



## Wilderness Study Areas

### Spatial Data Standard





*The Alvord Desert WSA playa with Mickey Butte in the background and hills of the East Alvord WSA in the distance. Photo by Greg Shine, BLM, March 2022.*

## Document Revisions

Revision	Date	Author	Description	Affected Pages
1.0	2/5/2003	Dave Harmon, Stan Frazier, Pam Keller	Initial Release	All
2.0	11/2/2005	Dave Harmon, Stan Frazier, Pam Keller	Update and renewal. Included is the procedure to be used to convert data stored in this standard format to the Bureau of Land Management national Wilderness Study Area standard.	All
2.0	6/5/2008	Pam Keller	Update and renewal.	All
2.0	6/16/2011	Pam Keller	Update and renewal.	All
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3.1	3/11/2017	Kyler Diershaw	Updated State Records Administrator & State Data Administrator contact info	Section 1.1, 2.5, 2.6, 4.0, Appendix A
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4.1	1/25/2022	Dana Baker-Allum	Added GLOBALID field.	4.1, 7.8
5.0	7/11/2023	Dana Baker-Allum	Reformatted document to meet Section 508 standards and match the latest data standard template. Updated title page photo with photo credit. Updated FOIA category, records retention schedule text, and keywords. Updated architecture diagrams. Added field aliases, edit tracking fields, and default values for required fields. Modified GIS_ACRES to show it is auto calculated on data entry. Updated publication views and editing procedures. Updated domains. Modified WSA Name and Number domains.	All

## Navigation

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

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

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# 1 General Information

This data set represents Wilderness Study Area (WSA) boundaries as inventoried in the mid-1980's and defined in the October 1991 "Wilderness Study Report". Wilderness Study Areas are essentially road-less areas meeting specific Wilderness Act criteria that are under BLM jurisdiction. Wilderness Study Areas have special management restrictions and priorities, as applied by Section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA and BLM's WSA Management Manual (6330). WSA are a one-time designation and new WSA are no longer allowed and additions to a WSA are rare.

- Dataset (Theme) Name: Wilderness Study Areas (WSA)
- Dataset (Feature Class): WSA\_POLY, WSA\_ARC

## 1.1 Roles and Responsibilities

Table 1 Roles and Responsibilities

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

## 1.2 FOIA Category

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

## 1.3 Records Retention Schedule

The DRS/GRS/BLM Combined Records Schedule under Schedule **20/52a2** (Electronic Records/Geographic Information Systems) lists **Wilderness Study Areas** as one of the system-centric themes that are significant for BLM's mission that must be permanently retained.

"PERMANENT. Cutoff at the end of each Fiscal Year (FY), or, when significant changes and additions have been made, before and after the change. Use BLM 20/52a. Transfer to the National Archives every three years after cutoff. Under the instruction in 36 CFR 1235.44-50, or whichever guidance is in place at the time of the transfer. Submissions are full datasets and are in addition to, not replacements, of earlier submissions."

According to the DRS/GRS/BLM Records Schedules, Schedule 20 Item 52a3, the NOC is responsible for transfer to NARA.

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

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

## 1.4 Security/Access/Sensitivity

The Wilderness Study Areas 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 (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. This dataset falls under the standard Records Access Category 1B - BLM Records that may contain protected information that must be considered for segregation prior to release.

There are no privacy issues or concerns associated with these data themes. A privacy impact assessment was completed for this dataset on June 26, 2020.

## 1.5 Keywords

Keywords that can be used to locate this dataset include:

- BLM Thesaurus: Wilderness,
- Additional keywords: WSA, NLCS, Management
- ISO Thesaurus: environment

## 1.6 Subject Function Codes

BLM Subject Function codes used to describe this dataset include:

- 1283 - Data Administration
- 8510 - Wilderness Inventory

- 8550 - Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Land Under Wilderness Review
- 9167 - Geographic Information System (GIS)

## 2 Dataset Overview

### 2.1 Usage

This data set is used for depicting WSA on maps. Polygons created from the data are used for various analytical purposes, including clipping data and calculating acreage.

### 2.2 Sponsor/Affected Parties

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

A WSA is defined by and specific to BLM. Matching interagency data across the landscape is not necessary. The effect on our non-governmental partners and the public is to the extent that WSA indicates management responsibility on BLM lands.

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

Some Wilderness Study Areas are not officially designated wilderness and have only been recommended for wilderness designation. When a WSA becomes wilderness, in whole or part, the affected polygons are removed from the WSA dataset.

There may be slivers that have to be accounted for because the offset from roads is different for wilderness boundaries than for WSA boundaries. Wilderness roads have standard setbacks, while WSA road boundaries use the edge of any Right-of-Way or the physical road disturbance, whichever extends farther into the WSA.

Wilderness Study Areas are a one-time special designation of lands inventoried for wilderness characteristics in the 1980s as directed by Section 603 of FLPMA, not just lands that have been inventoried for wilderness characteristics. Both Designated Wilderness and Wilderness Characteristics Inventory datasets are described in separate data standards.

Wilderness Study Areas are part of the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) and fall within the national BLM data standard for NLCS. The OR/WA WSA dataset is uploaded to the national dataset upon request or data call.

### 2.4 Data Category/Architecture Link

This data theme is a portion of the Oregon Data Framework (ODF) shown in Figure 1, Oregon Data Framework (ODF) Overview on page 8. The illustration is a simplified schematic of the entire ODF showing the overall organization and entity inheritance. The ODF utilizes the concept of inheritance to define specific instances of data. The ODF divides all OR/WA resource-related data into three general categories:

- Activities
- Resources
- Boundaries

These general categories are broken into sub-categories that inherit spatial characteristics and attributes from their parent category. These sub-categories may be further broken into more specific groups until the basic data set cannot be further sub-divided. Those basic data sets inherit all characteristics of all groups/categories above them.

The basic data sets are where physical data gets populated. Those groups/categories above them do not contain actual data but set parameters which all data of that type must follow.

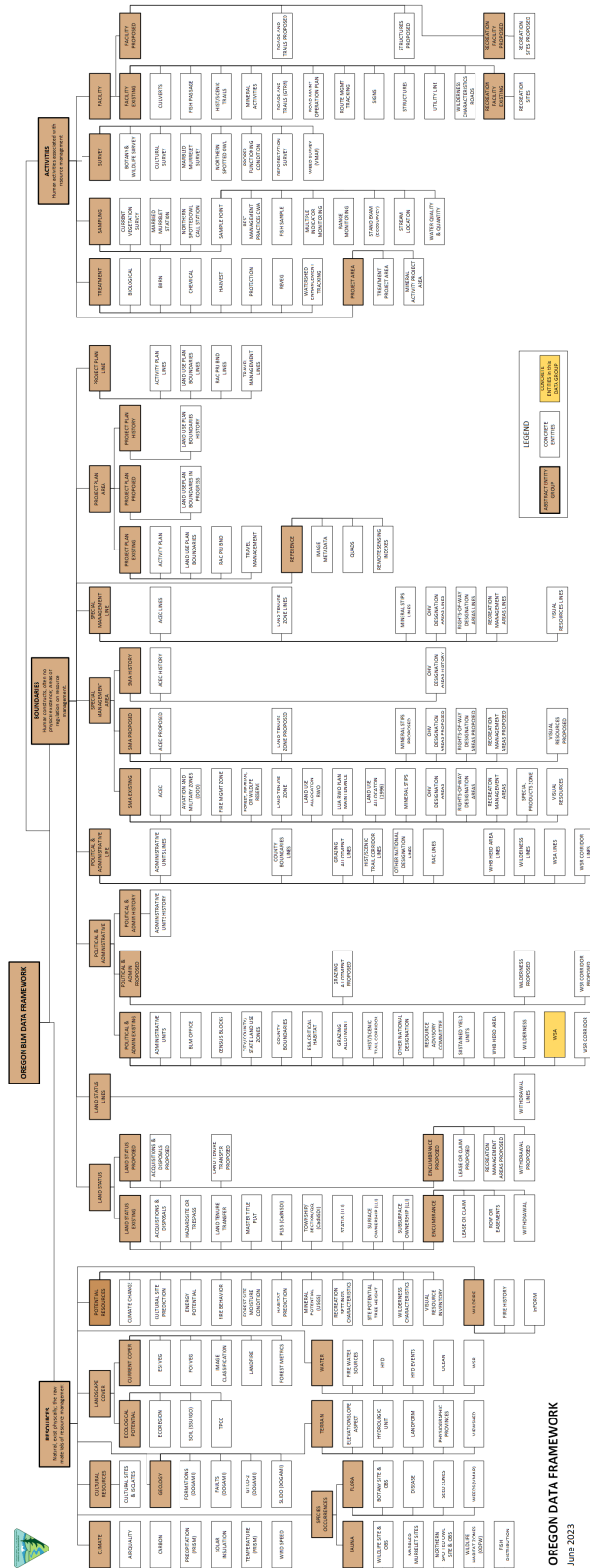


Figure 1 Oregon Data Framework Overview



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

In the ODF, Wilderness Study Area is considered a Boundary and categorized as follows:

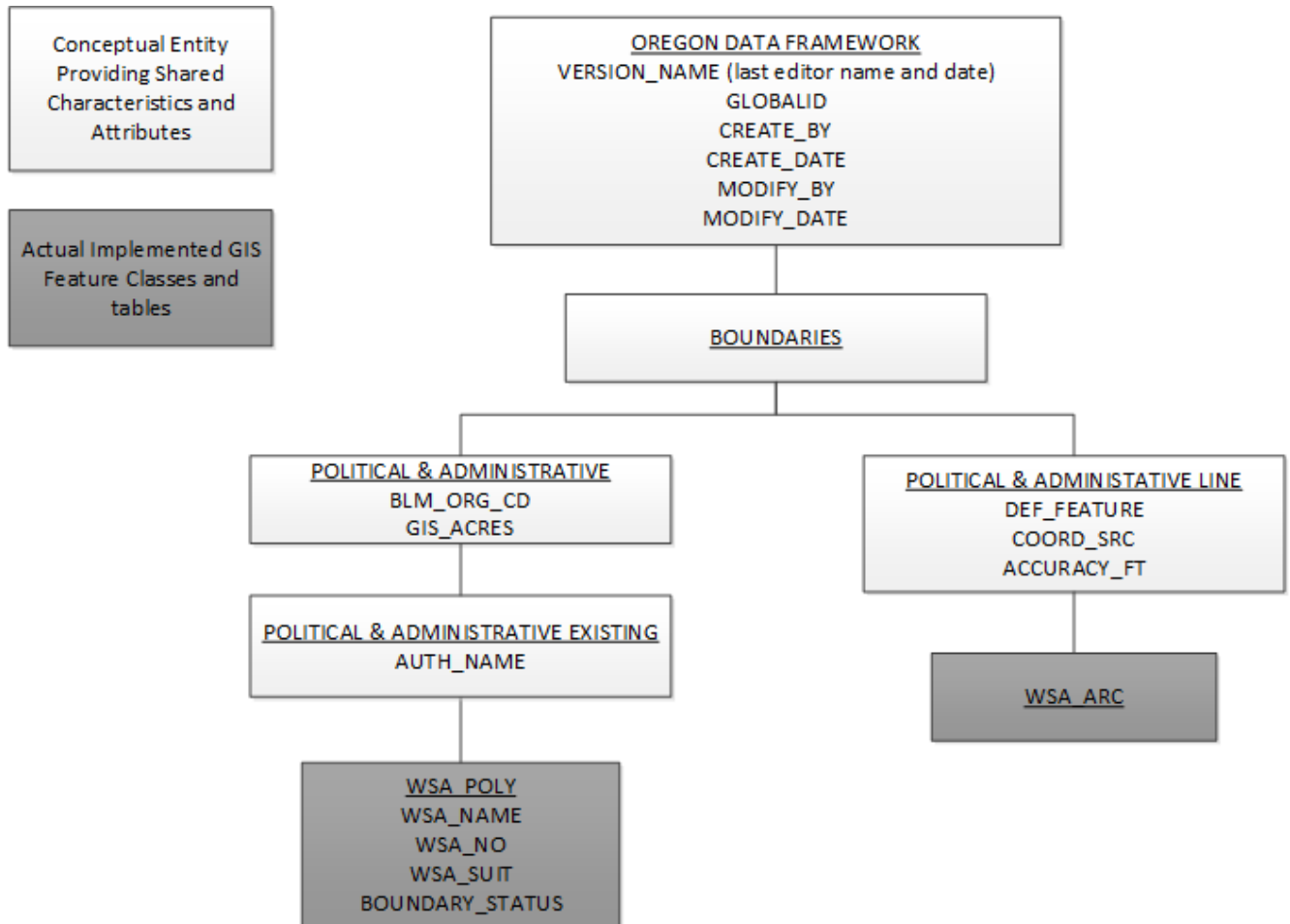


Figure 2 Data Organization Structure

## 2.5 Relationship to DOI Enterprise Architecture Data Resource Mode

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

- Data Subject Area: Geospatial
- Information Class: Location

## 3 Data Management Protocols

### 3.1 Accuracy Requirements

The WSA theme requires a high level of positional and attribute accuracy. Much of BLM's management hinges on accurate boundaries for their special management areas, especially WSA. Boundary features are input and maintained with the highest level of accuracy possible short of surveying.

### 3.2 Collection, Input, and Maintenance Protocols

WSA were inventoried in the late 1970's and early 1980's and no broad scale re-inventory of WSA is expected in the future. As per the Utah Wilderness Settlement Agreement (2003), no additional WSA are expected to be designated in the future. Existing WSA are essentially static data until Congress passes legislation designating WSA as wilderness or releasing them from further wilderness consideration. There is no established deadline for Congressional action on wilderness recommendations, and BLM's wilderness suitability recommendations, as documented in Wilderness Study Reports from the Secretary of the Interior to the President and then to Congress, have no bearing on the protective management of WSA until Congress acts on them.

WSA boundaries were manuscripted onto United States Geologic Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quads. The lines were annotated with their associated source feature (e.g., "PARCEL" or "RIDGELINE"). Boundaries were captured in GIS using these reference maps and the most accurate GIS themes available: Geographic Coordinate Data Base (GCDB) for parcel segments; 24K Digital Line Graphs (DLG) for roads and streams; Digital Raster Graphic (DRG) backdrop for heads-up digitizing of contours, fences, power lines; Digital Orthophoto Quad (DOQ) backdrop for disturbances such as mines). The Wilderness Study Report (Oct. 1991, blue) was also used as a reference for boundary descriptions as well as the Oregon Wilderness Final EIS (Aug. 1989, beige) which has slightly larger scale (more detailed) maps than the 1991 report. Polygons and arcs were attributed according to the reference maps and documents, consulting with District and State Office WSA specialists as needed.

Many WSA boundaries follow road disturbance rather than road centerline. Where a road right-of-way is defined, this is used as the boundary. Most roads had no defined right-of-way and so an assumed disturbance of 10 feet from center was used. Road segments from the GIS layer were buffered in GIS to the disturbance radius and the inside buffer line used for the WSA boundary. The overall summary definition for what creates a boundary for a WSA is anything that is considered human disturbance great enough to impair wilderness quality (usually a road) or the end of BLM surface jurisdiction, whichever is encountered first. Other features such as elevation contours and streams may define the edge of a WSA, but most boundary arcs are defined by roads and ownership.

Minor updates to WSA boundaries are allowed and fall into two main categories:

Updates because of improved GIS datasets:

- Legal land lines (new surveys, etc.). For example, GCDB is now replaced by the Cadastral National Spatial Data Infrastructure (CadNSDI) dataset, PLSS (Public Land Survey System) Points. All WSA\_ARC with DEF\_FEATURE = "SUBDIVISION" can be re-snapped to PLSS Point and COORD\_SRC changed from "GCD" to "CADNSDI".
- Roads. Changes should be put into the road dataset, GTRN, first. Care must be taken that the new road existed at the time of the WSA inventory. If a road is a major realignment or if it is a trespass incursion into the WSA, the original boundary should be retained. It is also important to carefully review the reference maps and documents to determine if the road was deliberately stopped and became a "Way". This is especially important for "Cherry-Stem" roads (roads that enter the WSA and stop).
- Other GIS sources such as better DEM used for contours, National Hydrography Dataset update to older DLG streams, power lines that have GPS coordinates, etc. It may not be necessary to update these boundary segments depending on their importance.
- Changes to fix errors in the original GIS boundary capture. Documentation of the correct boundary source must be provided.

Note: Any boundary shift must be approved by the administering District and State Data Stewards. A former “Inholding” or adjacent land that has become BLM can only become WSA under certain circumstances and must be carefully documented.

See WSA\_Wilderness\_Changes.docx under OR/WA Citrix directory P:\oso\WSA\_Wilderness\_Editing for more information and a complete record of changes to WSA.

### 3.3 Update Frequency and Archival Protocols

The unit of processing for the WSA theme is the full theme. Updates should be rare and fall into one of three scenarios:

- New localized inventory (not expected). Boundaries should be manuscripted onto 7.5-minute quads using the same process as original inventory.
- Replacement of boundary linework when more accurate GIS themes become available.
- Congressional wilderness legislation which designates wilderness areas from WSA, or releases WSA from future wilderness consideration.

Because the WSA theme is relatively static data, the main quality assurance work has been completed. Any changes to the WSA theme need to be directed through the State Data Steward for approval. District WSA Stewards should make changes on a copy of the corporate WSA theme and send to the State Data Steward (who will be responsible for the actual update to the corporate theme with the assistance of the GIS Technical Lead). Regular review of the WSA theme is not needed since there will be close review at the time of any change.

It will be the responsibility of the State Data Steward to provide OR/WA WSA theme to the Washington Office (Denver) in the proper format for inclusion in the national WSA theme.

### 3.4 Statewide Monitoring

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

## 4 Wilderness Study Areas Schema (simplified)

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

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

### 4.1 Wilderness Study Area Feature Dataset

#### 4.1.1 WSA\_POLY Feature Class (Wilderness Study Areas Polygons)

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

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required	Domain
WSA_NAME	String	50	Unknown	Yes	dom_WSA_NAME
WSA_NO	String	10	Unknown	Yes	dom_WSA_NO
WSA_SUIT	String	1	U	Yes	dom_EVAL
BLM_ORG_CD	String	5	OR000	Yes	dom_BLM_ORG_CD
AUTH_NAME	String	80		No	
BOUNDARY_STATUS	String	7	Unknown	Yes	dom_BOUNDARY_STATUS
GIS_ACRES	Double			Yes *	
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes ***	
GLOBALID	GUID			Yes *	
CREATE_BY	String	50		No *	
CREATE_DATE	Date			No *	
MODIFY_BY	String	50		No *	
MODIFY_DATE	Date			No *	

\* Values automatically generated

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

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

#### 4.1.2 WSA\_ARC Feature Class (Wilderness Existing Lines)

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

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required	Domain
DEF_FEATURE	String	25	UNKNOWN	Yes	dom_DEF_FEATURE
COORD_SRC	String	7	UNK	Yes	dom_COORD_SRC
ACCURACY_FT	Short Integer			No	

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required	Domain
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes ***	
GLOBALID	GUID			Yes *	
CREATE_BY	String	50		No *	
CREATE_DATE	Date			No *	
MODIFY_BY	String	50		No *	
MODIFY_DATE	Date			No *	

\* Values automatically generated

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

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

## 5 Projection and Spatial Extent

All feature classes and feature datasets are in Geographic, North American Datum 83. Units are decimal degrees. Spatial extent (area of coverage) includes all lands managed by the BLM OR/WA in Western Oregon. See the metadata for this data for a more precise description of the extent.

## 6 Spatial Entity Characteristics

- WILDERNESS STUDY AREA POLYGON (WSA\_POLY)
  - Description: Instance of Political & Admin 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-WSA surrounded by WSA.
  - Topology: Yes. WSA\_POLY lines are coincident with WSA\_ARC lines and together make the feature dataset, WSA.
  - Integration Requirements: None
- WILDERNESS STUDY AREA LINE (WSA\_ARC)
  - Description: Instance of Existing Political Admin SMA Line group.
  - Geometry: Simple, non-overlapping lines that are split between endpoints as needed.
  - Topology: Yes. WSA\_POLY lines are coincident with WSA\_ARC lines and together make the feature dataset, WSA.
  - Integration Requirements: Line segments must be coincident with the source data indicated by attributes DEF\_FEATURE and COORD\_SRC either through duplication or snapping.

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

### 7.1 ACCURACY\_FT

Geodatabase Name	ACCURACY_FT
BLM Structured Name	Accuracy_Feet_Measure
Inheritance	Inherited from entity Political and Administrative Line
Alias Name	Accuracy (Feet)
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	WSA_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 (e.g., DLG, CADNSDI) 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
Data Type	Short Integer

### 7.2 AUTH\_NAME

Geodatabase Name	AUTH_NAME
BLM Structured Name	Authority_Name
Inheritance	Inherited from entity Political and Administrative Existing
Alias Name	Authority Name
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	WSA_POLY
Definition	Public Law or Order that established the designation.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_AUTH_NAME</a>
Data Type	String (15)

### 7.3 BLM\_ORG\_CD

Geodatabase Name	BLM_ORG_CD
BLM Structured Name	Administrative_Unit_Organization_Code
Inheritance	Inherited from entity Political and Administrative
Alias Name	BLM Org Code
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	WSA_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. The default value for this field is "OR000."
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_BLM_ORG_CD</a>
Data Type	String (5)

## 7.4 BOUNDARY\_STATUS

Geodatabase Name	BOUNDARY_STATUS
BLM Structured Name	Boundary_Status_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	Boundary Status
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	WSA_POLY
Definition	Status of designation boundary. The default value for this field is Unknown.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_BOUNDARY_STATUS</a>
Data Type	String (7)

## 7.5 COORD\_SRC

Geodatabase Name	COORD_SRC
BLM Structured Name	Coordinate_Source_Code
Inheritance	Inherited from entity Political and Administrative Line
Alias Name	Coordinate Source
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	WSA_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. The default value for this field is UNK.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_COORD_SRC</a>
Data Type	String (7)



## 7.6 CREATE\_BY

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

## 7.7 CREATE\_DATE

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

## 7.8 DEF\_FEATURE

Geodatabase Name	DEF_FEATURE
BLM Structured Name	Defining_Feature_Code
Inheritance	Inherited from entity Political and Administrative Line
Alias Name	Defining Feature
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	WSA_ARC
Definition	Physical feature that forms the boundary. The default value for this field is UNKNOWN.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_DEF_FEATURE</a>
Data Type	String (25)

## 7.9 GIS\_ACRES

Geodatabase Name	GIS_ACRES
BLM Structured Name	GIS_Acres_Measure
Inheritance	Inherited from entity Political and Administrative
Alias Name	GIS Acres
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	WSA_POLY
Definition	<p>GIS_ACRES is calculated when the polygon is created or modified. The standard spatial reference of Geographic (NAD 1983) cannot be used for calculating acres, so the features are projected as determined by the BLM_ORG_CD of the record:</p> <p>Prineville: NAD 1983 USFS R6 Albers  Coos Bay, Lakeview, Medford, NW Oregon, Roseburg: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N  Burns, Spokane, Vale: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N</p> <p>The default value for this field is 0 (zero).</p>
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: 2.4, 46.1, 350.5
Data Type	Double

## 7.10 GLOBALID

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

## 7.11 MODIFY\_BY

Geodatabase Name	MODIFY_BY
BLM Structured Name	Record_Last_Modified_By_Text
Inheritance	Inherited from entity ODF

Alias Name	Modified By
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	WSA_POLY, WSA_ARC
Definition	The BLM login ID of the person who last edited the data. This field is auto populated during editing.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: jdoe, msmith
Data Type	String (50)

## 7.12 MODIFY\_DATE

Geodatabase Name	MODIFY_DATE
BLM Structured Name	Record_Last_Modified_Date
Inheritance	Inherited from entity ODF
Alias Name	Modified Date
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	WSA_POLY, WSA_ARC
Definition	The date the record was last edited. This field is auto populated during editing.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: 1/5/1999, 10/15/2021
Data Type	Date

## 7.13 VERSION\_NAME

Geodatabase Name	VERSION_NAME
BLM Structured Name	Geodatabase_Version_Text
Inheritance	Inherited from entity ODF
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	WSA_POLY, WSA_ARC
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 the 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 (automatically generated)
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain
Data Type	String (50)

## 7.14 WSA\_NAME

Geodatabase Name	WSA_NAME
BLM Structured Name	Wilderness_Study_Area_Name
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	WSA Name
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	WSA_POLY
Definition	The name used to identify the WSA. Non-WSA islands are not attributed with a name, but private and State inholdings are labeled with inholding. The default value for this field is inholding.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_WSA_NAME</a>
Data Type	String (50)

## 7.15 WSA\_NO

Geodatabase Name	WSA_NO
BLM Structured Name	Wilderness_Study_Area_Number
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	WSA Number
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	WSA_POLY
Definition	A unique identifier for each WSA. These identifiers are unique within each BLM administrative state. This attribute also provides information about areas within a WSA that are not part of the WSA for some reason. Possible reason may include roads that have been excluded (cherry-stemmed), private lands, other lands that do not exhibit wilderness characteristics. The default value for this field is inholding.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_WSA_NO</a>
Data Type	String (10)

## 7.16 WSA\_SUIT

Geodatabase Name	WSA_SUIT
BLM Structured Name	Wilderness_Suitability_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	Suitability
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	WSA_POLY
Definition	Identifies whether the WSA is recommended suitable for wilderness designation. The default value for this field is U.
Required/Optional	Required

Domain (Valid Values)	<a href="#">dom_EVAL</a>
Data Type	String (1)

## 8 Publication Views

### 8.1 General

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

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

### 8.2 Specific to This Dataset

Publication feature classes will be created for internal and external use where:

- The attribute VERSION\_NAME is removed (for privacy reasons).
- The edit tracking attributes CREATE\_BY, CREATE\_DATE, MODIFY\_BY, MODIFY\_DATE are removed.

### 8.3 Layer Files

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

## 9 Editing Procedures

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

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

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

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

### 9.2 Editing Quality Control

Duplicate features. Checking for undesired duplicates is critical. Polygons or arcs that are 100% duplicate are easily found by searching for identical attributes along with identical Shape\_Area and/or Shape\_Length. Searching for partially overlapping arcs or polygons is harder, and each case must be inspected to determine if the overlap is desired or not.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Null geometry. Check any features that have 0 or very small Shape\_Area or Shape\_Length. If a feature has 0 geometry and you can’t zoom to it, it is probably an inadvertently created “Null” feature and should be deleted.

Very small features may also be unintended, resulting from messy line work.

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

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

### 9.3 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 are updated, all polylines with COORD\_SRC = “CADNSDI” (or “GCD”) should be re-snapped, but not all themes have the same need or priority. Sub-groups of ODF Boundaries provide a prioritization with the “Land Status” group being the highest priority, followed by the “Political and Administrative” group then the “Special Management Area” group.

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

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

## 9.4 Theme Specific Guidance

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

### 9.4.1 Calculation Data Rules

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

- GIS\_ACRES are automatically calculated when features are created or modified.

### 9.4.2 Constraint Data Rules

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

WSA\_ARC:

- ACCURACY\_FT - if the COORD\_SRC equals "CADNSDI", "GCD", "DEM", "CFF", "DLG", "DIS", "DOQ", "DRG", "IMG", "LiDAR", "MTP", "SOURCE", "WOD", or "TIGER" then ACCURACY\_FT must not equal -1.

WSA\_POLY:

- WSA\_NAME - If the WSA\_NAME = "Unknown", the value must be changed to another valid value in the list before submitting their edits for posting to the corporate repository. This rule is enforced on version submission.
- WSA\_NO - If the WSA\_NO = "Unknown", the value must be changed to another valid value in the list before submitting their edits for posting to the corporate repository. This rule is enforced on version submission.



## 10 Abbreviations and Acronyms

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

**Table 2** Abbreviations/Acronyms Used

Abbreviations	Descriptions
ARC	GIS line feature
BLM	Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior
CADNSDI	Cadastral National Spatial Data Infrastructure
DEM	Digital Elevation Model
DLG	Digital Line Graphs
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976
GCD	Geographic Coordinate Database
GIS	Geographic Information System
GNIS	Geographic Names Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
GTRN	Ground Transportation GIS dataset
IDP	Interdisciplinary
NAD	North American Datum
NARA	National Archives and Records Administration
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NLCS	National Landscape Conservation System
ODF	Oregon Data Framework
OR/WA	Oregon/Washington BLM Administrative State
POLY	GIS polygon feature
PUB	Publication
RMP	Resource Management Plan
USFS	United States Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture
USGS	United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior
SDE	Spatial Database Engine
SMA	Special Management Area
WSA	Wilderness Study Area

## A Domains (Valid Values)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### A.1 dom\_BOUNDARY\_STATUS

**Boundary Status Code.** Status of designated boundary.

Code	Description
Final	Final - Legal description and map is completed.
Pending	Pending - Legal description not finalized.
NA	NA - Not Applicable
Unknown	Unknown - Legal description is yet to be developed.

### A.2 dom\_COORD\_SRC

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

Code	Description
CADNSDI	CADNSDI - Coordinates from or snapped to the CADNSDI dataset
CFE	CFE - Lines duplicated or buffered from Cartographic Feature Files (USFS)
DEM	DEM - Digital Elevation Model (30 m or better accuracy) used for creation of contours
DGPS	DGPS - Feature obtained from a Global Positioning System device with Real Time Correction (SBAS)
DIS	DIS - Lines generated to connect discontinuous features
DLG	DLG - Lines duplicated or buffered from (24K scale accuracy) USGS Digital Line Graphs
DOQ	DOQ - Screen digitized linework over digital orthophotography backdrop (DOQ, NAIP, OSIP, or others)
DRG	DRG - Screen digitized linework over Digital Raster Graphic backdrop
GCD	GCD - Lines snapped to (pre-CADNSDI) Geographic Coordinate Database Points
GPS	GPS - Coordinates obtained from a Global Positioning System device
IMG	IMG - Linework derived from interpretation of satellite or other non-photographic imagery

Code	Description
LiDAR	LiDAR - LiDAR points, lines, or polygons generated through interpretation or analysis.
MAP	MAP - Digitized coordinates from hardcopy map or onto a map backdrop
MTP	MTP - Lines duplicated from Digital Master Title Plat
SOURCEL	SOURCEL - Coordinates duplicated from a BLM GIS source layer.
SOURCEX	SOURCEX - Source Layer from non-BLM GIS
SRV	SRV - Survey methods were used to create the linework (e.g., COGO)
TIGER	TIGER - Tiger Data
TRS	TRS - Coordinates only given as a legal description (township, range, section)
UNK	UNK - Unknown coordinate source
WOD	WOD - WODDB Photogrammetric

### A.3 dom\_DEF\_FEATURE

**Defining Feature Code.** Physical features or administrative lines that define an official boundary. Choices relevant to Wilderness are shaded.

Code	Description
ADMIN_REC_SITE	ADMIN_REC_SITE - Administrative or Recreation facility or site boundary
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 miles off shore
COUNTY	COUNTY - County boundary
ELEVATION	ELEVATION - Line of common elevation
FENCE	FENCE - Fence line
FIRE_PERIMETER	FIRE_PERIMETER - The line marking the extent of the burned area of a fire.
FOREST_SERVICE_ADMIN	FOREST_SERVICE_ADMIN - Forest Service administrative boundaries
GRAZING_BOUNDARY	GRAZING_BOUNDARY - Pasture or other administrative grazing boundary that is not fenced and does not follow a subdivision or some other legal boundary.
HU	HU - Hydrologic unit divide
JETTY	JETTY - Jetty
JURISDICTION	JURISDICTION - Surface jurisdiction boundary
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

Code	Description
NLCS_BOUNDARY	NLCS_BOUNDARY - Wilderness, Wild and Scenic River, Historic District or other NLCS designation boundary
OTHER	OTHER - Known boundary not represented by other domain options.
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 ROW or easement forms the 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 ATVs
ROAD_OFFSET	ROAD_OFFSET - Boundary is offset from a road (not necessarily a consistent buffer)
SHORELINE	SHORELINE - Lake, pond, reservoir, bay or ocean shoreline or meander line
SMA_DSG	SMA_DSG - BLM Special Management Area designation such as ACEC or VRM.
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
TRAIL	TRAIL - Routes managed for human-powered, stock or off-highway vehicle forms of travel
TRAIL_OFFSET	TRAIL_OFFSET - Boundary is offset from a trail (not necessarily a consistent buffer)
UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN - Defining feature is unknown
VEGETATION	VEGETATION - Seeding boundary or other relatively permanent vegetation change
WATERCOURSE	WATERCOURSE - Stream, river, ditch, canal or drainage centerline
WATERCOURSE_OFFSET	WATERCOURSE_OFFSET - Boundary is offset from a watercourse (not necessarily a consistent buffer)
WILDLIFE	WILDLIFE - Animal location or habitat, possibly buffered.

## A.4 dom\_EVAL

**Evaluation Criteria Code.** Describes the suitability of the wilderness designation.

Code	Description
Y	Yes
N	No
P	Pending

Code	Description
X	Not Applicable
U	Unknown

## A.5 dom\_WSA\_NAME

**Wilderness Study Area Name.** The name used to identify the wilderness study area.

Code	Description
Abert Rim WSA	Abert Rim WSA
Aldrich Mountain WSA	Aldrich Mountain WSA
Alvord Desert WSA	Alvord Desert WSA
Badlands WSA	Badlands WSA
Basque Hills WSA	Basque Hills WSA
Beaver Dam Creek WSA	Beaver Dam Creek WSA
Blitzen River WSA	Blitzen River WSA
Blue Canyon WSA	Blue Canyon WSA
Bowden Hills WSA	Bowden Hills WSA
Brewer Spruce ISA	Brewer Spruce ISA
Bridge Creek WSA	Bridge Creek WSA
Camp Creek WSA	Camp Creek WSA
Castle Rock WSA	Castle Rock WSA
Cedar Mountain WSA	Cedar Mountain WSA
Chopaka Mountain WSA	Chopaka Mountain WSA
Clarks Butte WSA	Clarks Butte WSA
Cottonwood Creek WSA	Cottonwood Creek WSA
Cougar Well WSA	Cougar Well WSA
Deschutes Canyon WSA	Deschutes Canyon WSA
Deschutes Canyon-Steelhead Falls WSA	Deschutes Canyon-Steelhead Falls WSA
Devils Garden Lava Bed WSA	Devils Garden Lava Bed WSA
Diablo Mountain WSA	Diablo Mountain WSA
Disaster Peak WSA	Disaster Peak WSA
Douglas-Fir ISA	Douglas-Fir ISA
Dry Creek Buttes WSA	Dry Creek Buttes WSA
Dry Creek WSA	Dry Creek WSA
East Alvord WSA	East Alvord WSA
Fifteenmile Creek WSA	Fifteenmile Creek WSA
Fish Creek Rim WSA	Fish Creek Rim WSA

Code	Description
Four Craters Lava Bed WSA	Four Craters Lava Bed WSA
Gerry Mountain WSA	Gerry Mountain WSA
Gold Creek WSA	Gold Creek WSA
Guano Creek WSA	Guano Creek WSA
Hampton Butte WSA	Hampton Butte WSA
Hawk Mountain WSA	Hawk Mountain WSA
Heath Lake WSA	Heath Lake WSA
High Steens WSA	High Steens WSA
Home Creek WSA	Home Creek WSA
Homestead WSA	Homestead WSA
Homestead WSA - FS	Homestead WSA - FS
Honeycombs WSA	Honeycombs WSA
Jordan Craters WSA	Jordan Craters WSA
Little Sink ISA	Little Sink ISA
Lookout Butte WSA	Lookout Butte WSA
Lost Forest ISA	Lost Forest ISA
Lower John Day WSA	Lower John Day WSA
Lower Owyhee Canyon WSA	Lower Owyhee Canyon WSA
Lower Stonehouse WSA	Lower Stonehouse WSA
Mahogany Ridge WSA	Mahogany Ridge WSA
Malheur River-Bluebucket WSA	Malheur River-Bluebucket WSA
McGraw Creek WSA	McGraw Creek WSA
Mountain Lakes WSA	Mountain Lakes WSA
North Fork WSA	North Fork WSA
North Fork WSA - FS	North Fork WSA - FS
North Pole Ridge WSA	North Pole Ridge WSA
NV-Disaster Peak WSA	NV-Disaster Peak WSA
Oregon Canyon WSA	Oregon Canyon WSA
Orejana Canyon WSA	Orejana Canyon WSA
Owyhee Breaks WSA	Owyhee Breaks WSA
Owyhee River Canyon WSA	Owyhee River Canyon WSA
Palomino Hills WSA	Palomino Hills WSA
Pats Cabin WSA	Pats Cabin WSA
Pueblo Mountains WSA	Pueblo Mountains WSA
Red Mountain WSA	Red Mountain WSA
Rincon WSA	Rincon WSA

Code	Description
Saddle Butte WSA	Saddle Butte WSA
Sage Hen Hills WSA	Sage Hen Hills WSA
Sand Dunes WSA	Sand Dunes WSA
Sand Dunes WSA/Lost Forest ISA	Sand Dunes WSA/Lost Forest ISA
Sand Hollow WSA	Sand Hollow WSA
Sheep Mountain WSA	Sheep Mountain WSA
Sheepshead Mountains WSA	Sheepshead Mountains WSA
Slocum Creek WSA	Slocum Creek WSA
Soda Mountain WSA	Soda Mountain WSA
South Fork Donner Und Blitzen WSA	South Fork Donner Und Blitzen WSA
South Fork WSA	South Fork WSA
Spaulding WSA	Spaulding WSA
Sperry Creek WSA	Sperry Creek WSA
Spring Basin WSA	Spring Basin WSA
Sq_ Ridge Lava Bed WSA	Sq_ Ridge Lava Bed WSA
Stonehouse WSA	Stonehouse WSA
Strawberry Mountain-Indian Creek WSA	Strawberry Mountain-Indian Creek WSA
Strawberry Mountain-Pine Creek WSA	Strawberry Mountain-Pine Creek WSA
Strawberry Mountain-Sheep Gulch WSA	Strawberry Mountain-Sheep Gulch WSA
Sutton Mountain WSA	Sutton Mountain WSA
Table Mountain WSA	Table Mountain WSA
Thirtymile WSA	Thirtymile WSA
Twelvemile Creek WSA	Twelvemile Creek WSA
Upper Leslie Gulch WSA	Upper Leslie Gulch WSA
Upper West Little Owyhee WSA	Upper West Little Owyhee WSA
West Peak WSA	West Peak WSA
Western Juniper ISA	Western Juniper ISA
Wild Horse Basin WSA	Wild Horse Basin WSA
Wildcat Canyon WSA	Wildcat Canyon WSA
WILDERNESS-HELLS CYN	WILDERNESS-HELLS CYN
Willow Creek WSA	Willow Creek WSA
Winter Range WSA	Winter Range WSA
inholding	Inholding
out	out
roadout	roadout
Unknown	Unknown

## A.6 dom\_WSA\_NO

**Wilderness Study Area Number.** A unique identifier for each wilderness study area.

Code	Description
1-101	1-101 - Abert Rim
1-117	1-117 - Fish Creek Rim
1-132	1-132 - Guano Creek
1-139	1-139 - Spaulding
1-146A	1-146A - Hawk Mountain
1-146B	1-146B - Sage Hen Hills
1-2	1-2 - Devils Garden Lava Bed
1-22	1-22 - Four Craters Lava Bed
1-24	1-24 - Sand Dunes
1-3	1-3 - Sq_ Ridge Lava Bed
1-58	1-58 - Diablo Mountain
1-78	1-78 - Orejana Canyon
11-1	11-1 - Mountain Lakes
11-17	11-17 - Soda Mountain
13-2	13-2 - Chopaka Mountain
2-103	2-103 - Aldrich Mountain
2-14	2-14 - Malheur-Bluebucket
2-23L	2-23L - Stonehouse
2-23M	2-23M - Lower Stonehouse
2-72I	2-72I - Table Mountain
2-72C	2-72C - Sheepshead Mountains
2-72D	2-72D - Wildcat Canyon
2-72F	2-72F - Heath Lake
2-72J	2-72J - West Peak
2-73A	2-73A - East Alvord
2-73H	2-73H - Winter Range
2-74	2-74 - Alvord Desert
2-77	2-77 - Mahogany Ridge
2-78	2-78 - Red Mountain
2-81	2-81 - Pueblo Mountains
2-82	2-82 - Rincon
2-84	2-84 - Basque Hills



Code	Description
2-85F	2-85F - High Steens
2-85G	2-85G - S.Fk Donner Blitzen
2-85H	2-85H - Home Creek
2-86E	2-86E - Blitzen River
2-87	2-87 - Bridge Creek
2-98A	2-98A - Strawberry Mountains
2-98C	2-98C - Strawberry Mountains
2-98D	2-98D - Strawberry Mountains
3-110	3-110 - Lower Owyhee Canyon
3-111	3-111 - Saddle Butte
3-114	3-114 - Palomino Hills
3-118	3-118 - Bowden Hills
3-120	3-120 - Clarks Butte
3-128	3-128 - Jordan Craters
3-152	3-152 - Willow Creek
3-153	3-153 - Disaster Peak
3-156	3-156 - Fifteen Mile Creek
3-157	3-157 - Oregon Canyon
3-162	3-162 - Twelve Mile Creek
3-173	3-173 - Upper W. Little Owyhee
3-18	3-18 - Castle Rock
3-194	3-194 - Lookout Butte
3-195	3-195 - Owyhee Canyon
3-27	3-27 - Beaver Dam Creek
3-31	3-31 - Camp Creek
3-32	3-32 - Cottonwood Creek
3-33	3-33 - Gold Creek
3-35	3-35 - Sperry Creek
3-47	3-47 - Cedar Mountain
3-53	3-53 - Dry Creek
3-56	3-56 - Dry Creek Buttes
3-59	3-59 - Owyhee Breaks
3-73	3-73 - Blue Canyon
3-74	3-74 - Upper Leslie Gulch
3-75	3-75 - Slocum Creek
3-77A	3-77A - Honeycombs

Code	Description
3-77B	3-77B - Wild Horse Basin
5-1	5-1 - Thirtymile
5-14	5-14 - Deschutes Canyon-Steelhead Falls
5-21	5-21 - Badlands
5-31	5-31 - North Fork
5-33	5-33 - South Fork
5-34	5-34 - Sand Hollow
5-35	5-35 - Gerry Mountain
5-42	5-42 - Hampton Butte
5-43	5-43 - Cougar Well
5-6	5-6 - Lower John Day
5-8	5-8 - North Pole Ridge
5-84	5-84 - Sutton Mountain
5-85	5-85 - Pats Cabin
5-9	5-9 - Spring Basin
6-1	6-1 - Mcgraw Creek
6-2	6-2 - Homestead
6-3	6-3 - Sheep Mountain
FS5-31	FS5-31 - North Fork - FS
FS6291	FS6291 - Homestead - FS
FS6321	FS6321 - Deschutes Canyon - FS
inholding	inholding
ISA	ISA - Instant Study Areas
NV-020-859	NV-020-859 - Disaster Peak
out	out
roadout	roadout
Unknown	Unknown