

DEPARTMENT OF MINES
AND MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA

JOHN H. JETT, DIRECTOR



MANUAL FOR DETERMINATION
OF STATUS AND OWNERSHIP
ARIZONA MINERAL AND WATER RIGHTS

BY
JOHN C. LACY
SECOND EDITION
REVISED SEPTEMBER 1986

DEPARTMENT OF MINES
AND MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA

MINERAL BUILDING
FAIRGROUNDS
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85007

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FIRST EDITION JULY 1977
SECOND EDITION SEPTEMBER 1986

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INTRODUCTION

The determination of land status and ownership for mineral and water rights involves the interpretation of a myriad of federal and state laws, administrative orders, patent and deed reservations.

In order to make such a determination, the records of land ownership and status as maintained at the federal, state and county levels must be examined and it is important to understand the limits of each record system. The federal records relate to the existing federal ownership and indicate the nature of any disposal. Likewise, the records of the State Land Department relate only to the management and disposal of lands owned by the State of Arizona. County records relate to private ownership, and it is impossible to determine mineral status of federal or state lands based on a search of the county records.

This booklet was an outgrowth of a "status map" published in early editions of a booklet entitled *Laws and Regulations Governing Mineral Rights in Arizona*, by Victor H. Verity available from the Arizona Department of Mines and Mineral Resources. The map created problems because it could not be kept current and the scale prohibited any accurate representation of affected areas. Therefore, this booklet was originally published in 1977 for use in conjunction with the *Mineral Rights* booklet and therefore emphasized mineral status and ownership. However, because interest in land ownership and status is not limited to those engaged in mineral exploration, these materials were published separately. This second edition includes changes in

various record systems since the first edition as well as an expanded treatment of water rights and several other areas.

The usefulness of this booklet is in large part due to the assistance provided by Tom Reitmeyer and Marsha Luke at the Arizona State Office of the Bureau of Land Management who, together with the BLM office staff, provided the Master Title Plat illustrations along with their usual courtesy and cooperation in reviewing the text of both editions. Considerable assistance was also provided by Richard Gessner of the operations division of the Department of Water Resources for an explanation of the current records system of the Department.

John C. Lacy
Tucson, Arizona
September 1, 1986

**MANUAL FOR DETERMINATION OF STATUS AND OWNERSHIP;
ARIZONA MINERAL AND WATER RIGHTS**

GENERAL

The public land laws of the United States have created a wide diversity of estates in land each having its own idiosyncrasies. In addition, the lands in public ownership are subject to daily changes in the applicability of the various public land laws, including the mining laws, by virtue of congressional and administrative withdrawals. It is therefore impossible to publish an accurate state-wide land status map that would not be obsolete almost immediately. By following the procedures outlined below, however, a reasonably accurate determination of status can be obtained.

It should be emphasized that most of the records described in this booklet are secondary sources. The primary sources are deeds, patents, laws, executive orders and similar documents and occasionally these secondary sources do not accurately reflect the information in the primary source. Further, the interpretation of these various laws, conveyances and other documents frequently involves a legal determination and an attorney should be consulted if anything more than an informal determination is desired.

PUBLIC LAND SURVEY SYSTEM

The first step in determining land status is to locate the land in question with reference to the public land survey system. A good starting point is the topographic maps published by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) (the "7.5 minute series" will show the land on a scale of 1" equals 2000'). These maps are available from the USGS, many engineering supply stores and most map shops. These maps show the public land survey system (where the land has been surveyed) over a base of topographic and man-made features so a position on the ground can usually be determined without the need for real map reading expertise.

The public land survey system was authorized by an Act of Congress in 1785 and covers most of the United States with the exception of the 13 original states, some other eastern states, and Texas. In the areas that are included within this system, it is the basis for land descriptions.

Under the public land survey system, lands are surveyed into "townships" six miles square. Surveys start from an initial point where a "base line" is carried east and west, and a "principal meridian" north and south. In Arizona, the initial point is at the confluence of the Salt and Gila Rivers, approximately twelve miles west of Phoenix and hence the name of the meridian, the Gila and Salt River Meridian, usually abbreviated "G&SRM." Townships are numbered consecutively north and south and ranges east and west, according to the distance and direction from the initial point. Thus, Kingman is in Township 21 North, Range 17 West; St. Johns is in Township 13 North, Range 28 East; Bisbee is in Township 22 South, Range 24 East; and Yuma is in

A FINAL CAUTION

Anyone dealing with unpatented mining claims should bear in mind that the basis of this possessory right depends on whether a "discovery" of "valuable mineral" has been made and the work required by statute for the location and maintenance of a claim has actually been performed on the ground. The records of the Bureau of Land Management are of great assistance in making a determination of whether conflicting rights of third parties exist but this indexing is based on information supplied by the claimant and is occasionally inaccurate. Therefore, without a thorough examination of the ground a claimant cannot be assured that the ground has not been previously appropriated, or if claims appearing of record have been properly posted and maintained.

The examiner should also keep in mind that the BLM records, although a good indication of current ownership, are not "title" records and legal ownership and evidence of any encumbrances on ownership can only be obtained from a search of the county records.

Township 8 South, Range 23 West.

Each township is subdivided into 36 "sections," each one mile square (the boundaries of which run due north and south and east and west in a regular and uniform township). Every four townships are bordered with a guide meridian and a standard parallel to permit adjustments for the curvature of the earth or other problems of surveying. These survey adjustments are made in each of the townships between the standard parallel and guide meridian by making the individual sections on the north and west side larger or smaller (depending on the nature of the adjustment necessary) through the use of "lots." The standard lot size is 40 acres, but lots can be larger or smaller, as required.

Lots are also used when a natural feature or separate survey has resulted in some irregularity within any of the regular 40-acre subdivisions within each individual section. The most frequent example of a natural feature is a stream bed and the most common separate survey is a mineral survey for a lode mining claim.

The foregoing is illustrated on pages 5 and 6. Four townships are shown, along with the numbering of the sections within the townships. Additional diagrams show how a single section is further subdivided into 40-acre tracts, and how land within a section may be described.

Since 1910, the surveyor has been required to set an iron pipe with a brass cap at the corner of each section which is stamped with the township, range, and section corners. At each half-mile on every section line a pipe is also set whereon the cap is stamped "S 1/4" and is often called a "quarter-corner." A line on the cap will be N-S, or E-W, and

the sections on either side of the line numbered thus 8|9 or $\frac{3}{10}$.

Public land surveys made prior to 1910 are marked in several ways. Various instructions issued in 1855 and 1881 permitted government surveyors to use both post and stone corners. These corners may also be verified by subsurface evidence because these instructions to surveyors suggested burying a portion of charcoal or a charred stick at the monument. Fruit tree seeds were also frequently planted to make a clump of trees at the site of a corner.

Posts were to be set at least two feet in the ground and the portion of the post protruding above the ground was squared off to three inches on a side for sections and four inches for townships and at the least two feet above the ground. Stones were required to be 18 inches long with three-fourth of their length set in the ground. In each case, the section corners were notched on the south and the east sides with as many notches as the corner is miles from the south and the east boundaries of the township. Thus, a corner common to sections 15, 16, 21, 22, for example, will have 3 notches on its south side or edge, and 3 notches on its east side or edge. The quarter-section corners have "1/4" chiseled on the stone or on the face of the post.

and assignments of mortgages.

- Judgments, indexed by the creditor and debtor.
- Leases, indexed by lessees and lessors.
- Lis pendens (Latin for "a suit pending"), indexed by the name of the plaintiff and defendant indicating that there is a dispute regarding title.

In addition to the indexes, each document is noted in a daily blotter that is the only record of a document until the document is indexed by category. The indexes will list the recorded documents and indicate the book and page of the recorder's records where the document can be found. This record may be in a number of bound forms or on microfilm. Note that these various indexes are not tied to the public land survey system, and ownership information on a parcel of property cannot be obtained from the recorder's records based only upon a legal description.

The current ownership of land can be determined by tracing the grantors and grantees of a parcel or interest in property through successive transactions and also checking the various indexes for liens, mortgages, and leases to determine if the owner's title is somehow encumbered.

The legal ownership of unpatented mining claims can be determined only through the method described above. This is done by examining the index to mining deeds beginning with the name of the original locator and checking through the buyers of all or a portion of the claim or claims. Another source of ownership information is from affidavits or performance of annual work that usually recite the name of the owner of the claims. These recitations are often incomplete and inaccurate, but usually give a good indication of the active assertion of ownership.

based upon an alphabetical listing of the names of the parties involved in a particular transaction.

The examiner should, as an initial step, determine what indexes are maintained by the particular recorder's office, and determine the method of indexing. Quirks in the method of indexing can lead to serious oversights; for example, in some counties, individuals are indexed separately from corporations and other entities using trade names.

The recorder can maintain either a single name index, which is usually set up for computer retrieval, or separate indexes by category. Where separate indexes are maintained, the following are probably the most commonly used in determination of land ownership:

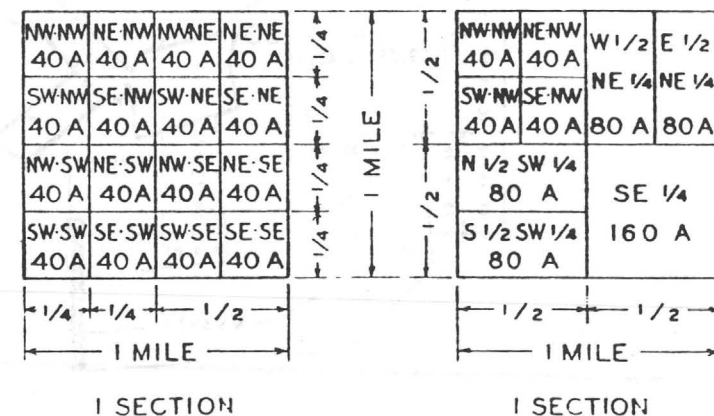
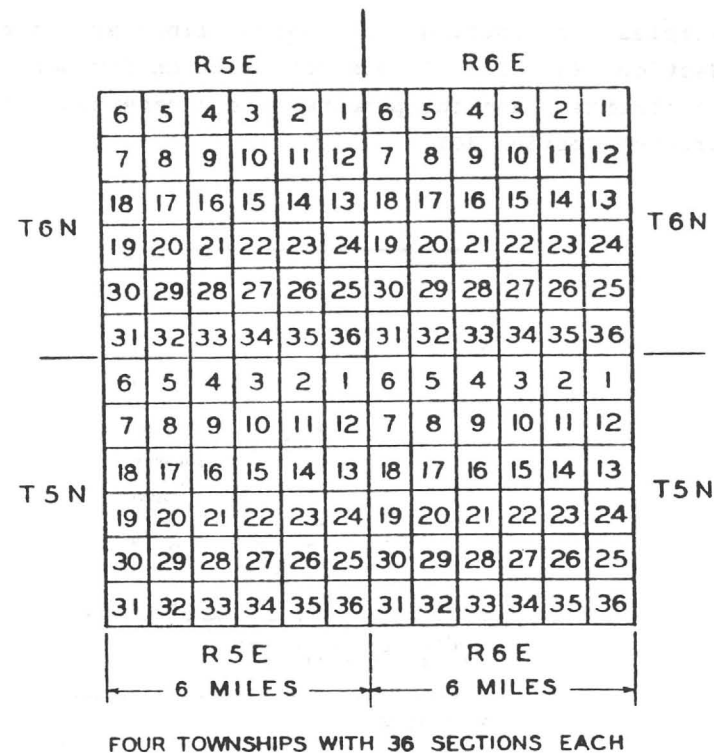
- Deeds, indexed by grantor (seller) and grantee (buyer).

- Deeds of Mines, indexed by grantor and grantee. This index will include patented and unpatented mining claims, although sometimes patented claims are also indexed under Deeds.

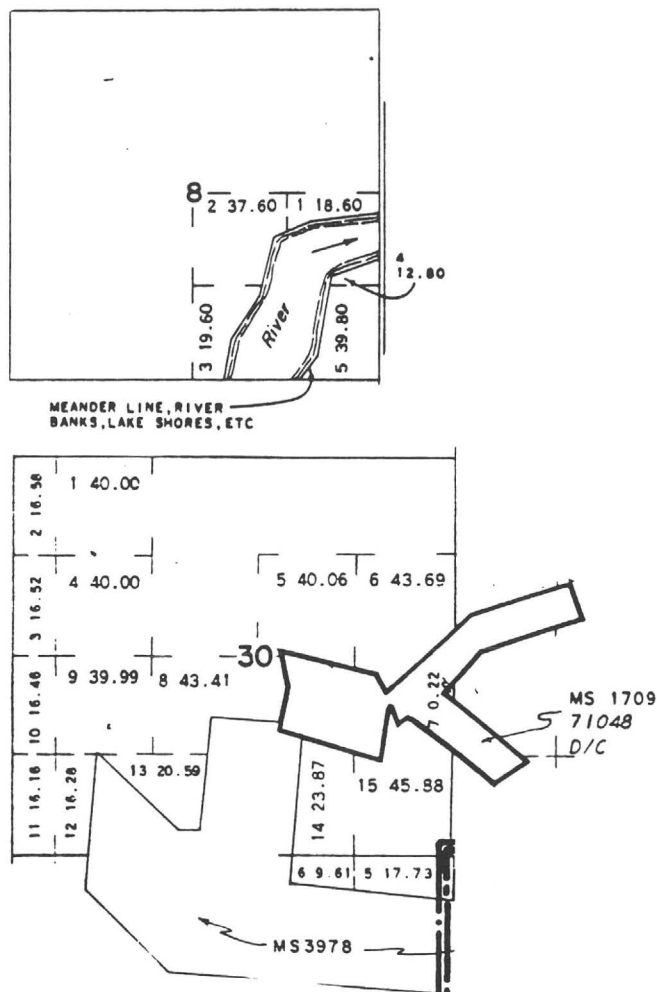
- Mines, location notices indexed by the name of the mining claim and the locator. This index is sometimes also divided between Mining Records and Notices of Location.

- Miscellaneous Records. This index will list agreements, options to purchase, affidavits of annual assessment work (in absence of a separate index), affidavits of drilling for location work on unpatented mining claims, notices of non-liability for labor or materials furnished, and many other documents not falling within the general categories separately indexed.

- Mortgages, indexed by mortgagor and mortgagee. There may also be a separate index showing releases



Examples of lotting for meander lines around river (Section 8), for "oversize" section for surveying adjustments, and for patented and unpatented mineral surveys (Section 30).



1986, and May 1, 1987, would be sold at public auction in February 1988. If a sale is held, the treasurer will issue a "Certificate of Purchase." The buyer of the Certificate of Purchase can then file an action in Superior Court to foreclose the right of the delinquent property owner to redeem the property after three years from the date of sale. After five years, the treasurer can, upon demand of the owner of the Certificate of Purchase, initiate an action to foreclose a right of redemption through an advertising process. Following foreclosure of the right of redemption, the treasurer will issue a "Treasurer's Deed" to the owner of the Certificate of Purchase. All of the above information will be shown in the treasurer's office according to the parcel number assigned by the Department of Revenue.

In the process of examining the indexes of the county recorder's office, described below, the Treasurer's Deeds are very difficult to find because they are frequently indexed under the name of the treasurer who was in office when the deed was issued. Therefore, the examination of the treasurer's records is particularly important in determining the existence of any Treasurer's Deeds.

County Recorder's Office

The county recorder's office is the official place to record deeds, encumbrances, easements, rights-of-way, liens, and agreements. The county recorder's records usually begin with the recording of the original patent (deed) from the United States or the State of Arizona and will not normally show any transactions prior to the issuance of the patent.

These records are indexed under various categories which vary from county to county but are usually

completed and printed after receipt of centrally-assessed figures in July of each year.

Where the mineral estate, or part of the mineral estate, has been severed by a private reservation (that is, a private party has made a reservation of mineral rights in the process of selling the parcel) the mineral rights should be assessed separately and normally have a special code number. A failure to separately assess a severed mineral estate has created problems in the past where the surface has been sold for taxes, and in 1969 a statute was enacted to specify that the failure to separately assess severed mineral rights would not result in a loss of the estate if the remaining interest was sold for taxes. In any case, a severed mineral estate is not always reflected in assessor's records as the reserved mineral estate may have been overlooked.

County Treasurer's Office

Once the county assessor has determined the full cash value of a parcel of property, it is the duty of the county treasurer to collect taxes on that parcel. The treasurer's records (tax roll) will show whether the taxes on the parcel have been paid or are delinquent. If the taxes are delinquent, the date and amount of the delinquency will be indicated in a "back tax" book. This book is cross-indexed by both the name of the owner and the parcel number. If delinquency continues, the treasurer is required to initiate action to sell the tax lien on the parcel at a public auction for the amount of the unpaid taxes, plus interest and administrative charges. This sale usually takes place during February of the year following the year the taxes become delinquent. For example, the taxes becoming delinquent on November 1,

PUBLIC LAND GRANTS

The laws authorizing the transfer of public lands into private or local public ownership forms a significant part of the history of the United States. The understanding of the extent of ownership rights rests in large part on an understanding of the nature and extent of these grants. The following is a brief discussion of the most common grants within the State of Arizona. The parenthetical reference is the abbreviation of the particular grant as it appears in the public land records as maintained by the Bureau of Land Management, which records are discussed on pages 15 through 21.

Patents

The "cash entry" patents (CE Pat) were granted under the Public Land Sale Act of April 24, 1820, and permitted the highest bidder at a public auction to purchase public lands. These patents usually contain no reservations of mineral.

There were a number of different Acts of Congress that authorized sales of public lands that are shown on the BLM records as Public Sale Patents (PS Pat). The most common in Arizona is the Isolated Tract Act of August 3, 1846, as amended, which permitted the sale of up to 1,520 acres of isolated public lands at public auction and also permitted the owners of adjoining lands to apply for purchase of up to 760 acres, the greater part of which was not suitable for cultivation. The Public Sale Patents normally do not reserve minerals, but the patents should be carefully checked, particularly those issued after 1900.

The Homestead Acts (HE Pat), the first of a series of which was approved by Congress on May 20, 1862, form the basis of many of the early patents issued in

Arizona. These patents are found mainly in the areas adjacent to water courses where surface water was available for irrigation. Prior to 1909, these patents contained no reservation of mineral, but any patents issued subsequent to 1909 should be closely checked for mineral reservations.

The Townsite Act of July 1, 1864 (Tns Pat), and the many amendments thereto, provided a method of transferring public lands to an organized city or town (or a local judge in the absence of an organized city or town) in trust for subsequent conveyance to individuals as town lots. The status of mineral rights within a townsite patent is extremely complicated and can depend upon the knowledge concerning the existence of mineral values at the time of issuance of the patent and the priority of possession of various rights.

The General Mining Law of May 10, 1872, superseded the Lode Location Act of July 26, 1866, and the Placer Act of July 9, 1870, and authorized the issuance of patents to mineral lands (lode and placer mining claims) and certain non-mineral land for purposes ancillary to mineral development (millsites). Lode claims and some placer claims and millsites are not located according to the public survey system, and a special "mineral survey" is therefore required to place the claim on the public land records. Once the survey is approved, the outside boundary of the survey is shown on the public land records by its mineral survey number (MS). When a patent is issued, the outline of the patent (which may not include the entire area within the mineral survey) is shown on the public land records as patented land (ME Pat). It is important to note that the survey of a mining claim or millsite is not a

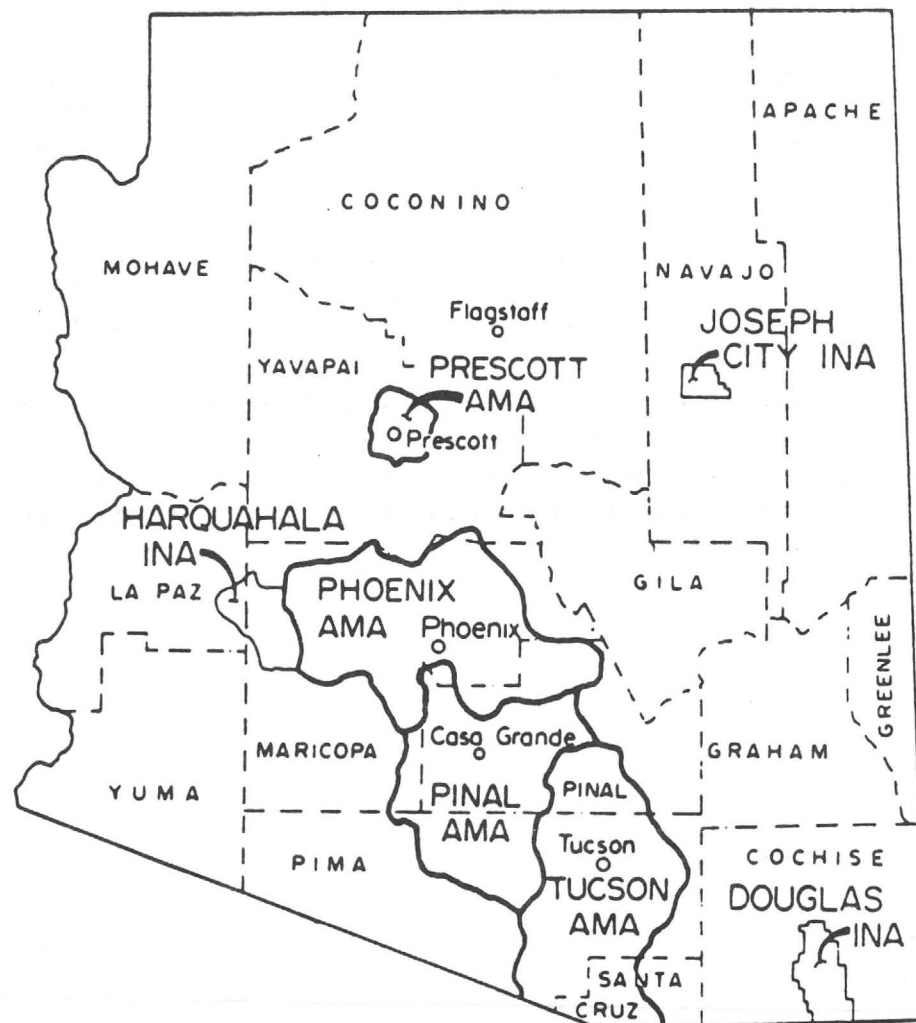
COUNTY RECORDS

The records dealing with private ownership of real estate are found in the offices of the assessor, treasurer, and recorder of the county in which the property is located, and ownership may be determined by a search of these records. It should be emphasized, however, that the determination of whether or not an individual has an unencumbered ownership (that is, not subject to liens, judgments, unpaid taxes, etc.) is a complicated procedure, and considerable experience is necessary to achieve a reliable determination.

County Assessor's Office

The assessors of the various counties are required to determine the value of privately-owned real property within the counties (with the exception of some classes of property that are centrally-assessed by the State Department of Revenue). As a part of this determination, the assessor maintains a subdivision code book based upon either the public land survey system or street addresses identifying tracts of land by a code number specifying a Book, Map, and Parcel number. The assessor's office also maintains bound volumes containing separate maps of each section in the county upon which the code numbers are indicated. By the use of the code number, the name and address of the person or entity paying taxes on the parcel may be determined through a block book or computer printout. This determination may not be current, however, because although the assessor's basic records are updated based upon documents recorded in the county recorder's office, the changes are not shown on the computer files until the current tax roll is

ACTIVE MANAGEMENT AREAS AND IRRIGATION NON-EXPANSION AREAS IN ARIZONA



determination of validity and claims within some old mineral surveys are sometimes found to have been abandoned.

The Desert Land Act (DLE Pat) was passed on March 3, 1877, and provided an authorization to patent 640 acres (subsequently reduced to 320 acres) of desert land. The act required the entryman to place a certain portion of the land into cultivation by irrigation. These patents usually contain no reservations of mineral.

The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and the Gadsden Treaty recognized certain rights in land granted under the laws of Spain and Mexico. In response to delays in approving these grants, including all the grants in Arizona, Congress established the Court of Private Land Claims by the Act of March 3, 1891. Some of the grants confirmed by Congress or patents issued pursuant to the orders of the Court of Private Land Claims (PLC Pat) reserved "gold, silver, or quicksilver mines." The Department of the Interior has issued regulations that permit only the patentee, or a successor in interest, the right to develop the minerals reserved by this provision, and the consensus of authority appears to hold that this reservation would apply only to working mines of the reserved minerals at the time the patent was issued. These private land claims did not conform to the public survey system and therefore a special survey was required to place the grant on the public land records. The land within the grant is usually described with reference to mile markers on the perimeter of the grant.

A substantial amount of land was granted to the railroads under various Acts of Congress between 1850 and 1871 (RRG). These patents generally form a

checkerboard pattern within "place limits" of between five to twenty miles on either side of the railroad right-of-way. The patents in Arizona were issued to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company (later Santa Fe Railroad) within place limits of twenty miles on either side of the railroad right-of-way. Where lands were not available, the place limits were extended to thirty miles on either side of the right-of-way for the selection of lieu lands (RRLS). These grants excluded "mineral lands," but by a decision of the United States Supreme Court, it was ruled that the issuance of a patent amounted to a determination that the land was non-mineral and a subsequent discovery of minerals would not void the grant. The mineral rights in these lands are, therefore, owned by the patentee or its successors in interest.

The Stockraising Homestead Act of December 29, 1916 (SRHE Pat), amended the original Homestead Act to permit acquisition of private lands by the stockraising industry. Because of a desire not to convey substantial amounts of coal in the western United States, a reservation of "coal and other minerals . . . together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same" was placed in the patents. These lands are subject to entry under the mining and mineral leasing laws of the United States except where otherwise withdrawn or restricted.

The Recreation and Public Purposes Act of June 4, 1926, authorized the issuance of patents to states, counties, municipalities, political subdivisions or non-profit associations or corporations for purposes of parks, schools and other recreation or public purposes (R&PP Pat). When such a patent is issued, minerals are reserved to the United States under

on a particular parcel of land in 5-year increments, water delivered to the property from third parties, and water removed from the property for delivery to third parties.

Adjudication Program

In 1979 the state legislature established procedures that would result in a general determination of water rights, termed a "general adjudication," along any river system and source. This adjudication program will eventually cover most of the watersheds in the state and includes both surface and groundwater. The various filings made in the adjudication program are maintained by the Department in their 39 Program and can be accessed by (1) the 55-Program (well registration number), (2) name of the applicant, (3) the public land survey system, and (4) the source of the water (the river or stream).

for general industrial use, mineral extraction, or various other permitted uses (i.e., mine dewatering, testing, etc.).

- 60 Program: This program includes activities in the "Irrigation Non-Expansion Areas" established for Joseph City, Douglas Basin and the Harquahala. Within these areas the parties withdrawing water are required to file annual groundwater withdrawal reports, but no water duty or withdrawal fees are imposed.

- 61 Program: This program includes the special exemptions recognized under the 1980 Groundwater Management Act for certain activities within Active Management Areas.

- 64 Program: This program includes reports of water recharge activities.

- 78 Program: This program is a "holding file" for various of the Grandfathered Groundwater Rights applications that have not gone to final action.

The 56 through 64 computer programs have been merged into a single system that permits access to all groundwater rights and uses without having to search each system. Thus, the Department's records can be searched for the wide variety of groundwater rights by (1) the location of the area in question according to the public land survey system, (2) the name of the owner, (3) the registration number assigned within each of the various programs, and (4) the well registration number, i.e., the 55-Program number. A "hard copy" printout can also be obtained to show all file numbers within an individual section of the public land survey system.

Annual well filing information can also be accessed by separate screens and will provide the assigned irrigation water duty, the acre-feet usage

regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Interior. No regulations have been issued concerning locatable minerals and only leasable minerals are available for development.

The Small Tract Act of June 1, 1938, authorized the sale of tracts limited to five acres for the purpose of cabin, recreational, business sites and other individual purposes (ST Pat). This Act requires a reservation to the United States of the oil, gas and other minerals, together with the right to mine and remove the same under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe. The Secretary, however, has issued regulations covering only oil and gas leasing.

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of October 21, 1976, repealed most authority under which patents had previously been issued (including many of the acts discussed in this section) and substituted the authority under the new act. This act is thus the current authority for most federal land grants and includes the right to purchase land (PS Pat.), the right to purchase the mineral estate by the owner of the surface (CMI Pat. or Conv. Min. Int. Pat.), and exchange (FX, PX, or SX Pat. depending on whether the exchange is a forest, private or state exchange). In most cases, except special circumstances and in exchanges, minerals are reserved to the United States and subject to disposal under regulations to be promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary, however, has not issued any regulations.

Exchanges

Section 8 of the Taylor Grazing Act of July 28, 1934, authorized exchanges of land in order to permit the federal government to consolidate public lands

into grazing districts. By the terms of the Act, both private individuals (PX) and the states (SX) were given the authority to exchange lands and, under certain circumstances, either or both parties could reserve minerals and other rights. There are also many other exchange authorizations that may or may not permit mineral reservations. Therefore, where such an exchange has taken place, care should be taken to ascertain whether minerals were reserved in the transaction. Where minerals were reserved by the United States, the mineral location and leasing laws of the United States generally apply unless otherwise withdrawn or restricted.

Indian Lands

Indian land rights take several forms, the most familiar of which is the Indian Reservation (Ind Res) which has usually been created by either aboriginal possession, treaty, Act of Congress, or Executive Order. These lands fall within general categories of tribal or private ownership. Indian private ownership has most frequently been initiated through an allotment (IA) under the General Allotment Act of February 8, 1887. The allotments were granted to an individual under a Trust Patent (Ind Tr Pat) which contained a restriction on alienation for a term of years. Upon satisfaction of certain requirements, and barring other administrative action, a Fee Patent (Ind Fee Pat) was issued to the individual patentee. If information beyond an initial determination that the land is subject to Indian ownership rights is desired, it is advisable to consult the Phoenix Area Office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, 3030 North Central Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona 85012 (telephone 241-2285) and officials of the reservation in

may be obtained by cross checking the 35 Program for the same well if the well had been registered under the prior program. For the post-1980 wells, the file will contain the driller's logs (including limited lithological information) and the nature of the equipment on the well. In some cases a well may have more than one number if a separate number was issued to deepen the well. The 55 Program number is assigned to each well whether it is part of a grandfathered right, permit, exempt well, or special circumstance. The information on the program can be accessed by (1) the location of the well by the public land survey system, (2) the 55-Program number, i.e., the well registration number, or (3) the name of the owner.

- 56 Program: This program contains information regarding cities, towns, and private water companies providing water. The legal description of the service area will show up on the display but more useful information may be obtained from maps of the service areas maintained by the Department at the Phoenix office. Each of the Active Management Areas also has maps of the service areas within their jurisdiction.

- 57 Program: This program contains information regarding irrigation districts.

- 58 Program: This program contains the Grandfathered Groundwater Rights. The Grandfathered rights are certificated rights and quantify the permitted water usage attached to particular parcels of real property.

- 59 Program: This program contains groundwater withdrawal permits issued under the 1980 Groundwater Management Act including various water withdrawal permits issued by the Department of Water Resources

required to file a "notice of intent to drill" a water well with the State Land Department prior to beginning drilling. (By regulation, the Department also requires filings for mineral exploration "wells.")

In 1980, the Groundwater Management Act was passed that established a comprehensive program for the management of the state's water resources. This act mandated the quantification of existing groundwater usage and established a permitting system for future use. The existing usage was for the most part quantified as "Grandfathered Groundwater Rights" recognized for both irrigation and non-irrigation uses. All water well, "Grandfathered" rights, permits, and service rights are maintained in separate records jackets at the Phoenix headquarters of the Department and can be accessed through computer in different programs that are tied to the prefix number assigned by the Department. These prefixes and the records are as follows:

- 35 Program: This system includes the pre-1980 notices of intent to drill, reports of the driller after completion of drilling for the post-1948 irrigation wells and all post-1968 wells. This program can be researched by the location of the well according to the public land survey system, the file number, and the name of the owner. The information shown also includes some details of information contained within any individual file.

- 55 Program: This program is the most comprehensive index to well filing and was established by a registration requirement for all pre-1980 wells and also includes all wells permitted under the 1980 Groundwater Management Act. The pre-1980 filings may not be particularly complete but further information

question.

Grants to the State of Arizona

Grants to the State of Arizona can be placed into three separate categories. First, Sections 16 and 36 were reserved for the common schools under the Territorial Organic Act of February 24, 1863, and Sections 2 and 32 were added to these reserved sections by the State Enabling Act of June 20, 1910. These four "school sections" in each township generally vested in the State of Arizona upon completion of the survey or entry into the Union, whichever occurs later (SG). If one of these sections is being examined, an immediate question should be raised as to whether or not it is state land. Occasionally, the state waived its right to one of these numbered sections to use as offered lands in an exchange under which circumstances the BLM records are usually annotated "SX Waiver, All Min" indicating the waiver and that minerals are in federal management. The second category concerns circumstances where these school sections were unavailable for the state because the land was subject to a previous grant or claim, and the state was therefore authorized to select "indemnity" or "lieu" lands (IL). The third category of state lands is called a "state selection" authorized under the terms of the State Enabling Act (SS), which granted Arizona the right to select some 2,350,000 acres of federal lands for various public purposes.

Both the Territorial Organic Act and the Enabling Act applied only to "non-mineral" lands, and the question frequently arose concerning whether an appropriate mineral examination of the land had been made or where minerals were subsequently discovered.

To resolve these doubts, Congress passed, on January 25, 1927, an Act to grant to the states those lands known to be mineral but made the proviso that any sales grants, deeds or patents issued by the state for such mineral lands should contain a reservation to the state of "all the coal and other minerals together with the right to prospect for, mine and remove the same . . ." and that such minerals could not be disposed of by the state and "shall be subject to lease by the State as the State legislature may direct."

Lands Implicitly Owned by the State of Arizona

In addition to the lands granted to the State of Arizona under the terms of the Enabling Act by the United States, the state, as a sovereignty, owns the land beneath waterways that were "navigable in fact" as of February 14, 1912, the date of admission to the Union. Rivers or inland waterways will be "navigable in fact" by the rulings of the United States Supreme Court as "when they are used, or are susceptible of being used, in their ordinary condition, as highways for commerce, over which trade and travel are or may be conducted in the customary modes of trade and travel on water."

Acquired Lands

Under the Bankhead Jones Act of July 22, 1937, the United States repurchased previously patented private lands. Mineral rights in these lands do not become part of the public domain, but are subject to special mineral leasing acts. They were indicated on the public land records as shaded with a series of dots.

be searched separately. An integrated program is also available using a "95" prefix that will allow the entire surface water records system to be searched for any of the records systems maintained by the Department. Once a file number is obtained by this indexing system, a file folder can be obtained containing the original information from which the index was prepared. Although the actual records are only maintained in the Phoenix headquarters on Virginia Street, computer access to the records system can be obtained from any of the Active Management Area offices (in Tucson, Casa Grande, Prescott and Phoenix).

Groundwater Rights

Beginning in 1945 groundwater rights became one of the foremost legal battlegrounds in the state when the state legislature began its first attempts to regulate groundwater use. The major early effort was in 1948 when the legislature gave authorization for the designation of certain "Critical Groundwater Areas" prohibiting new irrigation in areas where groundwater supplies were being depleted faster than they were being replenished. This designation was superseded by the designation of "Active Management Areas" and "Irrigation Non-expansion Areas" under 1980 legislation. The various areas designated under the 1980 law are shown on the map on page 44.

Therefore, since evidence of groundwater production may be useful as a factual basis for existing legal rights as well as proof of continued availability of water, many records systems maintained by the Department may prove helpful.

Starting in 1948 for irrigation wells and since 1968 for all water wells, the driller has been

of diversion according to the public land survey; (2) the name of the appropriator; (3) the permit number; (4) the Certificate number; and (5) the name of the water course (by drainage system). The name of the water course may present some problems because some smaller tributaries are sometimes known by different names.

In 1974, the record system for rights of appropriation was supplemented with required filing by claim of pre-1919 water rights which required a filing by July 2, 1979. These claims are indexed in a claims registry in a manner similar to that of the post-1919 rights.

A gap in the record system still exists, however, due to the fact that "adjudicated" rights were exempted from the pre-1919 rights filing requirement and the basis for such rights is a court decree. The two foremost examples of court-decreed rights in Arizona are the "Kent Decree" governing rights along the Salt River and "Globe Equity No. 59" governing rights along the Gila River. These two decrees contain the greatest volume of decreed rights, but there are numerous minor decrees that are not indexed separately in any state or county record system. The Department of Water Resources, however, does have copies of most, if not all, of these decrees, but in many instances the documents are difficult to understand.

A third form of surface water right includes "stockponds" that are also indexed in a manner similar to the post-1919 surface water rights.

The computer program maintained by the Department uses a prefix "33" for the applications, permits and Certificates of Water Rights; "36" for the pre-1919 filings, and "38" for stockponds any one of which may

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECORDS

The public land records of the United States are maintained by the Bureau of Land Management which, in 1946, replaced the General Land Office which had been first established by the Act of April 25, 1812. The General Land Office opened its first Arizona office in Prescott in 1870 which was open until 1904. In 1873, a second office was opened in Florence, moved to Tucson in 1881, and subsequently moved again to Phoenix in 1905.

The Phoenix office has been the only Arizona office since 1905 and is designated as the Arizona State Office of the Bureau of Land Management (3707 North 7th Street, Phoenix, Arizona 85014, telephone 241-5547). This office maintains a unified set of public land records for the entire state. These records are based upon the public land survey system and show (1) the nature of any transfer of ownership out of the federal government, common examples are discussed on pages 7 through 14 of this booklet; (2) lands acquired by the United States from private ownership; (3) the existence of withdrawals of land from operation of the public land laws; (4) the existence of federal permits and leases on public lands; (5) the location and nature of range improvements constructed pursuant to authorizations under grazing leases (this information is not currently maintained, however, and the respective district offices should be consulted for this information); (6) rights-of-way and special use permits granted by the United States; and (7) mineral surveys of mining claims which may or may not be patented. It should be emphasized that unless an unpatented claim has been surveyed by a mineral surveyor and the survey approved by the Cadastral

Engineer's office, it will not be shown on these records.

Land Status and Use Records

The basic records of the BLM consist of a Master Title Plat ("MT Plat" or "MTP"), which gives a graphic representation of current land status by township showing ownership of the public lands and several interests between the United States and non-federal ownership, and a Historical Index ("HI") which is a tabular chronological listing by township of all transactions under the public land laws that affect the township's status.

The following plats are also part of this system:

- Supplemental Plat which contains the same information that would normally be placed on the MTP, but is enlarged to show a maximum of four sections where the normal scale does not permit an adequate representation.

- Use Plat which shows the same basic information that appears on the MTPs, but also shows temporary use permits, free use permits and all federal prospecting permits and leases other than for oil and gas and geothermal rights.

- Oil and Gas Plat (O&G Plat) which shows applications and leases of oil and gas on federal lands.

- Geothermal Plat (GEO Plat) which shows applications and leases of geothermal rights on federal lands.

These records are maintained in a set of plat books with HIs bound consecutively on the left-hand side of the plat book and the MTPs and various other plats on the right. These pages are 20" by 25," and copies may be obtained from the BLM State Office at

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES RECORDS

Arizona follows a dual system for the acquisition of water rights. Percolating groundwater may be captured and withdrawn from the common supply by the owner of the overlying land for beneficial purposes (as defined by statutes and judicial decisions) while water flowing in streams, springs and underground streams may be acquired by the first person to divert the water and put it to a beneficial use (called "appropriation").

The Department of Water Resources (99 East Virginia, Phoenix, Arizona 255-1581) is charged with supervising and managing many aspects of these rights and, as a part of this function, maintains records of water rights established under state law.

Surface Water Rights

Since 1919, water has been appropriated by filing an application with a state agency (the State Land Department prior to 1978, the Arizona Water Commission during 1979 and 1980, and the Department of Water Resources thereafter) to appropriate water. If the Department approves, a permit is issued, and upon proof of a diversion and making a beneficial use of water, a Certificate of Water Right is issued. Once the Certificate is issued, the water right constitutes private property, and any subsequent transfers prior to 1986 will be shown only in the county records. In 1986 a law became effective requiring a filing of transfers with the Department of Water Resources although during the past several years some owners have voluntarily filed assignments so some pre-1986 assignments may be of record. These rights of appropriation (whether an application, permit or Certificate) are indexed by (1) the point

reservations of all minerals. If a reservation was made prior to 1954, an attorney should be consulted to determine the validity of the reservation.

\$2.00 per page.

The MTPs and HIs use a system of symbols (see page 31), abbreviations (see pages 28 through 30), and annotations. A sample MTP is shown on pages 26 and 27, a number of examples of "typical" entries are reproduced at actual scale on pages 22 and 23, and some of the basic annotations are explained on page 24.

Mineral Location Records

Of particular interest for persons seeking to acquire or determine the nature of mineral rights are the various indexes related to mining claims. All mining claims are required to be filed with the State Office of the Bureau of Land Management where they are given an individual "serial number" and all filings related to that claim are kept in an individual records jacket. Where a series of claims are filed at the same time, information related to the group (for example, group assessment affidavits) is maintained in a "lead file."

All mining claims are then indexed under four separate microfiche files according to (1) the name of the claim (claim name/number index), (2) according to the public land survey system (geographic index), (3) the name of the owner (claimant index), and (4) under the file number assigned to the claim by the Bureau of Land Management (serial number index). The name of the owner is updated according to filing of change of ownership required by federal regulations and claims are removed from the files upon the failure of the claimant to file an assessment affidavit or notice of intent to hold on an annual basis. An example of the display of information concerning the same claim in each of these files is

shown on page 25.

The computer printout that is used to create the microfiche is updated quarterly and the date of the printing is displayed on the first line of each entry page. Current information shown on the serial logs for filings made after the date of the microfiche can also be accessed by computer by township and range.

The Arizona Department of Mines and Mineral Resources maintains a duplicate set of the microfiche records at its Tucson office (416 West Congress, Tucson, Arizona 85701) for public use.

Other Records

Other records maintained by the Bureau of Land Management that can prove helpful include:

- Mining District Sheets (called "Connecting Sheets" in many other western states) which show the surveyed mining claims within the various mining districts and are filed according to the public land survey system.

- Mineral Surveys that are indexed by the number of the survey. These surveys are maintained on microfilm that also includes a copy of the mineral surveyor's field notes.

- Serial Registers that give a chronological listing of the actions taken in a particular case file of the BLM records. The serial numbers began with the prefix "PHX" on July 1, 1908, was changed to "AR" on January 31, 1950, and changed again to "A" on July 1, 1966.

- Patents and orders referred to on the HI's and MTP's are available on microfilm.

- Intermediate Scale Maps which are published in two editions, one called the Surface Management edition and the other the Surface and Minerals

Avenue, Tucson, Arizona 85701, telephone 628-5480).

The State Land Department also publishes two sets of maps on a scale of 1" equals 2 miles. One set of maps shows the state surface ownership and the other shows the state mineral ownership. These maps are available at the Phoenix and Tucson offices for \$2.00 per page.

The results of the examination of the records of the State Land Department will show either that the state land has been sold or is being administered by the State Land Department. If a person desires to make application for a prospecting permit, it should be noted that the absence of a mineral lease or prospecting permit on a particular tract of state land does not guarantee it is open for the issuance of a prospecting permit. The State of Arizona mineral location laws permit the staking of mining claims, and the claimant is required to file the location notice with the State Land Department within 30 days after the date of location. The State Land Department must therefore allow 30 days to elapse before notifying an applicant for a prospecting permit whether the land was open on the date of a prospecting permit application. Where the land has been sold, the county records concerning private lands must be reviewed; however, the examiner should first examine the patent to determine whether the state reserved the mineral rights.

If a reservation of mineral rights has been made by the state, the date of the reservation is important. Prior to 1954, there was no state legislative authority for reservations by the State Land Department; from the period of 1954 through 1967, an undivided 1/16 interest was reserved; and subsequent to 1968, authority has existed for

STATE LAND DEPARTMENT RECORDS

The Arizona State Land Department (1624 West Adams Street, Phoenix, Arizona 85007, telephone 255-4631) maintains records of all lands that are or have been owned by the state. Where lands have been conveyed by the state into private ownership, the state's records will not show any information after the transfer is complete.

The State Land Department's public records concerning land are maintained in tract books indexed according to the public land survey system. The records of most townships are preceded by a cover sheet showing a township plat and indicating by color code the location and source of title of all state land within the township. This cover sheet is not kept current and, therefore, the information may be inaccurate. Consecutive sheets for each section of state land follow the cover sheet, most of which contain information about the nature and date of the state's title (for example, date of approval of survey, identification of indemnity list) and an "Abstract of Entries" containing notations of actions of the State Land Department entered in a manner similar to the Historical Index pages of the Bureau of Land Management records. The Abstract of Entries shows the current status of leases and permits issued by the State Land Department. They are, however, often imprecise in the description of affected lands, particularly where the land cannot be described by regular legal subdivisions. It is therefore often necessary to check the lease files of the land in question. If only the current status of a lease is desired, such information is usually available from a computer printout which is available at the Phoenix office and also at the Tucson office (233 North Main

Management edition. The maps are 30" x 42" (scale 1:100,000) and are available from the State Office at a cost of \$4.00 per map. Both editions are color coded to show ownership status and management jurisdiction of the various federal agencies as well as roads and trails, streams, many range improvements, towns, and other physical features. The Surface and Minerals Management edition uses shading symbols to identify federal mineral management. The maps are based upon the public survey system, but also show a 10,000-meter grid based on a transverse Mercator Projection, and the 50,000-foot grid of the Arizona coordinate system. As with any map, however, changes in management and ownership subsequent to the publication date of the map must be considered and the maps should not therefore be considered absolutely reliable.

- General Land Office Plats that show the historical progress of surveys of individual townships. These plats are helpful to show historic surface features as well as a "mineral" classification of lands that may have prevented an "in-place grant" from vesting in the State of Arizona upon its admission to the Union.

These records will show the land ownership in one of the following general groups:

- Public lands administered by the BLM;
- Reserved public lands administered by the Forest Service;
- Special use federal lands (National Parks, Monuments, Indian Reservations, Military Reservations, Wildlife Preserves);
- State trust lands (in some instances, mineral rights may have been reserved to the United States as a result of exchanges); and

- Lands in private ownership (in many instances, mineral rights have been reserved to the United States).

Based on the above, the mineral rights may be determined to be (1) in public ownership or (2) to have been conveyed out of public ownership to either the State of Arizona, or private parties. If the minerals are owned by the public (i.e., federal management), they may be open to entry under the mineral location and mineral leasing laws of the United States, open to entry with certain restrictions, or withdrawn from entry under either or both the mineral location or mineral leasing laws.

If the result of this examination shows that the land has been conveyed to private parties or to the State of Arizona, additional steps must be taken to examine the records of the State of Arizona for state lands or county records for private lands.

The illustrations on the following pages are portions of an MTP and show:

1. Surveyed lots on the northern and western sides of township for adjustments in survey, lot 1 is shown, the first number being the lot designation and the second number is the number of acres within the lot.

2. Right-of-way for pipeline (BLM Serial No. PHX 086067) 25 feet on either side of center line.

3. State land selected under Enabling Act grants (Selection List No. 3).

4. Range improvements, storage tank (BLM Serial No. A 2850, Project No. 4145), fence line (BLM Project No. A3-15-317), and cattle guard (Project No. 040).

5. Private land (Patent No. 1095726). The "All Min" means that minerals were reserved to the United

- Each unit of the National Wilderness Preservation System within the boundaries of the respective forest is displayed on maps outlining the unit. Forest files will also include legal descriptions of each wilderness boundary once they have been developed.

- Each Ranger District within the respective forest is shown on a series of maps based on USGS 7-1/2 minute topographic sheets that includes the addition of private ownership (indicated with shading) and designation of forest roads and forest trails. In close questions involving a determination of the boundaries of the private lands so shown, copies of records related to section corners of the public land survey system, homestead surveys, mineral surveys, as well as field notes may be available for surveyors to review in the Forest Supervisor's office.

FOREST SERVICE RECORDS

There are six separate National Forests in Arizona each of which maintains maps and records of land status and private rights within each forest. The forests and their respective offices are as follows: Apache-Sitgreaves, P. O. Box 640, Springerville, Arizona 85938; Coconino, 2323 E. Greenlaw Lane, Flagstaff, Arizona 86001; Coronado, Federal Building, 301 West Congress, Tucson, Arizona 85701; Kaibab, 800 South 6th Street, Williams, Arizona 86046; Prescott, 344 South Cortez Street, Prescott, Arizona 86301; and Tonto, 2324 E. McDowell Road, P. O. Box 29070, Phoenix, Arizona 85038.

The basic record is a "Status Plat" for each township within the forest each of which has a sepia overlay of "Use Restrictions" showing roads, buildings, administrative sites and other facilities or activities that have been authorized by Special Use Permits. The Status Plats are prepared at a scale of one mile equals two inches making them compatible with the BLM Master Title Plats. In addition to a graphic representation of withdrawals the plats also show surface drainage patterns that may be helpful for planning access.

The original system established by the Forest Service also included a Status Tabular Report similar to the Historical Index of the BLM records and included a record of actions resulting in the current land status including the original granting of title or management authority. In some cases these reports may still be in the Status Plat books but a new computer printout has superceded the Tabular Report system.

In addition to the Status Plat system each Forest Service Office will also have two useful map files.

States in a patent or the minerals were reconveyed to the United States after being previously disposed of by the United States. "D/C" shown here and in items 6, 7 and 14 means that a right-of-way to construct ditches and canals under the authority of the United States has been reserved. This reservation has been required by law to be placed in all patents since August 30, 1890, and will be implied to be in the patent if not shown.

6. Private land (Patent No. 1078941), no mineral reservations.

7. Private land (Patent No. 1147861). The "Fis" notation means that fissionable minerals were reserved to the United States by the patent. This reserved mineral estate was quitclaimed to the owner of the surface by a federal law in 1958.

8. Withdrawal by Act of Congress dated October 5, 1962.

9. State land, school grant, survey approved July 28, 1908 (title attached upon admission of Arizona into the United States on February 14, 1912).

10. Application by State (BLM Serial No. A 6460) for selection as state land (indemnity list).

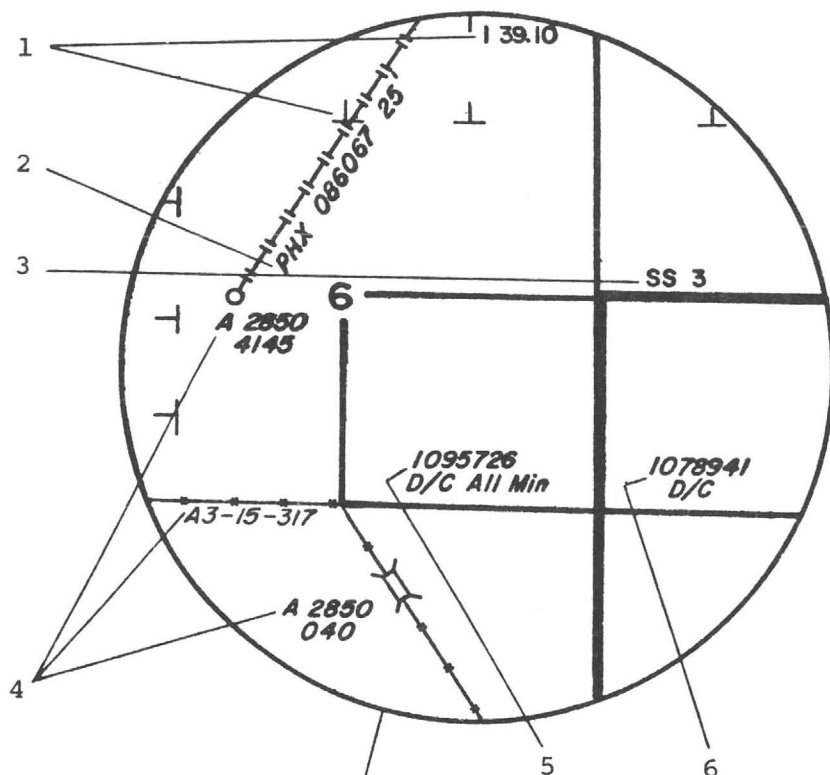
11. Mineral Survey No. 3887, unpatented surveyed mining claims.

12. Private land, patented mining claims.

13. Application for withdrawal (BLM Serial No. A 8873).

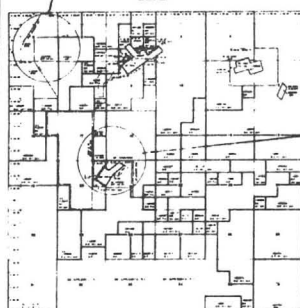
14. State land acquired by exchange (Patent No. 1129067), minerals reserved to the United States.

15. Right-of-way for telephone line (BLM Serial No. PHX 067847) ten feet on either side of center line.



HISTORICAL INDEX

TOWNSHIP	RANGE	EAST OF THE S.L. AND SALT RIVER MERIDIAN, ARIZONA
1	3	10
2	3	10
3	3	10
4	3	10
5	3	10
6	3	10
7	3	10
8	3	10
9	3	10
10	3	10
11	3	10
12	3	10
13	3	10
14	3	10
15	3	10
16	3	10
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98	3	10
99	3	10
100	3	10

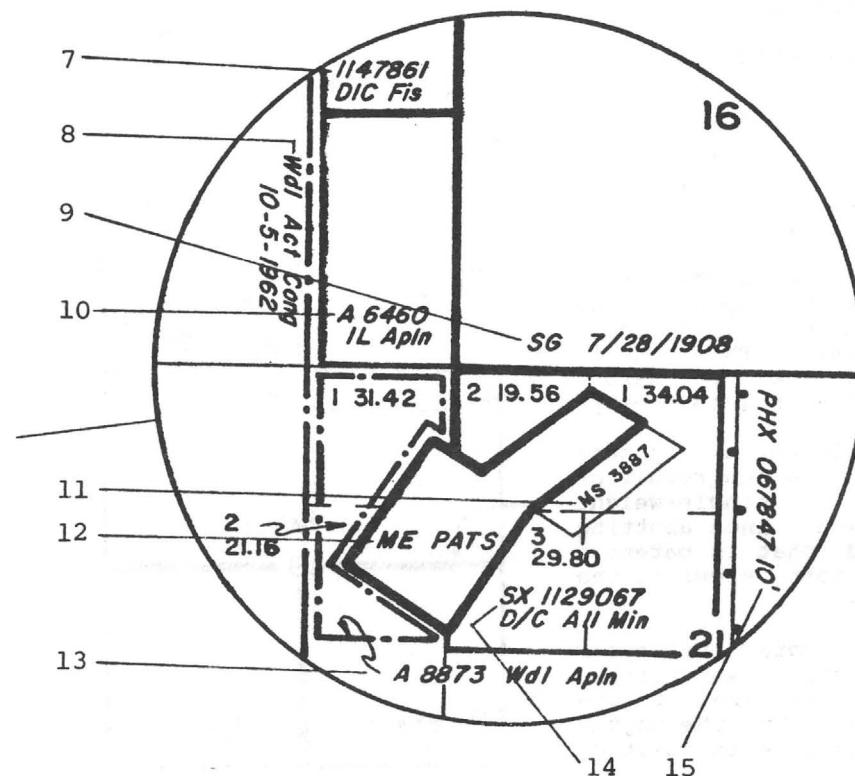


MASTER TITLE PLAT

STANDARD MAP SYMBOLS FOR LAND RECORDS AND STATUS USE Bureau of Land Management

Withdrawals	---	Settlement (Towns & Cities)	##
Patents	---	Cemetery	☐
Leases	---	Historic Ruins	☐
PL 167 Determination Area	---	River & Island	~
Limits of surveyed land, (hatching on unsurveyed side)	---	Stream	~
Railroad	---	Lake & Island	~
Telephone Line	---	Marsh or Swamp	---
Power transmission line	---	Spring (Improved)	☉
Hwys: Hard surface	---	Reservoir	☉
Graveled	---	Pipe line or Conduit	---
Imp. dirt	---	Canal or Ditch Flume	---
Trail	---	Artesian Well	☉
Fence	---	Windmill & trough storage	☉
Acq. land	---	County Road	---
Bridge	---	Established Livestock Route	---
Land Treatment Area (Reseeding, Brush Eradication, Contour trenching, Diking, Rippling, Fire burn, etc.)	---	Access Control	---
Water pumping plant	---	Mine Prospect	×
Telegraph line	---	Corridor (R/W's)	---
School	---	Drainage Easement	---
Mine or Quarry	---	Cultivated Land	---
Spring	---	Cattle Guard	---
Water well	---	Corral	---
Water well (with trough)	---	Airplane landing Field	---
Water well (with trough & storage)	---	Gauging Station	---
Storage tank	---	Mine Shaft	---
Stock pond or earthen tank	---	Radio Station	---
Dike or Levee	---	Communication Site	---

ST Lse	Small tract lease
Sta	Station
STS	Small tract sale
Subdiv Und	Subdivisions undefined
Subj	Subject
Sul	Sulphur
Suppl	Supplemental
Sur	Survey or Surveyed
Sus	Suspended
SX	State exchange
T or Tp	Township(Tps - Townships)
TC	Timber culture
Tel	Telephone
Teleg or Tel	Telegraph
Temp	Temporary
Term	Terminate, Termination
Tns	Townsite
Tr	Tract
Trans	Transmission
Trf	Transfer
Trf Juris	Transfer of Jurisdiction
Trfd	Transferred
Tri Sta	Triangulation Station
Trsp	Trespass
T/S	Timber and Stone
UA	Unit Agreement
Unapprop	Unappropriated
Undet	Undetermined
UNDGD	Underground
USS	United States Survey
Unsur	Unsurveyed
Ur	Uranium
USAF	United States Air Force
USC	United States Code
USGS	United States Geological Survey
W	West
WAA	War Assets Administration
War Dept	War Department
W/Chg	With Change(s)
WD	Warranty deed
Wdl	Withdrawal
Wdn	Withdrawn
W/O	Without
WP	Water Power
WP Des	Water Power Designation
WR	Water rights
WS	Watershed
Wt	Warrant
X	Exchange(d)



Examples of Line Weights and Annotations Shown on Master Title Plats

Withdrawal line

Lease line

Annotation gives kind,
date and authority

Tick marks indicate
boundaries of lots

A single-weight patent
line indicates that
the land on one side
is patented and the
other side is unpat-
ented. When there is
no patent annotation,
vacant federal land is
indicated

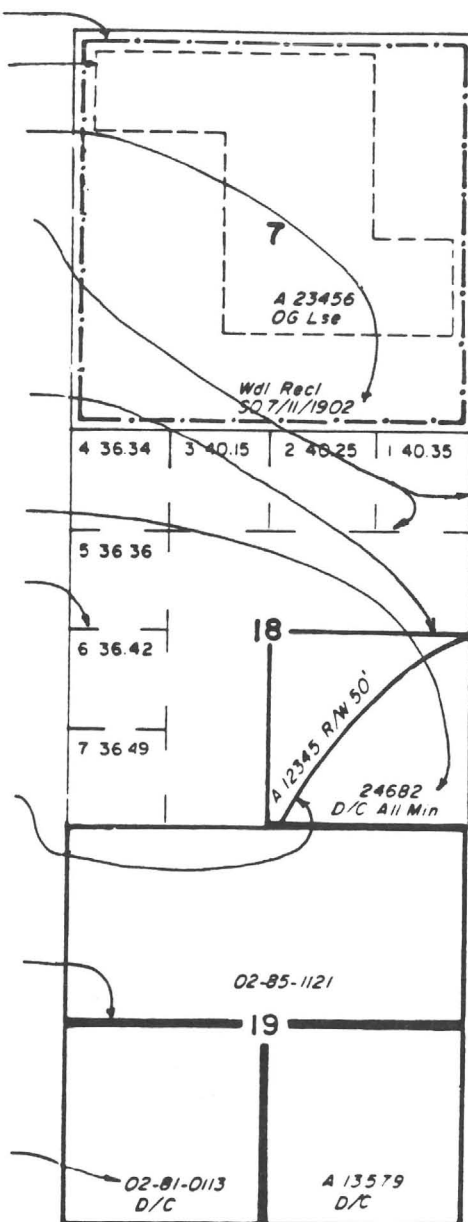
Patent annotation

Survey-weight line
shows or retraces the
survey lines on a
cadastral plat to the
extent of lots and
sections lines

A single-weight patent
line encompasses the
land described in a
patent. This line is
also used to denote
highway rights-of-way

Double-weight patent
line is the result of
two single-weight
patent lines abutting
land that is patented
on both sides of the
line

All annotations appear
at the lower portion
of the area encom-
passed by the parti-
cular line in question



Long	Longitude	QCD	Quitclaim deed
LS	Lieu selection	Qs	Quicksilver
Lsbl	Leaseable		
Lse	Lease	R	Range
Ltr	Letter	R&PP	Recreation & Public Purposes
LU	Land Utilization	RB	River Basin
		Rcpl	Reciprocal
Mat S	Material site	Rd	Road
M&B	Metes and Bounds	re	Reference
MCOA or MOA	Mining Claim Occupancy Act	Re-cl	Reclassified
ME	Mineral entry	Rec Lse	Recreation lease
Mer	Meridian	Recl Wdl	Reclamation withdrawal
Mgmt	Management	Recon	Reconveyed
Mil Pur	Military Purpose	Reg	Regional
Mil Res	Military Reservation	Rej	Rejected & rejection
Mill S	Millsite	Rel	Relinquished or Relinquishment
Min	Mineral	Res	Reservation or Reserve
Min Cert or MC	Mineral certificate	Resc	Rescind, Rescinded
Misc	Miscellaneous	Rest	Restoration or Restored
ML	Mineral location	Resvr	Reservoir
MLCI	Mineral Location & Contest Index	Rev	Revocation or Revoked
MM	Mineral monument	Rfg	Refuge
Mod	Modification	Rgr Sta	Ranger Station
Mon	Monument	RHE	Reclamation homestead entry
MS	Mineral survey	RI	Range Improvement
Mtn	Mountain	RIP	Records Improvement Project
MTP	Master Title Plat	Rmks	Remarks
Multi Use	Multiple Use	RR	Railroad
		RRG	Railroad Grant
N	North	RRIS	Railroad indemnity selection
N Mon	National Monument	RRLS	Railroad lieu selection
Nav Mer	Navajo Meridian	RS	Revised Statutes
nc	Noncompetitive	Rstd	Restricted
NF	National Forest	Rvst	Revested
NOE	Not Open to Entry (Surface, Mining and Mineral Leasing)	R/W	Right-of-way
NOL	Not Open to Lease	Ry	Railway
NOM	Not Open to Mining		
NP	National Park	S	South
NRL	National Resource Lands	SAH	Soldier's additional homestead
NWR	National Wildlife Refuge	SB Mer	San Bernardino Meridian
		SD	State Director
O	Order	SDO	State Director's Order
OE	Open to Entry	SDS	Soldier's declaratory statement
OG	Oil and Gas	SDW	Stock Driveway
Oper	Operation	SDW Wdl	Stock driveway withdrawal
		Sec	Section
Par	Parcel	Sec of Agri	Secretary of Agriculture
Part	Partially	Sec of the Int	Secretary of the Interior
Pat	Patent	Segr	Segregate or Segregated
PD	Public Domain	Sel	Selection or Selected
Per	Permit	SQ	State Grant
Pet Res	Petroleum reserve	SHC	Small holding claim
Pho	Phosphate	Si	Silver
PHX-(Number)	Phoenix Serial Number	Sim	Simultaneous
PL	Public Law	SLUP	Special Land Use Permit
PLC	Private Land Claim	SO	Secretary's Order
PLO	Public Land Order	Sod	Sodium
Pot	Potassium	Spec Per	Special Permit
Pr Per	Prospecting permit	SR	Serial Register
Pre	Preemption	SRHE	Stockraising homestead entry
Proc	Proclamation		
Proj	Project	SS	State selection
Prop	Propose, Proposed	ST	Small tract
Prot Wdl	Protective Withdrawal	Stat	Statutes at Large
PS	Public Sale	ST Cl	Small tract classification
PU	Public Use		
Pur	Purchase		
PW Res	Public water reserve		
Pwr Proj	Power Project		
Pwr S	Power site		
PX	Private Exchange		

COMMON ABBREVIATIONS
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT PUBLIC RECORDS

A-(number)	Arizona Serial Number	E	East
A	Acce(s)	Eff	Effective
Acq	Acquired	EHE	Enlarged homestead entry
Act of Cong	Act of Congress	Elim	Elimination
ADHE	Adjusted homestead entry	Eng	Engineering
Adm S	Administrative site	Enlgmt	Enlargement
AEC	Atomic Energy Commission	EO	Executive Order
AF	Air Force	ES	Exchange survey
Agri	Agriculture, Agricultural	Esmt	Easement
Agri Exp Sta	Agriculture Experiment Station	Excl	Excluding, excluded
AHE	Additional homestead entry	Exp	Expire(d)
All Min	All Minerals	Ext	Extended, extension, extend
Allot	Allotment		
Amdt	Amendment, Amended, Amends		
ANS	Air Navigation Site	FAA	Federal Aviation Admin.
ApIn	Application	F&WS	Fish & Wildlife Service
ApIn Ext	Application for extension	FC	Final certificate
App	Appendix	Fed	Federal
Approp	Appropriation, Appropriate, Appropriated	FHA	Farmers Home Admin.
Appvd	Approved	Fis	Fissionable materials
AR-(number)	Arizona Serial Number	FLS	Forest lieu selection
Ariz	Arizona	FLUP	Free Land Use Permit
Arpt	Airport	Fm U	Farm unit
Asgn	Assignment	FPA	Federal Power Act
Asph	Asphalt	FPC	Federal Power Commission
ASRHE	Additional stockraising homestead entry	FR	Federal Register
Auth	Authorization	Frac	Fractional
Av Lse	Aviation Lease	FS	Forest Service
		FUP	Free Use Permit
		FX	Forest exchange
Bdy; Bdrs	Boundary, Boundaries		
BLA	Bureau of Indian Affairs	Gd	Gold
Blk	Block	Geo	Geothermal
BLM	Bureau of Land Management	Geol Str	Geologic structure
BM	Bench Mark	GLO	General Land Office
Br	Branch	Geo Plat	Geothermal Resource Plat
BR	Bureau of Reclamation	GSR Mer	Gila & Salt River Meridia
BSFW	Bureau of Sports, Fisheries & Wildlife		
C of E	Corps of Engineers	Hdq S	Headquarters Site
CA	Communization Agreement	HDS	Homestead declaratory statement
Cad	Cadastral		
Canc	Cancellation, Cancelled	HE	Homestead entry
Cpg	Campground	HES	Homestead entry survey
CDI	Control Document Index	HI	Historical Index
CE	Cash entry	Hwy	Highway
Cert	Certificate		
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations	IA	Indian Allotment
Ch, Chs	Chain, Chains	ID	Interior Decisions
CHE	Commuted homestead entry	Iden	Identify, Identification
Circ	Circular	IL	Indemnity list-State land
Cl	Classification	Illus	Illustration
Co	Company	Inc	Including, Inclusive
Colo	Colorado	Ind Fee	Indian Fee
Comm P	Community Pit	Ind Tr Pat	Indian trust patent
Comm S	Communication Site	Ind Res	Indian reservation
Condemn	Condemnation	Ind Tr	Indian Trust
Corp	Corporation	Intpr	Interpretation
C/T	Color of Title	IS	Indemnity selection
Cur Pat	Curative patent	IT	Isolated tract
D	Director	Juris	Jurisdiction
D/C	Ditches and/or Canal		
Ded	Dedication	KCLA	Known Coal Leasing Area
Def	Deficiency	KGRA	Known Geothermal Resource Area
Dept of Agri	Department of Agriculture	KGS	Known Geologic Structure
Dept of Int	Department of the Interior	KLA	Known Leasing Area
Des	Designated or Designation		
Det	Determination		
Dist	District	Lat	Latitude
Div	Division	LD	Interior Land Decisions
DLE	Desert land entry	Lic	License
DM	District Manager	LO	Land Office
Doc	Document	Loc	Location

REPORT DATE: AUG 26, 1986 STATE: ARIZONA	PCN: LT893PP1	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	PAGE NO: 2700						
CLAIM NAME/NUMBER INDEX									
CLAIM NAME/NUMBER	SERIAL NO.	CLAIMANT(S)	- - -LEGAL DESCRIPTION- - - MER TOWNSHIP RANGE SEC SUBDV				LOCATION DATE	CASE CLOSED	
DIG DEEP #2	187783	BURTON LAWRENCE SR	14	8 N	7 W	7	SW	8/14/1982	19/83/0104
DIG DEEP #3	187784						SW	8/14/1982	19/83/0104
DIG DEEP #4	187785						SW	8/14/1982	19/83/0104
DIG DEEP #5	187786						SW	8/14/1982	19/83/0104
DIG DEEP #6	187787						SW	8/14/1982	19/83/0104
DIG DEEP #7	187788						SW	8/14/1982	19/83/0104
DIG DEEP #8	187789						SW	8/14/1982	19/83/0104
DIG DUG	184731	MARTIN THOMAS PAULETTO DAVID	12.2 N		2 W	23	SW	8/23/1982	19/85/1017
DIG IT	139162	BORZANSKY EDWARD		5 N	10 W	6	NW	6/20/1981	
DIGBASE	132536	GOLD DEPOSITORY		10 S	16 E	16	NE	4/20/1981	19/83/0622
DIGGER	88570	THOMPSON GLADYS THOMPSON CLAUDE		37 N	9 E	4	NE	5/07/1901	
		SHAWLEY SUSAN				34	SW		
	207735	AMERSON ALBERT		19 S	15 E	25	SE	8/24/1983	19/85/0815
DIGMORE #1	11416	SCHER MARIE		6 N	5 W	2	SW	5/31/1977	

Geographic Index

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STATE: ARIZONA				MERIDIAN: GILA-SALT H.																											
GEOGRAPHIC INDEX																															
- LEGAL DESCRIPTION - GEO BLM SERIAL CASE																															
TOWNSHIP		RANGE		SEC		SUBDY		CITY		DIST		NO.		TYPE		CLAIM NAME/NUMBER		CLAIMANT(S)		LEAD FILE		COUNTY BOOK/PAGE		LOCATION DATE		LATEST ASSHT-W		CASE CLOSED			
5 N		5 W		35 NE		13		2		144284 PL		PCJ #224				PERRY VERNON MOSER CHARLES JACOBS DANIEL C		144242 5559;220		9/02/1981		1985									
		SE								144291 PL		PCJ #237				PERRY VERNON MOSER CHARLES JACOBS DANIEL C GUERRARD ALICE		144242 5559;205		9/02/1981		1985									
6 N		5 W		1 NE						27737 LD		BLACK HAWK				FREEPORT EXPLORATION		27736		9/19/1978		0000		19/79/0215							
		NE								222012 LD		WIC 1						222012		00		3/15/1984		0000		19/86/0410					
		NE								222014 LD		WIC 3						222012		00		3/15/1984		0000		19/86/0410					
		NE								222016 LD		WIC 5						222012		00		3/15/1984		0000		19/86/0410					
		E2								222018 LD		WIC 7						222012		00		3/15/1984		0000		19/86/0410					
		SE								222020 LD		WIC 9						222012		00		3/15/1984		0000		19/86/0410					
		SE								222022 LD		WIC 11						222012		00		3/15/1984		0000		19/86/0410					
		SE								222024 LD		WIC 13						222012		00		3/15/1984		0000		19/86/0410					
		SE								222026 LD		WIC 15						222012		00		3/15/1984		0000		19/86/0410					
		SE								222028 LD		WIC 17						222012		00		3/15/1984		0000		19/86/0410					
V		2 SW								11416 PL		DIORITE #1				SCHEER MARIE		2252;889		3/15/1977		1985									

Claimant Index

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 STATE: ARIZONA PCN: L7894PP1 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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CLAIMANT INDEX

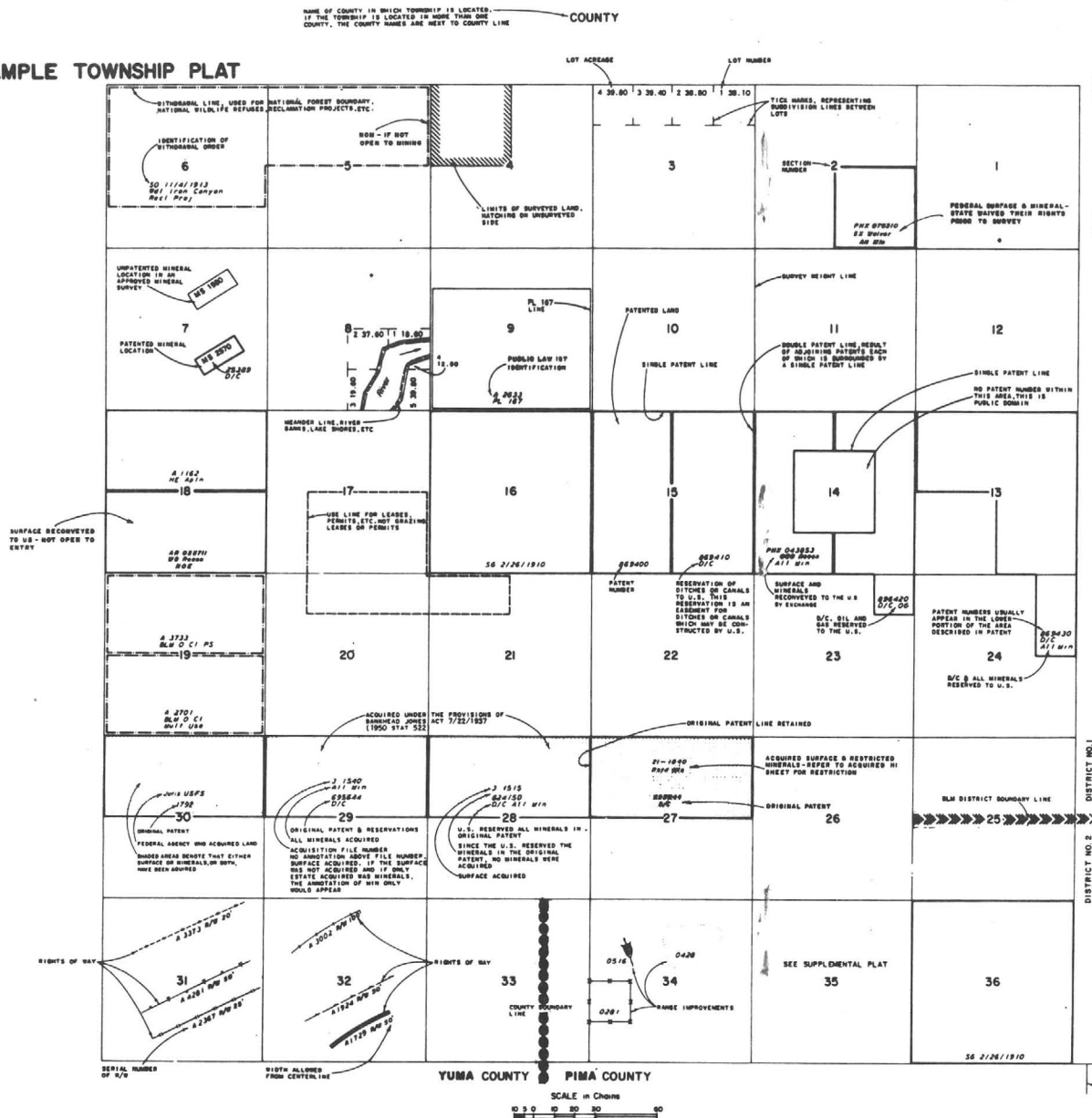
CLAIMANT NAME	CLAIMANT ADDRESS	CITY	ST	ZIP	SERIAL NO.	CLAIM NAME/NUMBER	MER	TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SEC	SUBD
SCHWALL LEON & ASSOC	PO BOX 501	DEWEY	AZ	86327	22388A	BS #25	14	N	3	E	33 NE S
SCHWALL REN	BOX 2150	APACHE JUNCTION	AZ	85220	124725	CONNIE M #5		2	S	11 E	16 NE 17 NE 18 NE 19 NE 20 NE 21 NE 22 NE 23 NE 24 NE
					124726	CONNIE M #6					16 SW
					124727	CONNIE M #7					17 SW
					124728	CONNIE M #8					18 SW
					100720	CONNIE M #3					19 SW
					106184	CONNIE M #4					20 SW
SCHWALL KENNETH	RT 1 BOX 2150 SP 101	APACHE JUNCTION	AZ	85220							16 W2 17 W2 18 W2 19 W2 20 W2 21 W2 22 W2 23 W2 24 W2
SCHWALL THEO	BOX 2150	APACHE JUNCTION	AZ	85220	124725	CONNIE M #5					16 NE 17 NE 18 NE 19 NE 20 NE 21 NE 22 NE 23 NE 24 NE
					124726	CONNIE M #6					16 NW
					124727	CONNIE M #7					17 NW
					124728	CONNIE M #8					18 NW
					100720	CONNIE M #3					19 NW
					106184	CONNIE M #4					20 NW
					234512	ENIGMA #4					16 E2
					11415	DIGMORE #1					17 E2
					11416	DIGMORE #2					18 E2
					180670	DIGMORE #1					19 E2
					180670	DIGMORE #1					20 E2
					180670	DIGMORE #1					21 E2
					180670	DIGMORE #1					22 E2
					180670	DIGMORE #1					23 E2
					180670	DIGMORE #1					24 E2

Serial Number Index

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SERIAL NUMBER INDEX							
SERIAL	CASE	NAME/NUMBER	LOCATION	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	GC	BLM	LEAD
NO.	TYPE						
11-10	MS	GOLD CROWN MILL SITE	GOLDEN EAGLE RIN CORP	14	22	5	0 E 28 SW
11-11	MS	GOLD CROWN MILL SITE	GOLDEN EAGLE RIN CORP	14	22	5	10 E 28 SW
11-12	LD	BILLIE BOONE	GOLDEN EAGLE RIN CORP	14	72	5	10 E 28 SW
11-13	PL	WEDNESDAY HOPE #4	ROADRUNNER PROSPECT	14	9	2H	2 E 20 NE 32 SW
11-14							
11-15	PL	DIORINE 2 JOINING 1	SCHER MARIE	14	6	N	5 W 3 SE
11-16	PL	DIORINE #1	SCHER MARIE	14	6	N	5 W 2 SE

TOWNSHIP 0 SOUTH RANGE 00 WEST OF THE GILA AND SALT RIVER MERIDIAN, ARIZONA

SAMPLE TOWNSHIP PLAT



STATUS OF PUBLIC DOMAIN
LAND AND MINERAL TITLES
AND ACQUIRED LANDS

MT PLAT

INDEX TO SEGREGATED TRACTS				
RESURVEY	ORIGINAL SURVEY			
TRACT NO	T	R	SEC	SUBDIVISION

NOTE — THIS SPACE IS USED FOR ITEMS WHICH AFFECT THE ENTIRE TOWNSHIP AND FOR ITEMS THAT CANNOT BE PLOTTED. EACH ENTRY IS SELF-EXPLANATORY.

FOR ORDERS EFFECTING DISPOSAL OR USE OF UNIDENTIFIED LANDS REFER TO INDEX OF MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

CURRENT TO	CURRENT TO

GSR Mer
T. O. S
R. 00 W.