CALIFORNIA PROTECTED AREAS DATABASE (CPAD)

Version 1.3

DATABASE MANUAL

Revised: August 27, 2009

Contents

For more information about CPAD, see www.calands.org.

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that must be reviewed before any use of CPAD**

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Acknowledgements

SUMMARY

The **California Protected Areas Database** (CPAD) inventories open space lands that have been *protected for primarily open space uses* through <u>fee ownerships</u> (it is not a database of all public land). Holdings are defined by their owning agency or organization, not by who manages the site – while non-profits are included in CPAD, private owners are not current included.

CPAD has been prepared by GreenInfo Network (www.greeninfo.org), based on prior state and other inventories and through compiling newer agency holdings databases and cross-checking with many state and local agency data sources. **A user license governs the use of this data set – see the License Agreement for details.**

The current release is Version 1.3, August 2009. Access to the database is through the State of California's CASIL web site. GreenInfo Network will continue maintenance of the database to the extent financial resources are available to do so.

CPAD is available as both an ESRI file geodatabase and as an ESRI shape file – the file geodatabase is a far more compact data set (approximately 50MB) than the shape file but requires the most recent ESRI software.

The structure of the data in CPAD is based on <u>holdings</u> and <u>units</u> – holdings are the base level and consist of individual parcels of protected land. Units are aggregations of those parcels under common names – e.g., a national forest or a regional park that has many individual parcels that are known as the common name. Units are primarily for cartographic purposes (to show overall boundaries). Most data attributes are maintained at the holding level.

A separate database is in development that tracks those lands that have been protected through easements and related less-than-fee mechanisms.

CPAD 1.3 does include Gap or IUCN conservation rankings. CPAD 1.4 will include both Gap and IUCN conservation rankings.

CPAD does not include Defense Department lands actively used for military purposes – a GIS file of these lands is available separately – and it does not include Tribal lands.

CPAD inventories lands ranging from the smallest urban parks to the largest national parks. In most cases, land boundaries are aligned to <u>assessor parcel</u> boundaries. Urban parks include only those sites that have significant percentages of open space compared to structures – recreation facilities that are primarily buildings (indoor ball courts, or swim centers) are generally not now included. Park-like areas that are parts of public schools are also not included unless there is a known, defined agreement to allow those for public use. While CPAD contains a wealth of urban data, not all cities' holdings have been cross-checked and there are undoubtedly sites that we have missed or that should not be included – these will be refined in future releases.

Lands in CPAD include some special use lands – at this time, publicly-owned cemeteries and golf courses are included and have those special use codes. Privately owned golf courses or cemeteries are not included.

National designation attributes for protected areas (state reserve, national park, etc.) are assigned at the most generic level. CPAD 1.4 will include a more precise national designation attribute field.

CPAD 1.3 better captures managing agencies especially around reservoir areas.

The data in CPAD 1.3 are generally current to Mid 2009, but some areas may be further out of date. Discussions about the best strategy for updating CPAD are in process and we invite interest from those who can help support this major data effort. As with any large data gathering program, there are likely to be lands that have been missed or wrongly included or mis-attributed. We hope to correct these over time.

CALIFORNIA PROTECTED AREAS DATABASE (CPAD) 1.3 – KEY STATISTICS

August 2009

49,000,000 total acres in fee ownership

850 Agencies (governmental and non-profit)

51,000 Holdings (individual parcels of protected lands)

14,150 Units (named park and other protected areas)

Acres by <u>access</u> type:

47,240,800 open access

593,400 restricted acres (requires permit or special permission)

288,000 no public access (no public access allowed)

700,000 unknown access

<u>Public Access note</u>: Not all lands in this database are open to public access – see the public access code to determine which holdings are and are not accessible. Any use of this data that displays lands for public access should be careful to distinguish holdings that do and don't have public access.

Acres by <u>agency</u> type:

Federal	44,000,000
State	2,936,300
County	310,00
City	691,400
Special District	600,800
Non-Profit	665,150
Other	1,100
Military*	500
Unknown	5,500

*The only military lands in CPAD are several publicly accessible golf courses and a recreation area near Lake Tahoe.

More information on CPAD at www.calands.org

CPAD is a project of GreenInfo Network   - www.greeninfo.org

CPAD RELEASE HISTORY

Version 1.3 – Released August 27, 2009

The CPAD 1.3 has a more extensive management attributes, especially in regards to CDFG and CDPR managed lands that are owned by other agencies such as Calf. State Land Commission, BLM and BurRec. In addition management around reservoir areas is now more accurate. Version 1.3 continues to capture more urban park coverage. GreenInfo Network relied heavily on the CPAD user community to report errors in CPAD through www.calands.org. Federal and state agency data has been aligned and updated throughout the state. CPAD 1.3 has improved parcel alignment and more extensive and accurate attributes. This work has been supported by grants from the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, the California Endowment, and the Resources Legacy Fund Preserving Wild California program.

See the Appendix for more details about this update.

Version 1.2 – Released March 10, 2009

The CPAD 1.2 dataset is a major improvement over past CPAD data, with extensive new urban park coverage, full holding updates for major agencies, many new agencies and organizations, numerous geographic focus areas updated, improved parcel alignment, and more extensive attributes. This work has been supported by grants from the Calif. Dept. of Parks and Recreation, the Sierra Nevada Conservancy and the Resources Legacy Fund Preserving Wild California program.

Version 1.1 – Released June 3, 2008

This is a minor update. Contains several corrections to Calif. Department of Fish & Game lands, including removal of some easement areas marked as fee, correction of Lake Sonoma as Army Corps not DFG, change of owner for lands transferred earlier to the department by the Land Trust of Napa County near Lake Berryessa, and additions of small areas of DFG land missed in Version 1.0 inventory. Contains minor additions for land trust fee lands in the Sierra foothills, additions for various agencies in the San Francisco Bay Area and in the Northern Sierra. Major holding changes for the U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management have been updated to most recent available releases for those agencies. Additional Calif. State Lands Commission lands (mostly School Lands) have been added where over 60 acres. Attributes of some city parks have been improved.

Version 1.0 – Released May 8, 2008

Original CPAD release.

I. INTRODUCTION

The California Protected Areas Database (CPAD) inventories open space lands that have been protected for open space uses through fee ownerships. A separate database tracks those lands that have been protected through easements and related less-than-fee mechanisms.

CPAD has been developed by GreenInfo Network, a non-profit technology support organization (www.greeninfo.org), with support from other non-profits, foundations and public agencies (particularly the California Department of Parks and Recreation and the Coastal Conservancy). There is no financial model yet in place to guarantee maintenance of CPAD – interest from individual agencies and organizations is welcome.

This manual describes the history, structure, intent and details of the California Protected Areas Database.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE DATABASE

CPAD was developed out of efforts to create regional open space databases in parts of California. In the San Francisco Bay Area, tabular inventories by Greenbelt Alliance in the 1980s led to GIS-based inventories in the mid-1990s by the then-newly formed GreenInfo Network. This data was created based primarily on USGS topographic maps, comparing paper maps of owning agencies and digitizing the resulting boundaries. Originally, the protected lands data included only lands 10 acres or greater – in 2005, funding was secured to begin including urban parks. Currently, the Bay Area Open Space Council provides ongoing support for maintaining protected lands data for the nine counties that touch San Francisco Bay.

In the early 2000s, the State of California developed a statewide coverage of protected lands known as the Public and Conservation Trust Lands (PCTL) database. This data included mainly state and federal lands owned in fee (with some other lands included), and was developed through a consortium of these agencies. The most recent update to this dataset was in 2002.

In 2005, GreenInfo Network received funding from the Annenberg Foundation (through the new Southern Calif. Open Space Council) to begin work on a Southern California version of the Bay Area database, and shortly thereafter funding was also secured from the Calif. Coastal Commission for inventories of the Central Coast and Southern Central Valley. These data inventories were built up from newly available GIS-based assessor's parcels to ensure accuracy and consistency. The Bay Area database was also revised to match available assessor parcels during this time period. First versions of this data were completed in late 2006.

In late 2006, GreenInfo Network also completed work on its first version ParkInfo web portal to support public access to this data – **www.parkinfo.org** provides users the chance to find parks near them, in

particular cities or by zip code and then get maps, lists and driving instructions, and follow out web links to source agency sites for more details.

In mid-2007, funding was secured from the Calif. Department of Parks and Recreation to complete the state and to improve existing data accuracy and currency. During this version 1.1 revision, the entire file structure of the databases was overhauled, migrating the files to an ESRI file geodatabase format, integrating them into a single file and greatly increasing the attribute robustness of the database.

In 2008 through mid 2009, further extensive updating was conducted (see Release History for details), greatly improving the coverage, accuracy and completeness of the database.

The CPAD release data is hosted by the state's CERES program and is available for download on the CASIL (California Spatial Information Library) web site.

Further information about the California Protected Areas Database can be found at www.calands.org.

GreenInfo Network is in continued discussion with state agencies and other organizations to assess the best approaches to tracking and publishing data on easements held by governmental bodies and non-profit land conservation organizations.

There is no dedicated source of funding for CPAD. GreenInfo Network and others are working to secure the support needed for annual or semi-annual updates of this important data set. We welcome the interest of any agency or organization that might be able to join in supporting this work.

Even without ongoing support, however, the CPAD remains an outstanding data set for California – it is the most comprehensive and accurate inventory ever done for the state and is among the most complete in the nation. With any such inventory for a state as large and complex as California, there are undoubtedly holdings that are not accurate, are missing or wrongly included, or have incorrect or incomplete attributes. GreenInfo Network welcomes corrections to this data, to the extent it has financial resources to respond to such information.

II. BASIC DATABASE DEFINITIONS

The CPAD database includes protected open space lands in California. The following are key elements in the data definitions:

1. Protected Status

Land must be protected through fee title ownership by a public agency or non-profit land conservation organization (easements are in a separate database). The purpose for the fee title ownership must be primarily for the continuation of open space values. CPAD "protected" status does not mean a specific level of conservation (e.g., a Gap code) for biodiversity values – "protection" refers to a general commitment to maintain the property for any of a wide range of open space uses. Specifically:

- Leases, contracts, term easements and regulatory controls adopted through the land use planning process are not considered "protected" in this database, though such mechanisms may be very effective and necessary.

- Lands owned by public agencies that may have open space values but that are not explicitly owned or held to protect those values, are not considered protected in CPAD. (Examples: a utility easement, unless it is also used or planned to be used as a non-motorized trail corridor intended for public use; a school; a wastewater treatment plant; military installations).

- U.S. BLM lands are all included in CPAD, even though significant areas of these lands may be sold or traded over time to better configure and conserve public land resources. (BLM data note: most BLM parcels have been dissolved into contiguous groupings within each county)

2. Open Space Uses

The open space lands in CPAD typically serve one or more of the following purposes:

- Habitat Conservation - Wildlife or plant reserve protected specifically for habitat
- Recreation – Active recreation, picnicking (city parks, parks with developed areas)
- Open Space – Open land used serving a broad range of purposes
- Historical/Cultural - Historic sites, museums with large open areas
- Forestry - Active forest harvesting, tree growth for forestry (publicly owned only)
- Agriculture - Crop lands including developed pastures
- Ranching - Grazing lands - dry and grazing pasture
- Water Supply - Watersheds, waterways
- Scenic area - If officially designated
- Flood Control – Flood plains, natural flood control channels (but generally not concrete or other impervious structures)

3. Criteria for Inclusion

- Open space holdings may have buildings, structures, or other non-open space coverage, provided they are subordinate or ancillary to the dominant open space purposes of the holding. As a general rule, the holding is not considered open space if structures or other non-open space uses constitute more than approximately 10 percent of the total acreage (eg, recreation centers, swim centers, stadiums), however, this percent is a visual guideline and is not specifically measured.

- Parking lots used principally for qualifying public recreational purposes are considered part of the protected open space holding. In smaller urban parks, parking lots may not be included due to difficulties in determining relationship to parks and resource limitations for fact-checking.

- "Remnant" parcels of open land whose location or configuration significantly impair any broader open space purpose (e.g., highway shoulders or medians) are generally not included in the database.

- Privately-owned cemeteries are not considered protected open space, but cemeteries owned by the public are considered protected open space – and are given a special flag in the database attribute table.

- Privately-owned golf courses are not considered protected open space, but golf courses owned by the public are considered protected open space – and are given a special flag in the database attribute table.

- If a non-open space use occupies a portion of a larger open space area, and it is a separate parcel and functions separately from the larger open space area, then it is excluded from protected open space wherever possible. However, if it is not a separate parcel, and/or it is difficult to separate from the larger open space area, then the entire area is included as open space.

- Publicly owned RV parks and similar highly-developed camping or lodging facilities are not in and of themselves considered open space; however, if they are a subordinate part of a larger protected open space area and are themselves protected through fee ownership, they do qualify (e.g., if a state park has camping areas for RVs, those areas are normally included).

- Open land holdings of transportation agencies (highway medians, construction staging areas, etc.) are not considered as protected open space. (Note: such open space could be considered protected if significant enough in size and permanently protected in such use through joint-agency agreements or easements).

- Open land holdings of water and flood control agencies that do not serve broader open space purposes are not generally included – for example, accessways along concrete flood channels or other open lands that only support the use of constructed facilities. Impervious, man-made channels are generally not included unless they cannot be easily separated where the property is designated for public recreational use.

4. Ownership vs. Management

CPAD tracks lands according to the agency that <u>owns</u> the title to the property. If another agency <u>manages</u> the site, that agency is not shown as the owner (although that management information may be placed in the holding attributes). CPAD listings by agency may therefore differ from similar listings by an individual agency, where that agency is showing both owned and managed sites.

Private conservation owners (as opposed to public agencies and qualified non-profit organizations) are not included in this version of CPAD. While individuals may have made conservation commitments that do not include agencies or non-profits, we do not have reliable methods to determine these lands.

5. Land and Water

Water areas of protected fee land holdings (tidal areas, coastal areas, lakes/reservoirs) are included for most of the state and identified with a "water" code in the Holdings attribute table – generally, water boundaries are taken from the National Hydrology Dataset (NHD), with some revision for Bay Area tidal zones. CPAD does not show very small water bodies (i.e., small lakes, ponds under 10 acres) or streams or creeks. In CPAD, the holding name of a water body is the name of the water body in NHD, while unit name remains the name of the larger unit.   For example, Site Name: Clear Lake Reservoir, Unit Name: Clear Lake NWR.

III. DATABASE STRUCTURE AND DATA PROCESS

Database Overview

The CPAD is a relational database linking information about land holdings with information about the agencies and other organizations that own and operate these lands.

The key framework of the database is the division of open space lands into:

- HOLDINGS, which are individual parcels of protected lands (which usually correspond to legal assessor or tax parcel boundaries), and

- UNITS, which are aggregations of Holdings into specific parks and preserves. Some units may have one holding others may have many, some of which may be physically separated from each other. Units have fewer attributes and are mainly used for better cartographic representation.

In database language, this relationship is a many-to-one structure, where a single unit can have many holdings.

A third major table is the Agency table, which has information about each governmental or non-profit organization that owns protected lands.

Unique IDs link all three of these major tables.

In addition to these major tables, numerous look-up tables exist in the database defining abbreviated values (e.g., Level "2" is for State agencies).

The CPAD is provided in two forms:

1. As an ESRI File **Geodatabase** (requires ArcGIS 9.2 or better), which enables the relational system noted above along with other lookup tables that provide detail on particular attributes. The Geodatabase is provided in a compressed format and must first be uncompressed in ArcCatalog if it is to be edited.

2. As ESRI **shape files**, in which case the CPAD consists of a Holdings shape file and a Units shape file. In these shape files, attributes such as agency name and other geodatabase look up values have been included in place of the actual field values.

How CPAD Data Has Been Gathered

CPAD makes use of a wide range of data sources, including previous databases (e.g., PCTL), parcel data from counties, ownership data files from agencies and other research. In general, the following approach has been taken:

1. PARCELS AS BASE: For a particular county, GIS-based assessor tax parcel data is acquired to set the basic geometry of the CPAD holdings. Base data including PLSS lines, TIGER road and county boundaries, National Hydrology Dataset water features and high resolution aerial photography are also incorporated into the base GIS project. Parcels are then filtered for ownership by relevant public agencies and non-profits, with other parcels discarded.

2. CROSS-CHECK WITH OTHER DATA: Other existing protected lands information is then correlated with the parcel data – this includes prior data sets, along with GIS data sets for individual agencies. This information is also scanned for the listing of agencies/organizations that might show in the parcel data.

3. RESOLVING CONFLICTS: In case of conflicts between agencies or with assessor boundaries, the following guidelines are used: In urban areas, assessor parcels are given precedence; in rural areas, if the owning agency explains that its data is gathered by analysis of coordinate geometry and that it is confident of its boundaries, that geometry can supercede the assessor parcels (which are known to have accuracy issues in rural areas in some counties). Where agencies differ about their holdings, efforts are made to review these issues with the agencies (often the issue is that one agency owns a site while the other operates it) and reach a resolution. When that is not possible, best judgment is used by GreenInfo Network staff.

4. AERIAL IMAGE CHECKS: 1-meter or better aerial photography is used to check boundaries – where there are assessor parcel conflicts with aerial imagery, operator judgment is used to decide which has precedence, but in general, the approach in (4) above is followed (urban – assessor; rural - aerial image).

5. WATER: Where a holding extends over significant water bodies or tidal zones, the shape is divided into sections for land and water – water parcels get flagged with the Tidal/Submerged field value. The National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) is used to define water bodies; the official state coastline is mostly used for coastal high water marks. Aerial photography can be used to refine these choices for particular sites, but NHD generally prevails. Smaller water bodies (i.e., under 10 acres) are generally not coded as water at all.

6. COUNTY BREAKS: Where a single holding spans a county boundary, it is separated into separate records for each county (e.g., a national forest holding that extends across two or more counties).

7. MIXED PROTECTION: Where an open space area is protected by both fee title ownership by a public agency or non-profit land conservation organization, and by an additional conservation easement, then only the fee-title designation is used – the conservation easement may be cited in the Holding note.

8. SCALE: In general, CPAD is accurate to at least 1:24,000 scale, but parcels and air photos (and some agency datasets) often improve this to 1:5-10,000 or better in many parts of the state.

V. DATABASE DICTIONARY

The basic data relationships in the database are:

- Holdings are individual ownerships (or aggregation of undifferentiated parcels) that are also parts of a Unit (groups of holdings managed under and known by common names, like "Briones Park"; parks with just one holding are also units) – the two are linked by the unique Unit ID being specified for each record in the Holdings table.

- Each Holding has one owner, and Units are always aggregated under a single owner.

- Core information on Agencies is maintained in the Agency table, and linked by Agency ID to Holdings and Units tables.

Unit geometry is used primary for display purposes – to show aggregated outlines of overall area designations. Due to important details in the Holdings table, Holdings should be used for all analysis.

The following tables describe each of the fields in the database. In the shape file version of the database, the actual values for lookup tables are inserted in the relevant fields; in the file geodatabase, coded domains are used to manage these fields.

HOLDINGS TABLE

Holding ID	Internal assigned unique database number used to link to AV
Site Name	Holding name, as reported by the agency
Alternate Site Name	Alternative name (optional)
Unit ID	ID of the Unit this holding is part of (see description above)
Unit Name	Name of Unit (from Units table)
Owning Agency ID	ID number used to link to the agency's general information (Agency Table)
Owning Agency Name	Name of agency, from Agency table
Type of Owner	Agency type - Federal, State, County, City/Town, Special District, Non-Profit, Private, Other, Military, Unknown (from Agency table, see below)
Ownership Type	Fee, Mixed, Transfer, Unknown. "Transfer" is for lands being conveyed to public agencies (rarely used). "Mixed" is for combination fee/easement lands where fee ownership predominates (rarely used).
Ownership Note	Text string. Any special circumstances regarding the ownership status of this property
Public Access Level	OA, RA, XA – Open Access, Restricted or Limited Access (permit required, days limited, etc.), No Public Access.
Designation – National	Type of unit (State Beach, etc.), from USGS comprehensive list (see appendix)
Designation – Agency	Agency's own original unit designation,
Primary Land Purpose	Type of primary use of land - see code list below for choices, not complete for all records in CPAD 1.3
Managing Agency	If managed by another agency, that agency's ID (more fully implemented, but not yet complete)
Land or Water	Indicates if the Holding is tidal or submerged
Special Use	Codes for whether holding is a special use (see table list below)
Holding Notes	Notes on the holding including unique or unusual aspects of the holding, includes whether the holding is leased from another agency
County	County this holding lies in – uses FIPS code with lookup table
City	Where holding is entirely inside a city – uses FIPS code with lookup table
State	State name
Website	Owning agency's web site (from Agency table)
Data Source	Source for this record's data
Alignment of Data	Parcels, Agency Data, Aerials, PCTL, Other, SACOG
Visual Inspection	No Visual Inspection, Visual Inspection Aligned, Visual Inspection Needs Review
Date Holding Entered	Date the holding was first entered into the CPAD database. (this does not change when there are updates)
Date Last Revised	Date holding info last revised (this is overwritten when a change is made, and changed to the date of the most recent update)
Name of Person Revising	Name of individual responsible for last revision to the holding
Organization of Reviser	Organization name of reviser
Region	Geographic subregion of state (Bay Area, etc.)

Symbology Layer	Codes for official California agency classifications
GIS Acres	Based on GIS software calculation
Label Name	Abbreviated Name (i.e. Sequoia NP)

OWNERSHIP TYPE TABLE

Fee:	Full fee ownership
Mixed:	Combination of fee and easement, predominantly fee (rare)
Transfer:	Holding is in process of being transferred from one agency to another (rare)
Unknown:	Unknown ownership type

ACCESS CODES

OA	Open Access, no restrictions
RA	Restricted Access, requires permit or other permission
XA	No Access – closed to any public use
UA	Unknown access

SPECIAL USE CODES

C	Cemetery (publicly owned)
GC	Golf Course (publicly owned)
S	School (where school has open park facilities)
IL	Off-shore Island (BLM holdings off Calif. coast)

HOLDING DESIGNATIONS

An extensive table of holding designations (State Beach, Regional Park, etc.) is also part of the CPAD. These designations are part of a national structure developed by the U.S. Geological Survey's Gap program and are a critical element in the development of conservation rankings for protected lands. Designations in CPAD include a national designation (a specific set of national designations and a generalized set of sub-national designations) and a separate agency source designation (what the agency itself calls this type of holding). More information about the USGS designation framework can be found at www.protectedlands.net.

The following designations are currently in CPAD:

Code	Designation	Agency or Agency Level
1103	National Conservation Area (BLM)	Bureau of Land Management
1104	National Monument (BLM)	Bureau of Land Management
1107	National Recreation Area (BLM)	Bureau of Land Management
1190	Bureau of Land Management Public Land (BLM)	Bureau of Land Management
1197	Historical Area (BLM)	Bureau of Land Management
1290	Other Bureau of Reclamation Land (BOR)	Bureau of Reclamation Land
1301	National Wildlife Refuge (FWS)	Fish & Wildlife Service
1402	Botanical Reserve (USFS)	US Forest Service
1490	Forest Service Public Land (USFS)	US Forest Service
1501	Ecological Reserve (DOD)	Dept. Defense/Dept of Energy
1505	Other Land (DOD/DOE)	Dept. Defense/Dept of Energy
1591	Military Recreation Area (DOD)	Dept. Defense/Dept of Energy
1550	Army Corps of Engineers Project (ACE)	Army Corps of Engineers
1605	National Historical Park (NPS)	National Park Service
1610	National Monument (NPS)	National Park Service
1611	National Park (NPS)	National Park Service
1612	National Preserve (NPS)	National Park Service
1616	National Seashore (NPS)	National Park Service
1620	Other NPS Protected Areas (NPS)	National Park Service
1958	Other Public Lands	Other Federal Land

Non Federal

Code	Designation	Agency or Agency Level
3101	State Park	Calif. Department of Parks and Recreation
3102	State Recreation Area	Calif. Department of Parks and Recreation
3103	State Historical Park	Calif. Department of Parks and Recreation
3104	State Historic Site	Calif. Department of Parks and Recreation
3110	State Conservation Area or Park	Califf Department of Parks and Recreation
3112	Unversity Recreation Area	University of California
3203	University Research & Demonstration Land	University of California
3162	State Ecological Reserve	California Department of Fish and Game
3301	State Wildlife Management Area	California Department of Fish and Game
3303	State Fishing or Hunting Unit	California Department of Fish and Game
3309	State Refuges	California Department of Fish and Game
3354	Other Fish and Game Land	California Department of Fish and Game
3501	State Forest	Other State Land
3951	Other State Land	Other State Land
3201	State Trust Land	Other State Land
3401	State Wayside (a rest area)	Other State Land
4190	Regional Park	Special District

4191	Regional Open Space	Special District
4194	Regional Shoreline	Special District
4196	Regional Preserve	Special District
4203	Other Water District Lands	Special District
5190	City Park	City
5191	City Open Space	City
5192	City Facility	City
5291	County Park	County
5293	County Open Space	County
6101	Audubon Society Preserve or Sanctuary	Non Profit
6201	Local Land Trust Preserve	Non Profit
6302	Nature Conservancy Preserve (TNC)	Non Profit
6501	Conservation/Natural Area	Non Profit
9101	Unknown	Other

PRIMARY USE TABLE

Primary uses are primarily in the San Francisco Bay Area, reflecting a prior focus by various funders – they are not widely available for other holdings in the state

Recreation	Facility based recreation (zoo, swim center, etc. - usually not included in CPAD at this point)
Open Space	Non-facility based recreation, open land
Historical/Cultural	Museums, historic sites
Forestry	Active forest harvesting, tree growth for forestry
Agriculture	Crop lands including developed pastures
Ranching	Grazing lands - dry and grazing pasture
Water Supply	Watersheds, waterways
Scenic	Only if officially designated
Flood Control	Floodways, flood control channels
Habitat Conservation	Wildlife or plant reserve protected specifically for habitat
Underwater	Site is underwater
Other	Other use
Unknown	No information on use

UNITS TABLE

Unit ID:	Database ID of Unit (unique number, e.g.)
Unit Name:	Common name of the Unit that encompasses a set of Holdings (eg, the name of a park (eg "Briones Regional Park")
Agency ID:	Database ID of Agency managing the Unit
Agency Name:	Full name of agency
Agency Level:	Level of agency (federal, state, etc.), per list below
Ownership Type:	Dominant ownership type in Unit (mostly fee)
Access:	Level of public access allowed (open, restricted, none, unknown)
Designation – National	Type of unit (State Beach, etc.), from USGS comprehensive list (see appendix)
Label Name	Abbreviated Unit Name (i.e. Sequoia NP)
County:	County of Unit
Agency Web:	Web site of owning agency
Layer:	Classification for California state agencies layer file
GIS Acres:	Acreage calculated by GIS software

AGENCY TABLE (only in Geodatabase version of CPAD)

Agency ID	Agency ID code, to link to the Holdings and Units tables
Agency Name	Full primary name of agency (for state and federal)
Agency SubName	Additional name of agency (Division of Wildlife, etc.)
Jurisdiction	Prefix: City of, County of, Town of, etc.
Agency Short Name	Abbreviated name of agency (e.g., BLM for Bureau of Land Management)
Website	Web URL (www.name.domain, no http://)
Agency Level	Code for agency level, links to the Agency Code Table
City	City name
State	State abbreviation
Total GIS Acres	Total acres from GIS database (optional)

AGENCY LEVEL CODES

1	Federal
2	State
3	County
4	City
5	Special District (regional park district, etc.)
6	Non-profit (land trust, etc.)
7	Private
8	Other
9	Military
10	Joint (ownership between two or more agencies)
99	Unknown

APPENDIX

- Details About This Update

DETAILS ABOUT CPAD v. 1.3 UPDATE

CPAD 1.3 focuses on a refinement of the federal and state lands from version 1.2. Great attention has been paid to assigning managing agencies to lands that are owned by one agency and managed by another, and addressing discrepancies between parcel ownership data and agency data. Version 1.3 continues to append more urban park coverage. Much of the updating of urban areas was a result of CPAD users reporting errors and omissions through the www.calands.org 'report error' mechanism. Federal and state agency data has been aligned to parcels and updated. This work has been supported by grants from the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, The California Endowment, and Resources Legacy Fund's Preserving Wild California initiative.

Specific updates in CPAD 1.3 are:

- Reviewed and updated and aligned holdings of major state and federal agencies, including US Forest Service, BLM, US Fish & Wildlife Service, Calif. Dept. of Parks and Recreation, Calif. Dept. of Fish & Game, using the most recent data sets from each agency (as of May - August, 2009).

- Expanded coverage of small parks in all urban areas of California, including many special districts in small towns and suburban/exurban areas.

- Management codes for CDFG- and CDPR-managed lands that are owned by other agencies have been thoroughly updated. Agency management around reservoir areas much more accurate and complete.

- Aligned data to parcels in several counties. Solved parcel/holding alignment issues across the state (note: in general CPAD aligns its holdings data to GIS-based assessor parcels, even though parcels in rural areas are not always of high accuracy – in some cases where agency holding data or visual inspection through aerial photos indicates otherwise, holding boundaries are not aligned exactly to parcels).

- Access codes corrected/updated for many agencies, especially Calif. Dept. of Fish & Game.

- Assigned National Designations to all CPAD holdings (these are based on emerging USGS standards and include scores of management designations such as National Monument, State Beach, local park, etc.).

- Reviewed Los Angeles Flood Control district holdings and removed most properties that were only structural floodway channels, but retained those properties that had open space qualities and/or recreation uses.

- Created a coded domain for Managing Agency ID.