WITHDRAWALS

SPATIAL DATA STANDARD

Kiger Gorge, Steens Mountian Cooperative Management Area

DOCUMENT REVISIONS

Revision	Date	Author	Description	Affected Pages
1.0	5/24/2018	Jacob Childers, Frank Lahm	1st released version.	All
1.1	11/26/2018	Eric Hiebenthal	Removed CASEFILE from Arc themes.	Section 4.1, 4.2.

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1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Dataset (Theme) Name: **Withdrawals (WDLS)**

Dataset (Feature Class): **WDLS_POLY, WDLS_P_POLY, WDLS_ARC, WDLS_P_ARC**

1.1 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Roles	Responsibilities
State Data Stewards	The State Data Steward is responsible for approving data standards and business rules, developing Quality Assurance/Quality Control procedures, identifying potential privacy issues, and ensuring that data are managed 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 also 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 make sure data is being input into the enterprise Spatial Database Engine (SDE) database consistently and in accordance with the established data standard. 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 that defined processes for development of data standards and metadata are followed, and that they are consistent and complete. The State Data Administrator is responsible for making data standards and metadata accessible to all users. The State Data Administrator also coordinates with data stewards and GIS coordinators to respond to national spatial data requests.
State Records Administrator	The State Records Administrator assists the State Data Steward to identify any privacy issues related to spatial data. The State Records Administrator also provides direction and guidance on data release and fees. The State Records Administrator also ensures that data has been classified under the proper records retention schedule and determines appropriate Freedom of Information Act category.

Table 1 Role and Responsibilities

1.2 FOIA CATEGORY

- Public

1.3 RECORDS RETENTION SCHEDULE

General Records Schedule (GRS) BLM 20/52 (Electronic Records/Geographic Information Systems)

PERMANENT. Transfer a copy of data to National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) according to Schedule 20/52a.

Annual snapshots are stored on line for a minimum of 12 years after which the data are copied off line, with format and readability maintained in a five year "tech refresh" cycle to retain full functionality. System data retained permanently at the BLM.

1.4 SECURITY/ACCESS/SENSITIVITY

The WDLS set of themes does not require any additional security other than that provided by the General Support System (the hardware/software infrastructure of the Oregon/Washington (OR/WA) Bureau of Land Management (BLM)).

This 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 1A-Public Data.

1.5 KEYWORDS

Keywords used to locate this dataset include:

- BLM Thesaurus Keywords: Anthropology, Forest, Management, Geology, Recreation,Vegetation, Wildlife, Withdrawal

- ISO Thesaurus Keywords: boundaries, environment, inlandWaters, oceans, utilitiesCommunication

- Additional Keywords:

1.6 SUBJECT FUNCTION CODES

BLM Subject Function codes that can be used to describe this dataset include:

- 1283 - Data Administration
- 2300 - Withdrawals

2. DATASET OVERVIEW

2.1 DESCRIPTION

Withdrawals 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 below:

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

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.

2.2 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 the 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, 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.

Because this data is not the legal record, the purpose is centered on the GIS analysis available with the inclusion of withdrawal features.

Additional Fields required for inclusion into the ODF (Oregon Data Framework): VERSION_NAME

2.3 SPONSOR/AFFECTED PARTIES

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

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).

2.4 RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER DATASETS, DATABASES or FILES

Detailed casefile information should be represented in the LR2000 database, upon annual review, a snapshot of both the LR2000 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 Serial Number Suffix and the CASEFILE attribute in the dataset should provide the key relationship.

The majority of withdrawal case documents contain written legal descriptions stated using the PLSS (Township, Section, Range, etc.). This information is captured in the current 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 Oregon Data Framework themes of withdrawal case types that already exist in a current data standard.

- Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)
- Wild and Scenic River Corridor (WSR)
- Designated Wilderness (WLD)
- Wilderness Study Area (WSA)

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.

2.5 DATA CATEGORY/ARCHITECTURE LINK

These data themes are a portion of the Oregon Data Framework (ODF). The ODF utilizes the concept of inheritance to define specific instances of data. All OR/WA resource-related data are divided into three general categories: Activities, Resources, and Boundaries. These general categories are broken into sub-categories that inherit spatial characteristics and attributes from their parent category. These sub-categories may be further broken into more specific groups until the basic data set that 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 that all data of that type must follow). See the ODF Overview (figure 2) for a simplified schematic of the entire ODF showing the overall organization and entity inheritance. The WDLS entities are highlighted. For additional information about the ODF, contact:

OR/WA State Data Administrator
Bureau of Land Management
P.O. Box 2965
Portland, OR 97208
503-808-6565

In the ODF, **WDLS** is considered a **boundary** and categorized as follows:

ODF
- **Boundaries**
  - **Land Status**
    - **Land Status Existing**
      - **Encumbrance**
        - **WDLS**
          - **WDLS_POLY**
          - **WDLS_ARC**
    - **Land Status Proposed**
      - **Encumbrance Area Proposed**
        - **ORWA_WITHDRAWALS**
          - **WDLS_P_POLY**
          - **WDLS_P_ARC**

Figure 1 provides a graphic representation of the entities and hierarchical relationships.

2.6 RELATIONSHIP TO THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR ENTERPRISE ARCHITECTURE - DATA RESOURCE MODEL

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:

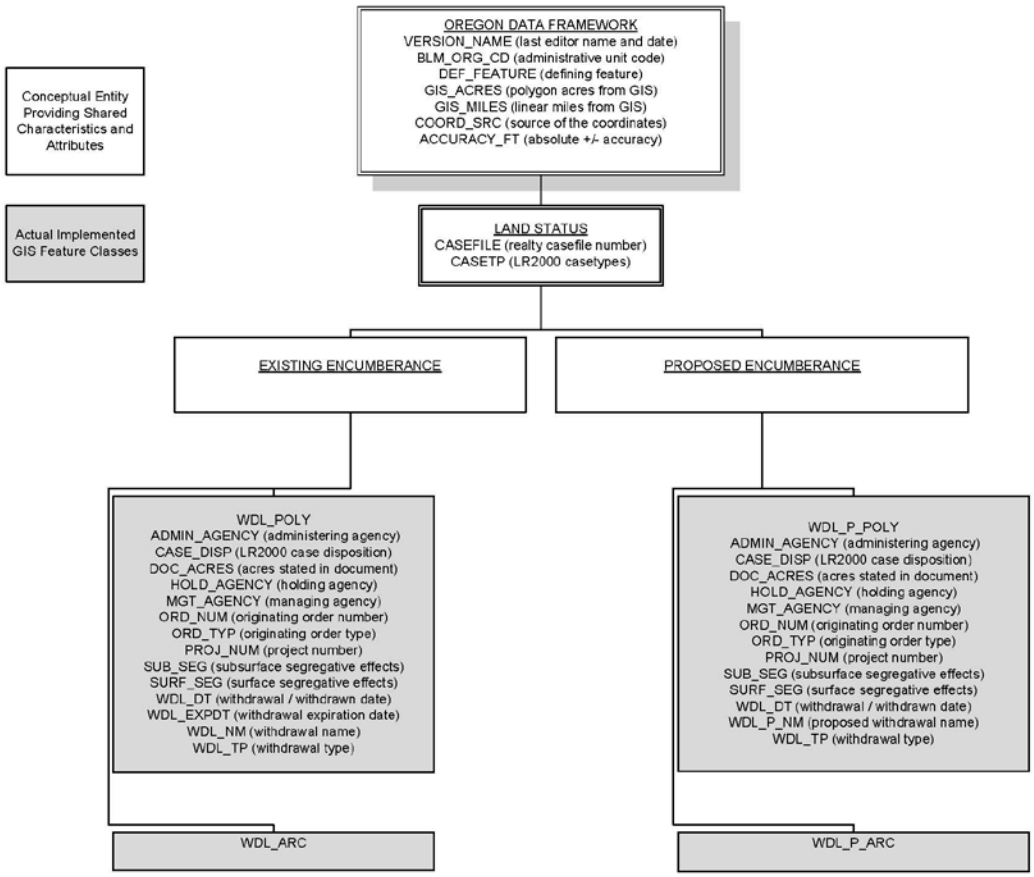
- Data Subject Area: Geospatial
- Information Class: Location

For a complete list of all DOI Data Subject Areas and Information Classes, Contact:

OR/WA State Data Administrator
Bureau of Land Management
P.O. Box 2965
Portland, OR 97208
503-808-6565

2.7 WDLS DATA ORGANIZATION / STRUCTURE

Figure 1 Data Organization Structure



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), Cadastral National Spatial data Infrastructure (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 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):

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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, WDLS_POLY boundaries, and WDLS_P_POLY 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.

WDLS_P_POLY and WDLS_P_ARC (Encumbrance Proposed or WDLS_P theme) features are translated to the Encumbrance 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 with under a different extent, sometimes, as with FERC withdrawals; segregative effects are in effect in the early stages of the application process until vacated.

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 WDLS 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, WDL_P_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 <u>not</u> 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 WDLS_POLY, WDLS_ARC 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 WDLS, but this responsibility extends to paper records. Reports or tables containing WDLS 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 WDLS standard and the BLM ArcGIS versioning process used to update the WDLS features. Provisioning of this training is at the discretion of the Withdrawals Data Steward and the GIS Technical Lead.

Once the WDLS 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 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)

NOTE: Where efficient and appropriate elements of this review may be automated.

4. WDLS 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 the Appendix. 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:

OR/WA State Data Administrator
Bureau of Land Management
P.O. Box 2965
Portland, OR 97208
503-808-6565

4.1 WITHDRAWALS FEATURE DATASET

Attributes are listed by the order in which they should appear in the associated feature class**.**

4.1.1 WDLS_POLY (Active / Authorized Withdrawals Polygons)

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required?	Domain
CASEFILE	String	15		Yes	
CASETP	Long Integer	6		Yes	dom_CASE_TYPE
CASE_DISP	String	3		Yes	
ORD_TYPE	String	7		Yes	dom_ORD_TYPE
ORD_NUM	String	10		Yes	
PROJ_NUM	Long Integer	13		No	
WDL_DATE	String	8		Yes	
WDL_EXP_DATE	String	8		Yes	
WDL_NAME	String	40		No	
DOC_ACRES	Double	8		No	
MIN_SEG	String	20		Yes	dom_MIN_SEG**
SURFACE_SEG	String	20		Yes	dom_SURFACE_SEG**
ADMIN_AGENCY	String	10		Yes	dom_FED_AGENCY**
BENEFITING_AGENCY	String	4		No	dom_FED_AGENCY**

GIS_ACRES	Double	8		Yes*	
BLM_ORG_CD	String	10	OR000	Yes	dom_BLM_ORG_CD
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes*	

(* Automatically Generated)
(**New Domain)

4.1.2 WDLS_ARC (Active / Authorized Withdrawals Arcs)

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required?	Domain
BLM_ORG_CD	String	5	OR000	Yes	dom_BLM_ORG_CD
DEF_FEATURE	String	25		Yes	dom_DEF_FEATURE
GIS_MILES	Double	8		Yes*	
ACCURACY_FT	Short Integer	5		Yes	
COORD_SRC	String	7		Yes	dom_COORD_SRC
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes*	

(* Automatically Generated)
(**New Domain)

4.2 WITHDRAWALS PROPOSED FEATURE DATASET

Attributes are listed by the order in which they should appear in the associated feature class**.**

4.2.1 WDLS_P_POLY Feature Class (OR\WA Proposed Withdrawals Polygons)

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required?	Domain
CASEFILE	String	15		Yes	
CASETP	Long Integer	6		Yes	dom_CASE_TYPE
CASE_DISP	String	3		Yes	dom_CASE_DISP**
PROJ_NUM	Long Integer	13		No	
WDL_P_NAME	String	40		No	
MIN_SEG	String	20		Yes	dom_MIN_SEG**
SURFACE_SEG	String	20		Yes	dom_SURFACE_SEG**
ADMIN_AGENCY	String	10		Yes	dom_FED_AGENCY**
BENEFITING_AGENCY	String	4		No	dom_FED_AGENCY**
GIS_ACRES	Double	8		Yes*	
BLM_ORG_CD	String	5	OR000	Yes	dom_BLM_ORG_CD
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes*	

(* Automatically Generated)
(**New Domain)

4.2.2 WDLS_P_ARC Feature Class (OR\WA Proposed Withdrawals Arcs)

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required?	Domain
BLM_ORG_CD	String	5	OR000	Yes	dom_BLM_ORG_CD
DEF_FEATURE	String	25		Yes	dom_DEF_FEATURE
GIS_MILES	Double	8		Yes*	
ACCURACY_FT	Short Integer	5		Yes	
COORD_SRC	String	7		Yes	dom_COORD_SRC
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes*	

(* Automatically Generated)
(**New Domain)

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 Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) unless otherwise stated (specific district protocols listed below)* in the appropriate zone for acres (or Miles) calculations).

*Prineville District: NAD1983 R6 Albers is used for acreage calculations.
*Coos Bay, Northwest Oregon, Lakeview, Medford, Roseburg: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N.
*Burns, Spokane, Vale Districts: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N.

6. SPATIAL ENTITY CHARACTERISTICS

6.1 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 but may overlap within the same casefile
Topology: Small value dangles (participating with CadNSDI), may warrant review. Features must be coincident with WDLS_POLY features.
Integration Requirements: Arcs with identical CASETP Attributes must not overlap (Suffix should be included in the casefile and prevent the inclusion of genuine overlap). 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.

6.2 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.

6.3 Withdrawals Proposed Arcs (WDLS_P_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 but may overlap within the same casefile
Topology: Small value dangles (participating with CadNSDI), may warrant review). Features must be coincident with WDLS_P_POLY features.
Integration Requirements: Arcs with identical CASETP Attributes must not overlap (Suffix should be included in the casefile and prevent the inclusion of genuine overlap). WDLS_P_ARC features are the boundary of a parent Withdrawals polygon and are utilized to capture feature-level metadata, the polygon features (WDLS_P_POLY) should always be sourced from the bounding arc features.

6.4 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.
WDLS_P_ARC features are the boundary of a parent Withdrawals polygon and are utilized to capture feature-level metadata, the polygon features (WDLS_P_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
Alias Name	
Inheritance	Inherited from entity Oregon Data Framework
Feature Class Use	WDLS_POLY, WDLS_ARC, WDLS_P_POLY, WDLS_P_ARC
Definition	How close, in feet, the spatial GIS depiction is in relation to the actual location on the ground. There are several factors to consider in GIS: 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 (CADNSDI, DEM, and SOURCEL) because the accuracy is determined by *that* theme. However, if COORD_SRC is MAP (digitized from a paper map), DRG, DOQ, DIS 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 the accuracy is unknown and no reliable estimate can be made. • Use a large number to flag uncertain coordinates. Examples: 3 (for high accuracy GPS), 40 (best possible for USGS 24K topo map), 200.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain.
Data Type	Short Integer (5)

7.2 ADMIN_AGENCY

Geodatabase Name	ADMIN_AGENCY
BLM Structured Name	Government_Administrative_Agency_Name
Alias Name	
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Feature Class Use	WDLS_POLY, WDLS_P_POLY
Definition	**(see guide to understanding withdrawals)** 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.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_FED_AGENCY
Data Type	String (4)

7.3 BLM_ORG_CD

Geodatabase Name	BLM_ORG_CD
BLM Structured Name	Administrative_Unit_Organization_Code
Alias Name	
Inheritance	Inherited from Entity Oregon Data Framework
Feature Class Use	WDLS_POLY, WDLS_ARC, WDLS_P_POLY, 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 and editing purposes (Oregon State Office). Another entity or individual may have the physical management responsibility for the on-the-ground entity (This data would be captured in the administrative agency). The BLM_ORG_CD field applies particularly when a spatial entity crosses resource area or district area boundaries and the administrative responsibility is assigned to one or the other rather than splitting the spatial unit. Similarly, OR/WA BLM May have administrative responsibility over some area that is physically located in Nevada, Idaho, and California and vice versa. The office can be identified only to the district or state level rather than to the resource area level, which is the planning level associated with withdrawals. NOTE: The dom_BLM_ORG_CD domain is a subset of the BLM national domain for organizational codes. Only positions three through seven of the national code are used (Leading LL and trailing zeros are dropped).
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_BLM_ORG_CD
Data Type	String (5)

7.4 BENEFITING_AGENCY

Geodatabase Name	BENIFITING_AGENCY
BLM Structured Name	Government_Benefiting_Agency_Name
Alias Name	
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Feature Class Use	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 (4)

7.5 CASE_DISP

Geodatabase Name	CASE_DISP
BLM Structured Name	Withdrawal_Case_Disposition_Code
Alias Name	
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Feature Class Use	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)

7.6 CASEFILE

Geodatabase Name	CASEFILE
BLM Structured Name	Casefile_Number
Alias Name	
Inheritance	Inherited from Entity Land Status
Feature Class Use	WDLS_POLY, WDLS_ARC, WDLS_P_POLY, WDLS_P_ARC
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. Examples: 'OROR 065814', 'OROR 06818PT', 'OROR 061083FD', 'OROR 06173P1', 'ORORE 00014635'

Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain.
Data Type	String (15)

7.7 CASETP

Geodatabase Name	**CASETP**
BLM Structured Name	BLM_LR2000_Designated_Case_Type_Code
Alias Name	
Inheritance	Inherited from Entity Land Status Existing
Feature Class Use	WDLS_POLY, WDLS_P_POLY
Definition	This attribute value is the LR2000 Case Type (See section 2.1 for a complete list).
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_CASE_TYPE
Data Type	Long Integer (6)

7.8 COORD_SRC

Geodatabase Name	COORD_SRC
BLM Structured Name	Coordinate_Source_Code
Alias Name	
Inheritance	Inherited from Entity, Land Status Existing, Land Status Proposed
Feature Class Use	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)

7.9 DEF_FEATURE

Geodatabase Name	DEF_FEATURE
BLM Structured Name	Defining_Feature_Code
Alias Name	
Inheritance	Inherited from Entity Oregon Data Framework
Feature Class Use	WDLS_ARC, WDLS_P_ARC

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

7.10 DOC_ACRES

Geodatabase Name	DOC_ACRES
BLM Structured Name	Document_Stated_Acreage_Measure
Alias Name	
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Feature Class Use	WDLS_POLY
Definition	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. NOTE: 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.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No Domain
Data Type	Double (8)

7.11 GIS_ACRES

Geodatabase Name	GIS_ACRES
BLM Structured Name	GIS_Acres_Measure
Alias Name	
Inheritance	Inherited from Entity Oregon Data Framework
Feature Class Use	WDLS_POLY, WDLS_P_POLY

<table>
<tr><td>Definition</td><td>GIS_ACRES is calculated when the submitted polygon is approved for incorporation into the dataset. The standard spatial reference of Geographic (NAD 1983) cannot be used for calculating acres so the features are projected to NAD 1983 UTM Zones 10N and 11N (depending on case location, see imbedded table below). This projection will utilize linear units of meters, so the ESRI Geodatabase-controlled field SHAPE.AREA can be used to convert to acres with the factor based on the U.S. Survey Foot: GIS_ACRES = SHAPE.AREA * 0.0002471044

<table><tr><th>District indicated by BLM_ORG_CD:</th><th>ESRI Projection used:</th></tr><tr><td>Prineville</td><td>NAD 1983 USFS R6 Albers</td></tr><tr><td>Coos Bay, Northwest Oregon, Lakeview, Medford, Roseburg</td><td>NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N</td></tr><tr><td>Burns, Spokane, Vale</td><td>NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Required/Optional</td><td>Required (automatically generated)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Domain (Valid Values)</td><td>No domain</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data Type</td><td>Double (8)</td></tr>
</table>

7.12 GIS_MILES

<table>
<tr><td>Geodatabase Name</td><td>GIS_MILES</td></tr>
<tr><td>BLM Structured Name</td><td>GIS_Miles_Measure</td></tr>
<tr><td>Alias Name</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Inheritance</td><td>Inherited from Entity Oregon Data Framework</td></tr>
<tr><td>Feature Class Use</td><td>WDLS_ARC, WDLS_P_ARC</td></tr>
<tr><td>Definition</td><td>GIS_MILES is calculated when the submitted Arc is approved for incorporation into the dataset. The standard spatial reference of Geographic (NAD 1983) cannot be used for calculating MILES so the features are projected to NAD 1983 UTM Zones 10N and 11N (depending on case location, see imbedded table below). The controlled field SHAPE.LENGTH can be used to convert to MILES with the factor based on the U.S. Survey Foot.

<table><tr><th>District indicated by BLM_ORG_CD:</th><th>ESRI Projection used:</th></tr><tr><td>Prineville</td><td>NAD 1983 USFS R6 Albers</td></tr><tr><td>Coos Bay, Northwest Oregon, Lakeview, Medford, Roseburg</td><td>NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N</td></tr><tr><td>Burns, Spokane, Vale</td><td>NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Required/Optional</td><td>Required (automatically generated)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Domain (Valid Values)</td><td>No domain</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data Type</td><td>Double (8)</td></tr>
</table>

7.13 ORD_NUM

Geodatabase Name	ORD_NUM
BLM Structured Name	Order_Number
Alias Name	
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Feature Class Use	WDLS_POLY
Definition	This is the Order Number (or date) 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.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	No Domain
Data Type	String (10)

7.14 ORD_TYPE

Geodatabase Name	ORD_TYPE
BLM Structured Name	Withdrawal_Designating_Order_Type_Code
Alias Name	
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Feature Class Use	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)

7.15 PROJ_NUM

Geodatabase Name	PROJ_NUM
BLM Structured Name	Withdrawal_Project_Number

Alias Name	
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Feature Class Use	WDLS_POLY, WDLS_P_POLY
Definition	The official number associated with plan or project. Most associated with energy withdrawals. Example: a case of "Pwr S Res 101" would carry an attribute value of "101". Not all cases will have a Project Number.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No Domain
Data Type	Long Integer (13)

7.16 MIN_SEG

Geodatabase Name	MIN_SEG
BLM Structured Name	Withdrawal_Subsurface_Segregative_Effects_Code
Alias Name	
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Feature Class Use	WDLS_POLY, WDLS_P_POLY
Definition	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. In the unlikely event that 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. 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.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_MIN_SEG
Data Type	String (10)

7.17 SURFACE_SEG

Geodatabase Name	SURFACE_SEG
BLM Structured Name	Withdrawal_Surface_Segregative_Effects_Code
Alias Name	

Inheritance	Not Inherited
Feature Class Use	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). Codes from LR2000 Data Element 2571 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: NOE. If there is no segregative effect on the surface then the appropriate entry would be "NON" (DE 2571 value indicating no segregative effect), rather than leaving the field null, which will be interpreted as incomplete case information. 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.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_SURFACE_SEG
Data Type	String (9)

7.18 VERSION_NAME

Geodatabase Name	VERSION_NAME
BLM Structured Name	Geodatabase_Version_Text
Alias Name	
Inheritance	Inherited from Entity Oregon Data Framework
Feature Class Use	WDLS_POLY, WDLS_ARC, WDLS_P_POLY, 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 last edit (hours might be a single digit; leading zeros are trimmed for hours only). XXX=theme abbreviation. Example: sfrazier.FIRE_POLY-121210-111034 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)

7.19 WDL_DATE

Geodatabase Name	WDL_DATE
BLM Structured Name	Lands_Withdrawn_Date
Alias Name	
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Feature Class Use	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). Format: YYYYMMDD
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain
Data Type	String (8)

7.20 WDL_EXP_DATE

Geodatabase Name	WDL_EXP_DATE
BLM Structured Name	Withdrawal_Expiration_Date
Alias Name	
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Feature Class Use	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. Date Format: YYYYMMDD
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	No Domain
Data Type	String (8)

7.21 WDL_NAME

Geodatabase Name	WDL_NAME
BLM Structured Name	Withdrawal_Project_Name
Alias Name	
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Feature Class Use	WDLS_POLY
Definition	The official name/identifier for the plan or project authorizing the action. Value should NOT contain or indicate:

	• 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 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).
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	No Domain
Data Type	String (40)

7.22 WDL_P_NAME

Geodatabase Name	WDL_P_NAME
BLM Structured Name	Withdrawal_Proposed_Project_Name
Alias Name	
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Feature Class Use	WDLS_P_POLY
Definition	The official name/identifier for the plan or project proposing the action. Value should NOT contain or indicate: • Bureau: This information will be shown in the management 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 Only project name as stated in the proposed 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). Project name may not be indicated depending on the status of proposal
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No Domain
Data Type	String (40)

8. LAYER FILES (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.

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.

8.2 SPECIFIC TO THIS DATASET

Withdrawals polygon feature classes and feature datasets are maintained in the edit database (ORSOEDIT) are published to the user database (ORSOVCTR) by copying the dataset with no changes except to omit VERSION_NAME.

Two point cartographic feature classes will be created; Withdrawals Points (WDLS_POINT) and Withdrawals Proposed Points (WDLS_P_POINT). These point features will be created from features within published versions of the WDLS_POLY and WDLS_P_POLY feature classes to show case locations on maps where scale limits case visualization. These themes will not exist in the edit database. These features are ephemeral and should be recreated each time the data is published from the edit database.

Point features are created using ESRI point conversion tool, Feature to Point tool, utilizing the inside parameter option.

The WDLS_POINT feature class retains only the following attribute fields; WDL_NAME, DOC_ACRES.

The WDLS_P_POINT feature class retains only the following attribute fields; WDL_P_NAME.

Though no layer files are currently utilized for the publication of the WDLS dataset, some may be

created and disseminated at the discretion of the GIS Technical Lead with the approval of the Withdrawals Data Steward. These layer files may be disseminated at the same time as the data or at a later time.

8.3 DATA SHARED WITH THE PUBLIC

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.

Proposed case data (WDLS_P_POLY, WDLS_P_ARC, and WDLS_P_POINT) will not be published to the public. At the data steward's discretion derived publication of proposed withdrawal information, not to include GIS layers or shape files, may be allowed with a pre-decisional data statement attached.

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 acreage may be duplicated in area of overlap, creating an error**.

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.

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).

1. Overlapping Polygons where polygons are a stand-alone feature class. (No topology

rules.)
Example (Land Status Encumbrances Group): A new, possibly overlapping polygon is created For a new casefile number even if it is the same area. Examples: easement/ROW areas (ESMTROW_POLY) and land acquisitions/disposals (ACQ_DSP_POLY).

2. Overlapping Arcs where arcs are a stand-alone feature class. (No topology rules).
   Examples: easement/ROW lines (ESMTROW_ARC) a new, possibly overlapping arc is created for a new casefile number; structures (STRCT_ARC) a new, possibly overlapping arc is created for a different name, type, RIPS number or construction date.

3. Overlapping Points. Generally these are allowed and do not create an issue since points do not have any spatial extent. However, it is easy to inadvertently create more than one point making it important to search for and delete duplicates.

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:
    a) Split and snap the line endpoints as needed.
    b) Where there are duplicate lines, retain the line from the most accurate source.
    c) Snap vertices between endpoints to the correct source.
    d) Delete extra vertices or vertices too close together, especially at ends of lines.
    e) 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.
- Attribute the polygons.

9.3 EDITING QUALITY CONTROL

- Duplicate features. Checking for undesired duplicates is critical. Polygons or arcs that are 100% duplicate are easily found by searching for identical attributes along with identical Shape_Area and/or Shape_Length. Searching for partially overlapping arcs or polygons is harder, and each case must be inspected to determine if the overlap is desired or not.

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

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

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

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

- GPS considerations. GPS line work is often messy and should always be checked and cleaned up as necessary. Often vertices need to be thinned (generalize) especially at line ends. Multi-part polygons are sometimes inadvertently created when GPS files with vertices too close together or crossing lines or spikes are brought into ArcGIS. Tiny, unwanted polygons are created but are "hidden" because they are in a multi-part.

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

- Null geometry. Check any features that have 0 or very small Shape_Area or Shape_Length. If a feature has 0 geometry and you 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.

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

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

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

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

9.4 VERTICAL INTEGRATION

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

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

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

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

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

9.6 ARCGIS DATA REVIEWER CHECKS

WDLS_POLY

Data Reviewer Rules: No multipart polygons, no slivers, no coincident feature vertices (invalid geometry), cannot contain features that have a CASE_DISP of "Pending" (unless "FERC WDL"). Case group must be 2300, and case types cannot be: 231107 WDL-BLM W&SR. 231106 WDL-BLM WILDERNESS DESIG, 232110 WDL-FS WILD & SCENIC RIV, 232107 WDL-FS WILDERNESS DESIG, 231404 WDL-FWS-WILDERNESS DESIG (Data is contained in other themes).

WDLS_ARC
Data Reviewer Rules: Lines cannot cross themselves, no coincident feature vertices (invalid geometry).

WDLS_P_POLY
Data Reviewer Rules: No multipart polygons, no slivers, no coincident feature vertices (invalid geometry), cannot contain features that do not have a CASE_DISP of "Pending". Case group must be 2300, and case types cannot be: 231107 WDL-BLM W&SR. 231106 WDL-BLM WILDERNESS DESIG, 232110 WDL-FS WILD & SCENIC RIV, 232107 WDL-FS WILDERNESS DESIG, 231404 WDL-FWS-WILDERNESS DESIG (Data should be contained in other themes).

WDLS_P_ARC
Data Reviewer Rules: Lines cannot cross themselves, no coincident feature vertices (invalid geometry).

10. OREGON/WASHINGTON DATA FRAMEWORK OVERVIEW

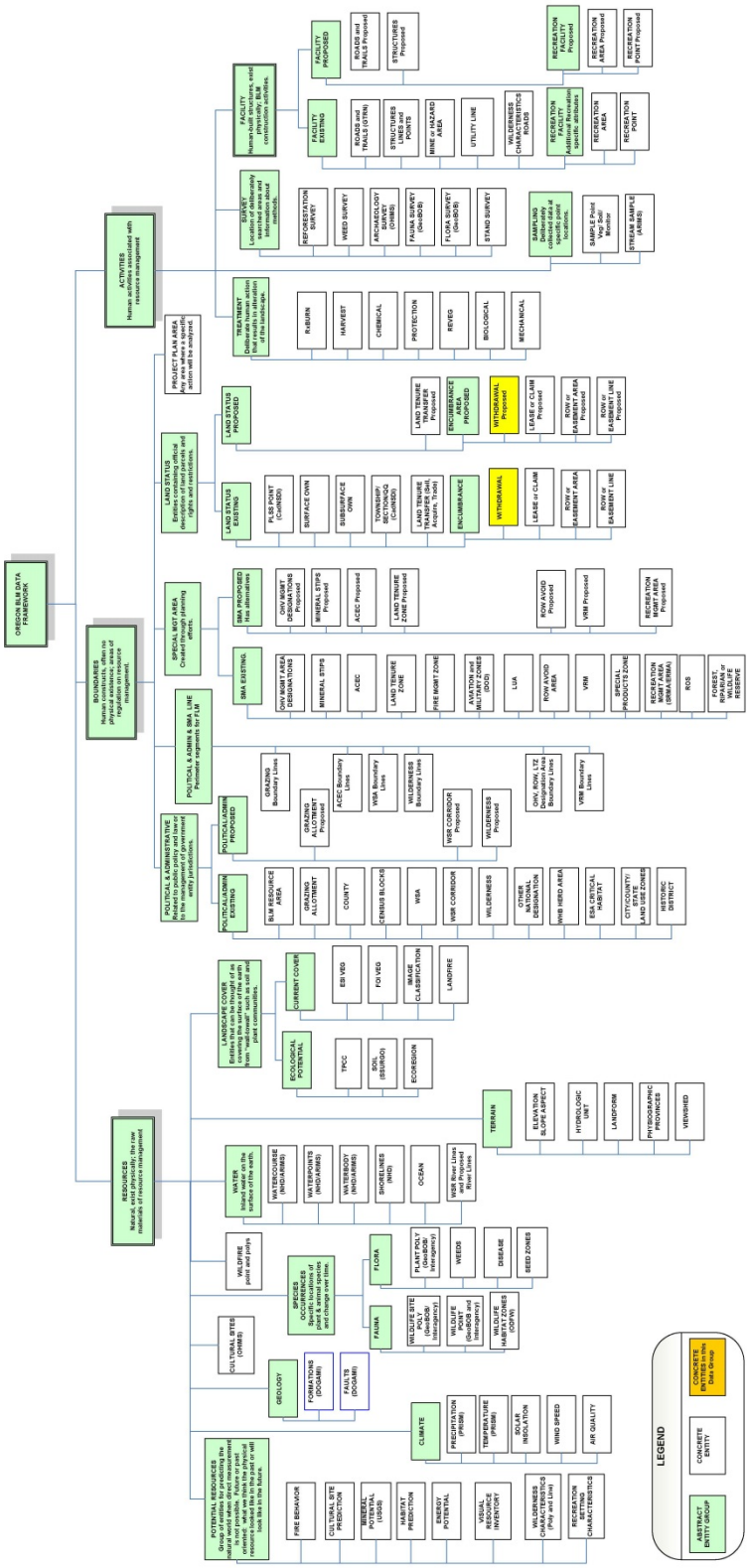


Figure 2 Oregon Data Framework Overview

11. ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS USED

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

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
FPC	Federal Power Commission
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
POLY	GIS polygon feature
PUB	Publication
ODF	Oregon Data Framework
OR/WA	Oregon/Washington BLM Administrative State
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

Table 2 Abbreviations/Acronyms Used

APPENDIX 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:

OR/WA State Data Administrator
Bureau of Land Management
P.O. Box 2965
Portland, OR 97208
503-808-6565

A.1 dom_BLM_ORG_CD

Administrative Unit Organization Code. Standard BLM Organization codes generated from the national list of organization codes. This is a subset of OR/WA administrative offices and those in other states that border OR/WA.
The following list is only a portion of the full domain. The domains are available at the following web location, or contact the State Data Administrator for a copy.
http://www.blm.gov/or/datamanagement/index.php

OR000	OR000 - Oregon/Washington BLM
ORB00	ORB00 - Burns District Office
ORB05	ORB05 - Three Rivers Field Office
ORB06	ORB06 - Andrews Field Office
ORC00	ORC00 - Coos Bay District Office
ORC03	ORC03 - Umpqua Field Office
ORC04	ORC04 - Myrtlewood Field Office
ORL00	ORL00 - Lakeview District Office
ORL04	ORL04 - Klamath Falls Field Office
ORL05	ORL05 - Lakeview Field Office
ORM00	ORM00 - Medford District Office
ORM05	ORM05 - Butte Falls Field Office
ORM06	ORM06 - Ashland Field Office
ORM07	ORM07 - Grants Pass Field Office
ORN00	ORN00 - Northwest Oregon District Office
ORN01	ORN01 - Cascades Field Office
ORN02	ORN02 - Marys Peak Field Office
ORN03	ORN03 - Siuslaw Field Office
ORN04	ORN04 - Tillamook Field Office
ORN05	ORN05 - Upper Willamette Field Office
ORP00	ORP00 - Prineville District Office
ORP04	ORP04 - Central Oregon Field Office

ORP06	ORP06 - Deschutes Field Office
ORR00	ORR00 - Roseburg District Office
ORR04	ORR04 - Swiftwater Field Office
ORR05	ORR05 - South River Field Office
ORV00	ORV00 - Vale District Office
ORV04	ORV04 - Malheur Field Office
ORV05	ORV05 - Baker Field Office
ORV06	ORV06 - Jordan Field Office
ORW00	ORW00 - Spokane District Office
ORW02	ORW02 - Wenatchee Field Office
ORW03	ORW03 - Border Field Office

A.2 dom_CASE_DISP

Current LR2000 Case Disposition. LR2000 case disposition code.

1	1 – Void
2	2 – Pending
3	3 – Rejected
4	4 – Withdrawn
5	5 – Authorized
6	6 – Canceled
7	7 – Expired
8	8 – Relinquished
9	9 – Closed

A.3 dom_CASE_TYPE

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/lr2000/120/Casetype-Codes-by-Code

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

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
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
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.4 dom_COORD_SRC

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

CADNSDI	CADNSDI – Lines from or snapped to the CADNSDI dataset
CFF	CFF – Lines duplicated or buffered from Cartographic Feature Files
DEM	DEM − Digital Elevation Model (30m or better accuracy) used for creation of contours
DLG	DLG − Lines duplicated or buffered from (24K scale accuracy) USGS Digital Line Graphs Typical Accuracies (40 feet)
DIS	DIS – Lines generated to connect discontinuous features
DOQ	DOQ – Screen digitized linework over Digital Orthoquad backdrop
DRG	DRG − Screen digitized linework over Digital Raster Graphic (USGS) backdrop
GCD	GCD − Lines snapped to Geographic Coordinate Database Points
GPS	GPS − Coordinates obtained from a Global Positioning System device
IMG	IMG – Coordinates derived from interpretation of non-photographic imagery
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
SRV	SRV − Survey methods were used to create the linework
TIGER	TIGER – Tiger data
TRS	TRS – Coordinates only given as a legal description (township, range, section)
UNK	UNK − Unknown coordinate source
WOD	WOD – WODDB (Western Oregon Digital Database) Photogrammetric

A.5 dom_DEF_FEATURE

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

ADMIN_REC_SITE	ADMIN_REC_SITE – Administrative or Recreation facility or site boundary
BLM_ADMIN	BLM_ADMIN − Bureau of Land Management administrative boundary
CLOSURE	CLOSURE − Closure extension. Used to close small gaps
COAST_3MILE	COAST_3MILE − Separating coastal water from territorial sea at 3-mile
COUNTY	COUNTY − County boundary
ELEVATION	ELEVATION − Line of common elevation
FENCE	FENCE − Boundary defined by a Fence line regardless of whether it forms part of a grazing unit
FOREST_SERVICE_ADMIN	FOREST_SERVICE_ADMIN − Forest Service administrative boundaries
GRAZING_BOUNDARY	GRAZING_BOUNDARY − Boundary defined as a pasture or other administrative grazing boundary (regardless of whether it is fenced or follows a subdivision or other legal boundary)
HU	HU − Hydrologic unit divide
JETTY	JETTY – Jetty

JURISDICTION	JURISDICTION − Surface jurisdiction boundary (e.g. boundary defined as BLM ownership regardless of subdivision)
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
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 right of way forms boundary
RIM	RIM − Line generally follows a natural topographic barrier
ROAD	ROAD − Routes managed for use by low or high−clearance (4WD) vehicles, but not ATV
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 define the legal boundary
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 − Boundary is defined as a seeding boundary or other relatively permanent vegetation change
WATERCOURSE	WATERCOURSE − Stream, river, ditch, canal or drainage centerline
WILDLIFE	WILDLIFE – Animal location or habitat, possibly buffered

A.6 dom_FED_AGENCY

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

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
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
USFS	USFS - U.S. Forest Service
USFA	USFA - United States Fire Administration
USGS	USGS - United States Geological Survey
USMC	USMC - United States Marine Corps
USN	USN - United States Navy

A.7 dom_ORD_TYPE

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

AC	AC - Act of Congress
BO	BO - BLM Order
EO	EO - Executive Order
FO	FO - FPC / FERC Order
GL	GL - GLO Order
GS	GS - USGS Order
PL	PL - Public Law
PO	PO - Public Land Order
PP	PP - Presidential Proclamation
SD	SD - State Director Order
SO	SO - Secretarial Order

A.8 dom_MIN_SEG

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

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_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
NOM	NOM – Not open to Mining Location
NONM	NONM – Not open to Non-Metalliferous
NON	NON – No Federal Restrictions
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_SURFACE_SEG

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

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
UNDET	UNDET – Undetermined