

Douglas County

Recommended DOGAMI Further Review Study Areas

Query Process Document

File: \\plan_dept\les\GIS\Themes\Hazard\Dogami_export.shp

The intent of this query is to identify parcels potentially impacted by Senate Bill 12 where new development is likely to occur. The query works as a course screen to select impacted parcels. Results help to identify recommended cluster areas for detailed study by DOGAMI.

Assumptions

Public lands are less susceptible to mass development. Development on public lands would have agency oversight if development occurs. Public lands in transition to private would require a geological assessment before deeding.

Industrial timber lands are expected to remain in production. Industrial timber for the most part is blocks of large acreage. Subdivision of industrial lands could potentially require a geological assessment.

SETTING UP THE QUERY

1. This query used ESRI's ArcView to develop the final shape file. Individual agencies may use other products; therefore, this document should be used as a methodology guide.
2. Collect and add the following themes/layers to a new project:
 1. WORForest Ownership.shp found on the state GIS web page.
<Ftp://ftp.sscqis.state.or.us/pub/data/statewide/k24/worfrst.zip>
 2. Oregon Department of Forestry Debris Flow County dataset found at:
<http://www.odf.state.or.us/gis/debris.html>
 3. Local parcel/taxlot themes/layers.
 4. Local zoning themes/layers. An alternative (dated) zoning layer is available on the Internet at:
<Ftp://ftp.sscqis.state.or.us/pub/data/statewide/k100/zoning.zip>
this file is also dated 1983 - 1986.
 5. Assessors data with acreage.

Themes/layers c, d, and e may be found in various formats. The query specifically needs from local government parcel/taxlot themes/layers with zoning and acreage.

3. The query concentrates on a three step process.
 1. Identify public versus private lands.
 2. Identify parcels/taxlots impacted by the ODF Debris Flow theme/layer.

3. Present results filtered by private ownership, non-industrial timber lands, and parcels/taxlots less than 40 acres.
4. Public versus private lands is a generic query were you select OWNER = APRIVT@. This removes government lands from the dataset. Create a new shape and union this shape with your parcel/taxlot theme/layer.
5. Using the ODF debris select high hazard and convert to one new shape. To save computer time clip the theme for individual geographical boundaries. Note check before clipping to see if you have any extreme areas. If you have areas classified as extreme you will need to create an additional shape.
6. Next using your parcel/taxlot theme/layer remove all incidental information from the attribute table. You need to keep the table small with only a unique parcel/taxlot identifier (join other data back after you complete this step). Perform an intersect query to find parcels/taxlots that intersect or are completely contained within a hazard area. This should be completed using a standard query and not performed by the ArcView Geoprocessing Wizard. The Geoprocessing Wizard is a good tool for small datasets, but this method requires a large amount of computer time to complete and usually crashes the computer. Expect to use approx. 6 hours of computer time on a 266 mhz machine. A normal select query should take about 3 to 4 hours to complete depending on the number of parcels in your jurisdiction.
7. Depending how your zoning information is contained you may need to add a zoning and acreage join here.
8. At this point, you should have a shape file that is non-government parcels, hazard classified, and zoned with acreage.
9. The final query is filtered by non-industrial timber, parcels not Timber Resources zoned, and less than 40 acres.