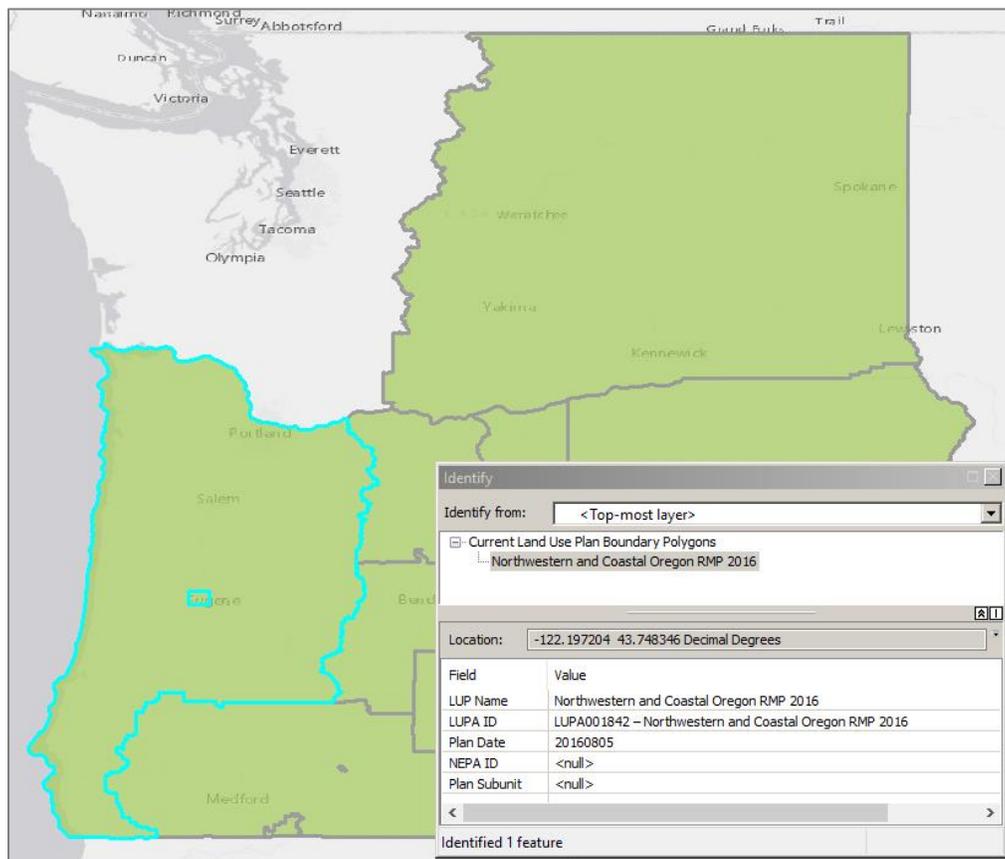# Oregon/Washington Bureau of Land Management

LAND USE PLAN BOUNDARIES
SPATIAL DATA STANDARD

This image shows a portion of the Land Use Plan Boundaries data and portion of the attribute structure in an identification window.

Document Revisions

Revision	Date	Author	Description	Affected Pages
1.0	11/20/2009	Leslie Frewing, Pam Keller	Data standard approved.	All
2.0	01/25/2013	Leslie Frewing, Arthur Miller	Revised data standard approved.	All
2.1	03/10/17	Kyler Diershaw	Updated contact information for State Data Steward, Lead GIS Specialist, State Data Administrator, State Records Administrator. Added Document Revision Table.	Section 1.1, 2.5, 2.6, 4.0, Appendix A This page
2.2	03/13/2017	Kyler Diershaw	Added automatic TOC Updated Records Retention Schedule Added BLM_ORG_CD chart	TOC 1.3 A.1
2.3	09/20/2018	Eric Hiebenthal	Reviewed document made various changes to format and spelling.	All
2.4	10/15/2018	Al Thompson	Update format and reorganize to match new template.	All
2.5	05/07/2019	Jeanne DeBenedetti Keyes	Remove all discussion of Activity plan boundaries from standard. Changed name of dataset to Land Use Plan Boundaries (LUP). Minor edits	All
2.6	8/21/2019	Jeanne DeBenedetti Keyes	Minor edits	Various
2.7	1/08/2020	Al Thompson	Update format, verify grammar, and check spellings.	All
3.0	9/18/2020	Dana Baker-Allum et al.	Updates to document to incorporate new attributes and data tables.	Various

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 +left arrow keys to return to the original location from the target location.

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1   General Information

This dataset represents boundaries established for various Land Use Planning activities including Resource Management Plans (RMPs) and Resource Management Plan Amendments (RMPA). This data set refers to areas defining BLM management direction and does not refer to areas of interest used for evaluation during planning activities. Land Use Plan Boundaries often follow existing administrative lines such as resource areas or grazing allotments, but may also follow watersheds, roads, special management areas, ownership, or other legally defined or on-the-ground features. Polygons in Land Use Plan Boundaries delineate the areas that have either a determined or a proposed management direction. The polygons do not delineate areas of actual, on-the-ground treatments or other action (although they may be coincident) but areas that have gone through a planning process (usually, but not necessarily, a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process). If a plan is associated with an area identical to a feature in another data set (for example, Wild and Scenic River or Wilderness Area management plans), that feature may be duplicated onto the Land Use Plan Boundaries dataset. For more information about the Land Use Planning Process, see [BLM H1601-1 Land Use Planning Handbook](#).

The use of the synonyms Active and Current within Land Use Plan Boundaries refers to plan phase. The terms refer to plans currently directing BLM management actions. The term, In Progress, refers to LUPs that are in development and are not yet active plans. These plans can have a range of plan phase values, such as Draft and Final.

The Land Use Plan Boundaries theme group consists of three feature datasets, each with a POLY and an ARC feature class. The ARC features are coincident with the perimeters (polylines) of the POLY features.

1. The LUP_CRNT dataset contains active (or current) LUPs, usually RMP and RMPA (those with a signed Record of Decision (ROD)), and extends to the adjacent Land Use Plan Boundaries, wall-to-wall, with no gaps or overlaps.

2. The LUP_PRGS dataset contains LUPs that are in progress. There should not be more than one LUP in progress in an area. If, upon completion, an in progress LUP will spatially alter the boundaries of a neighboring active LUP, a special, in-progress version (showing the altered boundaries) of the affected neighboring LUP should be created and assigned an appropriate PHASE_NM value). When an RMP or RMPA changes from in progress to active, add the polygons and arcs to LUP_CRNT and remove them from LUP_PRGS. If there is an affected neighboring LUP with a pending change, replace its associated previously active LUP boundary and remove it from LUP_PRGS. Once an LUP becomes active, it must integrate with other active LUPs so that there will continue to be no gaps or overlaps in active LUPs.

3. The LUP_HIST (historic) dataset contains LUPs superseded by newer LUPs or features of active LUPs replaced in LUP_CRNT through maintenance to more accurate features. There may be multiple, overlapping historic LUPs in any area. The normal data archives contain superseded or dropped LUPs in progress or Activity Plan Boundaries.

- Dataset (Theme) Name: LAND USE PLAN BOUNDARY

- Dataset Abbreviations: LUP_CRNT, LUP_PRGS, LUP_HIST

- Dataset Feature Classes: LUP_CRNT_POLY, LUP_CRNT_ARC, LUP_PRGS_POLY, LUP_PRGS_ARC, LUP_HIST_POLY, LUP_HIST_ARC

- Dataset Tables: LUP_PHASE_TBL

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 Records Administrator	The State Records Administrator assists the state data steward to identify any privacy issues related to spatial data. The state records administrator also provides direction and guidance on data release and fees. The state records administrator classifies data under the proper records retention schedule and determines the appropriate Freedom of Information Act category.

1.2   FOIA Category

Public

1.3   Records Retention Schedule

The DRS/GRS/BLM Combined Records Schedule under Schedule 20/52a3 (Electronic Records/Geographic Information Systems) lists Land Use Plan Boundaries 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.

    o According to the DRS/GRS/BLM Records Schedules, Schedule 20 Item 52a3, the NOC is responsible for transfer to NARA.

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

o "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 Land Use Plan Boundaries theme does not require any additional security other than that provided by the General Support System (the hardware/software infrastructure of the Oregon/Washington (OR/WA) Bureau of Land Management (BLM)).

This data is not sensitive, and there are no restrictions on access to this data from either within the BLM or external to the BLM. This dataset falls under the standard Records Access Category 1A - Public Data.

There are no privacy issues or concerns associated with this data theme. Only the edit version of the dataset contains the attribute VERSION_NAME to avoid any potential privacy issues. A privacy impact assessment was submitted for this theme on 8/24/2020.

1.5   Keywords

Keywords used to locate this dataset include:

- BLM Thesaurus: Management

- Additional keywords: planning, land use plans, resource management plans, land use plan amendments, and resource management plan amendments.

- ISO Thesaurus Keywords: biota, economy, environment, location, farming, and structure

1.6   Subject Function Codes

BLM Subject Function codes used to describe this dataset include:

- 1283 - Data Administration

- 1610 - Resource Management Planning

- 9167 - Geospatial and Mapping

2 Dataset Overview

2.1 Usage

Use this dataset for depicting Land Use Plan Boundaries on maps and determining what plans apply to an area. Use polygons created from the data for various analytical purposes, including clipping data and calculating acreage.

Active RMP or RMPA boundary polygons found in LUP_CRNT are non-overlapping and wall-to-wall (no gaps). All BLM-managed lands should fall under one, and only one, of these plans. The LUP_CRNT feature dataset is the appropriate feature class to use with analysis of resources under current management direction. Additional attributes have been added to record attributes about the evaluation of an existing land use plan which is required five years after the decision date.

Use the LUP_PRGS feature dataset when beginning a new RMP or RMPA. It is the appropriate feature class to use for the alternatives and cumulative effects analysis required by NEPA. Additional attributes have been added to record attributes about the evaluation of an existing land use plan which is required five years after the decision date.

Use the LUP_HIST feature dataset as an historic record of land use plan direction and change over time. Additional attributes have been added to record attributes about the evaluation of an existing land use plan which is required five years after the decision date.

Use the LUP_PHASE_TBL to record a land use plan's current and past phases.

2.2 Sponsor/Affected Parties

The sponsor for this dataset is the Deputy State Director, Resource Use, Planning and Protection. A Land Use Plan Boundary is defined by and specific to the BLM. Matching interagency planning boundaries across the landscape is not necessary. Land Use Plan Boundaries indicates areas of management responsibility and activities on BLM lands and occasionally adjacent, intermingled, non-BLM lands effects on-governmental partners and the public.

2.3 Relationship to Other Themes

- Source Features:

  Land Use Plan Boundaries often follow existing administrative lines such as resource areas or grazing allotments, but may also follow watersheds, roads, special management areas, ownership, or other legally defined or on-the-ground features. The defining features for Land Use Plan Boundaries should be acquired from these varied, existing datasets and imported as line data, with sources documented in the DEF_FEATURE and COORD_SRC attribute fields. Significant changes to the source features may lead to the need for data quality-based updates to Land Use Plan Boundaries.

- Activity Plan Boundaries:

  Activity plans (resource or program specific) are strategic plans with a multi-year timeframe and involve multiple actions over time. Activity plans fall within a Land Use Plan Boundary. Activity Plan Boundaries are described in a separate data standard.

- Treatments:

  Treatments are associated with a plan or project which authorizes them. Typically, a Land Use Plan Boundary contains multiple treatment areas which may be implemented over multiple years. Treatments are described in a separate data standard.

- Treatment Project Areas:

  Treatment Project Areas represent a larger project area that group together one or more related treatment activities. Examples include: a timber sale that includes many separate harvest polygons, thinning treatments for a resource area for a fiscal year, or reforestation treatments for a specific area. Treatment Project Areas fall within a Land Use Plan Boundary feature.

Treatment Project Areas are described in a separate data standard.

- Special Management Areas:

There are several special management areas defined or designated by LUPs. These include Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC); Visual Resource Management Classes (VRM); Off-Highway Vehicle Designations (OHV_DSG); Right-of-Way Corridor; Avoidance or Exclusion (ROW_DSG); Locatable, Leasable, and Salable Minerals Stipulations (MINSTIP); Land Tenure (acquisition/disposal) Zones (LTZ); and Special or Extensive Recreation Management Areas (RMA). All BLM lands must be covered by VRM, OHV_DSG, ROW_DSG, MINSTIP, and LTZ, but ACECs and RMAs are specific areas covering only a portion of BLM land. All are associated with a plan or project which authorizes them. This can be captured in the attribute "PLANID" in the data standard. Special management areas are described more fully in separate data standards.

- National BLM Data Standard:

This dataset is related to the national Land Use Planning (LUP) Area Boundaries data standard. OR/WA data is reformatted to match the national data standard and transferred to the National Operations Center monthly.

In several plans, the planning boundary as shown in the ROD, while encompassing all BLM surface, is smaller than the administrative boundary and would result in gaps if utilized. Snap the boundary outward to create wall-to-wall coverage to meet the national data standard offices. Typically, this is a resource area, forest, or county boundary. This creates a situation that depicts lands as covered by a plan that does not provide any specific direction for those lands. This is acceptable because no BLM-managed lands are added by this data maintenance action. It does, however, create a question about sub-surface management direction and plan amendments.

- **Issue 1, Subsurface Management:** Most plans in the OR/WA BLM provide only limited direction for subsurface management where others manage the surface. Plans typically refer to the various legal authorities and requirements and deferring to the surface managing agency for resource protection requirements. The extension of the planning boundaries raises the question as to whether these various requirements also apply to lands within the extended boundary.

- **Issue 1, Resolution:** The OR/WA BLM is taking the position that the data maintenance action will extend boundaries but cannot and does not extend resource allocations or restrictions beyond those areas specified in the ROD.

- **Issue 2, Future Programmatic Plan Amendments:** The OR/WA BLM anticipates that the revised plan boundary data layer will identify plans to be amended in the future. The outcome is that certain plans will be amended to include an area of greater spatial extent than that identified in the ROD. Because this additional area will not include additional BLM-managed surface, amended direction will only apply to subsurface actions and connected actions under the BLM's jurisdiction. This is a subtle nuance, but it would be inappropriate to have a national programmatic amendment on a single issue amend individual plans to extend the area to which the existing ROD applies.

- **Issue 2, Resolution:** The OR/WA BLM is taking the position that plan amendments will amend the existing plans to apply a group of allocations and restrictions to both the area depicted in the ROD and the extended area.

- **Issue 3, Partial Spatial Amendments:** Initiate the RMPAs to address a single issue (OHV, wildlife, recreation, etc.) or to change an RMP boundary. In addition, there is at least one instance in the OR/WA BLM where an RMPA amended only a portion of the original planning area.

- **Issue 3, Resolution:** The RMPA replaces the original RMP and partial spatial amendments will be discouraged. The new RMPA identifier (attribute LUPA_ID) and date replaces the original RMP information in LUP_CRNT_POLY. The original LUP name (PLANID) would remain but with the word "Amendment" added. Add the superseded LUP to LUP_HIST and remove it from LUP_CRNT where there is a spatial change.

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 data themes are a portion of the Oregon Data Framework (ODF). The ODF utilizes the concept of inheritance to define specific instances of data. All OR/WA resource-related data are divided into three general categories: Activities, Resources, and 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.
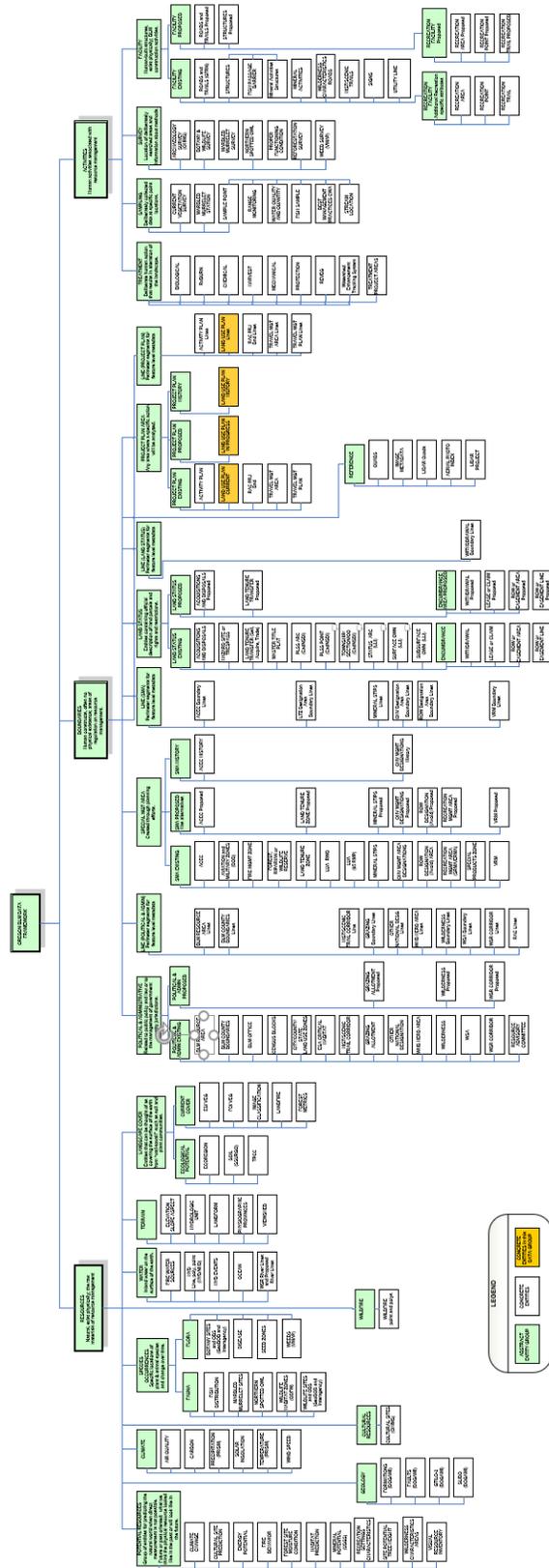
Figure 1   Oregon Data Framework Overview

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 Land Use Plan Boundary 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, Land Use Plan Boundaries are considered a boundary and categorized as follows:

ODF

    Boundaries

        Project Plan Area

            LUP_CRNT_POLY

            LUP_PRGS_POLY

            LUP_HIST_POLY

            LUP_PHASE_TBL

        Project Plan Line

            LUP_CRNT_ARC

            LUP_PRGS_ARC

            LUP_HIST_ARC
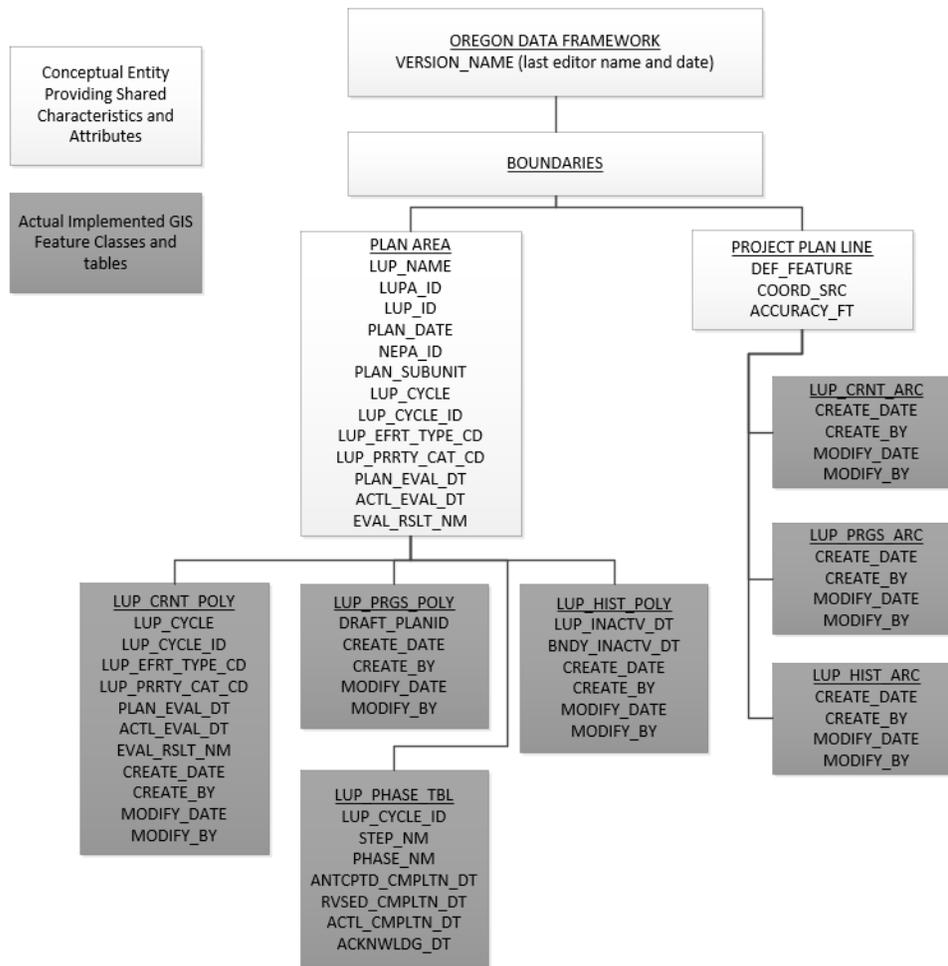
Figure 2   Data Organization Structure

2.5   Relationship to DOI Enterprise Architecture Data Resource Model

The Department of the Interior's (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 that 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 using the following standardized Data Subject Areas and Information Classes:

- Data Subject Area: Geospatial

- Information Class: Location

For a complete list of all DOI Data Subject Areas and Information Classes, contact the [State Data Administrator](#).

3 Data Management Protocols

3.1 Accuracy Requirements

A high level of positional and attribute accuracy is required for the Land Use Plan Boundary dataset. Much of the BLM's management hinges on accurate boundaries for planning areas. Boundary features are defined, input, and maintained with the highest level of accuracy possible short of surveying. Boundaries are defined segment-by-segment according to the official legal description or designating instrument and the definition captured in the attribute DEF_FEATURE. Except where DEF_FEATURE = "UNKNOWN," the value in DEF_FEATURE is correct at least ninety percent of the time. Values of "UNKNOWN" will be eliminated over time and are not allowed with new data entry. Use the most accurate coordinate sources readily available to capture spatial data as described in Collection and Input Protocols and recorded in the COORD_SRC and ACCURACY_FT attributes on the arc feature classes. Required polygon attributes will be correct at least ninety percent of the time. Editing cluster tolerance is set to the smallest possible value, 0.000002 degrees.

3.2 Collection, Input and Maintenance Protocols

Capture boundaries in GIS using reference maps and the most accurate GIS themes available:

- Current cadastral national spatial data infrastructure (CADNSDI) for parcel segments.

- 24K scale or better source data for roads and streams.

- Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates.

- 24K scale United States Geologic Survey (USGS) topographic map backdrop for heads-up digitizing of contours, fences, power lines.

- 10-meter Digital Elevation Model (DEM) for digital contours.

- 24K scale, 1 meter or better resolution Digital Ortho Quads backdrop for disturbances like mines.

Both polylines (polygon perimeters) and arcs (coincident with the perimeters) are created. The arcs are segmented as necessary to represent the different defining features of the boundary, for example, SUBDIVISION, ROAD, or Hydrologic Unit (HU). Existing boundaries or portions of boundaries should be used, if possible, to avoid slivering and gaps. Arcs are not duplicated, but rather the same arc should be used by more than one boundary polygon if appropriate. Arcs are created first and polygons are created from the arcs. An individual plan area may consist of multiple unattached polygons. Such plan boundary polygon pieces should be stored as individual records with common attribute values, not as multi-part polygons.

It is the responsibility of the State Data Steward to ensure that the boundaries in LUP_CRNT, LUP_PRGS, and programmatic boundaries that apply to more than one LUP_CRNT planning area remain current and accurate and the required attributes are filled in. The District Data Stewards and GIS coordinators are responsible for keeping the State Data Steward apprised of improvements to the GIS source data and to assisting with updates. Proposed changes will be provided to the State Data Steward and Lead GIS Specialist for inclusion in the theme. The State Data Steward and Lead GIS Specialist are also responsible for maintenance of the LUP_HIST dataset. It is also the responsibility of the State Data Steward and Lead GIS Specialist to maintain the LUPA_ID, LUP_ID, and PLANID domains. District Data Stewards and GIS coordinators inform them of needed additions, deletions, and changes. The LUPA_ID is generated according to the national data standard process. The PLANID, however, is up to OR/WA BLM to maintain. It contains the official names of all plans, LUP, and activity. It is expected that this domain will be updated frequently. The PLANID domain is used in several other corporate datasets which may necessitate additional maintenance.

3.3 Update Frequency and Archival Protocols

The unit of processing for the LUP_CRNT dataset is the full theme due to the wall-to-wall coverage requirement. The unit of processing for the LUP_PROG is the individual plan boundaries.

When an active plan in LUP_CRNT is superseded by a new plan, the superseded plan's unique polygon and associated arc features are moved to the LUP_HIST dataset. If an active plan's boundary is changed or updated for any reason, the replaced polygons and associated arcs must also go through this archive procedure. Only arc

features that are not already associated with an archived plan should be placed into the archive arc dataset, and only arc features that are not still associated with a current plan should be removed from the plan boundary arc dataset. Changes to plan boundaries for in-progress plans (LUP_PRGS) do not require the creation of archive features.

For current LUPs, associated arcs remain in their respective datasets. The LUP polygons are moved from the LUP_PRGS to the LUP_CRNT dataset once they become official, and the polygons and arcs are removed from LUP_PRGS.

Changes to the LUP datasets are infrequent since Land Use Planning efforts are normally only undertaken every 15 to 20 years. However, every year there are new LUPs, revisions, or amendments initiated. Plan boundaries are only created for official planning efforts. The creation of a new plan or change of a plan to active status requires updates to plan boundary attribute domains.

The in-progress plans have more frequent edits to attributes as the status of a plan progresses through the LUP planning process. Other updates to correct or improve locational accuracy of active plans are done at the discretion of the steward and should be done sparingly due the potential impact to neighboring plan boundaries.

An annual review of the data by the Data Steward is appropriate; however, updates can be done at any time.

4   Land Use Plan Boundaries Geodatabase Schema (Simplified)

The following tables list attributes 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 Attribute Characteristics and Definitions Section on page 7 contains an alphabetical listing of the attributes with additional information. The domains used in this data standard can be found in 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. For a complete list of domains, contact the State Data Administrator. Click the link to view the Attribute or Domain.

4.1   LUP_CRNT Feature Dataset

4.1.1   LUP_CRNT_POLY (Current Land Use Land Use Plan Boundary Polygon)

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required	Domain
LUP_NAME	String	100		Yes	dom_LUP_NAME
LUPA_ID	String	10		Yes	dom_LUPA_ID
LUP_ID	String	10		Yes	dom_LUP_ID
PLAN_DATE	Date			Yes	
NEPA_ID	String	40		No	
PLAN_SUBUNIT	String	60		No	
LUP_CYCLE	String	1		Yes	
LUP_CYCLE_ID	String	12		Yes	
LUP_EFRT_TYPE_CD	String	20		Yes	LUPA_DOM_LUP_EFRT_TYPE_CD
LUP_PRRTY_CAT_CD	String	20		Yes	LUPA_DOM_LUP_PRRTY_CAT_CD
PLAN_EVAL_DT	Date		9/9/9999	Yes	
ACTL_EVAL_DT	Date		9/9/9999	Yes	
EVAL_RSLT_NM	String	18	Not Yet Evaluated	Yes	LUPA_DOM_EVAL_RSLT_NM
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes *	
CREATE_DATE	Date			No *	
CREATE_BY	String	30		No *	
MODIFY_DATE	Date			No *	
MODIFY_BY	String	30		No *	

     * Values automatically generated

4.1.2 LUP_CRNT_ARC (Current Land Use Land Use Plan Boundary Arcs)

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

* Values automatically generated

4.2   LUP_PRGS Feature Dataset

4.2.1 LUP_PRGS_POLY (In Progress Land Use Land Use Plan Boundary Polygon)

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required	Domain
LUP_NAME	String	100		No	dom_LUP_NAME
LUPA_ID	String	10		Yes	dom_LUPA_ID
LUP_ID	String	10		Yes	dom_LUP_ID
PLAN_DATE	Date			No	
NEPA_ID	String	40		No	
DRAFT_PLANID	String	100		No	
PLAN_SUBUNIT	String	60		No	
LUP_CYCLE	String	1		Yes	
LUP_CYCLE_ID	String	12		Yes	
LUP_EFRT_TYPE_CD	String	20		Yes	LUPA_DOM_LUP_EFRT_TYPE_CD
LUP_PRRTY_CAT_CD	String	20		Yes	LUPA_DOM_LUP_PRRTY_CAT_CD
PLAN_EVAL_DT	Date		9/9/9999	Yes	
ACTL_EVAL_DT	Date		9/9/9999	Yes	
EVAL_RSLT_NM	String	18	Not Yet Evaluated	Yes	LUPA_DOM_EVAL_RSLT_NM

VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes *	
CREATE_DATE	Date			No *	
CREATE_BY	String	30		No *	
MODIFY_DATE	Date			No *	
MODIFY_BY	String	30		No *	

* Values automatically generated

4.2.2 LUP_PRGS_ARC (In Progress Land Use Land Use Plan Boundary Arcs)

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

* Values automatically generated

4.3   LUP_HIST Feature Dataset

4.3.1 LUP_HIST_POLY (Archived Land Use Land Use Plan Boundary Polygons)

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required	Domain
LUP_NAME	String	100		Yes	dom_LUP_NAME
LUPA_ID	String	10		Yes	dom_LUPA_ID
LUP_ID	String	10		Yes	dom_LUP_ID
PLAN_DATE	Date			Yes	
NEPA_ID	String	40		No	
PLAN_SUBUNIT	String	60		No	
LUP_INACTV_DT	Date			No	
BNDY_INACTV_DT	Date			No	

LUP_CYCLE	String	1		Yes	
LUP_CYCLE_ID	String	12		Yes	
LUP_EFRT_TYPE_CD	String	20		Yes	LUPA_DOM_LUP_EFRT_TYPE_CD
LUP_PRRTY_CAT_CD	String	20		Yes	LUPA_DOM_LUP_PRRTY_CAT_CD
PLAN_EVAL_DT	Date		9/9/9999	Yes	
ACTL_EVAL_DT	Date		9/9/9999	Yes	
EVAL_RSLT_NM	String	18	Not Yet Evaluated	Yes	LUPA_DOM_EVAL_RSLT_NM
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes *	
CREATE_DATE	Date			No *	
CREATE_BY	String	30		No *	
MODIFY_DATE	Date			No *	
MODIFY_BY	String	30		No *	

* Values automatically generated

4.3.2 LUP_HIST_ARC (Archived Land Use Land Use Plan Boundary Arcs)

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

* Values automatically generated

4.4 LUP Tables

4.4.1 LUP_PHASE_TBL (Land Use Plan Phase Table)

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required	Domain
LUP_CYCLE_ID	String	12		Yes	
STEP_NM	Short Integer		1	Yes	dom_LUP_STEP_NM

PHASE_NM	String	2		Yes	LUPA_DOM_PLAN_PHS_IMP LUPA_DOM_PLAN_PHS_PA LUPA_DOM_PLAN_PHS_PD LUPA_DOM_PLAN_PHS_SC
ANTCPTD_CMPLTN_DT	Date		09/09/9999	Yes	
RVSED_CMPLTN_DT	Date		09/09/9999	Yes	
ACTL_CMPLTN_DT	Date		09/09/9999	Yes	
ACKNWLDG_DT	Date		09/09/9999	Yes	
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes *	
CREATE_DATE	Date			No *	
CREATE_BY	String	30		No *	
MODIFY_DATE	Date			No *	
MODIFY_BY	String	30		No *	

* Values automatically generated

4.5   Relationship Classes

4.5.1 REL_LUP_CRNT_TO_LUP_PHASE_TBL

Origin Table	LUP_CRNT_POLY
Origin Field	LUP_CYCLE_ID
Destination Table	LUP_PHASE_TBL
Destination Field	LUP_CYCLE_ID
Relationship Type	Simple
Labels	LUP Current Poly, LUP Phase Table
Messages	None
Cardinality	1 to Many

4.5.2 REL_LUP_HIST_TO_LUP_PHASE_TBL

Origin Table	LUP_HIST_POLY
Origin Field	LUP_CYCLE_ID
Destination Table	LUP_PHASE_TBL
Destination Field	LUP_CYCLE_ID
Relationship Type	Simple
Labels	LUP Archived Poly, LUP Phase Table

Messages	None
Cardinality	1 to Many

4.5.3 REL_LUP_PRGS_TO_LUP_PHASE_TBL

Origin Table	LUP_PRGS_POLY
Origin Field	LUP_CYCLE_ID
Destination Table	LUP_PHASE_TBL
Destination Field	LUP_CYCLE_ID
Relationship Type	Simple
Labels	LUP In-Progress Poly, LUP Phase Table
Messages	None
Cardinality	1 to Many

5   Projection and Spatial Extent

All feature classes and feature datasets are in Geographic, North American Datum 83. Units are decimal degrees. Spatial extent (area of coverage) includes all lands managed by the BLM in OR/WA. See the metadata for this dataset for a more precise description of the extent. To maintain consistent reporting of acres, project Land Use Plan Boundary polygons into the appropriate system acres calculation for each district.

6   Spatial Entity Characteristics

- CURRENT LAND USE PLAN BOUNDARY (LUP_CRNT_POLY and LUP_CRNT_ARC)

  o **Geometry:** Polygons cover the landscape and all BLM lands continuously. There will be no overlapping polygons, and there should be no gaps between polygons. An individual plan area may consist of multiple unattached polygons. Such plan boundary polygon pieces should be stored as individual records with common attribute values, not as multi-part polygons. Arcs are simple, non-overlapping lines that are split between endpoints as needed.

  o **Topology:** The LUP_CRNT_POLY polygons do not overlap, have no gaps, and LUP_CRNT_POLY lines are coincident with LUP_CRNT_ARC lines. Together they make the feature dataset LUP_CRNT.

  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.

- IN PROGRESS LAND USE LAND USE PLAN BOUNDARY (LUP_PRGS_POLY and LUP_PRGS_ARC)

  o **Geometry:** Polygons do not cover the landscape, nor do they cover all BLM lands continuously. There are potentially more than one in-progress LUP or amendment covering the same area, so there may be overlapping polygons. An individual plan area may consist of multiple unattached polygons. Such plan boundary polygon pieces should be stored as individual records with common attribute values, not as multi-part polygons. Arcs are simple, non-overlapping lines that are split between endpoints as needed.

  o **Topology:** The LUP_PRGS_POLY lines are coincident with LUP_PRGS_ARC lines and together make the feature dataset LUP_PRGS. The LUP_PRGS_ARC lines are not duplicated for an overlapping polygon sharing the same boundary segment; instead, the same, single line is used for both polygons.

  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.

- HISTORIC LAND USE LAND USE PLAN BOUNDARY (LUP_HIST_POLY and LUP_HIST_ARC)

  o **Geometry:** Polygons may not cover the landscape or all BLM lands continuously until a complete set of current LUP polygons have been archived. There are potentially many historic LUPs covering the same area, so there will be overlapping polygons. An individual plan area may consist of multiple unattached polygons. Such plan boundary polygon pieces should be stored as individual records with common attribute values, not as multi-part polygons. Arcs are simple, non-overlapping lines that are split between endpoints as needed.

  o **Topology:** The LUP_HIST_POLY lines are coincident with LUP_HIST_ARC lines and together make the feature dataset LUP_HIST. The LUP_HIST_ARC lines are not duplicated for an overlapping polygon sharing the same boundary segment; instead, the same, single line is used for both polygons.

  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 Definitions

The following attributes are listed in alphabetical order.

7.1   ACCURACY_FT

Geodatabase Name	ACCURACY_FT
BLM Structured Name	Accuracy_Feet_Measure
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from Entity PROJECT PLAN LINE
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	LUP_CRNT_ARC, LUP_PRGS_ARC, LUP_HIST_ARC
Description	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 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 (DLG), CADNSDI, and 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 USGS 24K topo map), 200
Data Type	Short Integer

7.2   ACKNWLDG_DT

Geodatabase Name	ACKNWLDG_DT
BLM Structured Name	Acknowledgement_Receipt_Date
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	LUP_PHASE_TBL
Description	The date when the Washington Office has acknowledged receipt of the completion of the plan scoping step. The default value for this field is 9/9/9999. If only partial dates are available, use the following rules for entering values: • Use the first day of the month when only month and year are available. Example: 5/1/2000. • Use the first day of the year when only the year is available. Example: 1/1/2000.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	No Domain. Examples: 5/1/1999, 10/25/2010
Data Type	Date

7.3 ACTL_CMPLTN_DT

Geodatabase Name	ACTL_CMPLTN_DT
BLM Structured Name	Actual_Completion_Date
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	LUP_PHASE_TBL
Description	The date when the phase for the land use plan being developed was completed. The default value for this field is 9/9/9999.
	If only partial dates are available, use the following rules for entering values:
	• Use the first day of the month when only month and year are available. Example: 5/1/2000.
	• Use the first day of the year when only the year is available. Example: 1/1/2000.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	No Domain. Examples: 5/1/1999, 10/25/2010
Data Type	Date

7.4 ACTL_EVAL_DT

Geodatabase Name	ACTL_EVAL_DT
BLM Structured Name	Land_Use_Plan_Actual_Evaluation_Date
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from entity PROJECT PLAN AREA
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	LUP_CRNT_POLY, LUP_PRGS_POLY, LUP_HIST_POLY
Description	The actual date when the land use plan was evaluated. This date should be input as five years from the Record of Decision Date. The default value for this field is 9/9/9999.
	If only partial dates are available, use the following rules for entering values:
	• Use the first day of the month when only month and year are available. Example: 5/1/2000.
	• Use the first day of the year when only the year is available. Example: 1/1/2000.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: 10/1/2000, 4/15/1996.
Data Type	Date

7.5 ANTCPTD_CMPLTN_DT

Geodatabase Name	ANTCPTD_CMPLTN_DT
BLM Structured Name	Anticipated_Completion_Date
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Not Inherited

Feature Class Use/Entity Table	LUP_PHASE_TBL
Description	The anticipated date when the phase of the land use plan is intended to be completed, as documented in the preparation plan. Preplanning and Scoping Phases do not have original planned completion dates. The default value for this field is 9/9/9999. If only partial dates are available, use the following rules for entering values: • Use the first day of the month when only month and year are available. Example: 5/1/2000. • Use the first day of the year when only the year is available. Example: 1/1/2000.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	No Domain. Examples: 5/1/1999, 10/25/2010
Data Type	Date

7.6   BNDY_INACTV_DT

Geodatabase Name	BNDY_INACTV_DT
BLM Structured Name	Land_Use_Plan_Boundary_Inactive_Date
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	LUP_HIST_POLY
Description	The date the plan boundary was modified, while maintaining the same plan guidance. If only partial dates are available, use the following rules for entering values: • Use the first day of the month when only month and year are available. Example: 5/1/2000. • Use the first day of the year when only the year is available. Example: 1/1/2000.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No Domain
Data Type	Date

7.7   COORD_SRC

Geodatabase Name	COORD_SRC
BLM Structured Name	Coordinate_Source_Code
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from Entity PROJECT PLAN LINE
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	LUP_CRNT_ARC, LUP_PRGS_ARC, LUP_HIST_ARC
Description	The actual source of the GIS coordinates for the polylines. If the line is copied from another theme and already has COORD_SRC, it should be reviewed and may need to be changed for use in this dataset.
Required/Optional	Required

Domain (Valid Values)	dom_COORD_SRC
Data Type	String (7)

7.8   CREATE_BY

Geodatabase Name	CREATE_BY
BLM Structured Name	Created_By_Name
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	All feature classes and tables
Description	The User ID (BLM login ID) of the person who created or imported the data into the BLM GIS system. This field is automatically populated by the GIS software.
Required/Optional	Optional (automatically generated)
Domain (Valid Values)	No Domain. Examples: "jdoe", "ssmith"
Data Type	String (30)

7.9   CREATE_DATE

Geodatabase Name	CREATE_DATE
BLM Structured Name	Created_By_Date
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	All feature classes and tables
Description	The month, day, and calendar year on which the position of the Location was created. This field is automatically populated by the GIS software.
Required/Optional	Optional (automatically generated)
Domain (Valid Values)	No Domain. Examples: 5/1/1999, 10/25/2010
Data Type	Date

7.10 DEF_FEATURE

Geodatabase Name	DEF_FEATURE
BLM Structured Name	Defining_Feature_Code
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from PROJECT PLAN LINE
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	LUP_CRNT_ARC, LUP_PRGS_ARC, LUP_HIST_ARC
Description	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 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)

7.11 DRAFT_PLANID

Geodatabase Name	DRAFT_PLANID
BLM Structured Name	Draft_Plan_Name_Text
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from PROJECT PLAN AREA
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	LUP_PRGS_POLY
Description	The name of the Project Land Use Plan for the plan associated with an activity when in draft stages. The RMPA should consist of the original RMP name plus the word "Amendment." Once finalized, the final name is added to the PLANID domain and placed in PLANID, the decision date in PLAN_DATE, the NEPA_ID filled in and LUPA_ID filled in (for RMP).
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No Domain. Examples: John Day RMP, Baker RMP, Chalk Juniper Cut, and Dry Lake Allotment Ecological Restoration Project.
Data Type	String (100)

7.12 EVAL_RSLT_NM

Geodatabase Name	EVAL_RSLT_NM
BLM Structured Name	Land_Use_Plan_Evaluation_Result_Name_Code
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from entity PROJECT PLAN AREA
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	LUP_CRNT_POLY, LUP_PRGS_POLY, LUP_HIST_POLY
Description	The name of the land use plan evaluation result. When the plan evaluation has multiple evaluation result names, each result name should be captured by entering multiple records in this table. Each record would contain the same planned and actual evaluation dates but would only differ by the result name. The default value for this field is "Not Yet Evaluated."
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	LUPA_DOM_EVAL_RSLT_NM
Data Type	String (18)

7.13 LUP_CYCLE

Geodatabase Name	LUP_CYCLE
BLM Structured Name	LUP_Cycle_Text
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from entity PROJECT PLAN AREA
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	LUP_CRNT_POLY, LUP_PRGS_POLY, LUP_HIST_POLY
Description	A letter representing an individual planning effort cycle. The LUP Cycle attribute indicates the order of planning efforts (revisions, amendments etc.) that modify a single plan without creating a new planning area. The original plan is designated with cycle 'A' and subsequent efforts follow in order alphabetically (B, C, D…).
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	No Domain. Examples: A, B, C
Data Type	String (1)

7.14 LUP_CYCLE_ID

Geodatabase Name	LUP_CYCLE_ID
BLM Structured Name	LUP_Cycle_Identifier
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from entity PROJECT PLAN AREA
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	LUP_CRNT_POLY, LUP_PRGS_POLY, LUP_HIST_POLY, LUP_PHASE_TBL
Description	A 12-character unique identifier which is the concatenation of: • LUP_ID: LUP-ST-### • LUP_CYCLE: A, B, C… Used to relate records in the LUP_CRNT, LUP_PRGS, and LUP_HIST feature classes to records in the LUP_PHASE_TBL table.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	No Domain. Examples: "LUP-MT-015-A", ""
Data Type	String (12)

7.15 LUP_EFRT_TYPE_CD

Geodatabase Name	LUP_EFRT_TYPE_CD
BLM Structured Name	LUP_Effort_Type_Code
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from entity PROJECT PLAN AREA
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	LUP_CRNT_POLY, LUP_PRGS_POLY, LUP_HIST_POLY
Description	The code that represents the type of planning effort for the land use plan.
Required/Optional	Required

Domain (Valid Values)	LUPA_DOM_LUP_EFRT_TYPE_CD
Data Type	String (20)

7.16 LUP_ID

Geodatabase Name	LUP_ID
BLM Structured Name	Land_Use_Planning_Identifier
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from entity PROJECT PLAN AREA
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	LUP_CRNT_POLY, LUP_PRGS_POLY, LUP_HIST_POLY
Description	A ten-character national identifier for a Land Use Plan. Used for reporting purposes and data transfer to the NOC which is the concatenation of: • Prefix "LUP" for "Land Use Plan" • Administrative State Code (2 characters) • Three-digit unique sequential number (3 characters)
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_LUP_ID
Data Type	String (10)

7.17 LUP_INACTV_DT

Geodatabase Name	LUP_INACTV_DT
BLM Structured Name	Land_Use_Plan_Archived_Date
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	LUP_HIST_POLY
Description	The date the plan was superseded. If only partial dates are available, use the following rules for entering values: • Use the first day of the month when only month and year are available. Example: 5/1/2000. • Use the first day of the year when only the year is available. Example: 1/1/2000.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	No Domain. Examples: 5/1/1999, 10/25/2010
Data Type	Date

7.18 LUP_NAME

Geodatabase Name	LUP_NAME

BLM Structured Name	Land_Use_Planning_Boundary_Name_Text
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from entity PROJECT PLAN AREA
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	LUP_CRNT_POLY, LUP_PRGS_POLY, LUP_HIST_POLY
Description	The official name of the LUP, whether final, in progress, or historic. The PLAN_DATE is filled at the same time along with NEPA_ID and LUPA_ID. The LUP names are a subset of the larger PLANID domain. Final plans should have the year of the ROD at the end of the name. The RMPA should consist of the original RMP name plus the word "Amendment."
Required/Optional	Conditional. Required for LUP_CRNT_POLY and LUP_HIST_POLY. Optional for LUP_PRGS_POLY.
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_LUP_NAME
Data Type	String (100)

7.19 LUP_PRRTY_CAT_CD

Geodatabase Name	LUP_PRRTY_CAT_CD
BLM Structured Name	LUP_Priority_Category_Code
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from entity PROJECT PLAN AREA
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	LUP_CRNT_POLY, LUP_PRGS_POLY, LUP_HIST_POLY
Description	The code that indicates the reason the land use plan is a priority. This priority is defined by the state office. The value "NLCS" should be used to indicate plan priority and/or importance instead of the more generic term "Legislation" when the establishment of a new NLCS unit is driving state-level plan priorities.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	LUPA_DOM_LUP_PRRTY_CAT_CD
Data Type	String (20)

7.20 LUPA_ID

Geodatabase Name	LUPA_ID
BLM Structured Name	Land_Use_Planning_Boundary_Number
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from PROJECT PLAN AREA
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	LUP_CRNT_POLY, LUP_PRGS_POLY, LUP_HIST_POLY
Description	A ten-character identifier that is an arbitrary serial identifier. All OR/WA RMPs are numbered between LUPA1801 and LUPA2000. These identifiers distinguish a unique occurrence of a BLM Land Use Plan. These numbers are assigned by the State Planning Lead and only apply to RMPs. For RMPs,

	LUPA_ID's can be associated with either completed plans (PLANID) or plans in progress (DRAFT_PLANID).
Required/Optional	Required for LUP_CRNT and LUP_HIST
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_LUPA_ID
Data Type	String (10)

7.21 MODIFY_BY

Geodatabase Name	MODIFY_BY
BLM Structured Name	Modified_By_Name
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	All feature classes and tables
Description	The User ID (BLM login ID) of the person who last modified the data in the BLM GIS system. This field is automatically populated by the GIS software.
Required/Optional	Optional (automatically generated)
Domain (Valid Values)	No Domain. Examples: "jdoe", "ssmith"
Data Type	String (30)

7.22 MODIFY_DATE

Geodatabase Name	MODIFY_DATE
BLM Structured Name	Modified_By_Date
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	All feature classes and tables
Description	The month, day, and calendar year on which the position of the location or attributes was last modified. This field is automatically populated by the GIS software.
Required/Optional	Optional (automatically generated)
Domain (Valid Values)	No Domain. Examples: 5/1/1999, 10/25/2010
Data Type	Date

7.23 NEPA_ID

Geodatabase Name	NEPA_ID
BLM Structured Name	NEPA_Identification_Text
Alias Name	None

Inheritance	Inherited from entity PROJECT PLAN AREA
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	LUP_CRNT_POLY, LUP_PRGS_POLY, LUP_HIST_POLY
Description	The BLM's numbering convention for any new document developed to comply with the NEPA. Convention established by Instruction Memorandum 2008-199, Change 1 (12/18/2008). Format: DDC-ADC-AD-CCDC-FIYR-NDSN-TYP o DDC: Department Designation Code; three-letter code used to identify the name of the department within the Government (example: DOI = Department of the Interior). o ADC: Agency Designation Code; three-letter code used to identify the agency or bureau with the Government (example: BLM = Bureau of Land Management). o AD: Administrative Designation Code; two-letter code used to identify the highest administrative unit involved (state, center, office, or Washington Office) at the time the NEPA document is created (example: ORWA = Oregon/Washington). o CCDC: Cost Center Designation Code; four-digit code used to identify the secondary administrative unit involved at the time the NEPA document is created. This is compatible with the FBMS (Fiscal and Business Management System) numbering convention and equates to positions five through eight in the FBMS Cost Center code structure (Examples: M050 = Butte Falls (Medford) Field Office; P060 = Deschutes (Prineville) Field Office). o FIYR: Project Start Fiscal Year Date; four-digit code that identifies the 12-month period the Federal Government designates for the use of its funds (October through September) at the time the NEPA document is created. o NDSN: The NEPA Document Sequence Number; four-digit chronological number identifying each NEPA document assigned within an Administrative Unit or Office Designation and beginning at 001 each fiscal year. o TYP: The NEPA Type Code; two or three letter code used to identify the category of document used to comply with the NEPA (CX = Categorical Exclusion, EA = Environmental Assessment, DNA = Determination of NEPA Adequacy, EIS = Environmental Impact Statement). For plans developed prior to 12/2008 a representative number can be established retroactively.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No Domain. Examples: DOI-BLM-ORWA-M050-2009-001-EIS DOI-BLM-ORWA-P060-2009-010-EA
Data type	String (40)

7.24 PHASE_NM

Geodatabase Name	PHASE_NM
BLM Structured Name	Planning_Cycle_Phase_Name_Code
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Not Inherited

Feature Class Use/Entity Table	LUP_PHASE_TBL	
Description	The name of the phase that occurs within a step of the planning cycle for land use plans. The domain values available depend on the value selected for STEP_NM.	
Required/Optional	Required	
Domain (Valid Values)	STEP_NM = 1 (Plan Scoping)	LUPA_DOM_PLAN_PHS_SC
	STEP_NM = 2 (Plan Development)	LUPA_DOM_PLAN_PHS_PD
	STEP_NM = 3 (Administrative Remedy and Plan Approval)	LUPA_DOM_PLAN_PHS_PA
	STEP_NM = 4 (Implementation)	LUPA_DOM_PLAN_PHS_IMP
Data Type	String (2)	

7.25 PLAN_DATE

Geodatabase Name	PLAN_DATE
BLM Structured Name	Plan_Decision_Date
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from entity PROJECT PLAN AREA
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	LUP_CRNT_POLY, LUP_PRGS_POLY, LUP_HIST_POLY
Description	The date the plan or most recent plan amendment was implemented. This is also known as the Record of Decision date. If only partial dates are available, use the following rules for entering values: • Use the first day of the month when only month and year are available. Example: 5/1/2000. • Use the first day of the year when only the year is available. Example: 1/1/2000. This field is required if the plan is or was active.
Required/Optional	Conditional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: 10/1/2000, 4/15/1996.
Data Type	Date

7.26 PLAN_EVAL_DT

Geodatabase Name	PLAN_EVAL_DT
BLM Structured Name	Land_Use_Plan_Planned_Evaluation_Date
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from entity PROJECT PLAN AREA
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	LUP_CRNT_POLY, LUP_PRGS_POLY, LUP_HIST_POLY

Description	The original date when the land use plan was to be evaluated. This date should be input as five years from the Record of Decision Date. The default value for this field is 9/9/9999. If only partial dates are available, use the following rules for entering values: • Use the first day of the month when only month and year are available. Example: 5/1/2000. • Use the first day of the year when only the year is available. Example: 1/1/2000.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: 10/1/2000, 4/15/1996.
Data Type	Date

7.27 PLAN_SUBUNIT

Geodatabase Name	PLAN_SUBUNIT
BLM Structured Name	Plan_Subunit_Identifier
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from entity PROJECT PLAN AREA
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	LUP_CRNT_POLY, LUP_PRGS_POLY, LUP_HIST_POLY
Description	Unit identifier if the plan/project area is divided into subunits, usually only for activity plans (but not all activity plans are subdivided into subunits). The subunits may not comprise the entire plan area. The subunits may be disjoint and widely separated with no surrounding polygon. The PLAN_SUBUNIT may be a simple number or letter and is only meaningful in context with the PLANID or DRAFT_PLANID (for example, there may be three polygons with PLAN_SUBUNITs of "1," "2," and "3" and each having the same DRAFT_PLANID of "Chalk Juniper Cut"). The "Geographical Management Units" are examples PLAN_SUBUNITs for LUPs.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No Domain
Data Type	String (60)

7.28 RVSED_CMPLTN_DT

Geodatabase Name	RVSED_CMPLTN_DT
BLM Structured Name	Revised Completion Date
Alias Name	Revised Completion Date
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	LUP_PHASE_TBL
Description	The revised completion date when a phase for a land use plan is planned to be completed. Revised dates are only required if they fall into a new fiscal year. The default value for this field is 09/09/9999. If only partial dates are available, use the following rules for entering values: • Use the first day of the month when only month and year are available. Example: 5/1/2000.

	• Use the first day of the year when only the year is available. Example: 1/1/2000.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	No Domain. Examples: 9/9/9999, 12/01/2020
Data Type	Date

7.29 STEP_NM

Geodatabase Name	STEP_NM
BLM Structured Name	Planning_Cycle_Step_Name_Number
Alias Name	Planning Cycle Step Name
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	LUP_PHASE_TBL
Description	The name of the step within the planning cycle for land use plans. A step includes one or more phases. This field is a subtype attribute with four possible codes: 1 Plan Scoping 2 Plan Development 3 Administrative Remedy and Plan Approval 4 Implementation
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_LUP_STEP_NM
Data Type	Short Integer

7.30 VERSION_NAME

Geodatabase Name	VERSION_NAME
BLM Structured Name	Geodatabase_Version_Text
Alias Name	None
Inheritance	Inherited from Entity ODF.
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	All feature classes and tables
Description	Only appears in the transactional (edit) version. Public version, which is also the version used internally for mapping or analysis, does not contain this attribute. Name of the corporate geodatabase version previously used to edit the record. InitialLoad = feature has not been edited in ArcSDE. Format: username.XXX-mmddyy-hhmmss = version name of last edit (hours might be a single digit; leading zeros are trimmed for hours only). XXX=theme abbreviation
Required/Optional	Required (automatically generated)
Domain (Valid Values)	No Domain. Example: sfrazier.GRA-121211-111034
Data Type	String (50)

8   Layer Files (Publication Views)

8.1   General Background

Publish master corporate feature classes/datasets maintained in the edit database (ORSOEDIT) to the user database (ORSOVCTR) in one of the following ways:

1.   Copied completely with no changes (replicated).

2.   Copied with no changes except to omit one or more feature classes from a feature dataset.

3.   Minor changes made (e.g., clip, dissolve, union with ownership) in order to make the data easier to use.

The term PUB in their names identifies publication feature classes. They are created through scripts that can be automatically executed and are easily rebuilt from the master (ORSOEDIT) data whenever necessary.

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. Create layer files using documented processes. Delete and re-created them at any time.

All datasets are published externally, with the attribute VERSION_NAME removed because it has no meaning outside of the BLM environment.

8.2   Specific to This Dataset

Land Use Plan Boundaries are replicated to the user database and to the web. Due to the range of plan boundary types and status, a range of layer files will be provided, including the following:

•   In Progress RMPs (LUP_PRGS_POLY)

•   Current/Active RMPs (LUP_CRNT_POLY)

•   Northwest Forest Land Use Plan Boundary (LUP_HIST_POLY) (PLANID = NW Forest Plan 1994)

•   Western Oregon Plan Revision Boundary (LUP_HIST_POLY) (PLANID = Western Oregon Plan Revisions – 2008)

The ARC feature classes are not replicated to the user database or to the web. This data is used primarily for editing and can be found in the edit database. If needed, this data is provided on an as-requested basis.

Only plan boundaries for programmatic plan amendments can be made available from the LUP_HIST dataset to the public web. For remaining features, the data are available upon request in accordance with the data standard.

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 to the polygons.

9.3   Editing and Quality Control Guidelines

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.

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 as long as 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 in order to retain exact coincidence and facilitate future updates.

9.5   Editing Guidance and Quality Control Checklist

Table 2 provides guidance on Active and Historic status RMP plan boundaries found in LUP_CRNT_POLY and LUP_HIST_POLY feature classes. The LUPA_ID uniquely identifies an RMP Planning Area Boundary. If an active Planning Area Boundary (PAB) changes for any reason, a new LUPA_ID will be created in the LUP_CRNT_POLY feature class and the old one will be moved to the LUP_HIST_POLY feature class. A new LUP document gets a new LUPA_ID, LUP_NAME and PLAN_DATE, whereas an amendment only receives a new PLAN_DATE. Except for initial snaps of the boundary outward to close gaps, if only the Land Use Plan (LUP) boundary is changed there is a new LUPA_ID, but LUP_NAME and PLAN_DATE stay the same.

There are three different date fields related to LUP boundaries:

1. The PLAN_DATE field in LUP_CRNT_POLY represents the ROD date of an active plan or the ROD date of an amendment to an active plan. This date does not represent the date of maintenance changes to LUP boundaries or changes due to new plans superseding portions of an active LUP boundary.

2. The LUP_INACTV_DT field in LUP_HIST_POLY represents the date at which the historic plan or portion of an historic plan was replaced by a new plan ROD (PLAN_DATE) in LUP_CRNT_POLY. If only part of a plan is replaced or modified, the entire poly is moved to historic with LUP_INACTV and two new polygons are created in LUP_CRNT_POLY. The modified portion of the polygon is assigned a new LUPA_ID, LUP_NAME, and NEPA_ID associated with the new ROD. The remnant polygon is assigned a new cycle designation but retains the applicable plan information (ROD date) because the existing plan direction was not changed, just the polygon where it applies.

3. The BNDY_INACTV_DT field in LUP_HIST_POLY represents the date at which the LUP boundary features in LUP_CRNT_POLY for a ROD were modified. These modified features retain their PLAN_DATE and LUP_NAME since it is not a change in guidance but a change in the spatial area or representation covered by that guidance. The LUP_HIST_POLY features are those that were replaced on BNDY_INACTV_DT by the features in LUP_CRNT_POLY for that LUP_NAME.

4. If a programmatic plan amendment that deals with multiple plans is finalized, then the original plan polygons remain, the date in the LUP_NAME is updated to match the plan amendment date, and the programmatic planning document or NEPA document that did the amending moves to historic. For example, When the Oregon Greater Sage-Grouse Approved RMP Amendment was finalized in 2015, it immediately was moved to LUP_HIST_POLY. The polygons in the LUP_CRNT_POLY had their LUP names modified to replace the existing date with 2015.

Table 2   **RMP Boundary and Archive Business Rules Matrix**

Situation RMP or RMPAs	LUP CRNT_POLY			LUP HIST POLY		
	LUPA_ID, LUP_ID	PLAN_DATE	LUPA_ID	LUP_INACTV_DT	BNDY_INACTV_DT
New Land Use Plan replaces Old Land Plan	New Polygon with new LUPA_ID and new LUP_NAME	The ROD date from new LUP	Existing LUPA_ID	The ROD date from new LUP	Blank
New LUP (X) replaces part of another LUP (Y)	X gets new polygon with new LUPA_ID and new LUP_NAME	X gets New ROD date	Existing LUPA_ID	New LUP X ROD DT	Blank
	Y gets new polygon with new LUPA_ID, keeps original LUP_NAME	Y keeps its ROD date for remaining area	Existing LUPA_ID	Blank	Use LUP X new ROD date
The LUP is amended or revised, and boundary not changed	No change	New ROD date	No record		
The LUP is amended or revised, and boundary changes	New Polygon with new LUPA_ID, new LUP_NAME	New ROD date	Existing LUPA_ID	New LUP ROD date	Blank
Maintenance (correction) to LUP changes boundary	New Polygon with new LUPA_ID, keeps original LUP_NAME	Existing ROD date	Existing LUPA_ID	Blank	Maintenance date

10   Abbreviations and Acronyms

Does not include abbreviations/acronyms used as codes for data attributes.

Table 3   Abbreviations/Acronyms Used

Abbreviations	Descriptions
ACEC	Area of Critical Environmental Concern
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
DEM	Digital Elevation Model
DLG	Digital Line Graphs
DOQ	Digital Orthophoto Quad
DRG	Digital Raster Graphic
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Assessment
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
GCD	Geographic Coordinate Database
GIS	Geographic Information System
GNIS	Geographic Names Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
IDP	Interdisciplinary
LUP	Land Use Plan
NAD	North American Datum
NARA	National Archives and Records Administration
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
ODF	Oregon Data Framework
OR/WA	Oregon/Washington
PLANBDY	Plan Boundary
RMP	Resource Management Plan
RMPA	Resource Management Plan Amendment
ROD	Record of Decision
SDE	Spatial Data Engine
VRM	Visual Resource Management

A.   Domains (Valid Values)

These are the domains at the time the data standard was approved. Domains can be changed without a reissue 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/site-page/oregon-data-management.

For domains not listed at that site contact the State Data Administrator.

A.1. dom_COORD_SRC

Coordinate Source Code. The source of the geographic coordinates, lines, points, and polygons.

Code	Value
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 (30 m or better accuracy) used for creation of contours
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 Orthoquad backdrop
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 linework from hardcopy map
MTP	MTP − Lines duplicated from Digital Master Title Plat
SOURCEL	SOURCEL − Source Layer from BLM GIS
SRV	SRV − Survey methods were used to create the linework (e.g. COGO)
TIGER	TIGER − Tiger Data
TRS	TRS − Coordinates only given as a legal description (township, range, section)
UNK	UNK − Unknown coordinate source
WOD	WOD − WODDB Photogrammetric

A.2. dom_DEF_FEATURE

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

Code	Value
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-mile
COUNTY	COUNTY − County boundary

Code	Value
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
HU	HU – Hydrologic Unit
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
RIDGE	RIDGE − Ridge
RIGHT-OF-WAY	RIGHT-OF-WAY − A legal right of way forms boundary
RIM	RIM - Line generally follows a natural topographic barrier
ROAD	ROAD − Routes managed for use by low or high-clearance (4WD) vehicles, but not ATV's
ROAD_OFFSET	ROAD_OFFSET − Boundary is offset from a road (not a consistent buffer)
SHORELINE	SHORELINE − Lake, pond, reservoir, bay or ocean shoreline or meander line
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 (1/2's, 1/4's) 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

Code	Value
VEGETATION	VEGETATION - Seeding boundary or other relatively permanent vegetation change
WATERCOURSE	WATERCOURSE − Stream, river, ditch, canal, or drainage centerline
WATERCOURSE_OFFSET	WATERCOURSE_OFFSET – Boundary is offset from a watercourse (not a consistent buffer)
WILDLIFE	WILDLIFE - Animal location or habitat, possibly buffered

A.3. dom_LUP_ID

Land Use Plan National Identifier. A ten-character national identifier for a Land Use Plan.

Code	Value
LUP-OR-001	LUP-OR-001 - John Day RMP
LUP-OR-002	LUP-OR-002 - Two Rivers RA RMP
LUP-OR-003	LUP-OR-003 - Baker RMP
LUP-OR-004	LUP-OR-004 - Brothers/LaPine RMP
LUP-OR-005	LUP-OR-005 - Spokane RMP
LUP-OR-006	LUP-OR-006 - Three Rivers RA RMP
LUP-OR-007	LUP-OR-007 - Coos Bay RMP
LUP-OR-008	LUP-OR-008 - Eugene RMP
LUP-OR-009	LUP-OR-009 - Klamath Falls RMP
LUP-OR-010	LUP-OR-010 - Medford RMP
LUP-OR-011	LUP-OR-011 - Roseburg RMP
LUP-OR-012	LUP-OR-012 - Salem RMP
LUP-OR-013	LUP-OR-013 - Upper Klamath Basin-Wood River Ranch
LUP-OR-014	LUP-OR-014 - Lakeview RA RMP
LUP-OR-015	LUP-OR-015 - Southeast Oregon RMP
LUP-OR-016	LUP-OR-016 - Steens Mountain CMPA
LUP-OR-017	LUP-OR-017 - Upper Deschutes RMP
LUP-OR-018	LUP-OR-018 - John Day Basin RMP
LUP-OR-019	LUP-OR-019 - Andrews Management Unit RMP
LUP-OR-020	LUP-OR-020 - Cascade-Siskiyou NM RMP
LUP-OR-021	LUP-OR-021 - West Eugene Wetlands RMP
LUP-OR-022	LUP-OR-022 - Southwestern Oregon RMP
LUP-OR-023	LUP-OR-023 - San Juan NM RMP
LUP-OR-024	LUP-OR-024 - Northwestern and Coastal Oregon RMP
LUP-OR-025	LUP-OR-025 - Two Rivers RA RMP
LUP-OR-026	LUP-OR-026 - Baker RMP
LUP-OR-027	LUP-OR-027 - Eugene RMP 1995

Code	Value
LUP-OR-028	LUP-OR-028 - Northwest Forest Plan
LUP-OR-029	LUP-OR-029 - Greater Sage Grouse RMP Amendment

A.4. dom_LUP_NAME

Land Use Planning Boundary Name Text. The official name of a land use plan and plan amendments, whether final, in progress or historic.

Code	Value
Andrews Management Unit RMP 2005	Andrews Management Unit RMP 2005
Andrews Management Unit RMP 2015	Andrews Management Unit RMP 2015
Andrews MFP 1982	Andrews MFP 1982
Baker RMP 1989	Baker RMP 1989
Baker RMP 2015	Baker RMP 2015
Brothers/LaPine RMP 1989	Brothers/LaPine RMP 1989
Brothers/LaPine RMP 2015	Brothers/LaPine RMP 2015
Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument RMP	Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument RMP 2008
Coos Bay District RMP 1995	Coos Bay District RMP 1995
Coos Bay RMP - 2008	Coos Bay RMP 2008
Eastern Washington and San Juan RMP 20xx	Eastern Washington and San Juan RMP 20xx
Eugene District RMP 1995	Eugene District RMP 1995
Eugene District RMP 2008	Eugene District RMP 2008
High Desert MFP 1982	High Desert MFP 1982
High Desert MFP Amendment 1996	High Desert MFP Amendment 1996
Iceberg Point and Point Colville EA June 1990	Iceberg Point and Point Colville EA June 1990
John Day Basin RMP 2013	John Day Basin RMP 2013
John Day Basin RMP 2015	John Day Basin RMP 2015
John Day Resource Area RMP 1985	John Day Resource Area RMP 1985
Klamath Falls Resource Area RMP 1995	Klamath Falls Resource Area RMP 1995
Klamath Falls Resource Area RMP 2008	Klamath Falls Resource Area RMP 2008
Lakeview Resource Area RMP 2003	Lakeview Resource Area RMP 2003
Lakeview Resource Area RMP 2015	Lakeview Resource Area RMP 2015
Lower Deschutes River Management Plan	Lower Deschutes River Management Plan 1993
Medford District RMP 1995	Medford District RMP 1995
Medford District RMP 2008	Medford District RMP 2008
Northwestern and Coastal Oregon RMP 2016	Northwestern and Coastal Oregon RMP 2016
NW Forest Plan 1994	NW Forest Plan 1994

Code	Value
Oregon Greater Sage-Grouse Approved RMP Amendment 2015	Oregon Greater Sage-Grouse Approved RMP Amendment 2015
Roseburg District RMP 1995	Roseburg District RMP 1995
Roseburg District RMP 2008	Roseburg District RMP 2008
Salem District RMP 1995	Salem District RMP 1995
Salem District RMP 2008	Salem District RMP 2008
San Juan Islands National Monument RMP 20xx	San Juan Islands National Monument RMP 20xx
Southeastern Oregon RMP 2002	Southeastern Oregon RMP 2002
Southeastern Oregon RMP 2015	Southeastern Oregon RMP 2015
Southeastern Oregon RMP 2016	Southeastern Oregon RMP 2016
Southwestern Oregon RMP 2016	Southwestern Oregon RMP 2016
Spokane District RMP 1987	Spokane District RMP 1987, Amended 1992
Spokane District RMP Amendment 1992	Spokane District RMP Amendment 1992
Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area RMP 2005	Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area RMP 2005
Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area RMP 2016	Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area RMP 2016
Surprise (California) RMP 2008	Surprise (California) RMP 2008
Three Rivers Resource Area RMP 1992	Three Rivers Resource Area RMP 1992
Three Rivers Resource Area RMP 2015	Three Rivers Resource Area RMP 2015
Two Rivers Resource Area RMP 1986	Two Rivers Resource Area RMP 1986
Upper Deschutes Resource Area RMP 2005	Upper Deschutes Resource Area RMP 2005
Upper Deschutes Resource Area RMP 2015	Upper Deschutes Resource Area RMP 2015
Upper Klamath Basin-Wood River Ranch RMP	Upper Klamath Basin-Wood River Ranch RMP 1995
Warner Lakes MFP Amendment 1989	Warner Lakes MFP Amendment 1989
West Eugene Wetlands RMP 2015	West Eugene Wetlands RMP 2015

A.5. dom_LUP_STEP_NM

Land Use Plan Step Name Code. The name of the step within the planning cycle for land use plans. This field is a subtype attribute.

Code	Value
1	Plan Scoping
2	Plan Development
3	Administrative Remedy and Plan Approval
4	Implementation

A.6. dom_LUPA_ID

Land Use Plan Number. A ten-character identifier that distinguishes a unique occurrence of a BLM Land Use Plan within each administrative state.

Code	Value
LUPA001801	LUPA001801 − Andrews MFP 1982
LUPA001802	LUPA001802 − High Desert MFP 1982
LUPA001803	LUPA001803 − John Day RMP 1985
LUPA001804	LUPA001804 − Two Rivers RMP 1986
LUPA001805	LUPA001805 - Baker RMP 2015
LUPA001806	LUPA001806 - Brothers/LaPine RMP 2015
LUPA001807	LUPA001807 − Spokane RMP 1992
LUPA001808	LUPA001808 - Three Rivers RMP 2015
LUPA001809	LUPA001809 − Coos Bay RMP 1995
LUPA001810	LUPA001810 − Eugene RMP 1995
LUPA001811	LUPA001811 − Klamath Falls RMP 1995
LUPA001812	LUPA001812 − Medford RMP 1995
LUPA001813	LUPA001813 − Roseburg RMP 1995
LUPA001814	LUPA001814 − Salem RMP 1995
LUPA001815	LUPA001815 − Upper Klamath Basin-Wood River Ranch RMP 1995
LUPA001816	LUPA001816 - Lakeview RA RMP 2015
LUPA001817	LUPA001817 - Southeastern Oregon RMP 2015
LUPA001818	LUPA001818 - Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area RMP 2015
LUPA001819	LUPA001819 - Upper Deschutes RMP 2015
LUPA001820	LUPA001820 - Baker RMP 20xx
LUPA001821	LUPA001821 - John Day Basin RMP 2015
LUPA001822	LUPA001822 - Andrews Management Unit RMP 2015
LUPA001823	LUPA001823 - Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument RMP 2008
LUPA001824	LUPA001824 - West Eugene Wetlands RMP 2015
LUPA001825	LUPA001825 - Eastern Washington and San Juan RMP 20xx
LUPA001826	LUPA001826 − Coos Bay RMP 2008
LUPA001827	LUPA001827 − Eugene RMP 2008
LUPA001828	LUPA001828 − Klamath Falls Resource Area RMP 2008
LUPA001829	LUPA001829 − Medford District RMP 2008
LUPA001830	LUPA001830 − Roseburg District RMP 2008
LUPA001831	LUPA001831 − Salem District RMP 2008
LUPA001832	LUPA001832 - Resource Management Plans for Western Oregon 20xx

Code	Value
LUPA001833	LUPA001833 - Coos Bay RMP 20xx
LUPA001834	LUPA001834 - Eugene RMP 20xx
LUPA001835	LUPA001835 - Klamath Falls RMP 20xx
LUPA001836	LUPA001836 - Medford RMP 20xx
LUPA001837	LUPA001837 - Roseburg RMP 20xx
LUPA001838	LUPA001838 - Salem RMP 20xx
LUPA001840	LUPA001840 - San Juan Islands National Monument RMP
LUPA001841	LUPA001841 – Oregon Greater Sage-Grouse Approved RMP Amendment 2015
LUPA001842	LUPA001842 – Northwestern and Coastal Oregon RMP 2016
LUPA001843	LUPA001843 – Southwestern Oregon RMP 2016

A.7. LUPA_DOM_EVAL_RSLT_NM

Land Use Plan Evaluation Result Code. A regularly scheduled evaluation of a land use plan to determine if it is still meeting objectives. This occurs every five years based on the Record of Decision Date. This domain contains the name that indicates whether a land use plan is meeting objectives or not.

Code	Value
Amendment Needed	Amendment Needed - A modification to one or more parts (e.g., decisions about livestock grazing) of an existing land use plan is needed.
Maintenance Needed	Maintenance Needed - Maintenance is limited to further refining, documenting, or clarifying a previously approved decision incorporated in the land use plan. Maintenance must not expand the scope of resource uses or restrictions or change the terms, conditions, and decisions of the approved plan.
No Change	No Change - Land use plan is meeting objectives and the next planned evaluation date is calculated by adding another 5 years to the last planned evaluation date (5 years is not added to the actual evaluation completion date).
Not Yet Evaluated	Not Yet Evaluated - No land use plan evaluation has been started.
Revision Needed	Revision Needed - Parts of the land use plan are meeting objectives, needs some changes.

A.8. LUPA_DOM_LUP_EFRT_TYPE_CD

Planning Effort Type Code. The code that represents the type of planning effort for the land use plan.

Code	Value
AMDMNT	AMDMNT - Amendment to Existing LUP
MNTNC	MNTNC - Maintenance
NEW	NEW - New LUP
PTL RPLCMNT	PTL RPLCMNT - Partial Replacement
RVSN	RVSN - Revision to Existing LUP

A.9.   LUPA_DOM_LUP_PRRTY_CAT_CD

Plan Priority Category Code. The code that indicates the reason the land use plan is a priority. This priority is defined by the state office.

Code	Value
GRSG	GRSG - Land Use Plan is a priority due to presence of the Greater Sage-Grouse.
Legislation	Legislation - Land Use Plan is a priority due to changes in legislation.
Litigation	Litigation - Land Use Plan is a priority due to litigation.
NLCS	NLCS - Land Use Plan is a priority due to NLCS.
None	None - No priority category applies
Time	Time - Land Use Plan is a priority due to a time sensitive issue.

A.10. LUPA_DOM_PLAN_PHS_IMP

Planning Cycle Implementation Phase Code. The name of the phase that occurs within the Implementation step of the planning cycle for land use plans. This domain ties to the subtype code 4 "Implementation" for the STEP_NM attribute in the LUP Phase Table.

Code	Value
DJ	DJ - Evaluate LUP
DX	DX - Complete LUP Implementation Strategies

A.11. LUPA_DOM_PLAN_PHS_PA

Planning Cycle Plan Approval Phase Code. The name of the phase that occurs within the Plan Approval step of the planning cycle for land use plans. This domain ties to the subtype code 3 "Administrative Remedy and Plan Approval" for the STEP_NM attribute in the LUP Phase Table.

Code	Value
DR	DR – Resolve Protest and Approve Plan

A.12. LUPA_DOM_PLAN_PHS_PD

Planning Cycle Development Phase Code. The name of the phase that occurs within the Plan Development step of the planning cycle for land use plans. This domain ties to the subtype code 2 "Plan Development" for the STEP_NM attribute in the LUP Phase Table.

Code	Value
DP	DP – Draft LUP
DQ	DQ – Proposed LUP/FEIS
DS	DS - Draft EIS LUP Amendment
DT	DT - Final LUP Amendment/ROD
DU	DU - Draft EA LUP Amendment/Decision Record

A.13. LUPA_DOM_PLAN_PHS_SC

Planning Cycle Scoping Phase Code. The name of the phase that occurs within the Plan Scoping step of the planning cycle for land use plans. This domain ties to the subtype code 1 "Plan Scoping" for the STEP_NM attribute in the LUP Phase Table.

Code	Value
DN	DN – Preplanning for New or Revised LUP
DO	DO – Scoping