Oregon/Washington Bureau of Land Management

Acquisitions and Disposals

Spatial Data Standard

Snowy winter along the John Day National Wild and Scenic River, near Thirtymile Creek. In August of 2019, the BLM and U.S. Department of Interior finalized its land acquisition in this area, adding more than 11,000 acres of public land for a variety of recreational uses. Photo by BLM, February 7, 2019.

Document Revisions

Revision	Date	Author	Description	Affected Pages
1.0	8/19/2020	Dana Baker-Allum et al.	Initial Release	All

Navigation	
	This document uses hyperlinks to display additional information on topics. External links are displayed with an underline. Internal links are blue text, not underlined. After clicking on an internal link, press the **Alt**  **+left arrow**  keys to return to the original location from the target location.

Contents

1 General Information

This dataset spatially represents the Acquisitions and Disposals (ACQ_DSP) portion of the total Land Status data category that includes information about jurisdiction and ownership of Federal public lands.

The current Bureau of Land Management (BLM) surface jurisdiction includes the result of acquisitions and disposals, the original Public Domain (PD) lands, minus withdrawals. Acquisitions (additions) and Disposals (reductions) are the conveyance of Federal land jurisdiction via exchange, purchase, or sales.

This dataset contains Acquisition and Disposal actions undertaken by the BLM. The OWNER_NM attribute contains the name of the individual or company who received or gave up the land. The RLTY_METH attribute provides the type of realty action used and there are attributes for Case File number and Transfer Date.

- Dataset (Theme) Name: Acquisitions and Disposals (ACQ_DSP)
- Dataset (Feature Class): ACQ_DSP_POLY

1.1 Roles and Responsibilities

Table 1 Roles and Responsibilities

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

1.2 FOIA Category

These data fall under the standard Records Access Category 1B - BLM Records that may contain protected information that must be considered for segregation prior to release. Only records with a status of "Authorized" may be released to the public.

1.3 Records Retention Schedule

The DRS/GRS/BLM Combined Records Schedule, under Schedule 20/52a3 (Electronic Records/Geographic Information Systems), does not list this theme as one of the system-centric themes that are significant for BLM's mission that must be permanently retained.

TEMPORARY. Delete when no longer needed for administrative, legal, audit, or other operational purposes (subject to any records freeze or holds that may be in place).

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

This theme does not require any additional security other than that provided by the General Support System (the hardware/software infrastructure of the OR/WA BLM).

This dataset is sensitive and there are restrictions on access to this data external to the BLM. Category 1B - BLM Records that may contain protected information that must be considered for segregation prior to release. Only records with a status of "Authorized" may be released to the public.

There are no privacy issues or concerns associated with these data themes because the dataset made available to the public has name fields removed. The public data also only includes authorized (completed) records. A privacy impact assessment was submitted for this dataset October 2020.

1.5 Keywords

Keywords that can be used to locate this dataset include:

- BLM Thesaurus: Management, Geospatial, Recreation, Wilderness
- Additional keywords: Land Acquisition, Land Sales, Land Disposal, Land Tenure Change, Land Tenure Transfer, Realty, Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), Land Exchange, Public Land Ownership
- ISO Thesaurus: planningCadastre

1.6 Subject Function Codes

BLM Subject Function codes used to describe this dataset include:

- 1283 - Data Administration
- 2100 - Acquisition
- 2200 - Exchange of Public Lands

- 2700 - Disposition - Sales
- 9167 - Geospatial and Mapping

2 Dataset Overview

2.1 Usage

This dataset is used for depicting Acquisitions and Disposals on maps. The history of acquisition and disposals within a BLM administrative unit or special management area is often of interest. The dataset includes both existing and proposed acquisitions and disposals. Acquisitions and disposals are intersected with natural resources and special management areas to determine impact and/or feasibility of the proposed action. The status of an acquisition or disposal is captured in the ACQ_DSP_STATUS attribute. If the ACQ_DSP_STATUS attribute is "Initial," the proposal should, for most purposes, not be included in analysis and display.

Values in the GIS_ACRES are an estimate of the area for the acquisition and are **NOT** used for payment and process. May not be reflective of the actual size of the parcels, which will be determined by official survey.

2.2 Sponsor/Affected Parties

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

There are no known affected parties.

2.3 Relationship to Other Datasets, Databases, or Files

The Acquisitions and Disposals data set is related to the following OR/WA or external data sets:

- Master Title Plat - Completed transactions are recorded in the Master Title Plat dataset.
- Land Tenure Zones - The Land Tenure Zones (LTZ) data set represents areas (zones) on all lands under BLM jurisdiction. The zones are determined through the land use planning process. Proposed Land Tenure Zones (LTZ_P) contain alternatives used in the Resource Management Planning (RMP) process. The selected alternative is transferred to the final data set (LTZ) and retained until the next planning cycle. There are three primary zones: Zone 1 - Retention and Acquisition, Zone 2 - Exchange, and Zone 3 - Disposal. Acquisition and Disposal polygons are smaller parcels that fall within the larger Land Tenure Zones.
- CADNSDI - Records in Acquisition and Disposals are often initially created from records in the CADNSDI dataset.
- BLM Washington Office Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) database - a subset of records within this dataset are submitted to the WO LWCF database.
- Ownership - Completed transactions result in updates to the Ownership dataset.
- Subsurface Rights - Completed transactions result in updates to the Subsurface Rights dataset.
- Easements and Rights of Ways - If easements are part of the acquisition, completed transactions will results in updates to the Easements and Rights of Ways dataset.
- Trespass - There are occasions when a Trespass may result in disposing of the property.

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 on page 9. The illustration is 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 data themes are a portion of the ODF. The ODF utilizes the concept of inheritance to define specific instances of data. All OR/WA resource-related data are divided into three general categories: Activities, Resources, and Boundaries.

These general categories are broken into sub-categories that inherit spatial characteristics and attributes from their parent category. These sub-categories may be further broken into more specific groups until the basic data set cannot be further sub-divided. Those basic data sets inherit all characteristics of all groups/categories above them. The basic data sets are where physical data gets populated. Those groups/categories above them do not contain actual data but set parameters which all data of that type must follow.

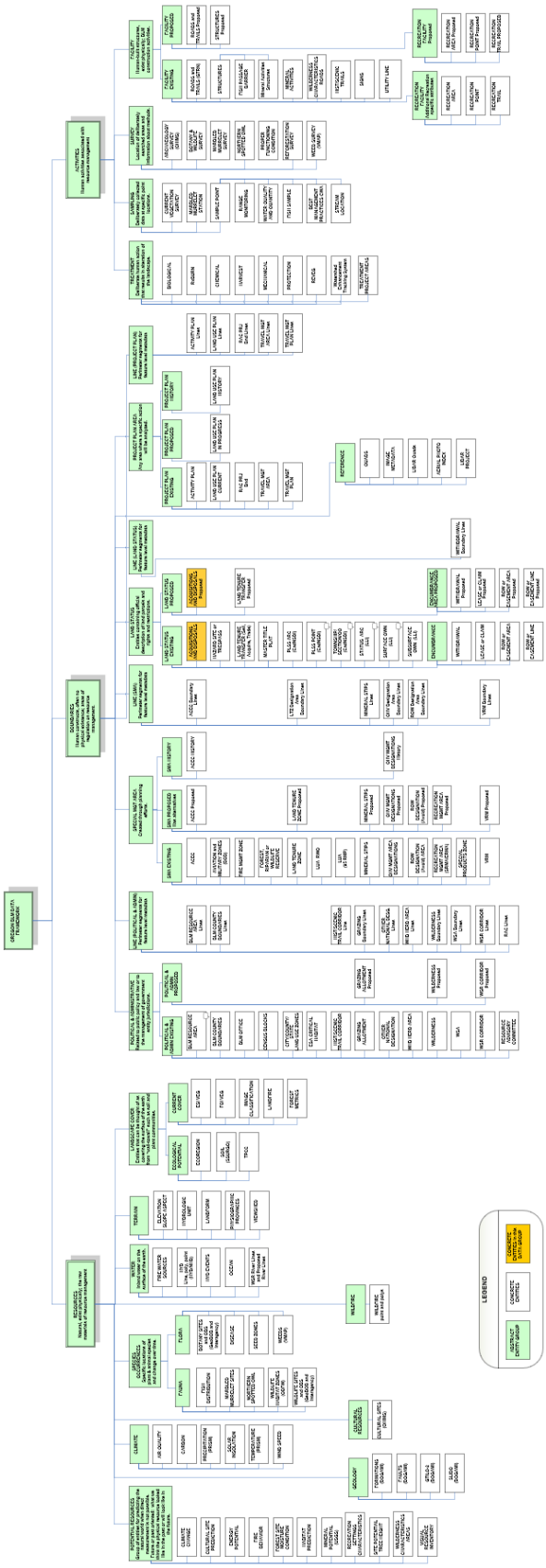

Figure 1 Oregon Data Framework Overview

Physical data is populated in the basic data sets. Those groups/categories above them do not contain actual data but set parameters that all data of that type must follow. See Figure 2, Data Organization Structure for a simplified schematic of the entire ODF showing the overall organization and entity inheritance. The Acquisitions and Disposals entities are highlighted. For additional information about the ODF, contact the State Data Administrator. The State Data Administrator's contact information can be found at the following link:

https://www.blm.gov/about/data/oregon-data-management

In the ODF, Acquisitions and Disposals are considered a boundary and categorized as follows:

ODF

Boundaries

Land Status

ACQ_DSP_POLY

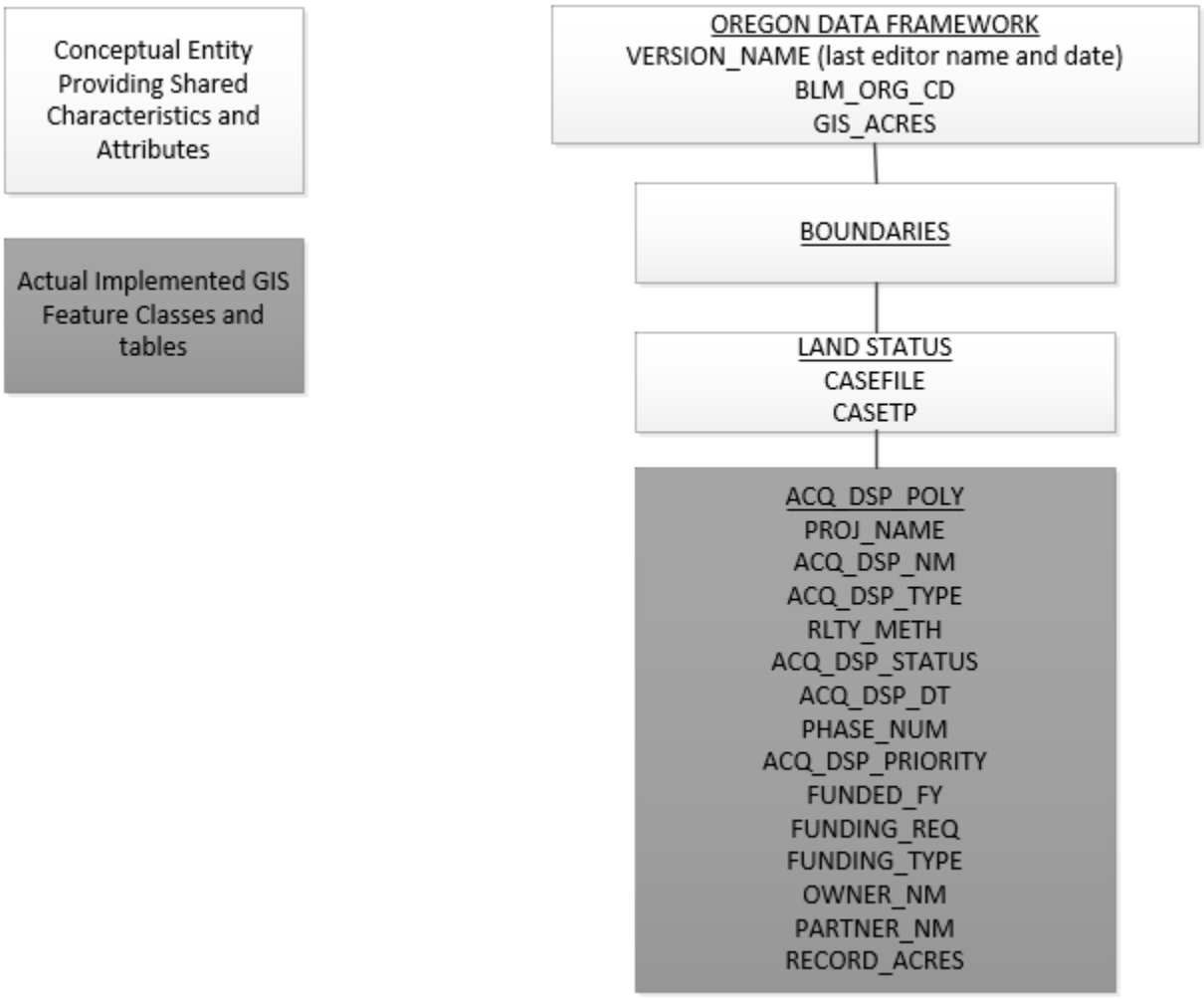

Figure 2 Data Organization Structure

2.5 Relationship to DOI Enterprise Architecture Data Resource Model

The Department of the Interior (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 data set, the Data Subject Area and Information Class are:

- Data Subject Area: Geospatial
- Information Class: Location

3 Data Management Protocols

3.1 Accuracy Requirements

This dataset is not complete for all Acquisitions and Disposals on BLM lands and, in addition, only basic information about the acquisition or disposal is provided. Details of the complete rights and restrictions history are found in the following authoritative sources: 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. Moreover, this dataset will never be complete. Over time, more and more approved ACQ_DSP features will be added to the dataset, but it will never contain the complete record (found in the case files).

This dataset requires the highest possible accuracy. Accuracy is determined by availability of survey data and Cadastral National Spatial Data Infrastructure (CADNSDI) GIS features for the area. In the rare instances where a feature in ACQ_DSP follows a road or other physical features, the coordinates are obtained from the most accurate source available (see Collection, Input and Maintenance Protocols).

3.2 Collection, Input, and Maintenance Protocols

Existing acquisitions and disposals are defined and described by the case file record. Proposed records are created from the legal description and geometry is copied from CadNSDI when possible. Occasionally, there are boundary lines that are not represented, and county tax lot data is used.

When proposed acquisitions or disposals become fact (transaction concluded), the ACQ_DSP_STATUS is updated to "Authorized." Acquisitions should not be moved to authorized until BLM received a Final Title Opinion from the solicitor. The disposal can be moved to authorized when the patent is issued. At the district Data Steward's discretion, when an acquisition or disposal becomes closed for whatever reason (rejected or suspended), the feature may be retained in the theme rather than being removed, and the appropriate value must be placed in the attribute ACQ_DSP_STATUS. This might be done if the data steward feels the entity has potential to become a proposal again or if it is important to retain the historic information in a readily available spatial form.

Detailed editing guidance is available in section 9 of this document.

3.3 Update Frequency and Archival Protocols

The unit of processing for the ACQ_DSP dataset is the individual acquisition or disposal entity. Once transactions are completed, it is considered a snapshot in time and features will not be updated to reflect changes in the CADNSDI polylines.

Changes to this dataset are generally infrequent unless there is an effort to input historic information. At a minimum, this dataset is to be updated on an annual basis, but updates can be done at any time.

Data will be captured once a year during the corporate database annual archive, which occurs at the end of the calendar year.

3.4 Statewide Monitoring

District Realty Specialists are required to check the datasets for spatial and attribute accuracy within their district, keep the data consistent and current with LR2000 and the case files. They should also confirm that proposed records were changed to completed (ACQ_DSP_STATUS = “Authorized”) when the transactions are completed. The State Data Steward is responsible for checking consistency across districts.

The State Data Steward, assisted by the GIS Technical Lead, are responsible for checking consistency across

districts for the theme. The State Data Steward is responsible for coordinating the response to national BLM and interagency data calls.

Each year, the Resource Science Data team of the BLM Division of Resources, Lands, Minerals and Fire meets with each state data steward for every corporate geospatial theme to conduct an annual review of the data. During the annual review, geospatial staff present the state data stewards with a report detailing Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QAQC) results performed on the data. The QAQC does the following:

- Checks that all attribute values conform to the range or coded-value domains to which they are applied.
- Checks that all attributes marked as required in the data standard have values.
- Checks for duplicate features which have the same geometry and attributes.
- Checks for overlapping features if forbidden by the data standard.
- Checks for invalid geometry.
- Other checks as necessary (can be customized according to the data standard).

In addition to this report, geospatial staff conduct a qualitative needs assessment with the steward to identify any unmet needs or problems with the status of the data. At the conclusion of the review, the team records the steward's approvals of the datasets reviewed. These approvals are then added to the corporate metadata.

4 Acquisitions and Disposals 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. 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/about/data/oregon-data-management

For domains not listed at that site contact: State Data Administrator.

4.1 ACQ_DSP_POLY Feature Class (Acquisition or Disposal Polygons)

For domain and default values, see Section o, **If polylines are defined** as parcels, they must have a vertex for every CADNSDI point, and be snapped to it.

Attribute Characteristics and Definition (In alphabetical order)in this document.

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required	Domain
PROJ_NAME	String	100		Conditional	
ACQ_DSP_NM	String	30		Yes	
ACQ_DSP_TYPE	String	20		Yes	dom_ACQ_DSP_TYPE
RLTY_METH	String	20		Yes	dom_RLTY_METH
ACQ_DSP_STATUS	String	10		Yes	dom_ACQ_DSP_STATUS
ACQ_DSP_DT	String	8		Conditional	
PHASE_NUM	String	10		No	
ACQ_DSP_PRIORITY	Short Integer			No	
FUNDED_FY	Short Integer			No	
FUNDING_REQ	Long Integer			No	
FUNDING_TYPE	String	20		Conditional	dom_ACQ_DSP_FUNDING_TYPE
OWNER_NM	String	60		No	
PARTNER_NM	String	60		No	
CASEFILE	String	15		Conditional	
CASETP	String	6		Conditional	dom_CASE_TYPE_ACQ_DSP
BLM_ORG_CD	String	5		Yes	dom_BLM_ORG_CD
RECORD_ACRES	Double			Conditional	
GIS_ACRES	Double			Yes ***	
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes *	

* Values automatically generated

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

*** Maintained through versioning tools, may appear not required in database

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

- ACQ_DSP_POLY
  - Description: Instance of Land Status Existing and Proposed groups.
  - 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.

7 Attribute Characteristics and Definition (In alphabetical order)

7.1 ACQ_DSP_DT

Geodatabase Name	ACQ_DSP_DT
BLM Structured Name	Acquisitions_and_Disposals_Date
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ACQ_DSP_POLY
Definition	For completed records, this is the date the acquisition or disposal transaction was final. This should match the action code and date in LR2000. For proposed records, this is the date the transaction is expected to occur. Use the YYYYMMDD or YYYYMM or YYYY format.
Required/Optional	Conditional. This field is required if the ACQ_DSP_STATUS = "Authorized."
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: 20200105, 2012
Data Type	String (8)

7.2 ACQ_DSP_NM

Geodatabase Name	ACQ_DSP_NM
BLM Structured Name	Acquisitions_and_Disposals_Name
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ACQ_DSP_POLY
Definition	Identifying name for the Acquisition or Disposal entity.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: MOSQUITO FLAT EAST, BUCHANAN WEST
Data Type	String (30)

7.3 ACQ_DSP_PRIORITY

Geodatabase Name	ACQ_DSP_PRIORITY
BLM Structured Name	Acquisitions_and_Disposals_Priority_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ACQ_DSP_POLY
Definition	A number priority directly associated with land exchanges. Can be used for adding or dropping areas based on valuation.
Required/Optional	Optional

Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: 1, 3
Data Type	Short Integer

7.4 ACQ_DSP_STATUS

Geodatabase Name	ACQ_DSP_STATUS
BLM Structured Name	Acquisitions_and_Disposals_Status_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ACQ_DSP_POLY
Definition	The status of the acquisition or disposal action. Used in conjunction with ACQ_DSP_DT.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_ACQ_DSP_STATUS
Data Type	String (10)

7.5 ACQ_DSP_TYPE

Geodatabase Name	ACQ_DSP_TYPE
BLM Structured Name	Acquisitions_and_Disposals_Type_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ACQ_DSP_POLY
Definition	The type of acquisition or disposal.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_ACQ_DSP_TYPE
Data Type	String (20)

7.6 BLM_ORG_CD

Geodatabase Name	BLM_ORG_CD
BLM Structured Name	Administrative_Unit_Organization_Code
Inheritance	Inherited from Entity ODF
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ACQ_DSP_POLY
Definition	A combination of the BLM administrative state and field office which has administrative responsibility for the spatial entity. This includes which office covers the entity for planning purposes and which office is the lead for GIS edits. Another agency or individual may have the physical

	management responsibility for the on-the-ground entity. This field applies particularly when a spatial entity crosses resource area or district boundaries and the administrative responsibility is assigned to one or the other rather than splitting the spatial unit. Similarly, OR/WA BLM may have administrative responsibility over some area that is physically located in Nevada, Idaho, and California and vice versa. When appropriate, the office can be identified only to the district or state level rather than to the resource area level.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_BLM_ORG_CD
Data Type	String (5)

7.7 CASEFILE

Geodatabase Name	CASEFILE
BLM Structured Name	Casefile_Text
Inheritance	Inherited from entity LAND STATUS
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ACQ_DSP_POLY
Definition	Case number assigned by the LR2000 database (serial number 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). For features with no BLM action, enter "PRIVATE." This number must match exactly with the serial numbers in LR2000 including any spacing in the number (see the examples below).
Required/Optional	Conditional. This field is required if the ACQ_DSP_STATUS = "Authorized."
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: "OROR 065814", "OROR 06818PT"
Data Type	String (15)

7.8 CASETP

Geodatabase Name	CASETP
BLM Structured Name	Case_Type_Code
Inheritance	Inherited from entity LAND STATUS
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ACQ_DSP_POLY
Definition	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: First two digits: "00" through "99" denotes major groups generally listed in 43 CFR (e.g., 21= acquisitions, 22 = exchanges, 23 = withdrawals).

	Second two digits "00" through "99" denotes major parts (e.g., 2810 = ROW, Roads, 2830 = ROW, Wind, 2840 = ROW, Railroad). Last two digits "00" through "99" identifies a unique case type. Examples: 281007 − ROW-ROADS FEDERAL FAC 283003 − ROW-WIND DEV FAC 284004 − ROW-RR SPECIAL ACTS For a complete list of Case types go to: http://www.blm.gov/lr2000/codes/CodeCasetype_code.pdf
Required/Optional	Conditional. This field is required if the CASEFILE field is not empty.
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_CASE_TYPE_ACQ_DSP
Data Type	String (6)

7.9 FUNDED_FY

Geodatabase Name	FUNDED_FY
BLM Structured Name	Acquisitions_and_Disposals_Funded_Fiscal_Year_Number
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ACQ_DSP_POLY
Definition	The fiscal year in which the project was funded.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: 2019, 1998
Data Type	Short Integer

7.10 FUNDING_REQ

Geodatabase Name	FUNDING_REQ
BLM Structured Name	Funding_Request_Number
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ACQ_DSP_POLY
Definition	A whole number dollar amount requested for a parcel. This only applies to and is required for LWCF acquisitions. The field must be empty for completed acquisitions, disposals, and non-LWCF records.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: 10000, 55000
Data Type	Long Integer

7.11 FUNDING_TYPE

Geodatabase Name	FUNDING_TYPE
BLM Structured Name	Funding_Type_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ACQ_DSP_POLY
Definition	Land and Water Conservation Fund funding type code. Required for LWCF acquisitions.
Required/Optional	Conditional. This field is required if ACQ_DSP_TYPE = ' LWCF Acquisition.'
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_ACQ_DSP_FUNDING_TYPE
Data Type	String (20)

7.12 GIS_ACRES

Geodatabase Name	GIS_ACRES
BLM Structured Name	GIS_Acres_Measure
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ACQ_DSP_POLY
Definition	The area of a polygon as calculated by GIS in acres. The value is an estimate for the acquisition for payment and process. May not be reflective of the actual size of the parcels, which will be determined by official survey. GIS_ACRES is calculated when the submitted polygon is approved for incorporation into the dataset. The standard spatial reference of Geographic (NAD 1983) cannot be used for calculating acres so the features are projected to one of three projections as determined by the BLM_ORG_CD of the record. These three projections all utilize linear units of meters, so the ESRI Geodatabase-controlled field SHAPE.AREA can be used to convert to acres with the factor based on the U.S. Survey Foot: GIS_ACRES = SHAPE.AREA * 0.0002471044
Required/Optional	Required (automatically generated)
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: 40.225, 120.44

District indicated by BLM_ORG_CD:	**ESRI Projection used:**
Prineville	NAD 1983 USFS R6 Albers
Coos Bay, Lakeview, Medford, NW Oregon, Roseburg	NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N
Burns, Spokane, Vale	NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N

Data Type	Double

7.13 OWNER_NM

Geodatabase Name	OWNER_NM
BLM Structured Name	Owner_Name
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ACQ_DSP_POLY
Definition	Landowner name for acquisitions.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: John Doe, Jane Smith, ACME Company
Data Type	String (60)

7.14 PARTNER_NM

Geodatabase Name	PARTNER_NM
BLM Structured Name	Partner_Name
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ACQ_DSP_POLY
Definition	The name of non-governmental partner for acquisitions.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: John Doe, Jane Smith, ACME Company
Data Type	String (60)

7.15 PHASE_NUM

Geodatabase Name	PHASE_NUM
BLM Structured Name	Phase_Number_Text
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ACQ_DSP_POLY
Definition	Field to record the phase number for a project. Some acquisitions are completed in a phased approach and the number of phases depends on the project.
Required/Optional	Optional

Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: I, II
Data Type	String (10)

7.16 PROJ_NAME

Geodatabase Name	PROJ_NAME
BLM Structured Name	Project_Name_Text
Inheritance	Inherited from entity TREATMENTS
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ACQ_DSP_POLY
Definition	Identifier for a project that encompasses several units.
Required/Optional	Conditional. This field is required if ACQ_DSP_TYPE = ' LWCF Acquisition.'
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples:
Data Type	String (100)

7.17 RECORD_ACRES

Geodatabase Name	RECORD_ACRES
BLM Structured Name	Record_Acres_Number
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ACQ_DSP_POLY
Definition	The official survey record area for the parcel. This value could be federal survey area, local tax lot area, or a combination of the two values.
Required/Optional	Conditional. This field is required if the ACQ_DSP_STATUS = “Authorized”".
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: 40.1, 120.4
Data Type	Double

7.18 RLTY_METH

Geodatabase Name	RLTY_METH
BLM Structured Name	Acquisition_Disposal_Realty_Method_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	Realty Method
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ACQ_DSP_POLY
Definition	The method used to transfer land ownership.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_RLTY_METH

Data Type	String (20)

7.19 VERSION_NAME

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

8 Layer Files (Publication Views)

8.1 General

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

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

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

8.2 Specific to This Dataset

An internal publication dataset will be created for Acquisitions and Disposals that meets these requirements:

- VERSION_NAME field removed.
- Add a field called STATE_ID, which is the State where the parcel occurs. Use OR for parcels in Oregon, WA for parcels in Washington.
- Add a field called FY, which is the fiscal year derived from the ACQ_DSP_DT.

An external publication dataset (available on the public web) will be created for Acquisitions and Disposals that meets these requirements:

- OWNER_NM, PARTNER_NM, and VERSION_NAME fields removed.
- Includes only records where ACQ_DSP_STATUS = "Authorized."
- Add a field called STATE_ID, which is the State where the parcel occurs. Use OR for parcels in Oregon, WA for parcels in Washington.
- Add a field called FY, which is the fiscal year derived from the ACQ_DSP_DT.

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 for 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.

9.1.1 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).

9.2 Editing Quality Control

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

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 cannot 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 line work.

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

Snapping considerations. Where line segments with different COORD_SRC meet, the most accurate or important (in terms of legal boundary representation) are kept unaltered, and other lines snapped to them. In general, the hierarchy of importance is PLSS (CadNSDI points/lines) first, with DLG or SOURCEL next, then DEM, and MAP last. When snapping to the data indicated in COORD_SRC (as opposed to duplicating with copy/paste), be sure there are 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.

Check that all date fields contain valid dates in YYYYMMDD, YYYYMM or YYYY format. If an attribute has a domain, check for invalid values. The values must be exact.

Check for capitalization and spacing differences in attribute values that should be the same. Check for leading or **trailing** blanks what will make a different value even if it looks identical.

9.3 Vertical Integration

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

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

Many boundaries are defined largely by legal land lines and therefore should be snapped to Cadastral NSDI PLSS Points. Theoretically, whenever PLSS Points are updated, all polylines with COORD_SRC = "CADNSDI" (or "GCD") should be re-snapped, but not all themes have the same need or priority. 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 if 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 to retain exact coincidence and facilitate future updates.

9.4 Theme Specific Guidance

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

10 Abbreviations and Acronyms

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

Table 2 Abbreviations/Acronyms Used

Abbreviations	Descriptions
ACQ	Acquisition
ARC	GIS line feature
BLM	Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior
CADNSDI	Cadastral National Spatial Data Infrastructure
DEM	Digital Elevation Model
DLG	Digital Line Graphs
DSP	Disposal
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
IDP	Interdisciplinary
LWCF	Land and Water Conservation Fund
NAD	North American Datum
NARA	National Archives and Records Administration
POLY	GIS polygon feature
PUB	Publication
RMP	Resource Management Plan
ODF	Oregon Data Framework
OR/WA	Oregon/Washington BLM Administrative State
USFS	United States Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture
USGS	United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior
SDE	Spatial Database Engine
WEB	Worldwide Web (internet)

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

For domains not listed at that site contact: contact the State Data Administrator.

A.1 dom_ACQ_DSP_FUNDING_TYPE

Acquisitions and Disposals LWCF Funding Type Code. Land and Water Conservation Fund funding type code.

Code	Description
Core	Core
Collaborative	Collaborative
Rec Access	Rec Access (Sportsman)

A.2 dom_ACQ_DSP_STATUS

Acquisitions and Disposals Status Code. The status of the acquisition or disposal action. Codes are in logical order.

Code	Description
Initial	Initial
Pending	Pending
Rejected	Rejected - rejected by BLM
Withdrawn	Withdrawn - withdrawn by the landowner
Authorized	Authorized - solicitor has accepted the final title. For disposals, it is authorized when the patent has been issued.

A.3 dom_ACQ_DSP_TYPE

Acquisitions and Disposals Type Code. The type of acquisition or disposal.

Code	Description
Acquisition	Acquisition - Acquired BLM land
Disposal	Disposal - BLM land disposal
LWCF Acquisition	LWCF Acquisition - Acquired BLM land through the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

A.4 dom_BLM_ORG_CD

Administrative Unit Organization Code. Standard BLM organization codes generated from the national list. This is a subset of OR/WA administrative offices and those in other states that border.

This is a lengthy domain used by multiple datasets. For the full list of values go to: https://gis.blm.gov/ORDownload/Domains/dom_BLM_ORG_CODE.xls.

A.5 dom_CASE_TYPE_ACQ_DSP

Case Type Code. The case type codes used to categorize the type of case recordation. For a full listing of the LR2000 case type domain list see report:
https://reports.blm.gov/document/lr2000/249/CR_Casetypes_sorted_%20by_Code.pdf

Code	Description
210001	ACQ-TAYLOR GRAZING ACT
210003	ACQ-O&C ACT
210006	ACQ-TIMBER ACCESS ROAD
210007	ACQ-PUBLIC LAND ADM ACT
210008	ACQ-FEDERAL-AID HWY ACT
210009	ACQ-WILD & SCENIC RIVERS
210011	ACQ-NATL TRAILS SYSTEM
210013	ACQ-FLPMA
210014	ACQ-NATL PARKS,MON & MEM
210015	ACQ-YAQUINA HEAD NAT AR
210017	ACQ-ROW RD RCP
210019	ACQ-CONSERVATION PURPOSE
210020	ACQ-DI ANNUAL APPR ACT
210030	ACQ-UNKNOWN
210099	TO BE DEFINED
211000	DONATION OF LANDS TO US
214002	ACQ-BLM FROM OTHER AGCY
214101	ACQ-FFMC MIN INT ONLY
215005	ACQ-FWS
218001	ACQ-FS WEEKS LAW
218002	ACQ-FS CLARKE-MCNARY
218003	ACQ-FS WEEKS LAW AMDT
218006	ACQ-FS USDA ORGANIC ACT
218007	ACQ-FS FOREST DEV ROADS
218008	ACQ-FS ENDANGERED SPECIE
218009	ACQ-FS PL 95-442
218013	ACQ-FS ESMT SMALL TR ACT
218017	ACQ-FS NATL REC AREA
218018	ACQ-FS WILDERNESS AREA
218019	ACQ-FS MISCELLANEOUS
218021	ACQ-FS COLUMBIA GORG NSA
218022	ACQ-FS CASCADE HEAD SRA
218023	ACQ-FS NATL MON
218030	ACQ-BUR OF RECLAMATION
218035	ACQ-BIA
218060	ACQ-MILITARY PURPOSES
218071	ACQ-CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Code	Description
218080	ACQ-DEPT OF COMMERCE
220100	EX-BLM SEC 206, FLPMA
220200	EX-FS SEC 206, FLPMA
221001	EX-STATE, TAYLOR ACT
221006	EX-STATE SEC 206, FLPMA
222001	EX- PRIVATE-TAYLOR ACT
223000	EX-FS, GENERAL EX ACT
223010	EX-FS,SPECIAL ACT
223013	EX-FS SMALL TRACT ACT
223017	EX-FS BANKHEAD JONES
223018	EX-FS WEEKS LAW
223019	EX-FS COLUMBIA GORGE NSA
223021	EX-FS MT ST HELENS NVM
224000	EX-NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
225002	EX-NATL WILDLIFE REFUGE
226000	EX- O & C
226001	EX-CBWR
227006	EX-SPECIFIC PUBLIC LAWS
227201	EX-RECLAMATION 43USC423C
227202	EX-RECLAMATION 43USC451-4

A.6 dom_RLTY_METH

Realty Method Code. The method used to transfer land ownership.

Code	Description
Donation	Donation - Parcel transferred to the BLM at no cost to the federal government
Exchange	Exchange - Parcels transferred as part of BLM Exchange process
Fee Purchase	Fee Purchase - Parcel purchased outright
Land Sale	Land Sale - Parcel sold as part of BLM Land Sale process
Legislated Exchange	Legislated Exchange - Parcels transferred by Congress
Mineral Conveyance	Mineral Conveyance - Mineral rights transferred in whole or part