Wild and Scenic Rivers Data Standard Revision

Middle Deschutes Wild and Scenic River

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS DATA STANDARD

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.   GENERAL INFORMATION

Dataset (Theme) Name: Wild and Scenic Rivers
Dataset (Feature Classes): WSRCORR_POLY, WSRCORR_ARC, WSRCORR_P_POLY,
WSRCORR_P_ARC, WSR_ARC, WSR_P_ARC

1.1   ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Roles	Responsibilities
State Data Steward	The State Data Steward, Christopher Dent, 541-618-2477 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 also reviews geospatial metadata for completeness and quality.
Lead GIS Specialist	The Lead GIS Specialist, Tamiko Stone, 503-808-6191, works with data stewards to interpret business needs into GIS applications and derive data requirements and participates in the development of data standards. The Lead GIS specialist coordinates with system administrators and GIS coordinators to manage the GIS databases.
State Data Administrator	The State Data Administrator, Stanley Frazier, 503-808-6009, provides information management leadership, data modeling expertise, and custodianship of the state data models. The State Data Administrator ensures that defined processes for development of data standards and metadata are followed and that they are consistent and complete. The State Data Administrator is responsible for making data standards and metadata accessible to all users. The State Data Administrator also 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 ensures that data has been classified under the proper records retention schedule and determines appropriate Freedom of Information Act category. The State Records Administrator also provides direction and guidance on data release and fees.

Table 1   Roles and Responsibilities

1.2   FOIA CATEGORY

Public

1.3   RECORDS RETENTION SCHEDULE(S)

GRS BLM 20/52 (Electronic Records/Geographic Information Systems)

TEMPORARY. Delete when no longer needed for administrative, legal, audit, or other operational purposes (subject to any records freeze or holds that may be in place).

1.4   SECURITY/ACCESS/SENSITIVITY

The Wild and Scenic Rivers set of themes does not require any additional security other than that provided by the General Support System (the hardware/software infrastructure of the Oregon/Washington 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 dataset include: Wild and Scenic Rivers, WSR, Wild, Scenic, Recreational, Study, River Corridors, WSRCORR

2.   DATASET OVERVIEW

2.1   DESCRIPTION

This Wild and Scenic River data standard contains requirements for Wild and Scenic Rivers and their Corridors boundaries. The theme set includes a line feature class containing the existing Wild and Scenic River centerlines (WSR), a polygon/line feature dataset for their corresponding corridors (WSRCORR), along with proposed Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSR_P) and their corresponding interim or proposed corridors (WSRCORR_P). WSRCORR and WSRCORR_P are feature datasets containing both the polygons with Wild and Scenic River Corridor attributes and completely coincident lines containing definition and source information about each specific boundary line segment. [The term segment in GIS means an individual line feature. Segment in the context of Wild and Scenic Rivers refers to different tributaries or sections of stream (with differing characteristics) in a designated river system. Throughout this document "line segment" will indicate the GIS feature line.]

With the passage of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (Act) in 1968, Congress established the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (National System) to preserve certain selected rivers with outstanding natural, cultural or recreational features in a free-flowing condition for the enjoyment of present and future generations.   Every river in the National System must be administered by either a federal or state agency in such a way as to protect and enhance the values that made it eligible for designation, but not to limit other uses that do not substantially interfere with public use and enjoyment of these values. Section 2(b) of the Act also requires that each river or river segment be classified, designated, and administered under one of the three following categories:

1. "Wild" river areas - Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. These represent vestiges of primitive America.

2. "Scenic" river areas - Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads.

3. "Recreational" river areas - Those rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along their shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past.

The Act provides two mechanisms for adding rivers to the National System. Under Section 2(a)(i) of the Act, rivers may be designed by an Act of Congress. Under Section 2(a)(ii) rivers meet the requirements of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act may be designated by the Secretary of the Interior at the request of the state(s) the rivers flow through. Section 2(a)(ii) requires that the rivers are to be permanently administered as wild, scenic or recreational rivers by an agency or political subdivision of the State(s) concerned without expense to the United States.   In addition, Section 5(d)(1) of the Act requires that, "In all planning for the use and development of water and related land resources, consideration shall be given by all Federal agencies involved to potential national wild, scenic and recreational rivers areas, and all river basin and project plan reports submitted to the Congress shall consider and discuss any such potentials."

As a result, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has identified and evaluated several rivers or river segments for their eligibility and suitability for inclusion into the National System as part of completing their resource management plans (RMP).   The Act and the BLM's 6400 Manual, Wild and Scenic Rivers - Policy and Program Direction for Identification, Evaluation, Planning and Management (July 2012) provide guidance on this evaluation process.   As part of the identification process a planning team should outline a preliminary or proposed boundary, usually a quarter mile (1/2 mile to 2 miles for certain rivers in Alaska, per section 15 of the Act) on either side of the river. To be eligible, a river segment must be free-flowing and must possess at least one river-related value considered to be "outstandingly remarkable."   River segments found to be eligible shall be tentatively classified as "Wild," "Scenic," or "Recreational" and management measures instituted as necessary to ensure appropriate protection of the values supporting the eligibility and classification determinations. Each eligible river segment is further evaluated in the RMP process to assess whether or not it would be suitable for inclusion in the National System. The planning determination of suitability provides the basis for any decision to recommend legislation.

2.2   USAGE

Designated Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSRs) and river segments found to be Eligible/Suitable for inclusion into the National System are required to have management guidelines that provide for the protection and enhancement of the river's free flowing condition and the outstandingly remarkable values that made it eligible for designation.   Land management activities on federal public lands might be restricted or prohibited, especially for river segments classified as "Wild". Wild and Scenic Rivers and their corridors are included in NEPA planning as part of cumulative effects and impact analysis.

2.3   SPONSOR/AFFECTED PARTIES

The sponsor for this data set is the Deputy State Director, Resource Planning, Use and Protection. The Wild and Scenic River set of themes falls under the National Land Conservation System (NLCS). This data standard largely follows the original national standard for NLCS themes and the revision currently underway.   It is expected that a crosswalk will be easy and straightforward.

Wild and Scenic Rivers are not specific to BLM and a single designated river may cross jurisdictions. A single federal or state agency is assigned as the lead and will be responsible for creating and maintaining the GIS layers. Matching across BLM Resource Areas or Districts or across agency jurisdictions is necessary and requires coordination.

Under the Act, designation neither gives nor implies federal government control of non-federal public lands or private lands within the river corridor. However, Section 10(e) of the act permits federal agencies administering any system river to make written cooperative agreements with State or local governments related to the management of state and county owned lands within designated WSR corridors. As part of the planning process, federal agencies may highlight the need for amendment to local zoning (where state and local zoning occurs).

2.4   RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER DATASETS

WSR and WSR_P lines are found in or duplicated from the National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) WaterCourses feature class.

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 a basic dataset that cannot be further sub-divided. Those basic datasets inherit all characteristics of all groups/categories above them. The basic datasets are where physical data gets populated (those groups/categories above them do not contain actual data but set parameters that all data of that type must follow).

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

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

WSRCORR Polygon:
ODF
   Boundaries
      Political and Administrative
         Political and Administrative Existing
            WSRCORR _POLY
         Political and Administrative Proposed
            WSRCORR_P_POLY
WSRCORR Line:
ODF
   Boundaries
      Political/Administrative/Special Management Area (SMA) Line
         WSRCORR_ARC
         WSRCORR_P_ARC

WSR has only line features.
ODF
   Resources
      Water
         WaterCourses
            WSR_ARC
            WSR_P_ARC

2.6   WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS DATA ORGANIZATION/STRUCTURE
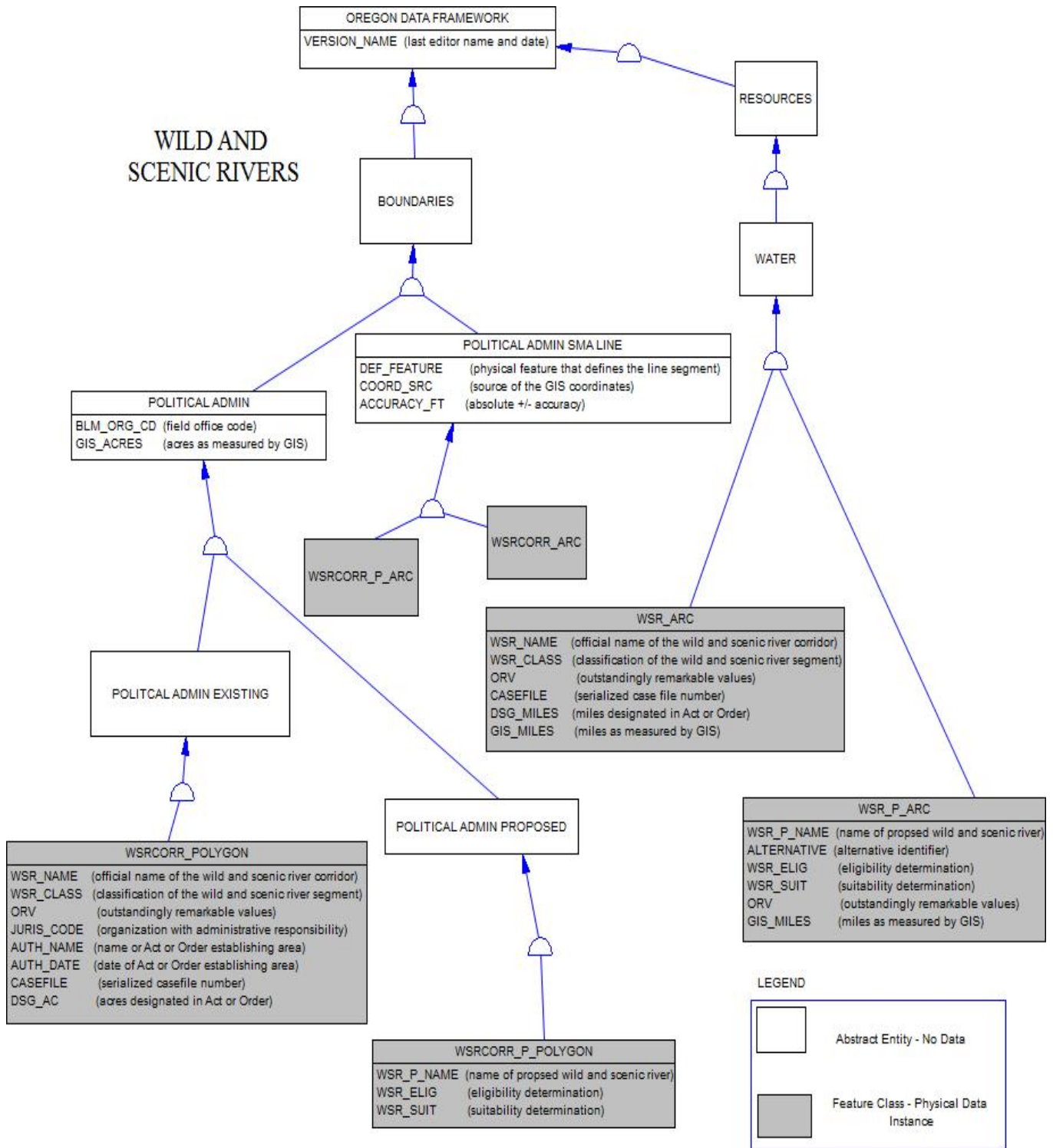
Figure 1   Data Organization Structure

2.7   RELATIONSHIP TO THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR ENTERPRISE ARCHITECTURE − DATA RESOURCE MODEL

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

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

3.   DATA MANAGEMENT PROTOCOLS

3.1   ACCURACY REQUIREMENTS

Wild and Scenic Rivers, and their corridors, demand high accuracy because they can determine land management and restrictions. The following section describes minimum required scale and accuracy of common coordinate sources, Digital Elevation Model (DEM), Cadastral National Spatial data Infrastructure (CADNSDI) , National Hydrography dataset (NHD) and Global Positioning System (GPS). Wild and Scenic Rivers are designated by Congress and have legally described boundaries. The GIS feature classes must accurately represent and document these boundaries.

3.2   COLLECTION, INPUT AND MAINTENANCE PROTOCOLS

The District Data Steward will develop standard field data collection methods and work with the GIS Coordinator to develop corresponding standard GIS input methods. The most common methods of WSRCORR and WSRCORR_P capture are:

1. Manuscript lines onto paper maps of 1:24000 scale or larger and digitize
2. Use 10meter or better DEM to create contours to use as boundary line segments
3. Import CADNSDI-based parcel lines or snap to CADNSDI points
4. Buffer 1:24000 scale or better NHD stream center lines.
5. Import existing data such as allotment lines, fences, power lines or roads captured at 1:24000 scale map accuracy or 100 foot or better GPS accuracy.

The interim, proposed WSRCORR_P lines are usually created by simply buffering the WSR_P line segments ¼ mile. The buffer polygons are flat, not rounded, at the segment ends. Where there are tributaries, the buffer polygon needs to be divided into separate polygons. WSRCORR_P polygons are removed and archived for those river segments that become designated. WSRCORR contains the official corridor polygons as described by the legal boundary document. Tributaries come in at an angle and corridor segment breaks are not obvious, requiring careful boundary description.

WSR and WSR_P lines are found in or duplicated from the NHD Watercourses feature class.

To create WSR_P stream centerlines are duplicated from the Watercourses feature class then split and attributed with eligibility/suitability, ORV, proposed name and alternative (if any).   If the river becomes designated, the appropriate lines are copied to a new feature class, WSR. Then, all that is needed is to adjust attributes. In the ODF, the WSR theme is not a separate feature class, but simply an additional attribute (WSR_Name) on the Watercourses lines. Any additional attributes reside in a separate table linkable by unique stream line segment identifier. The OR/WA BLM Watercourses layer, however, is not currently designed in this way so this theme must be created from the WSR_P feature class as described above. Wild and Scenic River begin and end points are precisely defined by the designating instrument and the GIS stream splits must accurately represent these.

The line feature class pair for WSRCORR polygons is required, but existing WSRCORR data for OR/WA Districts will be loaded into SDE without populating the attributes. Future WSRCORR capture will require populating the line attributes.

WSR segments and WSRCORR boundaries are fixed and should not be altered except according to changes allowed in the language of the designating instrument. Usually this includes minor changes to replace boundary line segments or stream line segments with better GIS coordinate sources.

Since WSR lines are maintained separately at this time, any spatial changes to Watercourses should trigger a check and possible refresh of WSR lines.

WSR_P and WSRCORR_P are archived only if the river becomes designated and only after the official legal descriptions are completed. The process may take many years.

It is the responsibility of the District Data Steward to ensure that any database external to the GIS remains current. The district GIS Coordinator will approve update processes and provide assistance and oversight. At this time there are no digital databases associated with WSR, but this responsibility extends to paper records. Reports or tables containing WSR acreages must be checked against the GIS acres and, ideally, should come directly from the GIS. There are "official" designated WSR miles and WSRCORR acres and if the designating instrument doesn't allow for minor updates then these must be retained in separate attributes.

3.3   UPDATE FREQUENCY AND ARCHIVAL PROTOCOLS

The unit of processing for updating the WSR and WSRCORR is the district holding management responsibility for the particular Wild and Scenic River. Transactions will be initiated by editors within the districts to update the themes. Editors will "check-out" their district's WSR theme features. 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.

Once the WSR and WSRCORR themes have been created for a district, it is the responsibility of the District Data Steward to ensure that the themes remain current. The themes are relatively static and new Wild and Scenic Rivers are designated infrequently.

3.4   STATEWIDE MONITORING

The State Data Steward in conjunction with the Lead GIS Specialist and District Data Stewards are responsible for reviewing the WSR themes across the state at least once per year. All that is required is a relatively quick look to check for:
1. Unauthorized boundary changes.
2. Correct attributes, especially the WSR names, acres and miles.

4. WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SCHEMA (Simplified)

General Information: Attributes are listed in the order they appear in the geodatabase feature class. The order is an indication of the importance of the attribute for theme definition and use. There are no aliases unless specifically noted. The domains used in this data standard can be found in Appendix A. These are the domains at the time the data standard was approved. Domains can be changed without a re-issue of the data standard. For a complete list of domains, contact:

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

4.1   Wild_and_Scenic_River_Corridor Feature Data Set

4.1.1   WSRCORR_POLY (Wild and Scenic River Corridor Polygons)

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required?	Domain
WSR_NAME	String	50		Yes	
WSR_CLASS	String	6		Yes	dom_WSR_CLASS
ORV	String	40		No	
BLM_ORG_CD	String	5	OR000	No	dom_BLM_ORG_CD
JURIS_CODE	String	5		No	dom_JURIS_CODE
AUTH_NAME	String	15		No	dom_AUTH_NAME
AUTH_DATE	String	8		No	
CASEFILE	String	15		No	
DSG_AC	Decimal	12,2		No	
GIS_ACRES	Decimal	16,6		Yes*	
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes*	

*Automatically generated

4.1.2 WSRCORR_ARC (Wild and Scenic River Corridor 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*	

*Automatically generated

4.2   Wild_and_Scenic_River_Corridor_Proposed Feature Data Set

4.2.1   WSRCORR_P_POLY (Wild and Scenic River Corridor Proposed Polygons)

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required?	Domain
WSR_P_NAME	String	50		Yes	
ALTERNATIVE	String	2		No	
ORV	String	40		No	
WSR_ELIG	String	8		Yes	dom_WSR_ASSESS
WSR_SUIT	String	8		Yes	dom_WSR_ASSESS
BLM_ORG_CD	String	5	OR000	No	dom_BLM_ORG_CD
GIS_ACRES	Decimal	16,6		Yes*	
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes*	

*Automatically generated

4.2.2 WSRCORR_P_ARC (Wild and Scenic River Corridor Proposed 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*	

*Automatically generated

4.3   WSR_ARC (Wild and Scenic River Lines)

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required?	Domain
WSR_NAME	String	50		Yes	
WSR_CLASS	String	6		Yes	dom_WSR_CLASS
ORV	String	40		No	
CASEFILE	String	15		No	
DSG_MILES	Decimal	10,2		No	
GIS_MILES	Decimal	12,6		Yes*	
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes*	

*Automatically generated

4.4   WSR_P_ARC (Wild and Scenic River Proposed Lines)

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required?	Domain
WSR_P_NAME	String	50		Yes	
ALTERNATIVE	String	2		No	
ORV	String	40		No	
WSR_ELIG	String	8		Yes	dom_WSR_ASSESS
WSR_SUIT	String	8		Yes	dom_WSR_ASSESS
GIS_MILES	Decimal	12,6		Yes*	
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes*	

*Automatically generated

5.   PROJECTION AND SPATIAL EXTENT

All feature classes and feature datasets are in Geographic, NAD83. Units are decimal degrees. Spatial extent (area of coverage) is a relatively small percentage of lands managed by the BLM within the states of Oregon and Washington. See the metadata for this data set for more precise description of the extent. In order to maintain consistent acres reporting, Wild and Scenic River Polygons should be projected into Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) in the appropriate zone for acres calculation.

6.   SPATIAL ENTITY CHARACTERISTCS

WILD AND SCENIC RIVER CORRIDOR (WSRCORR_POLY)
Description: Instance of Political and Administrative Boundary Existing group.
Geometry: Polygons do not cover the landscape nor do they cover all BLM lands continuously. In addition, there may be islands ("donut holes") of Non-Corridor surrounded by Corridor.
Topology: Yes. WSRCORR_POLY polylines are spatially identical to WSRCORR_ARC and together make the feature dataset WSRCORR.
Integration Requirements: There must be no overlap between WSRCORR_POLY and WSRCORR_P_POLY. WSR lines must not extend past WSRCORR_POLY.

WILD AND SCENIC RIVER CORRIDOR PROPOSED (WSRCORR_P_POLY)
Description: Instance of Political and Administrative Boundary Proposed group.
Geometry: Polygons do not cover the landscape nor do they cover all BLM lands continuously. In addition, there may be islands ("donut holes") of Non-Corridor surrounded by Corridor.
Topology: Yes. WSRCORR_P_POLY polylines are spatially identical to WSRCORR_P_ARC and together make the feature dataset WSRCORR_P.
Integration Requirements: There must be no overlap between WSRCORR_P_POLY and WSRCORR_POLY. WSR_P_ARC lines must not extend past WSRCORR_P_POLY.

WILD AND SCENIC RIVER CORRIDOR EXISTING LINE (WSRCORR_ARC)
Description: Instance of Political Admin SMA Line group. Lines making up the area perimeters of WSRCORR 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. WSRCORR_POLY lines are coincident with WSRCORR_ARC lines and together make the feature dataset, WSRCORR.
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 AND SCENIC RIVER CORRIDOR PROPOSED LINE (WSRCORR_P_ARC)
Description: Instance of Political Admin SMA Line group. Lines making up the area perimeters of WSRCORR_P 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. WSRCORR_P_POLY lines are coincident with WSRCORR_P_ARC lines and together make the feature dataset, WSRCORR_P.

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 AND SCENIC RIVER (WSR_ARC)
Description: Instance of Resources- Water group. Centerlines of designated Wild and Scenic Rivers.
Geometry: Simple, non-overlapping lines precisely split at the officially described begin and end points.
Topology: No
Integration Requirements: Must be coincident with Water Courses lines. Must not overlap WSR_P lines. Must not extend past WSRCORR polygons.

WILD AND SCENIC RIVER PROPOSED (WSR_P_ARC)
Description: Instance of Resources- Water group. Centerlines of proposed Wild and Scenic Rivers.
Geometry: Simple, non-overlapping lines precisely split at the officially described begin and end points.
Topology: No
Integration Requirements: Must be coincident with Water Courses lines. Must not overlap WSR lines. Must not extend past WSRCORR_P polygons except where the WSR_P_ARC falls inside of an existing WSRCORR_POLY.

7.   ATTRIBUTE 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	WSRCORR_ARC, WSRCORR_P_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 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, NHD, CADNSDI, or 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: 40, -1, 0
Data Type	Short Integer

7.2   ALTERNATIVE

Geodatabase Name	ALTERNATIVE
BLM Structured Name	Alternative_Text
Inheritance	Not inherited
Feature Class Use	WSRCORR_P_POLY, WSR_P_ARC
Definition	Identifier for the Wild and Scenic River alternative during the planning process. Free choice values for different plans, but no more than 2 characters.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No Domain. Examples: A, B, C, 1,2, B1
Data Type	Characters (2)

7.3   AUTH_DATE

Geodatabase Name	AUTH_DATE
BLM Structured Name	Authority_Date
Inheritance	Inherited from entity POLITICAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXISTING
Feature Class Use	WSRCORR_POLY
Definition	Date the area was legally established (YYYYMMDD). It is allowable to enter only the year or year and month.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No Domain. Examples: 20001030, 20050920
Data Type	Variable Characters (8)

7.4   AUTH_NAME

Geodatabase Name	AUTH_NAME
BLM Structured Name	Authority_Text
Inheritance	Inherited from entity POLITICAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXISTING
Feature Class Use	WSRCORR_POLY
Definition	Public Law or Order that established the designation.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_AUTH_NAME
Data Type	Variable Characters (15)

7.5   BLM_ORG_CD

Geodatabase Name	BLM_ORG_CD
BLM Structured Name	Adminstrative_Unit_Organization_Code
Inheritance	Inherited from entity POLITICAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXISTING
Feature Class Use	WSRCORR_POLY, WSRCORR_P_POLY
Definition	A combination of the BLM administrative state and field office which has administrative responsibility for the spatial entity. This includes which office covers the entity for planning purposes and which office is the lead for GIS edits. Another agency or individual may have the physical management responsibility for the on-the-ground entity. This field applies particularly when a spatial entity crosses resource area or district boundaries and the administrative responsibility is assigned to one or the other rather than splitting the spatial unit. Similarly, OR/WA BLM may have administrative responsibility over some area that is physically located in Nevada, Idaho, and California and vice versa. When appropriate, the office can be identified only to the district or even the state level rather than to the resource area level.
Required/Optional	Optional

Domain (Valid Values)	dom_BLM_ORG_CD Domain is a subset of the BLM national domain for organization codes. Only the first five characters of the national code are used.
Data Type	Characters (5)

7.6   CASEFILE

Geodatabase Name	CASEFILE
BLM Structured Name	Casefile_Number
Inheritance	Inherited from entity Political & Administrative Boundary Poly
Feature Class Use	WSRCORR_POLY
Definition	The serialized case file number for each Wild & Scenic River. Inholding polygons or non-BLM Wild & Scenic Rivers should not be given a casefile number. This number must match exactly with the serial numbers in LR2000 including any spacing in the number (see the examples below)
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No Domain. Examples: OROR 67088, OROR 22362
Data Type	Variable Characters (15)

7.7   COORD_SRC

Geodatabase Name	COORD_SRC
BLM Structured Name	Coordinate_Source_Code
Inheritance	Inherited from entity POLITICAL ADMIN SMA LINE
Feature Class Use	WSR_ARC, WSR_P_ARC, WSRCORR_ARC, WSRCORR_P_ARC
Definition	The actual source of the GIS coordinates for the line segments. If the line is copied from another theme and already has COORD_SRC, it should be reviewed and may need to be changed for use in this dataset.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_COORD_SRC Domain is a subset of Coordinate Source Code domain common to all Political Admin SMA lines.
Data Type	Characters (7)

7.8   DEF_FEATURE

Geodatabase Name	DEF_FEATURE
BLM Structured Name	Defining_Feature_Code
Inheritance	Inherited from entity POLITICAL ADMIN SMA LINE
Feature Class Use	WSRCORR_ARC, WSRCORR_P_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. If the line is copied from another theme, and already has DEF_FEATURE, it should be reviewed and may need to be changed for use in this dataset.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_DEF_FEATURE Domain is a subset of Defining Feature Code domain common to all Political Admin SMA lines.
Data Type	Variable Character (25)

7.9   DSG_AC

Geodatabase Name	DSG_AC
BLM Structured Name	Designation_Acres_Measure
Inheritance	Inherited from entity Political & Administrative Boundary Poly
Feature Class Use	WSRCORR_POLY
Definition	The official designated acres of the Wild & Scenic River Corridor or Corridor Segment as recorded in the designation document. This is not the GIS derived acres and does not change.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No Domain.
Data Type	Decimal (10,2)

7.10   DSG_MILES

Geodatabase Name	DSG_MILES
BLM Structured Name	Designation_Miles_Measure
Inheritance	Inherited from entity Wild & Scenic River Lines
Feature Class Use	WSR_ARC
Definition	The official designated miles of the Wild & Scenic River segment as recorded in the designation document. This is not the GIS derived miles and does not change.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No Domain.
Data Type	Decimal (10,2)

7.11   GIS_ACRES

Geodatabase Name	GIS_ACRES
BLM Structured Name	GIS_Acres_Measure
Inheritance	Inherited from entity Political & Administrative Boundary Poly

Feature Class Use	WSRCORR_POLY, WSRCORR_P_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 generated)
Domain (Valid Values)	No Domain.
Data Type	Decimal (16,6)

7.12   GIS_MILES

Geodatabase Name	GIS_MILES
BLM Structured Name	GIS_Miles_Measure
Inheritance	Inherited from entity Wild & Scenic River Lines
Feature Class Use	WSR_ARC, WSR_P_ARC
Definition	Length of a linear feature in miles. 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 generated)
Domain (Valid Values)	No Domain.
Data Type	Decimal (12,6)

7.13   JURIS_CODE

Geodatabase Name	JURIS_CODE
BLM Structured Name	Jurisdiction_Organization_Code
Inheritance	Not inherited
Feature Class Use	WSRCORR_POLY
Definition	Broad governmental organization with administrative responsibility. The organization might be non-BLM.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_JURIS_CODE
Data Type	Variable Character (5)

7.14   ORV

Geodatabase Name	ORV
BLM Structured Name	Outstandingly_Remarkable_Values_Code
Inheritance	Not inherited
Feature Class Use	WSRCORR_POLY, WSRCORR_P_POLY, WSR_ARC, WSR_P_ARC

Definition	Outstandingly remarkable value(s) found in the WSR Corridor (as defined in BLM Manual 6400). Only the following codes are allowed: SCEN (Scenic), CULT (Cultural), HIST (Historical), PREH (Prehistoric), REC (Recreational), GEOL (Geologic), FISH, WLDL (Wildlife), OTHR (Other) and UNK (Unknown ORV). More than one value can be present and concatenated together with a "/" separator.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	None. Examples: SCENIC, FISH, GEOL/CULT, FISH/REC/SCENIC
Data Type	Variable Character (40)

7.15   VERSION_NAME

Geodatabase Name	VERSION_NAME
BLM Structured Name	Geodatabase_Version_Text
Inheritance	Inherited from entity Oregon Data Framework.
Feature Class Use	All Feature Classes
Definition	Name of the corporate geodatabase version previously used to edit the record. InitialLoad = feature has not been edited in ArcSDE. Format: username.XXX-mmddyy-hhmmss = version name of last edit (hours might be a single digit; leading zeros are trimmed for hours only). XXX=theme abbreviation 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.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	No Domain. Example: sfrazier.WSR -121211-111034
Data Type	Variable Character (50)

7.16   WSR_CLASS

Geodatabase Name	WSR_CLASS
BLM Structured Name	WSR_Class_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Feature Class Use	WSRCORR_POLY, WSR_ARC
Definition	The classification of a designated Wild and Scenic River Corridor segment as Wild (WILD), Scenic (SCENIC), or Recreational (REC).
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_WSR_CLASS
Data Type	Variable Characters (6)

7.17   WSR_ELIG

Geodatabase Name	WSR_ELIG
BLM Structured Name	WSR_Eligibility_Code
Inheritance	Not inherited.
Feature Class Use	WSRCORR_P_POLY, WSR_P_ARC
Definition	Whether a steam segment is "Eligible" (Y) or "Non-Eligible" (N) or "Not Determined" (UND) and if Eligible, whether the tentative classification is "WILD", "SCENIC", or "REC". Also identifies river segments that are Congressionally authorized as a STUDY river.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_WSR_ASSESS
Data Type	Variable Characters (8)

7.18   WSR_NAME

Geodatabase Name	WSR_NAME
BLM Structured Name	WSR_Name
Inheritance	Not inherited.
Feature Class Use	WSRCORR_POLY, WSR_ARC
Definition	Official name of the Wild and Scenic River Corridor including the segment (if any) as described in whatever legislation designated the segment. Full words, mixed case. There is a national list of official Wild and Scenic River names. This list must be kept current and consistent with the GIS names.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	None. Examples: Donner und Blitzen River Segment A, Kiger Creek
Data Type	Variable Characters (50)

7.19   WSR_P_NAME

Geodatabase Name	WSR_P_NAME
BLM Structured Name	WSR_Proposed_Name
Inheritance	Not inherited.
Feature Class Use	WSRCORR_P_POLY, WSR_P_ARC
Definition	Name for the proposed Wild and Scenic River Corridor including the segment (if any). Full words, mixed case.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	None. Examples: Donner und Blitzen River Segment A, Kiger Creek
Data Type	Variable Characters (50)

7.20   WSR_SUIT

Geodatabase Name	WSR_SUIT
BLM Structured Name	WSR_Suitability_Code
Inheritance	Not inherited.
Feature Class Use	WSRCORR_P_POLY, WSR_P_ARC
Definition	Whether a stream segment is "Suitable" ('Y') or "Non-Suitable" ('N') or not determined ('UND') and, if Suitable, whether the tentative classification is "WILD", "SCENIC" or "REC". Also identifies river segments that are Congressionally authorized as a STUDY river. Suitability is normally determined by either a Congressionally mandated study or as part of a Resource Management Planning Process. In a Resource Management Planning process, a river segment must first be found Eligible before a suitability determination is made, but the tentative classification may be different from the Eligible tentative classification.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_WSR_ASSESS
Data Type	Variable Characters (8)

8. ASSOCIATED FILES OR DATABASES

There are no external files or databases currently associated with the Wild and Scenic River data sets.

9. LAYER FILES (PUBLICATION VIEWS)

9.1 General

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

a. Copied completely with no changes (replicated).

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

c. Minor changes made (e.g., clip, dissolve, union with ownership) in order to make the data easier to use. These "Publication feature classes" are indicated by "PUB" in their name. They are created through scripts that can be automatically executed and are easily rebuilt from the master (orsoedit) data whenever necessary.

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

All datasets are published, both internally and externally, with the attribute VERSION_NAME removed (also for privacy reasons).

9.2 Specific to this Data Set

A group layer file consisting of the WSRCORR_POLY (corridor polygons) and the WSR_ARC (river centerlines) will be provided.

10.   EDITING PROCEDURES

10.1   MANAGING OVERLAP (General Guidance)

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

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

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

Overlap is only allowed in the ODF in limited and controlled scenarios. In each case, the "cause" of the overlap (what attribute changes will "kick off" a new feature which may overlap an existing feature) is carefully defined and controlled. In other words, in feature classes that 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.

A. Overlapping Polygons where polygons are part of a POLY/ARC feature dataset. Topology rules apply only to the POLY/ARC relationship (Polylines in the POLY feature class covered by arcs in the ARC feature class and vice versa; arcs must not have dangles, intersect, self-overlap or overlap adjacent arcs). In AVY_PLAN any number of plans or projects might overlap. A new PLANID creates a new polygon.

B. Overlapping Polygons where polygons are a stand-alone feature class. No topology rules. Examples from the ODF include:
1. Species Occurrence Group: These are distinct sites defined by species and time. A different species create a new polygon which may overlap another site in whole or 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.
2. 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.
3. Treatment Activity Group: Within each feature class, 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.

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

C. Overlapping Arcs where arcs are a stand-alone feature class. There are no topology rules for this situation.   In the ODF this only occurs in feature class ESMTROW_ARC.

D. Overlapping Points. Not generally a problem because they have no spatial extent, but still should be checked, and duplicates deleted.

There is much in the data standard that addresses editing and provided guidance. Please review the entire data standard carefully.

10.2 Editing and Quality Control Guidelines (Specific to this Data Standard)

Cluster Tolerance
> For these themes, the topology cluster tolerance is 0.00000002 Degrees. (0.000007 degrees is equivalent to 1 meter)

Topology Rules
> Apply to the two feature datasets WILD_SCENIC_RIVER_CORRIDOR
> and WILD_SCENIC_RIVER_CORRIDOR_PROPOSED.
> 1. Adjacent polygons must not overlap.
> 2. Polygon boundaries in the WSRCORR_POLY feature class must be covered by lines in the WSRCORR_ARC feature class
> 3. Polygon boundaries in the WSRCORR_P_POLY feature class must be covered by lines in the WSRCORR__P_ARC feature class
> 4. Line features must not have dangles
> 5. Line features must not intersect, self-overlap, or overlap adjacent lines

Feature classes listed in order of reliability:
> WSRCORR_ARC
> WSRCORR_POLY

Allowed Exceptions
> There are no allowed exceptions for the WSR Edit group

Reference Themes and Tables
> Legal boundary description document which may include control points.

Editing Symbology
> For this Edit group, there are no Symbology standards at this time.

Editing Workflow
> Corridor arcs (WSRCORR_ARC, WSRCORR_P_ARC) are updated then
> polygons reconstructed or snapped to them.
>
> When there is a change in Water Courses, WSR river lines (WSR_ARC,
> WSR_P_ARC) are snapped or replaced by them if the change is approved by the data steward.
> Check that the river lines still fall inside the corridor.

"Do's and Don'ts"
> Don't overlap existing WSR Corridor polygons (WSRCORR_POLY)
>
> Overlapping proposed WSR Corridor polygons (different alternatives, for example) is allowed,
> but don't overlap a proposed polygon with an existing polygon unless the proposal is to change
> the existing polygon extent.
>
> WSR_ARC and WSR_P_ARC lines must be coincident with Watercourse lines unless the
> original location at the time of designation must be retained.
>
> WSR_ARC lines must fall inside of the WSRCORR_POLY and WSR_P_ARC lines must fall
> inside of the WSRCORR_P_POLY except where WSR_P_ARC fall inside of an already existing
> WSRCOOR_POLY.
>
> WSR_P_ARC must not overlap WSR_ARC lines

10.3 Snapping Guidelines
> Standard good editing practices.
> WSRCORR_ARC and WSRCORR_P_ARC segments are snapped to or
> replaced by line segments identified by COORD_SRC and DEF_FEATURE.
> Adjoining segments are snapped to the segment with the highest priority and/or
> greatest accuracy.

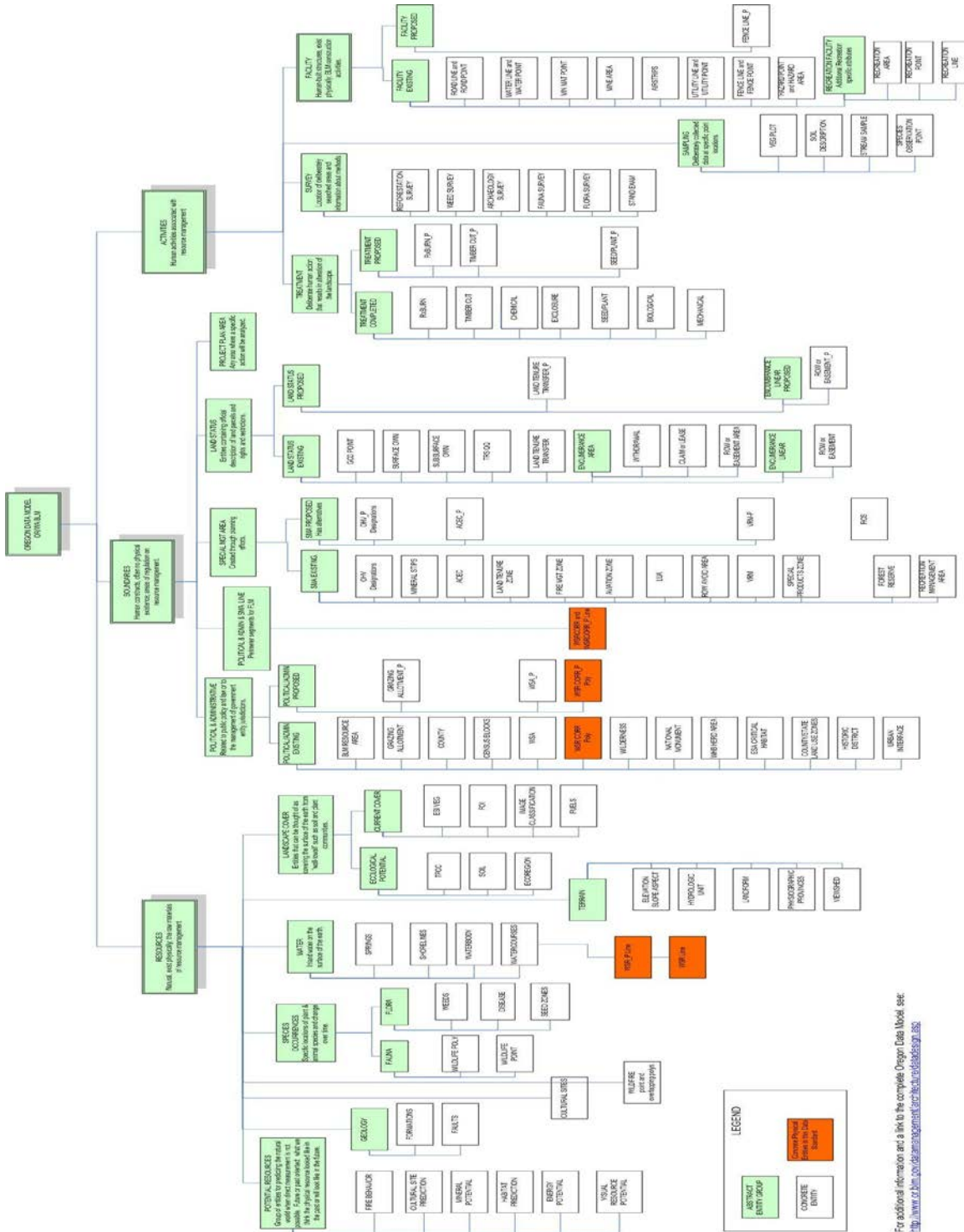# 11.   Oregon/Washington Data Framework Overview

Figure 2 – Oregon Data Framework Overview

12. ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS USED

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

Abbreviations	Descriptions
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
DEM	Digital Elevation Model
CADNSDI	Cadastral National Spatial Data Infrastructure
DLG	Digital Line Graphs
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
GIS	Geographic Information System
NAD	North American Datum
NARA	National Archives and Records Administration
NHD	National Hydrography Dataset
ODF	Oregon Data Framework
ORV	Outstandingly Remarkable Value
OR/WA	Oregon / Washington
RMP	Resource Management Plan
RMPA	Resource Management Plan Amendment
SDE	Spatial Data Engine
SMA	Special Management Area
WSR	Wild and Scenic River
WSRCORR	Wild and Scenic River Corridor

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 currents lists:

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

Note that domain CODE, as seen in the geodatabase, is added to the DESCRIPTION.

A.1   AUTH_NAME

100-557	100-557-Omnibus Oregon Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1988
104-333	104-333-Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996
106-399	106-399-Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Act of 2000
90-542	90-542-Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968

A.2   BLM_ORG_CD

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
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.3   COORD_SRC

CADNSDI	CADNSDI-Lines from or snapped to the CADNSDI dataset
CFF	CFF−Lines duplicated or buffered from Cartographic Feature Files (USFS)
DEM	DEM−Digital Elevation Model (30m or better accuracy) used for creation of contours
DIS	DIS−Lines generated to connect discontinuous features
DLG	DLG−Lines duplicated or buffered from (24K scale accuracy) USGS Digital Line Graphs
DOQ	DOQ−Screen digitized linework over Digital 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
MTP	MTP−Lines duplicated from Digital Master Title Plat
SOURCEL	SOURCEL−Source Layer from BLM GIS
SRV	SRV−Survey methods were used to create the linework (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.4   DEF_FEATURE

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
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 (1/2s, 1/4s) parts and lots define the legal boundary
TRAIL	TRAIL−Routes managed for human-powered, stock or off-highway vehicle forms of travel
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
WATERCOURSE_OFFSET	WATERCOURSE_OFFSET—Boundary is offset from a stream (not necessarily a consistent buffer)

A.5   JURIS_CODE

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

A.6   WSR_ASSESS

N	N-Does not meet requirements
UND	UND-Undetermined
Y-REC	Y-REC-Segment meets requirements for RECREATIONAL river
Y-SCENIC	Y-SCENIC-Segments meets requirements for SCENIC river
Y-WILD	Y-WILD-Segment meets requirements for WILD river
STUDY	STUDY – Congressionally authorized STUDY river

A.7   WSR_CLASS

REC	REC-Recreational
SCENIC	SCENIC-Scenic
WILD	WILD-Wild