

PLSS Meeting 2 – May 15, 2007 Minutes

Agenda

1. **Data Structure**
2. **Stewardship Alternatives**
3. **Tools for sharing**
4. **Next Steps**

1. **Data Structure:** Dean reviewed the logical model for a data structure developed by a statewide data sharing group from 1996. The model appeared to still be valid. The model illustrated the importance of feature definitions. BLM was not able to demonstrate the model currently in use. However, the systems Marc showed all have data structures supported behind them.
2. **Stewardship:** Gail and Orrin reviewed the stewardship tasks completed to date. A presentation was made using a pilot conducted in Crook County. Different models for stewardship exist:
 - Stewardship could be shared regionally with one (BLM, GIS, etc.) organization managing one region and another organization (surveyor) managing another area.
 - County Surveyor could be the steward for the entire county.
 - County GIS or BLM could be stewards for the entire county.
3. **Tools for sharing:** Marc demonstrated two applications for sharing PLSS information. One of the applications was a public domain application. In this application a county could put all coordinates for a corners into a database. The steward can select the best picks coordinate positions from this database for publishing. The example presented could support the “have nots” for Oregon Counties.
4. **Discussions:** We had several discussions during the meeting

Dan made the suggestion that it will be very important to have clear demonstrated benefits for doing this or it won't get done. The surveyor community is key to this and The reasons for doing this are...

- Publish corner information in one location to assist the public.
- Provide BLM with best information available.
- Provide a tool that provides the “best” information to all.
- Tools for small counties.
- Gives immediate goal.

This is about government corners properly defined so that a PLSS network can easily be created. The County should be the unit of geography for managing this information. The coordinates are a spatial representation of the information not legal or survey grade positions. This makes the corner information somewhat analogous to a spatial survey index. We had several discussions about future mechanics and both BLM and the State are committed to this project a. For example the state could host the site as part of NavigatOR.

5. Draft Conclusions: The following is a start on a “white paper” for this group.

Project Goals: (What are we trying to do)

- To maintain and provide to the public, surveyors, state and local agencies and the federal government the best locations and evidense for public land corners available.
- To develop a statewide structure consisting of tools, data, participants and procedures to ensure that the first goal is met.

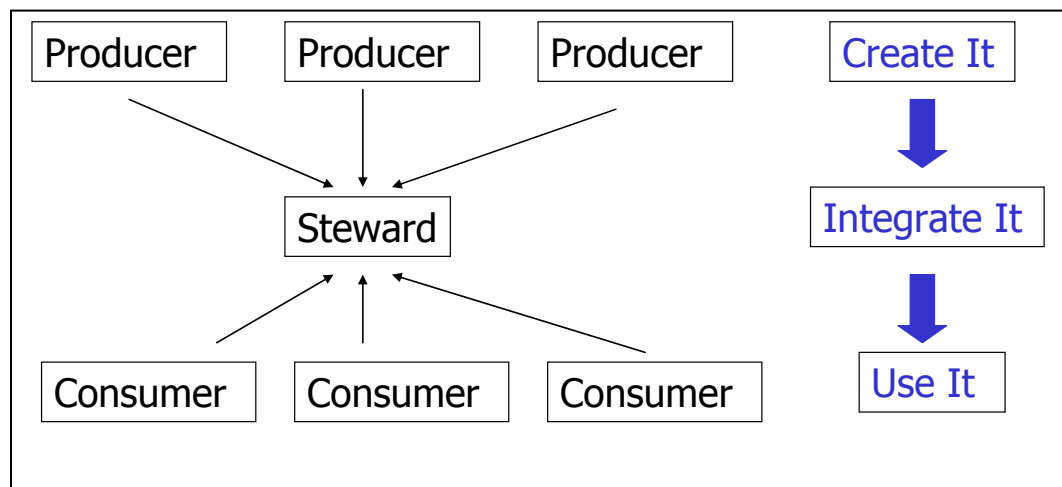
Project Participants & Process:

Producers: Participants that produce data including survey grade “field located” positions or estimated positions for corners.

Stewards: Participants who are responsible for making decisions about what information will be made available for viewing.

Consumers: Anyone who will be using the information.

Relationship of participants and information flow



Project Benefits For Surveyors:

- Published corner information in one location will be of great assistance to the public.
- This is a way for the community (GIS, Surveyors, State Agencies, BLM) to work together to accomplish a goal for the common good.
- Provide BLM with needed information.
- Provides tools and access for small counties with part time surveyors.
- Augments your existing program.
- Should be easy to accomplish.

6. Next Steps

Dean and Mark will present at the Surveyors Spring Conf.

The committee will meet at the next framework meeting in Salem.

We will review input from surveyors.

Have a lunch meeting at the next Framework meeting and review what surveyors felt.