

Appendix A

Metadata for Data Layers used in the Draft DRECP Baseline Biology Report

Data Layer	Metadata Description
Aerial imagery	Bing maps. This Microsoft product is updated on a regular basis.
Audubon Important Bird Areas	A product of the Important Bird Areas Program (IBA), Audubon Important Bird Areas are areas identified as vital to birds and other biodiversity that could be targeted for conservation.
BLM Land Designations	Bureau of Land Management land designations, including: Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC), Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMA), Open Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Areas, Source: www.blm.gov/ca/gis/
California Wildlife Habitat Relationships (CWHR) Species Distribution Data September 26, 2008	California Department of Fish and Game's California Wildlife Habitat Relationship System (CWHR) species distribution data. The data is organized into four folders according to the four major taxonomic groups in CWHR: amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.
Carbonate Plant Habitat Areas	Mapping of occupied, suitable, and beneficial habitats per the Carbonate Habitat Management Strategy.
Desert Bighorn Sheep Important Areas	Includes the important areas to focus on for conservation of Desert Bighorn Sheep habitat within the Plan Area. Based on data compiled by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) for "A Conservation Plan for Desert Bighorn Sheep in California" and "Optimizing Dispersal and Corridor Models using Landscape Genetics" (Wehausen 2012; Epps et al. 2007). The data consisted of two sets: a raster set showing the mountains with slopes of 15% or greater within the habitat range and a vector set showing the entirety of the intermountain habitat. The intermountain habitat includes low slopes or valley floors with up to 16.4 kilometers between mountain ranges, including stepping stones of mountain habitat between mountain ranges, where applicable. Epps, C.W., J.D. Wehausen, V.C. Bleich, S.G. Torres, and J.S. Brashares. 2007. "Optimizing Dispersal and Corridor Models using Landscape Genetics." <i>Journal of Applied Ecology</i> 44(4):714–724. Wehausen, J.D. 2012. "A Conservation Plan for Desert Bighorn Sheep in California." Draft prepared for the California Department of Fish and Wildlife. February 2012.
Desert Linkage Network	Multi-species wildlife corridor modeling from the Desert Linkage Network analysis. A full description of this linkage network development is included in <i>A Linkage Network for the California Deserts</i> (Penrod et al. 2012). Penrod, K., P. Beier, E. Garding, and C. Cabañero. 2012. A Linkage Network for the California Deserts. Produced for the Bureau of Land Management and The Wildlands Conservancy. Produced by Science and Collaboration for Connected Wildlands, Fair Oaks, CA www.scwildlands.org and Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, Arizona http://oak.ucc.nau.edu/pb1/ .

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Data Layer	Metadata Description
Desert Tortoise Priority Areas	<p>Identifies important areas for desert tortoise conservation based on a composite of Tortoise Conservation Areas (USFWS 2011), modeled linkages (Averill-Murray et al. 2013), and habitat potential (Nussear et al. 2009).</p> <p>Averill-Murray, R.C., C.R. Darst, N. Strout, and M. Wong. 2013. "Conserving Population Linkages for the Mojave Desert Tortoise (<i>Gopherus agassizii</i>)." Herpetological Conservation and Biology 8: in press.</p> <p>Nussear, K.E., T.C. Esque, R.D. Inman, L. Gass, K.A. Thomas, C.S.A. Wallace, J.B. Blainey, D.M. Miller, and R.H. Webb. 2009. Modeling habitat of the desert tortoise (<i>Gopherus agassizii</i>) in the Mojave and parts of the Sonoran Deserts of California, Nevada, Utah, and Arizona. U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 2009-1102.</p> <p>USFWS (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service). 2011. Revised Recovery Plan for the Mojave Population of the Desert Tortoise (<i>Gopherus agassizii</i>). Sacramento, California: USFWS.</p>
DRECP Land Ownership Database	<p>The land ownership database is a seamless dataset for the Plan Area used to classify land ownership or public land administration. The dataset was dissolved by landowner, property name, and management type to eliminate multiple polygons for a single property. The dataset was assembled from multiple data sources, including: BLM Land Surface Estate dataset, 2011, http://www.blm.gov/ca/gis/ CDFW-Owned and Operated Lands, 2010 California State Parks Management Boundaries, August 2011 California State Lands Commission ownership dataset, June 2012 GreenInfo Network, 6/2010, 1/2011 – CPAD Database versions 1.5 and 1.6 from http://calands.org</p>
DRECP Landcover Dataset, April 2013	<p>The DRECP Landcover dataset has been assembled from the best available information from multiple sources and has been updated several times during the planning process.</p> <p>The initial land cover map used early in the planning process was a composite dataset created primarily from California Gap (2008 CA-GAP) Vegetation (USGS GAP Program, Lennartz et al. 2008) with updates for agricultural and urban areas from California Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP) (California Department of Conservation 2009).</p> <p>Based on a best-fit strategy (i.e., looking for similarity of species or assemblages), the initial land cover map ecological systems from 2008 CA-GAP were crosswalked to the National Vegetation Classification System (NVCS) "group" level where possible and otherwise to the broader "macrogroup" level. The group level includes combinations of relatively narrow sets of diagnostic plant species, including dominants and co-dominants, broadly similar composition, and diagnostic growth forms. The macrogroup level includes combinations of moderate sets of diagnostic plant species and diagnostic growth forms that reflect biogeographic differences. NatureServe (2009) and Sawyer et al. (2009) vegetation descriptions were used to determine similar community components across vegetation classification systems.</p> <p>Once the land cover map was adapted to the NVCS system, new vegetation mapping</p>

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Data Layer	Metadata Description
	<p>conducted in the West Mojave, Lucerne Valley, and East Riverside areas using the NVCS was incorporated into the land cover map using the common classification system (CDFW 2012 and Aerial Information Systems Inc. 2013). Although the new West Mojave mapping data is now mapped and accessible at the alliance level, this finer-scale data is also aggregated to the group level within the common NVCS system to provide a common hierarchical level across the Plan Area for conservation planning purposes. Additionally, datasets from the Joshua Tree National Park and Anza-Borrego Desert State Park were incorporated. The Mojave Desert Ecosystem Project also produced a vegetation map in 2004, which was at mapped at a coarser scale than the alliance level, and this dataset was also incorporated at the group level.</p> <p>The current DRECP land cover map classifies natural communities at the group level across the plan area, and includes a broader “General” level class and a finer-grained alliance level (NVCSName field) class where available. Where alliance level data is not available, the NVCS name repeats the Group level name. In addition to classification attributes, the dataset includes State Rarity ranking and Locally Rare Occurrence designations, as per CDFW 2012.</p> <p>Aerial Information Systems Inc. 2013. <i>2013 California Vegetation Map in Support of the Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan</i>. Final report. Prepared for California Department of Fish and Wildlife Renewable Energy Program and the California Energy Commission. April 2013.</p> <p>California Department of Conservation. 2009. FMMP dataset. Sacramento, California: Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program.</p> <p>CDFW (California Department of Fish and Wildlife). 2012. <i>2012 Vegetation Map in Support of the Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan</i>. Interim Report (1.1). Vegetation Classification and Mapping Program for the Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan and California Energy Commission. June 2012.</p> <p>https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=47996&inline=1.</p> <p>Lennartz, Steven, Tyler Bax, Jocelyn Aycrigg, Anne Davidson, Marion Reid, and Russ Congalton. 2008. <i>Final Report on Land Cover Mapping Methods</i>. Map Zones 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, and 13.</p> <p>NatureServe. 2009. <i>International Ecological Classification Standard: Terrestrial Ecological Classifications</i>. NatureServe Central Databases. Arlington, VA, U.S.A. Data current as of 06 February 2009.</p> <p>Sawyer, J.O., T. Keeler-Wolf, and J.M. Evens. 2009. <i>A Manual of California Vegetation, Second Edition</i>. California Native Plant Society, Sacramento. 1300 pp. Web Link: <i>A Manual of California Vegetation, Second Edition</i></p>
DRECP Species Distribution Model Geodatabase	<p>Compiled database of the species distribution models for all Covered Species developed by multiple entities, including CBI, Dudek, UCB, UCD, UCSB, and USGS. Source data and documentation is available on http://databasin.org/.</p>
DRECP Species Occurrence Database, December 2012	<p>Composite database of species localities compiled from multiple sources, including: Audubon and Cornell Lab of Ornithology. eBird Database. May 3, 2011.</p> <p>Audubon golden eagle database (2010, 2011)</p> <p>Bat localities from Pat Brown</p>

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Data Layer	Metadata Description
	<p>BLM, California Desert District. Point observations of Coachella Valley milkvetch</p> <p>BLM, California Desert District. NECO Occurrence Database (1949-1998)</p> <p>BLM, California Desert District. WEMO 1998 Mohave ground squirrel transect</p> <p>BLM, California Desert District. WEMO Animal, primarily bird, and plant sightings (1968–1996).</p> <p>BLM, California Desert District. WEMO Baseline comprehensive dataset for sightings of animal species with the West Mojave boundary (1956–2001).</p> <p>BLM, California Desert District. WEMO Location of bat roosts within the West Mojave Planning boundary (1978–1998).</p> <p>BLM golden eagle nest location dataset (2012).</p> <p>BLM, Flat-tailed horned lizard Occurrence databases. (2001; 2006; 2007)</p> <p>BLM. Peirson’s milk vetch monitoring program (2004-2005)</p> <p>CNDDDB, California Natural Diversity Database occurrences, November 2012</p> <p>CalHERP Arroyo toad occurrences, http://www.californiaherps.com/, April 2012</p> <p>CDFG. Mojave Ground Squirrel Positive Leitner Points Database.</p> <p>CDFG. Trapping Grid Mojave Ground Squirrel Database. 2005.</p> <p>Leitner. Phil. Leitner Camera Study and Observations; Mohave ground squirrel, 2011-2013.</p> <p>San Bernardino National Forest (SBNF). Spotted Owl Nest Sites.</p> <p>USFWS. Occurrence Information for Multiple Species within Jurisdiction of the Carlsbad Fish and Wildlife Office (CFWO) 2011.</p> <p>USFWS, condor Global Positioning System (GPS) database (2011)</p> <p>USFWS, Peninsular bighorn sheep GPS database, unpublished</p> <p>USFWS; Peirson’s milk-vetch database</p> <p>Utah state, flat-tailed horned lizard database</p> <p>Attributing: All of the existing attributes were maintained for each dataset compiled into the DRECP Species Occurrence Database. However, the species scientific name and common name were updated where necessary if they differed from the names listed in Special Animals (CDFG 2011a) or Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens (CDFG 2011b) in order to maintain consistency with these documents. An attribute for a unique species code was added to each dataset to easily compare the same species across the various sources. Additional attributes were added to reflect currency, validity, and precision to consistently analyze data across the various datasets." Data Currency - Records from before 1990 are coded as "Historic" and records from 1990 to the present are coded as "Current" in the DRECP_Currency field. Records with no date are coded as "unknown" in this field." Validity - All of the records currently included in the database under the DRECP_Validity field are considered valid because each source is data published by a government agency. Additional data that may be added to this database in the future and that does not meet certain criteria for validity could be considered invalid." Precision - The DRECP_Precision field generally follows the precision coding used by the USFWS in their occurrence data. DRECP Precision Codes DRECP Precision Code Definitions USFWS Precision Codes BLM Precision Codes CNDDDB Precision Classes 1 within a 160</p>

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Data Layer	Metadata Description
	<p>m diameter 1 0-1 specific area; 80 meters 2 within a 500 m diameter 2 - 1/10 mile 3 within a 1 km diameter 3 2-3 1/5 mile 4 within a 2 km diameter 4 4-5 2/5 mile; 3/5 mile 5 within a 4 km diameter 5 6-7 4/5 mile; 1 mile 6 greater than a 4 km diameter 6 8; (blank) 5 miles; D_EXP - CNDDDB point data that originated from multi-part polygons that were exploded and a point was forced inside the polygon are flagged with a "YES" value. D_PUBLIC - publically available data flagged with a "YES" value. Multi-part records were "exploded" to yield the actual locations of multiple points associated with single records/element occurrences; therefore, the DRECP species occurrence database, in some cases, has more point locations than the number of element occurrences reported from CNDDDB. This was done to enable a fine-scale analysis with greater geographic specificity than would be able otherwise. It increased the accuracy of the intersection of species occurrences with other geographic variables in the Plan Area.</p>
Dunes and Sand Area	<p>Based on a composite of a selection set from the DRECP land cover map that included "North American warm desert dunes and sand flats," a selection set from the surficial geology dataset that included "Sand dunes" (California Department of Conservation 2000), and California desert sand dunes mapping (Dean 1978). California Department of Conservation. 2000. "Geological Map of California." Geographic information system (GIS) data.</p> <p>Dean, Leslie E. 1978. "The California Desert Sand Dunes." Department of Earth Sciences, University of California, Riverside. Jointly Supported by National Aeronautic and Space Administration, Grant No. NSG-7220, and Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management. June 1978.</p>
Ecoregion Subsection	<p>The U.S. Forest Service (USFS) (1997) defined ecological sections and subsections (i.e., ecoregions) within California as part of the USFS National Hierarchical Framework adopted by the USFS Ecological Classification and Mapping Task Team (ECOMAP). These ecoregion sections are classified as Level III Ecoregions of the Continental United States by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (EPA 2003).</p> <p>EPA (Environmental Protection Agency). 2003. "Level III and IV Ecoregions of the Continental United States." EPA – Western Ecology Division. Updated February 13, 2012. Accessed March 1, 2012. http://www.epa.gov/wed/pages/ecoregions/level_iii_iv.htm.</p> <p>USFS. 1997. "Pacific Southwest Region R5-EM-TP-005." In <i>Ecological Subregions of California: Section and Subsection Descriptions</i>. Compiled by S.R. Miles and C.B. Goudey. Accessed August 22, 2007. http://www.fs.fed.us/r5/projects/ecoregions/toc.htm.</p>
Elevation Range (Topography), Percent Slope, and Aspect	<p>Elevation range, percent slope, and aspect are derived from the USGS 30 Meter Digital Elevation Model (DEM).</p>
Flat-Tailed Horned Lizard Management Area	<p>Flat-tailed horned lizard Management Areas.</p> <p>Flat-tailed Horned Lizard ICC (Interagency Coordinating Committee). 2003. <i>Flat-tailed Horned Lizard Rangewide Management Strategy</i>. 2003 revision. 80 pp. plus appendices.</p>

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Data Layer	Metadata Description
Hydrology (including Major river, Minor Drainages, Stream/River, and Canal/Ditch)	The National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) is a feature-based database that interconnects and uniquely identifies the stream segments or reaches that make up the nation's surface water drainage system. NHD data was originally developed at 1:100,000-scale and exists at that scale for the whole country. This high-resolution NHD, generally developed at 1:24,000/1:12,000 scale, adds detail to the original 1:100,000-scale NHD. (Data for Alaska, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands was developed at high-resolution, not 1:100,000 scale.) Local resolution NHD is being developed where partners and data exist. The NHD contains reach codes for networked features, flow direction, names, and centerline representations for areal water bodies. Reaches are also defined on waterbodies. The NHD also incorporates the National Spatial Data Infrastructure framework criteria established by the Federal Geographic Data Committee. Derived from the NHD Plus Flowlines created by USGS.
Known Geothermal Resource Areas	California Department of Conservation Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources data on Known Geothermal Resource Areas (KGRAs).
Land use dataset	Assemblage of county land use information from county sources (San Diego, Imperial, Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino) and the Southern California Association of Governments.
Landform	Landform is derived from the Land Facet tool using USGS digital elevation model (DEM) data. This data layer classifies areas as ridgelines, plains, valleys, or slopes.
Lane Mountain Milk-Vetch Conservation Area	Mapping of BLM Lane Mountain Milk-Vetch conservation areas for the West Mojave Plan.
Los Angeles County Significant Ecological Areas	Important landscape features in the Los Angeles County region; include washes, Joshua tree woodlands, and important landforms. This is considered a landscape/ecological process element. "Significant Ecological Area" means an area that is determined to possess an example of biotic resources that cumulatively represent biological diversity, for the purposes of protecting biotic diversity, as part of the Los Angeles County General Plan or the city's general plan. Purpose is to identify areas with Significant Ecological Importance, a designation that was adopted with the 1980 General Plan.
Microphyll Woodlands	Based on a selection set from the DRECP land cover dataset (based on CDFG 2012) that included the following: Blue palo verde–ironwood woodland (<i>Parkinsonia florida–Olneya tesota</i>), Smoke tree woodland (<i>Psoralea argophylla</i>), Honey mesquite riparian form (<i>Prosopis glandulosa</i>), and Desert willow (<i>Chilopsis linearis</i>), as well as the desert wash woodland selection from the vegetation map used in the BLM Northern and Eastern Colorado Coordinated Management Plan (BLM 2002).
Mohave Ground Squirrel Important Areas	Includes the important areas to focus on for conservation of Mohave ground squirrel habitat within the Plan Area. Includes data based on the original Leitner 2008 work and revised in 2012 based on input from Leitner and other Mohave ground squirrel

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Data Layer	Metadata Description
	<p>experts. The habitats were defined using field observations; historical and current species occurrence records; habitat suitability, including disturbance analysis and the U.S. Geological Survey 2013 Habitat Suitability Model (Inman et al 2013); expert input; and topography. The following areas were described: population centers, habitat linkages, habitat expansion areas, and climate change extensions.</p> <p>Leitner, P. 2008. "Current Status of the Mohave Ground Squirrel." <i>Transactions of the Western Section of the Wildlife Society</i> 44:11–29.</p> <p>Inman, R.D., T.C. Esque, K.E. Nussear, P. Leitner, M. Matocq, P. Weisberg, T. Dilts, and A. Vandergast. 2013. "Is There Room for All of Us? Renewable Energy and <i>Xerospermophilus mohavensis</i>." <i>Endangered Species Research</i> 20:1–18. doi: 10.3354/esr00487.</p>
Mojave Fringe-Toed Lizard Conservation Areas	Mapping of BLM Mojave Fringe-toed Lizard conservation areas for the West Mojave Plan.
Mojave Monkeyflower Conservation Areas	Mapping of BLM Mojave Monkeyflower conservation areas for the West Mojave Plan.
Mountain ranges	Digitized mountain ranges from DFW
North American Migration Flyways 2012	Migration flyways in the North America, including the Atlantic Flyway, Mississippi Flyway, Central Flyway, and Pacific Flyway from www.birdnature.com .
NWI Wetlands	<p>This data set represents the extent, approximate location and type of wetlands and deep-water habitats in the conterminous United States as defined by the USFWS's National Wetlands Inventory (NWI). These data delineate the areal extent of wetlands and surface waters as defined by Cowardin et al. (1979). Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and near shore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tubercid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery. By policy, the Service also excludes certain types of "farmed wetlands" as may be defined by the Food Security Act or that do not coincide with the Cowardin et al. definition. Contact the Service's Regional Wetland Coordinator for additional information on what types of farmed wetlands are included on wetland maps.</p>
Soil Texture	Soil texture comes from the USDA National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Soil Survey Geographic Database (SSURGO). SSURGO Soils Survey - processed for Depth to Any Soil Restrictive Layer, Depth to Water Table, Drainage Class, Ecological Site Name, Hydric Rating, Map Unit Name, Parent Material Name, Soil Taxonomy and Surface Texture.

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Data Layer	Metadata Description
South Coast Missing Linkages (SCML) Wildlife Corridors	A product from South Coast (SC) Wildlands, an organization working to maintain and restore connections between wildlands in the South Coast Ecoregion. The South Coast Missing Linkages Project addresses fragmentation at a landscape scale by identifying and prioritizing linkages that conserve essential biological and ecological processes. This project gathers the most current biological data for each linkage design to ensure the viability of the full complement of species native to the region.
Springs/Seeps and Wells	Derived from the DRECP NHD Point data, which is a dataset created by USGS and includes hydrologic point features.
Surficial geology/ Soil parent material	California Geology Units from Jennings 1977 Geologic map of California. (California Division of Mines).
TNC Ecoregional Assessment data	<p>Areas identified as moderately degraded and highly converted as defined by The Nature Conservancy (TNC).</p> <p>Marshall, R.M., S. Anderson, M. Batchter, P. Comer, S. Cornelius, R. Cox, A. Gondor, D. Gori, J. Humke, R. Paredes Aguilar, I.E. Parra, S. Schwartz. 2000. <i>An Ecological Analysis of Conservation Priorities in the Sonoran Desert Ecoregion</i>. Prepared by The Nature Conservancy Arizona Chapter, Sonoran Institute, and Instituto del Medio Ambiente y el Desarrollo Sustentable del Estado de Sonora, with support from the Department of Defense Legacy Program, and agency and institutional partners. April 2000.</p> <p>Randall, J.M., S.S. Parker, J. Moore, B. Cohen, L. Crane, B. Christian, D. Cameron, J. MacKenzie, K. Klausmeyer, and S. Morrison. 2010. <i>Mojave Desert Ecoregional Assessment</i>. Unpublished Report; version 1.1. San Francisco, California: The Nature Conservancy. September 2010. Accessed May 2013. http://conserveonline.org/workspaces/mojave/documents/mojave-desert-ecoregional-2010/@@view.html.</p>
USFWS Designated Critical Habitat	<p>These data identify, in general, the areas where final critical habitat exists for species listed as endangered or threatened.</p> <p>Designated Critical Habitat includes areas considered essential for the conservation of federally listed species. These areas provide notice to the public and land managers of the importance of these areas to the conservation of this species. Special protections and/or restrictions are possible in areas where federal funding, permits, licenses, authorizations, or actions occur or are required.</p>
USFWS. Condor GPS Database. Unpublished. 2011.	Dataset of GPS transmitted data from the USFWS. These data represent a subset of known locations of a subset of California Condors outfitted with GPS tracking devices. Absence of observations do not indicate lack of presence of the species. Furthermore, only a small number of Condors are tracked and untracked birds may be present within the geographic extent represented by these data. The dataset ranges from 2002 to May 9, 2011.

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Data Layer	Metadata Description
USFWS. Peninsular bighorn sheep GPS Database. Unpublished.	Dataset of GPS transmitted data from the USFWS. This database was established to map known occurrence locations of Peninsular bighorn sheep in conjunction with the Peninsular bighorn sheep Recovery Plan, the critical habitat designation, and Section 7 consultations. It contains known occurrence locations of Peninsular bighorn sheep derived from various sources and covers a range of dates.
USGS topographic maps	1:24,000-scale topographic maps, also known as 7.5 minute quadrangles.
Watershed	The California Interagency Watershed Map of 1999 (updated May 2004, "calw221") is the State of California's working definition of watershed boundaries. Previous Calwater versions (1.2 and 2.2) described California watersheds, beginning with the division of the State's 101 million acres into ten Hydrologic Regions (HR). Each HR is progressively subdivided into six smaller, nested levels: the Hydrologic Unit (HU, major rivers), Hydrologic Area (HA, major tributaries), Hydrologic Sub-Area (HSA), Super Planning Watershed (SPWS), and Planning Watershed (PWS). At the Planning Watershed (the most detailed level), where implemented, polygons range in size from approximately 3,000 to 10,000 acres. At all levels, a total of 7035 polygons represent the State's watersheds. The present version, Calwater 2.2.1, refines the watershed coding structure and documentation (database fields were added and some were renamed). There are significant watershed boundary, code, and name differences between Calwater versions 1.2 (1995), 2.0 (1998), and 2.2 (1999). The differences between versions 2.2 (1999) and 2.2.1 (2004) are attribute field names and some inserted lines that identify differences between State and federal watersheds.

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