LEASES AND CLAIMS

SPATIAL DATA STANDARD

DOCUMENT REVISIONS

Revision	Date	Author	Description	Affected Pages
1.0	05/11/217	Eric Hiebenthal	Final document version.	All
1.1	05/30/2017	Eric Hiebenthal	Changes CASEFILE from 15 to 17 characters.	Section 4, 7.2
1.1	05/30/2017	Eric Hiebenthal	Changed LSE_CLM_TP from 10 to 20 characters.	Section 7.8
1.1	05/30/2017	Eric Hiebenthal	Changed “ET ALT” to “et al.”	Section 7.9, 7.10
1.1	05/30/2017	Eric Hiebenthal	Changed CASEFILE from required ‘Yes’ to ‘No’ to match discritpion in Section 7.2.	Section 4.2
1.2	5/15/2018	Micah Babinski	Added hyperlinks for roles and responsibilities, corrected formatting and domains	1.1, 2.5, 2.6, 4, Appendix A

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1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Dataset (Theme) Name: Leases and Claims
Dataset (Feature Class): LSE_CLM_POLY, LSE_CLM_P_POLY

1.1 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Roles	Responsibilities
State Data Stewards	The State Data Stewards are responsible for approving data standards and business rules, developing Quality Assurance/Quality Control procedures, identifying potential privacy issues and ensuring that data is managed as a corporate resource. The State Data Stewards coordinate with field office Data Stewards, the State Data Administrator, Geographic Information System (GIS) coordinators, and with national Data Stewards. The State Data Stewards review geospatial metadata for completeness and quality.
GIS Technical Lead	The GIS Technical Lead works with Data Stewards to convert business needs into GIS applications, 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.
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 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 ensures that data has been classified under the proper records retention schedule and determines appropriate Freedom of Information Act category.

Table 1 - Roles and Responsibilities

1.2 FOIA CATEGORY

The existing Leases and Claims features within this theme fall under the standard Records Access Category 1A – Public Data. Proposed Leases and Claims features within this theme falls under Category 2 – Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Records Requiring a FOIA request.

1.3 RECORDS RETENTION SCHEDULE(S)

The DRS/GRS/BLM Combined Records Schedule under Schedule 20/52a3 (Electronic Records/Geographic Information Systems) lists Wilderness Study Areas 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."

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

Oregon/Washington (OR/WA) 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 Leases and Claims (LSE_CLM) 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 data is not sensitive and there are no restrictions on access to this data either from within the BLM or external to the BLM.

There are no privacy issues or concerns associated with these data themes. A Privacy Impact Assessment has been completed for Legacy Rehost 2000 (LR2000) and this dataset is considered a subsystem from LR2000. This dataset falls under the Privacy Act System of Records Notice LLM-32, Land and Minerals Authorization Tracking System.

1.5 KEYWORDS

Keywords that can be used to locate this dataset include: Leases, Claims, Minerals, LSE_CLM, and encumbrance.

1.6 SUBJECT FUCTION CODES

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

- 1283 - Data Administration
- 2900 – USE: Lease and Permits
- 3000 – Minerals Management
- 3800 – Mining Claims Under the General Mining Laws

2. DATASET OVERVIEW

2.1 DESCRIPTION

This dataset is a spatial representation of Leases and Claims (LSE_CLM). It is a portion of the total **encumbrance** data category that includes information about entities, rights, and restrictions relating to the use of Federal minerals.

There are three basic types of minerals on Federal lands:

1. Locatable (subject to the General Mining Law of 1872, as amended)
2. Leasable (subject to the various Mineral Leasing Acts)
3. Salable (subject to mineral materials disposed of under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended).

Locatable minerals include most metallic minerals (gold, silver, lead, copper, zinc, nickel, etc.), certain nonmetallic (fluorspar, gypsum, mica, etc.) and industrial minerals. Prospecting and discovery can lead to the filing of a "Claim". There are two types of claims with different types of spatial representation:

- "Lode Claims" are usually located as parallelograms with the side lines parallel to the vein or lode; and
- "Placer Claims" are located by legal subdivision.

Since 1920, the Federal Government has leased fuels and certain other minerals. Today, minerals that are subject to lease include oil and gas, oil shale, geothermal resources, potash, sodium, native asphalt, solid and semisolid bitumen, bituminous rock, phosphate, and coal. Solid leasables, other than coal and oil shale, are leased in two ways:

- Competitive issues in areas where we know there is a mineral deposit; and
- Competitive leases through a bidding process.

Only Leases and Claims likely to occur on BLM property within the states of Oregon and Washington are included in this dataset, but it can easily be expanded as necessary.

Salable minerals do not participate in this data standard. Salable minerals include common varieties of sand, gravel, stone, pumice and cinders. Use of salable minerals requires either a sales contract or a free-use permit. Disposals of salable minerals from BLM lands is an important part of Resource Management Plans (RMP). Areas with salable minerals are also called Mineral Materials Sites or Community Pits and participate in the Mineral Activities data standard.

2.2 USAGE

This dataset is used for depicting Leases and Claims on maps. All BLM planning and management actions must identify any encumbrances on the land. The dataset includes both existing and proposed

Leases and Claims. Leases and Claims are intersected with other resources to determine impact and/or feasibility of the proposed action. The status of a claim or lease is captured in the STATUS_P attribute. If the STATUS_P attribute is "Initial," the proposed Lease or Claim should, for most purposes, not be included in analysis and display.

This dataset is intended to contain Leases and Claims issued by the BLM. RGT_HOLDER_NM contains the name of the individual or company holding the lease or claim. Leases and Claims are issued for specific commodities. The COMMODITY attribute provides this information.

2.3 SPONSOR/AFFECTED PARTIES

The sponsor for this dataset is the Deputy State Director, Resource Use, Planning and Protection. A Lease or Claim is defined by, and specific to, the BLM. Matching interagency data across the landscape is not necessary, but correcting discrepancies between BLM and non-BLM databases is important.

2.4 RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER DATASETS

The LSE_CLM entities are legal boundaries. They are often related to physical entities such as minerals excavation or drilling sites. The Lease or Claim boundary is described in relation to the construction/excavation (existing or proposed), but is usually not identical. The actual disturbance (human construction) is found in the Mineral Activities (MIN_ACTY) database, described in the Mineral Activities data standard. A GIS spatial overlay between LSE_CLM and mineral activities will show the relationship.

In addition to the Acts of Congress described in Section 2.1, Leases and Claims are governed, to some extent, by minerals stipulation zones, created as part of BLM's landscape-level RMPs, which lay out the long-term management actions for BLM administrative units. The dataset containing locatable, leasable and salable stipulations areas (MINSTIP) is described in a different data standard.

The LSE_CLM dataset is related to other encumbrance entities, such as Easements and Rights-Of-Way, which are found on the ESMTROW GIS theme group. A primary difference between the two types of encumbrances is that the rights are granted under different authorities and that Leases and Claims involve a commodity that will be removed from public lands, whereas, Easements and Rights-Of-Way (ROWs) are often simply a right to cross or otherwise occupy public lands. In addition, the ESMTROW theme includes both rights granted by the BLM and rights granted to the BLM (Easements), whereas, Leases and Claims are only rights granted by the BLM.

The BLM national database Legacy Rehost System (LR2000) is the official repository for records of land and mineral use authorizations. The features in LSE_CLM represent just a portion of these records and contain only a portion of the information for those records that are represented. The polygons on LSE_CLM link to LR2000 via the CASEFILE attribute.

OR/WA BLM is currently working on creating GIS feature classes representing the information portrayed on Master Title Plats (MTPs). The GIS datasets currently in use and proposed here are subsets of the MTP GIS. They have simpler data structure and fewer attributes for easier use in a wide variety of analysis. They also have proposed entities which are not portrayed on MTPs, nor in LR2000. OR/WA BLM is also working on an automated method for extracting leases and other encumbrances directly from LR2000 into GIS polygons. The resulting polygons can be compared to polygons captured via manual processes in LSE_CLM and used to cross-check and correct errors in LR2000 and/or LSE_CLM.

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. The ODF divides all OR/WA resource-related data 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 categories. These sub-categories may be further broken into more specific groups until a basic dataset is reached that cannot be further subdivided. Those basic datasets inherit all characteristics of all groups/categories above them. Physical data gets populated in the basic datasets (those groups/categories above them do not contain actual data but set parameters that all data of that type must follow).

See ODF, Figure 2, for a simplified schematic of the entire Oregon Data Model showing the overall organization and entity inheritance. For additional information about the ODF, contact the State Data Administrator.

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

The Department of the Interior's (DOI) Enterprise Architecture contains a component called the Data Resource Model. This model addresses the concepts of Data Sharing, Data Description, and Data Context. This data standard provides information needed to address each of those areas. Data sharing is addressed through complete documentation and simple data structures which make sharing easier. Data description is addressed in the section on Attribute Descriptions. Data context is addressed in 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 dataset, 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 the State Data Administrator.

2.7 LSE_CLM DATA ORGANIZATION / STRUCTURE

For LSE_CLM, the categories/groups that the dataset is part of are:

ODF
Boundaries
Land Status
Existing Land Status
Encumbrance Area
LSE_CLM_POLY
Proposed Land Status
Proposed Encumbrance Area
LSE_CLM_P_POLY

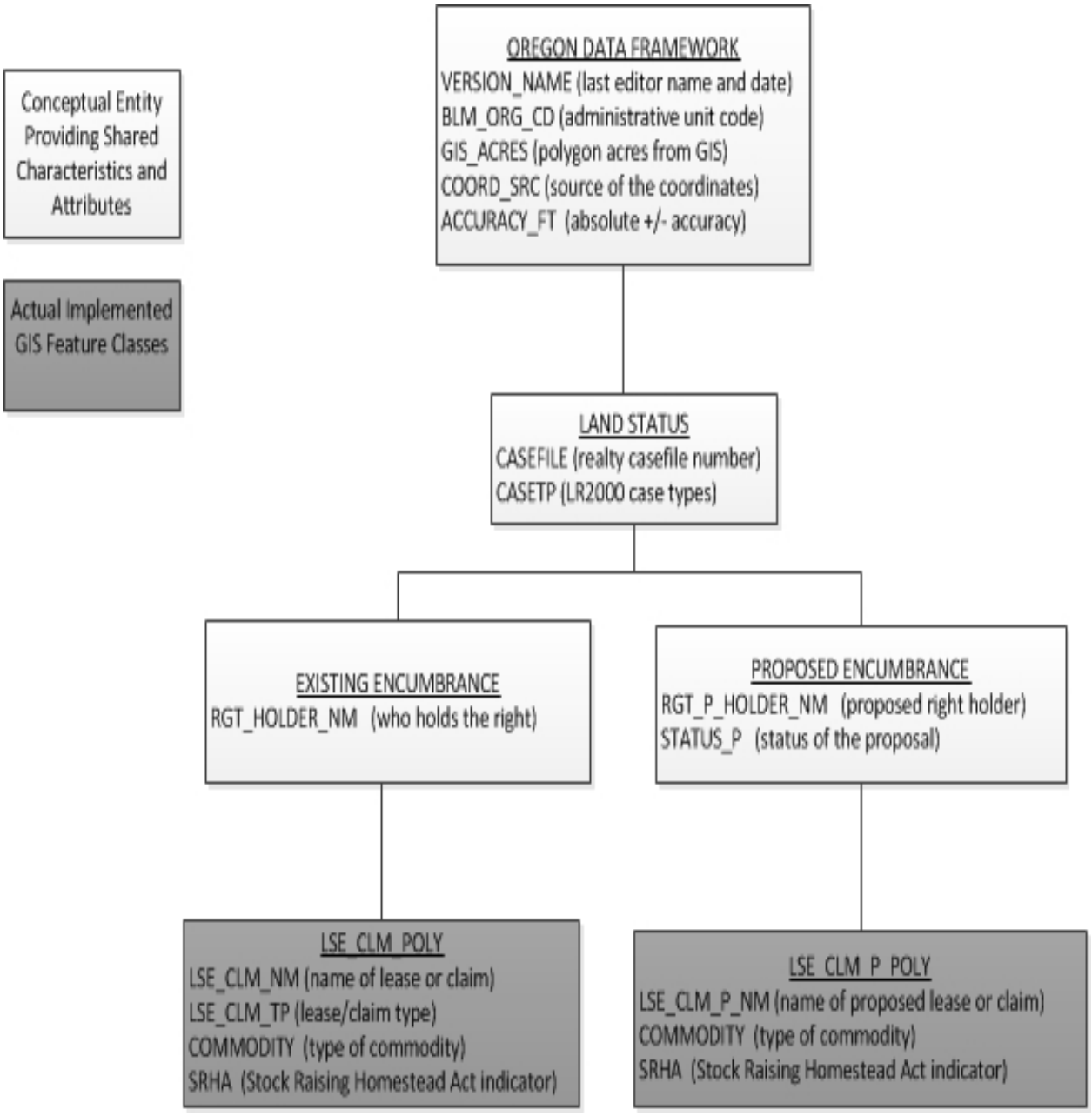

Figure 1 Data Organization Structure

3. DATA MANAGEMENT PROTOCOLS

3.1 ACCURACY REQUIREMENTS

This dataset is not complete for all Leases and Claims on BLM lands and, in addition, only basic information about the lease or claim is provided. Details of the complete rights and restrictions history are found in the following authoritative sources: case file records, Master Title Plats (MTPs), and the Legacy Rehost 2000 (LR2000) database. The case file record is the primary source, with MTPs and LR2000 as secondary sources. Moreover, this dataset will never be complete. Over time, more and more approved LSE_CLM features will be added to the dataset, but it will never contain the complete record (found in the case files).

This dataset requires the highest possible accuracy. Accuracy is determined by availability of survey data and Cadastral National Spatial Data Infrastructure (CADNSDI) GIS features for the area. Where a feature in LSECLM follows a road or other physical features, the coordinates are obtained from the most accurate source available (see Collection, Input and Maintenance Protocols).

Proposed features, on LSE_CLM_P_POLY, are transitory and have varying degrees of accuracy. Accuracy is reviewed and improved, if possible, if a proposed feature becomes authorized and is moved to LSE_CLM_POLY.

Required attributes have an accuracy of at least ninety percent.

3.2 COLLECTION, INPUT AND MAINTENANCE PROTOCOLS

Existing Leases and Claims (LSE_CLM_POLY) are defined and described by the case file record and are sometimes depicted on MTP. If a digital MTP with GIS features or a digital survey is available, the appropriate spatial features are selected and copied from these. If there is no digital MTP or survey source, the lines and polygons are created from the legal description and other information in the authoritative sources (MTPs, LR2000, and the case file record). OR/WA BLM is working on an automated method for creating GIS polygons directly from LR2000 descriptions. These could be used as a starting point for LSE_CLM polygons. Where the feature is described by legal land line parcels or surveyed lines, a vertex is placed at every CADNSDI point and snapped to it. It is rare that a Lease or Claim will be described by anything except a legal subdivision (and coordinates obtained by anything other than CADNSDI), but if so, the coordinates should be obtained from GPS or imagery with a total locational accuracy of 100 feet or better. Existing linework is not replaced unless a more accurate spatial representation of the legal description is provided.

Proposed Leases and Claims (LSE_CLM_P_POLY) are created from legal descriptions in the same way as described above for LSE_CLM_POLY. If a proposed Lease or Claim becomes fact (is authorized), it is copied to LSE_CLM_POLY and deleted from LSE_CLM_P_POLY. At the district Data Steward's discretion, when an authorized LSE_CLM becomes "closed", for whatever reason (relinquished, terminated, expired, abandoned), the feature can be moved back to the proposed feature class with the appropriate value placed in the attribute STATUS_P. This might be done if the Data Steward feels the feature has potential to become a proposal again or if it is important to retain the historic information in a readily available spatial form.

3.3 UPDATE FREQUENCY AND ARCHIVAL PROTOCOLS

The unit of processing for the LSE_CLM dataset is the individual Lease or Claim. If there is a CADNSDI update which shifts the points of the LSE_CLM polylines, then the lines need to be re-snapped to the updated CADNSDI points. Other updates to correct or improve locational accuracy are done when discovered.

Changes to this dataset are potentially very frequent. At a minimum, this dataset is to be updated at least annually by reporting due at the end of the fiscal year, September 30. Updates can be done at any time and do not need to be done only on an annual basis. Claims change on a daily basis. Leases do not change often.

3.4 STATEWIDE MONITORING

District Realty Specialists are required to check the themes for spatial and attribute accuracy within their district, keep the themes consistent and current with LR2000 and the case files, and confirm that proposed (LSE_CLM_P_POLY) were moved to existing (LSE_CLM_POLY) after approval. The State Data Stewards are responsible for checking consistency across districts. At least once yearly, LSE_CLM_POLY will be checked by comparing to LR2000. The number of cases in LR2000 and not in LSE_CLM_POLY, and vice versa, will be used to determine completeness. Over time, the gap should narrow.

4. LSE_CLM 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. For a complete list of domains, contact the State Data Administrator.

4.1 LSE_CLM_POLY (Lease or Claim Polygons)

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required?	Domain
LSE_CLM_NM	String	30		Yes	
LSE_CLM_TP	String	20		Yes	dom_LSE_CLM_TP
COMMODITY	String	20		Yes	dom_COMMODITY
SRHA	String	1	U	Yes	dom_YN
RGT_HOLDER_NM	String	60		No	
CASEFILE	String	15		Yes	
BLM_ORG_CD	String	5	OR000	Yes	dom_BLM_ORG_CD
CASETP	String	6		No	
GIS_ACRES	Decimal	12,6		Yes	
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes	

4.2 LSE_CLM_P_POLY (Proposed Lease or Claim Polygons)

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required?	Domain
LSE_CLM_P_NM	String	30		Yes	
LSE_CLM_TP	String	20		Yes	dom_LSE_CLM_TP
COMMODITY	String	20		Yes	dom_COMMODITY
SRHA	String	1	U	Yes	dom_YN
RGT_P_HOLDER_NM	String	60		No	
CASEFILE	String	17		No	
BLM_ORG_CD	String	5	OR000	Yes	dom_BLM_ORG_CD
CASETP	String	6		No	
GIS_ACRES	Decimal	12,6		Yes	
STATUS_P	String	12		Yes	dom_STATUS_P
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes	

5. PROJECTION AND SPATIAL EXTENT

All feature classes and feature datasets are in Geographic, North American Datum 83. Units are decimal degrees. Spatial extent (area of coverage) includes all lands managed by the BLM in OR/WA. See the metadata for this dataset for more precise description of the extent.

6. SPATIAL ENTITY CHARACTERISTCS

LSE_CLM_POLY
Description: Instance of Land Status Existing group.
Geometry: Polygons may overlap entirely or in part.
Topology: No topology enforced.
Integration Requirements: If polylines are defined as parcels, they must have a vertex for every CADNSDI point, and be snapped to it.

LSE_CLM_P_POLY
Description: Instance of Land Status Proposed group.
Geometry: Polygons may overlap each other entirely or in part, and may overlap LSE_CLM_POLY features.
Topology: No topology enforced.
Integration Requirements: If polylines are defined as parcels, they must have a vertex for every CADNSDI point, and be snapped to it.

7. ATTRIBUTE CHARACTERISTICS AND DEFINITIONS (In alphabetical order)

7.1 BLM_ORG_CD

Geodatabase Name	BLM_ORG_CD
BLM Structured Name	Administrative_Unit_Organization_Code
Inheritance	Inherited from entity OREGON DATA FRAMEWORK
Feature Class Use	LSE_CLM_POLY, LSE_CLM_P_POLY
Definition	A combination of the BLM administrative state and field offices which have 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 resource area 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, and California, and vice versa. When appropriate, the office can be identified only to the district or even the state level, rather than to the resource area level.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_BLM_ORG_CD
Data Type	Characters (5)

7.2 CASEFILE

Geodatabase Name	CASEFILE
BLM Structured Name	Realty_Casefile_Number
Inheritance	Inherited from entity LAND STATUS
Feature Class Use	LSE_CLM_POLY, LSE_CLM_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). For features with no BLM action, enter "PRIVATE". The value in CASEFILE must match exactly with the serial numbers in LR2000, including any spacing in the number (see the examples below).
Required/Optional	Required for existing features, optional for proposed.
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: 'OROR 065814', 'OROR 06818PT', 'OROR 061083FB', 'OROR 06173P1', 'ORORE 0014635'
Data Type	Variable Characters (15)

7.3 CASETP

Geodatabase Name	CASETP
BLM Structured Name	Case_Type_Code
Inheritance	Inherited from entity LAND STATUS
Feature Class Use	LSE_CLM_POLY, LSE_CLM_P_POLY
Definition	A coded number system (defined by LR2000) that identifies a case (e.g., authorization, conveyances, withdrawals, acquisitions, etc.). The six digit code is constructed as follows: First two digits "00" through "99" denotes major groups generally listed in 43 CFR (e.g. 31 – Oil and Gas Leases and Agreements, 32 – Geothermal Leases and Agreements, 34 – Coal leases and Agreements, 35 – Other solid mineral leases, 36 – Mineral Material (sand & gravel, community pits), 38 – Mining Claims) 322200, 311122, 384101 For a complete list of Case types go to: LR2000 Codes
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain
Data Type	Characters (6)

7.4 COMMODITY

Geodatabase Name	COMMODITY
BLM Structured Name	Mineral _Commodity_Code
Inheritance	Inherited from EXISTING or PROPOSED ENCUMBRANCE
Feature Class Use	LSE_CLM_POLY, LSE_CLM_P_POLY
Definition	The commodity code (defined by LR2000) for the type of mineral commodity associated with the lease or claim. Only minerals found in OR/WA are included in the domain. Locatable Mineral claims are not required to report what commodity is being extracted. Therefore, this value will likely be UNDETERMINED for these cases. For a complete list of Commodity Codes go to: LR2000 Commodity Codes
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_COMMODITY
Data Type	Variable Characters (20)

7.5 GIS_ACRES

Geodatabase Name	GIS_ACRES
BLM Structured Name	GIS_Acres_Measure
Inheritance	Inherited from entity OREGON DATA FRAMEWORK
Feature Class Use	LSE_CLM_POLY, LSE_CLM_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 one of three projections as determined by the BLM_ORG_CD of the record. These three projections all 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, Lakeview, Medford, NW Oregon, 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>Decimal (12,6)</td></tr>
</table>

7.6 LSE_CLM_NM

Geodatabase Name	LSE_CLM_NM
BLM Structured Name	Lease_Claim_Name
Inheritance	Inherited from entity EXISTING ENCUMBRANCE
Feature Class Use	LSE_CLM_POLY
Definition	Identifying name for the Lease or Claim or the project it is part of.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: Fields M.S., EP Minerals Claims
Data Type	Variable Characters (30)

7.7 LSE_CLM_P_NM

Geodatabase Name	LSE_CLM_P_NM
BLM Structured Name	Lease_Claim_Proposed_Name
Inheritance	Inherited from entity PROPOSED ENCUMBRANCE
Feature Class Use	LSE_CLM_P_POLY
Definition	Identifying name for a Proposed Lease or Claim or the project it is part of.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: Cote Grade Quarry, Glass Buttes Geothermal
Data Type	Variable Characters (30)

7.8 LSE_CLM_TP

Geodatabase Name	LSE_CLM_TP
BLM Structured Name	Lease_Claim_Type_Code
Inheritance	Inherited from EXISTING or PROPOSED ENCUMBRANCE

Feature Class Use	LSE_CLM_POLY, LSE_CLM_P_POLY
Definition	The general type of mineral lease or mining claim.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_LSE_CLM_TP
Data Type	Variable Characters (20)

7.9 RGT_HOLDER_NM

Geodatabase Name	RGT_HOLDER_NM
BLM Structured Name	Right_Holder_Name
Inheritance	Inherited from entity EXISTING ENCUMBRANCE
Feature Class Use	LSE_CLM_POLY
Definition	Name of the organization or person that holds the rights granted in the Lease or Claim. Multiple names can be concatenated. In the case where the names would exceed the 60 character limit, using the last name of the first customer (or the customer with the highest percentage of interest) and ", et al." to indicate there is more than one customer.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: CELATOM MINE INC, DIAMOND RANCH LLC.
Data Type	Variable Characters (60)

7.10 RGT_P_HOLDER_NM

Geodatabase Name	RGT_ P_HOLDER _ NM
BLM Structured Name	Right_Holder_Proposed_Name
Inheritance	Inherited from entity PROPOSED ENCUMBRANCE
Feature Class Use	LSE_CLM_P_POLY
Definition	Name of the person or entity applying for a Lease or Claim. Multiple names can be concatenated. In the case where the names would exceed the 60 character limit, using the last name of the first customer (or the customer with the highest percentage of interest) and ", et al." to indicate there is more than one customer.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: CELATOM MINE INC, DIAMOND RANCH LLC.
Data Type	Variable Characters (60)

7.11 SRHA

Geodatabase Name	SRHA
BLM Structured Name	Stock_Raising_Homestead_Act_Indicator
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Feature Class Use	LSE_CLM_POLY, LSE_CLM_P_POLY

Definition	Only relevant for mining claims; indicates whether the claim falls within original SRHA lands and, therefore, has different filing requirements and fees.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_YN
Data Type	Character (1)

7.12 STATUS_P

Geodatabase Name	STATUS_P
BLM Structured Name	Facility_Proposed_Status_Code
Inheritance	Inherited from entity PROPOSED ENCUMBRANCE
Feature Class Use	LSE_CLM_P_POLY
Definition	The status of a proposed facility, structure or application.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_STATUS_P
Data Type	Variable Characters (12)

7.13 VERSION_NAME

Geodatabase Name	VERSION_NAME
BLM Structured Name	Geodatabase_Version_Text
Inheritance	Inherited from entity OREGON DATA FRAMEWORK
Feature Class Use	All feature classes
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. Example: sfrazier.GRA-121210-111034
Data Type	Variable Characters (50)

8. LAYER FILES (PUBLICATION VIEWS)

External publication layers will only contain features that can be linked to an LR2000 record (CASEFILE IS NOT NULL). Additionally, external publication of the LSE_CLM theme will require the removal of the RGT_HOLDER_NM and VERSION_NAME attributes. Only the current Leases and Claims (LSE_CLM_POLY) feature class will be made available externally to the public. Proposed features (LSE_CLM_P_POLY) will not be made available to the public. There will be no changes made to the theme for internal BLM publication.

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) in order to make the data easier to use.

These "Publication feature classes" 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

Proposed entities (LSE_CLM_P_POLY) are not published to the web.

9. EDITING PROCEDURES

9.1 MANAGING OVERLAP

"Overlap" means there is 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**.

An individual Lease or Claim entity may consist of more than one polygon. Each polygon has a record 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, and may impact overall performance.

Overlap is only allowed in the ODF in limited and controlled scenarios. In each case, the cause of the overlap (what attribute changes will "kick off" a new feature which may overlap an existing feature) is carefully defined and controlled. In the LSE_CLM feature classes, a new casefile will create a new, and possibly overlapping, entity.

9.2 EDITING AND QUALITY CONTROL GUIDELINES

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

If polygons are copied in from other feature classes, multiparts should be checked for.

9.3 SNAPPING GUIDELINES

Where line segments with different coordinate sources 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 Legal Land Lines (CADNSDI points/lines) first. When snapping to CADNSDI, be sure there are exactly the same number of vertices in the target, and source theme arcs.

10. OR/WA DATA FRAMEWORK OVERVIEW

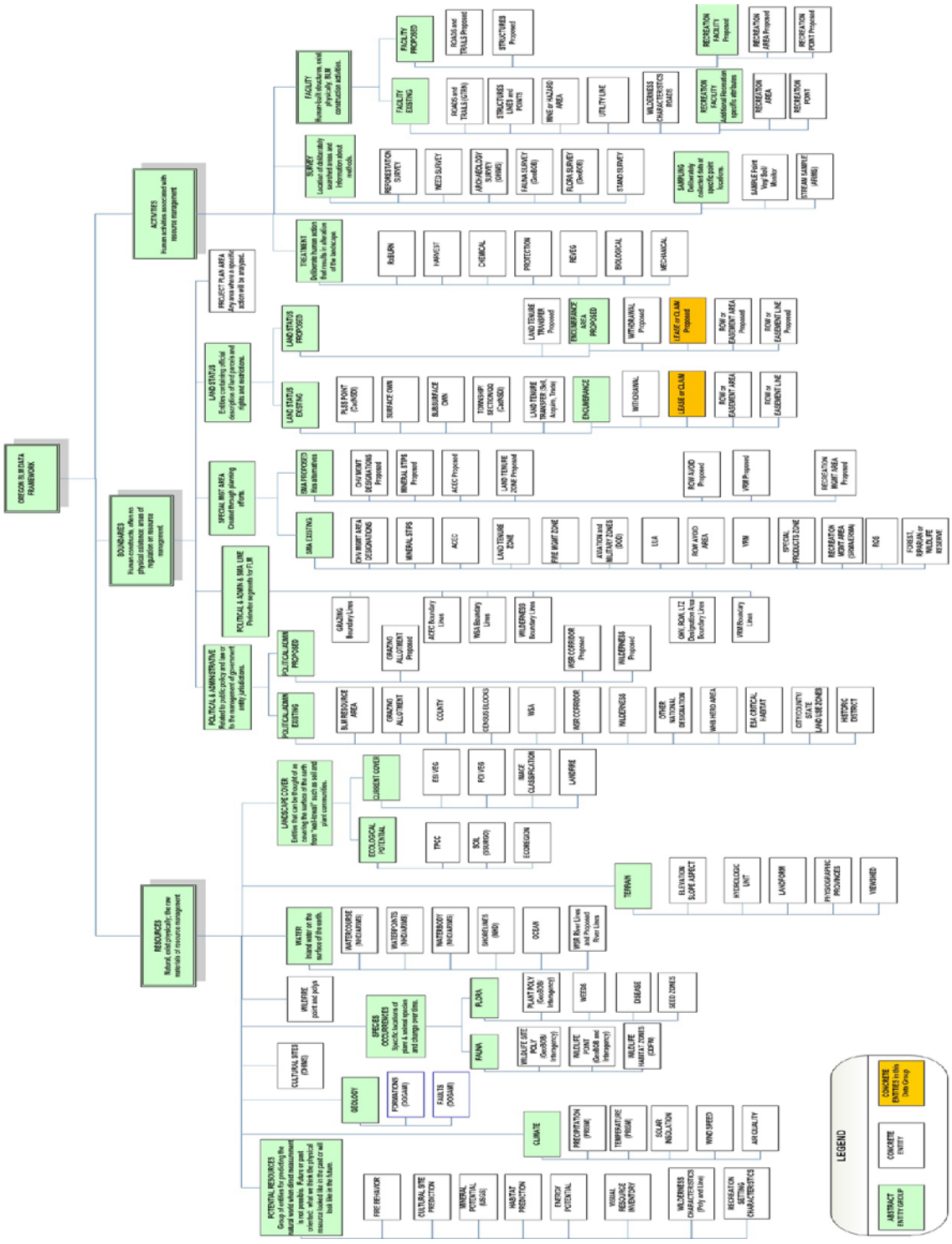

Figure 2 Oregon Data Framework Overview

11. ABBREVIATIONS

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

Abbreviations	Descriptions
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CADNSDI	Cadastral National Spatial Data Infrastructure
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
LR2000	Legacy Rehost 2000 Database
MTP	Master Title Plat
NAD	North American Datum
NARA	National Archives and Records Administration
ODF	Oregon Data Framework
OR/WA	Oregon/Washington
SDE	Spatial Data Engine
SRHA	Stock-Raising Homestead Act

Table 2 Abbreviations/Acronyms Used

APPENDIX A. DOMAINS (VALID VALUES)

The domains listed below are those that were in effect at the time the data standard was approved and may not be current. Contact the State Data Administrator for current lists.

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.

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
ORW00	ORW00 - Spokane District Office
ORW02	ORW02 - Wenatchee Field Office
ORW03	ORW03 - Border Field Office
CA000	CA000 - California BLM
CAN01	CAN01 - Northern California Field Office

CAN02	CAN02 - Applegate Field Office
CAN03	CAN03 - Arcata Field Office
CAN06	CAN06 - Redding Field Office
ID000	ID000 - Idaho BLM
IDB00	IDB00 - Boise District Office
IDB01	IDB01 - Four Rivers Field Office
IDB03	IDB03 - Owyhee Field Office
IDC00	IDC00 - Coeur d'Alene District Office
IDC01	IDC01 - Coeur d'Alene Field Office
IDC02	IDC02 - Cottonwood Field Office
NV000	NV000 - Nevada BLM
NVE00	NVE00 - Elko District Office
NVE02	NVE02 - Tuscarora Field Office
NVW00	NVW00 - Winnemucca District Office
NVW01	NVW01 - Humboldt River Field Office

A.2 dom_COMMODITY

Not all Commodity codes appear in the Leases and Claims database. Some commodities listed below are saleable, meaning they will not have an associated lease or claim. All LR2000 commodities are listed in the domain.

12	12 - ALUMINUM, CLAY
43	43 - ASPHALTIC MINERALS
50	50 - BARIUM
51	51 - BARIUM, BARITE
91	91 - CALCIUM, LIMESTONE
121	121 - CHROMITE
135	135 - CLAY, BENTONITE
137	137 - CLAY, COMMON
140	140 - COAL
170	170 - COPPER
171	171 - COPPER, SULFIDES
186	186 - ABRASIVE, FELDSPAR
255	255 - GEMSTONE, SEMIPREC SIL
256	256 - GEMSTONE, SEMIPREC OTH
257	257 - GEMSTONE, NON-PRECIOUS
260	260 - GOLD
261	261 - GOLD, LODE
262	262 - GOLD, PLACER
271	271 - GRAPHITE, AMORP-CRYST
340	340 - LEAD
350	350 - LITHIUM
353	353 - LIMESTONE
380	380 - MERCURY
410	410 - NATURAL GAS

420	420 - NICKEL
440	440 - PERLITE
459	459 - OIL & GAS
470	470 - PLATINUM GROUP
471	471 - PLATINUM
483	483 - POTASH, POTASSIUM NIT
491	491 - PUMICE, PUMICITE
492	492 - PUMICE, VOLCANIC ASH
493	493 - PUMICE, VOLCANIC CINDER
495	495 - PUMICE, SCORIA
496	496 - OBSIDIAN
497	497 - RHYOLITE
500	500 - QUARTZ, CRYSTAL
521	521 - SAND AND GRAVEL, SAND
522	522 - SAND AND GRAVEL, SHALE
523	523 - SAND AND GRAVEL, GRAVEL
524	524 - SAND AND GRAVEL, CLINKER
525	525 - SAND AND GRAVEL, S&G
526	526 - SHALE
531	531 - SILICON, QUARTZ
532	532 - SILICON, QUARTZITE
540	540 - SILVER
550	550 - SODIUM
561	561 - STONE, DIMENSION
562	562 - STONE, CRUSHED & BROKEN
563	563 - STONE, RIPRAP
564	564 - STONE, WEATHERED GRANITE
565	565 - STONE, SPECIALTY
566	566 - STONE, TUFA
650	650 - URANIUM, (U308 CONTENT)
690	690 - ZEOLITES
693	693 - ZEOLITES, CLINOPTILOLITE
701	701 - ZINC, SULFIDES
770	770 - GEOTHERMAL
772	772 - GEOTHERMAL, WATER
800	800 - TWO OR MORE MINERALS
848	848 - GEMSTONE, SEMIPRECIOUS
878	878 - PUBLIC PURPOSES
879	879 - RECREATION PURPOSES
885	885 - OTHER
891	891 - SOIL/OTHER, FILL
892	892 - SOIL/OTHER, TOPSOIL
894	894 - SOIL/OTHER, DIATOMITE
899	899 - ALL MATERIAL RESOURCE
UN	UN-UNKNOWN

A.3 dom_LSE_CLM_TP

LodeClaim	LodeClaim – Lode Claim Mining
PlacerClaim	PlacerClaim – Placer Claim Mining
MillSite	MillSite – Mill Processing Site
TunnelSite	TunnelSite-
Geothermal	Geothermal – Geothermal Lease
Oil and Gas	Oil and Gas – Oil and Gas Lease
Other	Other – Other Mineral Site

A.4 dom_STATUS_P

Initial	Initial − Pre-application proposal
Pending	Pending − Active proposal, application filed
Rejected	Rejected − Proposal rejected by BLM
Closed	Closed − Case closed
Relinquished	Relinquished – Proposal released by the proponent
Suspended	Suspended – Activity halted

A.5 dom_YN

Y	Y – Meets criteria set in data standard
N	N – Does not meet criteria set in data standard
U	U – Unknown whether criteria set in data standard is met