

# Oregon/Washington Bureau of Land Management



## Rights-of-Way Designation Areas

### SPATIAL DATA STANDARD



*Each year, thousands of people and companies apply to the BLM to obtain a right-of-way (ROW) grants on public land. A ROW grant is an authorization to use a specific piece of public land for a specific project, such as electric transmission lines, communication sites, roads, trails, fiber optic lines, canals, flumes, pipelines, and reservoirs. The BLM's policy is to authorize all ROW applications, at the authorized officer's discretion, as efficiently and economically as possible. Generally, a ROW is granted for a term appropriate for the life of the project.*

## Document Revisions

Revision	Date	Author	Description	Affected Pages
1.0	08/24/2012	Pamela Keller	1 <sup>st</sup> released version.	All
1.0	05/16/2014	Pamela Keller	2 <sup>nd</sup> release with minor changes.	All
1.1	11/10/2016	Eric Hiebenthal	Updated GIS Tech lead to Marcus Tobey. Added document revisions section.	Section 1.1
1.1	12/13/2016	Eric Hiebenthal	Confirmed and changes data steward to Diann Rasmussen	Section 1.1
1.2	03/10/2017	Kyler Diershaw	Updated State Data Administrator contact 4 places	Section 1.1, 2.5, 2.6, 4.0, 12.0
1.3	03/17/2017	Kyler Diershaw	Updated TOC Updated State Records Administrator Update Records Retention Schedule Update Org Table	Section 1.1 1.3 12.1
2.0	05/05/2017	Eric Hiebenthal	Modify and add attributes for major, minor and wind & solar designations.	
2.0	12/30/2018	Al Thompson	Reformat and edit to conform to new template.	All
3.0	1/1/2020	Al Thompson	Edit to enter comments and conform to template changes.	All

### Navigation



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# 1. General Information

This dataset represents areas where rights-of-way (ROW) granted by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) are not allowed (excluded), allowed with special considerations (avoidance), or generally permitted (corridor). All BLM surface jurisdiction lands are covered by one of these ROW designation areas. The designations are determined through the land planning process as documented in a Resource Management Plan (RMP). There are four possible designations: Avoidance, Exclusion, Corridor, and Open. The Avoidance designation is described as the area where ROWs and other land use authorizations are only allowed if compatible with existing land designations and management direction. The ROW applications for areas within the Avoidance designation will likely require National Environmental Policy Act processing. The Exclusion area designation does not allow ROWs and other Land Use Authorizations. The Corridor designation includes existing ROW corridors as well as communication sites and other land use authorization, plus additional land as appropriate for potential future non-conflicting development. The Open designation is remaining BLM is open for ROW development .

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

Proposed designations (ROW\_DSG\_P) contains alternative classifications. The selected alternative is transferred to the final designations (ROW\_DSG) and retained until the next planning cycle.

- Dataset (Theme) Name: ROW DESIGNATION AREAS, ROW DESIGNATION AREAS PROPOSED
- Dataset (Feature Class): ROW\_DSG\_POLY, ROW\_DSG\_P\_POLY, ROW\_DSG\_ARC, ROW\_DSG\_P\_ARC

## 1.1. Roles and Responsibilities

**Table 1** Roles and Responsibilities

Roles	Responsibilities
<a href="#">State Data Steward</a>	The State Data Steward responsibilities include approving data standards and business rules, developing quality assurance/quality control procedures, identifying potential privacy issues, and managing that data as a corporate resource. The State Data Steward coordinates with field office data stewards, the State Data Administrator, Geographic Information System (GIS) coordinators, and national data stewards. The State Data Steward reviews geospatial metadata for completeness and quality.
<a href="#">GIS Technical Lead</a>	The GIS Technical Lead works with data stewards to convert business needs into GIS applications and derive data requirements and participates in the development of data standards. The GIS technical lead coordinates with system administrators and GIS coordinators to manage the GIS databases. The GIS technical lead works with data editors to ensure the consistency and accordance with the established data standards of data input into the enterprise Spatial Database Engine (SDE) geodatabase. The GIS technical lead provides technical assistance and advice on GIS analysis, query, and display of the dataset.
<a href="#">Technical Lead</a>	Implementation of the Treatments data standard includes a redesign of the Forestry Operations Inventory (FOI) GIS layer and associated M*S application. The Technical Lead works with data stewards and the GIS Technical Lead for on-going maintenance and management of the updated application.

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

Roles	Responsibilities
<a href="#">State Data Administrator</a>	The State Data Administrator provides information management leadership, data modeling expertise, and custodianship of the state data models. The State Data Administrator ensures compliance with defined processes for development of data standards and metadata, and process consistency and completeness. The State Data Administrator is responsible for making data standards and metadata accessible to all users. The State Data Administrator coordinates with data stewards and GIS coordinators to respond to national spatial data requests.
<a href="#">State Records Administrator</a>	The State Records Administrator assists the state data steward to identify any privacy issues related to spatial data. The state records administrator also provides direction and guidance on data release and fees. The state records administrator classifies data under the proper records retention schedule and determines the appropriate Freedom of Information Act category.

## 1.2. FOIA Category

ROW\_DSG is public. ROW\_DSG\_P is internal only. 1b review before release...

## 1.3. Records Retention Schedule(s)

The DRS/GRS/BLM Combined Records Schedule under Schedule 20/52a3 (Electronic Records/Geographic Information Systems) lists ROW Designation Areas 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 the National Archives and Records Administration.

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

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

## 1.4. Security/Access/Sensitivity

The Rights-Of-Way Designation Areas set of themes do not require any additional security other than that provided by the General Support System (the hardware/software infrastructure of the OR/WABLM).

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

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

## 1.5. Keywords

Keywords that can be used to locate this dataset include:

- (BLM Thesaurus) Lands, Transportation, Land Use Planning
- Additional keywords: Rights-Of-Way exclusion areas, ROW planning
- ISO 19115 Topic Categories: 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
- 1601 - Bureau Planning System

## 2. Dataset Overview

### 2.1. Usage

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

### 2.2. Sponsor/Affected Parties

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

The ROW\_DSG is defined by and is specific to BLM. Matching interagency data across the landscape is not necessary. Our non-governmental partners and the general public are affected to the extent that ROW\_DSG is part of the RMPs that determine management on BLM lands. Implementation of an RMP may preclude granting of ROW or apply restrictions in certain areas because of potential impact to natural resources.

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

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

### 2.4. Data Category/Architecture Link

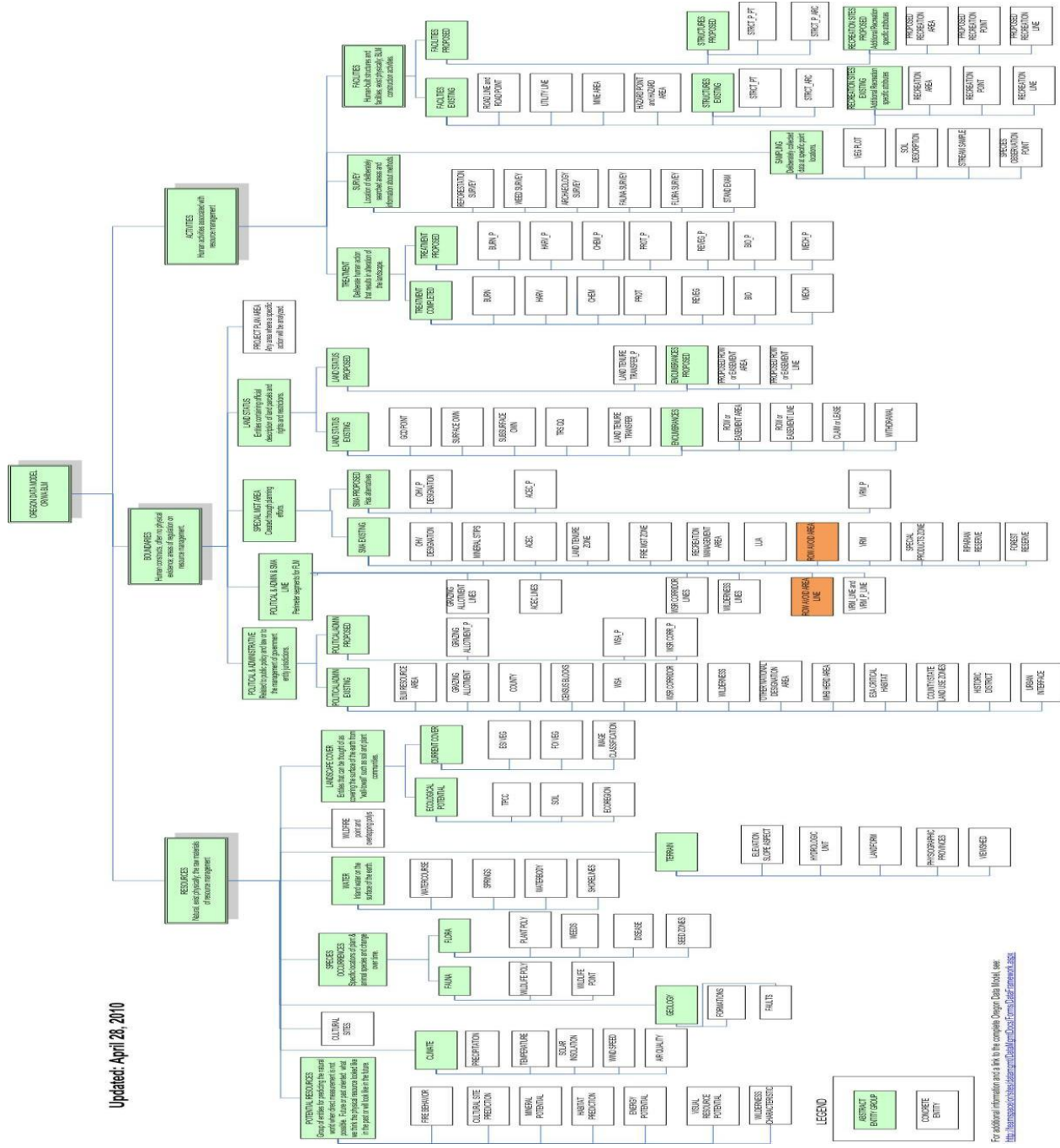
This data theme is a portion of the Oregon Data Framework (ODF) shown in Figure 1, Oregon Data Framework Overview, a simplified schematic of the entire ODF showing the overall organization and entity inheritance. The ODF utilizes the concept of inheritance to define specific instances of data. The ODF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

- Activities
- Resources
- Boundaries

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

See Figure 2, Data Organization Structure, for a simplified schematic of the entire ODF showing the overall organization and entity inheritance. The RMA entities are highlighted. For additional information about the ODF, contact the [State Data Administrator](#).





Updated: April 28, 2010

Figure 1 Oregon Data Framework Overview

For additional information and a link to the complete Oregon Data Model, visit: <http://blm.bioscienceresearch.com/DataModel/Default.aspx>

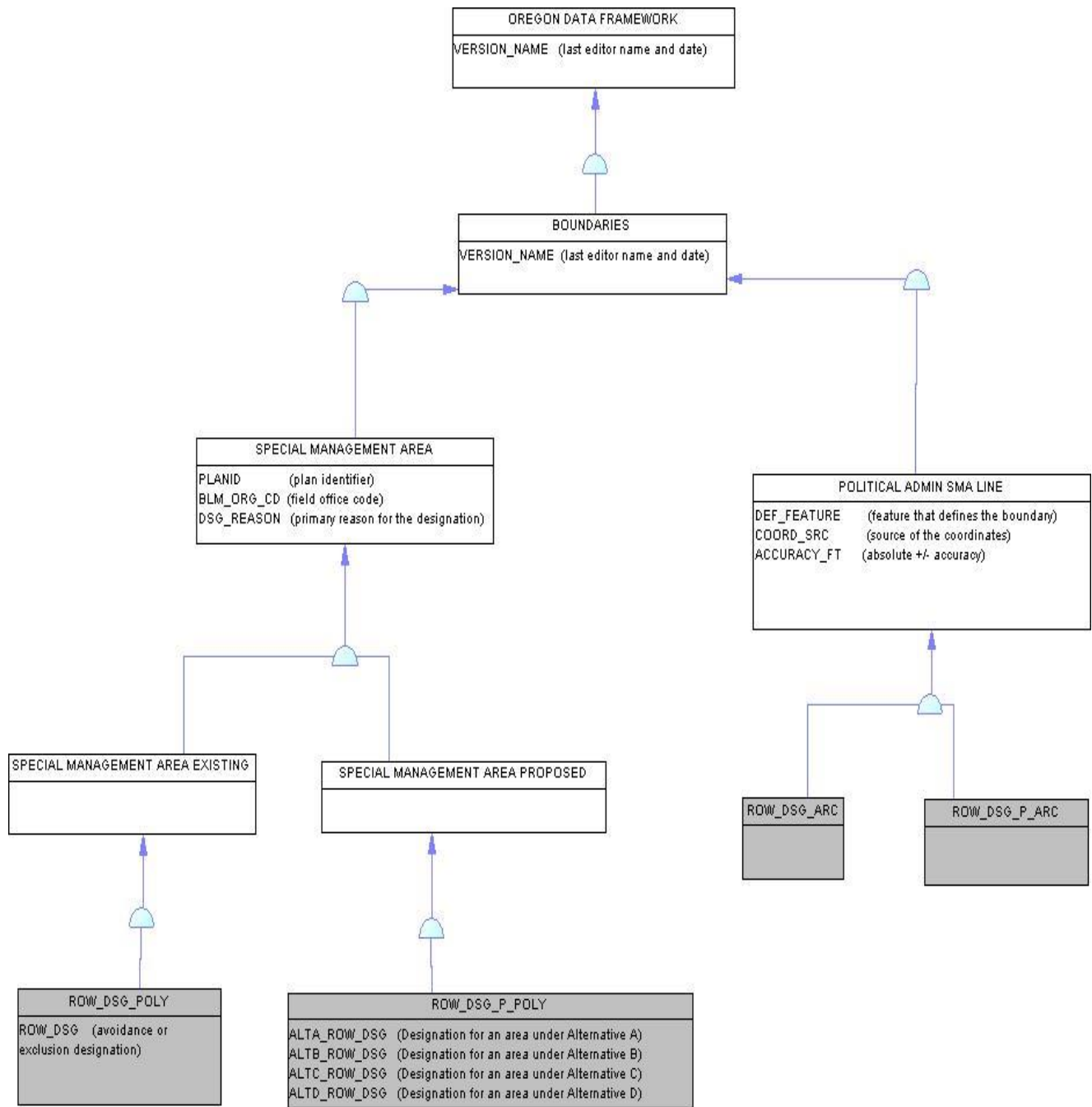


Figure 2 Data Organization Structure

For ROW\_DSG, the categories/groups that the dataset is part of are:

ROW\_DSG Polygon:

ODF

Boundaries

Special Management Area

Existing Special Management Area

ROW\_DSG\_POLY

Proposed Special Management Area

ROW\_DSG\_P\_POLY

ROW\_DSG Line:

ODF

Boundaries

Political Admin SMA Line

ROW\_DSG\_ARC

ROW\_DSG\_P\_ARC

## 2.5. DOI Enterprise Architecture – Data Resource Model Relationship

The Department of the Interior's (DOI) Enterprise Architecture contains a component called the Data Resource Model. This model addresses the concepts of Data Sharing, Data Description, and Data Context. This data standard provides information needed to address each of those areas. Data sharing is addressed through complete documentation and simple data structures which make sharing easier. Data description is addressed through the section on Attribute Descriptions. Data context is addressed through the data organization and structure portions of this document. In addition, the DOI Data Resource Model categorizes data by use of standardized Data Subject Areas and Information Classes. For this dataset, these are as follows:

- Data Subject Area: Geospatial
- Information Class: Location

For additional information about the ODF, contact the [State Data Administrator](#).

## 3. Data Management Protocols

### 3.1. Accuracy Requirements

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

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

When a new land use plan (usually an RMP) is begun, the district data steward and GIS Coordinator work together with the appropriate Interdisciplinary Team (IDT) members to determine the inputs to a new ROW\_DSG\_P dataset (proposed ROW avoidance and exclusion designations). These inputs may include special status species areas, cultural, recreation, and administrative sites, visual resource inventory, visual resource management classes, wilderness, wilderness study areas, lands with wilderness characteristics (inventory), lands protected for their wilderness characteristics (RMP decision), and other special management designations. Existing and proposed ROW and other land use authorization areas are included in the zones and designated as, "CORRIDOR." Most of the inputs for creating ROW\_DSG are existing GIS datasets and spatial accuracy is expected to be identical to the accuracy of the source dataset. Note that any of these input spatial features might be buffered according to current management guidance (e.g., sage grouse leks buffered to 1 kilometer or more). The accuracy of the buffered line is still the accuracy of the source data. Because the inputs will probably overlap for any given acre of ground, the plan IDT must also decide which has priority. The full decision tree is documented in the metadata for the land use plan. The strongest or highest priority reason is captured in the DSG\_REASON attribute.

The ROW\_DSG\_P is developed during the planning process. The attributes are identical to ROW\_DSG, except there are designations for each plan alternative (ALTA\_ROW\_DSG, ALTB\_ROW\_DSG, etc.). Four alternatives are included in the ROW\_DSG\_P\_POLY schema. More can be added, if necessary, for a plan. When the final plan is approved, ROW\_DSG\_P\_POLY is dissolved on the selected alternative (e.g., ALTC\_ROW\_DSG), dropping the other alternatives, but keeping the other attributes. Dropping the alternative prefix from the ROW\_DSG attribute and selecting BLM jurisdiction only, is all that is needed to finish the creation of the new ROW\_DSG\_POLY. The new ROW\_DSG\_ARC is created from ROW\_DSG\_POLY (poly to line tool) and attributes transferred from ROW\_DSG\_P\_ARC. The original ROW\_DSG\_P dataset is archived along with the rest of the RMP development data, and ROW\_DSG is maintained in the corporate SDE.

Every acre of BLM surface jurisdiction must have a ROW area designation. The preferred method of capture is to combine all the inputs plus surface jurisdiction with a GIS union. The result is then clipped to the RMP boundary. It is important to match adjacent districts. For display and reporting, BLM surface jurisdiction is selected. The BLM surface jurisdiction at the time of the RMP is retained as part of the ROW\_DSG theme. Over time, with changes in ownership, there may be BLM lands with no ROW\_DSG designation. Depending on the RMP, it may be allowable to apply an adjacent designation to the new BLM parcel. The archived ROW\_DSG\_P dataset can be used to make this determination.

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

### 3.3. Update Frequency and Archival Protocols

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

It is the responsibility of the State Data Steward to ensure that any database external to the GIS remains current. The district GIS Coordinator will approve update processes and provide assistance and oversight. At this time, there are no digital databases associated with ROW\_DSG, but this responsibility extends to paper records. Reports or tables containing ROW\_DSG acreages must be checked against the GIS acres and ideally, should come directly from the GIS that supplied the official ROW area designation acres for the relevant RMP.

### 3.4. Statewide Monitoring

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

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

## 4. ROW DESIGNATION AREAS GEODATABASE SCHEMA (Simplified)

General Information: Attributes are listed in the order they appear in the geodatabase feature class. The order is an indication of the importance of the attribute for theme definition and use. There are no aliases unless specifically noted. The domains used in this data standard can be found in Appendix A. These are the domains at the time the data standard was approved. Domains can be changed without a re-issue of the data standard. ROW designation attributes and domains have been added in response to the 2015 and 2019 Greater Sage-grouse Approved Resource Management Plan Amendments. In addition to existing ROW designations, Land use authorization changes and designation reasons will now also be made based on Greater Sage-Grouse Priority and General Habitat Management areas for major and minor ROW exclusion, avoidance and corridor areas and wind or solar energy activities. Please see the domain “dom\_dsg\_reason” for a listing of priority designation reasons and where Sage-grouse habitat areas fit into those categories. 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 a complete list of domains, contact: [State Data Administrator](#).

### 4.1. ROW\_DSG FEATURE DATASET

#### 4.1.1. ROW\_DSG\_POLY (ROW Designation Area Polygons)

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required	Domain
PLANID	String	100		Yes	dom_PLANID
BLM_ORG_CD	String	5	OR000	Yes	dom_BLM_ORG_CD
ROW_DSG_MAJOR	String	10		Yes	dom_ROW_DSG
DSG_MAJOR_REASON	String	10		No	dom_DSG_REASON
ROW_DSG_MINOR	String	10		Yes	dom_ROW_DSG
DSG_MINOR_REASON	String	10		No	dom_DSG_REASON
ROW_DSG_WIND	String	10		Yes	dom_ROW_DSG
DSG_WIND_REASON	String	10		No	dom_DSG_REASON
ROW_DSG_SOLAR	String	10		Yes	dom_ROW_DSG
DSG_SOLAR_REASON	String	10		No	dom_DSG_REASON
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes	

**4.1.2. ROW\_DSG\_ARC (ROW Designation Area Lines)**

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required	Domain
DEF_FEATURE	String	25		Yes	dom_DEF_FEATURE
COORD_SRC	String	7		Yes	dom_COORD_SRC
ACCURACY_FT	Short Integer		-1	No	
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes	

## 4.2. ROW\_DSG\_P FEATURE DATASET

### 4.2.1. ROW\_DSG\_P\_POLY (ROW Designation Area Proposed Polygons)

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required?	Domain
PLANID	String	100		Yes	dom_PLANID
BLM_ORG_CD	String	5	OR000	Yes	dom_BLM_ORG_CD
ALTA_ROW_DSG	String	10		Yes	dom_ROW_DSG
ALTB_ROW_DSG	String	10		Yes	dom_ROW_DSG
ALTC_ROW_DSG	String	10		No	dom_ROW_DSG
ALTD_ROW_DSG	String	10		No	dom_ROW_DSG
ROW_DSG_MAJOR	String	10		Yes	dom_ROW_DSG
DSG_MAJOR_REASON	String	10		No	dom_DSG_REASON
ROW_DSG_MINOR	String	10		Yes	dom_ROW_DSG
DSG_MINOR_REASON	String	10		No	dom_DSG_REASON
ROW_DSG_WIND	String	10		Yes	dom_ROW_DSG
DSG_WIND_REASON	String	10		No	dom_DSG_REASON
ROW_DSG_SOLAR	String	10		Yes	dom_ROW_DSG
DSG_SOLAR_REASON	String	10		No	dom_DSG_REASON
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes	

### 4.2.2. ROW\_DSG\_P\_ARC (ROW Designation Area Proposed Lines)

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required?	Domain
DEF_FEATURE	String	25		Yes	dom_DEF_FEATURE
COORD_SRC	String	7		Yes	dom_COORD_SRC
ACCURACY_FT	Short Integer		-1	No	



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VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes	
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## 5. PROJECTION AND SPATIAL EXTENT

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

## 6. Spatial Entity Characteristics

- ROW\_DSG\_POLY
  - Description: Instance of SMAs Existing group.
  - Geometry: Polygons form a continuous, “wall-to-wall,” cover across BLM lands. Polygons may not overlap.
  - Topology: Yes. ROW\_DSG\_POLY lines are coincident with ROW\_DSG\_ARC lines and together make the feature dataset, ROW\_DSG.
  - Integration Requirements: None.
- ROW\_DSG\_P\_POLY
  - Description: Instance of SMAs Proposed group.
  - Geometry: Polygons may overlap, but only under differing alternatives.
  - Topology: Yes. ROW\_DSG\_P\_POLY lines are coincident with ROW\_DSG\_P\_ARC lines and together make the feature dataset, ROW\_DSG\_P.
  - Integration Requirements: None.
- ROW\_DSG\_ARC
  - Description: Instance of Political Administration SMA Line group. Lines making up the area perimeters of ROW\_AREA\_DSG polygons, and segmented, as needed to indicate a change in either what defines the section of boundary, and/or the source of the actual GIS coordinates.
  - Geometry: Simple, non-overlapping lines that are split between endpoints, as needed.
  - Topology: Yes. ROW\_DSG\_POLY lines are coincident with ROW\_DSG\_ARC lines, and together make the feature dataset, ROW\_DSG.
  - Integration Requirements: Line segments must be coincident with the source data indicated by attributes DEF\_FEATURE and COORD\_SRC either through duplication or snapping.
- ROW\_DSG\_P\_ARC
  - Description: Instance of Political Admin SMA Line group. Lines making up the area perimeters of ROW\_DSG\_P polygons, and segmented, as needed to indicate a change in either what defines the section of boundary, and/or the source of the actual GIS coordinates.
  - Geometry: Simple, non-overlapping lines that are split between endpoints as needed.
  - Topology: Yes. ROW\_DSG\_P\_POLY lines are coincident with ROW\_DSG\_P\_ARC lines and together make the feature dataset, ROW\_DSG\_P.
  - Integration Requirements: Line segments must be coincident with the source data indicated by attributes DEF\_FEATURE and COORD\_SRC either through duplication or snapping.

## 7. Attribute Characteristics and Definitions

In alphabetical order.

### 7.1. ACCURACY\_FT

Geodatabase Name	ACCURACY_FT
BLM Structured Name	ACCURACY_FEET_MEASURE
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from entity ODF Political Admin SMA Line.
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ROW_DSG_ARC, ROW_DSG_P_ARC
Description	How close, in feet, the spatial GIS depiction is to the actual location on the ground. There are several factors to consider in GIS error: scale and accuracy of map-based sources, accuracy of Global Positioning System equipment, and the skill level of the data manipulators. A value of "0" indicates no entry was made. This is the correct value when the COORD_SRC is another GIS theme (Digital Line Graphs (DLG), Geographic Coordinate Database (GCD), and Digital Elevation Model (DEM)) because the accuracy is determined by that theme. If COORD_SRC is MAP (digitized from a paper map) or GPS, however, a value of "0" indicates a missing value that should be filled in either with a non-zero number or "-1." A value of "-1" indicates that the accuracy is unknown, and no reliable estimate can be made.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain, Examples: 40, -1, 0
Data Type	Short Integer

### 7.2. ALTA\_ROW\_DSG

Geodatabase Name	ALTA_ROW_DSG
BLM Structured Name	Alternative_A_ROW_Designation_Area_Code
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Not Inherited.
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ROW_DSG_P_POLY
Description	The proposed ROW Designation Area for Alternative A (first alternative) of the plan. Each polygon receives a designation. The ROW here stands for "Rights-of-Way and other Land Use Authorizations."
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_ROW_DSG</a>
Data Type	String (10)

### 7.3. ALTB\_ROW\_DSG

Geodatabase Name	ALTB_ROW_DSG
BLM Structured Name	Alternative_B_ROW_Designation_Area_Code
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Not inherited.
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ROW_DSG_P_POLY
Description	The proposed ROW Designation Area for Alternative B (second alternative) of the plan. Each polygon receives a designation. The ROW here stands for "Rights-of-Way and other Land Use Authorizations."
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_ROW_DSG</a>
Data Type	String (10)

### 7.4. ALTC\_ROW\_DSG

Geodatabase Name	ALTC_ROW_DSG
BLM Structured Name	Alternative_C_ROW_Designation_Area_Code
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Not Inherited.
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ROW_DSG_P_POLY
Description	The proposed ROW Designation Area for Alternative C (third alternative), if present, of the plan. Each polygon receives a designation. The ROW here stands for "Rights-of-Way and other Land Use Authorizations."
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_ROW_DSG</a>
Data Type	String (10)

## 7.5. ALTD\_ROW\_DSG

Geodatabase Name	ALTD_ROW_DSG
BLM Structured Name	Alternative_D_ROW_Designation_Area_Code
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Not Inherited.
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ROW_DSG_P_POLY
Description	The proposed ROW Designation Area for Alternative D (fourth alternative), if present, of the plan. Each polygon receives a designation. The ROW here stands for "Rights-of-Way and other Land Use Authorizations."
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_ROW_DSG</a>
Data Type	String (10)

## 7.6. BLM\_ORG\_CD

Geodatabase Name	BLM_ORG_CD
BLM Structured Name	ADMINSTRATIVE_UNIT_ORGANIZATION_CODE
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from entity ODF Special Management Area.
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ROW_DSG_POLY, ROW_DSG_P_POLY
Description	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
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_BLM_ORG_CD</a>
Data Type	String (5)

## 7.7. COORD\_SRC

Geodatabase Name	COORD_SRC
BLM Structured Name	COORDINATE_SOURCE_CODE
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from entity ODF Political Admin SMA Line.
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ROW_DSG_ARC, ROW_DSG_P_ARC
Description	The actual source of the GIS coordinates for the line segments. If the line is copied from another theme, and already has COORD_SRC, it should be reviewed, and may need to be changed for use in this dataset.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_COORD_SRC</a>
Data Type	String (7)

## 7.8. DEF\_FEATURE

Geodatabase Name	DEF_FEATURE
BLM Structured Name	DEFINING_FEATURE_CODE
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from entity ODF Political Admin SMA Line.
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ROW_DSG_ARC, ROW_DSG_P_ARC
Description	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 defined. For example, SUBDIVISION rather than COUNTY, unless, the boundary segment is specifically defined as following the COUNTY boundary. If the line is copied from another theme and already has DEF_FEATURE, it should be reviewed, and may need to be changed for use in this dataset.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_DEF_FEATURE</a>
Data Type	String (25)

## 7.9. DSG\_MAJOR\_REASON

Geodatabase Name	DSG_MAJOR_REASON
BLM Structured Name	DESIGNATION_REASON_CODE
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from entity ODF Special Management Area.
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ROW_DSG_POLY, ROW_DSG_P_POLY
Description	The dominant reason for the major ROW designation. The attribute identifies the entity that was used to create the polygon, and, therefore, acts as polygon feature-level metadata.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_DSG_REASON</a>
Data Type	String (10)

## 7.10. DSG\_MINOR\_REASON

Geodatabase Name	DSG_REASON
BLM Structured Name	DESIGNATION_REASON_CODE
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from entity ODF Special Management Area.
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ROW_DSG_POLY, ROW_DSG_P_POLY
Description	The dominant reason for the minor ROW designation. The attribute identifies the entity that was used to create the polygon, and, therefore, acts as polygon feature-level metadata.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_DSG_REASON</a>
Data Type	String (10)

## 7.11. DSG\_SOLAR\_REASON

Geodatabase Name	DSG_REASON
BLM Structured Name	DESIGNATION_REASON_CODE
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from entity ODF Special Management Area.
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ROW_DSG_POLY, ROW_DSG_P_POLY
Description	The dominant reason for the solar designation. The attribute identifies the entity that was used to create the polygon, and, therefore, acts as polygon feature-level metadata.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_DSG_REASON</a>
Data Type	String (10)

## 7.12. DSG\_WIND\_REASON

Geodatabase Name	DSG_REASON
BLM Structured Name	DESIGNATION_REASON_CODE
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from entity ODF Special Management Area.
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ROW_DSG_POLY, ROW_DSG_P_POLY
Description	The dominant reason for the wind designation. The attribute identifies the entity that was used to create the polygon, and, therefore, acts as polygon feature-level metadata.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_DSG_REASON</a>
Data Type	String (10)

## 7.13. PLANID

Geodatabase Name	PLANID
BLM Structured Name	Plan_Name_Text
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from entity ODF Special Management Area.
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ROW_DSG_POLY, ROW_DSG_P_POLY
Description	The name of the Project Plan Area for the plan associated with an activity, filled in when the plan is final.
Required/Optional	Required Only When PLAN_STAGE=FINAL
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_PLANID</a>
Data Type	String (100)



## 7.14. ROW\_DSG\_MAJOR

Geodatabase Name	ROW_DSG
BLM Structured Name	MAJOR RIGHT-OF-WAY_DESIGNATION_AREA_CODE
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Not Inherited.
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ROW_DSG_POLY
Description	The major ROW area designation on BLM managed lands. Each polygon receives a designation. The ROW here stands for “Rights-of-Way and other Land Use Authorizations.” In addition to existing exclusion, avoidance, and corridor ROW designations, major ROW are designated as avoidance for areas of Priority and General Sage-grouse Habitat Management Areas (PHMA/GHMA) for high voltage (100kV or greater) transmission lines and major pipelines (24” or greater in diameter).
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_ROW_DSG</a>
Data Type	String (10)

## 7.15. ROW\_DSG\_MINOR

Geodatabase Name	ROW_DSG
BLM Structured Name	MINOR RIGHT-OF-WAY_DESIGNATION_AREA_CODE
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Not Inherited.
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ROW_DSG_POLY
Description	The minor ROW area designation on BLM managed lands. Each polygon receives a designation. The ROW here stands for “Rights-of-Way and other Land Use Authorizations.” In addition to existing exclusion, avoidance, and corridor ROW designations, minor ROW are designated as avoidance for areas of Priority and General Sage-grouse Habitat Management Areas (PHMA/GHMA) for lower voltage (less than 100kV) transmission lines and minor pipelines (less than 24” diameter).
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_ROW_DSG</a>
Data Type	String (10)

## 7.16. ROW\_DSG\_SOLAR

Geodatabase Name	ROW_DSG
BLM Structured Name	SOLAR RIGHT-OF-WAY_DESIGNATION_AREA_CODE
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Not Inherited.
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ROW_DSG_POLY
Description	The solar ROW area designation on BLM managed lands. Each polygon receives a designation. The ROW here stands for “Rights-of-Way and other Land Use Authorizations.” In addition to existing exclusion, avoidance, and corridor ROW designations, a solar ROW is designated as exclusion for areas of Priority Sage-grouse Habitat Management Areas (PHMA) and sagebrush focal areas (SFA) at utility/commercial scale development except for Lake, Harney and Malheur Counties. PHMA outside of SFA in Lake, Harney and Malheur Counties are designated as avoidance for utility/commercial scale development.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_ROW_DSG</a>
Data Type	String (10)

## 7.17. ROW\_DSG\_WIND

Geodatabase Name	ROW_DSG
BLM Structured Name	RIGHT-OF-WAY_DESIGNATION_AREA_CODE
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Not Inherited.
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ROW_DSG_POLY
Description	The Wind ROW area designation on BLM managed lands. Each polygon receives a designation. The ROW here stands for “Rights-of-Way and other Land Use Authorizations.” In addition to existing exclusion, avoidance, and corridor ROW designations, a wind ROW is designated as exclusion for areas of Priority Sage-grouse Habitat Management Areas (PHMA) and sagebrush focal areas (SFA) at utility/commercial scale development except for Lake, Harney and Malheur Counties. PHMA outside of SFA in Lake, Harney and Malheur Counties were designated as avoidance for utility/commercial scale development.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_ROW_DSG</a>
Data Type	String (10)

**7.18. VERSION\_NAME**

Geodatabase Name	VERSION_NAME
BLM Structured Name	GEODATABASE_VERSION_TEXT
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from entity ODF - 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.
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ROW_DSG_ARC, ROW_DSG_POLY, ROW_DSG_P_ARC, ROW_DSG_P_POLY
Description	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. Example: sfrazier.GRA-121211-111034
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	No Domain
Data Type	String (50)

## 8. Layer Files (Publication Views)

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

- 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.

While the theme is in the edit environment maintained as a wall-to-wall data set, for publication internal and for the public, and use in analysis the data is clipped to the current surface management (ownership) theme.

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

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

A Layer File for ROW\_DSG\_POLY will be created that is solid fill shaded with standard colors.

- ROW\_DSG\_ARC will not be published to ORSOVCTR but is always available in ORSOEDIT.
- ROW\_DSG\_P are temporary datasets tied to planning efforts and will not be published.

## 9. Editing Procedures

### 9.1. Managing Overlap (General Guidance)

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

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

Overlap is only allowed in the ODF in limited and controlled scenarios. In each case, the “cause” of the overlap (the attribute changes that “kick off” a new feature which may overlap an existing feature) is carefully defined and controlled. In other words, in feature classes that permit overlap when there is a change in spatial extent there is always a new feature created which may overlap an existing feature, but in addition there are certain attribute(s) that will result in a new feature even if there is no spatial change. The feature classes (and the one feature dataset) that allow overlap, and the attributes that lead to a new, possibly overlapping feature, are described below.

- Overlapping Polygons where polygons are part of a POLY/ARC feature dataset.
  - Topology rules apply only to the POLY/ARC relationship (Polylines in the POLY feature class covered by arcs in the ARC feature class and vice versa; Arcs must not have dangles, intersect, self-overlap or overlap adjacent arcs). The AVY\_PLAN dataset allows any number of plans or projects to overlap; a new PLANID creates a new polygon. For all other POLY/ARC feature datasets, overlap is only allowed if there is a dataset for proposed entities, for example proposed ACEC (ACEC\_P POLY/ARC dataset) or wilderness (WLD\_P POLY/ARC dataset).
- Overlapping Polygons where polygons are a stand-alone feature class. No topology rules.
  - Species Occurrence Group: These are distinct sites defined by species and time. A different species creates a new polygon which may overlap another site in whole or part. A change in time (new visit date) will create a new polygon if it is desired that the old spatial extent and date is retained (as historic). Additionally, for wildlife, a different season/type of use (e.g., winter range vs. spring breeding) will create new polygon that may overlap others. Examples: WEEDS\_POLY, GB\_FLORA\_SITE.
  - Survey Group: Within each feature class a new survey is created only for a new date. This group might also include proposed surveys in separate feature classes. Examples: GB\_SURVEY, Archeological Survey (CULT\_SURV).
  - Treatment Activity Group: Within each feature class (BURN, HARV, MECH, CHEM, BIO, REVEG, PROT), an overlapping treatment area is created 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.
  - Recreation Site Polygons (RECSITE\_POLY): An overlapping site polygon is created only for different name, type or development level.
  - Land Status Encumbrances Group: A new, possibly overlapping polygon is created for a new casefile number even if it is the same area. Examples: easement/ROW areas (ESMTROW\_POLY) and land acquisitions/disposals (ACQ\_DSP\_POLY).
- Overlapping Arcs where arcs are a stand-alone feature class.
  - No topology rules.
  - Examples: easement/ROW lines (ESMTROW\_ARC) a new, possibly overlapping arc is created for a new casefile number; structures (STRCT\_ARC) a new, possibly overlapping arc is created for a different name, type, RIPS number or construction date.

- Overlapping Points.
  - Generally these are allowed and do not cause a problem since points have no spatial extent. However, it is easy to inadvertently create more than one point making it important to search for and delete duplicates.

## 9.2. Poly/Arc Topology (Boundary group datasets)

A poly/arc feature dataset means there is a polygon feature class plus an arc feature class that represents the perimeter of the polygon, and which must be kept coincident with the polyline. This requires advanced topological editing skills and in the ODF these poly/arc pair datasets are limited to the “Boundary” group of themes.

Recommended order of capture and maintenance for poly/arc datasets:

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

## 9.3. Editing Quality Control

- Duplicate features. Checking for undesired duplicates is critical. Polygons or arcs that are 100% duplicate are easily found by searching for identical attributes along with identical Shape\_Area and/or Shape\_Length. Searching for partially overlapping arcs or polygons is harder, and each case must be inspected to determine if the overlap is desired or not.
- To avoid overlapping polygons on the same area, polygons from different input themes are incorporated with the Union spatial overlay tool, not copied.
- Union rather than Intersect is used to prevent unintended data loss.
- Gap and overlap slivers. These can be hard to find if there are no topology rules. A temporary map topology can be created to find overlap slivers. Gap slivers can be found by constructing polygons from all arcs and checking polygons with very small area.
- Buffer and dissolve considerations. Where polygons are created with the buffer tool, the correct option must be selected. The default option is “None,” which means overlap will be retained. Sometimes the overlap should be dissolved and the option changed to “All.” Lines resulting from buffer have vertices too close together, especially around the end curves. They should be generalized to thin the vertices. If the dissolve tool is used on polygons or arcs, the “Create multipart features” should be unchecked.
- GPS considerations. GPS linework is often messy and should always be checked and cleaned up as necessary. Often vertices need to be thinned (generalize) especially at line ends. Multi-part polygons are sometimes inadvertently created when GPS files with vertices too close together or crossing lines or spikes are brought into ArcGIS. Tiny, unwanted polygons are created but are “hidden” because they are in a multi-part.
- Be careful when merging lines. Multi-part lines will be created if there are tiny unintentional (unknown) gaps and it can be difficult to find these unless the multi-parts are exploded.

- Null geometry. Check any features that have 0 or very small Shape\_Area or Shape\_Length. If a feature has 0 geometry and you can't zoom to it, it is probably an inadvertently created "Null" feature and should be deleted. Very small features may also be unintended, resulting from messy linework.
- Check tolerances. In general, set Cluster Tolerance as small as possible. This is 0.000000009 Degree (0.000007 degree is approximately 1 meter).
- Snapping considerations. Where line segments with different COORD\_SRC meet, the most accurate or important (in terms of legal boundary representation) are kept unaltered, and other lines snapped to them. In general, the hierarchy of importance is PLSS (CadNSDI points/lines) first, with DLG or SOURCE next, then DEM, and MAP last. When snapping to the data indicated in COORD\_SRC (as opposed to duplicating with copy/paste), be sure there are exactly the same number of vertices in the target, and source theme arcs. When the DEF\_FEATURE is "SUBDIVISION," snap the line segment to PLSS points, and make sure there are the same number of vertices in the line as PLSS points.

## 9.4. Vertical Integration

In the ODF, the need for vertical integration is confined to, and characteristic of, the "Boundaries" group of themes. Boundaries polygons have perimeters that are defined by other features and are required to stay that way. Activities and Resources polygon perimeters are "self-defining." For example, a road, ownership or watershed line might be used to build a prescribed burn unit, but the unit perimeter is defined by the actual burned area.

Boundaries polylines (arcs) have attributes DEF\_FEATURE and COORD\_SRC which provide the information needed for vertical integration. When the GIS feature class indicated by COORD\_SRC changes, the arc might need to be re-snapped.

Many boundaries are defined largely by legal land lines and therefore should be snapped to Cadastral NSDI PLSS Points. Theoretically, whenever PLSS Points are updated, all polylines with COORD\_SRC = "CADNSDI" (or "GCD") should be re-snapped, but not all themes have the same need or priority. Sub-groups of ODF Boundaries provide a prioritization with the "Land Status" group being the highest priority, followed by the "Political and Administrative" group then the "Special Management Area" group.

Vertical Integration to updated legal land lines is accomplished simply by re-snapping vertices to PLSS Points and is not difficult as long as the polylines have vertices that coincide with PLSS points. Datasets can be updated independently of each other and partially, as time permits.

When arcs are copied from one boundary dataset to another, DEF\_FEATURE may need to be changed. For example, a Resource Area Boundary (RAB) polyline might be defined as "SUBDIVISION", but when it is copied to Plan Area Boundary (PLANBDY) the plan boundary is defined by Resource Area and DEF\_FEATURE should be changed to "BLM\_ADMIN". It is important that boundary lines copied from other themes NOT be merged, even though the attributes are all the same. The splits in the original source theme should be retained in order to retain exact coincidence and facilitate future updates.

## 9.5. Theme Specific Guidance

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

## 10. Abbreviations and Acronyms Used

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

**Table 2**            **Abbreviations/Acronyms Used**

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



## A. Domains (Valid Values)

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

For domains not listed at that site 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.

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
ORV06	ORV06 – Jordan 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). Choices relevant to ROW\_DSG shaded.

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

## A.3 dom\_DEF\_FEATURE

**Defining Feature Code.** Physical features or administrative lines that define an official boundary. Choices relevant to ROW\_DSG shaded.

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

Code	Value
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) that is not fenced and does not follow a subdivision or some other legal boundary
HU	HU—Hydrologic unit divide
JETTY	JETTY—Jetty
JURISDICTION	JURISDICTION—Surface jurisdiction boundary (e.g., boundary defined as BLM ownership regardless of subdivision)
LAVA	LAVA—Edge of lava flow
LEVEE	LEVEE—Dike or levee
MARSH	MARSH—Edge of Marsh, wetland, swamp, or bog boundary
MINERAL_DISTURBANCE	MINERAL_DISTURBANCE—Edge of quarry, mine, gravel stockpile or other mineral surface disturbance area
NLCS_BOUNDARY	NLCS_BOUNDARY—Wilderness, Wild and Scenic River, Historic District or other NLCS designation boundary
PARKING_AREA	PARKING AREA—Motorized vehicle parking area
POINT-TO-POINT	POINT-TO-POINT—Boundary defined by a straight-line segment between two points
POWERLINE	POWERLINE—Power transmission line or buffer offset
RIDGE	RIDGE—Ridge
RIGHT-OF-WAY	RIGHT-OF-WAY—A legal right of way forms boundary
RIM	RIM—Line generally follows a natural topographic barrier
ROAD	ROAD—Routes managed for use by low or high-clearance (4WD) vehicles, but not ATVs
ROAD_OFFSET	ROAD_OFFSET—Boundary is offset from a road (not a consistent buffer)
SHORELINE	SHORELINE—Lake, pond, reservoir, bay or ocean shoreline or meander line
STREAM_L_BANK	STREAM_LBANK—Downstream left stream bank
STREAM_R_BANK	STREAM_RBANK—Downstream right stream bank
SUBDIVISION	SUBDIVISION—Public Land Survey System derived aliquot (1/2s, 1/4s) parts and lots define the legal description
TRAIL	TRAIL—Routes managed for human-powered, stock or off-highway vehicle forms of travel
UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN—Defining feature is unknown
VEGETATION	VEGETATION—Boundary is defined as a seeding boundary or other relatively permanent vegetation change
WATERCOURSE	WATERCOURSE—Stream, river, ditch, canal or drainage centerline

## A.4 dom\_PLANID

**Plan Name Text.** The official name for the plan or project. This is a lengthy list of domain values. The domain is available at the following web location: (<https://www.blm.gov/site-page/oregon-data-management>.) This is a lengthy list of domain values. The domains are available at the following web location:

## A.5 dom\_DSG\_REASON

**Designation Reason Code.** The primary reason that a special management area was designated. Choices relevant to ROW\_DSG shaded. (In priority order with "stronger" reasons first.)

Code	Value
WILD	WILD–Wilderness
WSR	WSR–Wild and Scenic River
WSA	WSA–Wilderness Study Area
OPENPLAY	OPENPLAY–Specially designated OHV open play area
SCENICCORR	SCENICCORR–Designated Scenic Highway Corridor
OPENMMS	OPENMMS–Area declared open for mineral materials
ACEC	ACEC–Areas of Critical Environmental Concern
CULT	CULT–Cultural (archeological) site
ROW	ROW–Utility Corridor or site
CMPA	CMPA–Cooperative Management and Protection Area
RECSITE	RECSITE–Recreation Site
ADMNSITE	ADMIN–Administrative Site
FEDLIST	FEDLIST–Listed Species critical habitat
LEK	LEK–Sage grouse lek buffer area
SGHAB	SGHAB – Sage-grouse habitat, may extend beyond lek areas
SRMA	SRMA–Special Recreation Management Area
SOIL	SOIL–Fragile soils
HAZMAT	HAZMAT–Hazardous materials area
HIST	HIST–Historic district or designated site
HMA	HMA–Wildhorse or Burro Herd Management Area
BIGGAME	BIGGAME–Big game winter range
RIPARIAN	RIPARIAN–Wetland or Riparian Area
RAPTOR	RAPTOR–Raptor areas
SEEDING	SEEDING–Seeding
ROADW	ROADW–Wilderness or WSA cherry–stem road buffer
WJMAO	WJMAO–Wildlands Juniper Management Area Outside 1/2 Mile Steens Loop Road Buffer
WJMAI	WJMAI–Wildlands Juniper Management Area Inside 1/2 Mile Steens Loop Road Buffer
VRM	VRM–Visual Resource Management Class determines the designation
VRI	VRI–Original Visual Resource Inventory class determines the designation

Code	Value
BLMOPEN	BLMOPEN–Meets BLM policy for open use
UNK	UNK–Unknown reason

## A.6 dom\_ROW\_DSG

Right of Way Designation Area Code. The ROW area designation on BLM managed lands in order of restriction.

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