

Oregon/Washington Bureau of Land Management



Withdrawals Spatial Data Standard




Kiger Gorge Overlook, Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area (CMPA). Photo by Greg Shine, BLM, August 4, 2016.

Document Revisions



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1.1	11/26/2018	Eric Hiebenthal	Removed CASEFILE from Arc themes.	Section 4.1, 4.2.
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Revision	Date	Author	Description	Affected Pages
			Reordered Arc Feature class attributes to match standard convention. Changed WDL_P_NAME to WDL_NAME. Updated the WDL_NAME description. Updated publication dataset section to match current document conventions. Added attribute rules to editing procedures.	

Navigation

This document is easier to view if the Microsoft Word Navigation pane is displayed (View -> Navigation Pane). If viewing in PDF format, open the document in Acrobat and click the Contents button. 

This document uses hyperlinks to display additional information on topics. External links are displayed with an [underline](#).

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

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1 General Information

Withdrawals (WDLs) are formal actions that set aside, withhold, or reserve federal lands by statute or administrative order for public purposes. Non-Federal lands can be included within the boundaries of a withdrawal. If title to these non-Federal lands is subsequently acquired by the United States, the lands will be subject to the terms and conditions of the withdrawal. This dataset is designed to define many of the characteristics associated with withdrawal actions and the projects associated with them. The WDLs dataset represents spatial location, boundaries, and basic information about withdrawal cases. The Oregon and Washington withdrawal case types found in LR2000 are listed in Table 1.

Table 1 Roles and Responsibilities

Number	Type	Number	Type
231104	WDL-PUBLIC WATER RESERVE	231470	WDL-FWS MISCELLANEOUS
231108	WDL-STOCK DRIVEWAY	231501	WDL-NATIONAL PARKS
231109	WDL-POWER SITE RES	231503	WDL-NPS-NATL MONUMENT
231110	WDL-POWER SITE CLASSIFIC	232109	WDL-FS NATIONAL MONUMENT
231111	WDL-PWR SITE RES(INDIAN)	232111	WDL-FS WTRSHD PROT-SPEC
231112	WDL-WTR PWR DESIGNATION	232112	WDL-FS NATL REC AREA
231116	WDL-COAL &/OR OTHER MINS	232113	WDL-FS-NATIONAL FORESTS
231125	WDL-RESERVOIR SITES	232170	WDL-FS MISCELLANEOUS
231126	WDL-RESERVOIR SITE RES	232600	WDL-AGRI RESEARCH SVC
231145	WDL-BLM-SPECIAL DESIGNAT	233200	WDL-DEPT OF ARMY
231170	WDL-BLM-MISCELLANEOUS	233201	WDL-CORPS OF ENGINEERS
231201	WDL-RECLAMATION	233300	WDL-DEPT OF NAVY
231301	WDL-INDIAN RESERVATION	233400	WDL-DEPT OF AIR FORCE
231304	WDL-INDIAN USE	234400	WDL-FERC
231307	WDL-IND POWER SITE RES	234700	WDL-BONNEVILLE PWR ADMIN
231401	WDL-FWS NATL REFUGE SYS	235100	WDL-FED AVIATION ADMIN
231402	WDL-FWS WILDLIFE MGT SYS	235200	WDL-COAST GUARD
231104	WDL-PUBLIC WATER RESERVE	231470	WDL-FWS MISCELLANEOUS

Note: Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSR), Wildernesses, Wilderness Study Areas (WSA), and Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) data are grouped into the LR2000 "2300" case group, which identifies them as withdrawals. However, they are represented in other data standards and will not be included in the WDLs theme.

The theme set includes polygon feature classes containing all areal withdrawal geometry (WDLs_POLY), proposed polygon withdrawal geometry (WDLs_P_POLY), linear withdrawal boundary geometry (WDLs_ARC), and proposed linear withdrawal boundary geometry (WDLs_P_ARC).

It is important to note that this dataset is not the legal record for the withdrawal case and that case boundaries often change throughout the proposal process. The legal record of the withdrawal case is the authoritative document signed by the authoritative entity, such as an Act of Congress or a Secretarial Order. Depending on the requirements of the act, the final authoritative legal description and maps are created by cadastral and filed locally and in DC. Once that is accepted, it becomes the authoritative boundary. Until cadastral develops authoritative descriptions and maps which then become the authoritative document.

- Dataset (Theme) Name: Withdrawals
- Dataset (Feature Class): WDLS_POLY, WDLS_P_POLY, WDLS_ARC, WDLS_P_ARC

1.1 Roles and Responsibilities

Table 2 Roles and Responsibilities

Roles	Responsibilities
State Data Steward	The State Data Steward responsibilities include approving data standards and business rules, developing Quality Assurance/Quality Control procedures, identifying potential Privacy issues, and managing that data as a corporate resource. The State Data Steward coordinates with field office data stewards, the State Data Administrator, Geographic Information System (GIS) coordinators, and national data stewards. The State Data Steward reviews geospatial metadata for completeness and quality.
GIS Technical Lead	The GIS Technical Lead works with data stewards to convert business needs into GIS applications and derive data requirements and participates in the development of data standards. The GIS technical lead coordinates with system administrators and GIS coordinators to manage the GIS databases. The GIS technical lead works with data editors to ensure the consistency and accordance with the established data standards of data input into the enterprise Spatial Database Engine (SDE) geodatabase. The GIS technical lead provides technical assistance and advice on GIS analysis, query, and display of the dataset.
State Data Administrator	The State Data Administrator provides information management leadership, data modeling expertise, and custodianship of the state data models. The State Data Administrator ensures compliance with defined processes for development of data standards and metadata, and process consistency and completeness. The State Data Administrator is responsible for making data standards and metadata accessible to all users. The State Data Administrator coordinates with data stewards and GIS coordinators to respond to national spatial data requests.
State FOIA/Privacy Act Team Lead	The State FOIA/Privacy Act team lead assists the state data steward to identify any privacy issues related to spatial data. The State FOIA/Privacy Act team lead also provides direction and guidance on data release, fees, and classification under the appropriate Freedom of Information Act exemption.
State Records Administrator	The state records administrator classifies data under the proper records retention schedule.

1.2 FOIA Category

These data fall under the standard Records Access Category 1B - BLM Records that may contain protected information that must be considered for segregation prior to release. See section 8 for more information on which data are available to the public.

1.3 Records Retention Schedule

The DRS/GRS/BLM Combined Records Schedule, under Schedule **20/52a1** (Electronic Records/Geographic Information Systems), lists this theme, **Land Status, Rights and Restrictions**, as one of the system-centric themes that are significant for BLM's mission that must be permanently retained.

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

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

Vector annual archives are retained online for 12 years. Each year, data that has reached 12 years old is copied off-line to be retained until no longer needed (determined by data stewards and program leads) with format and readability maintained in a five (5) year "tech refresh" update cycle."

1.4 Security/Access/Sensitivity

The Withdrawals theme does not require any additional security other than that provided by the General Support System (the hardware/software infrastructure of the OR/WA BLM).

This dataset is not sensitive and there are no restrictions on access to this data, either from within the BLM or external to the BLM. This dataset falls under the standard Records Access Category 1B - BLM Records that may contain protected information that must be considered for segregation prior to release. See section 8 for more information on which data are available to the public.

There are no privacy issues or concerns associated with these data themes. A privacy impact assessment was completed for this dataset on 8/21/2023.

1.5 Keywords

Keywords that can be used to locate this dataset include:

- BLM Thesaurus: Withdrawal, Management, Anthropology, Forest, Geology, Recreation, Vegetation, Wildlife
- Additional keywords:
- ISO Thesaurus: boundaries, environment, inlandWaters, oceans, utilitiesCommunication

1.6 Subject Function Codes

BLM Subject Function codes used to describe this dataset include:

- 1283 - Data Administration
- 2300 - Withdrawals
- 9167 - Geographic Information System (GIS)

2 Dataset Overview

2.1 Usage

This dataset represents proposed and existing withdrawals affecting federal land for GIS analysis, public reference, and cartographic visualization.

The feature geometry contained within the dataset defines the spatial extent and accuracy of all lands affected by the withdrawal. The characteristics of that spatial data will be captured in the attributes: ACCURACY_FT, COORD_SRC, DEF_FEATURE, GIS_ACRES, and GIS_MILES.

This dataset is used as a research tool to determine the locations of current and future withdrawals (to aid in the proposal / renewal / extension process). Case rectification and review is used to determine overlap of duplicate restrictions and segregative effects. Depending on withdrawal type, duration and scope this research may identify superfluous cases and unnecessary administrative overlap.

The information used to record details useful to project identification; order type (statute or administrative), associated federal agencies, and segregative effects will be captured in the following attributes: BLM_ORG_CD, CSE_NR, CASEFILE, CASETP, DOC_ACRES, WDL_NAME, WDL_P_NAME, WDL_TYPE, ORD_TYPE, ORD_NUM, SURFACE_SEG, MIN_SEG, and ADMIN_AGENCY.

This dataset is used as a representation of past segregative effects on federal land to aid in litigation research. This use requires the following attributes: WDL_EXP_DATE, WDL_DATE, CASE_DISP, SURFACE_SEG, and MIN_SEG.

This dataset is used as reference to determine the current segregative effects existing upon federal land with regard to the Public Land Laws, the Public Mining Laws and the Mineral Leasing Laws. Specific withdrawal effects on the Surface and Subsurface estate will be contained in the following attributes: SURFACE_SEG, MIN_SEG.

This dataset is a representation of the withdrawal features used to support GIS display and analysis. It is not the legal record of the actual withdrawal features.

2.2 Sponsor/Affected Parties

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

Whenever possible, the data should be matched across jurisdictional boundaries or otherwise coordinated with other agencies or organizations. A number of federal agencies may have a vested interest in the status or effect of a particular withdrawal. However, only one administrative agency is identified for each feature in the dataset. It is at the discretion of those agencies, along with the BLM Withdrawals Data Steward to disseminate any necessary information and decisions amongst all parties. In conjunction, associated WDLS dataset features connected with the case are updated if any withdrawal jurisdiction or management is transferred.

As part of the planning process, federal agencies may highlight the need for amendment to local zoning (where state and local zoning occurs).

2.3 Relationship to Other Datasets, Databases, or Files

Detailed casefile information should be represented in the MLRS database, upon annual review, a snapshot of both the MLRS database and WDLS datasets will be used to identify any inconsistencies and missing information. The CASEFILE attribute will be used to link the two systems, LR2000 Legacy Serial Number Suffix and the CASEFILE attribute in the dataset should provide the key relationship. The MLRS serial number (CSE_NR) has been added to this dataset to use as a linking field to the new MLRS system.

Most withdrawal case documents contain written legal descriptions stated using the Public Land Survey System (PLSS) (Township, Section, Range, etc.). This information is captured in the current Cadastral National Spatial

Data Infrastructure (CadNSDI) corporate dataset. Upon annual review, the WDLS dataset should be adjusted to match any changes to CadNSDI. Some cases may refer to specific features in their legal descriptions (ex: road centerlines).

These features may be represented in other data themes (ex: road centerlines can be found in GTRN). These Feature attributes are captured as feature-level metadata in the arc feature classes using the DEF_FEATURE, ACCURACY_FT, and COORD_SRC attributes). Upon annual review any changes to these features called in the case legal descriptions should be rectified to reflect any changes to the boundary feature (DEF_FEATURE specific to the ARC themes).

Below are the data locations in ODF themes of withdrawal case types that already exist in a current data standard:

- Wild and Scenic River Corridor (WSR)
- Designated Wilderness (WLD)

The following while related to withdrawals and segregative effects are not congressional designated actions.

- Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). Some ACEC have become designated withdrawals and will appear in this theme.
- Wilderness Study Area (WSA). WSA only become wilderness upon designation by congress.

To view all withdrawal cases represented in BLM OR/WA corporate holdings, these other case type-specific withdrawals datasets should be researched. If a decision is made to incorporate all withdrawal cases into one data standard it is recommended that previous standard be archived to avoid inconsistencies that may occur between two separate themes.

2.4 Data Category/Architecture Link

This data theme is a portion of the Oregon Data Framework (ODF) shown in Figure 1, Oregon Data Framework (ODF) Overview on page 9. The illustration is a simplified schematic of the entire ODF showing the overall organization and entity inheritance. The ODF utilizes the concept of inheritance to define specific instances of data. The ODF divides all OR/WA resource-related data into three general categories:

- Activities
- Resources
- Boundaries

These general categories are broken into sub-categories that inherit spatial characteristics and attributes from their parent category. These sub-categories may be further broken into more specific groups until the basic data set cannot be further sub-divided. Those basic data sets inherit all characteristics of all groups/categories above them. The basic data sets are where physical data gets populated. Those groups/categories above them do not contain actual data but set parameters which all data of that type must follow.

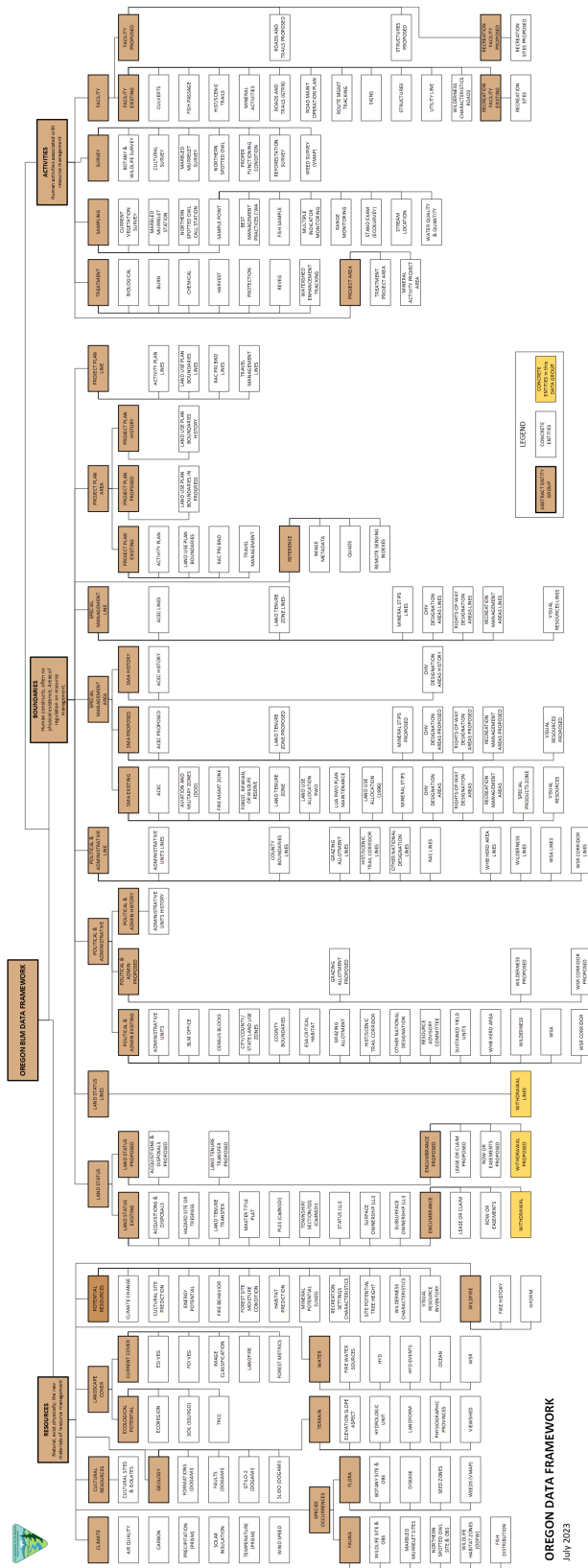


Figure 1 Oregon Data Framework Overview

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

Physical data is populated in the basic data sets. Those groups/categories above them do not contain actual data but set parameters that all data of that type must follow. See Figure 2, Data Organization Structure for a simplified schematic of the entire ODF showing the overall organization and entity inheritance. The Withdrawals 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, Withdrawals is considered a Boundary and categorized as follows:

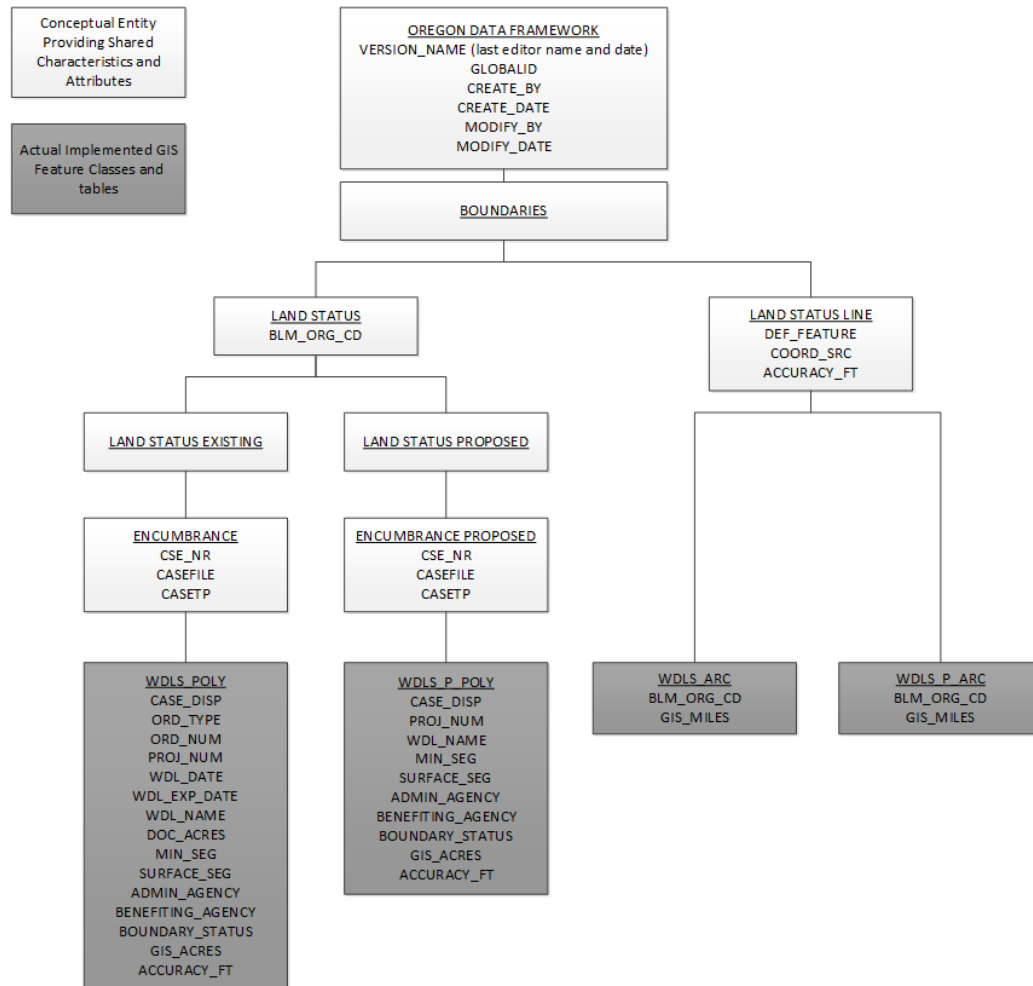


Figure 2 Data Organization Structure

2.5 Relationship to DOI Enterprise Architecture Data Resource Mode

The Department of the Interior (DOI) Enterprise Architecture contains a component called the Data Resource Model. This model addresses the concepts of data sharing, data description, and data context. This data standard provides information needed to address each of those areas. Data sharing is addressed through complete documentation and simple data structures which make sharing easier. Data description is addressed through the section on Attribute Descriptions. Data context is addressed through the data organization and structure portions of this document. In addition, the DOI Data Resource Model categorizes data by use of standardized Data Subject Areas and Information Classes. For this data set, the Data Subject Area and Information Class are:

- Data Subject Area: Geospatial
- Information Class: Location

3 Data Management Protocols

3.1 Accuracy Requirements

Withdrawals demand high accuracy because they influence land use management through restrictions. The following section describes minimum required scale and accuracy of common coordinate sources; Digital Elevation Model (DEM), CadNSDI, National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) and Global Positioning Systems (GPS). Withdrawals are created by Statute and Administrative Order and have legally described boundaries. The GIS feature classes must accurately represent and document these boundaries.

The geometry and attributes should conform to the data standard with 95 percent accuracy, as required by the federal data quality act (Section 515 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001; PL 106-554). This accuracy is maintained through regular review. Due to some variance in LR2000/MLRS database entries this may involve physical casefile research.

3.2 Collection, Input, and Maintenance Protocols

The withdrawals data steward will develop standardized data collection methods and work with the GIS technical lead to develop corresponding standard GIS input methods. The common methods of WDLs_POLY, WDLs_P_POLY, WDLs_ARC, and WDLs_P_ARC capture are (listed in order of capture preference):

2. Copying PLSS Arcs relating to the boundary of the feature, capture feature-level metadata inherent to the arc feature classes (DEF_FEATURE, etc.), convert boundary arcs to case polygons, and populate attributes.
3. Copying of CadNSDI polygons based on case legal descriptions and pasting into the arcs feature class, capture feature-level metadata inherent to the arc feature classes (DEF_FEATURE, etc.), convert boundary arcs to case polygons, and populate attributes.
4. Copying other corporate features that indicate the same extent as the target Withdrawals feature and pasting into the arc feature classes, capture feature-level metadata inherent to the arc feature classes (DEF_FEATURE, etc.), convert boundary arcs to case polygons, and populate attributes.
5. Import parcel lines created from CadNSDI or snap to CadNSDI points, populate arc feature-level metadata (DEF_FEATURE, etc.), convert boundary arcs to feature polygons, and populate attributes.
6. Import existing data such as allotment lines, fences, power lines or roads captured at 1:24000 scale map accuracy or 100 foot or better GPS accuracy, populate arc feature-level metadata (DEF_FEATURE, etc.), convert boundary arcs to feature polygons, and populate attributes.
7. Utilize cadastral surveys of existing features correlated with metes and bounds descriptions of cases, projects, and sites. (Traverse, COGO descriptions), populate arc feature-level metadata (DEF_FEATURE, etc.), convert boundary arcs to feature polygons, and populate attributes.
8. Buffer 1:24000 scale or better source-lines (road center lines, transmission lines, etc.), convert the feature polygons into boundary arcs, populate arc feature-level metadata (DEF_FEATURE, etc.), convert boundary arcs to feature polygons, and populate attributes.

During data capture and editing, case features will be split on agency boundaries if applicable. This data theme carries multiple agency attributes, ADMIN_AGENCY and BENEFITING_AGENCY.

The primary required agency field is the ADMIN_AGENCY. BENEFITING agency will only have values where applicable. ADMIN_AGENCY is the federal agency that has administrative jurisdiction over the public land encompassed by the withdrawal case.

When a case feature is continuous, but the agency attribute needs to represent multiple agencies (i.e. A case that is administered by both the BLM and USFS) then the feature will be split on jurisdictional case determined boundaries, this applies to any and all agency attributes.

Other than changes due to updated survey data or updates to the source defining features (DEF_FEATURE feature-level metadata attribute captured in the Arc data themes) WDLs_ARC segments, WDLs_P_ARC segments,

WDLSPOLY boundaries, and WDLSPOLY boundaries are fixed and should not be altered except in accordance with changes made by subsequent order published in the federal register. This includes minor changes to legal descriptions that update areas disposed of within the withdrawn lands, or updating the necessary extent or coverage of the withdrawal.

WDLSPOLY and WDLSPARC (Withdrawal Proposed or WDLSP theme) features are translated to the Withdrawal dataset only if the withdrawal becomes official (the official legal descriptions are completed, and the withdrawal is created either by the President through an Executive Order or Proclamation, Congress through legislation, or by the Secretary of the Interior through a Public Land Order (PLO) published in the Federal Register). The withdrawal application process is ongoing and may take many years. For Secretarial withdrawals, the benefiting agency will publish a Federal Register Notice notifying the public of a proposed withdrawal. The Federal Register Notice of a proposed withdrawal segregates the land for 2 years, allowing time for appropriate reports and studies to be completed. Typically, segregative effects of withdrawals temporarily close lands to mineral entry and any other forms of entry included in the Federal Register Notice. If a PLO is not issued during this 2 year window, the land becomes open to mineral entry; however, a final PLO can still be issued withdrawing the land. Withdrawals created by Secretary of the Interior through a PLO cannot exceed 20 years. Before a PLO expires, the benefiting agency may submit an application to extend the withdrawal.

It is very important to maintain existing withdrawals separately from proposed withdrawals. Proposed withdrawals may never be implemented, may be amended, or withdrawn under a different spatial extent.

In the event a withdrawal changes disposition (attributes: CASE_DISP) from Pending to Authorized then the case feature(s) will be dissolved and moved from the proposed (“P”) feature class to the appropriate WDLSP feature class. This applies to both polygon and arc features. It is important to note that not all attributes will translate from the proposed feature to the active dataset, WDLSP_NAME will not automatically populate WDL_NAME and this value will have to be entered manually to any changes to the attribute while advancing through the approval process.

The proposed features that get translated to the active dataset will not be archived as per the retention schedule outlined in section 1.3, as their data no longer is proposed. They will be archived with the active features as outlined in section 1.3.

All FERC withdrawals should be placed in the WDLSPOLY, WDLSPARC feature classes. This is due to segregation taking effect at the moment an application is submitted; those segregative effects remain in effect until the segregation is officially vacated by agency order.

It is the responsibility of the Withdrawals data steward to ensure that any database external to the GIS remains current. The GIS technical lead will approve update processes and provide assistance and oversight. At this time there are no digital databases associated with WDLSP, but this responsibility extends to paper records. Reports or tables containing WDLSP acreages must be checked against the GIS acres and, ideally, should come directly from the GIS.

3.3 Update Frequency and Archival Protocols

Editors will check out Withdrawals theme features. They will then add, delete, or modify the features prior to checking them back in. The GIS technical lead will approve update processes and provide assistance and oversight.

For content data corrections (including updates), any changes must be approved by the Withdrawals data steward. Additional training may be necessary for editors to familiarize themselves with the WDLSP standard and the BLM ArcGIS versioning process used to update the WDLSP features. Provisioning of this training is at the discretion of the Withdrawals data steward and the GIS technical lead.

Once the WDLSP theme has been created it is the responsibility of the data steward to ensure that the theme remains current. The theme is relatively static but will require occasional updates due to the number of cases involved. Common case actions may include renewal, extension, amendment, withdrawn applications, and case relinquishment /revocation (both full and partial). This may require GIS editing of feature extent (Legal

Description).

Data is updated as needed, but at least annually, at the end of each calendar year.

3.4 Statewide Monitoring

The state data steward and the GIS technical lead are responsible for reviewing the WDLS theme at least once per year. The in-depth review should consist of:

- Checking for Boundary Changes
 - Confirm revoked, relinquished, or extended cases (should be updated in real time)
- Correcting / Updating Attributes
 - Cross-reference LR2000/MLRS queries for similar case data
 - Integrate any changes amongst all case information in all feature classes
- Re-Calculating Relation-based key fields
 - Check to confirm accuracy of CASEFILE attribute updates and new entries
 - Check to Confirm all proxy attributes with their corresponding attributes in LR2000
- Re-Calculating Geometry Fields
 - Confirm GIS_MILES, GIS_ACRES and geometry fields are accurate (done automatically in the geodatabase)

4 Withdrawals Schema (simplified)

General Information: Attributes are listed in the order they appear in the geodatabase feature class. The order is an indication of the importance of the attribute for theme definition and use. There are no aliases unless specifically noted. The domains used in this data standard can be found in Appendix A. These are the domains at the time the data standard was approved. Domains can be changed without a re-issue of the data standard. Current domains are found on the internal OR/WA SharePoint data management page. Some of the domains used in this data standard are also available at the following web site: <https://www.blm.gov/about/data/oregon-data-management>.

For domains not listed at that site contact: [State Data Administrator](#).

4.1 Withdrawals Feature Dataset

4.1.1 WDLS_POLY Feature Class (Active/Authorized Withdrawal Polygons)

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

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required	Domain
CSE_NR	String	16		No	
CASEFILE	String	15		No	
CASETP	Long Integer		231170	Yes	dom_CASE_TYPE_WDLS
CASE_DISP	String	3	2	Yes	dom_CASE_DISP
ORD_TYPE	String	7		No	dom_ORD_TYPE
ORD_NUM	String	10		No	
PROJ_NUM	Long Integer			No	
WDL_DATE	Date		1/1/8888	Yes	
WDL_EXP_DATE	Date			No	
WDL_NAME	String	40		No	
DOC_ACRES	Double			No	
MIN_SEG	String	20	UNDET	Yes	dom_MIN_SEG
SURFACE_SEG	String	20	UNDET	Yes	dom_SURFACE_SEG
ADMIN_AGENCY	String	10	BLM	Yes	dom_FED_AGENCY
BENEFITING_AGENCY	String	10		No	dom_FED_AGENCY
BOUNDARY_STATUS	String	7	Unknown	Yes	dom_BOUNDARY_STATUS
GIS_ACRES	Double			Yes *	
BLM_ORG_CD	String	5	OR000	Yes	dom_BLM_ORG_CD
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes ***	
GLOBALID	GUID			Yes *	
CREATE_BY	String	50		No *	
CREATE_DATE	Date			No *	
MODIFY_BY	String	50		No *	
MODIFY_DATE	Date			No *	

- * Values automatically generated
- ** Enforced during quality control, may appear in data as not required
- *** Maintained through versioning tools, may appear not required in database

4.1.2 WDLS_ARC Feature Class (Active/Authorized Withdrawal Lines)

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

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

- * Values automatically generated
- ** Enforced during quality control, may appear in data as not required
- *** Maintained through versioning tools, may appear not required in database

4.2 Withdrawals Proposed Feature Dataset

4.2.1 WDLS_P_POLY Feature Class (Proposed Withdrawal Polygons)

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

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required	Domain
CSE_NR	String	16		No	
CASEFILE	String	15		No	
CASETP	Long Integer		231170	Yes	dom_CASE_TYPE_WDLS
CASE_DISP	String	3	2	Yes	dom_CASE_DISP
PROJ_NUM	Long Integer			No	
WDL_NAME	String	40		No	
MIN_SEG	String	20	UNDET	Yes	dom_MIN_SEG
SURFACE_SEG	String	20	UNDET	Yes	dom_SURFACE_SEG
ADMIN_AGENCY	String	10	BLM	Yes	dom_FED_AGENCY
BENEFITING_AGENCY	String	10		No	dom_FED_AGENCY

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required	Domain
BOUNDARY_STATUS	String	7	Unknown	Yes	dom_BOUNDARY_STATUS
GIS_ACRES	Double			Yes *	
BLM_ORG_CD	String	5	OR000	Yes	dom_BLM_ORG_CD
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes ***	
GLOBALID	GUID			Yes *	
CREATE_BY	String	50		No *	
CREATE_DATE	Date			No *	
MODIFY_BY	String	50		No *	
MODIFY_DATE	Date			No *	

- * Values automatically generated
- ** Enforced during quality control, may appear in data as not required
- *** Maintained through versioning tools, may appear not required in database

4.2.2 WDLS_P_ARC Feature Class (Proposed Withdrawal Lines)

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

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

- * Values automatically generated
- ** Enforced during quality control, may appear in data as not required
- *** Maintained through versioning tools, may appear not required in database

5 Projection and Spatial Extent

All feature classes and feature datasets are in Geographic, North American Datum 83. Units are decimal degrees. Potential spatial extent (potential area of coverage) includes all lands managed by the BLM OR/WA, bordered on the North by Latitude 49.5, on the South by Latitude 41.5, on the East by Longitude -116 and on the West by Longitude -125. (See metadata for this dataset for more precise description of the extent.

To maintain consistent acres reporting Withdrawals datasets should be projected into Albers Equal Area projection for acres calculations.

6 Spatial Entity Characteristics

- Withdrawals Polygons (WDLS_POLY)
 - Description: Instance of Political and Administrative Boundary group, Land Status, Land Status Existing, Encumbrance.
 - Geometry: Polygons do not cover the landscape, nor do they cover all BLM lands continuously. In addition, there may be "islands" or "holes" of Withdrawn Areas surrounded by non-Withdrawn lands and vice versa.
 - Topology: Polygons with identical CASEFILE attributes must not overlap (Suffix should be included in the CASEFILE and prevent the inclusion of genuine overlap). Features must be coincident with WDLS_ARC features.
 - Integration Requirements: The spatial extent does not necessarily follow CadNSDI or any other bounding feature that can participate in Topology. Depending on the COORD_SRC attribute populated for the feature some conflation or coincidence can be maintained through regular review. WDLS_ARC features are the boundary of a parent Withdrawals polygon and are utilized to capture feature-level metadata, the polygon features (WDLS_POLY) should always be sourced from the bounding arc features.
- Withdrawals Arcs (WDLS_ARC)
 - Description: Instance of Political and Administrative Boundary group, Land Status, Land Status Existing, Encumbrance.
 - Geometry: Simple line data that will not overlap itself.
 - Topology: Small value dangles (participating with CadNSDI), may warrant review. Features must be coincident with WDLS_POLY features.
 - Integration Requirements: WDLS_ARC features are the boundary of a parent Withdrawals polygon and are utilized to capture feature-level metadata, the polygon features (WDLS_POLY) should always be sourced from the bounding arc features.
- Withdrawals Proposed Polygons (WDLS_P_POLY)
 - Description: Instance of Political and Administrative Boundary group, Land Status, Land Status Proposed, Encumbrance Proposed.
 - Geometry: Polygons do not cover the landscape, nor do they cover all BLM lands continuously. In addition, there may be "islands" or "holes" of Withdrawn Areas surrounded by non-Withdrawn lands and vice versa].
 - Topology: Polygons with identical CASEFILE attributes must not overlap (Suffix should be included in the CASEFILE and prevent the inclusion of genuine overlap). Features must be coincident with WDLS_P_ARC features.
 - Integration Requirements: The spatial extent does not necessarily follow CadNSDI or any other bounding feature that can participate in Topology. Depending on the COORD_SRC attribute

populated for the feature some conflation or coincidence can be maintained through regular review. WDLSP_ARC features are the boundary of a parent Withdrawals polygon and are utilized to capture feature-level metadata, the polygon features (WDLSP_POLY) should always be sourced from the bounding arc features.

- Withdrawals Proposed Arcs (WDLSP_ARC)
 - Description: Instance of [Political and Administrative Boundary group, Land Status, Land Status Proposed, Encumbrance Proposed].
 - Geometry: Simple line data that will not overlap itself.
 - Topology: Small value dangles (participating with CadNSDI), may warrant review). Features must be coincident with WDLSP_POLY features.
 - Integration Requirements: Per WDLSP_POLY feature arcs must not overlap. WDLSP_ARC features are the boundary of a parent Withdrawals polygon and are utilized to capture feature-level metadata, the polygon features (WDLSP_POLY) should always be sourced from the bounding arc features.

7 Attribute Characteristics and Definition (In alphabetical order)

7.1 ACCURACY_FT

Geodatabase Name	ACCURACY_FT
BLM Structured Name	Accuracy_Feet_Measure
Inheritance	Inherited from entity Land Status Line
Alias Name	Accuracy (Feet)
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	WDLS_ARC, WDLS_P_ARC
Definition	How close, in feet, the spatial GIS depiction is to the actual location on the ground. There are several factors to consider in GIS error: scale and accuracy of map-based sources, accuracy of 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 (e.g., DLG, CADNSDI) 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
Data Type	Short Integer

7.2 ADMIN_AGENCY

Geodatabase Name	ADMIN_AGENCY
BLM Structured Name	Government_Administrative_Agency_Name
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	Admin Agency
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	WDLS_POLY, WDLS_P_POLY
Definition	This term is used to identify the federal agency that has administrative jurisdiction or primary surface management over the federal land involved. All federal lands, whether under withdrawal or not, have an administering agency. Choose the government agency that fits these criteria. See Appendix B A Guide for Understanding Withdrawals for more information.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_FED_AGENCY
Data Type	String (10)

7.3 BENEFITING_AGENCY

Geodatabase Name	BENEFITING_AGENCY
BLM Structured Name	Government_Benefiting_Agency_Name
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	Benefiting Agency
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	WDLS_POLY, WDLS_P_POLY
Definition	A withdrawal by one agency for the benefit of another federal agency, state agency, or local government. For example, a BLM withdrawal for the benefit of adjoining National Park. If the BENEFITING_AGENCY is the same as ADMIN_AGENCY, then leave BENEFITING_AGENCY = NULL. (See Guide to Understanding Withdrawals).
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_FED_AGENCY
Data Type	String (10)

7.4 BLM_ORG_CD

Geodatabase Name	BLM_ORG_CD
BLM Structured Name	Administrative_Unit_Organization_Code
Inheritance	Inherited from entity Land Status
Alias Name	BLM Org Code
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	WDLS_POLY, WDLS_P_POLY, WDLS_ARC, WDLS_P_ARC
Definition	A combination of the BLM administrative state and field office which has administrative responsibility for the spatial entity. This includes which office covers the entity for planning purposes and which office is the lead for GIS edits. Another agency or individual may have the physical management responsibility for the on-the-ground entity. This field applies particularly when a spatial entity crosses field office or district boundaries, and the administrative responsibility is assigned to one or the other rather than splitting the spatial unit. Similarly, OR/WA BLM may have administrative responsibility over some area that is physically located in Nevada, Idaho, or California and vice versa. When appropriate, the office can be identified only to the district or even the state level rather than to the field office level. This field is auto calculated on data entry based on the spatial location of the polygon or point centroid. The value may be changed to reflect the actual organization code responsible for the record.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_BLM_ORG_CD
Data Type	String (5)

7.5 BOUNDARY_STATUS

Geodatabase Name	BOUNDARY_STATUS
BLM Structured Name	Boundary_Status_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	Boundary Status
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	WDLS_POLY, WDLS_P_POLY
Definition	Status of designated boundary.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_BOUNDARY_STATUS
Data Type	String (7)

7.6 CASE_DISP

Geodatabase Name	CASE_DISP
BLM Structured Name	Withdrawal_Case_Disposition_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	Case Disposition
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	WDLS_POLY, WDLS_P_POLY
Definition	This is the current case disposition as stated in the LR2000 Serial Register Page. Once a case is no longer Proposed it will be placed in the main (non-"P" feature class with the updated case disposition; All LR2000 case dispositions: VOID, PENDING, REJECTED, WITHDRAWN, AUTHORIZED, CANCELED, EXPIRED, RELINQUISHED, CLOSED.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_CASE_DISP
Data Type	String (3)

7.7 CASEFILE

Geodatabase Name	CASEFILE
BLM Structured Name	Casefile_Number
Inheritance	Inherited from entity Encumbrance and Encumbrance Proposed
Alias Name	Casefile
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	WDLS_POLY, WDLS_P_POLY
Definition	Case number assigned by the LR2000 database ("serial number full") when an action is begun (either by BLM action or due to receipt of an application). Include suffix (a unique identifier of cases resulting from the division of an original case into multiple, separate, and unique cases). All withdrawal cases will be assigned an LR2000 serial number.

	The CASEFILE entry must match exactly with the serial numbers in LR2000 including any inherent formatting.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: 'OROR 065814', 'OROR 06818PT', 'OROR 061083FD', 'OROR 06173P1', 'ORORE 00014635'
Data Type	String (15)

7.8 CASETP

Geodatabase Name	CASETP
BLM Structured Name	BLM_LR2000_Designated_Case_Type_Code
Inheritance	Inherited from entity Encumbrance and Encumbrance Proposed
Alias Name	Case Type
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	WDLS_POLY, WDLS_P_POLY
Definition	This attribute value is the LR2000 Case Type (See section 2.1 for a complete list).
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_CASE_TYPE_WDLS
Data Type	Long Integer

7.9 COORD_SRC

Geodatabase Name	COORD_SRC
BLM Structured Name	Coordinate_Source_Code
Inheritance	Inherited from entity Land Status Line
Alias Name	Coordinate Source
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	WDLS_ARC, WDLS_P_ARC
Definition	The actual source of the GIS coordinates for the Polylines/Polygons. 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)

7.10 CREATE_BY

Geodatabase Name	CREATE_BY
BLM Structured Name	Record_Created_By_Text
Inheritance	Inherited from entity ODF

Alias Name	Created By
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	WDLS_POLY, WDLS_P_POLY, WDLS_ARC, WDLS_P_ARC
Definition	The BLM login ID of the person who entered the data. This field is auto populated during editing.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: jdoe, msmith
Data Type	String (50)

7.11 CREATE_DATE

Geodatabase Name	CREATE_DATE
BLM Structured Name	Record_Created_Date
Inheritance	Inherited from entity ODF
Alias Name	Created Date
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	WDLS_POLY, WDLS_P_POLY, WDLS_ARC, WDLS_P_ARC
Definition	The date the record was entered. This field is auto populated during editing.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: 1/5/1999, 10/15/2021
Data Type	Date

7.12 CSE_NR

Geodatabase Name	CSE_NR
BLM Structured Name	MLRS_Case_Number_Text
Inheritance	Inherited from entity Encumbrance and Encumbrance Proposed
Alias Name	MLRS Casefile Number
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	WDLS_POLY, WDLS_P_POLY
Definition	Case number assigned by the MLRS database.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain.
Data Type	String (16)

7.13 DEF_FEATURE

Geodatabase Name	DEF_FEATURE
BLM Structured Name	Defining_Feature_Code
Inheritance	Inherited from entity Land Status Line
Alias Name	Defining Feature

Feature Class Use/Entity Table	WDLS_ARC, WDLS_P_ARC
Definition	Physical feature that forms the boundary.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_DEF_FEATURE
Data Type	String (25)

7.14 DOC_ACRES

Geodatabase Name	DOC_ACRES
BLM Structured Name	Document_Stated_Acreage_Measure
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	Document Acres
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	WDLS_POLY
Definition	<p>This is the stated acreage in the original case file documents. Withdrawal cases can be complex and encompass many actions, the acreage stated on the original document is often not the current acreages of the case.</p> <p>LR2000 records that have a case acreage value of 1 are most likely completed with the "1" as a placeholder for a much larger unstated case acreage. In such instances, leave the value for this attribute null, unless it is verified that the actual case acreage is 1 acre.</p>
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain
Data Type	Double

7.15 GIS_ACRES

Geodatabase Name	GIS_ACRES
BLM Structured Name	GIS_Acres_Measure
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	GIS Acres
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	WDLS_POLY, WDLS_P_POLY
Definition	<p>Area of a polygon feature in acres. GIS_ACRES is automatically calculated when the polygon is created or modified. To maintain consistent acres reporting Withdrawals datasets should be projected into Albers Equal Area projection for acres calculations.</p>
Required/Optional	Required (automatically generated)
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain
Data Type	Double

7.16 GIS_MILES

Geodatabase Name	GIS_MILES
BLM Structured Name	GIS_Miles_Measure
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	GIS Miles
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	WDLS_ARC, WDLS_P_ARC
Definition	<p>Length of a linear feature in miles. GIS_MILES is automatically calculated when the polygon is created or modified. The standard spatial reference of Geographic (NAD 1983) cannot be used for calculating miles, so the features are projected as determined by the BLM_ORG_CD of the record:</p> <p>Prineville: NAD 1983 USFS R6 Albers Coos Bay, Lakeview, Medford, NW Oregon, Roseburg: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N Burns, Spokane, Vale: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N.</p> <p>These three projections all utilize linear units of meters, so the ESRI Geodatabase-controlled field SHAPE.LENGTH can be used to convert to miles with the factor based on the U.S. Survey Foot: $GIS_MILES = SHAPE.LENGTH * 0.0002471044.$</p> <p>Prineville: NAD 1983 USFS R6 Albers Coos Bay, Lakeview, Medford, NW Oregon, Roseburg: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N</p>
Required/Optional	Required (automatically generated)
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain
Data Type	Double

7.17 GLOBALID

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

7.18 MIN_SEG

Geodatabase Name	MIN_SEG
BLM Structured Name	Withdrawal_Subsurface_Segregative_Effects_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	Subsurface Segregative Effect
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	WDLS_POLY, WDLS_P_POLY
Definition	<p>This is the subsurface segregative effect as outlined in specific case language; This attribute only covers the subsurface segregative language (most often referring to the mining laws and/or the mineral leasing laws). Codes from DE 2520 should be used in this field. This field can also contain more than one segregative effect. These effects should be stated in the field in the same format they would be entered into the action remark of their respective LR2000 records (without the ending semicolon), for example: NOM, NOL. If there is no segregative effect on the subsurface then the appropriate entry would be "NON" indicating no segregative effect, rather than leaving the field null, which will be interpreted as incomplete case information.</p> <p>There are concatenated domain values that should cover every segregative effect combination. If a new one is encountered and must be added to the domain, contact the GIS Technical Lead.</p>
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_MIN_SEG
Data Type	String (20)

7.19 MODIFY_BY

Geodatabase Name	MODIFY_BY
BLM Structured Name	Record_Last_Modified_By_Text
Inheritance	Inherited from entity ODF
Alias Name	Modified By
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	WDLS_POLY, WDLS_P_POLY, WDLS_ARC, WDLS_P_ARC
Definition	The BLM login ID of the person who last edited the data. This field is auto populated during editing.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: jdoe, msmith
Data Type	String (50)

7.20 MODIFY_DATE

Geodatabase Name	MODIFY_DATE
BLM Structured Name	Record_Last_Modified_Date
Inheritance	Inherited from entity ODF

Alias Name	Modified Date
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	WDLS_POLY, WDLS_P_POLY, WDLS_ARC, WDLS_P_ARC
Definition	The date the record was last edited. This field is auto populated during editing.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: 1/5/1999, 10/15/2021
Data Type	Date

7.21 ORD_NUM

Geodatabase Name	ORD_NUM
BLM Structured Name	Withdrawal_Designating_Order_Number
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	Order Number
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	WDLS_POLY
Definition	This is the Order Number associated with the ORD_TYPE Attribute. If the ORD_TYPE is a Public Land Order (PLO) then the Order Number should be entered, If the ORD_TYPE is a Public Law (Public Law or Act of Cong (a Public Law is an Act of Congress)) then the ORD_NUM value should be that of the Public Law number, including any dashes (not the statute value). If the order does not have an associated number the order number should be the date of the original action. If the value is a date this attribute should mirror the WDL_DATE attribute. Not every withdrawal has an order number.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain
Data Type	String (10)

7.22 ORD_TYPE

Geodatabase Name	ORD_TYPE
BLM Structured Name	Withdrawal_Designating_Order_Type_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	Order Type
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	WDLS_POLY
Definition	This attribute contains the information concerning the case action that withdrawals case lands. This action may include PL, EO, SI, GLO O, BLM O, BR O, and other values as seen in the dom_ORD_TYPE domain (See section A.6). This attribute only captures what is typically the 1st action for a withdrawal case; any subsequent actions will not be captured in this dataset. If the action Pre-Dates the bureaus the withdrawal is associated with (i.e. United States Reclamation Service) the attribute will reflect the entity's closest current relative (i.e. Bureau of Reclamation).
Required/Optional	Required

Domain (Valid Values)	dom_ORD_TYPE
Data Type	String (2)

7.23 PROJ_NUM

Geodatabase Name	PROJ_NUM
BLM Structured Name	Withdrawal_Project_Number
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	Project Number
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	WDLS_POLY, WDLS_P_POLY
Definition	The official number associated with plan or project. Most associated with energy withdrawals. Example: a case of "FERC project 2030" would carry an attribute value of "2030." Not all cases will have a Project Number.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No Domain
Data Type	Long Integer

7.24 SURFACE_SEG

Geodatabase Name	SURFACE_SEG
BLM Structured Name	Withdrawal_Surface_Segregative_Effects_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	Surface Segregative Effect
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	WDLS_POLY, WDLS_P_POLY
Definition	This is the segregative effect as outlined in specific case language; This attribute only covers the surface segregative language (most often referring to the public land laws). This field can also contain more than one segregative effect. There are concatenated domain values that should cover every segregative effect combination.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_SURFACE_SEG
Data Type	String (20)

7.25 VERSION_NAME

Geodatabase Name	VERSION_NAME
BLM Structured Name	Geodatabase_Version_Text
Inheritance	Inherited from entity ODF
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	WDLS_POLY, WDLS_P_POLY, WDLS_ARC, WDLS_P_ARC

Definition	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 the last edit (hours might be a single digit; leading zeros are trimmed for hours only). XXX = theme abbreviation. Only appears in the transactional (edit) version. Public version (which is also the version used internally for mapping or analysis) does not contain this attribute.
Required/Optional	Required (automatically generated)
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain
Data Type	String (50)

7.26 WDL_DATE

Geodatabase Name	WDL_DATE
BLM Structured Name	Lands_Withdrawn_Date
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	Withdrawn Date
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	WDLS_POLY
Definition	This is the date the lands where withdrawn though agency action (Case actions after March 16, 1936 should be found in the federal register).
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain
Data Type	Date

7.27 WDL_EXP_DATE

Geodatabase Name	WDL_EXP_DATE
BLM Structured Name	Withdrawal_Expiration_Date
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	Withdrawn Expiration Date
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	WDLS_POLY
Definition	This attribute should match the current expiration date in LR2000 as seen in case file documents. Non-congressional withdrawals are reviewed every 20 years. The expiration date is only valid for post FLPMA withdrawals.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain
Data Type	Date

7.28 WDL_NAME

Geodatabase Name	WDL_NAME
BLM Structured Name	Withdrawal_Project_Name
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	Withdrawal Name
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	WDLS_POLY, WDLS_P_POLY
Definition	<p>The official name/identifier for the plan or project authorizing the action. Value should <u>NOT</u> contain or indicate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bureau: This information will be shown in the administrative agency attribute • Order Number: This information will be shown in the ORD_NUM attribute • Site Specific Name: This information is not contained in this Data Standard • Project Number: This information will be shown in the PROJ_NUM attribute <p>Only use project name as stated in the casefile documents. There can be multiple serial numbers with the same withdrawal project name, but there should not be multiple project names per Case File (those names may be site names).</p>
Required/Optional	This field is required in WDLS_POLY and optional in WDLS_P_POLY.
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain
Data Type	String (40)

8 Publication Views

8.1 General

Master corporate feature classes/datasets maintained in the edit database (currently ORSOEDIT) are “published” to the user database (currently ORSOVCTR) in several ways:

- Copied completely with no changes (replicated).
- Copied with no changes except to omit one or more feature classes from a feature dataset.
- Minor changes made (e.g., clip, dissolve, union with ownership) to make the data easier to use. Feature classes that have been changed are indicated by “PUB” in their name. They are created through scripts that can be automatically executed and are easily rebuilt from the master (ORSOEDIT) data whenever necessary.

8.2 Specific to This Dataset

Publication feature classes will be created for internal use where:

- The attribute VERSION_NAME is removed (for privacy reasons).
- The edit tracking attributes CREATE_BY, CREATE_DATE, MODIFY_BY, MODIFY_DATE are removed.

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

- Data not in proposed theme layers.
- All authorized polygon case data (along with FERC withdrawals) is determined fit for public use after theme(s) have been clipped to federal ownership layer.
- The attribute VERSION_NAME is removed (for privacy reasons).
- The edit tracking attributes CREATE_BY, CREATE_DATE, MODIFY_BY, MODIFY_DATE are removed.

8.3 Layer Files

Layer files are not new data requiring storage and maintenance but point to existing data. They have appropriate selection and symbolization for correct use and display of the data. They provide the guidance for data published on the web. Layer files are created by simple, documented processes, and can be deleted and recreated at any time.

9 Editing Procedures

9.1 Managing Overlap (General Guidance)

“Overlap” means there are potentially more than one feature in the same feature class that occupies the same space (“stacked” polygons). Depending on the query, acres will be double counted.

In this discussion, an area entity may consist of more than one polygon, and a line entity may consist of more than one arc. They would have multiple records in the spatial table (with identical attributes). Multi-part features are not allowed. Multi-part features are easily created inadvertently and not always easy to identify. If they are not consciously and consistently avoided, feature classes will end up with a mixture of single and multi-part features. Multi-part features can be more difficult to edit, query, and select, along with impacting overall performance.

Overlap is only allowed in the ODF in limited and controlled scenarios. In each case, the “cause” of the overlap (the attribute changes that “kick off” a new feature which may overlap an existing feature) is carefully defined and controlled. In other words, in feature classes that permit overlap for a change in spatial extent, there is always a new feature created which may overlap an existing feature, but in addition there are certain attribute(s) that will result in a new feature even if there is no spatial change. The feature classes (and the one feature dataset) that allow overlap, and the attributes that lead to a new, possibly overlapping feature, are described below.

9.1.1 Overlapping Polygons where polygons are part of a POLY/ARC feature dataset.

Topology rules apply only to the POLY/ARC relationship (Polylines in the POLY feature class covered by arcs in the ARC feature class and vice versa; Arcs must not have dangles, intersect, self-overlap or overlap adjacent arcs). The AVY_PLAN dataset allows any number of plans or projects to overlap; a new PLANID creates a new polygon. For all other POLY/ARC feature datasets, overlap is only allowed if there is a dataset for proposed entities, for example proposed ACEC (ACEC_P POLY/ARC dataset) or wilderness (WLD_P POLY/ARC dataset).

9.2 POLY/ARC TOPOLOGY (BOUNDARY GROUP DATASETS)

A poly/arc feature dataset means there is a polygon feature class plus an arc feature class that represents the perimeter of the polygon, and which must be kept coincident with the polyline. This requires advanced topological editing skills and in the ODF these poly/arc pair datasets are limited to the “Boundary” group of themes.

Recommended order of capture and maintenance for poly/arc datasets:

- Acquire annotated boundary maps or other sources defining the perimeters of the polygons.
- Create a line feature class with lines copied in from other sources. Fill in COORD_SRC, DEF_FEATURE and ACCURACY_FT as each set of lines is brought in. For planning designation boundary datasets start with the arcs for the planning area boundary.
- Clean up the lines:
 - Split and snap the line endpoints as needed.
 - Where there are duplicate lines, retain the line from the most accurate source.
 - Snap vertices between endpoints to the correct source.
 - Delete extra vertices or vertices too close together, especially at ends of lines.
 - Ensure that the lines are complete, with no overlap and no gaps.
 - Construct polygons from the full set of lines. Check for gaps or extra polygons (small slivers) and go back to step 3 if there is additional cleanup needed.

9.3 Editing Quality Control

Duplicate features. Checking for undesired duplicates is critical. Polygons or arcs that are 100% duplicate are

easily found by searching for identical attributes along with identical Shape_Area and/or Shape_Length. Searching for partially overlapping arcs or polygons is harder, and each case must be inspected to determine if the overlap is desired or not.

To avoid overlapping polygons on the same area, polygons from different input themes are incorporated with the Union spatial overlay tool, not copied.

Union rather than Intersect is used to prevent unintended data loss.

Gap and overlap slivers. These can be hard to find if there are no topology rules. A temporary map topology can be created to find overlap slivers. Gap slivers can be found by constructing polygons from all arcs and checking polygons with very small area.

Buffer and dissolve considerations. Where polygons are created with the buffer tool, the correct option must be selected. The default option is “None,” which means overlap will be retained. Sometimes the overlap should be dissolved, and the option changed to “All.” Lines resulting from buffer have vertices too close together, especially around the end curves. They should be generalized to thin the vertices. If the dissolve tool is used on polygons or arcs, the “Create multipart features” should be unchecked.

Be careful when merging lines. Multi-part lines will be created if there are tiny unintentional (unknown) gaps, and it can be difficult to find these unless the multi-parts are exploded.

Null geometry. Check any features that have 0 or very small Shape_Area or Shape_Length. If a feature has 0 geometry and you can't zoom to it, it is probably an inadvertently created “Null” feature and should be deleted. Very small features may also be unintended, resulting from messy line work.

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

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

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

9.4 Vertical Integration

In the ODF, the need for vertical integration is confined to, and characteristic of, the “Boundaries” group of themes. Boundaries polygons have perimeters that are defined by other features and are *required* to stay that way. Activities and Resources polygon perimeters are “self-defining.” For example, a road, ownership, or watershed line might be used to build a prescribed burn unit, but the unit perimeter is *defined* by the actual burned area.

Boundaries polylines (arcs) have attributes DEF_FEATURE and COORD_SRC which provide the information needed for vertical integration. When the GIS feature class indicated by COORD_SRC changes, the arc might need to be re-snapped.

Many boundaries are defined largely by legal land lines and therefore should be snapped to Cadastral NSDI PLSS Points. Theoretically, whenever PLSS Points are updated, all polylines with COORD_SRC = “CADNSDI” (or “GCD”) should be re-snapped, but not all themes have the same need or priority. Sub-groups of ODF Boundaries provide a prioritization with the “Land Status” group being the highest priority, followed by the “Political and Administrative” group then the “Special Management Area” group.

Vertical Integration to updated legal land lines is accomplished simply by re-snapping vertices to PLSS Points and is not difficult if the polylines have vertices that coincide with PLSS points. Datasets can be updated independently of each other and partially, as time permits.

When arcs are copied from one boundary dataset to another, DEF_FEATURE may need to be changed. For example, a Resource Area Boundary (RAB) polyline might be defined as "SUBDIVISION", but when it is copied to Plan Area Boundary (PLANBDY) the plan boundary is defined by Resource Area and DEF_FEATURE should be changed to "BLM_ADMIN". It is important that boundary lines copied from other themes NOT be merged, even though the attributes are all the same. The splits in the original source theme should be retained to retain exact coincidence and facilitate future updates.

9.5 Theme Specific Guidance

There is much in the data standard that addresses editing and provides guidance especially in the Data Management Protocols (Section 3).

This theme and the data contained within will be maintained by the Oregon State Office.

The edit theme name for this dataset is WTHDRWL (not WDLS).

9.5.1 Calculation Data Rules

The following are a list of calculation rules that occur during editing. Calculation rules are used to automatically populate attributes in a field. These are in addition to the default values defined in Sections 4 and 7.

There are no calculation data rules for this data set.

9.5.2 Constraint Data Rules

The following are a list of data constraint rules that are enforced during editing. Constraint rules specify allowable combinations of values between two or more fields in a record. They are used to ensure that specific conditions are met.

ALL FEATURE CLASSES:

- ACCURACY_FT cannot be -1 for COORD_SRC ACCURACY_FT = -1 and COORD_SRC in ('CADNSDI','GCD','DEM','CFF','DLG','DIS','DOQ','DRG','IMG','LiDAR','MTP','SOURCECEL','WOD','TIGER')
- ACCURACY_FT value -1 is not recommended ACCURACY_FT = -1
- COORD_SRC value UNK is not recommended COORD_SRC = 'UNK'
- ACCURACY_FT should not be 0 for this COORD_SRC value ACCURACY_FT = 0 AND COORD_SRC in ('GPS','DGPS','MAP','SRV','TRS','UNK')

WDLS_POLY:

- CASE_DISP: Value of "Pending" is only allowed if the CASE_TYPE = 234400 (WDL-FERC).

WDLS_P_POLY:

- CASE_DISP: Value must be set to "Pending."

10 Abbreviations and Acronyms

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

Table 3 Abbreviations/Acronyms Used

Abbreviations	Descriptions
ARC	GIS line feature
BLM	Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior
CADNSDI	Cadastral National Spatial Data Infrastructure
DEM	Digital Elevation Model
DLG	Digital Line Graphs
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
GIS	Geographic Information System
GLO	General Land Office
GPS	Global Positioning System
LR2000	Legacy Rehost System
NAD	North American Datum
NARA	National Archives and Records Administration
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
ODF	Oregon Data Framework
OR/WA	Oregon/Washington BLM Administrative State
POLY	GIS polygon feature
PUB	Publication
RMP	Resource Management Plan
USFS	United States Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture
USGS	United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior
SDE	Spatial Database Engine
WEB	Worldwide Web (internet)

A Domains (Valid Values)

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

<http://www.blm.gov/or/datamanagement/index.php>

For domains not listed at that site contact: contact the [State Data Administrator](#).

A.1 dom_BLM_ORG_CD

Administrative Unit Organization Code. Standard BLM organization codes generated from the national list. This is a subset of OR/WA administrative offices and those in other states that border.

This is a lengthy domain used by multiple datasets. For the full list of values go to:

https://gis.blm.gov/ORDownload/Domains/dom_BLM_ORG_CODE.xls.

A.2 dom_BOUNDARY_STATUS

Boundary Status Code. The status of the designated boundary.

Code	Description
Final	Final - Legal description and map is completed.
Pending	Pending - Legal description not finalized.
NA	NA - Not Applicable
Unknown	Unknown - Legal description is yet to be developed.

A.3 dom_CASE_DISP

Current LR2000 Case Disposition Code. LR2000 case disposition code.

Code	Description
1	1 - Void (CR)
2	2 - Pending (CR)
3	3 - Rejected (CR)
4	4 - Withdrawn (CR)
5	5 - Authorized (CR)
6	6 - Canceled (CR)
7	7 - Expired (CR)
8	8 - Relinquished (CR)
9	9 - Closed (CR)
A	A - Active (MC)
C	C - Closed (MC)
P	P - Pending (MC)

Code	Description
V	V - Void (MC)

A.4 dom_CASE_TYPE_WDLS

Case Type Code. The case type codes used to categorize the type of case recordation. This is a subset of the domain used in LR2000 CASETYPE attribute. For a full listing of the LR2000 case type domain list see report: https://reports.blm.gov/document/lr2000/249/CR_Casetypes_sorted_%20by_Code.pdf

For an up to date listing of codes use in this theme contact the State Data Administrator or visit: <http://www.blm.gov/or/datamanagement/index.php>

Code	Description
231103	WDL-WTRSHD PROT-SPEC ACT
231112	WDL-WTR PWR DESIGNATION
238200	WDL-VETERANS ADMIN
232070	WDL-USDA MISCELLANEOUS
231601	WDL-US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
238500	WDL-TENN VALLEY AUTH-TVA
231108	WDL-STOCK DRIVEWAY
231114	WDL-STATE EXCHANGE
232700	WDL-SOIL CONSRV SERVICE
231125	WDL-RESERVOIR SITES
231126	WDL-RESERVOIR SITE RES
231105	WDL-RECREATIONAL PURPOSE
231202	WDL-RECLAMATION TOWNSITE
231270	WDL-RECLAMATION MISC
231201	WDL-RECLAMATION
231111	WDL-PWR SITE RES(INDIAN)
231104	WDL-PUBLIC WATER RESERVE
231171	WDL-PUB LND SALE MIN RES
231109	WDL-POWER SITE RES
231110	WDL-POWER SITE CLASSIFIC
238100	WDL-POSTAL SERVICE
234211	WDL-OIL SHALE RESERVE
231115	WDL-OIL SHALE
230021	WDL-NWF LAWSUIT
234203	WDL-NRC
231502	WDL-NPS-WILDERNESS DESIG

Code	Description
231503	WDL-NPS-NATL MONUMENT
231504	WDL-NPS W&SR
231508	WDL-NPS NATL REC AREAS
231570	WDL-NPS MISCELLANEOUS
236100	WDL-NOAA
234212	WDL-NAVAL PETROLEUM RES
236101	WDL-NATL WEATHER SERVICE
231509	WDL-NATL HIST SITE/PARK
231510	WDL-NATL BATTLEFIELDS
231501	WDL-NATIONAL PARKS
231507	WDL-NATIONAL MEMORIALS
238600	WDL-NASA
233171	WDL-MIL CONTAM AREAS
237102	WDL-MEXICAN BOUNDARY
231505	WDL-MEMORIAL PARKWAYS
231304	WDL-INDIAN USE
231301	WDL-INDIAN RESERVATION
231308	WDL-IND RESERVOIR SITE
231307	WDL-IND POWER SITE RES
231305	WDL-IN TRUST FOR INDIANS
231101	WDL-HOT SPRINGS
238370	WDL-HEALTH & HUMAN MISC
231404	WDL-FWS-WILDERNESS DESIG
231402	WDL-FWS WILDLIFE MGT SYS
231401	WDL-FWS NATL REFUGE SYS
231470	WDL-FWS MISCELLANEOUS
232113	WDL-FS-NATIONAL FORESTS
232111	WDL-FS WTRSHD PROT-SPEC
232107	WDL-FS WILDERNESS DESIG
232110	WDL-FS WILD & SCENIC RIV
232108	WDL-FS TOWNSITE
232112	WDL-FS NATL REC AREA
232109	WDL-FS NATIONAL MONUMENT
232170	WDL-FS MISCELLANEOUS
232106	WDL-FOREST ELIMINATION
234400	WDL-FERC

Code	Description
235100	WDL-FED AVIATION ADMIN
238800	WDL-EPA
233170	WDL-DOD MISC
238400	WDL-DEPT OF TREASURY
235070	WDL-DEPT OF TRANS MISC
237070	WDL-DEPT OF STATE MISC
233300	WDL-DEPT OF NAVY
238700	WDL-DEPT OF JUSTICE
234070	WDL-DEPT OF ENERGY MISC
236070	WDL-DEPT OF COMM MISC
233200	WDL-DEPT OF ARMY
233400	WDL-DEPT OF AIR FORCE
233201	WDL-CORPS OF ENGINEERS
235200	WDL-COAST GUARD
231116	WDL-COAL &/OR OTHER MINS
237101	WDL-CANADIAN BOUNDARY
232800	WDL-BUREAU OF MINES-MISC
234700	WDL-BONNEVILLE PWR ADMIN
231123	WDL-BLM-TOWNSITE
231145	WDL-BLM-SPECIAL DESIGNAT
231113	WDL-BLM-NATL MONUMENT
231170	WDL-BLM-MISCELLANEOUS
231106	WDL-BLM WILDERNESS DESIG
231107	WDL-BLM W&SR
231146	WDL-BLM MT-ROCKY MOUTAIN
231311	WDL-BIA-TOWNSITES
231370	WDL-BIA MISCELLANEOUS
232600	WDL-AGRI RESEARCH SVC

A.5 dom_COORD_SRC

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

Code	Description
CADNSDI	CADNSDI - Lines from or snapped to the CADNSDI dataset
CFF	CFF - Lines duplicated or buffered from Cartographic Feature Files (USFS)
DEM	DEM - Digital Elevation Model (30m or better accuracy) used for creation of contours

Code	Description
DGPS	DGPS - Feature obtained from a Global Positioning System device with Real Time Correction (SBAS)
DIS	DIS - Lines generated to connect discontinuous features
DLG	DLG - Lines duplicated or buffered from (24K scale accuracy) USGS Digital Line Graphs
DOQ	DOQ - Screen digitized linework over digital orthophotography backdrop (DOQ, NAIP, OSIP, or others)
DRG	DRG - Screen digitized linework over Digital Raster Graphic backdrop
GCD	GCD - Lines snapped to Geographic Coordinate Database Points
GPS	GPS - Lines obtained from a Global Positioning System device
IMG	IMG - Linework derived from interpretation of satellite or other non-photographic imagery
LiDAR	LiDAR - LiDAR points, lines, or polygons generated through interpretation or analysis.
MAP	MAP - Digitized coordinates from hardcopy map or onto a map backdrop
MTP	MTP - Lines duplicated from Digital Master Title Plat
SOURCEL	SOURCEL - Coordinates duplicated from a BLM GIS source layer.
SOURCEX	SOURCEX - Source Layer from non-BLM GIS
SRV	SRV - Survey methods were used to create the linework (e.g., COGO)
TIGER	TIGER - Tiger Data
TRS	TRS - Coordinates only given as a legal description (township, range, section)
UNK	UNK - Unknown coordinate source
WOD	WOD - WODDB Photogrammetric

A.6 dom_DEF_FEATURE

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

Code	Description
ADMIN_REC_SITE	ADMIN_REC_SITE - Administrative or Recreation facility or site boundary
BLM_ADMIN	BLM_ADMIN - Bureau of Land Management administrative boundary
CLOSURE	CLOSURE - Closure extension. Used to close small gaps.
COAST_3MILE	COAST_3MILE - Separating coastal water from territorial sea at 3 miles off shore
COUNTY	COUNTY - County boundary
ELEVATION	ELEVATION - Line of common elevation
FENCE	FENCE - Fence line
FIRE_PERIMETER	FIRE_PERIMETER - The line marking the extent of the burned area of a fire.
FOREST_SERVICE_ADMIN	FOREST_SERVICE_ADMIN - Forest Service administrative boundaries
GRAZING_BOUNDARY	GRAZING_BOUNDARY - Pasture or other administrative grazing boundary that is not fenced and does not follow a subdivision or some other legal boundary.

Code	Description
HU	HU - Hydrologic unit divide
JETTY	JETTY - Jetty
JURISDICTION	JURISDICTION - Surface jurisdiction boundary
LAVA	LAVA - Edge of lava flow
LEVEE	LEVEE - Dike or levee
MARSH	MARSH - Edge of Marsh, wetland, swamp, or bog boundary
MINERAL_DISTURBANCE	MINERAL_DISTURBANCE - Edge of quarry, mine, gravel stockpile or other mineral surface disturbance area
NLCS_BOUNDARY	NLCS_BOUNDARY - Wilderness, Wild and Scenic River, Historic District or other NLCS designation boundary
OTHER	OTHER - Known boundary not represented by other domain options.
PARKING_AREA	PARKING_AREA - Motorized vehicle parking area.
POINT-TO-POINT	POINT-TO-POINT - Boundary defined by a straight line segment between two points
POWERLINE	POWERLINE - Power transmission line or buffer offset
RIDGE	RIDGE - Ridge
RIGHT-OF-WAY	RIGHT-OF-WAY - A legal ROW or easement forms the boundary
RIM	RIM - Line generally follows a natural topographic barrier
ROAD	ROAD - Routes managed for use by low or high-clearance (4WD) vehicles, but not ATVs
ROAD_OFFSET	ROAD_OFFSET - Boundary is offset from a road (not necessarily a consistent buffer)
SHORELINE	SHORELINE - Lake, pond, reservoir, bay or ocean shoreline or meander line
SMA_DSG	SMA_DSG - BLM Special Management Area designation such as ACEC or VRM.
STREAM_LBANK	STREAM_LBANK - Downstream left stream bank
STREAM_RBANK	STREAM_RBANK - Downstream right stream bank
SUBDIVISION	SUBDIVISION - Public Land Survey System derived aliquot (1/2s, 1/4s) parts and lots
TRAIL	TRAIL - Routes managed for human-powered, stock or off-highway vehicle forms of travel
TRAIL_OFFSET	TRAIL_OFFSET - Boundary is offset from a trail (not necessarily a consistent buffer)
UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN - Defining feature is unknown
VEGETATION	VEGETATION - Seeding boundary or other relatively permanent vegetation change
WATERCOURSE	WATERCOURSE - Stream, river, ditch, canal or drainage centerline
WATERCOURSE_OFFSET	WATERCOURSE_OFFSET - Boundary is offset from a watercourse (not necessarily a consistent buffer)
WILDLIFE	WILDLIFE - Animal location or habitat, possibly buffered.

A.7 dom_FED_AGENCY

Associated Federal Agency. Federal agency name and acronym used to identify agency.

Code	Description
AEC	AEC - Atomic Energy Commission
ARS	ARS - Agricultural Research Service
BIA	BIA - Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLM	BLM - Bureau of Land Management
BPA	BPA - Bonneville Power Administration
BR	BR - Bureau of Reclamation
COE	COE - Corps of Engineers
DA	DA - Department of the Army
DOD	DOD - Department of Defense
DOE	DOE - Department of Energy
DOL	DOL - Department of Labor
DON	DON - Department of the Navy
DOT	DOT - Department of Transportation
EPA	EPA - Environmental Protection Agency
FAA	FAA - Federal Aviation Administration
FEMA	FEMA - Federal Emergency Management Agency
FERC	FERC - Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FWS	FWS - Fish and Wildlife Service
GSA	GSA - General Services Administration
NASA	NASA - National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NOAA	NOAA - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPS	NPS - National Park Service
NRC	NRC - Nuclear Regulatory Commission
USA	USA - United States Army
USAF	USAF - United States Air Force
USCG	USCG - United States Coast Guard
USDA	USDA - United States Department of Agriculture
USFA	USFA - United States Fire Administration
USFS	USFS - U.S. Forest Service
USGS	USGS - United States Geological Survey
USMC	USMC - United States Marine Corps
USN	USN - United States Navy

A.8 dom_MIN_SEG

Subsurface Segregative Effects. The type of sub-surface segregation effects applied by withdrawal.

Code	Description
COM	COM - Complex Restrictions
COML	COML - Complex Leasing
COMM	COMM - Complex Locatable
COMSM	COMSM - Complex Salable
GOC	GOC - Complex Geothermal
NOG	NOG - Not open to Geothermal
NOL	NOL - Not open to Leasing
NOM	NOM - Not open to Mining Location
NOM_NOL	NOM_NOL - Not open to Mining Location And Not open to Leasing
NOM_NOL_NOG	NOM_NOL_NOG - Not open to Mining Location And Not open to Leasing including geothermal leasing
NON	NON - No Federal Restrictions
NONM	NONM - Not open to Non-Metalliferous
NOSM	NOSM - Not open to Saleable Minerals
NOSS	NOSS - Not Open to Subsurface
PL359	PL359 - Subject to PL 359
RSTL	RST - Restricted Leasing
RSTM	RST - Restricted Locatable
RSTSM	RST - Restricted Salable
UNDET	UNDET - Undetermined

A.9 dom_ORD_TYPE

Withdrawal Designating Order Type. Original type of action that initiated the Withdrawal.

Code	Description
AC	AC - Act of Congress
AO	AO - Administrative Order
BO	BO - BLM Order
BR	BR - BOR Order
EO	EO - Executive Order
FO	FO - FPC / FERC Order
GL	GL - GLO Order
GS	GS - USGS Order
PL	PL - Public Law

Code	Description
PO	PO - Public Land Order
PP	PP - Presidential Proclamation
SD	SD - State Director Order
SO	SO - Secretarial Order

A.10 dom_SURFACE_SEG

Surface Segregative Effects. The type of surface segregation applied by withdrawal action.

Code	Description
AGR	AGR - Not Open to Agricultural Laws
COM	COM - Complex Restrictions
FPA	FPA - FPA Restrictions
NON	NON - No Federal Restrictions
NOS	NOS - Not Open to Surface Entry
NOS_EXPRPP	NOS_EXPRPP - Not Open to Surface Entry except R and PP
OTH	OTH - Other or combinations
UNDET	UNDET - Undetermined

B A Guide for Understanding Withdrawals

Prepared by: Champ Vaughan, Bureau of Land Management, Oregon State Office

Date: January 1989

1. **DEFINITION:** A withdrawal is a formal action that sets aside, withholds, or reserves federal lands by statute or administrative order for public purposes.
2. **EFFECTS OF A WITHDRAWAL:** A withdrawal accomplishes one or more of the following:
 - a. Transfers total or partial jurisdiction of federal land between federal agencies.
 - b. Segregates (closes) federal land to operation of all or some of the public land laws and/or mineral laws.
 - c. Dedicates federal land for a specific public purpose.
3. **PURPOSE:** Withdrawals are established for a wide range of public purposes, including military reservations, administrative sites, national parks, reclamation projects, recreation sites, power site reserves, wilderness areas, etc. Withdrawals are used to protect the substantial investment of federal funds, improvements and facilities, sensitive environmental values, public health and safety, national security, etc.
4. **HOLDING AGENCY:** All withdrawals have a holding agency, and a holding agency must be a federal agency. It is not necessary that a holding agency have administrative jurisdiction over the withdrawn land.
5. **BENEFITING AGENCY:** A withdrawal may be held by one federal agency for the benefit of another federal agency, state agency, local government, etc. An example could be a withdrawal for protection of a game management area where the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is the holding agency with the state department of game providing actual surface management as the benefiting agency.
6. **ADMINISTERING AGENCY:** This term is used to identify the federal agency that has administrative jurisdiction or primary surface management over the federal land involved. All federal lands, whether under withdrawal or not, have an administering federal agency.
7. **OVERLAPPING WITHDRAWALS:** Multiple withdrawals for various purposes may be placed on the same land. The extent of administrative jurisdiction by each holding agency involved is determined by statute, language in the withdrawal orders, the chronological order of the withdrawals, or by formal agreement between the federal agencies involved.
8. **TYPES OF WITHDRAWALS:** There are three major types or categories of formal withdrawals: (1) Administrative Withdrawals; (2) Congressional Withdrawals; and (3) Federal Power Act or FERC Withdrawals.
 - a. Administrative Withdrawals are withdrawals made by the President, Secretary of the Interior, or other authorized officer of the executive branch of the federal government. Examples include Executive orders, Presidential proclamations, Secretarial orders, public land orders, departmental orders, U.S. Geological Survey orders, BLM Orders, etc. Currently, only the public land order signed by the Assistant Secretary of the Interior is used for administrative withdrawals; although, the President still has authority to make emergency withdrawals.
 - b. Congressional Withdrawals are legislative withdrawals made by Congress in the form of public laws (acts of Congress). Examples are wilderness designations, wild and scenic river designations, etc.
 - c. Federal Power Act or FERC Withdrawals are power project withdrawals established under the authority of the Federal Power Act of June 10, 1920 (16 U.S.C. 818). Such withdrawals are automatically created upon the filing of an application for hydroelectric power development with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), formerly the Federal Power Commission (FPC).
9. **DE FACTO WITHDRAWALS:** Federal lands may be segregated, restricted, or set aside for specific purposes by

actions other than formal withdrawals. Examples of such actions include BLM land classifications, land use planning decisions, notices of realty action, stipulations, proposed withdrawals, applications, etc. Such actions are referred to as "de facto" withdrawals and are not considered formal withdrawals.

10. **AUTHORITY FOR ADMINISTRATIVE WITHDRAWALS:** The first administrative withdrawals were made under the implied authority of the President. The President also delegated withdrawal approval to the Secretary of the Interior. Later the Picket Act of June 25, 1910 (43 U.S.C. 141-3), as amended by the Act of August 24, 1912 (43 U.S.C. 141-3), was enacted to specifically provide withdrawal authority to the President. By Executive Order No. 10355 of May 26, 1952, the President delegated the authority to make, modify, and revoke withdrawals to the Secretary of the Interior. In addition, there were other authorities for specific types of withdrawals, e.g., power site classifications, public water reserves, reclamation projects, etc. Most of these authorities have since been repealed and replaced by Section 204(a) of FLPMA which authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to make, modify, and revoke withdrawals. In addition, Congress has authority to modify and revoke administrative withdrawals through legislation.
11. **PUBLIC LAND ORDERS:** During the early 1940's, the public land order replaced the Executive order and the Secretarial order as the primary administrative withdrawal order. The Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Land and Minerals Management has been delegated to sign all public land orders, and the public land order is currently used to make new administrative withdrawals and modify and revoke all types of previous administrative withdrawals.
12. **RESPONSIBILITY FOR PROCESSING ADMINISTRATIVE WITHDRAWALS:** The Secretary of the Interior has designated the Bureau of Land Management to process all administrative withdrawal actions regardless of what federal agency or federal lands are involved. One reason for this designation is that the BLM, through the Secretary of the Interior, has primary jurisdiction over the mineral estate in all federal lands. The regulations in 43 CFR Part 2300 contain the requirements and procedures for filing and processing withdrawal petitions and applications. BLM is responsible for accomplishing necessary field investigations and field reports and for submission of findings and recommendations to the Assistant Secretary.
13. **SEGREGATIVE EFFECT:** The term "segregation" as it pertains to withdrawals refers to the closure of lands to operation of all or some of the public land laws and/or mineral laws. Public land laws refer to the laws which authorize disposition of the surface estate, whereas the mineral laws generally refer to the laws which authorize disposition of the subsurface estate. The extent of segregation or the segregative effect of a withdrawal is stated in the withdrawal order itself or is covered by the authority under which the withdrawal was made. Many withdrawals, particularly the older ones, have been subsequently amended by statute or by other administrative orders. Consequently, interpretation of the current segregative effect of many withdrawals can be difficult.
 - a. **Congressional Withdrawals:** The segregative effect of a Congressional withdrawal is stated in the public law that establishes the withdrawal or is covered by an earlier public law which specifies the segregation. The segregation can be amended or removed only by Congressional action.
 - b. **Federal Power Act or FERC Withdrawals:** Lands included in an application for hydroelectric power development with FERC are automatically segregated from operation of the public land laws. At the time FERC issues a license or preliminary permit, the lands are automatically closed to location and entry under the United States mining laws. Lands are automatically open to operation of the mining laws upon termination, cancellation, or surrender of a license or preliminary permit, and the lands are not open to operation of the public land laws until FERC actually vacates the withdrawal or permits the land to be open subject to the provisions of Section 24 of the Federal Power Act.
 - c. **Administrative Withdrawals:** Prior to 1952, lands were not segregated until the approval of the formal withdrawal order. Beginning in 1952, the notation to the public land records of an application for withdrawal filed by a federal agency with the BLM segregated the lands involved for an indefinite period pending approval or disapproval of the formal withdrawal. The extent of segregation was specified in a notice of proposed withdrawal published in the Federal Register. Since FLPMA, the segregation of a withdrawal application is limited to two years and becomes effective upon publication of the notice. The opening of lands under an administrative withdrawal normally occurs upon revocation, termination, or modification of the withdrawal.
14. **SEGREGATIVE LANGUAGE:** The segregative language used in withdrawal orders has undergone considerable changes in wording during the past 100 years. To further complicate things, new, revised, and repealed public land and mineral laws have changed the original meaning of segregative language in many older withdrawals, and many

withdrawal orders have been amended by statute or other administrative orders. Withdrawal segregation is divided into three major categories: Surface Entry, Mining, and Mineral Leasing:

- a. Closed to Surface Entry: This means the surface estate is closed to disposition. Examples of actual language used in withdrawal orders (all three examples have the same meaning):
 - i. "Withdrawn from settlement, sale, location, or entry under the general land laws" (this is the current language used).
 - ii. "Withdrawn from operation of the public land laws."
 - iii. "Withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the general land laws" (this wording can also be interpreted to include appropriation under the mining laws).
- b. Closed to Mining: This means the surface and subsurface estates are closed to disposition under the mining laws. Examples of actual language used in withdrawal orders (all three examples have the same meaning):
 - i. "Withdrawn from location and entry under the United States mining laws (30 U.S.C. Ch. 2)" (this is the current language used).
 - ii. "Withdrawn from operation of the mining laws."
 - iii. "Withdrawn from appropriation under the mining laws."
- c. Closed to Mineral Leasing: This means the subsurface estate is closed to mineral leasing applications and offers. Examples of actual language used in withdrawal orders (both examples have the same meaning):
 - i. "Withdrawn from applications and offers under the mineral leasing laws" (this is the current language used).
 - ii. "Withdrawn from operation of the mineral leasing laws."

With the exception of most Congressional withdrawals and some administrative withdrawals, withdrawals do not close lands completely under all three segregation categories. Most withdrawals do not segregate from mineral leasing, some do not segregate from mining, and some only segregate lands as to specific public land laws. Generally, withdrawals segregate only from appropriation of title interest such as sales, exchanges, agricultural entries, selections, occupancy leases, mining claims, etc. Unless specifically provided for in the withdrawal order, withdrawals do not segregate from non-appropriation authorizations such as mineral leasing, permits, rights-of-way, mineral material sales, etc.

15. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS OR ACTIONS AFFECTING WITHDRAWAL SEGREGATION: The following are examples of significant events or actions that have had or could have an impact on the segregative effect of many withdrawals:

- a. The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920: Many minerals that were formerly locatable under the mining laws (such as oil and gas, coal, phosphate, etc.) became subject to lease under the 1920 Mineral Leasing Act. No withdrawals made prior to the 1920 mineral leasing Act currently segregate against mineral leasing unless the withdrawal order was specifically amended to cover such segregation by another order issued subsequent to the 1920 mineral leasing Act.
- b. Section 24 of the Federal Power Act of 1920: Under the provisions of Section 24 of the Federal Power Act of 1920, many power project and waterpower withdrawals have been opened to settlement, sale, location, or entry subject to potential future use for power development.
- c. Public Law 359 (Act of 8-11-1955): Prior to Public Law 359, all power project withdrawals were closed to mining and waterpower withdrawals were closed to nonmetalliferous mining. Public Law 359 opened all power project and waterpower withdrawals to mining with the exception that a power project withdrawal is closed to mining if a license or preliminary permit has been issued by FERC.
- d. FLPMA: Many disposal laws, including homestead laws, old sale act, old exchange authorities, small tract act, etc., were repealed and several new disposal authorities were established by FLPMA. Depending on how the segregative language is worded in the older withdrawals, the segregative effect may now be interpreted differently or may have been partially or totally eliminated as a result of FLPMA.

16. IDENTIFICATION OF WITHDRAWALS ON THE MASTER TITLE PLATS: The Master Title Plat (MTP) is relied on as the primary source for determining if any withdrawals exist on a specific parcel of land. Eventually, the ALMRS

system will be the primary source. The withdrawal information on the MTP is normally limited to (1) a withdrawal boundary (dot/dash line) which includes the lands in the withdrawal, and (2) a notation reflecting the withdrawal order. There is some inconsistency in withdrawal notations; however, in most cases, the abbreviation "Wdl" is used indicating a formal withdrawal. Some notations contain additional information such as the serial number, the holding agency, and the project name or purpose. Some withdrawals are not identified with a boundary on the plat. Linear withdrawals such as power project transmission lines are shown on the plat with a right-of-way symbol and a withdrawal notation. Also, some withdrawals are identified only in the MTP remarks column. All other information, including segregative effect, must be determined from other sources such as official case files, withdrawal order documents, automated case recordation system, or special reports. Be careful not to confuse land classification or administrative boundaries with withdrawals boundaries. The Historical Index (HI) is somewhat limited as a source of withdrawal information; however, it does normally contain a chronological disposition of each withdrawal and identifies the land description, withdrawal order, date of action, and serial number.

17. WITHDRAWALS IN OREGON AND WASHINGTON: The States of Oregon and Washington combined have approximately 25% of all existing withdrawals within the United States. This compares with approximately 25% in the State of California and the balance of 50% in all other states combined. There are approximately 2,000 existing withdrawals in Oregon and Washington covering nearly 29,000,000 acres of federal lands with some 20 federal holding agencies represented. Overlapping or multiple withdrawals affect almost 20% of this acreage. Types of withdrawals that are particularly numerous in Oregon and Washington include FERC power project withdrawals, BLM waterpower withdrawals, BLM protective withdrawals, and Forest Service withdrawals.