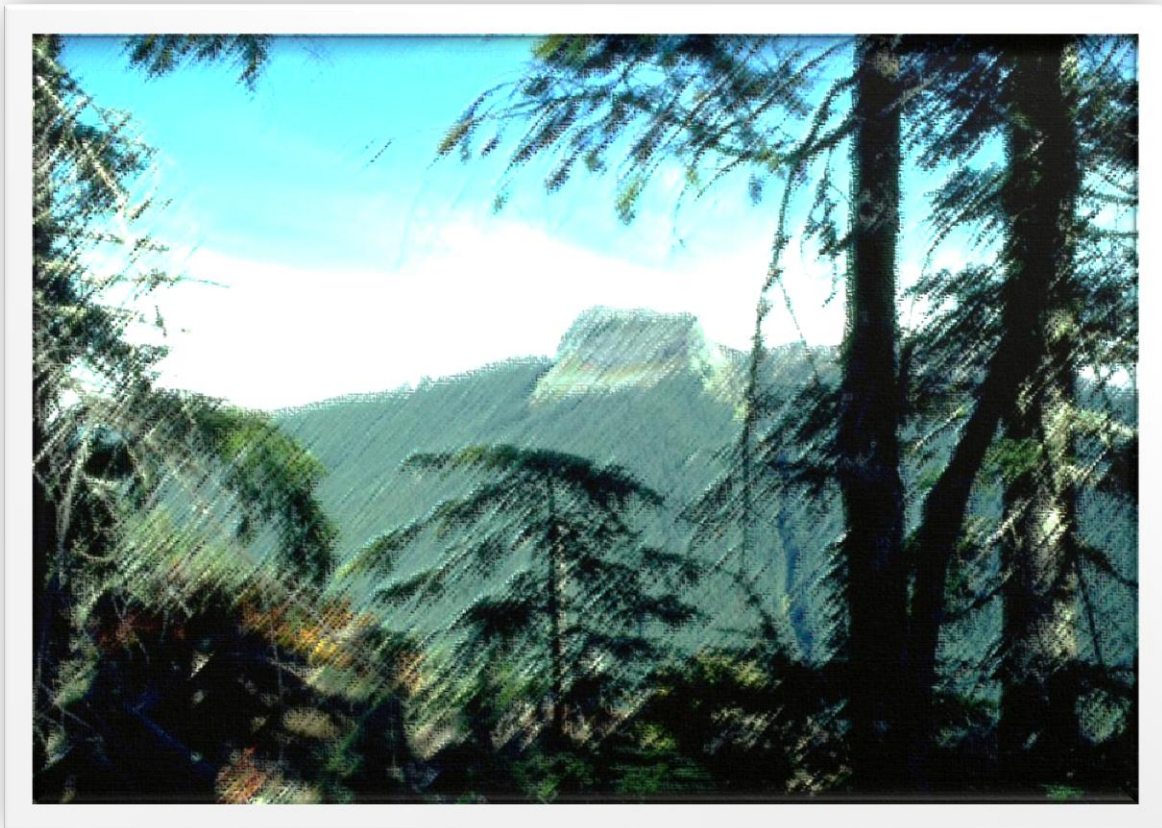


Wilderness Characteristics Spatial Data Standard



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1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Data Set (Theme) Name: Wilderness Characteristics

Data Set (Feature Class): WILD_CHAR_POLY, WILD_CHAR_ARC, WILD_CHAR_ROAD_ARC

1.1 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Roles	Responsibilities
State Data Steward	The State Data Steward, Jerry Magee, at 503-808-6086, is responsible for approving data standards and business rules, for developing Quality Assurance/Quality Control procedures, and ensuring that data is managed as a corporate resource. The State Data Steward coordinates with field office data stewards, the state data administrator, Geographic Information System (GIS) coordinators, and with national data stewards. The State Data Steward reviews geospatial metadata for completeness and quality.
Lead GIS Specialist	The Lead GIS Specialist, Pamela Keller, at 541-573-4486, works with data stewards to convert business needs into GIS applications and derive data requirements and participates in the development of data standards. The GIS specialist coordinates with system administrators and GIS coordinators to manage the GIS databases. The lead GIS specialist works with data editors to make sure data is being input into the Spatial Data Engine (SDE) consistently and in accordance with the established data standard. The Lead GIS Specialist is also a resource for the editors when they have questions or when they are new to editing a particular data set, and can help answer questions about how to query and display the data set for mapping and analysis.
State Data Administrator	The State Data Administrator, Stanley Frazier, at 503-808-6009, provides information management leadership, data modeling expertise, and custodianship of the state data models. The State Data Administrator ensures that defined processes for development of data standards and metadata are followed and that they are consistent and complete. The data administrator is responsible for making data standards and metadata accessible to all users. The data administrator coordinates with data stewards and GIS coordinators to respond to national spatial data requests.
State Records Administrator	The acting State Records Administrator, Jan McCormick at 503-808-6675, assists the State Data Steward to identify any privacy issues related to spatial data. The State Records Administrator also provides direction and guidance on data release and fees. The State Records Administrator also ensures that data has been classified under the proper records retention schedule and determines appropriate Freedom of Information Act category.

Table 1 Roles and Responsibilities

1.2 FOIA CATEGORY

Public

1.3 RECORDS RETENTION SCHEDULE(S)

20/52c (Geographic Information Systems)

PERMANENT. Cutoff end of fiscal year (EOFY) in which the layer is created or significantly altered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Transfer copy of data to National Archives and Records Administration at the EOFY.

1.4 SECURITY/ACCESS/SENSITIVITY

The Wilderness Characteristics (WILD_CHAR) set of themes do not require any additional security other than that provided by the General Support System (the hardware/software infrastructure of the Oregon/Washington (OR/WA) BLM).

This data is not sensitive and there are no restrictions on access to this data either from within the BLM or external to the BLM.

There are no privacy issues or concerns associated with these data themes.

1.5 KEYWORDS

Keywords that can be used to locate this data set include: Wilderness Characteristics, WILD_CHAR, Wilderness, Lands with Wilderness Characteristics, LWC.

2. DATA SET OVERVIEW

2.1 DESCRIPTION

This Wilderness Characteristics data standard contains requirements for Wilderness Characteristics Polygons, and Wilderness Characteristics Lines and requirements for attributes on associated roads. Areas of BLM land are evaluated for wilderness characteristics based on size, naturalness and outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation criteria. The theme represents an inventory of wilderness characteristics found, or not found, on BLM lands.

The settlement in *Utah v. Norton* provides that: (1) the BLM's authority to conduct wilderness reviews, including the establishment of new Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs), expired October 21, 1993, with submission of the wilderness suitability recommendations to Congress pursuant to Section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA); and (2) the BLM is without authority to establish new WSAs.

The settlement did not, however, diminish the agency's authority under Section 201 of FLPMA to inventory public land resources and other values, including wilderness characteristics, and to consider such information during land use or project level planning. The inventory evaluates wilderness characteristics as discussed in Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act of 1964, and incorporated in FLPMA, which states:

“A wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. An area of

wilderness is further defined to mean in this Act an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least five thousand acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.”

Given that the last comprehensive inventory of wilderness characteristics on BLM lands in OR/WA occurred in the late 1970's and early 1980's, many offices are in the process of updating their resource inventory information regarding wilderness characteristics. The Wilderness Specialist will work with an appropriate interdisciplinary (ID) team to conduct the updating process and coordination with neighboring districts and other wilderness-managing agencies will occur as needed. The updating process will depend on reviewing information from past wilderness characteristic inventories, an evaluation of current resource conditions and materials submitted by citizens. Inventory guidance is found in the most current “Draft Edition H-6300-1-Wilderness Inventory Maintenance in BLM Oregon/Washington” document. The pending BLM Washington Office (WO) wilderness characteristics inventory guidance (manual/handbook) will supersede this draft OR/WA guidance when it is approved.

Some inventoried units will be found to possess wilderness characteristics and of these, some may receive protection status through the Resource Management Plan (RMP) planning process.

2.2 USAGE

The WILD_CHAR will serve as the depository of the latest inventory findings on the presence or absence of wilderness characteristics on all BLM lands in OR/WA that are outside of wilderness or WSA. This inventory data will be used at all levels of planning and National Environmental Policy Act analysis to help identify if wilderness characteristics are present for a proposed planning area and what those characteristics are. This inventory information in combination with other resource data will also be used to help determine the potential effects of any proposed actions to wilderness characteristics where present.

2.3 SPONSOR/AFFECTED PARTIES

The sponsor for this data set is the Deputy State Director, Resource Planning, Use and Protection. Wilderness Characteristics is defined by and specific to BLM. Matching interagency data across the landscape is not necessary. However, federal lands adjacent to BLM lands might be considered in the Wilderness Characteristics Inventory process and likewise, BLM lands might be considered by adjacent federal agencies performing similar inventories. Our non-governmental partners and the general public are affected to the extent that wilderness characteristics are part of the RMP that determines management on BLM lands. Private organizations and the public-at-large can provide data (maps, photos, written documentation) from their own inventories of BLM lands for wilderness characteristics and this information will be considered by the BLM. Implementation of an RMP may or may not preclude some activities in certain areas because of potential impact to wilderness characteristics; however a decision to protect wilderness characteristics is discretionary and is a result of the planning process.

2.4 RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER DATASETS

Ground Transportation (GTRN) contains roads, trails and routes as they exist on the ground. It changes

freely and often according to changes in the physical location of these linear features. The WILD_CHAR unit polygons reflect transportation linear features at a point in time. The WILD_CHAR_ROAD_ARC retains the actual features at that point in time.

The WSAs are the areas possessing wilderness characteristics resulting from the inventories of the 1980s and depicted in the 1992 Oregon Wilderness Study Report (with some additions through planning processes completed prior to the *Utah* settlement agreement) and Wilderness (WLD) has designated Wilderness Areas which include portions of the WSAs. There is no direct relationship between WILD_CHAR and either WSA or Wilderness other than the definition of wilderness characteristics. The BLM has no authority to designate new WSAs, as Wilderness designation is a Congressional process. Inventory units that are granted protection by an RMP are duplicated (in whole or in part) on the Wilderness Character Protection Area (WCPA) theme.

2.5 DATA CATEGORY/ARCHITECTURE LINK

These data themes are a portion of the Oregon Data Framework (ODF). The ODF utilizes the concept of inheritance to define specific instances of data. The ODF divides all OR/WA resource-related data into three general categories: Activities, Resources, and Boundaries. These general categories are broken into sub-categories that inherit spatial characteristics and attributes from their parent category. These sub-categories may be further broken into more specific groups until you get to a basic data set that cannot be further sub-divided. Those basic data sets inherit all characteristics of all groups/categories above them. Physical data gets 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 ODF, Figure2, for a simplified schematic of the entire Oregon Data Model showing the overall organization and entity inheritance. For additional information about the ODF, contact:

Stanley Frazier

OR/WA State Data Administrator

Bureau of Land Management

P.O. Box 2965

Portland, OR 97208

503-808-6009

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

The Department of the Interior's (DOI) Enterprise Architecture contains a component called the Data Resource Model. This model addresses the concepts of Data Sharing, Data Description, and Data Context. This data standard provides information needed to address each of those areas. Data sharing is addressed through complete documentation and simple data structures which make sharing easier. Data description is addressed 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, these are as follows:

- Data Subject Area: Recreation
- Information Class: Recreation Inventory

For a complete list of all DOI Data Subject Areas and Information Classes, contact:

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Portland, OR 97208
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2.7 WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS DATA ORGANIZATION/STRUCTURE

For WILD_CHAR, the categories/groups that the data set is part of are:

WILD_CHAR Polygon:

ODF

Resources

Potential Resources

WILD_CHAR_POLY

WILD_CHAR Line:

ODF

Resources

Potential Resources Line

WILD_CHAR_ARC

WILD_CHAR Road Line:

ODF

Activities

Existing Facilities

Road Line

WILD_CHAR_ROAD_ARC

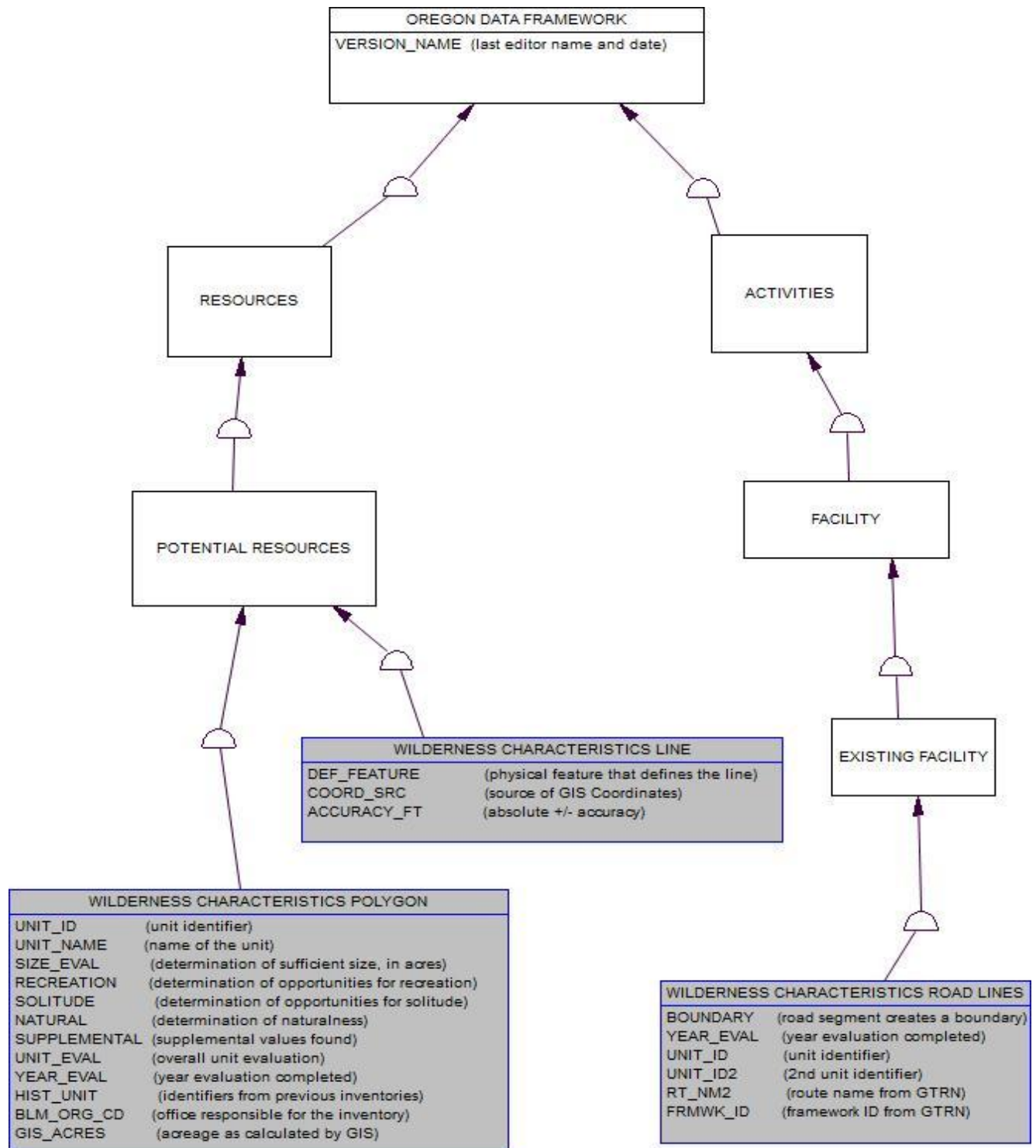


Figure 1 Data Organization Structure

3. DATA MANAGEMENT PROTOCOLS

3.1 ACCURACY REQUIREMENTS

The Wilderness Characteristics theme does not require a high level of accuracy because it does not

directly determine management differences. Accuracy of the polygon lines is captured in the line attribute ACCURACY_FT.

3.2 COLLECTION, INPUT AND MAINTENANCE PROTOCOLS

The protocol for creating WILD_CHAR unit polygons is developed by the District Data Steward along with the District GIS Specialist according to BLM State and National guidance. Input on attributes and determinations may come from a variety of resource specialists as part of an Interdisciplinary Team process. Methods may vary among Districts, but boundaries must match across District lines. Early coordination with District Data Stewards and District GIS Specialists together is essential. Inventory guidance is found in the most current “Draft Edition H-6300-1-Wilderness Inventory Maintenance in BLM Oregon/Washington” document. The Pending BLM WO wilderness characteristics inventory guidance will supersede this draft OR/WA guidance when it is approved. An acceptable process for creating and attributing Wilderness Characteristics Inventory Units in GIS includes:

A. Spatial extent to be analyzed is determined. Will WILD_CHAR be developed for the entire district (or even cross-district) or some smaller planning or project area? If there are proposed projects that might affect wilderness characteristics, it is necessary to perform the inventory and determine units possessing wilderness characteristics prior to project analysis. Another reason to prioritize an area for inventory is coordination with a neighboring district’s inventory.

B. Classification of all transportation routes within the spatial extent. For each linear transportation disturbance a decision is made whether it is considered a boundary road (e.g., meets the wilderness road definition and forms the edge of a unit) or an interior motorized or non-motorized linear transportation feature. For boundary road segments the unit boundary is the edge of the currently existing road disturbance or existing right-of-way (ROW), whichever is further out. Where there is a known ROW, this width is used for the boundary. The DEF_FEATURE attribute is “RIGHT-OF-WAY.” Elsewhere the existing disturbance edge is the official boundary and is documented by appropriate vintage aerial photography or field photos/maps/drawings. However, since disturbance width varies so much, a reasonable average disturbance width of 10 feet each side of centerline can be used for the GIS representation of the boundary. The DEF_FEATURE attribute of WILD_CHAR_ARC is “ROAD_OFFSET.”

C. The road segments are copied to the WILD_CHAR_ROAD_ARC feature class and the BOUNDARY attribute filled. Both roads that met the criteria for boundary and those that did not are placed on WILD_CHAR_ROAD_ARC as a ‘snapshot’ of the road determinations at the time of the inventory. If roads and routes are discovered during field inventory that don’t appear on GTRN, they are first added to GTRN (appropriately attributed) and then copied to WILD_CHAR_ROAD_ARC. Lastly, the source(s) used for making road determinations should be documented in the theme level metadata. These sources might include: aerial photography, both current and historic, ground-based photography, field checks, staff expertise, public input, district records and existing data in GTRN and FAMS.

D. Capture of any other features which will determine unit boundaries, for e.g., power lines, mining or other surface disturbance areas, surface jurisdiction, WSA and Wilderness polygon lines. The type of line is again documented with the WILD_CHAR_ARC attributes DEF_FEATURE and COORD_SRC. Note that power lines have DEF_FEATURE = “POWERLINE” whether the line is the power line itself or the ROW.

E. The UNIT_EVAL filled with “X” for BLM areas where wilderness characteristics evaluation is not applicable. These might include urban, built-up or heavily disturbed areas that are essentially in a permanently non-natural state.

F. The WILD_CHAR_POLY interim unit polygons are then created from the above lines and wilderness characteristics size, naturalness, outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation and supplemental values indicator attributes filled in. The UNIT_EVAL and YEAR_EVAL filled in.

G. The UNIT_ID is filled in according to the statewide naming/numbering convention.

H. Non-BLM, WSA and Wilderness polygons are removed.

I. Unit polygons compared to previous wilderness characteristic inventory maps and the historic unit identifier attribute filled in.

J. Pending evaluation units are reviewed at regular intervals until the evaluation is finalized and signed by the Field Manager. UNIT_EVAL= "P" is then replaced by "N" or "Y."

K. If a unit is found to possess wilderness characteristics, land status records are searched for existing ROWs and boundary roads buffered to the appropriate width. The DEF_FEATURE changed to "RIGHT-OF-WAY" as needed. Any interior (non-boundary) routes should be removed from the FAMS database.

L. When an RMP decision is made to protect the wilderness characteristics of a unit, the relevant WILD_CHAR_POLY and corresponding WILD_CHAR_ARC are copied to the WCPA_POLY and WCPA_ARC feature classes. The protected area might be smaller than the original inventory unit, so WCPA_POLY and WCPA_ARC would be adjusted accordingly. The original inventory unit remains unchanged on the WILD_CHAR dataset.

The Wilderness Characteristics resource inventory should be updated when conditions on the ground change significantly. The primary data inputs are roads and ownership, both of which change over time. The changed road(s) or ownership parcel(s) lines can be identified and replaced using the DEF_FEATURE attribute. In addition to changes in the defining feature itself, an improved coordinate source might become available and the appropriate lines identified and replaced using COORD_SRC. If there is a great deal of change the entire theme can be recreated using the original capture protocol. Wilderness Characteristics units and the associated roads are not changed unless an update is deliberately undertaken. Otherwise they are "frozen" at the year the determination was made.

3.3 UPDATE FREQUENCY AND ARCHIVAL PROTOCOLS

The unit of processing for updating the WILD_CHAR theme is variable. A planning action or an independent inventory effort might trigger an update. Editors will "check-out" their district's WILD_CHAR feature classes. They will then add, delete or modify the features prior to "check-in." The district GIS Coordinator will approve update processes and provide assistance and oversight. Any new WILD_CHAR units or changes along edges that match an adjoining district (including those in adjacent states) must be coordinated with that district.

How frequently WILD_CHAR is updated is determined by the state and district Data stewards with input from the District GIS Coordinator (who is aware of changes to roads and ownership which impact the currency of WILD_CHAR).

3.4 STATEWIDE MONITORING

The State Data Steward in conjunction with the Lead GIS Specialist and district data stewards are responsible for reviewing the WILD_CHAR theme across the state at least once per year. All that is required is a relatively quick look at the final WILD_CHAR determinations to check for:

A. Data gaps and holes due to BLM land acquisitions.

B. Incorrect classifications due to changes in protected or disturbed areas or program policy.

C. Valid final UNIT_EVAL.

4. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS 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. Many (but not all) of the domains used in this data standard are available at the following web site: <http://www.blm.gov/or/datamanagement/index.php>

For domains not listed at that site contact:

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

4.1 WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS DATASET

4.1.1 WILD_CHAR_POLY (Wilderness Characteristics Polygons)

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required?	Domain
UNIT_ID	String	15		Yes	
UNIT_NAME	String	30		Yes	
BLM_ORG_CD	String	5		Yes	dom_BLM_ORG_CD
SIZE_EVAL	String	1		Yes	dom_EVAL
NATURAL	String	1		Yes	dom_EVAL
RECREATION	String	1		Yes	dom_EVAL
SOLITUDE	String	1		Yes	dom_EVAL
SUPPLEMENTAL	String	1		Yes	dom_YN
UNIT_EVAL	String	3		Yes	dom_EVAL

YEAR_EVAL	String	4		Yes	
HIST_UNIT	String	100		No	
GIS_ACRES	Decimal	12,6		Yes*	
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes*	

4.1.2 WILD_CHAR_ARC (Wilderness Characteristics Lines)

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required?	Domain
DEF_FEATURE	String	25		Yes	dom_DEF_FEATURE
COORD_SRC	String	7		Yes	dom_COORD_SRC
ACCURACY_FT	Short Integer			No	
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes*	

* Values automatically generated

4.2 Stand-Alone Wilderness Characteristics Roads Feature Class

4.2.1 WILD_CHAR_ROAD_ARC (Wilderness Characteristics Road Lines)

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required?	Domain
BOUNDARY	String	1		Yes	dom_YN
YEAR_EVAL	String	4		Yes	
UNIT_ID	String	15		Yes	
UNIT_ID2	String	15		No	
RT_NM2	String	30		No	
FRMWK_ID	String	9		No	
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes*	

*Values automatically generated

5. PROJECTION AND SPATIAL EXTENT

All feature classes and feature data sets are in Geographic, North American Datum (NAD) 83. Units are decimal degrees. Spatial extent (area of coverage) includes all lands in the states of OR/WA. See the metadata for this data set for more precise description of the extent.

6. SPATIAL ENTITY CHARACTERISTICS

WILD_CHAR_POLY

Description: Instance of Potential Resources group. Wilderness Characteristics such as solitude and naturalness are subject to interpretation and so may be thought of as “potential.”

Geometry: Polygons may cover all BLM lands “wall-to-wall,” but this is not required. Polygons may have gaps, but no overlaps.

Topology: Yes. WILD_CHAR_POLY lines are coincident with WILD_CHAR_ARC lines and together make the feature dataset, Wilderness_Characteristics.

Integration Requirements: None.

WILD_CHAR_ARC

Description: Instance of Resource Potential Line group. Lines making up the area perimeters of Wild_Char 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. WILD_CHAR_POLY lines are coincident with WILD_CHAR_ARC lines and together make the feature dataset, Wilderness_Characteristics.

Integration Requirements: Line segments must be coincident with the source data indicated by attributes DEF_FEATURE and COORD_SRC either through duplication or snapping.

WILD_CHAR_ROAD_ARC

Description: Instance of Resources – Existing Facilities. Centerlines of road segments that are associated with WILD_CHAR units are duplicated to this feature class.

Geometry: Simple, non-overlapping lines that are split between endpoints as needed.

Topology: No.

Integration Requirements: WILD_CHAR_ROAD_ARC segments should be copied from the GTRN dataset or (if a new route) copied to GTRN and otherwise update GTRN lines and attributes so that there is coincidence at the point in time that the Wilderness Characteristics determination is made.

7. ATTRIBUTE AND CHARACTERISTICS AND DEFINITIONS (In alphabetical order)

7.1 ACCURACY_FT

Geodatabase Name	ACCURACY_FT
BLM Structured Name	Accuracy_Feet_Measure
Inheritance	Inherited from entity POLITICAL ADMIN SMA LINE
Feature Class Use	WILD_CHAR_ARC
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 BLM_ORG_CD

Geodatabase Name	BLM_ORG_CD
BLM Structured Name	Administrative_Unit_Organization_Code
Inheritance	Inherited from entity OREGON DATA FRAMEWORK
Feature Class Use	WILD_CHAR_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 even the state level rather than to the resource area level.
Required/Optional	Required

Domain (Valid Values)	dom_BLM_ORG_CD
Data Type	Character (5)

7.3 BOUNDARY

Geodatabase Name	BOUNDARY
BLM Structured Name	Wilderness_Characteristics_Road_Boundary_IND
Inheritance	Not inherited
Feature Class Use	WILD_CHAR_ROAD_ARC
Definition	Categorizes road segments associated with wilderness characteristics unit boundary decisions. Some of these road segments will be duplicated on the unit boundary line (WILD_CHAR_ARC) and some will not.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_YN
Data Type	Character (1)

7.4 COORD_SRC

Geodatabase Name	COORD_SRC
BLM Structured Name	Coordinate_Source_Code
Inheritance	POTENTIAL RESOURCES
Feature Class Use	WILD_CHAR_ARC
Definition	The actual source of the GIS coordinates for the line segments.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_COORD_SRC
Data Type	Variable Characters (7)

7.5 DEF_FEATURE

Geodatabase Name	DEF_FEATURE
BLM Structured Name	Defining_Feature_Code
Inheritance	POTENTIAL RESOURCES
Feature Class Use	WILD_CHAR_ARC
Definition	The physical or legal feature that defines the boundary according to the legal boundary description. In general, the lowest level defining feature, but it depends on how the boundary segment is actually defined. For example, SUBDIVISION rather than COUNTY unless the boundary segment is specifically

	defined as following the COUNTY boundary.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_DEF_FEATURE
Data Type	Variable Characters (25)

7.6 FRMWK_ID

Geodatabase Name	FRMWK_ID
BLM Structured Name	GTRN_Framework_ID
Inheritance	Not inherited
Feature Class Use	WILD_CHAR_ROAD_ARC
Definition	Framework ID from OR/WA Ground Transportation (GTRN) source line
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain
Data Type	Variable Characters (9)

7.7 GIS_ACRES

Geodatabase Name	GIS_ACRES
BLM Structured Name	GIS_Acres_Measure
Inheritance	Inherited from entity OREGON DATA FRAMEWORK
Feature Class Use	WILD_CHAR_POLY
Definition	The area of a polygon as calculated by GIS in acres. Must be recalculated with every edit submission. The acres will be automatically calculated when the feature classes are published. The BLM_ORG_CD will be used to determine the appropriate projection.
Required/Optional	Required (automatically calculated)
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain
Data Type	Decimal (12,6)

7.8 HIST_UNIT

Geodatabase Name	HIST_UNIT
BLM Structured Name	Unit_Historical_Identifier

Inheritance	Not inherited
Feature Class Use	WILD_CHAR_POLY
Definition	<p>Unit identifier(s) from wilderness inventory decision documents which might include any of the following:</p> <p>Unpublished District initial inventories, eliminating some units. Accelerated Wilderness Inventories.</p> <p>April, 1979 (yellow) – Proposed Initial Inventory– Roadless Areas and Islands Which do Not Have Wilderness Characteristics.</p> <p>August, 1979 (green) – Final Decision – Initial Wilderness Inventory. Public Lands and Islands which do not have Wilderness Characteristics and Units to be Intensively Inventoried.</p> <p>October, 1979 (grey)</p> <p>March, 1980 (orange) – Intensive Wilderness Inventory – Final Decision for 30 Selected Inventory Units/Proposed Decisions for</p> <p>November, 1980 (brown) – Intensive Wilderness Inventory – Final Decision</p> <p>November, 1981 (tan) – Stateline Intensive Wilderness Inventory Final Decision, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada and Utah.</p>
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain
Data Type	Variable Characters (100)

7.9 NATURAL

Geodatabase Name	NATURAL
BLM Structured Name	Natural_Condition_Code
Inheritance	Not inherited
Feature Class Use	WILD_CHAR_POLY
Definition	<p>Determination of whether all or a portion of the area within the boundary of a unit with sufficient size appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature with the imprint of human activity substantially unnoticeable. A unit is not evaluated (not applicable) if it fails to meet the size criteria (see SIZE_EVAL). Portions of the unit can be removed due to the prevalence of unnatural features and the remainder analyzed if still of sufficient size.</p>
Required/Optional	Required

Domain (Valid Values)	dom_EVAL
Data Type	Character (1)

7.10 RECREATION

Geodatabase Name	RECREATION
BLM Structured Name	Recreation_Primitive_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Feature Class Use	WILD_CHAR_POLY
Definition	Determination of outstanding opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation; includes activities that provide dispersed, undeveloped recreation which do not require facilities or motorized equipment. A unit is not evaluated (not applicable) if it fails to meet the size (see SIZE_EVAL) or naturalness (see NATURAL) criteria.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_EVAL
Data Type	Character (1)

7.11 RT_NM2

Geodatabase Name	RT_NM2
BLM Structured Name	Route_Name
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Feature Class Use	WILD_CHAR_POLY
Definition	Route name from GTRN or, if none, a new name based on the UNIT_ID. The suggested format is UNIT_ID followed by a dash followed by a sequential number for each route within the unit. This is a GTRN attribute and must be maintained in GTRN, as well as, WILD_CHAR_ROAD_ARC.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Example entry: OR-035-002-1, Foster Flat Road
Data Type	Variable Characters (30)

7.12 SIZE_EVAL

Geodatabase Name	SIZE_EVAL
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BLM Structured Name	Unit_Size_Evaluation_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Feature Class Use	WILD_CHAR_POLY
Definition	<p>Determination of an inventory unit that is, generally, at least 5,000 contiguous acres of public land devoid of routes or route segments determined to meet the wilderness inventory definition of a road. A unit is not evaluated for size (not applicable) if it is entirely, profoundly and essentially permanently unnatural. In certain cases, a unit may be less than 5,000 contiguous acres if one of the following factors is present:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. It is clearly of sufficient size as to make practicable its B. preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; C. It is contiguous with a BLM WSA and is not separated from the WSA by a road, right-of-way, or non-federal land; D. It is contiguous with land managed by another federal agency that has been formally determined to have wilderness or potential wilderness characteristics; E. It is contiguous with other federal lands with identified F. wilderness characteristics administered by an agency with authority to study and preserve wilderness lands, and the combined total is 5,000 acres or more; G. It is a roadless island (e.g., surrounded by water).
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_EVAL
Data Type	Character (1)

7.13 SOLITUDE

Geodatabase Name	SOLITUDE
BLM Structured Name	Solitude_Opportunity_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Feature Class Use	WILD_CHAR_POLY
Definition	<p>Determination of outstanding opportunity for solitude. Solitude is an individual’s opportunity to avoid the sights, sounds, and evidence of other people in the unit. Factors that affect opportunities for solitude are the size and configuration of the unit; vegetative and topographic screening; ability of visitors to find a secluded</p>

	spot, even when others are present in the area. A unit is not evaluated (not applicable) if it fails to meet the size (see SIZE_EVAL) or naturalness (see NATURAL) criteria.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_EVAL
Data Type	Character (1)

7.14 SUPPLEMENTAL

Geodatabase Name	SUPPLEMENTAL
BLM Structured Name	Supplemental_Values_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Feature Class Use	WILD_CHAR_POLY
Definition	Indicates whether supplemental values were found in the unit. Supplemental values are “ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value” that areas meeting the minimum wilderness criteria “may also contain” (Wilderness Act, Section 2(c)(4)). They are not required for wilderness, but where wilderness values exist, the presence of supplemental values can enhance an area’s wilderness quality.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_YN
Data Type	Character (1)

7.15 UNIT_EVAL

Geodatabase Name	UNIT_EVAL
BLM Structured Name	Unit_Final_Determination_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Feature Class Use	WILD_CHAR_POLY
Definition	Indicates whether the unit has been determined to have wilderness characteristics based on the four component indicators for size, naturalness, solitude and recreation as follows: If any of the three main criteria are not met: (1) SIZE, (2) NATURAL, or (3) SOLITUDE or RECREATION then the UNIT_EVAL = N

	<p>In other words,</p> <p>if SIZE = N, UNIT_EVAL = N</p> <p>if NATURAL = N, UNIT_EVAL=N</p> <p>if both RECREATION and SOLITUDE = N, UNIT_EVAL = N</p> <p>If wilderness characteristics determination is not applicable to an area then UNIT_EVAL is "X"</p> <p>If wilderness characteristics determination could be done, but has not been completed yet, then UNIT_EVAL is "U"</p>
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_EVAL
Data Type	Character (1)

7.16 UNIT_ID

Geodatabase Name	UNIT_ID
BLM Structured Name	Wilderness_Potential_Unit_ID
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Feature Class Use	WILD_CHAR_POLY, WILD_CHAR_ROAD_ARC
Definition	<p>Short identifier for each Wilderness Characteristic unit. Unique for OR/WA. Used as unit polygon identifier and also on the associated roads feature class to indicate which unit the road falls within or forms a boundary for.</p> <p>Format will utilize the standard Administrative Unit codes that were in use during the time of the original inventory followed by sequential number(s) and subunit (if any) identifiers. Components of the ID are separated by dashes. There is a one-to-one relationship between UNIT_ID and UNIT_NAME, except for subunits.</p>
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: OR-035-001, OR-026-004, OR-054-002-1B
Data Type	Variable Characters (15)

7.17 UNIT_ID2

Geodatabase Name	UNIT_ID2
BLM Structured Name	Wilderness_Potential_Unit_ID2
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Feature Class Use	WILD_CHAR_ROAD_ARC
Definition	<p>Wilderness Characteristic unit identifier. Used only as needed on the associated roads feature class (WILD_CHAR_ROAD_ARC) to identify a second unit polygon in the case where a road segment is a shared boundary between two units. Copied from the UNIT_ID of the 2nd unit.</p>
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: OR-035-001, OR-026-004, OR-054-002-1B
Data Type	Variable Characters (15)

7.18 UNIT_NAME

Geodatabase Name	UNIT_NAME
BLM Structured Name	Wilderness_Potential_Unit_Name
Inheritance	Not Inherited

Feature Class Use	WILD_CHAR_POLY
Definition	Descriptive name identifier for each Wilderness Characteristic unit. Mixed case words, preferably with a local geographic reference. Unique for OR/WA.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain
Data Type	Variable Character (30)

7.19 VERSION_NAME

Geodatabase Name	VERSION_NAME
BLM Structured Name	Geodatabase_Version_Text
Inheritance	OREGON DATA FRAMEWORK
Feature Class Use	All Feature Classes
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>Used in Feature Classes:</p> <p>XX_POLY</p> <p>XX_ARC</p> <p><u>Definition</u></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-mmddyy-hhmmss = version name of last edit (hours might be a single digit; leading zeros are trimmed for hours only). XXX=theme abbreviation.</p> <p>Note: This attribute only appears in the edit (transactional) version of the data.</p>
Required/Optional	Required (automatically generated)
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Example: sfrazier.WILD_CHAR-121210-111034
Data Type	Variable Characters (50)

7.20 YEAR_EVAL

Geodatabase Name	YEAR_EVAL
BLM Structured Name	Wilderness_Potential_Evaluation_Year
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Feature Class Use	WILD_CHAR_POLY, WILD_CHAR_ROAD_ARC
Definition	The calendar year that the unit's wilderness characteristics determination (UNIT_EVAL) was made. This may also be the year that it was determined not to evaluate an area due to obvious characteristics that would prevent wilderness consideration (such as urban areas, mining areas, heavily roaded areas). The same year is filled in for the attribute on both WILD_CHAR_POLY and WILD_CHAR_ROAD_ARC. Format is YYYY.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Example: 2007
Data Type	Character (4)

8. ASSOCIATED FILES OR DATABASES

There are no external files or databases currently associated with the Wilderness Characteristics data sets.

9. LAYER FILES (PUBLICATION VIEWS)

Wilderness Characteristics will be replicated from SDE Edit to the publication (general use) SDE instance (currently orsovctr) and to the web for public release. However, WILD_CHAR_POLY will be published with those polygons where UNIT_EVAL = P (determination pending) removed. The WILD_CHAR_ROAD_ARC (but not WILD_CHAR_ARC) will be published to orsovctr and neither will be published to the web but will be available on an “as requested” basis. Polygons where UNIT_EVAL = X (Not Evaluated) are published.

10. EDITING PROCEDURES

10.1 GENERAL GUIDANCE

10.1.1 Managing Overlap

“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.**

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.

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 when there is 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.

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).

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

No topology rules.

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

spring breeding) will create new polygon that may overlap others. Examples: WEEDS_POLY, GB_FLORA_SITE.

- b) Survey Group: Within each feature class a new survey is created only for a new date. This group might also include proposed surveys in separate feature classes. Examples: GB_SURVEY, Archeological Survey (CULT_SURV).
- c) Treatment Activity Group: Within each feature class (BURN, HARV, MECH, CHEM, BIO, REVEG, PROT), an overlapping treatment area is created only for a new date, and sometimes for a different method (if it is not possible to SPLIT the treatment area by method and it is important to capture more than one method applied to the same area on the same day). This group also includes proposed treatments which could overlap existing treatments and have additional overlap created by different treatment alternatives.
- d) Recreation Site Polygons (RECSITE_POLY): An overlapping site polygon is created only for different name, type or development level.
- e) Land Status Encumbrances Group: A new, possibly overlapping polygon is created for a new casefile number even if it is the same area. Examples: easement/ROW areas (ESMTROW_POLY) and land acquisitions/disposals (ACQ_DSP_POLY).

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

No topology rules.

Examples: easement/ROW lines (ESMTROW_ARC) a new, possibly overlapping arc is created for a new casefile number; structures (STRCT_ARC) a new, possibly overlapping arc is created for a different name, type, RIPS number or construction date.

4. Overlapping Points.

Generally these are allowed and do not cause a problem since points have no spatial extent. However, it is easy to inadvertently create more than one point making it important to search for and delete duplicates.

10.1.2 Editing And Quality Control

1. 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.

2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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 linework.
7. Check tolerances. In general, set Cluster Tolerance as small as possible. This is 0.000000009 Degree (0.000007 degree is approximately 1 meter).
8. 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 exactly 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.

10.1.3 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 is 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 as long as 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) polylines 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 in order to retain exact coincidence and facilitate future updates.

10.2 THEME SPECIFIC GUIDANCE

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

11. OREGON/WASHINGTON DATA FRAMEWORK OVERVIEW

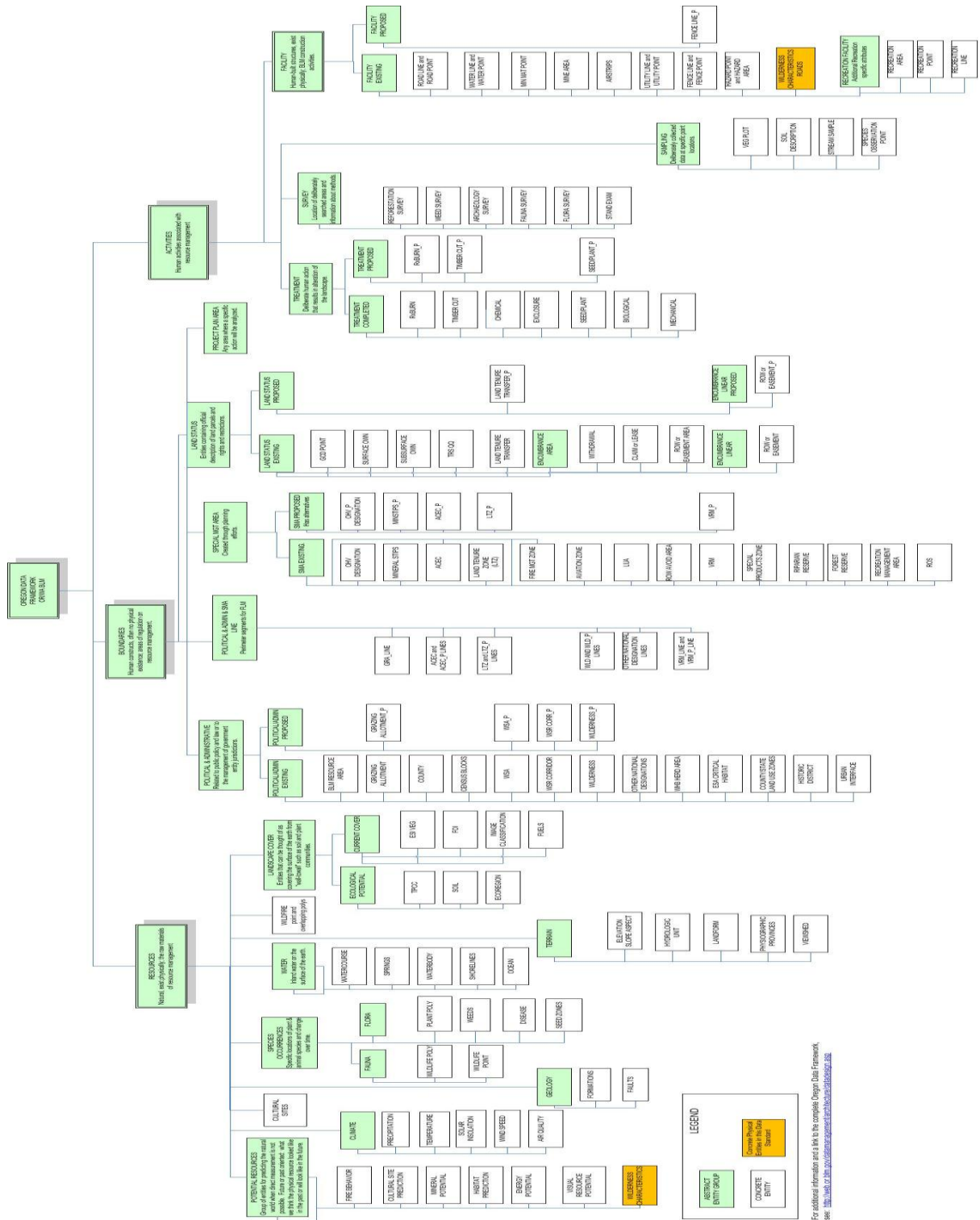


Figure 2 Oregon Data Framework Overview

12. ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS USED IN THIS STANDARD

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

Abbreviations	Descriptions
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CADNSDI	Cadastral National Spatial Data Infrastructure
DEM	Digital Elevation Model
DLG	Digital Line Graphs
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
GCD	Geographic Coordinate Database
GIS	Geographic Information System
GNIS	Geographic Names Information System
IDT	Interdisciplinary Team
NAD	North American Datum
NARA	National Archives and Records Administration
ODF	Oregon Data Framework
OR/WA	Oregon / Washington
RMP	Resource Management Plan
SDE	Spatial Data Engine
SMA	Special Management Area
WSA	Wilderness Study Area

Table 2 Abbreviations/Acronyms Used

APPENDIX A. DOMAINS (VALID VALUES)

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

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

A.1 BLM_ORG_CD (<http://www.blm.gov/or/datamanagement/index.php>)

OR000	OR000–Oregon/Washington BLM
ORB00	ORB00–Burns District Office
ORB05	ORB05–Three Rivers Field Office
ORB06	ORB06–Andrews Field Office
ORC00	ORC00–Coos Bay District Office
ORC03	ORC03–Umpqua Field Office
ORC04	ORC04–Myrtlewood Field Office
ORE00	ORE00–Eugene District Office
ORE05	ORE05–Siuslaw Field Office
ORE06	ORE06–Upper Willamette Field Office
ORL00	ORL00–Lakeview District Office
ORL04	ORL04–Klamath Falls Field Office
ORL05	ORL05–Lakeview Field Office
ORM00	ORM00–Medford District Office
ORM05	ORM05–Butte Falls Field Office
ORM06	ORM06–Ashland Field Office
ORM07	ORM07–Grants Pass Field Office
ORM08	ORM08–Glendale Field Office
ORP00	ORP00–Prineville District Office
ORP04	ORP04–Central Oregon Field Office

ORP06	ORP06–Deschutes Field Office
ORR00	ORR00–Roseburg District Office
ORR04	ORR04–Swiftwater Field Office
ORR05	ORR05–South River Field Office
ORS00	ORS00–Salem District Office
ORS04	ORS04–Cascades Field Office
ORS05	ORS05–Marys Peak Field Office
ORS06	ORS06–Tillamook Field Office
ORV00	ORV00–Vale District Office
ORV04	ORV04–Malheur Field Office
ORV05	ORV05–Baker Field Office
ORV06	ORV06–Jordan Field Office
ORW00	ORW00–Spokane District Office
ORW02	ORW02–Wenatchee Field Office
ORW03	ORW03–Border Field Office

A.2 COORD_SRC (<http://www.blm.gov/or/datamanagement/index.php>)

Choices relevant to this data standard are shaded.

CFF	CFF–Lines duplicated or buffered from Cartographic Feature Files (USFS)
DEM	DEM–Digital Elevation Model (30 m or better accuracy) used for creation of contours
DIS	DIS–Lines generated to connect discontinuous features
DLG	DLG–Lines duplicated or buffered from (24K scale accuracy) USGS Digital Line Graphs Typical Accuracies: 40 feet
DOQ	DOQ–Screen digitized linework over Digital Orthoquad backdrop
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
MAP	MAP–Digitized linework from hardcopy map
SOURCEL	SOURCEL–Source Layer from 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 DEF_FEATURE (<http://www.blm.gov/or/datamanagement/index.php>)

Choices relevant to this data standard are shaded.

BLM_ADMIN	BLM_ADMIN–Bureau of Land Management administrative boundary
CLOSURE	CLOSURE–Closure extension. Used to close small gaps.
COAST_3MILE	COAST_3MILE–Separating coastal water from territorial sea at 3-mile
COUNTY	COUNTY–County boundary
ELEVATION	ELEVATION–Line of common elevation
FENCE	FENCE–Boundary defined by a Fence line regardless of whether it forms part of a grazing unit.
FOREST_SERVICE_ADMIN	FOREST_SERVICE_ADMIN–Forest Service administrative boundaries
GRAZING_BOUNDARY	GRAZING_BOUNDARY–Boundary defined as a pasture or other administrative grazing boundary (regardless of whether it is fenced or follows a subdivision or other legal boundary)
HU	HU–Hydrologic unit divide
JETTY	JETTY–Jetty
JURISDICTION	JURISDICTION–Surface jurisdiction boundary (e.g. boundary defined as BLM ownership regardless of subdivision)
LAVA	LAVA–Edge of lava flow
LEVEE	LEVEE–Dike or levee
MARSH	MARSH–Edge of Marsh, wetland, swamp, or bog boundary

MINERAL_DISTURBANCE	MINERAL_DISTURBANCE–Edge of quarry, mine, gravel stockpile or other mineral surface disturbance area
NLCS_BOUNDARY	NLCS_BOUNDARY–Wilderness, Wild and Scenic River, Historic District or other NLCS designation boundary.
PARKING_AREA	PARKING_AREA–Motorized vehicle parking area.
POINT-TO-POINT	POINT-TO-POINT–Boundary defined by a straight line segment between two points
POWERLINE	POWERLINE–Power transmission line or buffer offset
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
STREAM_LBANK	STREAM_LBANK–Downstream left stream bank
STREAM_RBANK	STREAM_RBANK–Downstream right stream bank
SUBDIVISION	SUBDIVISION–Public Land Survey System derived aliquot (1/2's, 1/4's) parts and lots define the legal description
TRAIL	TRAIL–Routes managed for human-powered, stock or off-highway vehicle
UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN–Defining feature is unknown
VEGETATION	VEGETATION–Boundary is defined as a seeding boundary or other relatively permanent vegetation change
WATERCOURSE	WATERCOURSE–Stream, river, ditch, canal or drainage centerline

A.4 EVAL

Y	Y–The Unit meets criteria
N	N–The Unit does not meet criteria
P	P–Final determination pending, not yet completed
X	X–The unit was not evaluated because it was not applicable

U	U-Evaluation of criteria is unknown or undocumented
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A.5 YN

Y	Y - Yes
N	N - No
U	U - Unknown