Oregon/Washington Bureau of Land Management

NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LANDS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Rights-of-Way Designation Areas

Spatial Data Standard

Lime Wind Energy Project located halfway between Baker City and Ontario, Oregon. Photo by Michael Campbell, BLM, taken on 8/30/2012.

Document Revisions

Revision	Date	Author	Description	Affected Pages
1.0	08/24/2012	Pamela Keller	Initial Release	All
1.0	05/16/2014	Pamela Keller	2nd release with minor changes.	All
1.1	11/10/2016	Eric Hiebenthal	Updated GIS Tech lead to Marcus Tobey. Added document revisions section.	Section 1.1
1.1	12/13/2016	Eric Hiebenthal	Confirmed and changes data steward to Diann Rasmussen	Section 1.1
1.2	03/1020/17	Kyler Diershaw	Updated State Data Administrator contact 4 places	Section 1.1, 2.5, 2.6, 4.0, 12.0
1.3	03/17/2017	Kyler Diershaw	Updated TOC Updated State Records Administrator Update Records Retention Schedule Update Org Table	Section 1.1 1.3 12.1
2.0	05/05/2017	Eric Hiebenthal	Modify and add attributes for major, minor, and wind & solar designations.	
2.0	12/30/2018	Al Thompson	Reformat and edit to conform to new template.	All
2.1	1/1/5/2020	Al Thompson	Edit to enter comments and conform to template changes.	All
3.0	11/15/2023	Dana Baker-Allum	Reformatted document to meet Section 508 standards and match the latest data standard template. Updated General Information section to add language that was previously in a different section of the document. Updated FOIA category, records retention schedule text, and keywords. Updated architecture diagrams. Added field aliases, edit tracking fields, default values for required fields, and constraint rules. Modified BLM_ORG_CD to show it is auto calculated on data entry. Added attribute rules to editing procedures. Changed document cover photo.	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.

Contents

1   General Information

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

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

ROW designation attributes and domains have been added in response to the 2015 and 2019 Greater Sage-grouse Approved Resource Management Plan Amendments. In addition to existing ROW designations, Land use authorization changes and designation reasons will now also be made based on Greater Sage-Grouse Priority and General Habitat Management areas for major and minor ROW exclusion, avoidance and corridor areas and wind or solar energy activities. Please see the domain dom_DSG_REASON for a listing of priority designation reasons and where Sage-grouse habitat areas fit into those categories.

- Dataset (Theme) Name: ROW Designation Areas

- Dataset (Feature Class): ROW_DSG_POLY, ROW_DSG_P_POLY, ROW_DSG_ARC, ROW_DSG_P_ARC

1.1   Roles and Responsibilities

Table 1 Roles and Responsibilities

Roles	Responsibilities
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 FOIA/Privacy Act Team Lead	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.
State Records Administrator	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, **ROW Avoidance and Exclusion Areas**, as one of the system-centric themes that are significant for BLM's mission that must be permanently retained.

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

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

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, either from within the BLM or external to the BLM. 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.

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: Authorization, Management, Geospatial

- Additional keywords: Rights-of-Way exclusion areas, ROW planning, Land Use Planning

- ISO Thesaurus: boundaries

1.6   Subject Function Codes

BLM Subject Function codes used to describe this dataset include:

- 1283 - Data Administration

- 1601 - Bureau Planning System

- 2800 - Rights-of-Way

- 9167 - Geographic Information System (GIS)

2   Dataset Overview

2.1   Usage

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

2.2   Sponsor/Affected Parties

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

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

2.3   Relationship to Other Datasets, Databases, or Files

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

2.4   Data Category/Architecture Link

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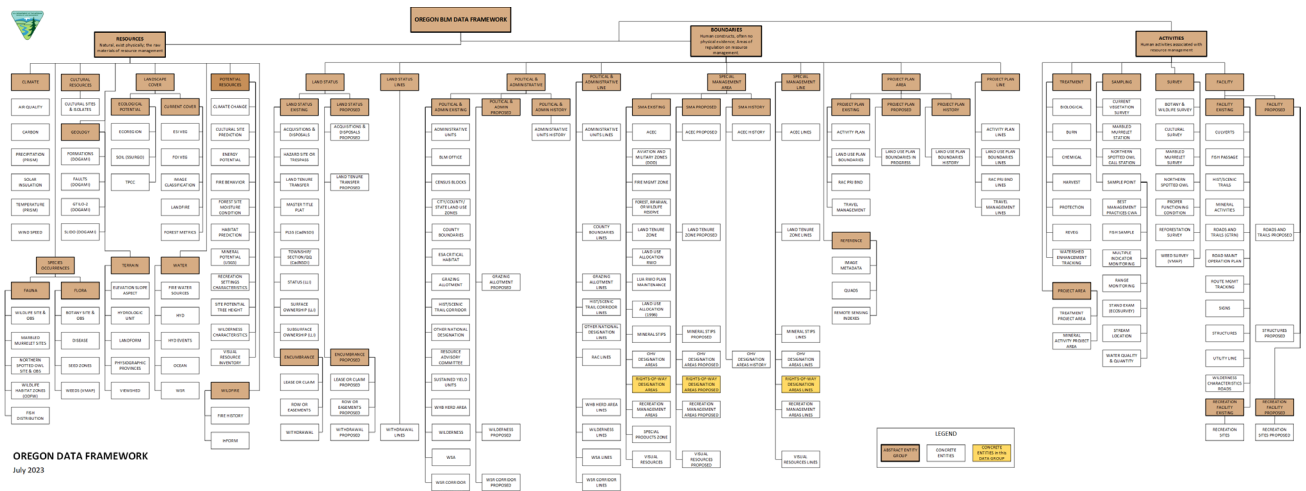
Figure 1   Oregon Data Framework Overview

For an easier to view version of the Oregon Data Framework diagram, go to:
https://gis.blm.gov/ORDownload/DataFramework/BLM_ODF_Model_Mini_Status.pdf.

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 ROW_DSG 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, ROW_DSG is considered a Boundary and categorized as follows:
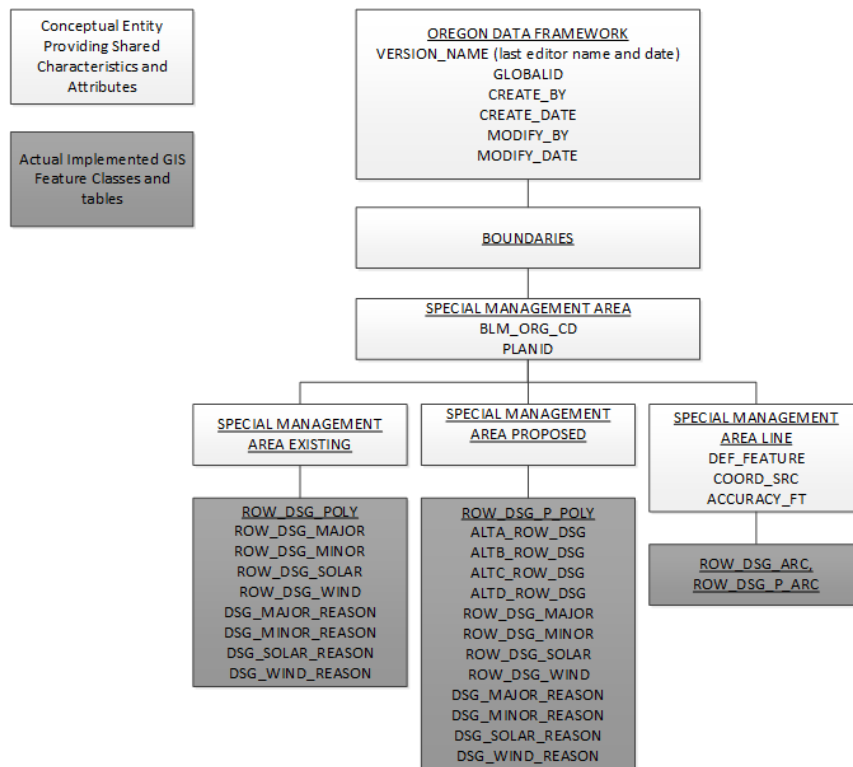
Figure 2   Data Organization Structure

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

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

## 3.2   Collection, Input, and Maintenance Protocols

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

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

Every acre of BLM surface jurisdiction must have a ROW area designation. The preferred method of capture is to

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

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

3.3   Update Frequency and Archival Protocols

The ROW_DSG dataset is relatively static. Except for minor corrections, ROW_DSG changes only through a RMP or RMP Amendment. It is important to understand which changes fall in the "minor" category and which require a plan amendment. Minor changes are small boundary line adjustments resulting from better digital data or corrections. Wording in the RMP may allow for other minor updates such as extension of a ROW_DSG polygon into adjacent BLM land acquired after the ROD date. The ROW_DSG_P is archived along with the complete RMP project data when the RMP is completed and becomes active. A new ROW_DSG_P is created for each new land use plan. The ROW_DSG is maintained in the corporate SDE database. It is archived annually.

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

3.4   Statewide Monitoring

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

- Data gaps and holes due to BLM land acquisitions.

- Incorrect classifications due to changes in protected areas or program policy or plan amendments.

4 Rights-of-Way Designation Areas 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 ROW_DSG Feature Dataset

4.1.1 ROW_DSG_POLY Feature Class (ROW Designation Area 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		Yes	dom_PLANID
BLM_ORG_CD	String	5	OR000	Yes *	dom_BLM_ORG_CD
ROW_DSG_MAJOR	String	10	UNK	Yes	dom_ROW_DSG
DSG_MAJOR_REASON	String	10		No	dom_DSG_REASON
ROW_DSG_MINOR	String	10	UNK	Yes	dom_ROW_DSG
DSG_MINOR_REASON	String	10		No	dom_DSG_REASON
ROW_DSG_WIND	String	10	UNK	Yes	dom_ROW_DSG
DSG_WIND_REASON	String	10		No	dom_DSG_REASON
ROW_DSG_SOLAR	String	10	UNK	Yes	dom_ROW_DSG
DSG_SOLAR_REASON	String	10		No	dom_DSG_REASON
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes ***	
GLOBALID	GUID			Yes *	
CREATE_BY	String	50		No *	
CREATE_DATE	Date			No *	
MODIFY_BY	String	50		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 ROW_DSG_ARC Feature Class (ROW Designation Area 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	50		No *	
CREATE_DATE	Date			No *	
MODIFY_BY	String	50		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 ROW_DSG_P Feature Dataset

4.2.1 ROW_DSG_P_POLY Feature Class (ROW Designation Area 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		No	dom_PLANID
BLM_ORG_CD	String	5	OR000	Yes *	dom_BLM_ORG_CD
ALTA_ROW_DSG	String	10	UNK	Yes	dom_ROW_DSG
ALTB_ROW_DSG	String	10		No	dom_ROW_DSG
ALTC_ROW_DSG	String	10		No	dom_ROW_DSG
ALTD_ROW_DSG	String	10		No	dom_ROW_DSG
ROW_DSG_MAJOR	String	10	UNK	Yes	dom_ROW_DSG
DSG_MAJOR_REASON	String	10		No	dom_DSG_REASON
ROW_DSG_MINOR	String	10	UNK	Yes	dom_ROW_DSG
DSG_MINOR_REASON	String	10		No	dom_DSG_REASON
ROW_DSG_WIND	String	10	UNK	Yes	dom_ROW_DSG
DSG_WIND_REASON	String	10		No	dom_DSG_REASON
ROW_DSG_SOLAR	String	10	UNK	Yes	dom_ROW_DSG

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required	Domain
DSG_SOLAR_REASON	String	10		No	dom_DSG_REASON
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes ***	
GLOBALID	GUID			Yes *	
CREATE_BY	String	50		No *	
CREATE_DATE	Date			No *	
MODIFY_BY	String	50		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 ROW_DSG_P_ARC Feature Class (ROW Designation Area 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	50		No *	
CREATE_DATE	Date			No *	
MODIFY_BY	String	50		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 83. Units are decimal degrees. Spatial extent (area of coverage) includes all lands managed by the BLM in OR/WA and all lands with BLM surface jurisdiction should be covered by a ROW Designation Area. See the metadata for this dataset for more precise description of the extent.

6   Spatial Entity Characteristics

- ROW_DSG_POLY

  - Description: Instance of SMAs Existing group.

  - Geometry: Polygons form a continuous, "wall-to-wall," cover across BLM lands. Polygons may not overlap.

  - Topology: Yes. ROW_DSG_POLY lines are coincident with ROW_DSG_ARC lines and together make the feature dataset, ROW_DSG.

  - Integration Requirements: None.

- ROW_DSG_P_POLY

  - Description: Instance of SMAs Proposed group.

  - Geometry: Polygons may overlap, but only under differing alternatives.

  - Topology: Yes. ROW_DSG_P_POLY lines are coincident with ROW_DSG_P_ARC lines and together make the feature dataset, ROW_DSG_P.

  - Integration Requirements: None.

- ROW_DSG_ARC

  - Description: Instance of Political Administration SMA Line group. Lines making up the area perimeters of ROW_DSG polygons, and segmented, as needed to indicate a change in either what defines the section of boundary, and/or the source of the actual GIS coordinates.

  - Geometry: Simple, non-overlapping lines that are split between endpoints, as needed.

  - Topology: Yes. ROW_DSG_POLY lines are coincident with ROW_DSG_ARC lines, and together make the feature dataset, ROW_DSG.

  - Integration Requirements: Line segments must be coincident with the source data indicated by attributes DEF_FEATURE and COORD_SRC either through duplication or snapping.

- ROW_DSG_P_ARC

  - Description: Instance of Political Admin SMA Line group. Lines making up the area perimeters of ROW_DSG_P polygons, and segmented, as needed to indicate a change in either what defines the section of boundary, and/or the source of the actual GIS coordinates.

  - Geometry: Simple, non-overlapping lines that are split between endpoints as needed.

  - Topology: Yes. ROW_DSG_P_POLY lines are coincident with ROW_DSG_P_ARC lines and together make the feature dataset, ROW_DSG_P.

  - Integration Requirements: Line segments must be coincident with the source data indicated by attributes DEF_FEATURE and COORD_SRC either through duplication or snapping.

7   Attribute Characteristics and 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	ROW_DSG_ARC, ROW_DSG_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_ROW_DSG

Geodatabase Name	ALTA_ROW_DSG
BLM Structured Name	Alternative_A_ROW_Designation_Area_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	ROW Designation Alternative A
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ROW_DSG_P_POLY
Definition	The proposed ROW Designation Area for Alternative A (first alternative) of the plan. Each polygon receives a designation. The ROW here stands for "Rights-of-Way and other Land Use Authorizations."
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_ROW_DSG
Data Type	String (10)

7.3   ALTB_ROW_DSG

Geodatabase Name	ALTB_ROW_DSG

BLM Structured Name	Alternative_B_ROW_Designation_Area_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	ROW Designation Alternative B
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ROW_DSG_P_POLY
Definition	The proposed ROW Designation Area for Alternative B (second alternative) of the plan. Each polygon receives a designation. The ROW here stands for "Rights-of-Way and other Land Use Authorizations."
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_ROW_DSG
Data Type	String (10)

7.4   ALTC_ROW_DSG

Geodatabase Name	ALTC_ROW_DSG
BLM Structured Name	Alternative_C_ROW_Designation_Area_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	ROW Designation Alternative C
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ROW_DSG_P_POLY
Definition	The proposed ROW Designation Area for Alternative C (third alternative) of the plan. Each polygon receives a designation. The ROW here stands for "Rights-of-Way and other Land Use Authorizations."
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_ROW_DSG
Data Type	String (10)

7.5   ALTD_ROW_DSG

Geodatabase Name	ALTD_ROW_DSG
BLM Structured Name	Alternative_D_ROW_Designation_Area_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	ROW Designation Alternative D
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ROW_DSG_P_POLY
Definition	The proposed ROW Designation Area for Alternative D (fourth alternative) of the plan. Each polygon receives a designation. The ROW here stands for "Rights-of-Way and other Land Use Authorizations."
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_ROW_DSG
Data Type	String (10)

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	ROW_DSG_POLY, ROW_DSG_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 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. This field is auto calculated on record creation. However, it can be changed to correct the value.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_BLM_ORG_CD
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	ROW_DSG_ARC, ROW_DSG_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)	dom_COORD_SRC
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	All feature classes and tables
Definition	The BLM login ID of the person who entered the data. The default value for this field is UNK. 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	All feature classes and tables
Definition	The date the record was entered. The default value for this field is 1/1/8888. 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	ROW_DSG_ARC, ROW_DSG_P_ARC
Definition	Physical features or administrative lines that define an official boundary.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_DEF_FEATURE
Data Type	String (25)

7.11 GLOBALID

Geodatabase Name	GLOBALID
BLM Structured Name	Global_Unique_Identifier
Inheritance	Inherited from entity ODF

Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	All feature classes and tables
Definition	An alpha-numeric code that serves as the universal and unique identifier for each feature within the feature class or table of a geodatabase. Software generated value. A field of type UUID (Universal Unique Identifier) in which values are automatically assigned by the geodatabase when a row is created. This field is not editable and is automatically populated when it is added for existing data.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Example: {4747B796-44B4-4628-B069-2D496422E59F}
Data Type	GUID

7.12   DSG_MAJOR_REASON

Geodatabase Name	DSG_MAJOR_REASON
BLM Structured Name	Major_Designation_Reason_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	Major Reason
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ROW_DSG_POLY, ROW_DSG_P_POLY
Definition	The dominant reason for the major ROW designation. The attribute identifies the entity that was used to create the polygon, and, therefore, acts as polygon feature-level metadata.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_DSG_REASON
Data Type	String (10)

7.13   DSG_MINOR_REASON

Geodatabase Name	DSG_MINOR_REASON
BLM Structured Name	Minor_Designation_Reason_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	Minor Reason
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ROW_DSG_POLY, ROW_DSG_P_POLY
Definition	The dominant reason for the minor ROW designation. The attribute identifies the entity that was used to create the polygon, and, therefore, acts as polygon feature-level metadata.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_DSG_REASON
Data Type	String (10)

7.14   DSG_SOLAR_REASON

Geodatabase Name	DSG_SOLAR_REASON
BLM Structured Name	Solar_Designation_Reason_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	Solar Reason
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ROW_DSG_POLY, ROW_DSG_P_POLY
Definition	The dominant reason for the solar designation. The attribute identifies the entity that was used to create the polygon, and, therefore, acts as polygon feature-level metadata.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_DSG_REASON
Data Type	String (10)

7.15   DSG_WIND_REASON

Geodatabase Name	DSG_WIND_REASON
BLM Structured Name	Wind_Designation_Reason_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	Wind Reason
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ROW_DSG_POLY, ROW_DSG_P_POLY
Definition	The dominant reason for the wind designation. The attribute identifies the entity that was used to create the polygon, and, therefore, acts as polygon feature-level metadata.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_DSG_REASON
Data Type	String (10)

7.16   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	All feature classes and tables
Definition	The BLM login ID of the person who last edited the data. The default value for this field is UNK. This field is auto populated during editing.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: jdoe, msmith
Data Type	String (50)

7.17 MODIFY_DATE

Geodatabase Name	MODIFY_DATE
BLM Structured Name	Record_Last_Modified_Date
Inheritance	Inherited from entity ODF
Alias Name	Modified Date
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	All feature classes and tables
Definition	The date the record was last edited. The default value for this field is 1/1/8888. 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

7.18 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	ROW_DSG_POLY, ROW_DSG_P_POLY
Definition	The name of the Project Plan Area for the plan associated with an activity, filled in when the plan is final.
Required/Optional	Required in ROW_DSG_POLY Conditional in ROW_DSG_P_POLY
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_PLANID
Data Type	String (100)

7.19 ROW_DSG_MAJOR

Geodatabase Name	ROW_DSG_MAJOR
BLM Structured Name	Major_ROW_Designation_Area_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	Major ROW Designation
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ROW_DSG_POLY
Definition	The major ROW area designation on BLM managed lands. Each polygon receives a designation. The ROW here stands for "Rights-of-Way and other Land Use Authorizations." In addition to existing exclusion, avoidance, and corridor ROW designations, major ROW are designated as avoidance for areas of Priority and General Sage-grouse Habitat Management Areas

	(PHMA/GHMA) for high voltage (100kV or greater) transmission lines and major pipelines (24" or greater in diameter).
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_ROW_DSG
Data Type	String (10)

7.20 ROW_DSG_MINOR

Geodatabase Name	ROW_DSG_MINOR
BLM Structured Name	Minor_ROW_Designation_Area_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	Minor ROW Designation
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ROW_DSG_POLY
Definition	The minor ROW area designation on BLM managed lands. Each polygon receives a designation. The ROW here stands for "Rights-of-Way and other Land Use Authorizations." In addition to existing exclusion, avoidance, and corridor ROW designations, minor ROW are designated as avoidance for areas of Priority and General Sage-grouse Habitat Management Areas (PHMA/GHMA) for lower voltage (less than 100kV) transmission lines and minor pipelines (less than 24" diameter.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_ROW_DSG
Data Type	String (10)

7.21 ROW_DSG_SOLAR

Geodatabase Name	ROW_DSG_SOLAR
BLM Structured Name	Solar_ROW_Designation_Area_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	Solar ROW Designation
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ROW_DSG_POLY
Definition	The solar ROW area designation on BLM managed lands. Each polygon receives a designation. The ROW here stands for "Rights-of-Way and other Land Use Authorizations." In addition to existing exclusion, avoidance, and corridor ROW designations, a solar ROW is designated as exclusion for areas of Priority Sage-grouse Habitat Management Areas (PHMA) and sagebrush focal areas (SFA) at utility/commercial scale development except for Lake, Harney, and Malheur Counties. PHMA outside of SFA in Lake, Harney and Malheur Counties are designated as avoidance for utility/commercial scale development.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_ROW_DSG
Data Type	String (10)

7.22 ROW_DSG_WIND

Geodatabase Name	ROW_DSG_WIND
BLM Structured Name	Minor_ROW_Designation_Area_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	Wind ROW Designation
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	ROW_DSG_POLY
Definition	The Wind ROW area designation on BLM managed lands. Each polygon receives a designation. The ROW here stands for "Rights-of-Way and other Land Use Authorizations." In addition to existing exclusion, avoidance, and corridor ROW designations, a wind ROW is designated as exclusion for areas of Priority Sage-grouse Habitat Management Areas (PHMA) and sagebrush focal areas (SFA) at utility/commercial scale development except for Lake, Harney, and Malheur Counties. PHMA outside of SFA in Lake, Harney and Malheur Counties were designated as avoidance for utility/commercial scale development.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_ROW_DSG
Data Type	String (10)

7.23 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	All feature classes and tables
Definition	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. 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.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain
Data Type	String (50)

8   Publication Views

8.1   General

Master corporate feature classes/datasets maintained in the edit database are "published" to the user database 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 data whenever necessary.

8.2   Specific to This Dataset

A publication dataset is provided that is designed to meet the requirements below.

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.

- Includes ROW_DSG_POLY and ROW_DSG_P_POLY. The ROW_DSG_ARC and ROW_DSG_P_ARC feature classes are not included.

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

- The attribute VERSION_NAME is removed (for privacy reasons).

- The edit tracking attributes CREATE_BY, CREATE_DATE, MODIFY_BY, MODIFY_DATE are removed.

- Only includes the ROW_DSG_POLY feature class.

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.

A layer File for ROW_DSG_POLY will be created that is solid fill shaded with standard colors.

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:

    o   Split and snap the line endpoints as needed.

    o   Where there are duplicate lines, retain the line from the most accurate source.

    o   Snap vertices between endpoints to the correct source.

    o   Delete extra vertices or vertices too close together, especially at ends of lines.

    o   Ensure that the lines are complete, with no overlap and no gaps.

    o   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 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 MM/DD/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
DSG	Designation
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
ROW	Rights-of-Way and other land use authorizations
SDE	Spatial Database Engine
SMA	Special Management Area
WSA	Wilderness Study Area

A   Domains (Valid Values)

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

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

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

Designation 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_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

A.6   dom_ROW_DSG

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

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