Oregon/Washington Bureau of Land Management

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

Recreation Management Areas

Spatial Data Standard

Photo of elk at the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area, BLM Coos Bay District.
Photo taken by BLM, 12/17/2003.

Document Revisions

Revision	Date	Author	Description	Affected Pages
1.0	05/20/2014	Chris Dent, Pam Keller	First released version.	All
1.1	03/10/2017	Kyler Diershaw	Updated contact information for State Data Steward, Lead GIS Specialist, State Data Administrator, State Records Administrator. Added Document Revision Table. Added automatic TOC. Updated BLM_ORG_CD. Updated Records Retention Schedule	Section 1.1, 2.5, 2.6, 4.0, Appendix A, TOC, A.1, 1.3
1.2	05/01/2017	Micah Babinski	Updated RMA_P_POLY schema to add alternatives A-D fields. Updated Layer Files/Publication Views section Updated abbreviations section Updated RMA domain enumeration	4.2.1, 7.13-7.16, 8, 11, A.4
1.3	1/30/2018	Roger Mills	Added dom_RMA_ACT_ACC, Attributes – EQUESTRIAN, HIKING, MOUNTAIN_BIKING, OVERNIGHT_CAMPING, OHV, Removed PIA, Replaced RMZ_NM with RMZ_TYPE.	4.1.1, 4.2.1, 7.17, A.5, 7.9, 7.11, 7.12, 7.13, 7.14
1.4	11/05/2018	Al Thompson	Reformat and reorganize to conform to the new template.	All
1.5	02/21/2018	Eric Hiebenthal, Craig Ducey	Updated management method of proposed theme.	Section 3.2
2.0	7/22/2022	Dana Baker-Allum	Reformat document to meet Section 508 standards and match the latest data standard template. Updated cover photo, corrected document revision table, corrected keywords, added subject function codes, and updated graphics. Added new field: WEB_DOC_PATH	All
2.1	10/3/2022	Dana Baker-Allum	Corrected RMA_NAME to conditionally required.	4.1.1, 7.17

Navigation

This document uses hyperlinks to display additional information on topics. External links are displayed with an underline.

Internal links are blue text, not underlined. After clicking on an internal link, press the Alt [Alt] + Left Arrow [←] keys to return to the original location from the target location.

Contents

1   General Information

The Recreation Management Areas (RMA) are a land unit where Recreation and Visitor Services (R&VS) objectives are recognized as a primary resource management consideration and specific management is required to protect the recreation opportunities. The RMA designation is based on recreation demand and issues, recreation setting characteristics, resolving use/user conflicts, compatibility with other resource uses, and resource protection needs (Manual 8320 - Planning for Recreation and Visitor Services).

The RMA is designated as either a special recreation management area (SRMA) or an extensive recreation management area (ERMA). SRMAs recognize unique and distinctive recreation values and are managed to enhance a targeted set of activities, experiences, benefits, and recreation setting characteristics, which becomes the priority management focus. ERMAs recognize existing recreation use, demand, or R&VS program investments and are managed to sustain principal recreation activities and associated qualities and conditions of the ERMA, commensurate management with other resources and resource uses. All lands that are not designated as either an SRMA/ERMA are considered Public Lands not Designated (PLND).

An RMA may be further subdivided into recreation management zones (RMZ) to further delineate specific recreation opportunities (e.g., motorized vs. non-motorized zones).

The designation areas are determined through the land use planning process and Proposed Recreation Management Areas (RMA_P) contains alternatives used in the Resource Management Planning (RMP) process. The selected alternative is transferred to the final data set (RMA) and retained until the next planning cycle.

The RMA Designation dataset is a boundary type theme, as defined under the Oregon Data Framework. 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 linework.

- Dataset (Theme) Name: Recreation Management Areas
- Dataset (Feature Class): RMA_POLY, RMA_ARC, RMA_P_POLY, RMA_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, **Recreation Management 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

The Recreation Management Areas 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. A privacy impact assessment was completed for this dataset on 7/5/2022.

1.5   Keywords

Keywords that can be used to locate this dataset include:

- BLM Thesaurus: Recreation

- Additional keywords: Recreation Management Areas, RMA, Land Use Planning, LUP

- ISO Thesaurus: environment, structure

1.6   Subject Function Codes

BLM Subject Function codes used to describe this dataset include:

- 1283 - Data Administration

- 1601 - Bureau Planning System

- 8300 - Recreation Management

- 8350 - Management Areas

- 9167 - Geographic Information System (GIS)

2   Dataset Overview

2.1   Usage

This dataset is used for depicting the different RMA on maps and for overlaying in GIS with other data themes for various analytical purposes.

2.2   Sponsor/Affected Parties

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

The RMA 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). Our non-governmental partners and the public are affected to the extent that RMA designations are part of the RMP planning process that determines management on BLM lands.

2.3   Relationship to Other Datasets, Databases, or Files

This data set provides information on recreation management areas for all BLM lands. The RMA data does not identify actual recreation sites. The Recreation Sites dataset (RECSITES) theme, described under a different data standard, provides the location of actual recreation sites (point and polygon), including proposed recreation sites.

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.
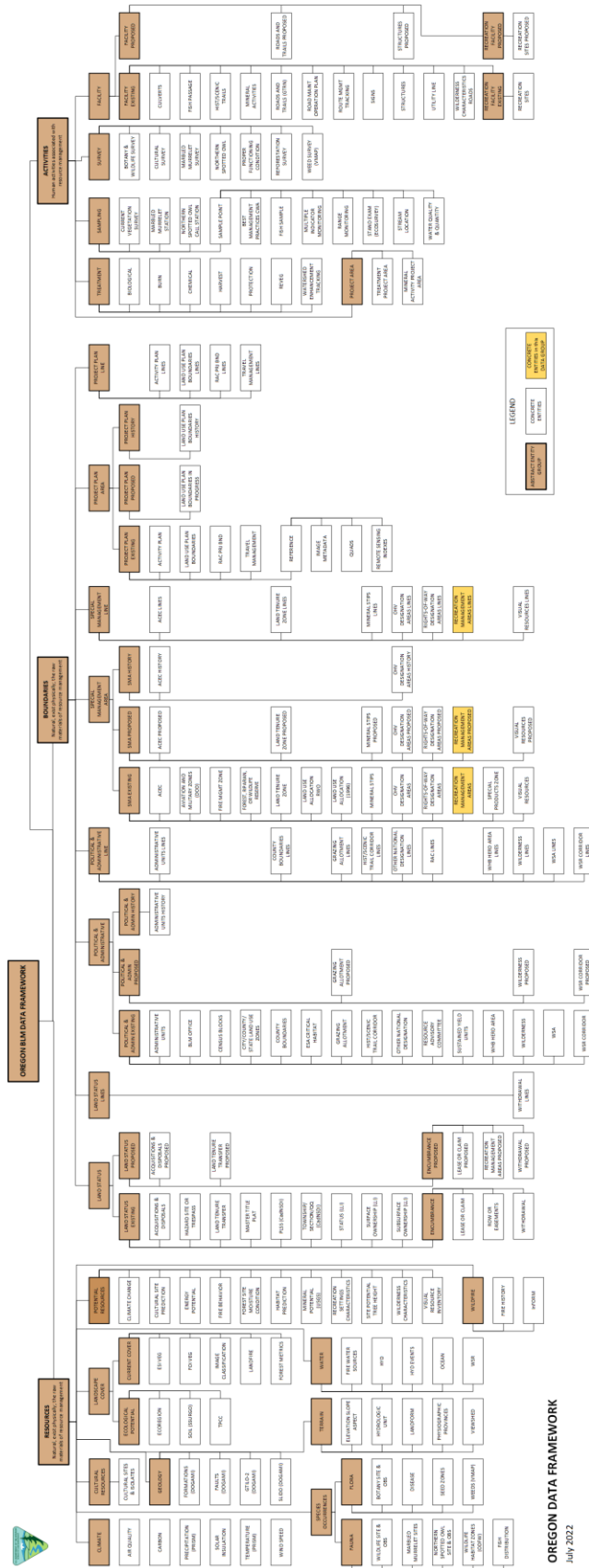
Figure 1   **Oregon Data Framework Overview**

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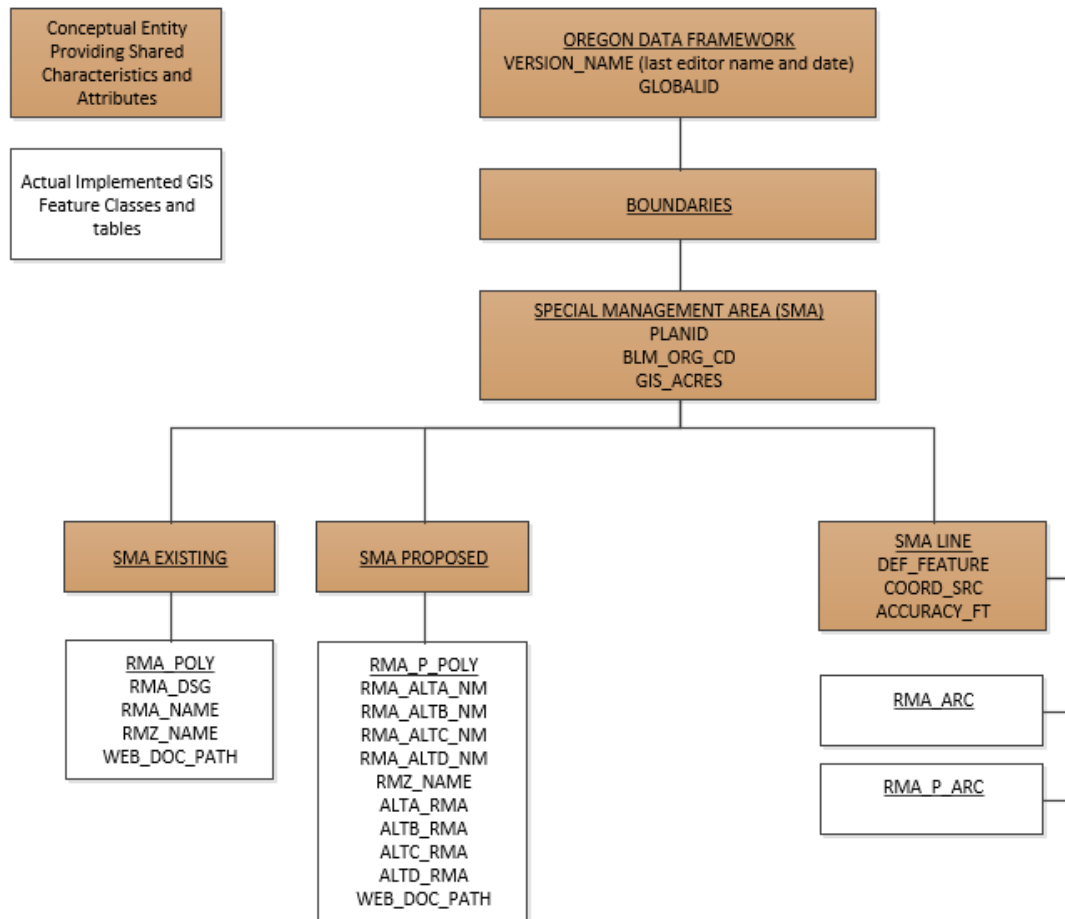
Figure 2   Data Organization Structure

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

Boundary themes, which RMA is one of, require a higher level of accuracy than other themes. This is 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 RMA, and Political and Administrative boundary perimeter lines must be defined and segmented accordingly. Individual boundary segment attributes, also known as 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, organized in feature datasets, with polygons for the area and lines for the perimeter. 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 Data Steward and GIS Coordinator work together with the appropriate Interdisciplinary Team (IDT) members to determine the inputs to a new RMA_P dataset. Most of the inputs for creating RMA 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., 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 will probably overlap for any given acre of ground, the IDT must also decide which management scheme will benefit the resource of concern, which may vary by alternative. The full decision tree is documented in the metadata for the land use plan.

The RMA_P is developed during the planning process. The attributes for the proposed theme are identical to RMA except for the addition attributes used for designation for plan alternatives (ALTA_RMA, ALTB_RMA, ALTC_RMA, ALTD_RMA). Overlapping polygons are allowed in the theme, though they should not overlap per identified alternative.

When the final plan is approved, RMA_P_POLY is dissolved on the selected alternative dropping the other alternatives but keeping other attributes. Dropping the alternative prefix from the RMA_DSG attribute and selecting BLM jurisdiction-only is all that is needed to finish the creation of the new RMA_POLY which replaces the former one entirely. The new RMA_ARC is created from RMA_POLY (poly to line tool) and attributes transferred from RMA_P_ARC. The original RMA_P dataset is archived along with the rest of the RMP development data, and RMA is maintained in the corporate Spatial Data Engine (SDE) database.

The initial data capture for RMA_P occurred in 2013 for the RMPs for Western Oregon. The Districts provided rough digitization of RMA polygons using an ArcServer On-Line application. Those polygons were used to create the RMA_P polygon and arc features. A best guess was made as to what defining feature, if any, was the actual source of the RMA boundaries and features copied from corporate datasets (e.g., public land survey system sections, surface jurisdictions, hydrography flow lines, roads, and trails). These re-created proposed RMA were then sent back to the Districts for checking and corrections passed back to the State Office before the dataset was loaded in the transactional editing SDE database.

3.3   Update Frequency and Archival Protocols

The RMA dataset is relatively static. Except for minor corrections, RMA changes 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 an RMA polygon into adjacent BLM land acquired after the Record of Decision date. The RMA_P is archived along with the complete RMP project data when the RMP is completed and becomes active. A new RMA_P is created for each new land use plan or amendment to a land use plan. The RMA is maintained in the corporate SDE database. It is archived annually.

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

3.4   Statewide Monitoring

The state data stewards are responsible for checking consistency across districts for the theme(s) that are relevant to their programs. The state data stewards are responsible for coordinating the response to national BLM and interagency data calls for treatments data.

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

- Checks that all attribute values conform to the range or coded-value domains to which they are applied.

- Checks that all attributes marked as required in the data standard have values.

- Checks for duplicate features which have the same geometry and attributes.

- Checks for overlapping features if forbidden by the data standard.

- Checks for invalid geometry.

- Other checks as necessary (can be customized according to the data standard).

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

In addition to the standard annual QAQC, an additional look at the final RMA designations should be performed 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   Recreation Management 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   RMA Feature Dataset

4.1.1   RMA_POLY Feature Class (Recreation Management Area Polygons)

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

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required	Domain
RMA_DSG	String	5		Yes	dom_RMA
RMA_NAME	String	40		Conditional	
RMZ_NAME	String	40		No	
BLM_ORG_CD	String	5	OR000	Yes	dom_BLM_ORG_CD
PLANID	String	100		Yes	dom_PLANID
GIS_ACRES	Double			Yes *	
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes *	
GLOBALID	GUID			Yes *	
WEB_DOC_PATH	String	255		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   RMA_ARC Feature Class (Recreation Management Area Lines)

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

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

*   Values automatically generated

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

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

4.2   RMA_P Feature Dataset

4.2.1 RMA_P_POLY Feature Class (Recreation Management Area Proposed Polygons)

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

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required	Domain
RMA_ALTA_NM	String	40		No	
RMA_ALTB_NM	String	40		No	
RMA_ALTC_NM	String	40		No	
RMA_ALTD_NM	String	40		No	
RMZ_NAME	String	40		No	
ALTA_RMA	String	5		Yes	dom_RMA
ALTB_RMA	String	5		Yes	dom_RMA
ALTC_RMA	String	5		Yes	dom_RMA
ALTD_RMA	String	5		Yes	dom_RMA
BLM_ORG_CD	String	5	OR000	Yes	dom_BLM_ORG_CD
PLANID	String	100		Yes	dom_PLANID
GIS_ACRES	Double			Yes *	
WEB_DOC_PATH	String	255		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 RMA_P_ARC Feature Class (Recreation Management Area Proposed Lines)

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

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

*   Values automatically generated

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

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

5   Projection and Spatial Extent

All feature classes and feature datasets are in Geographic, North American Datum (NAD) 83. Units are decimal degrees. Spatial extent (area of coverage) includes all lands managed by the BLM in OR/WA, bordered on the North by Latitude 49.5, on the South by Latitude 41.5, on the East by Longitude -116 and on the West by Longitude -125, and all lands with BLM surface jurisdiction should be covered by a Recreation Management Area designation. See the metadata for this dataset for more precise description of the extent.

6   Spatial Entity Characteristics

- Recreation Management Area Polygons (RMA_POLY)

    o Description: Instance of Special Management Area (SMA) existing group.

    o Geometry: Polygons form discrete areas scattered across BLM lands. Polygons may not overlap.

    o Topology: Yes. RMA_POLY lines are coincident with RMA_ARC lines and together make the feature dataset, RMA.

    o Integration Requirements: None

- Recreation Management Area Proposed Polygons (RMA_P_POLY)

    o Description: Instance of Special Management Area (SMA) proposed group.

    o Geometry: Polygons may not overlap.

    o Topology: Yes. RMA_P_POLY lines are coincident with RMA_P_ARC lines and together make the feature dataset, RMA_P.

    o Integration Requirements: None

- Recreation Management Area Lines (RMA_ARC)

    o Description: Instance of Special Management Area Line group. Lines making up the area perimeters of RMA 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.

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

    o Topology: Yes. RMA_POLY lines are coincident with RMA_ARC lines and together make the feature dataset, RMA.

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

- Recreation Management Area Proposed Lines (RMA_P_ARC)

    o Description: Instance of Special Management Area Line group. Lines making up the area perimeters of RMA_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.

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

    o Topology: Yes. RMA_P_POLY lines are coincident with RMA_P_ARC lines and together make the feature dataset, RMA_P.

    o 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	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	RMA_ARC, RMA_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_RMA

Geodatabase Name	ALTA_RMA
BLM Structured Name	Alternative_A_Recreation_Management_Area_Designation_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	RMA_P_POLY
Definition	The proposed Recreation Management Area for Alternative A (1st or only alternative), of the plan. Each polygon gets a designation.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_RMA
Data Type	String (5)

7.3   ALTB_RMA

Geodatabase Name	ALTB_RMA
BLM Structured Name	Alternative_B_Recreation_Management_Area_Designation_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	RMA_P_POLY
Definition	The proposed Recreation Management Area for Alternative B (2nd alternative), if any, of the plan. Each polygon gets a designation.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_RMA
Data Type	String (5)

7.4   ALTC_RMA

Geodatabase Name	ALTC_RMA
BLM Structured Name	Alternative_C_Recreation_Management_Area_Designation_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	RMA_P_POLY
Definition	The proposed Recreation Management Area for Alternative C (3rd alternative), if any, of the plan. Each polygon gets a designation.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_RMA
Data Type	String (5)

7.5   ALTD_RMA

Geodatabase Name	ALTD_RMA
BLM Structured Name	Alternative_D_Recreation_Management_Area_Designation_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	RMA_P_POLY
Definition	The proposed Recreation Management Area for Alternative D (4th alternative), if any, of the plan. Each polygon gets a designation.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_RMA
Data Type	String (5)

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	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	RMA_POLY, RMA_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 even the state level rather than to the resource area level.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_BLM_ORG_CD
Data Type	String (5)

7.7 COORD_SRC

Geodatabase Name	COORD_SRC
BLM Structured Name	Coordinate_Source_Code
Inheritance	Inherited from entity Special Management Area Line
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	RMA_ARC, RMA_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 DEF_FEATURE

Geodatabase Name	DEF_FEATURE
BLM Structured Name	Defining_Feature_Code
Inheritance	Inherited from entity Special Management Area Line
Alias Name	None

Feature Class Use/Entity Table	RMA_ARC, RMA_P_ARC
Definition	The physical or legal feature that defines the boundary according to the legal boundary description. In general, the lowest level defining feature, but it depends on how the boundary segment is actually defined. For example, SUBDIVISION rather than COUNTY unless the boundary segment is specifically defined as following the COUNTY boundary. If the line is copied from another theme and already has DEF_FEATURE it should be reviewed and may need to be changed for use in this dataset.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_DEF_FEATURE
Data Type	String (25)

7.9   GIS_ACRES

Geodatabase Name	GIS_ACRES
BLM Structured Name	GIS_Acres_Measure
Inheritance	Inherited from entity Special Management Area
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	RMA_POLY, RMA_P_POLY
Definition	GIS_ACRES is calculated when the submitted polygon is approved for incorporation into the dataset. The standard spatial reference of Geographic (NAD 1983) cannot be used for calculating acres, so the features are projected as determined by the BLM_ORG_CD of the record. These projections all utilize linear units of meters, so the ESRI Geodatabase-controlled field SHAPE.AREA can be used to convert to acres with the factor based on the U.S. Survey Foot: GIS_ACRES = SHAPE.AREA * 0.0002471044. GIS_ACRES is calculated the following projections for OR/WA Districts: Prineville: NAD 1983 USFS R6 Albers Coos Bay, Eugene, Lakeview, Medford, Roseburg, Salem: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N Burns, Spokane, Vale: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N
Required/Optional	Required (automatically generated)
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain
Data Type	Double

7.10   GLOBALID

Geodatabase Name	GLOBALID
BLM Structured Name	Global_ID_Identifier
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	None

Feature Class Use/Entity Table	RMA_POLY, RMA_ARC, RMA_P_POLY, RMA_P_ARC
Definition	System generated unique identifier.
Required/Optional	Required (automatically generated)
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain
Data Type	GUID

7.11   PLANID

Geodatabase Name	PLANID
BLM Structured Name	Plan_Name_Text
Inheritance	Inherited from entity Special Management Area
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	RMA_POLY, RMA_P_POLY
Definition	The name of the Project Plan Area for the plan associated with an activity.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_PLANID
Data Type	String (100)

7.12   RMA_ALTA_NM

Geodatabase Name	RMA_ALTA_NM
BLM Structured Name	Proposed_AlternativeA_Recreation_Management_Area_Name
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	RMA_P_POLY
Definition	The proposed name of the recreation management area for Alternative A, if any.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain.
Data Type	String (40)

7.13   RMA_ALTB_NM

Geodatabase Name	RMA_ALTB_NM
BLM Structured Name	Proposed_AlternativeB_Recreation_Management_Area_Name
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	RMA_P_POLY

Definition	The proposed name of the recreation management area for Alternative B, if any.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain.
Data Type	String (40)

7.14 RMA_ALTC_NM

Geodatabase Name	RMA_ALTC_NM
BLM Structured Name	Proposed_AlternativeC_Recreation_Management_Area_Name
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	RMA_P_POLY
Definition	The proposed name of the recreation management area for Alternative C, if any.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain.
Data Type	String (40)

7.15 RMA_ALTD_NM

Geodatabase Name	RMA_ALTD_NM
BLM Structured Name	Proposed_AlternativeD_Recreation_Management_Area_Name
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	RMA_P_POLY
Definition	The proposed name of the recreation management area for Alternative D, if any.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain.
Data Type	String (40)

7.16 RMA_DSG

Geodatabase Name	RMA_DSG
BLM Structured Name	Recreation_Management_Area_Designation_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	RMA_POLY

Definition	A designation (through land use planning) of a land unit where R&VS objectives are recognized as a primary resource management consideration and specific management is required to protect the recreation opportunities.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_RMA
Data Type	String (5)

7.17 RMA_NAME

Geodatabase Name	RMA_NAME
BLM Structured Name	Recreation_Management_Area_Name
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	RMA_POLY, RMA_P_POLY
Definition	The name, or proposed name, of the recreation management area.
	This field is required if the RMA Designation (RMA_DSG) equals SRMA. This field is optional if the RMA Designation (RMA_DSG) equals ERMA. Otherwise, this field should be left blank.
Required/Optional	Conditional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: High Desert, Calapooya Divide Back Country Byway
Data Type	String (40)

7.18 RMZ_NAME

Geodatabase Name	RMZ_NAME
BLM Structured Name	Recreation_Management_Zone_Name
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	RMA_POLY, RMA_P_POLY
Definition	The name of a recreation management zone (RMZ). An RMZ is a sub-units of a SRMA or ERMA and are used to further delineate specific recreation opportunities. RMZs are not required, nor do they have to cover the entire area of a SRMA or ERMA.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: Bend/Redmond Recreation Management Area, La Pine Recreation Management Area
Data Type	String (40)

7.19 VERSION_NAME

Geodatabase Name	VERSION_NAME
BLM Structured Name	Geodatabase_Version_Text
Inheritance	Inherited from entity ODF
Alias Name	None
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.
Required/Optional	Name of the corporate geodatabase version previously used to edit the record.
Domain (Valid Values)	InitialLoad = feature has not been edited in ArcSDE.
Data Type	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.

7.20 WEB_DOC_PATH

Geodatabase Name	WEB_DOC_PATH
BLM Structured Name	Web_Document_Path_Text
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	RMA_POLY, RMA_P_POLY
Definition	A URL path to an external resource (document, image, or other file type) that provides additional information about the record. For the RMA dataset, documents might be an RMA Framework or RMP appendix which details the guidance for an individual RMA.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Example: https://eplanning.blm.gov/public_projects/lup/57902/88402/105784/ Coos_Bay_RMA.pdf#page=53
Data Type	String (255)

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

Feature Classes RMA_ARC and RMA_P_ARC will not be published to ORSOVCTR but are always available in ORSOEDIT.

RMA_POLY and RMA_P_POLY will be intersected with surface ownership and non-BLM land removed to create the publication feature classes, RMA_PUB_POLY and RMA_P_PUB_POLY which are placed in ORSOVCTR.

Feature classes RMA_P_POLY, and subsequent RMA_P_PUB_POLY, are to be considered draft or temporary dataset tied to planning efforts and, while published for the convenience of planning teams, are not published to the Web. Publication of data in support of an individual planning effort is the responsibility of the team working on the plan.

RMA_PUB_POLY may be posted to the web for public.

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 cannot zoom to it, it is probably an inadvertently created "Null" feature and should be deleted. Very small features may also be unintended, resulting from messy line work.

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

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

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

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

9.4   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).

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
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CADNSDI	Cadastral National Spatial Data Infrastructure
CFR	Code of Federal Regulation
DEM	Digital Elevation Model
DLG	Digital Line Graphs
DSG	Designation
ERMA	Extensive Recreation Management Area
FAMS	Facility Asset Management System
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
GCD	Geographic Coordinate System
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
GTRN	Ground Transportation (GIS Layer)
GUID	Globally Unique Identifier
IDT	Interdisciplinary Team
MTP	Master Title Plat
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
PLND	Public Land Not Designated
R&VS	Recreation and Visitor Services
RMA	Recreation Management Area
RMP	Resource Management Plan
RMZ	Recreation Management Zone
ROD	Records of Decision
SDE	Spatial Data Engine
SRMA	Special Recreation 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)

Code	Description
UNK	UNK - Unknown coordinate source
WOD	WOD - WODDB Photogrammetric

A.3 dom_DEF_FEATURE

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

Code	Description
ADMIN_REC_SITE	ADMIN_REC_SITE - Administrative or Recreation facility or site boundary
BLM_ADMIN	BLM_ADMIN - Bureau of Land Management administrative boundary
CLOSURE	CLOSURE - Closure extension. Used to close small gaps.
COAST_3MILE	COAST_3MILE - Separating coastal water from territorial sea at 3 miles off shore
COUNTY	COUNTY - County boundary
ELEVATION	ELEVATION - Line of common elevation
FENCE	FENCE - Fence line
FIRE_PERIMETER	FIRE_PERIMETER - The line marking the extent of the burned area of a fire.
FOREST_SERVICE_ADMIN	FOREST_SERVICE_ADMIN - Forest Service administrative boundaries
GRAZING_BOUNDARY	GRAZING_BOUNDARY - Pasture or other administrative grazing boundary that is not fenced and does not follow a subdivision or some other legal boundary.
HU	HU - Hydrologic unit divide
JETTY	JETTY - Jetty
JURISDICTION	JURISDICTION - Surface jurisdiction boundary
LAVA	LAVA - Edge of lava flow
LEVEE	LEVEE - Dike or levee
MARSH	MARSH - Edge of Marsh, wetland, swamp, or bog boundary
MINERAL_DISTURBANCE	MINERAL_DISTURBANCE - Edge of quarry, mine, gravel stockpile or other mineral surface disturbance area
NLCS_BOUNDARY	NLCS_BOUNDARY - Wilderness, Wild and Scenic River, Historic District or other NLCS designation boundary
OTHER	OTHER - Known boundary not represented by other domain options.
PARKING_AREA	PARKING_AREA - Motorized vehicle parking area.
POINT-TO-POINT	POINT-TO-POINT - Boundary defined by a straight line segment between two points
POWERLINE	POWERLINE - Power transmission line or buffer offset
RIDGE	RIDGE - Ridge
RIGHT-OF-WAY	RIGHT-OF-WAY - A legal ROW or easement forms the boundary
RIM	RIM - Line generally follows a natural topographic barrier

Code	Description
ROAD	ROAD - Routes managed for use by low or high-clearance (4WD) vehicles, but not ATVs
ROAD_OFFSET	ROAD_OFFSET - Boundary is offset from a road (not necessarily a consistent buffer)
SHORELINE	SHORELINE - Lake, pond, reservoir, bay or ocean shoreline or meander line
SMA_DSG	SMA_DSG - BLM Special Management Area designation such as ACEC or VRM.
STREAM_LBANK	STREAM_LBANK - Downstream left stream bank
STREAM_RBANK	STREAM_RBANK - Downstream right stream bank
SUBDIVISION	SUBDIVISION - Public Land Survey System derived aliquot (1/2s, 1/4s) parts and lots
TRAIL	TRAIL - Routes managed for human-powered, stock or off-highway vehicle forms of travel
TRAIL_OFFSET	TRAIL_OFFSET - Boundary is offset from a trail (not necessarily a consistent buffer)
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 necessarily a consistent buffer)
WILDLIFE	WILDLIFE - Animal location or habitat, possibly buffered.

A.4   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.5   dom_RMA

Recreation Management Areas. Recreation Management Area designation (Extensive- ERMA, Special - SRMA or Public Lands Not Designated- PLND).

Code	Description
ERMA	ERMA - Extensive Recreation Management Area
SRMA	SRMA - Special Recreation Management Area
PLND	PLND - Public Lands Not Designated
NA	NA - Not Applicable
UNK	UNK - Unknown