



# Mineral Stipulation Areas

## Spatial Data Standard





*Newberry Geothermal Lease Project. Photo by Michael Campbell, BLM, June 23, 2014.*

## Document Revisions

Revision	Date	Author	Description	Affected Pages
1.0	4/23/2013	Pam Keller	Initial Release	All
1.1	8/17/2017	Eric Hiebenthal	Cleaned up format add revisions table. Added descriptions to domains	All
1.2	5/15/2018	Micah Babinski	Added hyperlinks for roles/responsibilities, corrected formatting	1.1, 2.5, 2.6, 4, Appendix A
1.3	11/19/2021	Dana Baker-Allum	Replaced LUP_NAME field with PLANID field.	4.1.1, 4.2.2, 7.23, Appendix A
2.0	9/25/2023	Dana Baker-Allum	<p>Reformatted document to meet Section 508 standards and match the latest data standard template.</p> <p>Updated FOIA category, records retention schedule text, and keywords.</p> <p>Updated general information and relationships sections to add relationship to MLRS and reformatted for ease of reading. Updated architecture diagrams.</p> <p>Added note to description that the Proposed dataset has not been implemented.</p> <p>Added field aliases, edit tracking fields, default values for required fields, and constraint rules. Modified BLM_ORG_CD to show it is auto calculated on data entry.</p> <p>Added attribute rules to editing procedures.</p> <p>Changed document cover photo.</p>	All

## Navigation

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

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

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# 1 General Information

This dataset applies to BLM-administered lands containing valuable minerals and categorized in the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations or by official U.S. Department of Interior policy as Open, Closed, or Restricted to mining or leasing. It further labels restrictions, if any, by type (e.g., seasonal, no surface occupancy, etc.). Restrictions are formalized by use of "Mineral Stipulations" as determined through the Land Use Planning Process and defined in the resultant Resource Management Plan (RMP). By reference to WO IM No. 2012-044, "BLM National Greater Sage-Grouse Land Use Planning Strategy", RMPs developed after 2013 should also apply mineral stipulations to split estate lands (BLM subsurface jurisdiction but non-BLM surface).

Proposed Mineral Stipulations (MINSTIP\_P) contain alternatives used in the RMP planning process. The selected alternative is transferred to the final dataset (MINSTIP) and retained until the next planning cycle. Mineral stipulation areas are "wall to wall" across BLM lands, but it is understood and assumed that existing leases and rights take precedence over the RMP stipulations. The RMP stipulations are for new mineral use applications. In addition, while a mineral withdrawal can be proposed in an RMP, it is not officially withdrawn until it is approved by some superior authority and process (e.g., Congressional action, Secretary of the Interior authorization). ***At the time of publication of this version of the data standard (2.0), the proposed dataset has not been implemented.***

The three categories of minerals covered under Minerals Stipulations are:

- Locatable, generally the metallic and industrial minerals (subject to the General Mining Law of 1872, as amended).
- Leasable, generally fluid minerals (oil and gas and geothermal resources) and certain other minerals (subject to the various Mineral Leasing Acts).
- Salable, generally sand and gravel (subject to mineral materials disposed of under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended).

For locatable minerals, the choices for an area might be "Withdrawn" if it is withdrawn from mineral entry or "OpenWSA" if the area is open to mining claim location subject to Wilderness Study Area (WSA) Non-Impairment Criteria (regulations found in 43 CFR 3802) or "Open". It should be noted that other special designations, including ACECs, Wild and Scenic Rivers, Endangered Species Act habitat and others defined in 43 CFR 3809.11 will invoke a regulatory restriction. They are still open, with the right to locate as regulated under 43 CFR 3830 but fall under the 3809 Surface Management Regulations of the mineral entry.

The stipulations choices for salable minerals are "Open" (available for mineral materials), "OpenCSU" if the area is open but with (Conditional Surface Use) special seasonal or other stipulations such as buffer zones around sage-grouse leks or archeological sites, or "Closed" (not available for mineral materials).

The stipulation choices for leasable minerals are "NoLease" if the area is withdrawn or otherwise not available for leasing, "OpenCSU" if the area is open but with (Conditional Surface Use) special seasonal or other stipulations such as buffer zones around sage-grouse leks or archeological sites, "OpenNSO" if the area is open but with No Surface Occupancy allowed or simply "Open" with standard stipulations.

The MINSTIP (and MINSTIP\_P) dataset is a "Boundary" type theme and as such there is a related pair of feature classes (comprising a feature dataset). One contains polygon features representing the area within the boundary and containing attributes describing theme-specific content information. The second contains line features that comprise, and area coincident with, the polygon perimeter. They contain attributes describing the source and accuracy of the line geometry and are used only to capture and update the linework.

- Dataset (Theme) Name: Mineral Stipulation Areas
- Dataset (Feature Class): MINSTIP\_POLY, MINSTIP\_ARC, MINSTIP\_P\_POLY, MINSTIP\_P\_ARC

# 1.1 Roles and Responsibilities

Table 1 Roles and Responsibilities

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

## 1.2 FOIA Category

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

## 1.3 Records Retention Schedule

The DRS/GRS/BLM Combined Records Schedule, under Schedule **20/52a3** (Electronic Records/Geographic Information Systems), lists this theme, **Mineral Stipulations**, as one of the system-centric themes that are significant for BLM's mission that must be permanently retained.

"PERMANENT. Cutoff at the end of each Fiscal Year (FY) or when significant changes and additions have been

made, before and after the change. Use BLM 20/52a. Transfer to the National Archives every three years after cutoff. Under the instruction in 36 CFR 1235.44-50 or whichever guidance is in place at the time of the transfer. Submissions are full datasets and are in addition to, not replacements of, earlier submissions."

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

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

## 1.4 Security/Access/Sensitivity

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

This dataset is sensitive and may have restricted access, from either within the BLM or external to the BLM. This dataset falls under the standard Records Access Category 1B- Public Review Data (data that must be reviewed for potential protected information prior to release).

There are no privacy issues or concerns associated with these data themes. A Privacy Impact Assessment has been completed and signed on 9/25/2023.

## 1.5 Keywords

Keywords that can be used to locate this dataset include:

- BLM Thesaurus: Management, Authorization, Geospatial
- Additional keywords: Minerals, Mineral Stipulations, Minerals Regulation, Stipulations, Planning, Land Use Planning, LUP, RMP, Resource Management Plans
- ISO Thesaurus: boundaries, geoscientificInformation

## 1.6 Subject Function Codes

BLM Subject Function codes used to describe this dataset include:

- 1283 - Data Administration
- 1610 - Resource Management Planning
- 9167 - Geographic Information System (GIS)



## 2 Dataset Overview

### 2.1 Usage

This dataset is used for depicting the areas of different Minerals Restrictions and Stipulations on maps and for overlaying in GIS with other data themes to determine feasibility and impact of project proposals. The DSG\_REASON attribute provides information about why a particular area received the classification it did.

### 2.2 Sponsor/Affected Parties

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

The MINSTIP dataset is defined by and specific to BLM. Matching interagency data across the landscape is not necessary but is considered in the cumulative effect analysis (National Environmental Policy Act). Our non-governmental partners and the general public are affected to the extent that MINSTIP designations are part of the RMP planning process that determines management on BLM lands. Implementation of an RMP may preclude or restrict mineral entry and development on some BLM lands because of potential impact to natural resources.

### 2.3 Relationship to Other Datasets, Databases, or Files

This dataset provides the minerals management planning classifications for all BLM lands in OR/WA. It says nothing about what has been developed or is planned for development.

Mineral Stipulation Areas are related to the following datasets:

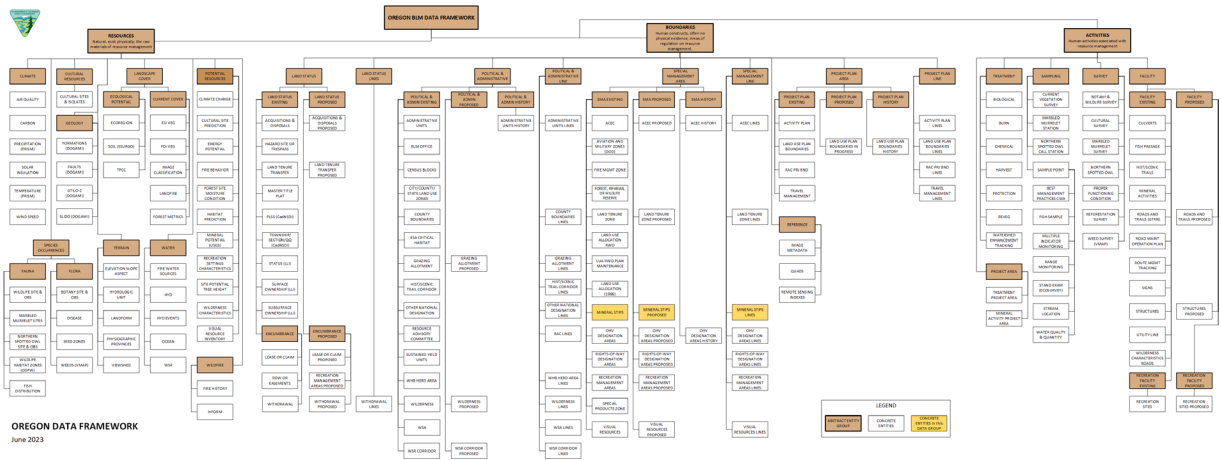
- **Leases and Claims (LSE\_CLM)** - Leases and Claims, described under a different data standard, provides the legal location of specific mineral leases and claims, and information about their status.
- **Mineral & Land Records System (MLRS)** - As of 2023, MLRS is the official repository for records of land and mineral use authorizations.
- **LR2000** - This dataset is retired and replaced by MLRS. LR2000 is the repository for records of land and mineral use authorizations.
- **Structures (STRCT)** - the physical development on the ground (drill platforms, pits, etc.) is represented on the Structures dataset and described by that data standard.

### 2.4 Data Category/Architecture Link

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

- Activities
- Resources
- Boundaries

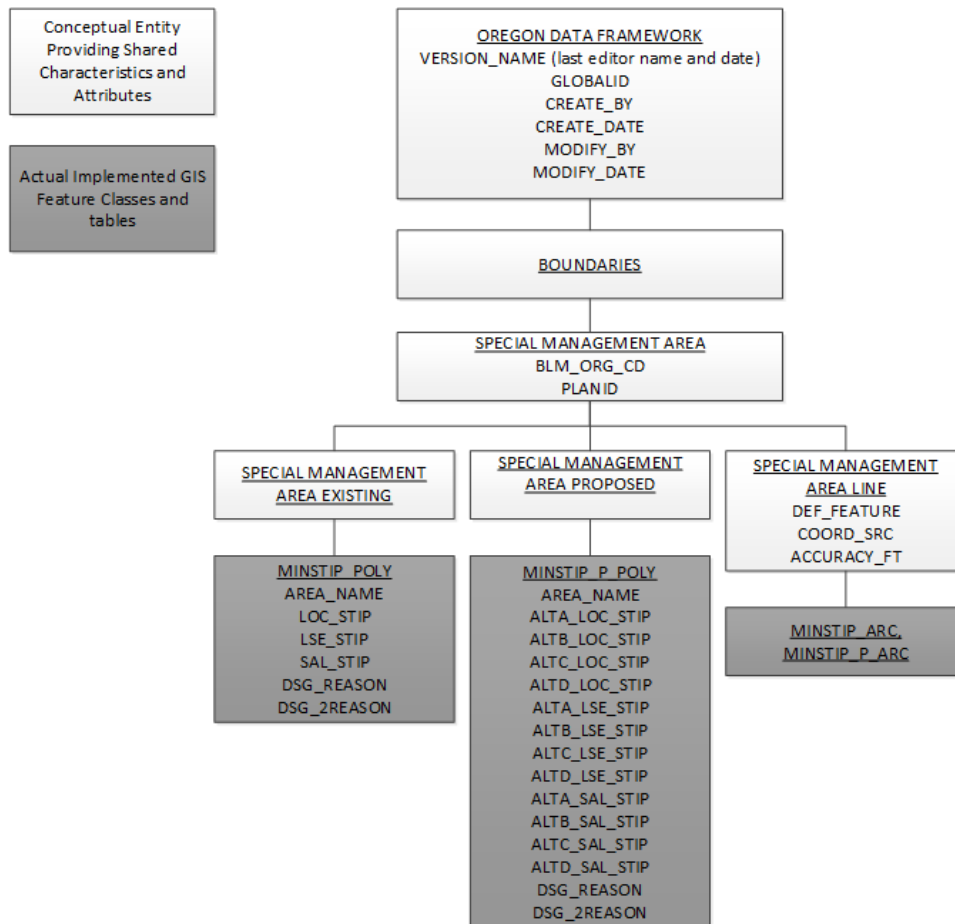
These general categories are broken into sub-categories that inherit spatial characteristics and attributes from their parent category. These sub-categories may be further broken into more specific groups until the basic data set cannot be further sub-divided. Those basic data sets inherit all characteristics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



**Figure 1 Oregon Data Framework Overview**

Physical data is populated in the basic data sets. Those groups/categories above them do not contain actual data but set parameters that all data of that type must follow. See Figure 2, Data Organization Structure for a simplified schematic of the entire ODF showing the overall organization and entity inheritance. The Mineral Stipulation Areas entities are highlighted. For additional information about the ODF, contact the [State Data Administrator](#). The State Data Administrator’s contact information can be found at the following link: <https://www.blm.gov/about/data/oregon-data-management>.

In the ODF, Mineral Stipulation Areas is considered a Boundary and categorized as follows:



**Figure 2 Data Organization Structure**

## 2.5 Relationship to DOI Enterprise Architecture Data Resource Mode

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

- Data Subject Area: Geospatial
- Information Class: Location

## 3 Data Management Protocols

### 3.1 Accuracy Requirements

Boundary themes (MINSTIP is a boundary theme) require a higher level of accuracy than other themes. This is because those boundaries often divide very different management and/or regulations. Some boundaries can, by their nature or definition, be accurately located and others cannot. Special Management Area (including MINSTIP) and Political and Administrative boundary perimeter lines must be defined and segmented accordingly. Individual boundary segment attributes (Feature Level Metadata) provide the information needed to answer questions about why a boundary line is where it is and how accurately it is located. These theme groups therefore require feature class pairs (feature datasets) with polygons for the area and lines for the perimeter. Required attributes have an accuracy of at least ninety percent.

### 3.2 Collection, Input, and Maintenance Protocols

When a new land use plan (usually an RMP) is begun, the District Data Steward and GIS Coordinator work together with the appropriate Interdisciplinary Team (IDT) members to determine the inputs to a new MINSTIP\_P dataset (proposed Mineral Restrictions and Stipulations areas). These inputs may include mineral withdrawals, special status species areas, cultural, recreation, and administrative sites, Visual Resource Inventory, Visual Resource Management classes, Wilderness, Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs), lands with wilderness characteristics (inventory), lands protected for their wilderness characteristics (RMP decision), and other special management designations. Most of the inputs for creating MINSTIP\_P are existing GIS datasets, and spatial accuracy is expected to be identical to the accuracy of the source dataset. Note that any of these input spatial features might be buffered according to current management guidance (e.g., Greater Sage-Grouse leks buffered to 1 kilometer or more). The accuracy of the buffered line is still the accuracy of the source data. Because the inputs will probably overlap for any given acre of ground, the plan IDP Team must also decide which management scheme will benefit the resource of concern, which may vary by alternative. The strongest or highest priority reason is captured in the DSG\_REASON attribute.

There are three attributes for the three categories of minerals, LOC\_STIP, LSE\_STIP and SAL\_STIP, each with their own domain of possible stipulations.

A recommended capture order is to start with polygons associated with leasing stipulations since this category is generally the most complicated and the same polygons needed for Leasables are likely needed for Salable and Locatable. Then any additional polygons needed for Salable and Locatable can be added. Arcs should be created, properly snapped and attributed first and polygons created from those. See Section 10.2 Poly/Arc Topology, for more general guidance.

The initial MINSTIP data capture for load into the transactional edit corporate Spatial Database Engine (SDE) database was done in 2013 for the Sage-grouse RMP Amendments. Data was collected from Burns, Vale,

Lakeview and Prineville Districts and merged (ArcGIS Union tool) according to salable, locatable or leasable, resolving any overlaps and cross-walking district attributes to the standard. A union was then applied to the three stipulation feature classes along with the Land Use Plan boundary from the LUP\_CRNT dataset.

The MINSTIP\_P is developed during the planning process. The attributes are identical to MINSTIP except that there are designations for each plan alternative (ALTA\_LOC\_STIP, ALTA\_LSE\_STIP, ALTA\_SAL\_STIP, ALTB\_LOC\_STIP, ALTB\_LSE\_STIP, ALTB\_SAL\_STIP, etc.). Four alternatives are included in the MINSTIP\_P\_POLY schema. More can be added if necessary for a particular plan.

Every acre of BLM surface jurisdiction must have MINSTIP designations. The preferred method of capture is to combine all the inputs plus surface jurisdiction with a GIS union. Decision trees for each mineral category and each alternative can then be used to determine the stipulations on each polygon. Using Leasables as an example, pre-existing closures are selected and labeled first; of the remaining BLM lands, those meeting criteria for NSO are labeled; of the remaining lands, those with criteria for CSU are labeled and the remaining BLM lands are Open.

When the final plan is approved, MINSTIP\_P\_POLY is dissolved on the selected alternative (e.g., ALTC\_LOC\_MIN), dropping the other alternatives but keeping other attributes. Dropping the alternative prefix from the MINSTIP attribute is all that is needed to finish the creation of the new MINSTIP\_POLY which replaces the former one entirely. The new MINSTIP\_ARC is created from MINSTIP\_POLY (poly to line tool) and attributes transferred from MINSTIP\_P\_ARC. The original MINSTIP\_P dataset is archived along with the rest of the RMP development data, and MINSTIP is maintained in the corporate Spatial Database Engine (SDE) database.

The result is then clipped to the RMP boundary. It is preferred, but not required, to match adjacent districts. For display and reporting, BLM surface jurisdiction is selected. The BLM surface jurisdiction at the time of the RMP is retained as part of the MINSTIP theme. Over time, with changes in ownership, there may be BLM lands with no MINSTIP designation. Depending on the RMP, it may be allowable to apply an adjacent designation to the new BLM parcel. The archived MINSTIP\_P dataset can be used to make this determination.

### 3.3 Update Frequency and Archival Protocols

The MINSTIP dataset is relatively static. Except for minor corrections, MINSTIP changes only through an RMP or RMP Amendment. It is important to understand which changes fall in the “minor” category and which require a plan amendment. Minor changes are small boundary line adjustments resulting from better digital data or corrections. Wording in the RMP may allow for other minor updates such as extension of a MINSTIP polygon into adjacent BLM land acquired after the ROD date. The MINSTIP\_P is archived along with the complete RMP project data when the RMP is completed and becomes active. A new MINSTIP\_P is created for each new land use plan or amendment to a land use plan. The MINSTIP is maintained in the corporate SDE database. It is archived annually.

It is also the responsibility of the Data Steward to ensure that any database external to the GIS remains current. The district GIS Coordinator will approve update processes and provide assistance and oversight. At this time, there are no additional digital databases associated with MINSTIP, but this responsibility extends to paper records. Reports or tables containing MINSTIP acreages must be checked against the GIS acres, and, ideally, should come directly from the GIS that supplied the official MINSTIP designation acres for the relevant RMP.

### 3.4 Statewide Monitoring

The State Data Steward, assisted by the GIS Technical Lead, are responsible for checking consistency across districts for the theme. The State Data Steward is responsible for coordinating the response to national BLM and interagency data calls.

Each year, the Resource Science Data team of the BLM Division of Resources, Lands, and Minerals meets with each state data steward for every corporate geospatial theme to conduct an annual review of the data. During the annual review, geospatial staff present the state data stewards with a report detailing Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QAQC) results performed on the data. The QAQC does the following:

- Checks that all attribute values conform to the range or coded-value domains to which they are applied.
- Checks that all attributes marked as required in the data standard have values.
- Checks for duplicate features which have the same geometry and attributes.
- Checks for overlapping features if forbidden by the data standard.
- Checks for invalid geometry.
- Other checks as necessary (can be customized according to the data standard).

In addition to this report, geospatial staff conduct a qualitative needs assessment with the steward to identify any unmet needs or problems with the status of the data. At the conclusion of the review, the team records the steward's approvals of the datasets reviewed. These approvals are then added to the corporate metadata.

## 4 Mineral Stipulation Areas Schema (simplified)

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

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

### 4.1 MINSTIP Feature Dataset

#### 4.1.1 MINSTIP\_POLY Feature Class (Mineral Stipulation Areas Polygons)

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

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required	Domain
AREA_NAME	String	40		No	
PLANID	String	100	Unknown	Yes	dom_PLANID
BLM_ORG_CD	String	5	OR000	Yes	dom_BLM_ORG_CD
LOC_STIP	String	10	Unknown	Yes	dom_LOC_STIP
LSE_STIP	String	10	Unknown	Yes	dom_LSE_STIP
SAL_STIP	String	10	Unknown	Yes	dom_SAL_STIP
DSG_REASON	String	20		No	dom_DSG_REASON
DSG_2REASON	String	20		No	dom_DSG_REASON
GIS_ACRES	Double			Yes *	
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes ***	
GLOBALID	GUID			Yes *	
CREATE_BY	String	50		No *	
CREATE_DATE	Date			No *	
MODIFY_BY	String	50		No *	
MODIFY_DATE	Date			No *	

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

#### 4.1.2 MINSTIP\_ARC Feature Class (Mineral Stipulation Areas Lines)

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

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

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

## 4.2 MINSTIP\_P Feature Dataset

### 4.2.1 MINSTIP\_P\_POLY Feature Class (Mineral Stipulation Areas Proposed Polygons)

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

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required	Domain
AREA_NAME	String	40		No	
PLANID	String	100	Unknown	Yes	dom_PLANID
BLM_ORG_CD	String	5	OR000	Yes	dom_BLM_ORG_CD
ALTA_LOC_STIP	String	10	Unknown	Yes	dom_LOC_STIP
ALTB_LOC_STIP	String	10		No	dom_LOC_STIP
ALTC_LOC_STIP	String	10		No	dom_LOC_STIP
ALTD_LOC_STIP	String	10		No	dom_LOC_STIP
ALTA_LSE_STIP	String	10	Unknown	Yes	dom_LSE_STIP
ALTB_LSE_STIP	String	10		No	dom_LSE_STIP

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required	Domain
ALTC_LSE_STIP	String	10		No	dom_LSE_STIP
ALTD_LSE_STIP	String	10		No	dom_LSE_STIP
ALTA_SAL_STIP	String	10	Unknown	Yes	dom_SAL_STIP
ALTB_SAL_STIP	String	10		No	dom_SAL_STIP
ALTC_SAL_STIP	String	10		No	dom_SAL_STIP
ALTD_SAL_STIP	String	10		No	dom_SAL_STIP
DSG_REASON	String	20		No	dom_DSG_REASON
DSG_2REASON	String	20		No	dom_DSG_REASON
GIS_ACRES	Double			Yes *	
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes ***	
GLOBALID	GUID			Yes *	
CREATE_BY	String	50		No *	
CREATE_DATE	Date			No *	
MODIFY_BY	String	50		No *	
MODIFY_DATE	Date			No *	

\* Values automatically generated

\*\* Enforced during quality control, may appear in data as not required

\*\*\* Maintained through versioning tools, may appear not required in database

#### 4.2.2 MINSTIP\_P\_ARC Feature Class (Mineral Stipulation Areas Proposed Lines)

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

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

\* Values automatically generated

\*\* Enforced during quality control, may appear in data as not required

\*\*\* Maintained through versioning tools, may appear not required in database

## 5 Projection and Spatial Extent

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

## 6 Spatial Entity Characteristics

- MINSTIP\_POLY
  - Description: Instance of Special Management Areas (SMA) Existing group.
  - Geometry: Polygons form a continuous "wall-to-wall" cover across BLM lands. Polygons may not overlap.
  - Topology: Yes. MINSTIP\_POLY lines are coincident with MINSTIP\_ARC lines and together make the feature dataset, MINSTIP.
  - Integration Requirements: None
- MINSTIP\_ARC
  - Description: Instance of Special Management Areas (SMA) Line group. Lines making up the area perimeters of MINSTIP polygons and segmented as needed to indicate a change in either what defines the section of boundary and/or the source of the actual GIS coordinates.
  - Geometry: Simple, non-overlapping lines that are split between endpoints as needed.
  - Topology: Yes. MINSTIP\_ARC lines are coincident with MINSTIP\_POLY lines and together make the feature dataset, MINSTIP.
  - Integration Requirements: Line segments must be coincident with the source data indicated by attributes DEF\_FEATURE and COORD\_SRC either through duplication or snapping.
- MINSTIP\_P\_POLY
  - Description: Instance of Special Management Areas (SMA) Proposed group.
  - Geometry: Polygons may overlap but only under differing alternatives.
  - Topology: Yes. MINSTIP\_P POLY lines are coincident with MINSTIP\_P\_ARC lines and together make the feature dataset, MINSTIP\_P.
  - Integration Requirements: None
- MINSTIP\_P\_ARC
  - Description: Instance of Special Management Areas (SMA) Line group. Lines making up the area perimeters of MINSTIP polygons and segmented as needed to indicate a change in either what defines the section of boundary and/or the source of the actual GIS coordinates.
  - Geometry: Simple, non-overlapping lines that are split between endpoints as needed.
  - Topology: Yes. MINSTIP\_ARC lines are coincident with MINSTIP\_POLY lines and together make the feature dataset, MINSTIP.
  - Integration Requirements: Line segments must be coincident with the source data indicated by attributes DEF\_FEATURE and COORD\_SRC either through duplication or snapping.



## 7 Attribute Characteristics and Definition (In alphabetical order)

### 7.1 ACCURACY\_FT

Geodatabase Name	ACCURACY_FT
BLM Structured Name	Accuracy_Feet_Measure
Inheritance	Inherited from entity Special Management Area Line
Alias Name	Accuracy (ft)
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	
Definition	How close, in feet, the spatial GIS depiction is to the actual location on the ground. There are several factors to consider in GIS error: scale and accuracy of map-based sources, accuracy of Global Positioning System (GPS) equipment, and the skill level of the data manipulators. A value of "0" indicates no entry was made. This is the correct value when the COORD_SRC is another GIS theme (Digital Line Graph, Cadastral National Spatial Data Infrastructure and 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.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: 3 (for high accuracy GPS), 40 (best possible for United States Geological Survey (USGS) 24K topo map), 200
Data Type	Short Integer

### 7.2 ALTA\_LOC\_STIP

Geodatabase Name	ALTA_LOC_STIP
BLM Structured Name	Alternative_A_Locatable_Mineral_Stipulation_Area_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	MINSTIP_P_POLY
Definition	The proposed Locatable minerals restrictions (open or withdrawn) for Alternative A (1st alternative) of the plan. Each polygon gets a designation.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_LOC_STIP</a>
Data Type	String (10)

### 7.3 ALTA\_LSE\_STIP

Geodatabase Name	ALTA_LSE_STIP
BLM Structured Name	Alternative_A_Leasable_Mineral_Stipulation_Area_Code

Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	MINSTIP_P_POLY
Definition	The proposed Leasable minerals restrictions (open, open with no surface occupancy, open with special stipulations or no leasing allowed) for Alternative A (1st alternative) of the plan. Each polygon gets a designation.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_LSE_STIP</a>
Data Type	String (10)

## 7.4 ALTA\_SAL\_STIP

Geodatabase Name	ALTA_SAL_STIP
BLM Structured Name	Alternative_A_Salable_Mineral_Stipulation_Area_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	MINSTIP_P_POLY
Definition	The proposed Salable minerals restrictions (open, open with special stipulations, or closed for mineral materials) for Alternative A (1st alternative) of the plan. Each polygon gets a designation.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_SAL_STIP</a>
Data Type	String (10)

## 7.5 ALTB\_LOC\_STIP

Geodatabase Name	ALTB_LOC_STIP
BLM Structured Name	Alternative_B_Locatable_Mineral_Stipulation_Area_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	MINSTIP_P_POLY
Definition	The proposed Locatable minerals restrictions (open or withdrawn) for Alternative B (2nd alternative) of the plan. Each polygon gets a designation.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_LOC_STIP</a>
Data Type	String (10)

## 7.6 ALTB\_LSE\_STIP

Geodatabase Name	ALTB_LSE_STIP
BLM Structured Name	Alternative_B_Leasable_Mineral_Stipulation_Area_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	MINSTIP_P_POLY
Definition	The proposed Leasable minerals restrictions (open, open with no surface occupancy, open with special stipulations or no leasing allowed) for Alternative B (2nd alternative), if any, of the plan. Each polygon gets a designation.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_LSE_STIP</a>
Data Type	String (10)

## 7.7 ALTB\_SAL\_STIP

Geodatabase Name	ALTB_SAL_STIP
BLM Structured Name	Alternative_B_Salable_Mineral_Stipulation_Area_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	MINSTIP_P_POLY
Definition	The proposed Salable minerals restrictions (open, open with special stipulations, or closed for mineral materials) for Alternative B (2nd alternative) of the plan. Each polygon gets a designation.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_SAL_STIP</a>
Data Type	String (10)

## 7.8 ALTC\_LOC\_STIP

Geodatabase Name	ALTC_LOC_STIP
BLM Structured Name	Alternative_C_Locatable_Mineral_Stipulation_Area_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	MINSTIP_P_POLY
Definition	The proposed Locatable minerals restrictions (open or withdrawn) for Alternative C (3rd alternative), if any, of the plan. Each polygon gets a designation.
Required/Optional	Optional

Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_LOC_STIP</a>
Data Type	String (10)

## 7.9 ALTC\_LSE\_STIP

Geodatabase Name	ALTC_LSE_STIP
BLM Structured Name	Alternative_C_Leaseable_Mineral_Stipulation_Area_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	MINSTIP_P_POLY
Definition	The proposed Leasable minerals restrictions (open, open with no surface occupancy, open with special stipulations or no leasing allowed) for Alternative C (3rd alternative), if any, of the plan. Each polygon gets a designation.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_LSE_STIP</a>
Data Type	String (10)

## 7.10 ALTC\_SAL\_STIP

Geodatabase Name	ALTC_SAL_STIP
BLM Structured Name	Alternative_C_Salable_Mineral_Stipulation_Area_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	MINSTIP_P_POLY
Definition	The proposed Salable minerals restrictions (open, open with special stipulations, or closed for mineral materials) for Alternative C (3rd alternative) of the plan. Each polygon gets a designation.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_SAL_STIP</a>
Data Type	String (10)

## 7.11 ALTD\_LOC\_STIP

Geodatabase Name	ALTD_LOC_STIP
BLM Structured Name	Alternative_D_Locatable_Mineral_Stipulation_Area_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	MINSTIP_P_POLY

Definition	The proposed Locatable minerals restrictions (open or withdrawn) for Alternative D (4th alternative), if any, of the plan. Each polygon gets a designation.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_LOC_STIP</a>
Data Type	String (10)

## 7.12 ALTD\_LSE\_STIP

Geodatabase Name	ALTD_LSE_STIP
BLM Structured Name	Alternative_D_Leaseable_Mineral_Stipulation_Area_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	MINSTIP_P_POLY
Definition	The proposed Leasable minerals restrictions (open, open with no surface occupancy, open with special stipulations or no leasing allowed) for Alternative D (4th alternative), if any, of the plan. Each polygon gets a designation.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_LSE_STIP</a>
Data Type	String (10)

## 7.13 ALTD\_SAL\_STIP

Geodatabase Name	ALTD_SAL_STIP
BLM Structured Name	Alternative_D_Salable_Mineral_Stipulation_Area_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	MINSTIP_P_POLY
Definition	The proposed Salable minerals restrictions (open, open with special stipulations, or closed for mineral materials) for Alternative D (4th alternative), if any, of the plan. Each polygon gets a designation.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_SAL_STIP</a>
Data Type	String (10)

## 7.14 AREA\_NAME

Geodatabase Name	AREA_NAME
BLM Structured Name	Mineral_Stipulation_Area_Identifier_Name_Text

Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	Area Name
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	MINSTIP_POLY, MINSTIP_P_POLY
Definition	An identifying name (if any) for a particular mineral stipulations area.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No Domain. Examples: Devine Canyon, Chickahominy Recreation Area
Data Type	String (40)

## 7.15 BLM\_ORG\_CD

Geodatabase Name	BLM_ORG_CD
BLM Structured Name	Administrative_Unit_Organization_Code
Inheritance	Inherited from entity Special Management Area
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	MINSTIP_POLY, MINSTIP_P_POLY
Definition	A combination of the BLM administrative state and field office which has administrative responsibility for the spatial entity. This includes which office covers the entity for planning purposes and which office is the lead for GIS edits. Another agency or individual may have the physical management responsibility for the on-the-ground entity. This field applies particularly when a spatial entity crosses 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 state level rather than to the resource area level.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_BLM_ORG_CD
Data Type	String (5)

## 7.16 COORD\_SRC

Geodatabase Name	COORD_SRC
BLM Structured Name	Coordinate_Source_Code
Inheritance	Inherited from entity Special Management Area Line
Alias Name	Coord Src
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	MINSTIP_ARC, MINSTIP_P_ARC
Definition	The actual source of the GIS coordinates for the polylines. If the line is copied from another theme, and already has COORD_SRC, it should be reviewed and may need to be changed for use in this dataset.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_COORD_SRC

Data Type	String (7)
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## 7.17 CREATE\_BY

Geodatabase Name	CREATE_BY
BLM Structured Name	Record_Created_By_Text
Inheritance	Inherited from entity ODF
Alias Name	Created By
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	All feature classes and tables
Definition	The BLM login ID of the person who entered the data. The default value for this field is UNK. This field is auto populated during editing.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: jdoe, msmith
Data Type	String (50)

## 7.18 CREATE\_DATE

Geodatabase Name	CREATE_DATE
BLM Structured Name	Record_Created_Date
Inheritance	Inherited from entity ODF
Alias Name	Created Date
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	All feature classes and tables
Definition	The date the record was entered. The default value for this field is 1/1/8888. This field is auto populated during editing.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: 1/5/1999, 10/15/2021
Data Type	Date

## 7.19 DEF\_FEATURE

Geodatabase Name	DEF_FEATURE
BLM Structured Name	Defining_Feature_Code
Inheritance	Inherited from entity Special Management Area Line
Alias Name	Defining Feature
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	MINSTIP_ARC, MINSTIP_P_ARC
Definition	Physical features or administrative lines that define an official boundary.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_DEF_FEATURE
Data Type	String (25)

## 7.20 DSG\_2REASON

Geodatabase Name	DSG_2REASON
BLM Structured Name	Designation_Second_Reason_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	Designation Reason 2
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	MINSTIP_POLY, MINSTIP_P_POLY
Definition	A second reason for the designation. This second reason is as important and not "trumped" by the reason provided in DSG_REASON. The attribute identifies the entity that was used to create the polygon and, therefore, acts as polygon feature-level metadata.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_DSG_REASON</a>
Data Type	String (20)

## 7.21 DSG\_REASON

Geodatabase Name	DSG_REASON
BLM Structured Name	Designation_Reason_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	Designation Reason
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	MINSTIP_POLY, MINSTIP_P_POLY
Definition	The dominant (strongest, least likely to change) reason for the designation. The attribute identifies the entity that was used to create the polygon and, therefore, acts as polygon feature-level metadata.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_DSG_REASON</a>
Data Type	String (20)

## 7.22 GIS\_ACRES

Geodatabase Name	GIS_ACRES
BLM Structured Name	GIS_Acres_Measure
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	GIS Acres
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	MINSTIP_POLY, MINSTIP_P_POLY
Definition	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 as determined by the BLM_ORG_CD of the record. These projections all utilize linear units of meters, so the ESRI Geodatabase-controlled field SHAPE.AREA can be used to convert to acres with the



	<p>factor based on the U.S. Survey Foot: GIS_ACRES = SHAPE.AREA * 0.0002471044.</p> <p>GIS_ACRES is calculated using the NAD 1983 Albers Equal Area project except for the following OR/WA Districts:</p> <p>Prineville: NAD 1983 USFS R6 Albers</p> <p>Coos Bay, Eugene, Lakeview, Medford, Roseburg, Salem: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N</p> <p>Burns, Spokane, Vale: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N</p>
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: 2.4, 46.1, 350.5
Data Type	Double

## 7.23 GLOBALID

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

## 7.24 LOC\_STIP

Geodatabase Name	LOC_STIP
BLM Structured Name	Locatable_Minerals_Stipulations_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	Locatable Minerals Stipulations
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	MINSTIP_POLY
Definition	Locatable minerals restrictions (open or withdrawn) as determined by Land Use Plan (RMP) within regulatory requirements. Each polygon gets a designation.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_LOC_STIP</a>
Data Type	String (10)

## 7.25 LSE\_STIP

Geodatabase Name	LSE_STIP
BLM Structured Name	Leasable_Minerals_Stipulations_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	Leasable Minerals Stipulations
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	MINSTIP_POLY
Definition	Leasable minerals restrictions (open, open with no surface occupancy, open with special stipulations or no leasing allowed) as determined by Land Use Plan (RMP). Each polygon gets a designation.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_LSE_STIP</a>
Data Type	String (10)

## 7.26 MODIFY\_BY

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

## 7.27 MODIFY\_DATE

Geodatabase Name	MODIFY_DATE
BLM Structured Name	Record_Last_Modified_Date
Inheritance	Inherited from entity ODF
Alias Name	Modified Date
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	All feature classes and tables
Definition	The date the record was last edited. The default value for this field is 1/1/8888. This field is auto populated during editing.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: 1/5/1999, 10/15/2021

Data Type	Date
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## 7.28 PLANID

Geodatabase Name	EXAMPLE
BLM Structured Name	Example_Text
Inheritance	Inherited from entity Special Management Area
Alias Name	Plan ID
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	MINSTIP_POLY, MINSTIP_P_POLY
Definition	The official name of the Land Use Plan Area, whether final, in progress, or historic. The LUP names are a subset of the larger PLANID domain. Final plans should have the year of the ROD at the end of the name. The RMPA should consist of the original RMP name plus the word "Amendment" .
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_PLANID</a>
Data Type	String (100)

## 7.29 SAL\_STIP

Geodatabase Name	SAL_STIP
BLM Structured Name	Salable_Minerals_Stipulations_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	Salable Minerals Stipulations
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	MINSTIP_POLY
Definition	Salable minerals restrictions (open, open with special stipulations, or closed for mineral materials) as determined by Land Use Plan (RMP). Each polygon gets a designation.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_SAL_STIP</a>
Data Type	String (10)

## 7.30 VERSION\_NAME

Geodatabase Name	VERSION_NAME
BLM Structured Name	Geodatabase_Version_Text
Inheritance	Inherited from entity ODF
Alias Name	Version Name
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	All feature classes and tables

Definition	<p>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.</p> <p>Name of the corporate geodatabase version previously used to edit the record.</p> <p>InitialLoad = feature has not been edited in ArcSDE.</p> <p>Format: username.XXX-mmddy-hhmmss = version name of last edit (hours might be a single digit; leading zeros are trimmed for hours only). XXX=theme abbreviation.</p>
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain
Data Type	String (50)

## 8 Publication Views

### 8.1 General

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

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

### 8.2 Specific to This Dataset

Publication feature classes will be created where:

- The attribute VERSION\_NAME is removed (for privacy reasons).
- The edit tracking attributes CREATE\_BY, CREATE\_DATE, MODIFY\_BY, MODIFY\_DATE are removed.
- The following steps will be performed on MINSTIP\_POLY to create MINSTIP\_PUB\_POLY:
  - Union MINSTIP\_POLY with Ownership\_Poly and Subsurface\_Rights\_Poly.
  - Select non-BLM subsurface (codes 'NON', 'UND', 'WATER') and calculate LOC\_STIP to 'NA'.
  - Clear selection.
  - Select LOC\_STIP = 'Withdrawn' OR BLM surface jurisdiction.
  - Dissolve on fields in the original MINSTIP\_POLY (omitting the ownership and subsurface rights fields): AREA\_NAME; LUP\_NAME; BLM\_ORG\_CD; LOC\_STIP; LSE\_STIP; SAL\_STIP; DSG\_REASON; DSG\_2REASON.
- Feature Classes MINSTIP\_ARC and MINSTIP\_P\_ARC will not be published to the replication datasets but are always available in the edit database.
- Feature Class MINSTIP\_P\_POLY is a temporary dataset tied to planning efforts and, while it will be published (after intersecting with BLM land to create MINSTIP\_P\_PUB\_POLY) for the convenience of planning teams, it is considered draft and subject to frequent changes. It is not published to the Web.

### 8.3 Layer Files

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

A layer file for MINSTIP\_POLY will be created that is solid-fill-shaded for the stipulation/restriction for each of the three minerals categories, Locatable, Leasable and Salable.

## 9 Editing Procedures

### 9.1 Managing Overlap (General Guidance)

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

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

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

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

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

### 9.2 POLY/ARC TOPOLOGY (BOUNDARY GROUP DATASETS)

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

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

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

### 9.3 Editing Quality Control

Duplicate features. Checking for undesired duplicates is critical. Polygons or arcs that are 100% duplicate are easily found by searching for identical attributes along with identical Shape\_Area and/or Shape\_Length. Searching

for partially overlapping arcs or polygons is harder, and each case must be inspected to determine if the overlap is desired or not.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 9.4 Vertical Integration

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

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

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

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

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

## 9.5 Theme Specific Guidance

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

### 9.5.1 Calculation Data Rules

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

There are no calculation data rules for this dataset.

### 9.5.2 Constraint Data Rules

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

There are no constraint data rules for this dataset.



## 10 Abbreviations and Acronyms

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

**Table 2** Abbreviations/Acronyms Used

Abbreviations	Descriptions
ACEC	Area of Critical Environmental Concern, including Research Natural Area (RNA)
ARC	GIS line feature
BLM	Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior
CADNSDI	Cadastral National Spatial Data Infrastructure
CFR	Code of Federal Regulation
DEM	Digital Elevation Model
DLG	Digital Line Graphs
DSG	Designation
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
FOIVEG	Forest Operations Inventory
GIS	Geographic Information System
GNIS	Geographic Names Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
GTRN	Ground Transportation GIS dataset
IDP	Interdisciplinary
MINSTIP	Mineral Stipulations
MTP	Master Title Plat
NAD	North American Datum
NARA	National Archives and Records Administration
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
ODF	Oregon Data Framework
OR/WA	Oregon/Washington BLM Administrative State
POLY	GIS polygon feature
PUB	Publication
RMP	Resource Management Plan
ROD	Records of Decision
SDE	Spatial Database Engine
WEB	Worldwide Web (internet)

## A Domains (Valid Values)

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

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

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

### A.1 dom\_BLM\_ORG\_CD

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

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

[https://gis.blm.gov/ORDownload/Domains/dom\\_BLM\\_ORG\\_CODE.xls](https://gis.blm.gov/ORDownload/Domains/dom_BLM_ORG_CODE.xls)

### A.2 dom\_COORD\_SRC

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

Code	Description
CADNSDI	CADNSDI - Lines from or snapped to the CADNSDI dataset
CFF	CFF - Lines duplicated or buffered from Cartographic Feature Files (USFS)
DEM	DEM - Digital Elevation Model (30m or better accuracy) used for creation of contours
DGPS	DGPS - Feature obtained from a Global Positioning System device with Real Time Correction (SBAS)
DIS	DIS - Lines generated to connect discontinuous features
DLG	DLG - Lines duplicated or buffered from (24K scale accuracy) USGS Digital Line Graphs
DOQ	DOQ - Screen digitized linework over digital orthophotography backdrop (DOQ, NAIP, OSIP, or others)
DRG	DRG - Screen digitized linework over Digital Raster Graphic backdrop
GCD	GCD - Lines snapped to Geographic Coordinate Database Points
GPS	GPS - Lines obtained from a Global Positioning System device
IMG	IMG - Linework derived from interpretation of satellite or other non-photographic imagery
LiDAR	LiDAR - LiDAR points, lines, or polygons generated through interpretation or analysis.
MAP	MAP - Digitized coordinates from hardcopy map or onto a map backdrop
MTP	MTP - Lines duplicated from Digital Master Title Plat
SOURCEL	SOURCEL - Coordinates duplicated from a BLM GIS source layer.
SOURCEX	SOURCEX - Source Layer from non-BLM GIS
SRV	SRV - Survey methods were used to create the linework (e.g., COGO)
TIGER	TIGER - Tiger Data
TRS	TRS - Coordinates only given as a legal description (township, range, section)
UNK	UNK - Unknown coordinate source
WOD	WOD - WODDB Photogrammetric

### A.3 dom\_DEF\_FEATURE

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

Code	Description
BLM_ADMIN	BLM_ADMIN - Bureau of Land Management administrative boundary
COUNTY	COUNTY - County boundary
ELEVATION	ELEVATION - Line of common elevation
FENCE	FENCE - Fence line
FOREST_SERVICE_ADMIN	FOREST_SERVICE_ADMIN - Forest Service administrative boundaries
GRAZING_BOUNDARY	GRAZING_BOUNDARY - Pasture or other administrative grazing boundary
HU	HU - Hydrologic Unit
NLCS_BOUNDARY	NLCS_BOUNDARY - Wilderness, Wild and Scenic River, Historic District or other NLCS designation boundary
POINT-TO-POINT	POINT-TO-POINT - Boundary defined by a straight line segment between two points
POWERLINE	POWERLINE - Power transmission line
RIDGE	RIDGE - Ridge
RIGHT-OF-WAY	RIGHT-OF-WAY - A legal right of way forms boundary
RIM	RIM - Line generally follows a natural topographic barrier
ROAD	ROAD - Routes managed for use by low or high-clearance (4WD) vehicles, but not ATV's
ROAD_OFFSET	ROAD_OFFSET - Boundary is offset from a road (not a consistent buffer)
SHORELINE	SHORELINE - Lake, pond, reservoir, bay or ocean shoreline or meander line
SUBDIVISION	SUBDIVISION - Public Land Survey System derived aliquot (1/2's, 1/4's) parts and lots
TRAIL	TRAIL - Routes managed for human-powered, stock or off-highway vehicle forms of travel
UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN - Defining feature is unknown
VEGETATION	VEGETATION - Seeding boundary or other relatively permanent vegetation change
WATERCOURSE	WATERCOURSE - Stream, river, ditch, canal, or drainage centerline
WATERCOURSE_OFFSET	WATERCOURSE_OFFSET - Boundary is offset from a watercourse (not a consistent buffer)

### A.4 dom\_DSG\_REASON

**Designation Reason Code.** The primary reason that a special management area was designated.

Code	Description
ACEC	ACEC - Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

Code	Description
ADMNSITE	ADMNSITE - Administrative Site
BIGGAME	BIGGAME - Big game winter range
BLM	BLM - Default for BLM land not receiving its designation for a particular resource or special management reason.
BLMOPEN	BLMOPEN - Meets Bureau policy for open use
BRIDHAB	BRIDHAB - Pygmy rabbit habitat
CMPA	CMPA - Cooperative Management and Protection Area
CULT	CULT - Cultural (archeological, historic, paleontological) site
ERMA	ERMA - Extensive Recreation Management Area
FEDLIST	FEDLIST - Federally listed species habitat
HAZMAT	HAZMAT - Hazardous materials area
HIST	HIST - Historic district or designated site
HMA	HMA - Wildhorse and Burro Herd Management Area
LEK	LEK - Sage-grouse lek, buffered
LOWVALUE	LOWVALUE - Minimal public resource values.
MANAGEABILITY	MANAGEABILITY - Isolated or otherwise unmanageable parcel.
MINWDL	MINWDL - Mineral withdrawal
NM	NM - National Monument
NONBLM	NONBLM - Not BLM surface or subsurface.
NSHT	NSHT - National Scenic and Historic Trail
OND	OND - Other National Designation
OPENMMS	OPENMMS - Area specifically declared open for mineral materials
OPENPLAY	OPENPLAY - Area specifically declared OHV open area
RAPTOR	RAPTOR - Raptor areas
RECSITE	RECSITE - Recreation Site
RIPARIAN	RIPARIAN - Wetland or Riparian
ROADW	ROADW - road cherry-stemmed out of WSA or Wilderness
ROW	ROW - Utility Corridor or site
SCENICCORR	SCENICCORR - Scenic road corridor including designated highways and BLM Backcountry Byways
SEEDING	SEEDING - Seeding
SGHAB	SGHAB - Sage-grouse habitat, may extend beyond lek areas.
SOIL	SOIL - Fragile soils
SRMA	SRMA - Special Recreation Management Area
SSFAUNA	SSFAUNA - Special status (but not federally listed) animal species
SSFLORA	SSFLORA - Special Status (but not federally listed) plant species.

Code	Description
UNK	UNK - Unknown reason
VRI	VRI - original Visual Resource Inventory class determines the designation
VRM	VRM - Visual Resource Management class determines the designation
WILD	WILD - Wilderness
WILDCHAR	WILDCHAR - Wilderness Characteristics
WILDHAB	WILDHAB - Wildlife Habitat, if a more specific choice is not appropriate.
WJMAI	WJMAI - Wildlands Juniper Management Area Inside 1/2 Mile Steens Loop Road Buffer
WJMAO	WJMAO - Wildlands Juniper Management Area Outside 1/2 Mile Steens Loop Road Buffer
WSA	WSA - BLM Wilderness Study Area
WSR	WSR - Wild and Scenic River Corridor

## A.5 dom\_LOC\_STIP

**Mineral Stipulations-Locatable.** Mineral Stipulations for locatable minerals.

Code	Description
NA	NA - A locatable restriction is not applicable.
Open	Open - Open to locatable mineral entry with surface development regulated by 43 CFR 3809. This includes areas that may fall under 43 CFR 3809.11 Plan of Operation requirements.
OpenWSA	OpenWSA - Open but subject to WSA non-impairment criteria.
PropWDL	PropWDL - Proposed locatable mineral withdrawal.
Unknown	Unknown - Locatable mineral restriction is unknown (legacy data only).
Withdrawn	Withdrawn - Withdrawn from locatable mineral entry.

## A.6 dom\_LSE\_STIP

**Mineral Stipulations-Leasable.** Mineral Stipulations for Leasable minerals.

Code	Description
NA	NA - A leasing stipulation is not applicable
NoLease	NoLease - Withdrawn or otherwise unavailable for leasable minerals.
Open	Open - Available for leasable mineral applications with standard stipulations.
OpenCSU	OpenCSU - Open for leasable minerals but with Conditional Surface Use including seasonal or other special stipulations.
OpenNSO	OpenNSO - Open for leasable minerals but No Surface Occupancy allowed.
Unknown	Unknown - Mineral leasing stipulation is unknown (legacy data only).

## A.7 dom\_PLANID

**Plan Name Text.** The Plan Name Text refers to the official name for the plan or project. This is a lengthy list of domain values. The domain is available at the following web location: <https://www.blm.gov/site-page/oregon-data-management>

## A.8 dom\_SAL\_STIP

**Mineral Stipulations-Salable.** Types of Stipulations for Salable Minerals.

Code	Description
Closed	Closed - Not available for salable mineral materials.
NA	NA - Not Applicable
Open	Open - Available for salable mineral materials.
OpenCSU	OpenCSU - Open for salable minerals but with Conditional Surface Use including seasonal or other special stipulations.
Unknown	Unknown - Salable mineral stipulation is unknown (legacy data only).