direction for retention, exchange, or disposal. When the RMP does not establish a three-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 beginning a new RMP, 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 an LTZ. The majority of the inputs for creating an LTZ are existing GIS datasets; spatial accuracy is expected to be identical to the accuracy of the source dataset.

Note	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 can overlap for any given acre of ground, the IDT must also decide which management scheme will benefit the resource of concern, which may or may not vary by alternative. The metadata for the land use plan documents the full decision tree. The strongest or highest priority reason for the LTZ 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, and 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 are 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 RMP that established LTZ as individual land tenure adjustments are made. As those adjustments are made, it is necessary to maintain the data set.

- **Disposals:** As land leaves federal ownership, the LTZ no longer applies to the parcel. This is because RMP 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 from what 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 into federal ownership.
- **Reversionary Interests:** Reversionary interests represent the possibility of reentry into federal ownership of lands that were previously disposed of or patented. Assignment of LTZ to these lands upon reentry 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 are made 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 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 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 GIS technical lead 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:

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

4. Land Tenure Zones Schema (Simplified)

Attributes are listed in the order in which they appear in the geodatabase feature class. The order is indicative 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 the Appendix. These are the domains at the time the data standard was approved. Domains can be changed without a reissue of the data standard. Many (but not all) of the domains used in this data standard are available at the following web site: https://www.blm.gov/about/data/oregon-data-management.

For domains not listed at that site, contact the State Data Administrator. The State Data Administrator's contact information can be found at the following link: https://www.blm.gov/about/data/oregon-data-management.

Dataset (Feature Class): LTZ_POLY, LTZ_ARC, LTZ_P_POLY, LTZ_P_ARC.

4.1. LTZ Feature Dataset

Table 2 LTZ_POLY Feature Class (LTZ Polygons)

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

Table 3 LTZ_ARC Feature Class (LTZ Lines)

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

4.2. LTZ_P Feature Dataset

Table 4 LTZ_P_POLY Feature Class (LTZ Proposed Polygons)

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

Table 5 LTZ_P_ARC Feature Class (LTZ Proposed Lines)

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required	Domain
ACCURACY_FT	Short Integer			No	
COORD_SRC	String	7		Yes	dom_COORD_SRC
DEF_FEATURE	String	25		Yes	dom_DEF_FEATURE
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 OR/WA BLM, and all lands with BLM surface jurisdiction should be covered by a LTZ. See the metadata for this dataset for more precise description of the extent.

6. Spatial Entity Characteristics

Table 6 Spatial Entity Characteristics

Characteristic	Description	Geometry	Topology	Integration Requirements
LTZ_POLY	Instance of Special Management Areas (SMA) Existing group.	Polygons form a continuous "wall-to-wall" cover across BLM lands. Polygons may not overlap.	Yes. LTZ_POLY lines are coincident with LTZ_ARC lines and together make the feature dataset LTZ.	None.
LTZ_P_POLY	Instance of SMA Proposed group.	Polygons may overlap but only under differing alternatives.	Yes. LTZ_P_POLY lines are coincident with LTZ_P_ARC lines and together make the feature dataset LTZ_P.	None.
LTZ_ARC	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.	Simple, non-overlapping lines that are split between endpoints as needed.	Yes. LTZ_ARC lines are coincident with LTZ_POLY lines and together make the feature dataset LTZ.	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	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.	Simple, non-overlapping lines that are split between endpoints, as needed.	Yes. LTZ_P_ARC lines are coincident with LTZ_P_POLY lines and together make the feature dataset, LTZ_P.	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
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from entity POLITICAL ADMIN SMA LINE
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	LTZ_POLY
Definition	How close, in feet, the spatial GIS depiction is in relation to the actual location on the ground. There are several factors to consider in GIS error: scale and accuracy of map-based sources, accuracy of 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
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	LTZ_P_POLY
Definition	The proposed LTZ ("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
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Feature Class/Entity Table	LTZ_P_POLY
Definition	The proposed LTZ ("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
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Feature Class/Entity Table	LTZ_P_POLY
Definition	The proposed LTZ ("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
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Feature Class/Entity Table	LTZ_P_POLY
Definition	The proposed LTZ ("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
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from Entity SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA
Feature Class/Entity Table	LTZ_POLY, LTZ_P_POLY
Definition	A combination of the BLM administrative, state, and field office that has administrative responsibility for the spatial entity; including 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, or 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
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from entity POLITICAL ADMIN SMA LINE
Feature Class/Entity Table	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_DEF_FEATURE
Data Type	Variable Characters (7)

7.8. DEF_FEATURE

Geodatabase Name	DEF_FEATURE
BLM Structured Name	Defining_Feature_Code
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from Entity POLITICAL ADMIN SMA LINE
Feature Class/Entity Table	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)	d dom_DEF_FEATURE
Data Type	Variable characters (25)

7.9. DSG_REASON

Geodatabase Name	DSG_REASON
BLM Structured Name	DESIGNATION_REASON_CODE
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from Entity SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA polygon
Feature Class/Entity Table	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
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from entity SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA
Feature Class/Entity Table	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
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain
Data Type	Decimal (12,6)

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

7.11. LTZ

Geodatabase Name	LTZ
BLM Structured Name	Land_Tenure_Zone_Code
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Feature Class/Entity Table	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
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from Entity PROJECT PLAN AREA
Feature Class/Entity Table	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
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from Entity ODF
Feature Class/Entity Table	All feature classes
Definition	Name of the corporate geodatabase version previously used to edit the record. InitialLoad = feature has not been edited in ArcSDE. Format: username.XXX-mmddyy-hhmmss = version name of last edit (hours might be a single digit; leading zeros are trimmed for hours only). XXX=theme abbreviation. Example: sfrazier.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. Layer Files (Publication Views)

8.1. General

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

- Copied completely with no changes (replicated).
- Copied with no changes except to omit one or more feature classes from a feature dataset.
- Minor changes made (e.g., clip, dissolve, union with ownership) in order to make the data easier to use. Feature classes that have been changed are indicated by "PUB" in their 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.

8.2. Specific to this Dataset

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 (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 a draft and subject to frequent changes. It is not published to the Web.

9. Editing Procedures

9.1. Managing Overlap

Overlap means there is 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. Feature classes will end up with a mixture of single and multi-part features if they are not consciously and consistently avoided, Multi-part features can be more difficult to edit, query, and select, along with affecting 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 that 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. 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.

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 are 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).

Overlapping Polygons where polygons are a stand-alone feature class. No topology rules.

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 in 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.
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).

Treatment Activity Group: Within each feature class (BURN, HARV, MECH, CHEM, BIO, REVEG, PROT), an overlapping treatment area is created 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 that could overlap existing treatments and have additional overlap created by different treatment alternatives.

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

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.

Overlapping Points: 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. Editing Quality Control

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

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

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

GPS considerations:

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

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

Null geometry:

Check any features that have 0 or very small Shape_Area or Shape_Length. If a feature has 0 geometry and you can't zoom to it, it is probably an inadvertently created "Null" feature and should be deleted. Very small features may also be unintended, resulting from messy linework.

Check tolerances:

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

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.

9.3. 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. Subgroups 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.

9.4. Theme-Specific Guidance

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

10. Abbreviations and Acronyms Used in This Standard

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

Table 7 Abbreviations/Acronyms Used

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

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. The State Data Administrator's contact information can be found at https://www.blm.gov/about/data/oregon-data-management.

Note	**The 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. dom_BLM_ORG_CD

Standard BLM Organization codes generated from the national list of organization codes. This is a subset of OR/WA administrative offices and those in other states that border OR/WA. (https://www.blm.gov/about/data/oregon-data-management.)

Table 8 Administrative Unit Organization Code

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

Code	Value
ORR04	ORR04 – Swiftwater Field Office
ORR05	ORR05 – South River Field Office
ORV00	ORV00 – Vale District Office
ORV04	ORV04 – Malheur Field Office
ORV05	ORV05 – Baker Field Office
ORW00	ORW00 – Spokane District Office
ORW02	ORW02 – Wenatchee Field Office
ORW03	ORW03 – Border Field Office

A.2. dom_COORD_SRC

The source of the geographic coordinates (lines, points, polygons).
(https://www.blm.gov/about/data/oregon-data-management.)

Table 9 Administrative Unit Organization Code.

Code	Value
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. dom_DEF_FEATURE

Physical features or administrative lines that define an official boundary. (https://www.blm.gov/about/data/oregon-data-management.)

Table 10 Defining Feature Code.

Code	Value
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)

Code	Value
SHORELINE	SHORELINE–Lake, pond, reservoir, bay or ocean shoreline or meander line
STREAM_LBANK	STREAM_LBANK–Downstream left streambank
STREAM_RBANK	STREAM_RBANK–Downstream right streambank
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. dom_DSG_REASON

The primary reason that a special management area was designated. Reasons are in priority order with "stronger" reasons first. (https://www.blm.gov/about/data/oregon-data-management.)

Table 11 Designation Reason Code.

Code	Value
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

Code	Value
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. dom_LTZ

The designated land tenure zone.

Table 12 Land Tenure Zone Code.

Code	Value
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. dom_LUP_NAME

The official name of a land use plan, whether final, in progress or historic. The following is only an excerpt; the full domain is a lengthy list of values. The domains are available at the following web location: https://www.blm.gov/about/data/oregon-data-management.

Table 13 Land Use Planning Boundary Name Text

Code
Andrews Management Unit RMP 2005
Andrews Management Unit RMP 2015
Andrews MFP 1982
Baker RMP 1989
Baker RMP 2015
Brothers/LaPine RMP 1989
Brothers/LaPine RMP 2015
Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument RMP
Coos Bay District RMP 1995
Coos Bay District RMP 2008
Eastern Washington and San Juan RMP 20xx
Eastern Washington RMP 20xx
Eugene District RMP 1995
Northwestern and Coastal Oregon RMP 2016
Southwestern Oregon RMP 2016