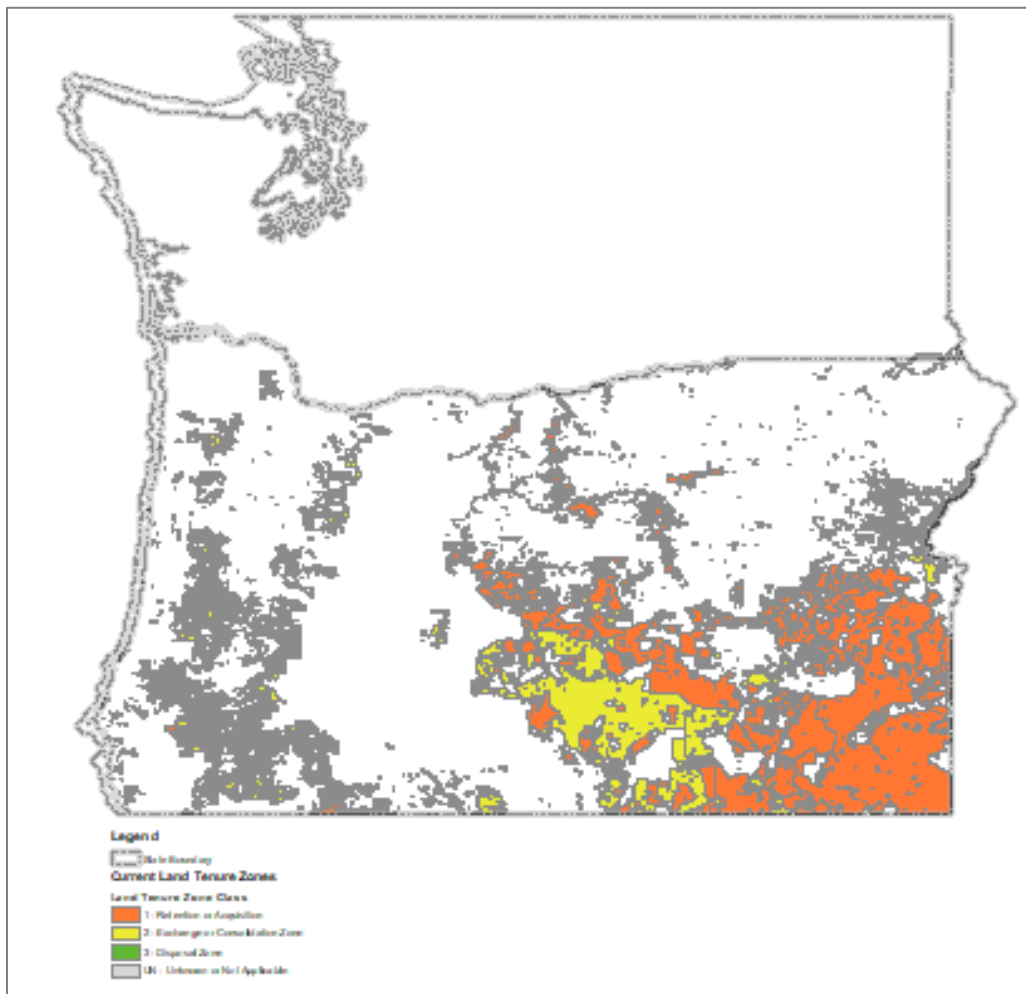




## Land Tenure Zones

### Spatial Data Standard




*Map of current Oregon/Washington Land Tenure Zone data.*



## Document Revisions

Revision	Date	Author	Description	Affected Pages
1.0	12/19/2013	Janet Cheek, James (Byron) Clayton, Pam Keller	Initial Release	All
1.1	03/10/17	Kyler Diershaw	Updated contact information for State Data Steward, GIS Technical Lead, State Data Administrator, State Records Administrator. Added Document Revision Table.	Section 1.1, 2.5, 2.6, 4.0, Appendix. Page 2
1.1	03/13/2017	Kyler Diershaw	Added hyperlinked TOC Updated BLM_ORG_CD Updated Records Retention Schedule	TOC A.1 1.3
1.1	05/31/2017	Eric Hiebenthal	Updated Appendix domain titles, descriptions, and added examples for LUP_NAME.	Appendix
2.0	02/15/2018	Al Thompson	Reformat and Edit	All
2.1	5/23/2019	Eric Hiebenthal	Added SGHAB to dom_DSG_REASON	2.1
2.2	11/29/2021	Dana Baker-Allum	Replaced the LUP_NAME field with PLANID.	4.1, 4.2, 7.12, A.6
3.0	8/28/2023	Dana Baker-Allum	Reformatted document to meet Section 508 standards and match the latest data standard template. Updated title page graphic. Updated FOIA category, records retention schedule text, security/access/sensitivity, and keywords. Updated architecture diagrams. Updated section 4 to show the correct field order. Added edit tracking fields to all feature classes. Defined default values for required fields with coded value domains. Updated domains to ensure they have the correct codes as of the time of the publication of this version of the data standard. Updated publication views and editing procedures.	All

## Navigation

This document is easier to view if the Microsoft Word Navigation pane is displayed (View -> Navigation Pane). If viewing in PDF format, open the document in Acrobat and click the Contents button. 

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.

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# 1 General Information

The Land Tenure Zones (LTZ) data set represents areas (zones) on all lands under BLM jurisdiction. The zones are determined through the land use planning process. Proposed Land Tenure Zones (LTZ\_P) contain alternatives used in the Resource Management Planning (RMP) process. The selected alternative is transferred to the final data set (LTZ) and retained until the next planning cycle. There are three primary zones:

## **Zone 1 – Retention and Acquisition:**

Retention of lands that are for continuing public resource management. These lands best serve the management missions of the BLM by maintaining or enhancing important public values and uses. Lands in Zone 1 may include , but are not limited to, the following special management areas:

- National Landscape Conservation system designated lands
- Areas of critical environmental concern
- Research natural areas

The map in the RMP reflects the land tenure zones at the time of plan approval. Zone 1 lands may change during the planning period, but the RMP is not updated. The GIS dataset will be updated as land tenure adjustments occur. Each RMP should include a list of specific lands included in Zone 1.

## **Zone 2 – Exchange:**

BLM administered lands that are available for exchange to enhance public resource values, improve management capabilities, and reduce the potential for land use conflict. These lands consist of all lands not listed in the description of Zone 1 and Zone 3; so, it is probably best not to include a published map in the final land use plans.

## **Zone 3 – Disposal:**

These lands are available for disposal unless site-specific exams indicate that they contain unique resource values. Zone 3 lands can be made available for disposal through land exchange, sale, or public agency jurisdictional transfers.

Lands in Zone 3 might include:

- Lands that are not practical or are uneconomical to manage (because of their intermingled location and unsuitability for management by another federal agency)
- Survey hiatuses (a gap or space unintentionally left when describing adjoining parcels of land)
- Unintentional encroachments (a trespass or intrusion onto another’s property)

Exception for survey pauses and unintentional encroachments, Zone 3 lands must be identified by parcel or by specific areas in the RMP. This allows for disposal without requiring an RMP amendment during RMP implementation. Therefore, it is advisable to include legal descriptions and a map of Zone 3 lands identifying specific parcels or areas in RMPs. Survey pauses and unintentional encroachments that are discovered in the future would be assigned to Zone 3.

In addition to the three primary zones, a district may want to subdivide a zone to capture more details on potential Land Tenure adjustment, for example, to identify specific community expansion parcels or trespass parcels or lands within a particular special management area. Consult the specific RMP for the details.

- Dataset (Theme) Name: Land Tenure Zones (LTZ)
- Dataset (Feature Class): LTZ\_POLY, LTZ\_ARC, LTZ\_P\_POLY, LTZ\_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="#">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 FOIA/Privacy Act Team Lead</a>	The State FOIA/Privacy Act team lead assists the state data steward to identify any privacy issues related to spatial data. The State FOIA/Privacy Act team lead also provides direction and guidance on data release, fees, and classification under the appropriate Freedom of Information Act exemption.
<a href="#">State Records Administrator</a>	The state records administrator classifies data under the proper records retention schedule.

## 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. See section 8 for more information on which data are available to the public.

## 1.3 Records Retention Schedule

The DRS/GRS/BLM Combined Records Schedule, under Schedule **20/52a3** (Electronic Records/Geographic Information Systems), lists this theme, **Land Tenure Zones**, 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."

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

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

## 1.4 Security/Access/Sensitivity

The Leases and Claims dataset 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 not sensitive and there are no restrictions on access to this data within the BLM. This dataset falls under the standard Records Access Category 1B - BLM Records that may contain protected information that must be considered for segregation prior to release. See section 8 for more information on which data are available to the public.

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

## 1.5 Keywords

Keywords that can be used to locate this dataset include:

- BLM Thesaurus: Management, Geospatial
- Additional keywords: Land Tenure Zones, LTZ
- ISO Thesaurus: boundaries

## 1.6 Subject Function Codes

BLM Subject Function codes used to describe this dataset include:

- 1283 - Data Administration
- 1610 - Resource Management Planning
- 9167 - Geographic Information System (GIS)

## 2 Dataset Overview

### 2.1 Usage

This dataset is used for depicting the different LTZs on maps and for overlaying in GIS with other data themes to determine feasibility and impact of project proposals. The DSG\_REASON attribute provides information about why a particular area received a particular classification.

### 2.2 Sponsor/Affected Parties

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

The LTZ dataset is defined by, and specific to, BLM. Matching interagency data across the landscape is not necessary but is considered in the cumulative effect analysis (National Environmental Policy Act - NEPA). Our non-governmental partners and the public are affected to the extent that LTZs are part of the RMP process that determines management on BLM lands. Implementation of an RMP may preclude or restrict exchanges or sales of some BLM lands because of potential impact to natural resources or the public services BLM provides.

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

This data set provides information on areas of potential land tenure adjustments for all BLM lands. The LTZ data set does not identify actual acquisition or disposal actions. The Acquisitions and Disposals dataset (ACQ\_DSP), described under a different data standard, provides the location of actual land tenure adjustments, including proposed acquisition or disposal and status of the proposal.

### 2.4 Data Category/Architecture Link

This data theme is a portion of the Oregon Data Framework (ODF) shown in Figure 1, 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 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.





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 LTZ 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, LTZ is considered a Boundary and categorized as follows:

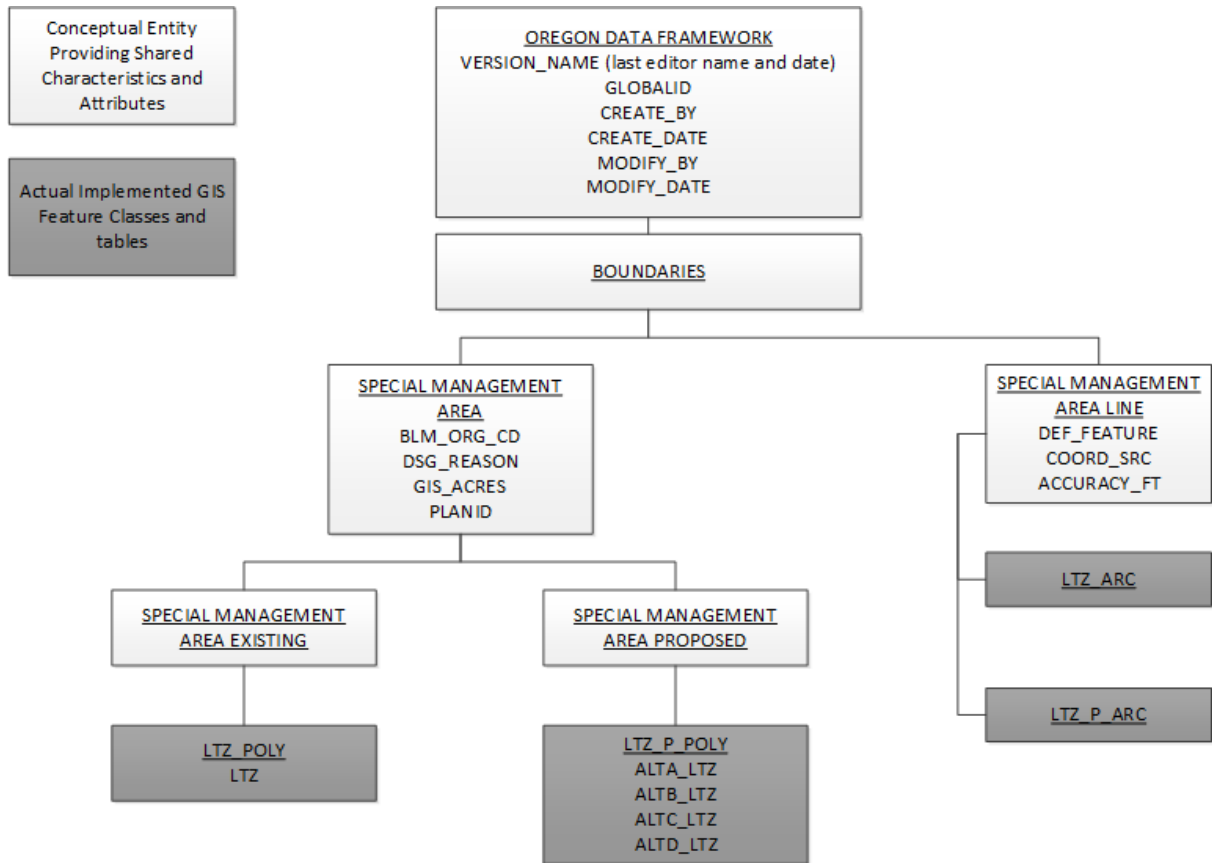


Figure 2 Data Organization Structure

## 2.5 Relationship to DOI Enterprise Architecture Data Resource Mode

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

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

### 3.2 Collection, Input, and Maintenance Protocols

The currently active RMP and land tenure adjustments that occur after the Record of Decision (ROD) date are the authoritative sources when capturing the existing LTZ. Source material includes maps, parcel legal descriptions and land tenure adjustment paperwork. The suitability of source material varies widely, and a great deal of research may be necessary. In instances where no RMP exists no LTZ designation shall be assigned except where congressional action/designation or presidential proclamation has provided specific direction for retention, exchange, or disposal. When the RMP does not establish a three-zone tenure system, the following guidelines apply:

- If specific parcels were identified for disposal (by legal description) in the RMP, these shall be assigned LTZ-3.
- If specific parcels are identified for retention (by legal description) in the RMP, these shall be assigned LTZ-1.
- No LTZ shall be assigned to the remaining lands.

In instances where the RMP used a land tenure designation system with greater than three zones, the zones shall be grouped into the three standard zones established by this data standard and subsets used where necessary. The DSG\_REASON attribute can be used to retain valuable information about why a particular area of land received the designation it did.

When beginning a new RMP, the district Data Steward and GIS Coordinator work together with the appropriate interdisciplinary team (IDT) members to determine the inputs to a new LTZ\_P dataset (proposed Land Tenure Zones). These inputs may include special status species areas, cultural, recreation and administrative sites, Wilderness, Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs), lands with wilderness characteristics (inventory), lands protected for their wilderness characteristics (RMP decision), and other special management designations. In addition, the size and isolation of BLM land parcels is considered when creating an LTZ. The majority of the inputs for creating an LTZ are existing GIS datasets; spatial accuracy is expected to be identical to the accuracy of the source dataset. Any of these input spatial features might be buffered according to current management guidance (e.g., cultural sites buffered to 1 kilometer or more). The accuracy of the buffered line is still the accuracy of the source data.

Because the inputs can overlap for any given acre of ground, the IDT must also decide which management scheme will benefit the resource of concern, which may or may not vary by alternative. The metadata for the land use plan documents the full decision tree. The strongest or highest priority reason for the LTZ designation is captured in the DSG\_REASON attribute.

The LTZ\_P is developed during the planning process. The attributes are identical to LTZ except that there are designations for each plan alternative (ALTA\_LTZ, ALTB\_LTZ, ALTC\_LTZ, and ALTD\_LTZ). Four alternatives are included in the LTZ\_P\_POLY schema. More can be added, if necessary, for a particular plan. When the final plan is approved, LTZ\_P\_POLY is dissolved on the selected alternative (e.g., ALTC\_LTZ), dropping the other alternatives but keeping other attributes. Dropping the alternative prefix from the ALTX\_LTZ attribute and selecting BLM jurisdiction only is all that is needed to finish the creation of the new LTZ\_POLY,

which replaces the former one entirely. The new LTZ\_ARC is created from LTZ\_POLY (poly to line tool) and attributes are transferred from LTZ\_P\_ARC. The original LTZ\_P dataset is archived, along with the rest of the RMP development data, and LTZ is maintained in the corporate Spatial Data Engine (SDE) database.

Every acre of BLM surface jurisdiction must have LTZs. There is variation in the criteria used by each RMP to assign LTZ, so while it is preferred; it is not required to match adjacent districts. Some LTZs may extend onto non-BLM lands (for acquisition/exchange areas) in the edit database, but for display and reporting; only BLM surface jurisdiction is selected. The BLM surface jurisdiction at the time of the RMP is retained as part of the LTZ theme. Over time, with changes in ownership, there may be BLM lands with no LTZ and it is recommended that LTZ designations be established as part of all acquisitions or exchange NEPA processes and associated decisions.

Depending on the RMP, it may be allowable to apply an adjacent designation to the new BLM parcel. The archived LTZ\_P dataset could be helpful in making this determination.

Changes to the LTZ dataset will occur following completion of the RMP that established LTZ as individual land tenure adjustments are made. As those adjustments are made, it is necessary to maintain the data set.

- Disposals:

As land leaves federal ownership, the LTZ no longer applies to the parcel. This is because RMP allocations only apply to federal lands. In instances where the LTZ is represented by an area boundary that encompasses all ownerships (typically LTZ 1 and 2), the LTZ boundary does not need to be adjusted. In instances where the LTZ is parcel specific (LTZ 3), the data set should be adjusted to remove the LTZ designation from lands that are no longer in federal ownership.

- Acquisitions:

As lands enter federal ownership, an LTZ designation should be assigned as part of the NEPA and decision-making process. In instances where the LTZ is represented by an area boundary that encompasses all ownerships (typically LTZ 1 and 2), it may be appropriate to assign an LTZ to the specific parcel(s) that is different from what the current designated LTZ boundary would indicate. This should be related to the resources and purposes for which the acquisition was made. This would be examined in the NEPA documentation and rationale for the LTZ selection provided in the agency decision document. In addition to updating the LTZ designation and polygon(s), the PLANID, PLAN\_DATE, and NEPA\_ID fields must be updated to record the vehicle that established the LTZ as lands entered into federal ownership.

- Reversionary Interests:

Reversionary interests represent the possibility of reentry into federal ownership of lands that were previously disposed of or patented. Assignment of LTZ to these lands upon reentry into federal ownership shall be made on a case-by-case basis using the guidelines outlined above under “Acquisitions”.

### 3.3 Update Frequency and Archival Protocols

The LTZ dataset is relatively static. Except for minor corrections, LTZ changes are made only through an RMP or RMP Amendment. It is important to understand which changes fall in the “minor” category and which require a plan amendment. Minor changes are small boundary line adjustments resulting from better digital data or corrections. Wording in the RMP may allow for other minor updates, such as extension of a LTZ polygon into adjacent BLM land acquired after the ROD date. The LTZ\_P is archived, along with the complete RMP project data, when the RMP is completed and becomes active. A new LTZ\_P is created for each new land-use plan or amendment to a land-use plan. The LTZ is maintained in the corporate SDE database. It is archived annually. It is also the responsibility of the state data steward to ensure that any database external to the GIS remains current. The district GIS coordinator will approve update processes and provide assistance and oversight. At this time, there are no additional digital databases associated with LTZ, but this responsibility extends to paper records. Reports or tables containing LTZ acreages must be checked against the GIS acres and, ideally, should come directly from the GIS that supplied the official LTZ acres for the relevant RMP.

### 3.4 Statewide Monitoring

The state data stewards are responsible for checking consistency and completeness across districts for the theme(s). The state data steward, in conjunction with the GIS technical lead and district data stewards, should review the LTZ theme across OR/WA at least once per year. For LTZ, all that is required is a relatively quick look at the final LTZs to check for:

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

## 4 Land Tenure Zones Schema (simplified)

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 LTZ Feature Dataset

#### 4.1.1 LTZ\_POLY Feature Class (Land Tenure Zone Polygons)

For domain and default values, see [Section 7 Attribute Characteristics and Definition \(In alphabetical order\)](#) in this document.

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required	Domain
PLANID	String	100	Unknown	Yes	dom_PLANID
BLM_ORG_CD	String	5	OR000	Yes	dom_BLM_ORG_CD
LTZ	String	2	UN	Yes	dom_LTZ
DSG_REASON	String	20		No	dom_DSG_REASON
GIS_ACRES	Double			Yes *	
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes ***	
GLOBALID	GUID			Yes *	
CREATE_BY	String	30		No *	
CREATE_DATE	Date			No *	
MODIFY_BY	String	20		No *	
MODIFY_DATE	Date			No *	

\* Values automatically generated

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

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

#### 4.1.2 LTZ\_ARC Feature Class (Land Tenure Zone Lines)

For domain and default values, see [Section 7 Attribute Characteristics and Definition \(In alphabetical order\)](#) in this document.

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

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required	Domain
CREATE_BY	String	30		No *	
CREATE_DATE	Date			No *	
MODIFY_BY	String	20		No *	
MODIFY_DATE	Date			No *	

\* Values automatically generated

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

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

## 4.2 LTZ\_P Feature Dataset

### 4.2.1 LTZ\_P\_POLY Feature Class (Land Tenure Zone Proposed Polygons)

For domain and default values, see [Section 7 Attribute Characteristics and Definition \(In alphabetical order\)](#) in this document.

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required	Domain
PLANID	String	100	Unknown	Yes	dom_PLANID
BLM_ORG_CD	String	5	OR000	Yes	dom_BLM_ORG_CD
ALTA_LTZ	String	2	UN	Yes	dom_LTZ
ALTB_LTZ	String	2		No	dom_LTZ
ALTC_LTZ	String	2		No	dom_LTZ
ALTD_LTZ	String	2		No	dom_LTZ
DSG_REASON	String	20		No	dom_DSG_REASON
GIS_ACRES	Double			Yes *	
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes ***	
GLOBALID	GUID			Yes *	
CREATE_BY	String	30		No *	
CREATE_DATE	Date			No *	
MODIFY_BY	String	20		No *	
MODIFY_DATE	Date			No *	

\* Values automatically generated

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

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

### 4.2.2 LTZ\_P\_ARC Feature Class (Land Tenure Zone Proposed Lines)

For domain and default values, see [Section 7 Attribute Characteristics and Definition \(In alphabetical order\)](#) in this document.

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required	Domain
DEF_FEATURE	String	25	UNKNOWN	Yes	dom_DEF_FEATURE
COORD_SRC	String	7	UNK	Yes	dom_COORD_SRC
ACCURACY_FT	Short Integer			No	
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes ***	
GLOBALID	GUID			Yes *	
CREATE_BY	String	30		No *	
CREATE_DATE	Date			No *	
MODIFY_BY	String	20		No *	
MODIFY_DATE	Date			No *	

\* 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 (NAD) 83. Units are decimal degrees. Spatial extent (area of coverage) includes all lands managed by the OR/WA BLM, and all lands with BLM surface jurisdiction should be covered by an LTZ. See the metadata for this dataset for more precise description of the extent.

## 6 Spatial Entity Characteristics

- LTZ\_POLY
  - Description: Instance of Special Management Areas (SMA) Existing group.
  - Geometry: Polygons form a continuous “wall-to-wall” cover across BLM lands. Polygons may not overlap.
  - Topology: Yes. LTZ\_POLY lines are coincident with LTZ\_ARC lines and together make the feature dataset LTZ.
  - Integration Requirements: None



- LTZ\_ARC
  - Description: Instance of Political Admin SMA Line group. Lines making up the area perimeters of LTZ polygons and segmented, as needed, to indicate a change in either what defines the section of boundary and/or the source of the actual GIS coordinates.
  - Geometry: Simple, non-overlapping lines that are split between endpoints as needed.
  - Topology: Yes. LTZ\_ARC lines are coincident with LTZ\_POLY lines and together make the feature dataset LTZ.
  - Integration Requirements: Line segments must be coincident with the source data indicated by attributes DEF\_FEATURE and COORD\_SRC either through duplication or snapping
- LTZ\_P\_POLY
  - Description: Instance of SMA Proposed group.
  - Geometry: Polygons may overlap but only under differing alternatives.
  - Topology: Yes. LTZ\_P\_POLY lines are coincident with LTZ\_P\_ARC lines and together make the feature dataset LTZ\_P.
  - Integration Requirements: None
- LTZ\_P\_ARC
  - Description: Instance of Political Admin SMA Line group. Lines making up the area perimeters of LTZ\_P polygons and segmented as needed to indicate a change in either what defines the section of boundary and/or the source of the actual GIS coordinates.
  - Geometry: Simple, non-overlapping lines that are split between endpoints, as needed.
  - Topology: Yes. LTZ\_P\_ARC lines are coincident with LTZ\_P\_POLY lines and together make the feature dataset, LTZ\_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 Definition (In alphabetical order)

### 7.1 ACCURACY\_FT

Geodatabase Name	ACCURACY_FT
BLM Structured Name	Accuracy_Feet_Measure
Inheritance	Inherited from entity Special Management Area Line
Alias Name	Accuracy (ft)
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	LTZ_ARC, LTZ_P_ARC
Definition	How close, in feet, the spatial GIS depiction is to the actual location on the ground. There are several factors to consider in GIS error: scale and accuracy of map-based sources, accuracy of Global Positioning System (GPS) equipment, and the skill level of the data manipulators. A value of "0" indicates no entry was made. This is the correct value when the COORD_SRC is another GIS theme (Digital Line Graph, Cadastral National Spatial Data Infrastructure and Digital Elevation Model (DEM)) because the accuracy is determined by that theme. However, if COORD_SRC is MAP (digitized from a paper map) or GPS, a value of "0" indicates a missing value that should be filled in either with a non-zero number or "-1." A value of "-1" indicates that the accuracy is unknown, and no reliable estimate can be made.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: 3 (for high accuracy GPS), 40 (best possible for United States Geological Survey (USGS) 24K topo map), 200
Data Type	Short Integer

### 7.2 ALTA\_LTZ

Geodatabase Name	ALTA_LTZ
BLM Structured Name	Alternative_A_Land_Tenure_Zone_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	Alternative A
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	LTZ_P_POLY
Definition	The proposed LTZ ("1-Retention", "2-Exchange" or "3-Disposal") for Alternative A (1st alternative) of the plan. Each polygon gets a designation.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	
Data Type	String (2)

### 7.3 ALTB\_LTZ

Geodatabase Name	ALTB_LTZ
BLM Structured Name	Alternative_B_Land_Tenure_Zone_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	Alternative B
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	LTZ_P_POLY
Definition	The proposed LTZ ( “1-Retention” , “2-Exchange” or “3-Disposal” ) for Alternative B (2nd alternative), if any, of the plan. Each polygon gets a designation.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	
Data Type	String (2)

### 7.4 ALTC\_LTZ

Geodatabase Name	ALTC_LTZ
BLM Structured Name	Alternative_C_Land_Tenure_Zone_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	Alternative C
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	LTZ_P_POLY
Definition	The proposed LTZ ( “1-Retention” , “2-Exchange” or “3-Disposal” ) for Alternative C (3rd alternative), if any, of the plan. Each polygon gets a designation.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	
Data Type	String (2)

### 7.5 ALTD\_LTZ

Geodatabase Name	ALTD_LTZ
BLM Structured Name	Alternative_D_Land_Tenure_Zone_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	Alternative D
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	LTZ_P_POLY
Definition	The proposed LTZ ( “1-Retention” , “2-Exchange” or “3-Disposal” ) for Alternative D (4th alternative), if any, of the plan. Each polygon gets a designation.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	

Data Type	String (2)
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## 7.6 BLM\_ORG\_CD

Geodatabase Name	BLM_ORG_CD
BLM Structured Name	Administrative_Unit_Organization_Code
Inheritance	Inherited from entity Special Management Area
Alias Name	BLM Org Code
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	LTZ_POLY, LTZ_P_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 an area that is physically located in Nevada, Idaho, or California and vice versa. When appropriate, the office can be identified only to the district or even the state level, rather than to the resource area level.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_BLM_ORG_CD</a>
Data Type	String (5)

## 7.7 COORD\_SRC

Geodatabase Name	COORD_SRC
BLM Structured Name	Coordinate_Source_Code
Inheritance	Inherited from entity Special Management Area Line
Alias Name	Coord Src
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	LTZ_ARC, LTZ_P_ARC
Definition	The actual source of the GIS coordinates for the polylines. If the line is copied from another theme, and already has COORD_SRC, it should be reviewed and may need to be changed for use in this dataset.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_COORD_SRC</a>
Data Type	String (7)

## 7.8 CREATE\_BY

Geodatabase Name	CREATE_BY
BLM Structured Name	Record_Created_By_Text
Inheritance	Inherited from entity ODF
Alias Name	Created By
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	LTZ_POLY, LTZ_ARC, LTZ_P_POLY, LTZ_P_ARC
Definition	The BLM login ID of the person who entered the data. This field is auto populated during editing.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: jdoe, msmith
Data Type	String (50)

## 7.9 CREATE\_DATE

Geodatabase Name	CREATE_DATE
BLM Structured Name	Record_Created_Date
Inheritance	Inherited from entity ODF
Alias Name	Created Date
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	LTZ_POLY, LTZ_ARC, LTZ_P_POLY, LTZ_P_ARC
Definition	The date the record was entered. This field is auto populated during editing.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: 1/5/1999, 10/15/2021
Data Type	Date

## 7.10 DEF\_FEATURE

Geodatabase Name	DEF_FEATURE
BLM Structured Name	Defining_Feature_Code
Inheritance	Inherited from entity Special Management Area Line
Alias Name	Defining Feature
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	LTZ_ARC, LTZ_P_ARC
Definition	Physical features or administrative lines that define an official boundary.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_DEF_FEATURE</a>
Data Type	String (25)

## 7.11 DSG\_REASON

Geodatabase Name	DSG_REASON
BLM Structured Name	Designation_Reason_Code
Inheritance	Inherited from entity Special Management Area
Alias Name	Plan ID
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	LTZ_POLY, LTZ_P_POLY
Definition	The official name of the land use plan that originally created the Special Management Area or the name of the plan amendment that has changed the designation in some way.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	
Data Type	String (10)

## 7.12 GIS\_ACRES

Geodatabase Name	GIS_ACRES
BLM Structured Name	GIS_Acres_Measure
Inheritance	Inherited from entity Special Management Area
Alias Name	GIS Acres
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	LTZ_POLY, LTZ_P_POLY
Definition	The area of a polygon, as calculated by GIS, in acres. Must be recalculated with every edit submission. The acres will be automatically calculated when the feature classes are published. The BLM_ORG_CD will be used to determine the appropriate projection.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain
Data Type	Double

## 7.13 GLOBALID

Geodatabase Name	GLOBALID
BLM Structured Name	Global_ID_Identifier
Inheritance	Inherited from entity ODF
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	LTZ_POLY, LTZ_ARC, LTZ_P_POLY, LTZ_P_ARC
Definition	System generated unique identifier.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain
Data Type	GUID

## 7.14 LTZ

Geodatabase Name	LTZ
BLM Structured Name	Land_Tenure_Zone_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	Land Tenure Zone
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	LTZ_POLY
Definition	The designated land tenure zone. The three primary zones are: 1-Retention or Acquisition; 2-Exchange; 3-Disposal. In addition to the three primary zones, a District may want to subdivide Zones 2 or 3 to capture more details on potential land tenure adjustment. Consult the specific RMP for the details.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	
Data Type	String (2)

## 7.15 MODIFY\_BY

Geodatabase Name	MODIFY_BY
BLM Structured Name	Record_Last_Modified_By_Text
Inheritance	Inherited from entity ODF
Alias Name	Modified By
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	LTZ_POLY, LTZ_ARC, LTZ_P_POLY, LTZ_P_ARC
Definition	The BLM login ID of the person who last edited the data. This field is auto populated during editing.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: jdoe, msmith
Data Type	String (50)

## 7.16 MODIFY\_DATE

Geodatabase Name	MODIFY_DATE
BLM Structured Name	Record_Modified_Date
Inheritance	Inherited from entity ODF
Alias Name	Modified Date
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	LTZ_POLY, LTZ_ARC, LTZ_P_POLY, LTZ_P_ARC
Definition	The date the record was last edited. This field is auto populated during editing.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: 1/5/1999, 10/15/2021

Data Type	Date
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### 7.17 PLANID

Geodatabase Name	PLANID
BLM Structured Name	Plan_Name_Text
Inheritance	Inherited from entity Special Management Area
Alias Name	Plan ID
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	LTZ_POLY, LTZ_P_POLY
Definition	The official name of the land use plan that originally created the Special Management Area or the name of the plan amendment that has changed the designation in some way.
Required/Optional	Required in ACEC_POLY, ACEC_HIST_POLY. Optional in ACEC_P_POLY
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_PLANID</a>
Data Type	String (100)

### 7.18 VERSION\_NAME

Geodatabase Name	VERSION_NAME
BLM Structured Name	Geodatabase_Version_Text
Inheritance	None
Alias Name	Inherited from entity ODF
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	LTZ_POLY, LTZ_ARC, LTZ_P_POLY, LTZ_P_ARC
Definition	Name of the corporate geodatabase version previously used to edit the record.
Required/Optional	InitialLoad = feature has not been edited in ArcSDE.
Domain (Valid Values)	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.
Data Type	String (50)



## 8 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.

### 8.2 Specific to This Dataset

Publication feature classes will be created for internal use where:

- The attribute VERSION\_NAME is removed (for privacy reasons).
- The edit tracking attributes CREATE\_BY, CREATE\_DATE, MODIFY\_BY, MODIFY\_DATE are removed.
- LTZ\_ARC and LTZ\_P\_ARC will not be included in the publication dataset.
- LTZ\_POLY and LTZ\_P\_POLY are intersected with ownership and only features on BLM lands will be included in the publication dataset.
- The publication feature classes will be named LTZ\_PUB\_POLY and LTZ\_P\_PUB\_POLY.
- Feature class LTZ\_P\_PUB\_POLY is a temporary dataset tied to particular planning efforts. While it will be published for the convenience of planning teams, it is considered a draft and subject to frequent changes.

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

- Only data in the ACEC\_POLY feature class where the Sensitivity is marked as public (SENSITIVITY = 'PUB') is included in the public web dataset. No other feature classes are included.
- The attribute VERSION\_NAME is removed (for privacy reasons).
- The edit tracking attributes CREATE\_BY, CREATE\_DATE, MODIFY\_BY, MODIFY\_DATE are removed.
- LTZ\_P\_POLY, LTZ\_ARC, and LTZ\_P\_ARC will not be included in the web publication dataset.

### 8.3 Layer Files

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

## 9 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 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).

### 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.

### 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 line work.

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 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.

## 9.4 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 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.

## 9.5 Theme Specific Guidance

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

### 9.5.1 Calculation Data Rules

The following are a list of calculation rules that occur during editing. Calculation rules are used to automatically populate attributes in a field. These are in addition to the default values defined in Sections 4 and 7.

There are no calculation data rules for this theme.

### 9.5.2 Constraint Data Rules

The following are a list of data constraint rules that are enforced during editing. Constraint rules specify allowable combinations of values between two or more fields in a record. They are used to ensure that specific conditions are met.

There are no constraint data rules for this theme.

## 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
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
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
FOIVEG	Forest Operations Inventory
GIS	Geographic Information System
GNIS	Geographic Names Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
GTRN	Ground Transportation GIS dataset
IDP	Interdisciplinary
NAD	North American Datum
NARA	National Archives and Records Administration
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
ODF	Oregon Data Framework
OR/WA	Oregon/Washington BLM Administrative State
POLY	GIS polygon feature
PUB	Publication
RMP	Resource Management Plan
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)
WODDB	Western Oregon Digital Database

## 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\_BLM\_ORG\_CD

**Administrative Unit Organization Code.** Standard BLM organization codes generated from the national list.

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](https://gis.blm.gov/ORDownload/Domains/dom_BLM_ORG_CODE.xls).

### A.2 dom\_COORD\_SRC

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

Code	Description
CADNSDI	CADNSDI - Lines from or snapped to the CADNSDI dataset
CFF	CFF - Lines duplicated or buffered from Cartographic Feature Files (USFS)
DEM	DEM - Digital Elevation Model (30m or better accuracy) used for creation of contours
DGPS	DGPS - Feature obtained from a Global Positioning System device with Real Time Correction (SBAS)
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 orthophotography backdrop (DOQ, NAIP, OSIP, or others)
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
LiDAR	LiDAR - LiDAR points, lines, or polygons generated through interpretation or analysis.
MAP	MAP - Digitized coordinates from hardcopy map or onto a map backdrop
MTP	MTP - Lines duplicated from Digital Master Title Plat
SOURCEL	SOURCEL - Coordinates duplicated from a BLM GIS source layer.
SOURCEX	SOURCEX - Source Layer from non-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

Code	Description
WOD	WOD - WODDB Photogrammetric

### A.3 dom\_DEF\_FEATURE

Name of Code. Description of code

Code	Description
BLM_ADMIN	BLM_ADMIN - Bureau of Land Management administrative boundary
COUNTY	COUNTY - County boundary
ELEVATION	ELEVATION - Line of common elevation
FENCE	FENCE - Fence line
FOREST_SERVICE_ADMIN	FOREST_SERVICE_ADMIN - Forest Service administrative boundaries
GRAZING_BOUNDARY	GRAZING_BOUNDARY - Pasture or other administrative grazing boundary
HU	HU - Hydrologic Unit
NLCS_BOUNDARY	NLCS_BOUNDARY - Wilderness, Wild and Scenic River, Historic District or other NLCS designation boundary
POINT-TO-POINT	POINT-TO-POINT - Boundary defined by a straight line segment between two points
POWERLINE	POWERLINE - Power transmission line
RIDGE	RIDGE - Ridge
RIGHT-OF-WAY	RIGHT-OF-WAY - A legal right of way forms boundary
RIM	RIM - Line generally follows a natural topographic barrier
ROAD	ROAD - Routes managed for use by low or high-clearance (4WD) vehicles, but not ATV's
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
SUBDIVISION	SUBDIVISION - Public Land Survey System derived aliquot (1/2's, 1/4's) parts and lots
TRAIL	TRAIL - Routes managed for human-powered, stock or off-highway vehicle forms of travel
UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN - Defining feature is unknown
VEGETATION	VEGETATION - Seeding boundary or other relatively permanent vegetation change
WATERCOURSE	WATERCOURSE - Stream, river, ditch, canal, or drainage centerline
WATERCOURSE_OFFSET	WATERCOURSE_OFFSET - Boundary is offset from a watercourse (not a consistent buffer)



## A.4 dom\_DSG\_REASON

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

Code	Description
ACEC	ACEC - Areas of Critical Environmental Concern
ADMNSITE	ADMNSITE - Administrative Site
BIGGAME	BIGGAME - Big game winter range
BLM	BLM - Default for BLM land not receiving its designation for a particular resource or special management reason.
BLMOPEN	BLMOPEN - Meets Bureau policy for open use
BRIDHAB	BRIDHAB - Pygmy rabbit habitat
CMPA	CMPA - Cooperative Management and Protection Area
CULT	CULT - Cultural (archeological, historic, paleontological) site
ERMA	ERMA - Extensive Recreation Management Area
FEDLIST	FEDLIST - Federally listed species habitat
HAZMAT	HAZMAT - Hazardous materials area
HIST	HIST - Historic district or designated site
HMA	HMA - Wildhorse and Burro Herd Management Area
LEK	LEK - Sage-grouse lek, buffered
LOWVALUE	LOWVALUE - Minimal public resource values.
MANAGEABILITY	MANAGEABILITY - Isolated or otherwise unmanageable parcel.
MINWDL	MINWDL - Mineral withdrawal
NM	NM - National Monument
NONBLM	NONBLM - Not BLM surface or subsurface.
NSHT	NSHT - National Scenic and Historic Trail
OND	OND - Other National Designation
OPENMMS	OPENMMS - Area specifically declared open for mineral materials
OPENPLAY	OPENPLAY - Area specifically declared OHV open area
RAPTOR	RAPTOR - Raptor areas
RECSITE	RECSITE - Recreation Site
RIPARIAN	RIPARIAN - Wetland or Riparian
ROADW	ROADW - road cherry-stemmed out of WSA or Wilderness
ROW	ROW - Utility Corridor or site
SCENICCORR	SCENICCORR - Scenic road corridor including designated highways and BLM Backcountry Byways
SEEDING	SEEDING - Seeding
SGHAB	SGHAB - Sage-grouse habitat, may extend beyond lek areas.
SOIL	SOIL - Fragile soils

Code	Description
SRMA	SRMA - Special Recreation Management Area
SSFAUNA	SSFAUNA - Special status (but not federally listed) animal species
SSFLORA	SSFLORA - Special Status (but not federally listed) plant species.
UNK	UNK - Unknown reason
VRI	VRI - original Visual Resource Inventory class determines the designation
VRM	VRM - Visual Resource Management class determines the designation
WILD	WILD - Wilderness
WILDCHAR	WILDCHAR - Wilderness Characteristics
WILDHAB	WILDHAB - Wildlife Habitat, if a more specific choice is not appropriate.
WJMAI	WJMAI - Wildlands Juniper Management Area Inside 1/2 Mile Steens Loop Road Buffer
WJMAO	WJMAO - Wildlands Juniper Management Area Outside 1/2 Mile Steens Loop Road Buffer
WSA	WSA - BLM Wilderness Study Area
WSR	WSR - Wild and Scenic River Corridor

## A.5 dom\_LTZ

**Land Tenure Zone Code.** The designated land tenure zone.

Code	Description
1	1 - Retention or Acquisition Zone
1a	1a - District determined subdivision or subset of Zone 1, if needed.
1b	1b - District determined subdivision or subset of Zone 1, if needed.
1c	1c - District determined subdivision or subset of Zone 1, if needed.
2	2 - Exchange or Consolidation Zone
2a	2a - District determined subdivision or subset of Zone 2, if needed.
2b	2b - District determined subdivision or subset of Zone 2, if needed.
2c	2c - District determined subdivision or subset of Zone 2, if needed.
3	3 - Disposal Zone
3a	3a - District determined subdivision or subset of Zone 3, if needed.
3b	3b - District determined subdivision or subset of Zone 3, if needed.
3c	3c - District determined subdivision or subset of Zone 3, if needed.
UN	UN - Unknown or Not Applicable
1	1 - Retention or Acquisition Zone
1a	1a - District determined subdivision or subset of Zone 1, if needed.
1b	1b - District determined subdivision or subset of Zone 1, if needed.
1c	1c - District determined subdivision or subset of Zone 1, if needed.

Code	Description
2	2 - Exchange or Consolidation Zone
2a	2a - District determined subdivision or subset of Zone 2, if needed.
2b	2b - District determined subdivision or subset of Zone 2, if needed.
2c	2c - District determined subdivision or subset of Zone 2, if needed.
3	3 - Disposal Zone
3a	3a - District determined subdivision or subset of Zone 3, if needed.
3b	3b - District determined subdivision or subset of Zone 3, if needed.
3c	3c - District determined subdivision or subset of Zone 3, if needed.
UN	UN - Unknown or Not Applicable

## A.6 dom\_PLANID

**Plan Name Text.** The Plan Name Text refers to 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>