

# Oregon/Washington Bureau of Land Management



Easements and Rights-of-Way

Spatial Data Standard



A section of Teaters Road in Prineville District with a cattle guard and gate.

*Document Revisions*

Revision	Date	Author	Description	Affected Pages
1.0	3/5/2010	Pam Keller	Establish the Easements and Rights-of-way (ROW) spatial data standard.	All
1.0	2/4/2013	Pam Keller	Revised Standard.	All
1.0	11/5/2015	Roger Mills	Added to ESMTROW_P_NM: RGT_P HOLDER, GRANTOR_P, LOCAL_ID, EXCL_TP. Added to ESMTROW_P_ARC: RGT_P HOLDER, GRANTOR_P, LOCAL_ID, EXCL_TP. Added GRANTOR_P, RGT_P HOLDER Attribute definitions. Renamed "GRANTOR_P" TO "GRANTOR_P_NM". Updated table list for following attributes: EXCL_TP, LOCAL_ID	Section 4 and 7.
1.0	11/5/2015	Roger Mills	Removed status "Active" from STATUS_P domain.	Section A.9
1.0	03/10/17	Kyler Diershaw	Updated contact information for State Data Steward, Lead GIS Specialist, State Data Administrator, State Records Administrator. Added Document Revision Table.	Section 1.1, 2.5, 2.6, 4.0, Appendix A
1.1	03/13/2017	Kyler Diershaw	Added automatic TOC Updated BLM_ORG_CD Updated Records Retention Schedule	TOC A3 1.3
1.2	5/14/2018	Micah Babinski	Updated roles and responsibilities links, added LOCAL_ID and GLOBALID	1.1, 2.5, 2.6, 4,
2.0	05/30/2018	Al Thompson	Reformat and edit	All
2.0	8/21/2018	Eric Hiebenthal	Update definitions for GRANTOR and GRANTOR_NM, GRANTOR_P, GRANTOR_P_NM.	7.18 – 21.

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1. General Information

This dataset is a spatial representation of easements and rights-of-way (ESMTROW). It is a portion of the total encumbrance data category that includes information about entities, rights, and restrictions relating to the use of Federal public land or to the use of non-Federal land by the Federal and public entities. An example of a use would be a right granted to a private entity for a road used by them to cross Federal interest land to access their property. Rights-of-way (ROW) in this dataset include ROW and other land use authorizations issued by the United States under the authorities of Title V and Sec. 302(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) (and other ROW authorities repealed by FLPMA); Oregon and California Act of August 28, 1937; the Federal Highway Act; and the Mineral Leasing Act. Easements are partial interests in non-Federal land acquired or reserved by the United States. In general, ROW are rights granted by the BLM, and easements are rights granted to the BLM, but there are exceptions.

This dataset includes both linear and area entities. The ESMTROW that are linear in nature may be roads or power lines. They have associated widths that define the extent of the assigned right, creating a corridor area. The associated width can be used to buffer the linear feature to create a polygon area. Area entities include these linear buffer features as well as ESMTROW described by land status aliquot parcels.

This dataset is not intended to include all ESMTROW in the Federal interest, but only those determined to be important for common GIS spatial analysis. Only basic information about the

ESMTROW is provided. Details of the complete rights and restrictions history are found in case file records, Master Title Plats (MTPs), and the Legacy Rehost 2000 (LR2000) database. The case file record is the primary source, with MTPs and LR2000 as secondary sources.

- Dataset (Theme) Name: Easements and Rights-of-Way, Easements and Rights-of-Way Proposed
- Dataset (Feature Class): ESMTROW\_POLY, EMSTROW\_P\_POLY, ESMTROW\_ARC, ESMTROW\_P\_ARC

1.1 Roles and Responsibilities

Table 1 Roles and Respc

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.
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.

Table 1 Roles and Responsibilities (Continued)

Roles	Responsibilities
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 FOIA Category

Public.

1.3 Records Retention Schedule(s)

The Department Records Schedule/General Records Schedule/Bureau of Land Management (DRS/GRS/BLM) Combined Records Schedule under Schedule 20/52a3 (Electronic Records/Geographic Information Systems) lists “Rights and Restrictions” as one of the system-centric themes that are significant for BLM’s mission that must be permanently retained as follows:

"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 (NARA) 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 (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.”

1.4 Security/Access/Sensitivity

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

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

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

Assessment has been completed. This dataset falls under the Privacy Act System of Records Notice LLM-32, Land and Minerals Authorization Tracking System.

## 1.5 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: Easement, Rights-of-Way, ESMT, ROW, ESMTROW, and encumbrance.
- ISO Thesaurus Keywords: biota, economy, environment, location, farming.

## 1.6 Subject Function Codes

BLM Subject Function codes used to describe this dataset include:

- 1283 - Data Administration
- 2101 - Acquisition Management
- 2801 - Rights-of-Way Management
- 2812 - Over O & C and Coos Bay Revested Lands

## 2. Dataset Overview

### 2.1 Usage

This dataset is used for depicting the ESMTROW on maps. All BLM planning and management actions must identify any encumbrances on the land. Existing ESMTROW are intersected with other resources to determine impact and/or feasibility of the proposed action.

This dataset is intended to contain ESMTROW granted or held by the BLM. Others may be included, if needed, for analysis or maps associated with BLM planning activities. The GRANTOR and RGT HOLDER attributes provide the needed information to correctly select only BLM actions. The ESMTROW are authorized for specific uses. The AUTH\_USE attribute provides this important information. A proposed easement or ROW goes through several phases. If "Initial" is the STATUS\_P attribute, the proposed Easement or ROW, for most purposes, should not be included in analysis and display.

Non-BLM Easement or ROW features may be added if necessary for map display or analysis. They should be clearly identified as a non-BLM actions by making sure that something other than "BL - Bureau of Land Management" is identified in both RGT HOLDER and GRANTOR. For proposed easements and ROW, GRANTOR\_P\_NM and RGT\_P HOLDER\_NM must have "Private" or some other non-BLM entity name. In addition, the attribute CASEFILE should be filled with "PRIVATE" (for existing ESMTROWs, CASEFILE can be left blank for proposed features). The locational accuracy and currency of non-BLM spatial features cannot be guaranteed.

## 2.2 Sponsor/Affected Parties

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

An Easement or ROW is defined by and specific to the BLM. Matching interagency data across the landscape is not necessary, but correcting discrepancies between BLM and non-BLM databases is important.

## 2.3 Relationship to Other Datasets, Databases, and Files

The ESMTROW are legal boundary entities. They are often related to physical entities such as roads and power lines. The Easement or ROW is described in relation to the constructed entity, but is not necessarily identical. To associate facilities with the rights and restrictions attached to them, an ESMTROW indicator can be added as an attribute on the relevant constructed feature arc or point. Similarly, to associate an Easement or ROW with the road it encumbers, there is a ROADLINK attribute. The Ground Transportation (GTRN) GIS dataset has an attribute with the same ACCESS\_RIGHTS domain as ACCESS\_ESMTROW, and, where a feature on ESMTROW represents the same feature on GTRN, it is important they have the same attribute value for ACCESS\_RIGHTS.

## 2.4 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

The basic data sets are where physical data gets populated. Those groups/categories above them do not contain actual data but set parameters that all data of that type must follow. See Figure 2, Data Organization Structure for a simplified schematic of the entire ODF showing the overall organization and entity inheritance. The Wilderness Characteristics entities are highlighted. For additional information about the ODF, contact the [state data administrator](#).



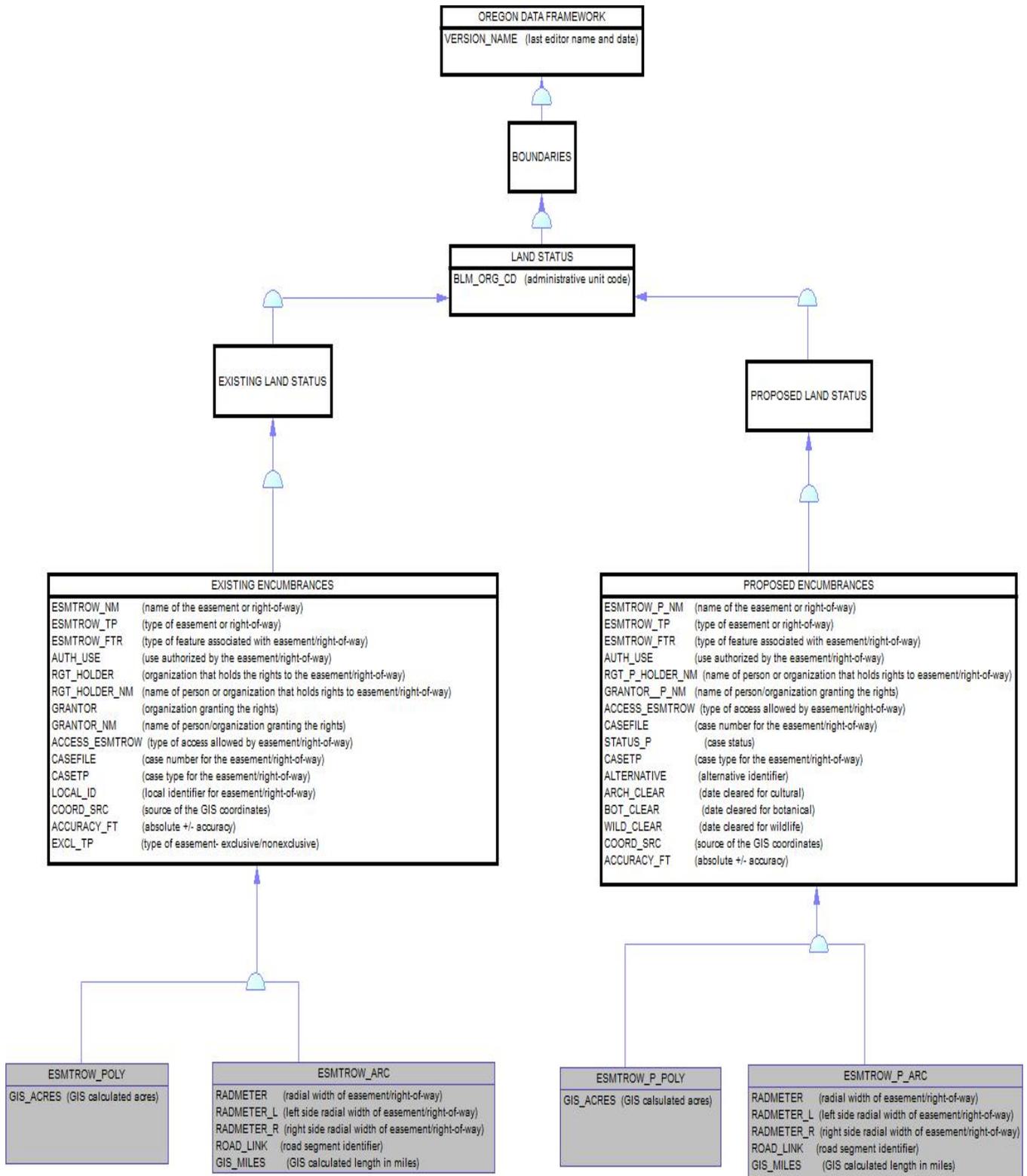


Figure 2 Data Organization Structure

2.5 ESMTROW Data Organization/ Structure

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

ESMTROW Polygon:

ODF

Boundaries

Land Status

Existing Land Status

Encumbrance Area

ESMTROW\_POLY

Proposed Land Status

Proposed Encumbrance Area

ESMTROW Line:

ODF

Boundaries

Land Status

Existing Land Status

Encumbrance Linear

ESMTROW\_ARC

Proposed Land Status

Proposed Encumbrance Linear

ESMTROW\_P\_ARC

### 3. Data Management Protocols

#### 3.1 Accuracy Requirements

This dataset requires the highest possible accuracy. Accuracy is determined by availability of survey data and Geographic Coordinate Database coverage for the area. Where ESMTROW follows a road or other physical features, the coordinates are obtained from the most accurate source available (see Collection, Input and Maintenance Protocols).

This dataset will never be complete. Over time, more and more approved ESMTROW will be added to the dataset, but it will never contain the complete record (found in the case files).

The proposed ESMTROW (ESMTROW\_P\_ARC and ESMTROW\_P\_POLY) are transitory and have varying degrees of accuracy. Accuracy is reviewed and improved if possible (e.g. if a proposed feature becomes authorized and is moved to ESMTROW\_POLY or ESMTROW\_ARC.) Required attributes have an accuracy of at least ninety percent.

#### 3.2 Collection, Input, and Maintenance Protocols

Existing ESMTROW are defined and described by the case file record, and sometimes depicted on MTP. If a digital MTP with GIS features or a digital survey is available, the appropriate spatial features are selected and copied from these. If there is no digital MTP or survey source, the lines and polygons are created from the legal description, and other information in the authoritative sources (MTPs, LR2000, and the case file record). Where the feature is described by legal land line parcels or surveyed lines, a vertex is placed at every Cadastral National Spatial Data Infrastructure (CADNSDI) point and snapped to it. Where the feature is described as a road or other physical feature, and case file description says “as built,” the coordinates are obtained from Global Positioning System (GPS), Digital Line Graphic (DLG) imagery, or other digital data with a total locational accuracy of 100 feet or better. The coordinate source used is captured in the COORD\_SRC attribute. Existing linework is not replaced unless a more accurate spatial representation of the legal description is provided. It is important to note that the existing road centerline as depicted in the GIS road layer or a collected GPS measurement may not fit within the described location in the case file record. The case file is a legal document that rules the location. The easement or ROW spatial representation must match the case file rather than the “on the ground location.” If different from the case file, and the ground location is, in fact, the correct intended location, the case file must be updated.

A new easement or ROW on an already existing road has the following typical data collection and GIS input workflow: GPS the road centerline, adjust the GIS road dataset (GTRN) accordingly, and prepare the case file maps with GTRN.

Polygons representing the widths of ESMTROW linear features do not need to be created since they can be created on-the-fly as needed, using the Radial Buffer Meters (RADMETER) attribute. If, however, the data steward wishes to keep the polygons created by buffering the lines on ESMTROW\_ARC, the polygons can be put in ESMTROW\_POLY.

Proposed ESMTROW are created from legal descriptions in the same way as described above for existing ESMTROW. If a proposed easement or ROW becomes fact (is authorized), it is copied to the corresponding existing ESMTROW feature class, and deleted from the proposed feature

class. At the district data steward’s discretion, when a ROW that was authorized becomes closed for whatever reason (relinquished, terminated, or expired), the feature can be moved back to the proposed feature class with STATUS\_P of “Closed”. This might be done if the data steward feels the feature has potential to become a proposal again.

3.3 Update Frequency and Archival Protocols

The unit of processing for the ESMTROW group of themes is the individual easement or ROW. If there is a CADNSDI update that shifts the points of the ESMTROW lines and/or polygons, then those lines and polygons need to be re-snapped back to the CADNSDI points. Other updates to correct or improve locational accuracy are done when discovered. Changes to this dataset are potentially very frequent. At a minimum, this dataset is to be updated on a quarterly basis (January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1). Updates can be done at any time and do not need to be done only on these quarterly dates.

3.4 STATEWIDE MONITORING

District realty specialists are required to check the themes for spatial and attribute accuracy within their district, keep the themes consistent and current with LR2000 and the case files, and confirm that proposed ESMTROW were moved to existing ESMTROW after approval. The state data stewards are responsible for checking consistency across districts. At least, once yearly, ESMTROW\_ARC and ESMTROW\_POLY will be checked by comparing to LR2000. The number of cases in LR2000 and not in ESMTROW\_ARC and ESMTROW\_POLY and vice versa will be used to determine completeness. Over time, the gap should narrow.

4. ESMTROW Schema (Simplified)

General Information: Attributes are listed in the order they appear in the geodatabase feature class. The order is an indication of the importance of the attribute for theme definition and use. There are no aliases, unless specifically noted. The domains used in this data standard can be found in Appendix A. These are the domains at the time the data standard was approved. Domains can be changed without a re-issue of the data standard. For additional information about the ODF, contact the [state data administrator](#).

4.1 Easement and ROW Dataset

Table 2 ESMTROW\_POLY (Easement and ROW Polygons)

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required	Domain
ESMTROW_FTR	String	20		Yes	dom_ESMTROW_FTR
ESMTROW_NM	String	30		Yes	
ESMTROW_TP	String	10		Yes	dom_ESMTROW_TP

AUTH_USE	String	40		Yes	dom_AUTH_USE
RGT HOLDER	String	3		Yes	dom_JURIS_CODE
RGT HOLDER_NM	String	60		No	
GRANTOR	String	3		Yes	dom_JURIS_CODE
GRANTOR_NM	String	60		No	
ACCESS_ESMT ROW	String	10		Yes	dom_ACCESS_RIGHTS
CASEFILE	String	15		Yes	
BLM_ORG_CD	String	5	OR000	Yes	dom_BLM_ORG_CD
CASETP	String	6		No	
GIS_ACRES	Decimal	12,6		Yes	
LOCAL_ID	String	12		Yes**	Required for western Oregon only
COORD_SRC	String	7		No	dom_COORD_SRC
ACCURACY_FT	Short Integer		-1	No	
EXCL_TP	String	12		No	dom_EXCL_TP
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes*	

\*Values automatically generated.

\*\*Enforced during quality control, may appear in data as not required.

Table 3 ESMTROW\_ARC (Easement and ROW Arcs)

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required	Domain
ESMTROW_FTR	String	20		Yes	dom_ESMTROW_FTR
ESMTROW_NM	String	30		Yes	
ESMTROW_TP	String	10		Yes	dom_ESMTROW_TP
AUTH_USE	String	40		Yes	dom_AUTH_USE
RGT HOLDER	String	3		Yes	dom_JURIS_CODE
RGT HOLDER_NM	String	60		No	
GRANTOR	String	3		Yes	dom_JURIS_CODE
GRANTOR_NM	String	60		No	
ACCESS_ESMTROW	String	10		Yes	dom_ACCESS_RIGHTS
CASEFILE	String	15		Yes	
BLM_ORG_CD	String	5	OR000	Yes	dom_BLM_ORG_CD
CASETP	String	6		No	
GIS_MILES	Decimal	12,6		Yes	
GIS_ACRES	Decimal	12,6		Yes	
LOCAL_ID	String	12		Yes**	Required for western Oregon only
COORD_SRC	String	7		No	dom_COORD_SRC
ACCURACY_FT	Short Integer		-1	No	
EXCL_TP	String	12		No	dom_EXCL_TP
RADMETER	Number	8,2	-1	Yes	
RADMETER_L	Number	8,2	-1	No	
RADMETER_R	Number	8,2	-1	No	
ROAD_LINK	String	20		No	

VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes*	
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\*Values automatically generated.

\*\*Enforced during quality control, may appear in data as not required.

#### 4.1 Easement and ROW Proposed Dataset

Table 4 ESMTROW\_P\_POLY (Easement and ROW Proposed Polygons)

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required	Domain
ESMTROW_FTR	String	20		Yes	dom_ESMTROW_FTR
ESMTROW_NM	String	30		Yes	
ESMTROW_TP	String	10		Yes	dom_ESMTROW_TP
AUTH_USE	String	40		Yes	dom_AUTH_USE
RGT_P HOLDER	String	3		Yes	dom_JURIS_CODE
RGT_P HOLDER_NM	String	60		No	
GRANTOR_P	String	3		Yes	dom_JURIS_CODE
GRANTOR_P_NM	String	60		Yes	
ACCESS_ESMTROW	String	10		Yes	dom_ACCESS_RIGHTS
CASEFILE	String	15		No	
BLM_ORG_CD	String	5	OR000	Yes	dom_BLM_ORG_CD
STATUS_P	String	12		Yes	dom_STATUS_P
CASETP	String	6		No	
GIS_ACRES	Decimal	12,6		Yes	
LOCAL_ID	String	12		Yes**	Required for western Oregon only
ALTERNATIVE	String	10		No	
ARCH_CLEAR	String	8		No	
BOT_CLEAR	String	8		No	
WILD_CLEAR	String	8		No	

COORD_SRC	String	7		No	dom_COORD_SRC
ACCURACY_FT	Short Integer		-1	No	
EXCL_TP	String	12		No	dom_EXCL_TP
VERSION_NAME	String	50	Initial Load	Yes*	

\*Values automatically generated.

\*\*Enforced during quality control, may appear in data as not required.

Table 5 ESMTROW\_P\_ARC (Easement and ROW Proposed Arcs)

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required	Domain
ESMTROW_FTR	String	20		Yes	dom_ESMTROW_FTR
ESMTROW_NM	String	30		Yes	
ESMTROW_TP	String	10		Yes	dom_ESMTROW_TP
AUTH_USE	String	40		Yes	dom_AUTH_USE
RGT_P HOLDER	String	3		Yes	dom_JURIS_CODE
RGT_P HOLDER_NM	String	60		No	
GRANTOR_P	String	3		Yes	dom_JURIS_CODE
GRANTOR_P_NM	String	60		Yes	
ACCESS_ESMTROW	String	10		Yes	dom_ACCESS_RIGHTS
CASEFILE	String	15		No	
BLM_ORG_CD	String	5	OR000	Yes	dom_BLM_ORG_CD
STATUS_P	String	12		Yes	dom_STATUS_P
CASETP	String	6		No	
GIS_MILES	Decimal	12,6		Yes	
LOCAL_ID	String	12		Yes**	Required for western Oregon only
RADMETER	Number	8,2	-1	Yes	
RADMETER_L	Number	8,2	-1	No	

RADMETER_R	Number	8,2	-1	No	
ALTERNATIVE	String	10		No	
ARCH_CLEAR	String	8		No	
BOT_CLEAR	String	8		No	
WILD_CLEAR	String	8		No	
COORD_SRC	String	7		No	dom_COORD_SRC
ACCURACY_FT	Short Integer		-1	No	
EXCL_TP	String	12		No	dom_EXCL_TP
ROAD_LINK	String	20		No	
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes*	

\*Values automatically generated.

\*\*Enforced during quality control, may appear in data as not required.

5. Projection and Spatial Extent

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

6. Spatial Entity Characteristics

- ESMTROW\_POLY
  - Description: Instance of Land Status Existing group.
  - Geometry: Polygons may overlap entirely or in part.
  - Topology: No topology enforced.
  - Integration Requirements: If polylines are defined as parcels, they must have a vertex for every CADNSDI point, and be snapped to it. There is usually no coincidence between ESMTROW arcs and ESMTROW polys.
- ESMTROW\_P\_POLY
  - Description: Instance of Land Status Proposed group.
  - Geometry: Polygons may overlap each other entirely or in part, and may overlap ESMTROW\_POLY features.
  - Topology: No topology enforced.
  - Integration Requirements: If polylines are defined as parcels, they must have a vertex for every CADNSDI point, and be snapped to it.

- **ESMTROW\_ARC**
  - Description: Instance of Land Status Existing group.
  - Geometry: Arcs may overlap each other entirely or in part.
  - Topology: No topology enforced.
  - Integration Requirements: There is usually no coincidence between ESMTROW arcs and ESMTROW polys.
- **ESMTROW\_P\_ARC**
  - Description: Instance of Land Status Proposed group.
  - Geometry: Arcs may overlap each other entirely or in part, and may overlap ESMTROW\_ARC features.
  - Topology: No topology enforced.
  - Integration Requirements: There is usually no coincidence between ESMTROW arcs and ESMTROW polys.

## 7. Attribute Characteristics and Definitions

In alphabetical order.

## 7.1 ACCESS\_ESMTROW

Geodatabase Name	<a href="#">ACCESS_ESMTROW</a>
BLM Structured Name	Access_Esmtrow_Code
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from entity EXISTING ENCUMBRANCES or PROPOSED ENCUMBRANCES
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	All feature classes
Definition	Public and BLM access rights associated with the Easement or ROW. Reciprocal ROW Agreements (RROW) provides access rights for the haul and management of timber and includes third party rights. Roads falling inside RROW areas have differing access rights that depend on the surface jurisdiction and relationship of surface jurisdiction crossed. The access rights might be too mixed to map out separately.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_ACCESS_RIGHTS</a>
Data Type	String (10)

## 7.2 ACCURACY\_FT

Geodatabase Name	ACCURACY_FT
BLM Structured Name	Accuracy_Feet_Measure
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from entity EXISTING ENCUMBRANCES
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	All feature classes
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 (e.g., DLG, CADNSDI) 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
Data Type	Short Integer

## 7.3 ALTERNATIVE

Geodatabase Name	<a href="#">ALTERNATIVE</a>
BLM Structured Name	Alternative_Text
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from entity PROPOSED ENCUMBRANCES
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ESMTROW_P_POLY, ESMTROW_P_ARC
Definition	Identifier for the alternative during the planning process (e.g., A, B, C, D, E). Free choice values for different plans, can be concatenated when same polygon applies to multiple alternatives (BCD, ACD, etc.)
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: "A", "1", "B3", "B3A1C"
Data Type	String (10)

## 7.4 ARCH\_CLEAR

Geodatabase Name	<a href="#">ARCH_CLEAR</a>
BLM Structured Name	Archaeological_Clearance_Date
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from entity PROPOSED ENCUMBRANCES
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ESMTROW_P_POLY, ESMTROW_P_ARC
Definition	Date the facility or site received archaeological clearance (YYYYMMDD).
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Example: "20090812"
Data Type	String (8)

## 7.5 AUTH\_USE

Geodatabase Name	<a href="#">AUTH_USE</a>
BLM Structured Name	Easement_Row_Authorized_Use_Code
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from entity EXISTING ENCUMBRANCES or PROPOSED ENCUMBRANCES
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	All feature classes
Definition	Use that is authorized or proposed for authorization by the Easement or ROW. Additional and/or related information is found in the ESMTROW_FTR and CASETP attributes. For example, if the AUTH_USE is "Crossing Access" then ESMTROW_FTR might be "ROAD", "TRAIL", or "FENCE".
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_AUTH_USE</a>
Data Type	String (40)

## 7.6 BLM\_ORG\_CD

Geodatabase Name	<a href="#">BLM_ORG_CD</a>
BLM Structured Name	Administrative_Unit_Organization_Code
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from entity LAND STATUS
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	All feature classes
Definition	A combination of the BLM administrative state and field office which has administrative responsibility for the spatial entity. This includes which office covers the entity for planning purposes and which office is the lead for GIS edits. Another agency or individual may have the physical management responsibility for the on-the-ground entity. This field applies particularly when a spatial entity crosses resource area or district boundaries and the administrative responsibility is assigned to one or the other rather than splitting the spatial unit. Similarly, OR/WA BLM may have administrative responsibility over some area that is physically located in Nevada, Idaho, or California and vice versa. When appropriate, the office can be identified only to the district or even the state level rather than to the resource area level.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_BLM_ORG_CD</a>
Data Type	String (5)

## 7.7 BOT\_CLEAR

Geodatabase Name	<a href="#">BOT_CLEAR</a>
BLM Structured Name	Botanical_Clearance_Date
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from entity PROPOSED ENCUMBRANCES
Feature Class Use	ESMTROW_P_POLY, ESMTROW_P_ARC
Definition	Date the facility or site received botanical clearance (YYYYMMDD).
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Example: "20090812"
Data Type	String (8)



## 7.8 CASEFILE

Geodatabase Name	CASEFILE
BLM Structured Name	Casefile_Number
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from entity EXISTING ENCUMBRANCES or PROPOSED ENCUMBRANCES
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	All feature classes
Definition	Case number assigned by the LR2000 database (serial number in full) when an action is begun (either by BLM action or due to receipt of an application). Include suffix (a unique identifier of cases resulting from the division of an original case into multiple, separate, and unique cases). Enter "PRIVATE" for features with no BLM action. This number must match exactly with the serial numbers in LR2000 including any spacing in the number (see the examples below).
Required/Optional	Required for existing features, optional for proposed.
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: "OROR 65814", "OROR 6818PT", "OROR 61083FD", "OROR 6173P1", "ORORE 00014635"
Data Type	String (15)

## 7.9 CASET

Geodatabase Name	CASET
BLM Structured Name	Case_Type_Code
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from entity EXISTING ENCUMBRANCES or PROPOSED ENCUMBRANCES
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	All feature classes
Definition	<p>A coded number system (defined by LR2000) that identifies a case (e.g., authorization, conveyances, withdrawals, acquisitions, etc.). The six digit code is constructed as follows:</p> <p>First two digits “00” through “99” denotes major groups generally listed in 43 CFR (e.g., “21”=acquisitions, “22”=exchanges, “23”=withdrawals, “28”=ROW).</p> <p>Second two digits “00” through “99” denotes major parts (e.g., “2810”=ROW, Roads, “2830”=ROW, Wind, “2840”=ROW, Railroad).</p> <p>Last two digits “00” through “99” identifies a unique case type.</p> <p>Examples: “281007” – ROW-ROADS FEDERAL FAC  “283003” – ROW-WIND DEV FAC  “284004” – ROW-RR SPECIAL ACTS</p> <p>For a complete list of Case types go to:  <a href="https://reports.blm.gov/document/lr2000/120/Casetype-Codes-by-Code">https://reports.blm.gov/document/lr2000/120/Casetype-Codes-by-Code</a></p>
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain
Data Type	String (6)

## 7.10 COORD\_SRC

Geodatabase Name	<a href="#">COORD_SRC</a>
BLM Structured Name	Coordinate_Source_Code
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from entity EXISTING/PROPOSED ENCUMBRANCES
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	All feature classes
Definition	The actual source of the GIS coordinates for the line segments.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_COORD_SRC</a>
Data Type	String (7)

## 7.11 ESMTROW\_FTR

Geodatabase Name	<a href="#">ESMTROW_FTR</a>
BLM Structured Name	Easement_Row_Feature_Code
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from entity EXISTING ENCUMBRANCES OR PROPOSED ENCUMBRANCES
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	All feature classes
Definition	Type of geographic or legal feature associated with an easement or ROW.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_ESMTROW_FTR</a>
Data Type	String (20)

## 7.12 ESMTROW\_NM

Geodatabase Name	ESMTROW_NM
BLM Structured Name	Easement_Row_Name
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from entity EXISTING ENCUMBRANCES
Feature Class Use	ESMTROW_POLY, ESMTROW_ARC
Definition	Name of the project the easement or ROW is part of.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: "Kiger Fence", "Ponderosa Timber Access", "Horizon Wind Access", "Steens Easement", "Public Hiking Trail", "Hodges ROW"
Data Type	String (30)

## 7.13 ESMTROW\_P\_NAME

Geodatabase Name	<a href="#">ESMTROW_P_NAME</a>
BLM Structured Name	Easement_Row_Proposed_Name
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from entity PROPOSED ENCUMBRANCES
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ESMTROW_P_POLY, ESMTROW_P_ARC
Definition	Unique identifying name for a proposed easement or ROW project.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: “Kiger Fence”, “Ponderosa Timber Access”, “Horizon Wind Access”, “Steens Easement”, “Public Hiking Trail”, “Hodges ROW”
Data Type	String (30)

## 7.14 ESMTROW\_TP

Geodatabase Name	<a href="#">ESMTROW_TP</a>
BLM Structured Name	Easement_Row_Type_Code
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from entity EXISTING ENCUMBRANCES or PROPOSED ENCUMBRANCES
Feature Class Use	All feature classes
Definition	The access instrument that conveys rights to or from the United States.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_ESMTROW_TP</a>
Data Type	String (10)

## 7.15 EXCL\_TP

Geodatabase Name	<a href="#">EXCL_TP</a>
BLM Structured Name	Easement_Exclusive_Type_Code
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from EXISTING ENCUMBRANCES
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ESMTROW_POLY, ESMTROW_ARC, ESMTROW_P_POLY, ESMTROW_P_ARC
Definition	The specific type of easement. Only applies if attribute ESMTROW_TP = "Easement". There are two types of easements: exclusive easements are generally open to the public and nonexclusive easements are generally administrative only, not open to the public or third parties. This attribute captures the language of the legal document.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_EXCL_TP</a>
Data Type	String (12)

7.16 GIS\_ACRES

Geodatabase Name	GIS_ACRES	
BLM Structured Name	Gis_Acres_Measure	
Alias Name	None	
Inheritance	Not Inherited	
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ESMTROW_POLY, ESMTROW_P_POLY	
Definition	<p>The area of a polygon as calculated by GIS in acres. Must be recalculated with every edit submission. The acres will be automatically calculated when the feature classes are published. 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: <math>GIS\_ACRES = SHAPE.AREA * 0.0002471044</math>.</p>	
	District indicated by BLM_ORG_CD:	ESRI Projection used:
	Prineville	NAD 1983 USFS R6 Alber
	Coos Bay, Eugene, Lakeview, Medford, Roseburg, Salem	NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N
	Burns, Spokane, Vale	NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N
Required/Optional	Required (automatically generated)	
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain	
Data Type	Decimal (12,6)	

## 7.17 GIS\_MILES

Geodatabase Name	GIS_MILES	
BLM Structured Name	GIS_Miles_Measure	
Alias Name	None	
Inheritance	Not Inherited	
Feature Class Use	ESMTROW_ARC, ESMTROW_P_ARC	
Definition	Length of a linear feature in miles. Must be recalculated with every edit submission. The acres will be automatically calculated when the feature classes are published. The standard spatial reference of Geographic (NAD 1983) cannot be used for calculating miles 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.LENGTH can be used to convert to miles with the factor based on the U.S. Survey Foot: $\text{GIS\_MILES} = \text{SHAPE.LENGTH} * 0.0002471044.$	
	District indicated by BLM_ORG_CD:	ESRI Projection used:
	Prineville	NAD 1983 USFS R6 Alber
	Coos Bay, Eugene, Lakeview, Medford, Roseburg, Salem	NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N
	Burns, Spokane, Vale	NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N
Required/Optional	Required (automatically generated)	
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain	
Data Type	Decimal (12,6)	

## 7.18 GRANTOR

Geodatabase Name	GRANTOR
BLM Structured Name	Grantor_Organization_Code
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from entity EXISTING ENCUMBRANCES
Feature Class Use	ESMTROW_POLY, ESMTROW_ARC
Definition	The organization (in general terms) that grants or administers the easement or ROW.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_JURIS_CODE
Data Type	String (3)

## 7.19 GRANTOR\_NM

Geodatabase Name	GRANTOR_NM
BLM Structured Name	Grantor_Name
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from entity EXISTING ENCUMBRANCES
Feature Class Use	ESMTROW_POLY, ESMTROW_ARC
Definition	Name of the organization or person that grants or administers the rights in the Easement or ROW. Multiple names can be concatenated. In the case where the names would exceed the 60 character limit, using the last name of the first customer (or the customer with the highest percentage of interest) and “, ET AL” to indicate there is more than one customer.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: “MOUNT HOOD NF”, “HART MOUNTAIN NAT ANTELOPE REF”, “WALLOWA LAKE STATE PARK”, “DIAMOND RANCH LLC”
Data Type	String (60)

## 7.20 GRANTOR\_P

Geodatabase Name	<a href="#">GRANTOR_P</a>
BLM Structured Name	Proposed_Grantor_Organization_Code
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from entity PROPOSED ENCUMBRANCES
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ESMTROW_P_POLY, ESMTROW_P_ARC
Definition	The organization (in general terms) that will grant or administer the proposed easement or ROW
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_JURIS_CODE</a>
Data Type	String (3)

## 7.21 GRANTOR\_P\_NM

Geodatabase Name	<a href="#">GRANTOR_P_NM</a>
BLM Structured Name	Proposed_Grantor_Name
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from entity PROPOSED ENCUMBRANCES
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ESMTROW_P_POLY, ESMTROW_P_ARC
Definition	The name of the entity (person, organization) that would grant or administer the proposed easement or ROW. Multiple names can be concatenated. In the case where the names would exceed the 60 character limit, using the last name of the first customer (or the customer with the highest percentage of interest) and “, ET AL” to indicate there is more than one customer.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: “USFS”, “BLM”, “USFWS”, “BPA”, “ST”, “PV”, “DIAMOND RANCH LLC”
Data Type	String (60)

## 7.22 LOCAL\_ID

Geodatabase Name	<a href="#">LOCAL_ID</a>
BLM Structured Name	Easement_Row_Local_Identifier
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from entity EXISTING ENCUMBRANCES
Feature Class Use	ESMTROW_POLY, ESMTROW_ARC, ESMTROW_P_POLY, ESMTROW_P_ARC
Definition	A local identifier, unique by district, used by western Oregon districts. This field is called “Action Remarks” in LR2000.
Required/Optional	Required for western Oregon districts, i.e. Coos Bay, Medford, Northwest Oregon, and Roseburg, where CASETP in (“210001, 210003, 210006, 210007, 210013, 210017, 210020, 210030, 21006, 211000 , 218006, 218013, 218071, 281001, 281003, 281008, 281210, 281212, 281230”).
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: “RE-R-460C”, “RE-M-20”, “RWA-R-645” where RE-R-460C and RE-M-20 are easements, and “RWA-R-645” is a Reciprocal ROW. The middle letter represents the name of the district (“R” = Roseburg, “M”= Medford, etc.).
Data Type	String (12)

## 7.23 RADMETER

Geodatabase Name	<a href="#">RADMETER</a>
BLM Structured Name	Radial_Buffer_Meters
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Feature Class Use	ESMTROW_ARC, ESMTROW_P_ARC
Definition	Radial width of the Easement or ROW in meters to the nearest hundredth or tenth. Rudimentary or average widths. The derived acreages will be approximate. Detailed widths which may vary by segment are found in the case file. If unknown or too variable, “-1” (default value) is retained.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain
Data Type	Decimal 8,2

## 7.24 RADMETER\_L

Geodatabase Name	<a href="#">RADMETER_L</a>
BLM Structured Name	Radial_Buffer_Left_Meters
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ESMTROW_ARC, ESMTROW_P_ARC
Definition	Left-side radial width of the easement or ROW in meters to the nearest hundredth or tenth. If this attribute is filled in, then RADMETER must be set to “-1”, and RADMETER_R must be set to something other than “-1” (0 or a positive number). This width and derived acreages are approximate. Detailed widths are found in the case file.
Required/Optional	Required if RADMETER_R has something other than “-1”.
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain
Data Type	Decimal 8,2

## 7.25 RADMETER\_R

Geodatabase Name	<a href="#">RADMETER_L</a>
BLM Structured Name	Radial_Buffer_Right_Meters
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ESMTROW_ARC, ESMTROW_P_ARC
Definition	Right-side radial width of the easement or ROW in meters to the nearest hundredth or tenth. If this attribute is filled in, then RADMETER must be set to “-1”, and RADMETER_L must be set to something other than “-1” (0 or a positive number). This width and derived acreages are approximate. Detailed widths are found in the case file.
Required/Optional	Required if RADMETER_L has something other than “-1”.
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain
Data Type	Decimal 8,2

## 7.26 RGT\_HOLDER

Geodatabase Name	<a href="#">RADMETER_R</a>
BLM Structured Name	Right_Holder_Organization_Code
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from entity EXISTING ENCUMBRANCES
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ESMTROW_POLY, ESMTROW_ARC
Definition	Code for the organization (in general terms) that holds the rights granted in the easement or ROW.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_JURIS_CODE</a>
Data Type	String (3)

## 7.27 RGT\_HOLDER\_NM

Geodatabase Name	<a href="#">RGT_HOLDER</a>
BLM Structured Name	Right_Holder_Name
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from entity EXISTING ENCUMBRANCES
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ESMTROW_POLY, ESMTROW_ARC
Definition	Name of the organization or person that holds the rights granted in the easement or ROW. Multiple names can be concatenated. In the case where the names would exceed the 60 character limit, using the last name of the first customer (or the customer with the highest percentage of interest) and “, ET AL” to indicate there is more than one customer.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: “MOUNT HOOD NF”, “HART MOUNTAIN NAT ANTELOPE REF”, “WALLOWA LAKE STATE PARK”, “DIAMOND RANCH LLC”
Data Type	String (60)

## 7.28 RGT\_P\_HOLDER

Geodatabase Name	<a href="#">RGT_HOLDER_NM</a>
BLM Structured Name	Proposed_Right_Holder_Organization_Code
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from entity PROPOSED ENCUMBRANCES
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ESMTROW_P_POLY, ESMTROW_P_ARC
Definition	Code for the organization (in general terms) that will hold the rights granted in the proposed easement or ROW.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_JURIS_CODE</a>
Data Type	String (3)

## 7.29 RGT\_P\_HOLDER\_NM

Geodatabase Name	<a href="#">RGT_P_HOLDER_NM</a>
BLM Structured Name	Right_Proposed_Holder_Name
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from entity PROPOSED ENCUMBRANCES
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ESMTROW_P_POLY, ESMTROW_P_ARC
Definition	Name of the person or entity applying for an easement or ROW. Multiple names can be concatenated. In the case where the names would exceed the 60 character limit, using the last name of the first customer (or the customer with the highest percentage of interest) and “, ET AL” to indicate there is more than one customer.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: “MOUNT HOOD NF”, “HART MOUNTAIN NAT ANTELOPE REF”, “WALLOWA LAKE STATE PARK”, “DIAMOND RANCH LLC”
Data Type	String (60)

7.30 ROAD\_LINK

Geodatabase Name	<a href="#">ROAD_LINK</a>
BLM Structured Name	Road_Identifier_Code
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ESMTROW_ARC, ESMTROW_P_ARC
Definition	Unique identifier (e.g., FRMWK_ID, LINLOCID, and SEGASSETID) for a road segment copied from GTRN dataset. The choice of which identifier to use is at the discretion of the district office.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: “404112”, “65112”
Data Type	String (20)

7.31 STATUS\_P

Geodatabase Name	<a href="#">STATUS_P</a>
BLM Structured Name	Facility_Proposed_Status_Code
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from entity PROPOSED ENCUMBRANCES
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ESMTROW_P_POLY, ESMTROW_P_ARC
Definition	The status of a proposed facility, structure or application.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_STATUS_P</a>
Data Type	String (12)

## 7.32 VERSION\_NAME

Geodatabase Name	<a href="#">VERSION_NAME</a>
BLM Structured Name	Geodatabase_Version_Text
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from entity OREGON DATA FRAMEWORK
Feature Class Use/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-mmddy-hhmmss = version name of the last edit (hours might be a single digit; leading zeros are trimmed for hours only). XXX = theme abbreviation. 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. Example: sfrazier.GRA-121210-111034
Data Type	String (50)

## 7.33 WILD\_CLEAR

Geodatabase Name	<a href="#">WILD_CLEAR</a>
BLM Structured Name	Wildlife_Clearance_Date
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from entity PROPOSED ENCUMBRANCES
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ESMTROW_P_POLY, ESMTROW_P_ARC
Definition	Date the facility or site received wildlife clearance (YYYYMMDD).
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Example: “20090812”
Data Type	String (8)

## 8. Associated Files or Databases

Data pertaining to individual easements or ROWs are found in the LR2000 national database. Additional information may also be found in the MTPs and the official case file record.

## 9. Layer Files (Publication Views)

### 9.1 General

Master corporate feature classes and 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.

These publication feature classes are indicated by “PUB” in their name. They are created through scripts that can be automatically executed and are easily rebuilt from the master (ORSOEDIT) data whenever necessary.

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

### 9.2 Specific to this Dataset

Publication feature classes will be created for internal use where:

- The attribute VERSION\_NAME is removed (for privacy reasons).

Publication feature classes will be created for publishing to the web, release to the public, where:

- Data not in proposed theme layers.
- The attribute VERSION\_NAME is removed (for privacy reasons).
- The attributes RGT HOLDER\_NM and GRANTOR\_NM are removed (for Privacy reasons).
- Spatial features where STATUS\_P = “Initial” are removed.
- Non-federal entity spatial features are removed. An entity is a non-federal entity when neither GRANTOR nor RGT HOLDER is a federal agency. In other words: remove any feature where GRANTOR in (“PV, PVI, PVN, PVU, UN”) and RGT HOLDER in (“PV, PVI, PVN, PVU, UN”).
- Spatial features are removed when the grantor is unknown and the feature falls outside of public jurisdiction as indicated by overlay with the surface jurisdiction, OWNERSHIP\_POLY, layer. In other words remove any features where GRANTOR = “UN” and a spatial selection of the feature is in (not necessarily wholly contained) an area of the OWNERSHIP\_POLY layer where PROPERTY\_STATUS in (“PV, PVI,

PVN, PVU”).

## 10. Editing Procedures

### 10.1 Managing Overlap (General Guidance)

Overlap means there is potentially more than one feature in the same feature class that occupies the same space (also referred to as stacked polygons). Depending on the query, acres will be double-counted.

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

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

Overlap is only allowed in the ODF in limited and controlled scenarios. In each case, the cause of the overlap (what attribute changes will kick-off a new feature which may overlap an existing feature) is carefully defined and controlled. In other words, in feature classes that permit overlap when there is a change in spatial extent, there is always a new feature created which may overlap an existing feature, but in addition, there are certain attributes 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 covered by arcs in the ARC feature class and vice versa; arcs must not have dangles, intersect, self-overlap or overlap adjacent arcs). In AVY\_PLAN, any number of plans or projects might overlap. A new value in PLANID creates a new polygon.
- Overlapping polygons where polygons are a stand-alone feature class. No topology rules.
- Examples from the ODF include:
  - Species Occurrence Group: These are distinct sites defined by species and time. A different species create a new polygon which may overlap another site in whole or part. A change in time (new visit date) will create a new polygon if it is desired that the old spatial extent and date is retained (as historic). Additionally, for wildlife, a different season/type of use (e.g., winter range vs. spring breeding) will create new polygon that may overlap others.
  - Survey Group: A new survey within each feature class is created only for a new date. This group might also include proposed surveys in separate feature classes.
  - Treatment Activity Group: Within each feature class, an overlapping treatment area is created only for a new date, and sometimes for a different method, if it is not possible to SPLIT the treatment area by method and it is important to capture more than one method

applied to the same area on the same day. This group also includes proposed treatments which could overlap existing treatments and have additional overlap created by different treatment alternatives.

- Land Status Encumbrances Group: A new polygon is created for a change in CASEFILE number even if it is the same area.
- Overlapping Arcs where arcs are a stand-alone feature class. There are no topology rules for this situation. In the ODF this only occurs in feature class ESMTROW\_ARC.
- Overlapping Points. Not generally a problem because they have no spatial extent, but still should be checked and duplicates deleted.

## 10.2 Editing and Quality Control Guidelines

Checking for undesired duplicates is critical. Polygons or arcs that are 100 percent duplicate can be easily found by searching for identical attributes along with identical Shape\_Area 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.

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”.

If the dissolve tool is used on polygons or arcs, the create multipart features parameter should be unchecked or set to SINGLE\_PART.

## 10.3 Snapping Guidelines

Where line segments with different COORD\_SRC meet, the most accurate or important in terms of legal boundary representation are kept unaltered, and other lines snapped to them. In general, the hierarchy of importance is “CADNSDI” points and lines first, with “DLG” or “SOURCEC” next, then “DEM”, and “MAP” last.

When snapping to the data indicated in COORD\_SRC (as opposed to duplicating with copy or paste), be sure there are exactly the same number of vertices in the target, and source theme arcs.

When the DEF\_FEATURE is “SUBDIVISION”, snap the line segment to CADNSDI points, and make sure there are the same number of vertices in the line as there are CADNSDI points.

On themes with ACCURACY\_FT, but no value in COORD\_SRC or DEF\_FEATURE, the line with better ACCURACY\_FT is kept unaltered.

## 11. Abbreviations

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

Table 6 Abbreviations/Acronyms Used

Abbreviations	Descriptions
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CADNSDI	Cadastral National Spatial Data Infrastructure
DLG	Digital Line Graphs
DRG	Digital Raster Graphic
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
GTRN	Ground Transportation
LR2000	Legacy Rehost 2000 Database
MTP	Master Title Plat
NAD	North American Datum
NARA	National Archives and Records Administration
ODF	Oregon Data Framework
OR/WA	Oregon/Washington
ROW	Rights-of-Way
SDE	Spatial Data Engine
SMA	Special Management 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: For additional information about the ODF, contact the [state data administrator](#).

## A.1 dom\_ACCESS\_RIGHTS

Access Rights Code. Access rights associated with an easement, right-of-way or transportation route.

Code	Value
PUBLIC	PUBLIC – Public access (including BLM) is secured
ADMIN	ADMIN – BLM Administrative rights; no public access is secured
MIXED	MIXED – Access rights are too intermixed within an area to map
NONE	NONE – No public or BLM access is allowed
UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN – Unknown
NA	NA – Not applicable

## A.2 dom\_AUTH\_USE

Authorized Use Text. Use that is authorized by an Easement or Right-of-Way.

Code	Value
Windpower Testing	Windpower Testing - Testing of an area/site for potential wind power generation
Windpower Development	Windpower Development - Development of a wind power generation area/site
Power Transportation	Power Transportation - Movement of power across an area (e.g., transmission line, gas pipeline)
Solar Development	Solar Development - Development of an area/site for solar power generation
Crossing Access	Crossing Access - Crossing the land with a vehicle or fence is authorized (may include construction and/or timber)
Crossing Access with Exceptions	Crossing Access with Exceptions - Crossing the land is authorized with one or more exceptions, for example, timber
Water Testing	Water Testing - Testing for water flow or quantity
Water Transportation	Water Transportation - Transportation of water across an area (e.g., pipeline)
Communication Facility	Communication Facility - Development of a communication facility

Mineral Materials	Mineral Materials - Development of a mineral materials site (e.g., for road paving material)
Forest Products Management and Removal	Forest Products Management and Removal - Access to forest lands for management and transport of forest products

## A.3 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.

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
ORV00	ORV00 – Vale District Office

Code	Value
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
OR000	OR000 – Oregon/Washington BLM

## A.4 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
CFE	CFE - 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
DLG	DLG - Lines duplicated or buffered from USGS Digital Line Graphs
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 - Lines obtained from a Global Positioning System device
IMG	IMG - Linework derived from interpretation of non-photographic imagery
MAP	MAP - Digitized line work 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
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.5 dom\_ESMTROW\_FTR

Easement ROW Feature Code. Type of geographic or legal feature associated with the Easement or ROW.

Code	Value
ROAD	ROAD – Road
ROAD NOT BUILT	ROAD NOT BUILT – Road authorized but not constructed
PIPELINE	PIPELINE – Pipeline
TRAIL	TRAIL – Trail
PARCEL	PARCEL – Parcel
FENCE	FENCE – Fence
WINDTOWER	WINDTOWER – Windtower
POWERLINE	POWERLINE – Powerline
TELEPHONE	TELEPHONE – Telephone
TELE_BURIED	TELE_BURIED – Telephone Buried
ADMIN_SITE	ADMIN_SITE – Administrative Site
WATER_GAP	WATER_GAP – Water Gap
GEOSURVEY	GEOSURVEY – Geosurvey
STAGING	STAGING – Staging
DITCH_CANAL	DITCH_CANAL – Ditch or Canal
WATER_GAUGE	WATER_GAUGE – Water Gauge
COMM_SITE	COMM_SITE – Communication Site
MINMAT_SITE	MINMAT_SITE – Mineral Materials Site
POWER_STORAGE	POWER_STORAGE – Power Storage

## A.6 dom\_ESMTROW\_TP

Easement ROW Type Code. Indicates whether feature is an Easement or a ROW and the general type.

Code	Value
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ESMT	ESMT - Easement
ROW	ROW - Right-of-Way
RWP	RWP - Perpetual unilateral right-of-way permits, i.e., permits that are not included within reciprocal right-of-way
CNSC	CNSC - Conservation or Scenic Easement
RROW	RROW - Reciprocal Right-of-Way
OTHER	OTHER - Other type of easement or right-of-way

## A.7 dom\_EXCL\_TP

Easement Exclusive Type Code. The specific type of an easement, as shown in the legal documents.

Code	Value
EXCLUSIVE	EXCLUSIVE - Easements generally open to the public
NONEXCLUSIVE	NONEXCLUSIVE - Easements generally administrative only, not open to the public or third parties
UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN - The type of the easement (exclusive/nonexclusive) is not identified

## A.8 dom\_JURIS\_CODE

Jurisdiction Organization Code. Management entity that has administrative responsibilities or jurisdiction for a geographic location.

Code	Value
BL	BL – Bureau of Land Management
BP	BP – Bonneville Power Administration
BR	BR – Bureau of Reclamation
CE	CE – Corps of Engineers
CG	CG – U.S. Coast Guard
DA	DA – U.S. Dept. of Agriculture (except the Forest Service)
DD	DD – U.S. Dept. of Defense (except the Corps of Engineers)
FS	FS – U.S. Forest Service
FA	FA – Federal Aviation Administration
FC	FC – Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FW	FW – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
GS	GS – U.S. Geological Survey
GSA	GSA – General Services Administration

Code	Value
IA	IA – Bureau of Indian Affairs and Tribal Units
LG	LG – Local Government
PN	PN – National Park Service
PV	PV – Private Lands
PVI	PVI – Private, Industrial
PVN	PVN – Private, NonIndustrial
PVU	PVU – Private, Urban
ST	ST – State Managed Lands
STF	STF – State Forests
STL	STL – State Division of Lands
SDT	SDT – State Transportation Department
STP	STP – State Parks
STW	STW – State Wildlife Refuges
UN	UN – Undetermined

## A.9 dom\_STATUS\_P

Facility Proposed Status Code. The status of a proposed facility, structure or application.

Code	Value
Initial	Initial - Pre-application proposal
Pending	Pending - Active proposal, application filed
Rejected	Rejected - Proposal rejected by BLM
Closed	Closed - Case closed
Relinquished	Relinquished - Proposal released by the proponent
Suspended	Suspended - Activity halted