United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Oregon State Office
P.O. Box 2965
Portland, Oregon 97208

In Reply Refer to:
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August 24, 2011

EMS TRANSMISSION 08/26/2011
Instruction Memorandum No. OR-2011-071
Expires: 9/30/2012

To: DMs, DSDs, Staff and Branch Chiefs

From: State Director, Oregon/Washington

Subject: Easements and Rights-of-Way Data Standard

Program Area: Lands and Realty.

Purpose: This instruction memorandum (IM) revises the spatial data standard for Easements and Rights-of-Way (ESMTROW) (Attachment 1). It defines how this type of data is to be captured in a Geographic Information System (GIS) geodatabase, defines attributes used, and defines coding schemes (domains). The major changes from the original data standard (Instruction Memorandum OR-2010-023) include changing the AUTH_USE attribute from optional to required and several domain (valid values) changes.

Policy/Action: This data standard is to be followed for all ESMTROW planning designations. The ESMTROW data should be reviewed by all field offices and any needed corrections and/or additions made through established editing procedures. At a minimum, this dataset is to be updated on a quarterly basis (January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1). Updates can be done at any time and do not need to be done only on these quarterly dates.

Timeframe: This ESMTROW Data Standard is effective immediately.

Budget Impact: None.

Background: All offices have a need for accurate and up-to-date spatial data for ESMTROW. The need for this revision to the data standard became apparent when the data was being used to portray renewable energy projects on maps. Some data was not being populated (since it was not required in the original standard) and this made the proper depiction of projects on maps difficult

and in some cases impossible. This revision corrects these problems and the resulting dataset will support the business need.

Manual/Handbook Sections Affected: None.

Coordination: An information bulletin (IB-OR-2011-018) was issued to review the draft data standard and to solicit comments. Comments received were analyzed and incorporated as appropriate. See Comments and Resolutions (Attachment 2).

Contact: Any questions or comments can be directed either to Stan Frazier, State Data Administrator, at 503-808-6009; Pam Chappel, at 503-808-6170; Sarah Bickford at 541-683-6159, State Data Stewards; or Pamela Keller, Geographic Information Specialist, at 541-573-4486.

Districts with Unions are reminded to notify their unions of this IM and satisfy any bargaining obligations before implementation. Your servicing Human Resources Office or Labor Relations Specialist can provide you with assistance in this matter.

Signed by
Andrew M. Smith
Acting Associate State Director

Authenticated by
Paj Shua Cha
Records Section

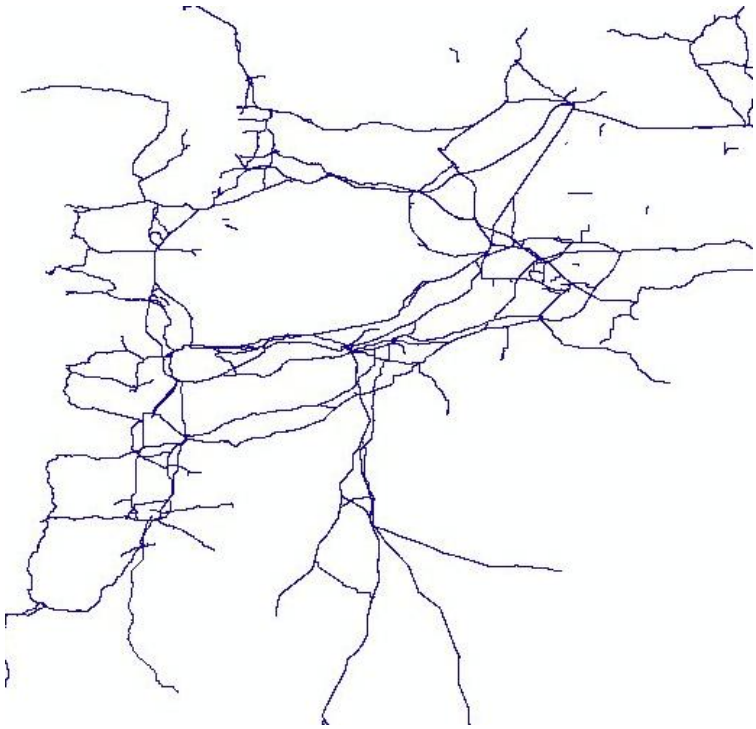
Attachments
1 - Easements and Rights-of-Way Data Standard (45pp)
2 - Comments and Resolutions (1pp)

Distribution
OC530 Tom Chatfield

Bureau of Land Management Oregon/Washington

Easements and Rights-of-Way Data Standard

August 15, 2011



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1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Dataset (Theme) Name: Easements and Rights-of-Way
Dataset (Feature Class): ESMTROW

1.1 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Roles	Responsibilities
State Data Stewards	The State Data Stewards, Pamela Chapel, at 503-808-6170, and Sarah Bickford, at 541-683-6159 are responsible for approving data standards and business rules, for developing Quality Assurance/Quality Control procedures, 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.
Lead GIS Specialist	The Lead GIS Specialist, Pamela Keller, at 541-573-4486, 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 specialist coordinates with system administrators and GIS coordinators to manage the GIS databases.
State Data Administrator	The State Data Administrator, Stanley Frazier, at 503-808-6009, 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, Sherrie Reid, at 503-808-6655, is responsible for identifying 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

Public

1.3 RECORDS RETENTION SCHEDULE(S)

GRS BLM 20/5

TEMPORARY. Delete when no longer needed for administrative, legal, audit, or other operational purposes.

1.4 SECURITY/ACCESS/SENSITIVITY

The Easements and Rights-of-Way (ESMTROW) set of themes do not require any additional security other than that provided by the General Support System (the hardware/software infrastructure of the Oregon/Washington (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 or no privacy issues or concerns associated with these data themes. A Privacy Impact Assessment has been completed. This dataset falls under the Privacy Act System of Records Notice LLM-32, Land and Minerals Authorization Tracking System.

2. DATASET OVERVIEW

2.1 DESCRIPTION

This dataset is a spatial representation of ESMTROW. They are a portion of the total **encumbrance** data category that includes information about entities, about rights, and restrictions relating to the use of federal public land or to the use of non-federal land by the federal and public entities. An example of a use would be a right granted to a private entity for a road used by them to cross federal interest land to access their property. Rights-of-Way (ROW) in this dataset include ROW and other land use authorizations issued by the United States under the authorities of Title V and Sec. 302(b) of Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) (and other ROW authorities repealed by FLPMA), Oregon and California Act of August 28, 1937, the Federal Highway Act, and the Mineral Leasing Act. Easements are partial interests in non-federal land acquired or reserved by the United States. In general, ROWs are rights granted **by the** BLM, and Easements are rights granted **to the** BLM, but there are exceptions.

This dataset includes both linear and area entities. The ESMTROW that are linear in nature may be roads or power lines. They have associated widths that define the extent of the assigned right, creating a corridor area. The associated width can be used to buffer the linear feature to create a polygon area. Area entities include these linear buffer features as well as ESMTROW described by land status aliquot parcels.

This dataset is not intended to include all ESMTROW in the federal interest, but only those determined to be important for common GIS spatial analysis. Only basic information about the ESMTROW 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.

2.2 USAGE

This dataset is used for depicting the ESMTROW on maps. All BLM planning and management actions must identify any encumbrances on the land. Existing ESMTROW are intersected with other resources to determine impact and/or feasibility of the proposed action.

This dataset is intended to contain ESMTROW granted or held by the BLM. Others may be included, if needed, for analysis or maps associated with BLM planning activities. The GRANTOR and RGT_HOLDER attributes provide the needed information to correctly select only BLM actions. The ESMTROW are authorized for specific uses. The AUTH_USE attribute provides this important information. A proposed Easement or ROW goes through several phases. If the STATUS_ESMTROW attribute is "Initial," the proposed Easement or ROW should, for most purposes, not be included in analysis and display.

2.3 SPONSOR/AFFECTED PARTIES

The sponsor for this dataset is the Deputy State Director, Resource Planning, Use, and Protection. An Easement or ROW is defined by and specific to 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 ESMTROW are legal boundary entities. They are often related to physical entities such as roads and power lines. The Easement or ROW is described in relation to the constructed entity, but is not necessarily identical. To associate facilities with the rights and restrictions attached to them, an ESMTROW indicator can be added as an attribute on the relevant constructed feature arc or point. Similarly, to associate an Easement or ROW with the road it encumbers, there is a ROADLINK attribute. The Ground Transportation (GTRN) GIS dataset has an attribute with the same ACCESS_RIGHTS domain as ACCESS_ESMTROW, and where a feature on ESMTROW represents the same feature on GTRN, it is important they have the same attribute value for ACCESS_RIGHTS.

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 you get to a basic dataset that cannot be further sub-divided. 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:

Stanley Frazier
OR/WA State Data Administrator
Bureau of Land Management

P.O. Box 2965
Portland, OR 97208
503-808-6009

2.6 ESMTROW DATA ORGANIZATION / STRUCTURE

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

ESMTROW Polygon:
ODF
Boundaries
Land Status
Existing Land Status
Encumbrance Area
ESMTROW_POLY
Proposed Land Status
Proposed Encumbrance Area
ESMTROW_P_POLY

ESMTROW Line:
ODF
Boundaries
Land Status
Existing Land Status
Encumbrance Linear
ESMTROW_ARC
Proposed Land Status
Proposed Encumbrance Linear
ESMTROW_P_ARC

2.7 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:

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Rest of page intentionally left blank.

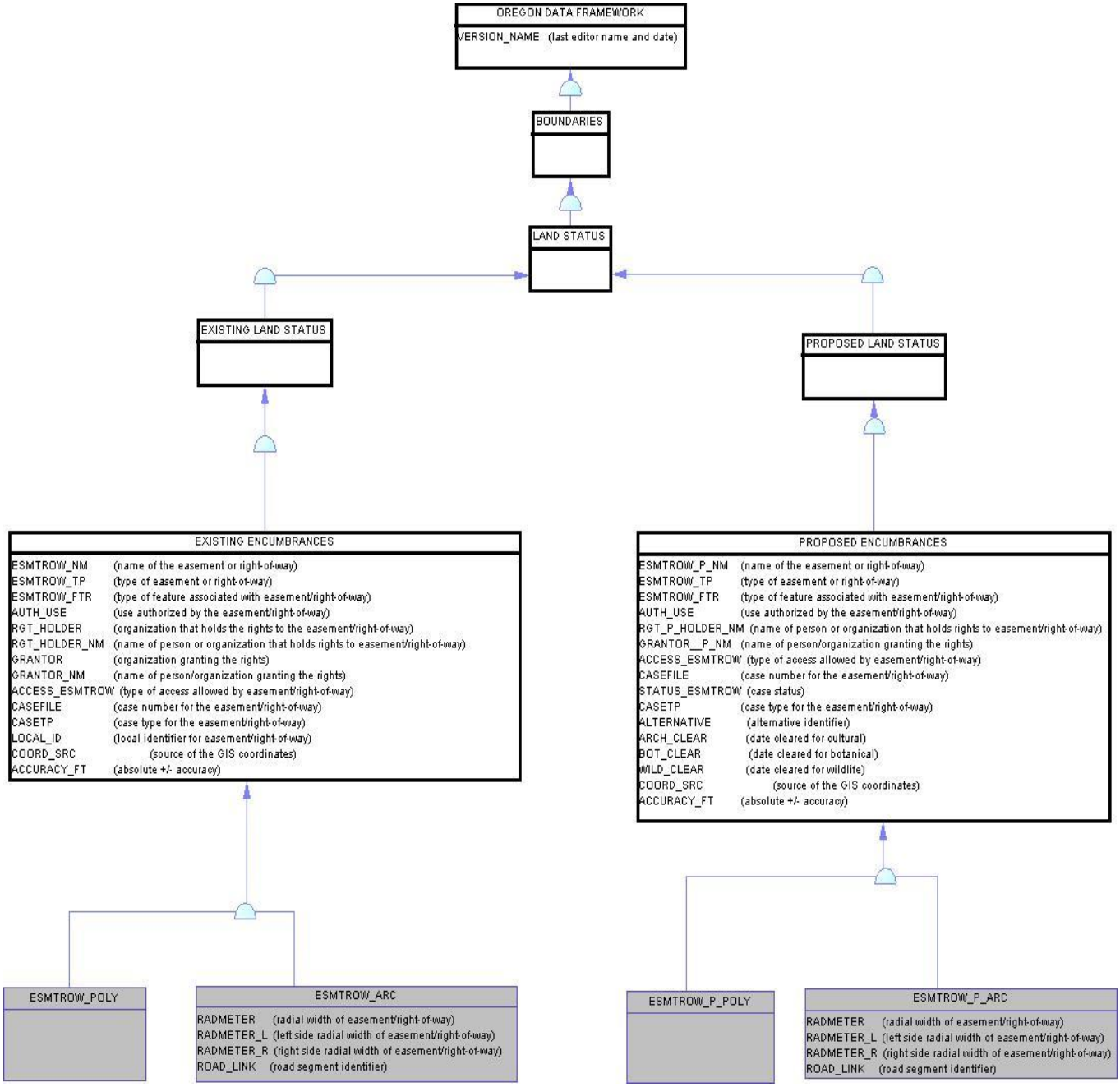

Figure 1 Data Organization Structure

3. DATA MANAGEMENT PROTOCOLS

3.1 ACCURACY REQUIREMENTS

This dataset requires the highest possible accuracy. Accuracy is determined by availability of survey data and Geographic Coordinate Data Base for the area. Where ESMTROW follow road or other physical features, the coordinates are obtained from the most accurate source available (see Collection, Input and Maintenance Protocols).

This dataset will never be complete. Over time, more and more approved ESMTROW will be added to the dataset, but it will never contain the complete record (found in the case files).

The proposed ESMTROW (ESMTROW_P_ARC and ESMTROW_P_POLY) are transitory and have varying degree of accuracy. Accuracy is reviewed and improved, if possible, if a proposed feature becomes authorized, and is moved to ESMTROW_POLY or ESMTROW_ARC.

Required attributes have an accuracy of at least ninety percent.

3.2 COLLECTION, INPUT AND MAINTENANCE PROTOCOLS

Existing ESMTROW are defined and described by the case file record, and 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). Where the feature is described by legal land line parcels or surveyed lines, a vertex is placed at every Geographic Coordinate Data (GCD) point, and snapped to it. Where the feature is described as a road or other physical feature, and case file description says "as built," the coordinates are obtained from Global Positioning System (GPS), or Digital Line Graphic (DLG) imagery, or other digital data with a total locational accuracy of 100 feet or better. The coordinate source used is captured in the COORD_SRC attribute. Existing linework is not replaced unless a more accurate spatial representation of the legal description is provided. It is important to note that the existing road centerline as depicted in the GIS road layer or a collected GPS measurement may not fit within the described location in the case file record. The case file is a legal document that rules the location. The Easement or ROW spatial representation must match the case file rather than the "on the ground location." If different from the case file, and the ground location is in fact the correct intended location, the case file must be updated.

A new Easement or ROW on an already existing road has the following typical data collection and GIS input workflow: 1) GPS the road centerline, 2) Adjust the GIS road dataset (GTRN) accordingly, and 3) Prepare the casefile maps with GTRN.

Polygons representing the widths of ESMTROW linear features do not need to be created since they can be created "on-the-fly" as needed, using the Radial Buffer Meters (RADMETER) attribute. If, however, the data steward wishes to keep the polygons created by buffering the lines on ESMTROW_ARC, the polygons can be put on ESMTROW_POLY.

Proposed ESMTROW are created from legal descriptions in the same way as described above for existing ESMTROW. If a proposed Easement or ROW becomes fact (is authorized), it is copied to the

corresponding existing ESMTROW feature class, and deleted from the proposed feature class. At the district data steward's discretion, when a ROW that was authorized becomes "closed" for whatever reason (relinquished, terminated, and expired), the feature can be moved back to the proposed feature class with STATUS_ESMTROW of "Closed." This might be done if the data steward feels the feature has potential to become a proposal again.

3.3 UPDATE FREQUENCY AND ARCHIVAL PROTOCOLS

The unit of processing for the ESMTROW group of themes is the individual Easement or ROW.
If there is a GCD update which shifts the points of the ESMTROW lines and/or polygons, then those lines and/or polygons need to be re-snapped back to the GCD 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 on a quarterly basis (January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1). Updates can be done at any time and do not need to be done only on these quarterly dates.

3.4 STATEWIDE MONITORING

District realty specialists are required to check the themes for spatial and attribute accuracy within their districts; keep the themes consistent and current with LR2000 and the case files; and to confirm that proposed ESMTROW were moved to existing ESMTROW after approval. The State Data Stewards are responsible for checking consistency across districts. At least, once yearly, ESMTROW_ARC and ESMTROW_POLY will be checked by comparing to LR2000. Number of cases in LR2000 and not in ESMTROW_ARC/POLY and vice versa will be used to determine completeness. Over time, the gap should narrow.

4. ESMTROW 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:

Stanley Frazier
OR/WA State Data Administrator
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P.O. Box 2965
Portland, OR 97208
503-808-6009

4.1 ESMTROW_POLY (Easement and ROW Polygons)

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required?	Domain
ESMTROW_NM	String	30		Yes	
ESMTROW_TP	String	10		Yes	dom_ESMTROW_TP
ESMTROW_FTR	String	20		Yes	dom_ESMTROW_FTR
AUTH_USE	String	40		Yes	dom_AUTH_USE
RGT_HOLDER	String	3		Yes	dom_JURISCODE
RGT_HOLDER_NM	String	30		No	
GRANTOR	String	3		Yes	dom_JURISCODE
GRANTOR_NM	String	30		No	
ACCESS_ESMTROW	String	10		Yes	dom_ACCESS_RIGHTS
CASEFILE	String	15		Yes	
CASETP	String	6		No	
LOCAL_ID	String	10		No	
COORD_SRC	String	7		No	dom_COORD_SRC
ACCURACY_FT	Short Integer		-1	No	
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes	

4.2 ESMTROW_ARC (Easement and ROW Arcs)

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required?	Domain
ESMTROW_NM	String	30		Yes	
ESMTROW_TP	String	10		Yes	dom_ESMTROW_TP
ESMTROW_FTR	String	20		Yes	dom_ESMTROW_FTR
AUTH_USE	String	40		Yes	dom_AUTH_USE
RGT_HOLDER	String	3		Yes	dom_JURISCODE
RGT_HOLDER_NM	String	30		No	
GRANTOR	String	3		Yes	dom_JURISCODE
GRANTOR_NM	String	30		No	
ACCESS_ESMTROW	String	10		Yes	dom_ACCESS_RIGHTS
CASEFILE	String	15		Yes	
CASETP	String	6		No	
LOCAL_ID	String	10		No	
COORD_SRC	String	7		No	dom_COORD_SRC
ACCURACY_FT	Short Integer		-1	No	
RADMETER	Number	8,2	-1	Yes	
RADMETER_L	Number	8,2	-1	No	
RADMETER_R	Number	8,2	-1	No	
ROAD_LINK	String	20		No	
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes	

4.3 ESMTROW_P_POLY (Easement and ROW Proposed Polygons)

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required?	Domain
ESMTROW_P_NM	String	30		Yes	
ESMTROW_TP	String	10		Yes	dom_ESMTROW_TP
ESMTROW_FTR	String	20		Yes	dom_ESMTROW_FTR
AUTH_USE	String	40		Yes	dom_AUTH_USE
RGT_P_HOLDER_NM	String	30		No	
GRANTOR_P_NM	String	30		Yes	
ACCESS_ESMTROW	String	10		Yes	dom_ACCESS_RIGHTS
CASEFILE	String	15		No	
STATUS_ESMTROW	String	10		Yes	dom_STATUS_ESMTROW
CASETP	String	6		No	
ALTERNATIVE	String	2		No	
ARCH_CLEAR	String	8		No	
BOT_CLEAR	String	8		No	
WILD_CLEAR	String	8		No	
COORD_SRC	String	7		No	dom_COORD_SRC
ACCURACY_FT	Short Integer		-1	No	
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes	

4.4 ESMTROW_P_ARC (Easement and ROW Proposed Arcs)

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required?	Domain
ESMTROW_P_NM	String	30		Yes	
ESMTROW_TP	String	10		Yes	dom_ESMTROW_TP
ESMTROW_FTR	String	20		Yes	dom_ESMTROW_FTR
AUTH_USE	String	40		Yes	dom_AUTH_USE
RGT_P_HOLDER_NM	String	30		No	
GRANTOR_P_NM	String	30		Yes	
ACCESS_ESMTROW	String	10		Yes	dom_ACCESS_RIGHTS
CASEFILE	String	15		No	
STATUS_ESMTROW	String	10		Yes	dom_STATUS_ESMTROW
CASETP	String	6		No	
RADMETER	Number	8,2	-1	Yes	
RADMETER_L	Number	8,2	-1	No	
RADMETER_R	Number	8,2	-1	No	
ALTERNATIVE	String	2		No	
ARCH_CLEAR	String	8		No	
BOT_CLEAR	String	8		No	
WILD_CLEAR	String	8		No	
COORD_SRC	String	7		No	dom_COORD_SRC

ACCURACY_FT	Short Integer		-1	No	
ROAD_LINK	String	20		No	
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.

5.1 SPATIAL ENTITY CHARACTERISTCS

ESMTROW_POLY
Description: Instance of Land Status Existing group.
Geometry: Polygons may overlap entirely or in part.
Topology: No
Integration Requirements: If polylines are defined as parcels, they must have a vertex for every GCD point, and be snapped to it. There is usually no coincidence between ESMTROW arcs and ESMTROW polys.

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

ESMTROW_ARC
Description: Instance of Land Status Existing group.
Geometry: Arcs may overlap each other entirely or in part.
Topology: No
Integration Requirements: There is usually no coincidence between ESMTROW arcs and ESMTROW polys.

ESMTROW_P_ARC
Description: Instance of Land Status Proposed group.
Geometry: Arcs may overlap each other entirely or in part, and may overlap ESMTROW_ARC features.
Topology: No
Integration Requirements: There is usually no coincidence between ESMTROW arcs and ESMTROW polys.

6. ATTRIBUTE CHARACTERISTICS AND DEFINITIONS

In alphabetical order.

6.1 ACCESS_ESMTROW

Geodatabase Name BLM Structured Name	ACCESS_ESMTROW ACCESS_ESMTROW_CODE
Description	Inherited from EXISTING ENCUMBRANCES or PROPOSED ENCUMBRANCES Used in Feature Classes: ESMTROW_POLY ESMTROW_ARC ESMTROW_P_POLY ESMTROW_P_ARC Definition Public and BLM access rights associated with the Easement or ROW. There are two types of easements: Exclusive easements are generally open to the public and nonexclusive Easements are generally administrative only, not open to the public or third parties. Reciprocal ROW Agreements (RROW) provides access rights for the haul and management of timber and includes third party rights. Roads falling inside RROW areas have differing access rights that depend on the surface jurisdiction and relationship of surface jurisdiction crossed. The access rights might be too mixed to map out separately.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_ACCESS_RIGHTS
Data Type	Variable Characters (VCHAR) 10

6.2 ACCURACY_FT

Geodatabase Name BLM Structured Name	ACCURACY_FT ACCURACY_FEET_MEASURE
Description	Inherited from Entity POLITICAL ADMIN SMA LINE Used in Feature Classes: EMSTROW_ARC EMSTROW_P_ARC <u>Definition</u> How close, in feet, the spatial GIS depiction is to the actual location on the ground. There are several factors to consider in GIS error: scale and accuracy of map-based sources, accuracy of GPS equipment, and the skill level of the data manipulators. A value of "0" indicates no entry was made. This is the correct value when the COORD_SRC is another GIS theme (DLG, GCD), Digital Elevation Model (DEM)) because the accuracy is determined by that theme. However, if COORD_SRC is MAP (digitized from a paper map) or GPS, a value of "0" indicates a missing value that should be filled in either with a non-zero number or "-1." A value of "-1" indicates that the accuracy is unknown and no reliable estimate can be made. Examples: 40, -1, 0
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No Domain
Data Type	Short Integer

6.3 ALTERNATIVE

Geodatabase Name BLM Structured Name	ALTERNATIVE ALTERNATIVE_TEXT
Description	Inherited from PROPOSED ENCUMBRANCES Used in Feature Classes: ESMTROW_P_POLY ESMTROW_P_ARC <u>Definition</u> Identifier for the alternative during the planning process (e.g., A, B, C, D, E). Free choice values for different plans, but not more than 2 characters. Examples: A, 1, B3
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No Domain
Data Type	VCHAR 2

6.4 ARCH_CLEAR

Geodatabase Name BLM Structured Name	ARCH_CLEAR ARCHAEOLOGICAL_CLEARANCE_DATE
Description	Inherited from PROPOSED ENCUMBRANCES Used by Feature Classes: ESMTROW_P_POLY ESMTROW_P_ARC <u>Definition</u> Date the facility/site received archaeological clearance (YYYYMMDD). Example: 20090812
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No Domain
Data Type	Characters (CHAR) 8

6.5 AUTH_USE

Geodatabase Name BLM Structured Name	AUTH_USE EASEMENT_ROW_AUTHORIZED_USE_CODE
Description	Inherited from EXISTING ENCUMBRANCES or PROPOSED ENCUMBRANCES Used in Feature Classes: ESMTROW_POLY ESMTROW_ARC ESMTROW_P_POLY ESMTROW_P_ARC Definition Use that is authorized or proposed for authorization by the Easement or ROW. Additional and/or related information are found in the ESMTROW_FTR, and CASETP attributes. For example, if the AUTH_USE is "Crossing Access," then ESMTROW_FTR might be "ROAD," "TRAIL," or "FENCE."
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_AUTH_USE
Data Type	VCHAR 40

6.6 BOT_CLEAR

Geodatabase Name BLM Structured Name	BOT_CLEAR BOTANICAL_CLEARANCE_DATE
Description	Inherited from PROPOSED ENCUMBRANCES Used by Feature Classes: ESMTROW_P_POLY ESMTROW_P_ARC Definition Date the facility/site received botanical clearance (YYYYMMDD). Example: 20090812
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	No Domain
Data Type	CHAR8

6.7 CASEFILE

Geodatabase Name BLM Structured Name	CASEFILE CASEFILE_NUMBER
Description	Inherited from EXISTING ENCUMBRANCES or PROPOSED ENCUMBRANCES Used in Feature Classes: ESMTROW_POLY ESMTROW_ARC ESMTROW_P_POLY ESMTROW_P_ARC Definition Case number assigned by the LR2000 database when an action is begun (either by BLM action or due to receipt of an application). Include suffix and case part. Examples: OR-65814, OR-6818PT, OR-61083FD, OR-56173P1, ORE-14635
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	No Domain
Data Type	VCHAR15

6.8 CASETP

Geodatabase Name BLM Structured Name	CASETP CASE_TYPE_CODE
Description	Inherited from EXISTING ENCUMBRANCES or PROPOSED ENCUMBRANCES Used by Feature Classes: ESMTROW_POLY ESMTROW_ARC ESMTROW_P_POLY ESMTROW_P_ARC <u>Definition</u> A coded number system that identifies a case (e.g., authorization, conveyances, withdrawals, acquisitions, etc.). The 6-digit code is constructed as follows: First two digits "00" through "99" denotes major groups generally listed in 43 CFR (e.g., 21=acquisitions, 22=exchanges, 23=withdrawals, 28=rights-of-way). Second two digits "00" through "99" denotes major "Parts" (e.g., 2810=ROW, Roads, 2830=ROW, Wind, 2840=ROW, Railroad). Last two digits "00" through "99" identifies a unique case type. Examples: 281007 − ROW-ROADS FEDERAL FAC 283003 − ROW-WIND DEV FAC 284004 − ROW-RR SPECIAL ACTS For a complete list of Case types go to: http://www.blm.gov/lr2000/codes/CodeCasetype_code.pff
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No Domain
Data Type	CHAR6

6.9 COORD_SRC

Geodatabase Name BLM Structured Name	COORD_SRC COORDINATE_SOURCE_CODE
Description	Inherited from Entity POLITICAL ADMIN SMA LINE Used in Feature Classes: ESMTROW_POLY ESMTROW_ARC ESMTROW_P_POLY ESMTROW_P_ARC Definition The actual source of the GIS coordinates for the line segments.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_COORD_SRC
Data Type	VCHAR7

6.10 ESMTROW_FTR

Geodatabase Name BLM Structured Name	ESMTROW_FTR EASEMENT_ROW_FEATURE_CODE
Description	Inherited from EXISTING ENCUMBRANCES OR PROPOSED ENCUMBRANCES Used in Feature Classes: ESMTROW_POLY ESMTROW_ARC ESMTROW_P_POLY ESMTROW_P_ARC Definition Type of geographic or legal feature associated with an Easement or ROW.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_ESMTROW_FTR
Data Type	VCHAR20

6.11 ESMTROW_NM

Geodatabase Name BLM Structured Name	ESMTROW_NM EASEMENT_ROW_NAME
Description	Inherited from EXISTING ENCUMBRANCES Used in Feature Classes: ESMTROW_POLY ESMTROW_ARC Definition Name of the project the Easement or ROW is part of. Examples: Kiger Fence, Ponderosa Timber Access, Horizon Wind Access, Steens Easement, Public Hiking Trail, Hodges ROW
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	No Domain
Data Type	VCHAR30

6.12 ESMTROW_P_NAME

Geodatabase Name BLM Structured Name	ESMTROW_P_NAME EASEMENT_ROW_PROPOSED_NAME
Description	Inherited from PROPOSED ENCUMBRANCES Used in Feature Classes: ESMTROW_P_POLY ESMTROW_P_ARC Definition Unique identifying name for a Proposed Easement or ROW project. Examples: Kiger Fence, Ponderosa Timber Access, Horizon Wind Access, Steens Easement, Public Hiking Trail, Hodges ROW
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	No Domain
Data Type	VCHAR30

6.13 ESMTROW_TP

Geodatabase Name BLM Structured Name	ESMTROW_TP EASEMENT_ROW_TYPE_CODE
Description	Inherited from EXISTING ENCUMBRANCES or PROPOSED ENCUMBRANCES Used in Feature Classes: ESMTROW_POLY ESMTROW_ARC ESMTROW_P_POLY ESMTROW_P_ARC Definition Indicates whether a feature is an Easement or a ROW and the general type.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_ESMTROW_TP
Data Type	VCHAR10

6.14 GRANTOR

Geodatabase Name BLM Structured Name	GRANTOR GRANTOR_ORGANIZATION_CODE
Description	Inherited from EXISTING ENCUMBRANCES Used in Feature Classes: ESMTROW_POLY ESMTROW_ARC Definition The organization (in general terms) that is granted the Easement or ROW.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (valid values)	dom_JURISCODE
Data Type	VCHAR50

6.15 GRANTOR_N

Geodatabase Name BLM Structured Name	GRANTOR_NM GRANTOR_NM
Description	Inherited from EXISTING ENCUMBRANCES Used in Feature Classes: ESMTROW_POLY ESMTROW_ARC Definition Name of the organization or person that granted the rights in the Easement or ROW. Examples: MOUNT HOOD NF, HART MOUNTAIN NAT ANTELOPE REF, WALLOWA LAKE STATE PARK, DIAMOND RANCH LLC
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (valid values)	No Domain
Data Type	VCHAR30

6.16 GRANTOR_P_NAME

Geodatabase Name BLM Structured Name	GRANTOR_P_NM EASEMENT_ROW_PROPOSED_GRANTOR_NAME
Description	Inherited from PROPOSED ENCUMBRANCES Used in Feature Classes: ESMTROW_P_POLY ESMTROW_P_ARC <u>Definition</u> The name of the entity (person, organization) that would grant the proposed Easement or ROW. Examples: USFS, BLM, USFWS, BPA, ST, PV, DIAMOND RANCH LLC
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (valid values)	No Domain
Data Type	VCHAR50

6.17 LOCAL_ID

Geodatabase Name BLM Structured Name	LOCAL_ID EASEMENT_ROW_LOCAL_IDENTIFIER
Description	Inherited from EXISTING ENCUMBRANCES Used in Feature Classes: ESMTROW_POLY ESMTROW_ARC <u>Definition</u> A local identifier, unique by District, used by Western Oregon Districts. Called "Action Remarks" in LR2000. Examples: RE-R-460C, RE-M-20, R-645 where RE-R, RE-M and RE-C are easements, and R-645 is a Reciprocal ROW. The first letters stand for the District (R = Roseburg, C = Coos Bay, M= Medford, etc.).
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (valid values)	No Domain
Data Type	VCHAR10

6.18 RADMETER

Geodatabase Name BLM Structured Name	RADMETER RADIAL_BUFFER_METERS
Description	Not Inherited Used in Feature Classes: ESMTROW_ARC ESMTROW_P_ARC Definition Radial width of the Easement or ROW in meters to the nearest hundredth or tenth. Rudimentary or average widths. The derived acreages will be approximate. Detailed widths which may vary by segment are found in the case file.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	No Domain
Data Type	Decimal 8,2

6.19 RADMETER_L

Geodatabase Name BLM Structured Name	RADMETER_L RADIAL_BUFFER_LEFT_METERS
Description	Not Inherited Used in Feature Classes: ESMTROW_ARC ESMTROW_P_ARC <u>Definition</u> "Left-side" radial width of the Easement or ROW in meters to the nearest hundredth or tenth. If this attribute is filled in, then RADMETER must be set to -1, and RADMETER_R must be set to something other than -1 (0 or a positive number). This width and derived acreages are approximate. Detailed widths are found in the case file.
Required/Optional	Required if RADMETER_R has something other than -1.
Domain (Valid Values)	No Domain
Data Type	Decimal 8,2

6.20 RADMETER_R

Geodatabase Name BLM Structured Name	RADMETER_R RADIAL_BUFFER_RIGHT_METERS
Description	Not Inherited Used in Feature Classes: ESMTROW_ARC ESMTROW_P_ARC Definition "Right-side" radial width of the Easement or ROW in meters to the nearest hundredth or tenth. If this attribute is filled in, then RADMETER must be set to -1, and RADMETER_L must be set to something other than -1 (0 or a positive number). This width and derived acreages are approximate. Detailed widths are found in the case file.
Required/Optional	Required if RADMETER_L has something other than -1.
Domain (Valid Values)	No Domain
Data Type	Decimal 8,2

6.21 RGT_HOLDER

Geodatabase Name BLM Structured Name	RGT_HOLDER RIGHT_HOLDER_ORGANIZATION_CODE
Description	Inherited from EXISTING ENCUMBRANCES Used in Feature Classes: ESMTROW_POLY ESMTROW_ARC Definition Code for the organization (in general terms) that holds the rights granted in the Easement or ROW.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_JURISCODE
Data Type	VCHAR3

6.22 RGT_HOLDER_NM

Geodatabase Name BLM Structured Name	RGT_HOLDER_NM RIGHT_HOLDER_NAME
Description	Inherited from EXISTING ENCUMBRANCES Used in Feature Classes: ESMTROW_POLY ESMTROW_ARC Definition Name of the organization or person that holds the rights granted in the Easement or ROW. Examples: MOUNT HOOD NF, HART MOUNTAIN NAT ANTELOPE REF, WALLOWA LAKE STATE PARK, DIAMOND RANCH LLC
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain
Data Type	VCHAR30

6.23 RGT_ P_ HOLDER NM

Geodatabase Name BLM Structured Name	RGT_ P_HOLDER _ NM RIGHT_HOLDER_PROPOSED_NAME
Description	Inherited from EXISTING ENCUMBRANCES Used in Feature Classes: ESMTROW_POLY ESMTROW_ARC <u>Definition</u> Name of the person or entity applying for an Easement or ROW. Examples: MOUNT HOOD NF, HART MOUNTAIN NAT ANTELOPE REF, WALLOWA LAKE STATE PARK, DIAMOND RANCH LLC
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No Domain
Data Type	VCHAR30

6.24 ROAD_LINK

Geodatabase Name BLM Structured Name	ROAD_LINK ROAD_IDENTIFIER _CODE
Description	Not Inherited Used in Feature Classes: ESMTROW_ARC ESMTROW_P_ARC Definition Unique identifier (e.g., FRMWK_ID) for a road segment copied from GTRN dataset. Examples: 404112, 65112
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No Domain
Data Type	VCHAR20

6.25 STATUS_ESMTROW

Geodatabase Name BLM Structured Name	STATUS_ESMTROW ESMTROW_PROPOSED_STATUS_CODE
Description	Inherited from PROPOSED ENCUMBRANCES Used in Feature Classes: ESMTROW_P_POLY ESMTROW_P_ARC Definition Status of the proposed Easement or ROW.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_STATUS_ESMTROW
Data Type	VCHAR10

6.26 VERSION_NAME

Geodatabase Name BLM Structured Name	VERSION_NAME GEODATABASE_VERSION_TEXT
Description	Only appears in the transactional (edit) version. Public version (which is also the version used internally for mapping or analysis) does not contain this attribute. Used in Feature Class: ESMTROW_ARC ESMTROW_POLY ESMTROW_P_ARC ESMTROW_P_POLY <u>Definition</u> 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. Example: sfrazier.GRA-121210-111034
Required/Optional	Required (automatically generated)
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain
Data Type	VCHAR50

6.27 WILD_CLEAR

Geodatabase Name BLM Structured Name	WILD_CLEAR WILDLIFE_CLEARANCE_DATE
Description	Inherited from PROPOSED ENCUMBRANCES Used in Feature Classes: ESMTROW_P_POLY ESMTROW_P_ARC <u>Definition</u> Date the facility/site received wildlife clearance (YYYYMMDD). Example: 20090812
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No Domain
Data Type	CHAR8

7. ASSOCIATED FILES OR DATABASES

Data pertaining to individual Easements or ROWs are found in the LR2000 national database. Additional information may also be found in the MTPs and the official case file record.

8. LAYER FILES (PUBLICATION VIEWS)

Master corporate feature classes/datasets maintained in the edit database (currently orsoedit) are "published" to the user database (currently orsovctr) in several ways:

A. Copied completely with no changes (replicated).

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

C. 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.

A publication feature class will be created for publishing to the web/release to the public that has the attributes RGT_HOLDER_NM, RGT_P_HOLDER_NM, GRANTOR_NM, and GRANTOR_P_NM removed (for Privacy reasons). All datasets are published, both internally and externally, with the attribute VERSION_NAME removed (also for privacy reasons). In addition, the following spatial features are removed: non-BLM entities (when neither GRANTOR nor RGT_HOLDER is BLM, it is a non-BLM entity), and proposals with a STATUS_ESMTROW = "Initial."

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).

POLY/ARC feature dataset means that there is a polygon feature class with an arc feature class that represents the perimeter of the polygon, and must be kept coincident with the polyline.

In this discussion, a polygon feature may consist of more than one polygon, and an arc feature 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 (what attribute changes will "kick off" a new feature which may overlap an existing feature) is carefully defined and controlled. In other words, in feature classes that permits overlap when there is a change in spatial extent, there is always a new feature created which may overlap an existing feature. 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.

A. 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).

PLANBDY. Any number of plans or projects might overlap. A new PLANID creates a new polygon.

B. Overlapping Polygons where polygons are a stand-alone feature class.

No topology rules.

1. Species Occurrence Group: These are distinct sites, defined by species, and time. A different species create a new polygon which may overlap another site in whole or in part. A change in time (new visit date) will create a new polygon, if it is desired that the old spatial extent, and date is retained (as historic). Additionally, for wildlife, a different season/type of use (e.g., winter range vs. spring breeding), will create new polygon that may overlap others.

    a. WEEDS
    b. GB_FLORA_SITES
    c. GB_FAUNA_SITES
    d. WILDSITE_POLY

b. Survey Group: Within each feature class, a new survey is created, only for a new date. This group might also include **proposed** surveys in separate feature classes. (WEED_P_SURV, etc.).

    a. WEED_SURV
    b. CULT_SURV
    c. FAUNA_SURV
    d. FLORA_SURV

c. Treatment Activity Group: Within each feature class, a new treatment area is created, only for a new date, and sometimes for a different method, if it is not possible to SPLIT the treatment area by method, and it is important to capture more than one method applied to the same area on the same day. This group also includes proposed treatments in separate feature classes (BURN_P, etc., and these could have additional overlap created by different alternatives).

a. BURN
b. HARV
c. MECH
d. REVEG
e. PROT
f. BIO
g. CHEM

C. Land Status Encumbrances Group: A new polygon is created for a change in case file number even if it is the same area.

1. ESMTROW_POLY
2. WITHDWL

D. Overlapping Arcs where arcs are a stand-alone feature class.

No topology rules.

ESMTROW_ARC

E. Overlapping Points.

Points have no spatial extent so overlap in rarely a problem. Duplicate points are easily created and unwanted duplicates need to be removed.

9.1.1 EDITING AND QUALITY CONTROL GUIDELINES

Checking for *undesired* duplicates is critical. Polygons or arcs that are 100% duplicate can be 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.

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."

If the dissolve tool is used on polygons or arcs, the "Create multipart features" should be unchecked.

9.1.2 SNAPPING GUIDELINES

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 LLI (GCD 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 GCD points, and make sure there are the same number of vertices in the line as GCD points.

On themes with ACCURACY_FT, but no COORD_SRC or DEF_FEATURE, the line with better ACCURACY_FT is kept unaltered.

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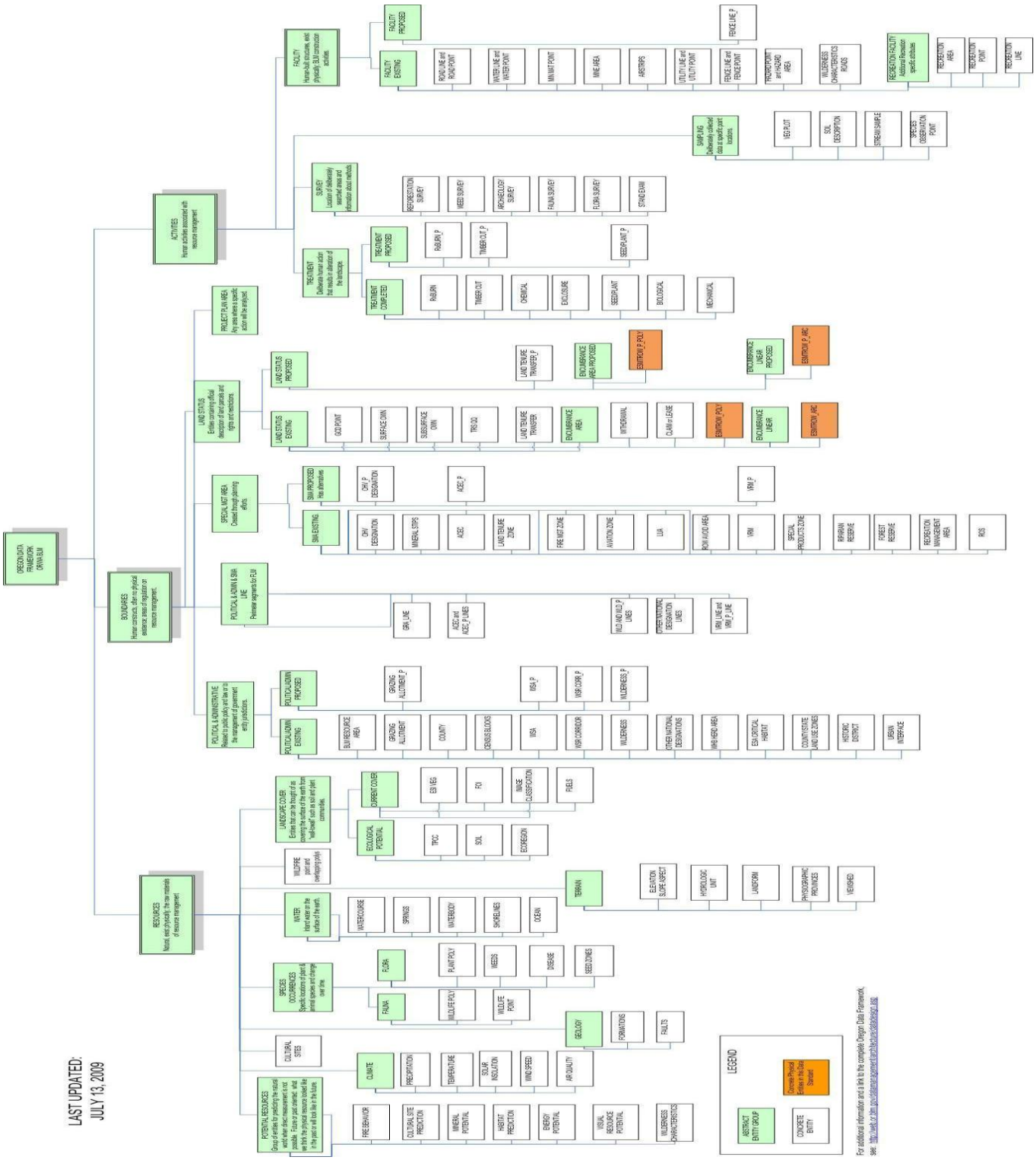

Figure 2 Oregon Data Framework Overview

10. ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS USED IN THIS STANDARD

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

Abbreviations	Descriptions
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
DLG	Digital Line Graphs
DRG	Digital Raster Graphic
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
GCD	Geographic Coordinate Database
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
GTRN	Ground Transportation
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
ROW	Right-of-Way
SDE	Spatial Data Engine
SMA	Special Management Area

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:

Stanley Frazier
OR/WA State Data Administrator
Bureau of Land Management
P.O. Box 2965
Portland, OR 97208
503-808-6009

A.1 ACCESS_RIGHTS [Back]

PUBLIC	PUBLIC−Public access (including BLM) is secured
ADMIN	ADMIN−BLM Administrative rights; no public access is secured
MIXED	MIXED−Access rights are too intermixed within an area to map
NONE	NONE−No public or BLM access is allowed
UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN−Unknown

A.2 AUTH_USE [Back]

Windpower Testing	Windpower Testing−Testing of an area/site for potential wind power generation
Windpower Development	Windpower Development−Development of a wind power generation area/site
Windpower Development	Windpower Development−Movement of power across an area (e.g., transmission line, gas pipeline)
Solar Development	Solar Development−Development of an area/site for solar power generation
Crossing Access	Crossing Access−Crossing the land with a vehicle or fence is authorized (may include construction)
Water Testing	Water Testing−Testing for water flow or quantity
Water Transportation	Water Transportation−Transportation of water across an area (e.g., pipeline)
Communication Facility	Communication Facility−Development of a communication facility
Mineral Materials	Mineral Materials−Development of a mineral materials site (e.g., for road paving material)
Forest Products Management and Removal	Forest Products Management and Removal−Access to forest lands for management and transport of forest products

A.3 COORD_SRC [Back]

DEM	DEM−Digital Elevation Model (30 m 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
DRG	DRG−Screen digitized linework over Digital Raster Graphic (USGS) backdrop
GCD	GCD−Lines snapped to Geographic Coordinate Database Points
GPS	GPS−Lines obtained from a Global Positioning System device
MAP	MAP−Digitized line work from hardcopy map
MTP	MTP−Lines duplicated from Digital Master Title Plat
SOURCEL	SOURCEL−Source layer from BLM GIS
SRV	SRV−Survey methods were used to create the linework
UNK	UNK−Unknown coordinate source

A.4 ESMTROW_FTR [Back]

ROAD	ROAD−Road
PIPELINE	PIPLELINE−Pipeline
TRAIL	TRAIL−Trail
PARCEL	PARCEL−Parcel
FENCE	FENCE−Fence
WINDTOWER	WINDTOWER−Windtower
POWERLINE	POWERLINE−Powerline
TELEPHONE	TELEPHONE−Telephone
TELE_BURIED	TELE_BURIED−Telephone Buried
ADMIN_SITE	ADMIN_SITE−Administrative Site
WATER_GAP	WATER_GAP−Water Gap
GEOSURVEY	GEOSURVEY−Geosurvey
STAGING	STAGING−Staging
DITCH_CANAL	DITCH_CANAL−Ditch or Canal
WATER_GAUGE	WATER_GAUGE−Water Gauge
COMM_SITE	COMM_SITE−Communication Site
MINMAT_SITE	MINMAT_SITE−Mineral Materials Site

A.5 ESMTROW_TP [Back]

ESMT	ESMT−Easement
ROW	ROW−Right-of-Way
CNSC	CNSC−Conservation or Scenic easement
RROW	RROW−Reciprocal Right-of-Way
OTHER	OTHER−Other type of Easement or Right-of-Way

A.6 JURISCODE [Back]

BL	BL−Bureau of Land Management
BP	BP−Bonneville Power Administration
BR	BR−Bureau of Reclamation
CE	CE−Corps of Engineers
CG	CG−U.S. Coast Guard
DA	DA−U.S. Dept. of Agriculture (except the Forest Service)
DD	DD−U.S. Dept. of Defense (except the Corps of Engineers)
FS	FS−U.S. Forest Service
FA	FA−Federal Aviation Administration
FC	FC−Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FW	FW−U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
GS	GS−U.S. Geological Survey
GSA	GSA−General Services Administration
IA	IA−Bureau of Indian Affairs and Tribal Units
LG	LG−Local Government
PN	PN−National Park Service
PV	PV−Private Lands
PVI	PVI−Private, Industrial
PVN	PVN−Private, NonIndustrial
PVU	PVU−Private, Urban
ST	ST−State Managed Lands
STF	STF−State Forests
STL	STL−State Division of Lands
SDT	SDT−State Transportation Department
STP	STP−State Parks
STW	STW−State Wildlife Refuges
UN	UN−Undetermined

A.7 STATUS_ESMTROW [Back]

Initial	Initial−Pre-application proposal
Pending	Pending−Active proposal, application filed
Rejected	Rejected−Proposal rejected by BLM
Closed	Closed−Case closed

EASEMENTS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY DATA STANDARD

COMMENTS AND RESOLUTIONS

August 15, 2011

SECTION	COMMENTS	RESOLUTIONS
CASETP	A large number of easements are in case type 21003 and it is not in the domain.	The domain for the Case Type attribute has been removed, so all case type number are now valid.
AUTH_USE	Typo – "vehicle" is misspelled (vehickle).	Corrected.
ACCESS_ESMTROW	Definition and domain choices do not adequately describe access rights, especially for reciprocal Rights-of-Way.	After additional consultation was had with the data stewards, and some minor clarifying language has been added.
CASETP	Users are required to enter if the land is Coos Bay Wagon Road, Public Domain or Oregon and California. It is not needed for managing Reciprocal Rights-of-Way. Recommend removal.	Found no evidence that this was ever a requirement anywhere in this data standard.
CASEFILE	Reduce from 6 to 4 digits to reflect what is in Financial and Business Management System.	Notes reflect a discussion about going to 4 digits and then later to leave it at 6. The discussion was that going to 4 is too much of an information loss. The domain was removed, so any number can be entered, and it was made an optional field.