

# Oregon/Washington Bureau of Land Management



## VISUAL RESOURCES

### SPATIAL DATA STANDARD



*Leslie Gulch in Owyhee Canyonlands by Jerry Magee.*

## Document Revisions

Version	Date	Author	Description	Affected Pages
1.0	03/02/2007	Margaret Wolf, Stan Frazer, Pam Keller.	Version 1.0	All
1.1	03/10/2017	Kyler Diershaw	Updated contact information for State Data Administrator, State Records Administrator. Added Document Revision Table.	Section 1.1, 2.4, 4.0, A This page
1.2	03/22/2017	Kyler Diershaw	Added automatic TOC. Updated BLM_ORG_CD. Update Records Retention Schedule text	TOC, A.1, and 1.3
1.4	07/13/2018	Dan Karnes	Adjusted document to interface with national visual resources data standard and updated table of contents	3, 5, 6, 11, 17, 18, 20, 24
2.0	09/01/2018	Al Thompson	Reformat and reorganize to fit new template.	All
2.0	10/26/18	Jerry Magee, Craig Ducey	Added Interim VRM class codes to VRM Class Code domain.	Section A.6, 3,3

Navigation	
 <p>Navigation</p>	<p><b>This document uses hyperlinks to display additional information on topics. The document displays external links with an underline and internal links with blue text, not underlined.</b></p> <p><b>After clicking on an internal link, press the Alt  +left arrow  keys to return to the original location from the target location.</b></p>

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# 1. General Information

This Visual Resource data standard contains requirements for Visual Resource (VR) Inventory (VRI) and Visual Resource Management (VRM) themes.

The **VRI theme** classifies land polygons as the result of the evaluation of areas for their visual potential based on several criteria. Visual Resources are a landscape characteristic and are evaluated using a baseline of the natural, unaltered landscape. The VRI applies ratings to the landscape for Scenic Quality (visual appeal) and Sensitivity Level (measure of public concern for scenic quality) within Distance Zones (three zones based on relative visibility from travel routes or observation points). These three values are combined and areas (polygons) delineated according to the final VRI class. This data standard adopts the National VRI Data Standard by reference to implement feature classes and standalone tables, attributes, and relationship classes as described at [http://teamspace/sites/blmnds/Established Data Standards/VRI Implementation Guidelines.docx](http://teamspace/sites/blmnds/Established%20Data%20Standards/VRI%20Implementation%20Guidelines.docx). These feature classes, tables, and relationship classes are maintained in the edit database. A ‘publication view’ polygon feature class, summarizing and flattening the feature classes and related tables, is published to the user database to support ease of use in viewing the VRI theme.

The **VRM theme** classifies lands for the management of visual resources as defined in a Resource Management Plan (RMP). VRM starts with the underlying VRI and overlays it with areas of disturbance as well as areas of protection or restriction. Final management class ratings are based on the degree to which each area is **either** allowed to depart or has already departed from the natural landscape condition. VRM Proposed (VRM\_P) is VRM prior to the signing of the RMP. It is identical to VRM except that it will probably have different final class ratings for the different RMP alternatives.

- Dataset (Theme) Name: Visual Resources
- Dataset (Feature Class): VRM\_ARC, VRM\_POLY, VRM\_ARC, VRM\_POLY, VRM\_P\_ARC, VRM\_P\_POLY
- FOIA Category Public

## 1.1. Roles and Responsibilities

**Table 1 Roles and Responsibilities**

Roles	Responsibilities
State Data Steward	The <a href="#">State Data Steward</a> 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 <a href="#">GIS Technical Lead</a> 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.

**Table 1** Roles and Responsibilities (Continued)

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

## 1.2. Records Retention Schedule

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

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

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

Oregon/Washington (OR/WA) Bureau of Land Management (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 Visual Resources (VR) 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 dataset is not sensitive and there are no restrictions on access to this data either from within the BLM or external to the BLM. This dataset falls under the standard Records Access Category 1A-Public Data.

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

## 1.4. Keywords

Keywords used to locate this dataset include:

- BLM Thesaurus: Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, ACEC, Outstanding Natural Area, ONA, Research Natural Area, and RNA.
- Additional keywords: Visual Resources, Visual Resource Inventory, Visual Resource Management, Land Use Planning, VRI, VRM
- ISO Thesaurus Keywords: Biota, economy, environment, location, farming

## 2. Dataset overview

### 2.1. Usage

VRI is used as a planning input to the VRM theme, which is how visual resources must be interpreted for BLM lands. It could provide the base visual resource data for other purposes such as analyzing viewsheds on a broad scale, but does not establish management direction. VRI Classes and their underlying component assessments are used in Environmental Assessment and Impact Statements as part of the NEPA analysis of alternatives. Activities with a large visual impact such as energy and mineral development have more Visual Resource analysis, but most activity plans must address the VRI classes and component values. VRM Classes are used to assess projects for land use plan conformance with the objectives associated with each VRM Class designation, typically using the Visual Contrast Rating System. The VRM DSG\_REASON attribute (see below) is important because it tells the user the dominant reason that determined the VRM Class rating for a particular area. VRM Classes are only relevant for BLM lands present at the time of the RMP. VRI can be applied across the landscape although it is focused on BLM lands.

### 2.2. Sponsor/Affected Parties

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

VRM is defined by and specific to BLM. Matching interagency data across the landscape is not necessary. Our non-governmental partners and the public are affected to the extent that VRM is part of the RMP that determines management on BLM lands. Implementation of an RMP may preclude certain activities in certain areas because of potential impact to the visual resource.

### 2.3. Data Category/Architecture Link

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

- Activities
- Resources
- Boundaries

Physical data is populated in the basic data sets. Those groups/categories above them do not contain actual data but set parameters that all data of that type must follow. See Figure 2, Data Organization Structure for a simplified schematic of the entire ODF showing the overall organization and entity inheritance. For additional information and a link to the entire Oregon Data Framework, contact the [State Data Administrator](#).



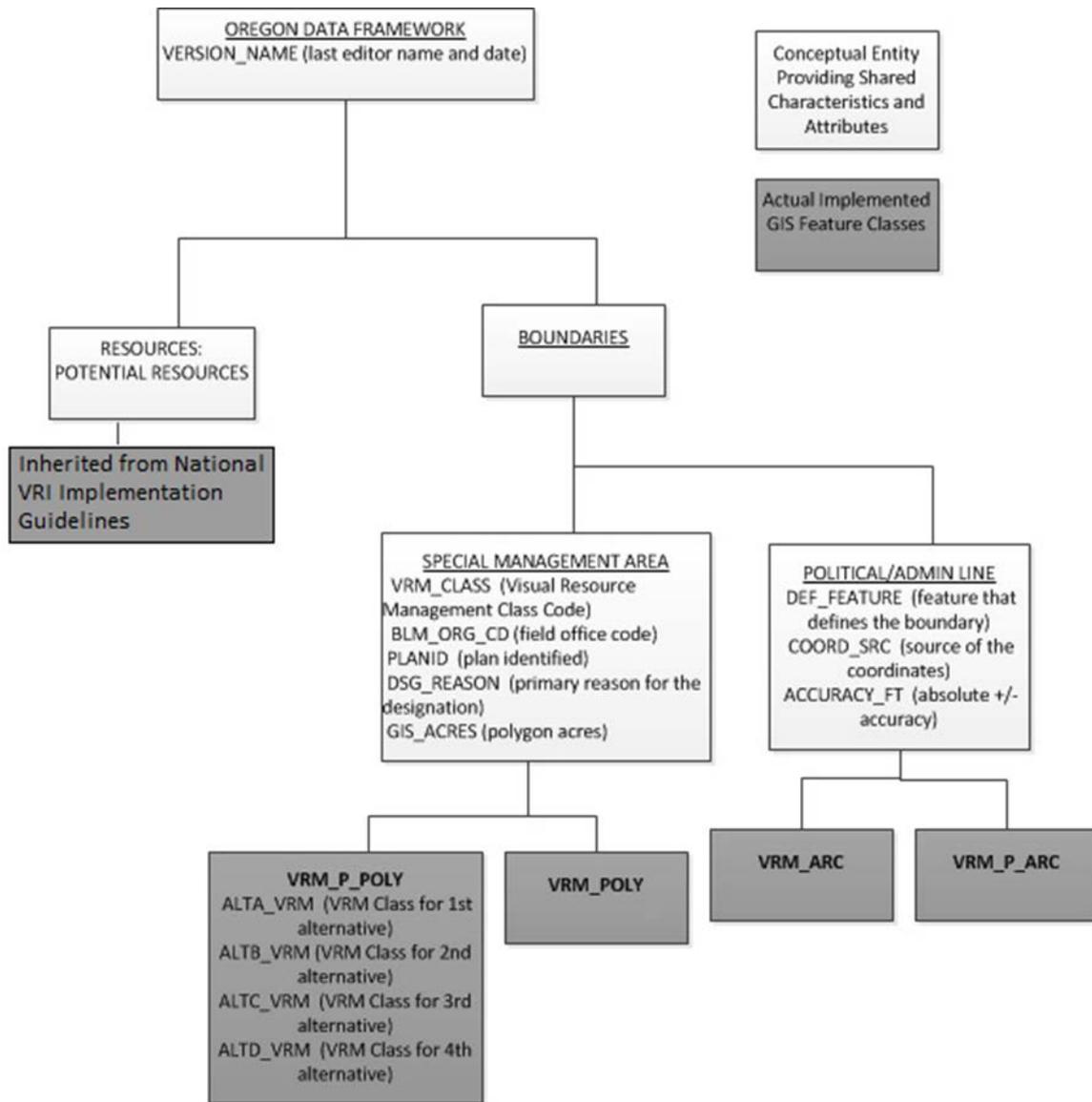


Figure 2 Visual Resource Data Organization / Structure

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

Oregon Data Framework

Resources

Potential Resources

[Feature classes, standalone tables, and relationship classes as specified in the national data standard implementation guidelines:

<http://teamspace/sites/blmnds/Established Data Standards/VRI Implementation Guidelines.docx>]

For VRM there are two paths, one for the polygon features and one for the line (arc) features.

VRM Polygon:

Oregon Data Framework

Boundaries

Special Management Areas

Existing Special Management Areas

VRM Polygon

Proposed Special Management Areas

VRM\_P Polygon

VRM Line:

Oregon Data Framework

Boundaries

Political/Administrative/Special Management Area Line

VRM Line

VRM\_P Line

## 3. Data Management Protocols

### 3.1. Accuracy Requirements

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

VRM, because it can determine land management and restriction, demands high accuracy. VRM, however, is the result of combining several to multiple other themes and is dependent on the accuracy of these components. Usually the themes providing lines and areas to VRM have widely varying accuracy.

### 3.2. Collection and Input Protocols

The District Data Steward will develop standard field data collection methods and work with the GIS Coordinator to develop corresponding standard GIS input methods. The most common methods of visual resources line capture are:

- Manuscript lines onto paper maps of various scales and digitize
- Use DEM to determine distance zones
- Use Orthophoto as a backdrop to delineate disturbance areas
- Use DLG roads and other existing data for buffer (distance) zones
- Import designated special management areas and other existing data

The protocol for development of VRI polygons is laid out in the 1986 VRI Handbook, H-8410-1.

Protocol for development of VRM polygons is also described in this Handbook. Most important is to understand that VRM is tied to a particular RMP. There are many possible influences on the final VRM class. The District Data Steward and GIS Coordinator work together with the appropriate Interdisciplinary Team members to determine the inputs to VRM including Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) and other designations, seedings and other visual disturbances, plus VRI. Because the inputs will probably overlap for any given acre of ground, the stewards must also decide which has priority. These decisions are captured in the DSG\_REASON polygon attribute.

Proposed VRM (VRM\_P) is developed during the planning process. It is identical to VRM except that it will probably have different VRM class ratings for the different plan alternatives. Once the RMP is signed, VRM is created from VRM\_P using the selected alternative. VRM\_P is then archived along with the rest of the RMP development data and VRM is maintained in the corporate SDE.

As per the BLM's VRI and Land Use Planning Handbooks, VRM Class designations should be based on consideration of VRI Classes and component values. As such, and in accordance with FLPMA Section 201 (Keeping resource inventories current) and 202 (Use of inventories in land use planning), new land use planning

starts assess whether visual resource inventories can be deemed “current” for planning support purposes.

The line feature class pair for VRM polygons is required, but existing VRM data for OR/WA Districts will be loaded into SDE without populating the attributes. Future VRM capture will require populating the line attributes.

### 3.3. Maintenance Protocols

Characteristic of Special Management Areas like VRM is that the designations are only valid on BLM lands. It is, however, difficult to maintain themes that are clipped to ownership since these lines change (both due to exchanges and to data corrections/improvement). In addition, analysis is difficult and more error-prone, if many themes clipped to ownership are combined rather than combining many themes and clipping to ownership as a final step. The maintenance problem can be ameliorated if the VRI theme is more “wall to wall” and kept updated so that management class polygons can be created or modified as needed by going back to these lines.

All BLM administered lands are initially assigned a VRM Class through the RMP process. Over time and changes in land status, there might be BLM land with no VRM. These areas can be attributed with "No VRM" until a new RMP. However, in order to see the true extent of BLM lands with no VRM Class, an overlay with current surface jurisdiction should be performed. If needed for assessing plan conformance for project proposals in “No VRM” areas, the VRI Handbook (Section V, part D) addresses development of “Interim VRM Classes” based on pertinent management decisions in the existing RMP. These Interim VRM Classes would be depicted as described in dom\_VRM\_CLASS and should be replaced with designated VRM Classes during the next RMP Revision.

#### Update Transactions

The unit of processing for updating the VRI theme is the district. For the VRM theme, it is the planning unit (usually a district or resource area). Transactions will be initiated by editors within the districts to update the themes. Editors will "check-out" their district's VR theme features. They will then add, delete or modify the features prior to "check-in". The district GIS Coordinator will approve update processes and provide assistance and oversight. Any new VR or changes along edges that match an adjoining district's VR must be coordinated with that district.

### 3.4. Update Frequency

Once the VR themes have been created for a district, it is the responsibility of the District Data Steward to ensure that the themes remain current. The VR themes are relatively static. VRI changes only if a new inventory is undertaken. Except for minor corrections, VRM 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 VRM polygon into adjacent BLM land acquired after the RMP Record of Decision date.

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 digital databases associated with VR, but this responsibility extends to paper records. Reports or tables containing VRM acreages must be checked against the GIS acres and should come directly from the GIS that supplied the official VRM class acres for the relevant RMP.

### 3.5. Statewide Monitoring

The State Data Steward in conjunction with the Lead GIS Specialist and District Data Stewards are responsible for reviewing the VR themes across the state at least once per year. For VRM, all that is required is a relatively quick look at the final VRM classes to check for the following:

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

## 4. Visual Resources Schema (Simplified)

### 4.1. General Information

Attributes are listed in the order 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. Current domains are found on the internal OR/WA SharePoint data management page. Some of the domains used in this data standard are also available at the following web site: <https://www.blm.gov/site-page/oregon-data-management>. For additional information about the ODF, contact the [State Data Administrator](#).

### 4.2. Visual Resource Management Feature Dataset

#### 4.2.1. VRM\_POLY (VRM Polygons)

Table 2

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required?	Domain
VRM_CLASS	String	6		Yes	dom_VRM_CLASS
DSG_REASON	String	10		Yes	dom_DSG_REASON
PLANID	String	100		Yes	dom_PLANID
BLM_ORG_CD	String	5		Yes	dom_BLM_ORG_CD
GIS_ACRES	Decimal	16,6		Yes*	
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes*	

\*Automatically generated

## 4.2.2. VRM\_ARC (VRM Lines)

Table 3

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

\*Automatically generated

## 4.3. Visual Resource Management Proposed Feature Dataset

### 4.3.1. VRM\_P\_POLY (VRM Proposed Polygons)

Table 4

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required?	Domain
VRM_CLASS	String	6		Yes	dom_VRM_CLASS
DSG_REASON	String	10		Yes	dom_DSG_REASON
ALTA_VRM	String	6		Yes	dom_VRM_CLASS
ALTB_VRM	String	6		Yes	dom_VRM_CLASS
ALTC_VRM	String	6		Yes	dom_VRM_CLASS
ALTD_VRM	String	6		Yes	dom_VRM_CLASS
PLANID	String	100		Yes	dom_PLANID
BLM_ORG_CD	String	5		Yes	dom_BLM_ORG_CD
GIS_ACRES	Decimal	16,6		Yes*	
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes*	

\*Automatically generated

### 4.3.2. VRM\_P\_ARC (VRM Proposed Lines)

Table 5

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

\*Automatically generated

## 5. Projection and Spatial Extent

All feature classes and feature datasets are in Geographic, NAD83. Units are decimal degrees. Spatial extent (area of coverage) includes all lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management in the states of Oregon and Washington. See the metadata for this data set for more precise description of the extent.

## 6. Spatial Entity Characteristics

### 6.1. Visual Resource Management Existing Polygon (VRM\_POLY)

- Description: Instance of Special Management Area Existing group. Visual Resource Management classes as defined by an RMP.
- Geometry: Polygons that form a continuous “wall-to-wall” cover across BLM lands with no gaps or overlaps.
- Topology: Yes. VRM\_POLY lines are coincident with VRM\_ARC lines and together make the feature dataset, Visual\_Resource\_Management.
- Integration Requirements: VRM is created from merging together many different input themes. Attributes on the VRM\_ARC provide the information needed to update lines using the correct sources (either by replacement or snapping) and maintain integration across feature classes.

### 6.2. Visual Resource Management Existing Line (VRM\_ARC)

- Description: Instance of Political Admin SMA Line group. Lines making up the area perimeters of VRM 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. VRM\_POLY lines are coincident with VRM\_ARC lines and together make the feature dataset, Visual\_Resource\_Management.
- Integration Requirements: Line segments must be coincident with the source data indicated by attributes DEF\_FEATURE and COORD\_SOURCE either through duplication or snapping.

### 6.3. Visual Resource Management Proposed Polygon (VRM\_P\_POLY)

- Description: Instance of Special Management Area Proposed group. Proposed Visual Resource Management classes as defined in the RMP planning process.
- Geometry: Polygons that form a continuous “wall-to-wall” cover across BLM lands with no gaps. Polygons can overlap for different alternatives.
- Topology: Yes. VRM\_P\_POLY lines are coincident with VRM\_P\_ARC lines and together make the feature dataset, Visual\_Resource\_Management\_Proposed.
- Integration Requirements: VRM\_P is created from merging together many different input themes. Attributes on the VRM\_P\_ARC provide the information needed to update lines using the correct sources (either by replacement or snapping) and maintain integration across feature classes.

### 6.4. Visual Resource Management Proposed Line (VRM\_P\_ARC)

- Description: Instance of Political Admin SMA Line group. Lines making up the area perimeters of VRM\_P 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. VRM\_P\_POLY lines are coincident with VRM\_P\_ARC lines and together make the feature dataset, Visual\_Resource\_Management\_Proposed.
- Integration Requirements: Line segments must be coincident with the source data indicated by attributes DEF\_FEATURE and COORD\_SOURCE either through duplication or snapping.

## 7. Attribute Characteristic and Definitions (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	VRM_ARC, VRM_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 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 (SOURCEC, CADNSDI, DEM) because the accuracy is determined by that theme. If COORD_SRC is MAP (digitized from a paper map), DRG, DOQ, DIS or GPS, however, a value of '0' indicates a missing value that should be filled in either with a non-zero number or '-1'. A value of '-1' indicates that the accuracy is unknown and no reliable estimate can be made. Use a large number to flag uncertain coordinates.
Required/Optional	Optional.
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain.
Data Type	Short Integer

## 7.2. ALTA\_VRM

Geodatabase Name	ALTA_VRM
BLM Structured Name	Alternative_A_VRM_Class_Code
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA PROPOSED
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	VRM_P_POLY
Definition	<p>VRM class proposed for Alternative A of proposed VRM designations. VRM classes are assigned through the RMP process. The assignment of VRM classes is ultimately based on the management decisions made in RMP's. The four classes have different objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Class 1 (VRM 1) has the objective to preserve the existing character of the landscape.</li> <li>○ Class 2 (VRM 2) objective is to retain the existing character of the landscape and management activities should cause only small changes that don't attract the attention of the casual observer.</li> <li>○ Class 3 (VRM 3) objective is to partially retain the existing character of the landscape but allow moderate changes that may attract attention but not dominate the view.</li> <li>○ Class 4 (VRM 4) objective is to allow management activities, which require major modification of the existing landscape.</li> </ul> <p>Areas of BLM administered land where VRM has not yet been determined or where designation is not applicable may be flagged with "No VRM".</p>
Required/Optional	Requires
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_VRM_CLASS</a>
Data Type	Characters (6)

### 7.3. ALTB\_VRM

Geodatabase Name	ALTB_VRM
BLM Structured Name	Alternative_B_VRM_Class_Code
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA PROPOSED
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	VRM_P_POLY
Definition	<p>VRM class proposed for Alternative B (or 2nd alternative), if any, of proposed VRM designations. VRM classes are assigned through the RMP process. The assignment of VRM classes is ultimately based on the management decisions made in RMP's. The four classes have different objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Class 1 (VRM 1) has the objective to preserve the existing character of the landscape.</li> <li>○ Class 2 (VRM 2) objective is to retain the existing character of the landscape and management activities should cause only small changes that don't attract the attention of the casual observer.</li> <li>○ Class 3 (VRM 3) objective is to partially retain the existing character of the landscape but allow moderate changes that may attract attention but not dominate the view.</li> <li>○ Class 4 (VRM 4) objective is to allow management activities, which require major modification of the existing landscape.</li> </ul> <p>Areas of BLM administered land where VRM has not yet been determined or where designation is not applicable may be flagged with "No VRM".</p>
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_VRM_CLASS</a>
Data Type	Characters (6)

## 7.4. ALTC\_VRM

Geodatabase Name	ALTC_VRM
BLM Structured Name	Alternative_C_VRM_Class_Code
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA PROPOSED
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	VRM_P_POLY
Definition	<p>VRM class proposed for Alternative C (or 3<sup>rd</sup> alternative), if any, of proposed VRM designations. VRM classes are assigned through the RMP process. The assignment of VRM classes is ultimately based on the management decisions made in RMP's. The four classes have different objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Class 1 (VRM 1) has the objective to preserve the existing character of the landscape.</li> <li>○ Class 2 (VRM 2) objective is to retain the existing character of the landscape and management activities should cause only small changes that don't attract the attention of the casual observer.</li> <li>○ Class 3 (VRM 3) objective is to partially retain the existing character of the landscape but allow moderate changes that may attract attention but not dominate the view.</li> <li>○ Class 4 (VRM 4) objective is to allow management activities, which require major modification of the existing landscape.</li> </ul> <p>Areas of BLM administered land where VRM has not yet been determined or where designation is not applicable may be flagged with "No VRM".</p>
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_VRM_CLASS</a>
Data Type	Characters (6)

## 7.5. ALTD\_VRM

Geodatabase Name	ALTD_VRM
BLM Structured Name	Alternative_D_VRM_Class_Code
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA PROPOSED
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	VRM_P_POLY
Definition	<p>VRM class proposed for Alternative D (or 4th alternative), if any, of proposed VRM designations. VRM classes are assigned through the RMP process. The assignment of VRM classes is ultimately based on the management decisions made in RMP's. The four classes have different objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Class 1 (VRM 1) has the objective to preserve the existing character of the landscape.</li> <li>○ Class 2 (VRM 2) objective is to retain the existing character of the landscape and management activities should cause only small changes that don't attract the attention of the casual observer.</li> <li>○ Class 3 (VRM 3) objective is to partially retain the existing character of the landscape but allow moderate changes that may attract attention but not dominate the view.</li> <li>○ Class 4 (VRM 4) objective is to allow management activities, which require major modification of the existing landscape. Areas of BLM administered land where VRM has not yet been determined or where designation is not applicable may be flagged with "No VRM".</li> </ul>
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_VRM_CLASS</a>
Data Type	Characters (6)

## 7.6. BLM\_ORG\_CD

Geodatabase Name	BLM_ORG_CD
BLM Structured Name	Administrative_Unit_Organization_Code
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	OREGON DATA FRAMEWORK
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	VRI_POLY, VRM_POLY, VRM_P_POLY
Definition	<p>A combination of the BLM administrative state and field office which has administrative responsibility for the spatial entity. This includes which office covers the entity for planning purposes and which office is the lead for GIS edits. Another agency or individual may have the physical management responsibility for the on-the-ground entity. This field applies particularly when a spatial entity crosses resource area or district boundaries and the administrative responsibility is assigned to one or the other rather than splitting the spatial unit. Similarly, OR/WA BLM may have administrative responsibility over some area that is physically located in Nevada, Idaho, and California and vice versa. When appropriate, the office can be identified only to the district or state level rather than to the resource area level.</p> <p>Domain is a subset of the BLM national domain for organization codes. Only positions three through seven of the national code are used (leading LL and trailing zeros are dropped).</p> <p>Examples: OR000 – Oregon/Washington BLM, ORL00 – Lakeview District Office, ORV06 – Jordan Field Office</p>
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_BLM_ORG_CD</a>
Data Type	Characters (5)

### 7.7. COORD\_SRC

Geodatabase Name	COORD_SRC
BLM Structured Name	Coordinate_Source_Code
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	POLITICAL ADMIN SMA LINE
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	VRM_ARC, VRM_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.  Examples: DEM, DOQ, CADNSDI, MAP, SOURCEC, UNK
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_COORD_SRC</a>  Domain is a subset of Coordinate Source Code domain common to all Political Admin SMA lines.
Data Type	Characters (7)

### 7.8. DEF\_FEATURE

Geodatabase Name	DEF_FEATURE
BLM Structured Name	Defining_Feature_Code
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	POLITICAL ADMIN SMA LINE
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	VRM_ARC, VRM_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.  Examples: SUBDIVISION, VEGETATION, ELEVATION, ROAD_OFFSET, NLCS BOUNDARY, POINT-TO-POINT, UNKNOWN
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_DEF_FEATURE</a>  Domain is a subset of Defining Feature Code domain common to all Political Admin SMA lines.
Data Type	Variable characters (25)

## 7.9. DSG\_REASON

Geodatabase Name	DSG_REASON
BLM Structured Name	Designation_Reason_Code
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	VRM_POLY, VRM_P_POLY
Definition	The dominant (strongest, least likely to change) reason for the particular designation. The attribute identifies the spatial entity that was used to create the polygon and therefore acts like polygon feature-level metadata.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_DSG_REASON</a> VRM uses a domain that is a subset of the Designation Reason Code domain common to all Special Management Areas.
Data Type	Variable characters (10)

### 7.10. GIS\_ACRES

Geodatabase Name	GIS_ACRES									
BLM Structured Name	GIS_Acres_Measure									
Alias Name	None									
Inheritance	OREGON DATA FRAMEWORK									
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	VRI_POLY, VRM_POLY, VRM_P_POLY									
Definition	<p>GIS_ACRES is automatically 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:</p> $\text{GIS\_ACRES} = \text{SHAPE.AREA} * 0.0002471044$ <table border="1" data-bbox="574 968 1463 1190"> <thead> <tr> <th>District indicated by BLM_ORG_CD</th> <th>ESRI Projection used</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Prineville</td> <td>NAD 1983 USFS R6 Albers</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Coos Bay, Eugene, Lakeview, Medford, Roseburg, Salem</td> <td>NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Burns, Spokane, Vale</td> <td>NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		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
District indicated by BLM_ORG_CD	ESRI Projection used									
Prineville	NAD 1983 USFS R6 Albers									
Coos Bay, Eugene, Lakeview, Medford, Roseburg, Salem	NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N									
Burns, Spokane, Vale	NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N									
Required/Optional	Required									
Domain (Valid Values)	None									
Data Type	Decimal (16,6)									

## 7.11. PLANID

Geodatabase Name	PLANID
BLM Structured Name	Plan_Name_Text
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	VRM_POLY, VRM_P_POLY
Definition	The name and year of the Project Plan Area for the Plan that created the Special Management Area. Example: Salem District RMP, 1995
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_PLANID</a>
Data Type	Variable characters (100)

## 7.12. VERSION\_NAME

Geodatabase Name	VERSION_NAME
BLM Structured Name	Geodatabase_Version_Text
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from Entity Oregon Data Model.
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	VRM_POLY, VRM_P_POLY, VRM_ARC, VRM_P_ARC, VRI_POLY
Definition	Name of the corporate geodatabase version previously used to edit the record. InitialLoad = feature has not been edited in ArcSDE. Format: username: XXX-mmddy-hhmmss = version name of last edit (hours might be a single digit; leading zeros are trimmed for hours only). XXX=theme abbreviation. Example: sfrazier.ACEC-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)	None
Data Type	Variable characters (50)

### 7.13. VRM\_CLASS

Geodatabase Name	VRM_CLASS
BLM Structured Name	VRM_Class_Code
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Not inherited
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	VRM_POLY
Definition	VRM Classes are assigned through the RMP process. The assignment of VRM classes is ultimately based on the management decisions made in RMP's. The four classes have different objectives. Class 1 (VRM 1) has the objective to preserve the existing character of the landscape. Class 2 (VRM 2) objective is to retain the existing character of the landscape and management activities should cause only small changes that don't attract the attention of the casual observer. Class 3 (VRM 3) objective is to partially retain the existing character of the landscape but allow moderate changes that may attract attention but not dominate the view. Class 4 (VRM 4) objective is to allow management activities, which require major modification of the existing landscape. Areas of BLM administered land where VRM has not yet been determined or where designation is not applicable may be flagged with "No VRM".
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_VRM_CLASS</a>
Data Type	Characters (6)

## 8. ASSOCIATED FILES OR DATABASES

There are no external files or databases currently associated with the VRM data sets.

## 9. LAYER FILES (PUBLICATION VIEWS)

### 9.1. GENERAL

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

- Copied completely with no changes (replicated).
- Copied with no changes except to omit one or more feature classes from a feature dataset.
- Minor changes made (e.g., clip, dissolve, union with ownership) in order to make the data easier to use. Feature classes that have been changed are indicated by “PUB” in their name. They are created through scripts that can be automatically executed and are easily rebuilt from the master (ORSOEDIT) data whenever necessary.

Layer files are not new data requiring storage and maintenance but point to existing data. They have appropriate selection and symbolization for correct use and display of the data. They provide the guidance for data published on the web. Layer files are created by simple, documented processes, and can be deleted and recreated at any time.

### 9.2. SPECIFIC TO THIS DATASET

A publication dataset (with extent consisting of the data managed by OR/WA) will be created for Visual Resource Inventory (VRI) that meets these requirements:

- A polygon feature class VRI\_PUB\_POLY with the attributes and properties as described in this table, flattening and summarizing the feature classes, standalone tables, and relationships in the edit database.

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length
VRI_CLASS	String	3
DISTANCE_ZONE	String	3
VRI_SCENIC	String	1
VRI_SENSITIVITY	String	4
VRI_AREA_ID	String	15
BLM_ORG_CD	String	5
GIS_ACRES	Decimal	16,6
VERSION_NAME	String	50

## 10. Editing Procedures

### 10.1. Cluster Tolerance

The topology cluster tolerance of 0.000007 degrees is based on the 1 meter fuzzy tolerance used for VRM edits in the previous ArcInfo Librarian implementation.

### 10.2. Topology Rules

- Adjacent polygons must not overlap.
- Polygon boundaries in the VRM\_POLY feature class must be covered by lines in the VRM\_ARC feature class.
- Line features must not have dangles.
- Line features must not intersect, self-overlap, or overlap adjacent lines.

### 10.3. Ranks

Feature classes listed in order of reliability:

- VRM\_ARC
- VRM\_POLY

### 10.4. Allowed Exceptions

There are no allowed exceptions for the VRM edit group.

### 10.5. Editing Symbology

For this Edit group, there are no Symbology standards at this time.

### 10.6. Editing Workflow

- Snapping Guidelines
- Ranks
- Tolerances
- "Do's and Don'ts"
- QC Checklist

## 11. Abbreviations and Acronyms Used

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

Abbreviations	Descriptions
ACEC	Areas of Critical Environmental Concern
ADMNSITE	Administrative Site
BLM	Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior
CMPA	Cooperative Management and Protection Area
CULT	Cultural (archeological) site
DEM	Digital Elevation Model
DLG	Digital Line Graphs
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
GIS	Geographic Information System
HIST	Historic district or designated site
NAD	North American Datum
NARA	National Archives and Records Administration
ODF	Oregon Data Framework
OR/WA	Oregon / Washington
RECSITE	Recreation Site
RMP	Resource Management Plan
RMPA	Resource Management Plan Amendment
ROD	Record of Decision
ROW	Utility Corridor or site
SCENICCORR	Scenic Corridor
SDE	Spatial Database Engine
SEEDING	Seeding
SRMA	Special Recreation Management Area
VR	Visual Resources
VRM	Visual Resources Management
VRI	Visual Resources Inventory
VRM_P	Visual Resource Management Proposed
WILD	Wilderness
WJMAI	Wildlands Juniper Management Area Inside 1/2 Mile Steens Loop Road Buffer
WJMAO	Wildlands Juniper Management Area Outside 1/2 Mile Steens Loop Road Buffer
WSA	Wilderness Study Area

Abbreviations	Descriptions
WSR	Wild and Scenic River Corridor

## A. Domains (Valid Values)

The following domains were in effect when this data standard was approved. For additional information about the Fire History, contact the [State Data Administrator](#).

### A.1. dom\_BLM\_ORG\_CD

**Administrative Unit Organization Code.** Standard BLM Organization codes generated from the national list of organization codes. This is a subset of OR/WA administrative offices and those in other states that border OR/WA: <https://www.blm.gov/site-page/oregon-data-management>

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

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

### A.2. dom\_COORD\_SRC

**Coordinate Source Code.** The source of the geographic coordinates- lines, points, polygons.

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

### A.3. dom\_DEF\_FEATURE

**Defining Feature Code.** Physical features or administrative lines that define an official boundary.

Code	Value
ADMIN_REC_SITE	ADMIN_REC_SITE – Administrative or Recreation facility or site boundary

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 necessarily a consistent buffer)
SHORELINE	SHORELINE – Lake, pond, reservoir, bay or ocean shoreline or meander line
SMA_DSG	SMA_DSG – BLM Special Management Area designation such as ACEC or VRM
STREAM_LBANK	STREAM_LBANK – Downstream left stream bank

Code	Value
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
WILDLIFE	WILDLIFE – Animal location or habitat, possibly buffered

#### A.4. dom\_DSG\_REASON

**Designation Reason Code.** The primary reason that a special management area was designated.

Code	Value
WILD	WILD – Wilderness
WSR	WSR – Wild and Scenic River
WSA	WSA – Wilderness Study Area
NM	NM – National Monument
SCENICCORR	SCENICCORR – Scenic road corridor including designated highways and BLM Backcountry Byways
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, historic, paleontological) 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
BRIDHAB	BRIDHAB – Pygmy rabbit habitat
SGHAB	SGHAB – Sage-grouse habitat, may extend beyond lek areas
SSFAUNA	SSFAUNA – Special status (but not federally listed) animal species

Code	Value
SSFLORA	SSFLORA – Special status (but not federally listed) plant species
SOIL	SOIL – Fragile soils
HAZMAT	HAZMAT – Hazardous materials area
HIST	HIST – Historic district or designated site
HMA	HMA – Wildhorse or Burro Herd Management Area
SRMA	SRMA – Special Recreation Management Area
BIGGAME	BIGGAME – Big game winter range
RAPTOR	RAPTOR – Raptor areas
WILDHAB	WILDHAB – Wildlife habitat, if a more specific choice is not appropriate
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
LOWVALUE	LOWVALUE – Minimal public resource values
MANAGEABILITY	MANAGEABILITY – Isolated or otherwise unmanageable parcel
NONBLM	NONBLM – Not BLM surface or subsurface
BLM	BLM – Default for BLM land not receiving its designation for a particular resource or special management reason
BLMOPEN	BLMOPEN – Meets Bureau policy for open use
UNK	UNK – Unknown reason
OND	OND – Other National Designation
ERMA	ERMA – Extensive Recreation Management Area
NSHT	NSHT – National Scenic and Historic Trail
WILDCHAR	WILDCHAR – Wilderness Characteristics

## A.5. dom\_PLANID

Plan Name Text. The official name for the plan or project. This is a lengthy list of domain values. The domains are available at the following web location:

<https://www.blm.gov/site-page/oregon-data-management>

## A.6. dom\_VRM\_CLASS

**VRM Class Code.** Visual Resource Management classes that denote the amount of disturbance to the viewshed that is allowed in a particular area.

Code	Value
<b>VRM 1</b>	VRM 1 – Preserve the existing character of the landscape
<b>VRM 2</b>	VRM 2 – Largely retain the existing character of the landscape
<b>VRM 3</b>	VRM 3 – Partially retain the existing character of the landscape
<b>VRM 4</b>	VRM 4 – Modification of the character of the landscape is allowed
<b>Interim VRM 1</b>	Interim VRM 1 – Preserve the existing character of the landscape
<b>Interim VRM 2</b>	Interim VRM 2 – Largely retain the existing character of the landscape
<b>Interim VRM 3</b>	Interim VRM 3 – Partially retain the existing character of the landscape
<b>Interim VRM 4</b>	Interim VRM 4 – Modification of the character of the landscape is allowed
<b>No VRM</b>	No VRM – VRM classification not yet determined