

Oregon/Washington Bureau of Land Management



Off-Highway Vehicle Designation Areas Spatial Data Standard





OHV trailside view of Christmas Valley Sand Dunes, March 27, 2017, by Greg Shine, BLM.

Document Revisions

Revision	Date	Author	Description	Affected Pages
1.0	8/8/2011	Pam Keller, Chris Knauf	Initial Release	All
1.1	4/9/2014	Pam Keller, Chris Knauf	The changes are minor corrections to the text and were approved by the State Data Administrator.	
2.0	7/17/2018	Shelley Moore, Chris Knauf	Added document revision tables to the header of each standard where they were missing; · Added a hyperlinked table of contents; · Updated each State Data Steward listing to reflect current roles; · Updated the GIS Technical Lead listing to reflect current roles; · Updated the State Data Administrator listing to reflect current roles; · Updated the State Records Administrator listing to reflect current roles; · Updated the Records Retention Schedule sections to reflect that they are system-centric themes which must be permanently retained; · Updated the BLM_ORG_CD domain (where present) to reflect the merger of the Salem and Eugene Districts to form the new Northwest Oregon District (NWOD); · Updated the DIST_NAME domain (where present) to reflect the merger of Salem and Eugene Districts to form the new NWOD; · Incremented the version number on each file name and modified the file names for consistency.	Many
3.0	3/15/2022	Dana Baker- Allum	Implemented latest data standard formatting, including adjustments for 508 compliance. Updated title page image. Implemented the following change requests: RESTRICT changed to RESTRICT_CD GIS_ACRES Added dom_OHV_DSG domain modified. OHV_DSG field length increased. dom_RESTRICT domain modified. Data QC rules added to section 9.5. PLANID field changed to required. PLANID definition updated. Added historic feature dataset.	All
3.0	4/15/2022	Shelley Moore	Edited Sections 1, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 6, 7, 8, 9 For accuracy and clarity.	Many
3.0	4/25/2022	Eric Hiebenthal	Update duties of FOA and Records in Roles and Responsibilities.	Section 1.1

Navigation

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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 dataset designates OHV use on BLM lands as Open, Limited, or Closed, in terms of the Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) 8342, and any special restrictions as designated routes only or seasonal use only. All BLM surface jurisdiction lands are covered by one of these OHV designations. The designations are determined through the Land Use Planning process in the Resource Management Plan (RMP).

The CFR 43 § 8340 provides the regulations for OHV designations with these definitions:

- Open is "an area where all types of vehicle use is permitted at all times, anywhere in the area, subject to the operating regulations and vehicle standards set forth in subparts 8341 and 8342."
- Closed is "an area where off-road vehicle use is prohibited. Use of off-road vehicles in closed areas may be allowed for certain reasons; however, such use shall be made only with the approval of the authorized officer."
- Limited is "an area restricted at certain times, in certain areas, and/or to certain vehicular use. These restrictions may be of any type but can generally be accommodated within the following type of categories: number of vehicles; types of vehicles; time or season of vehicle use; permitted or licensed use only; use on existing roads and trails; use on designated roads and trails; and other restrictions."

The BLM policy is to change all "existing" roads and trails" to "designated" roads and trails, however, prior to route designations being completed, this dataset is tracking these areas as "Limited to Existing". An OHV area designation can be changed to "Limited to Designated" in this dataset after route designations without a change to the Land Use Plan. The attribute RESTRICT contains additional types of restrictions.

OHV_DSG_P contains alternative designations used in the RMP planning process. It retains those designations in the final OHV dataset (OHV_DSG_POLY) until the next planning cycle.

OHV_DSG_HIST contains designations that are no longer current and have been updated as the result of a new RMP or a RMP plan amendment.

The OHV Designation Areas dataset is a Boundary type theme. As such, there is a related pair of feature classes (comprising a feature dataset). One contains polygon features representing the area within the boundary and containing attributes describing theme-specific content information. The second contains line features that comprise, and are coincident with, the polygon perimeter. They contain attributes describing the source and accuracy of the line geometry and are used only to capture and update the linework.

- Dataset (Theme) Name: OHV DESIGNATION AREAS
- Dataset (Feature Class): OHV_DSG_POLY, OHV_DSG_ARC, OHV_DSG_P_POLY, OHV_DSG_P_ARC, OHV_DSG_HIST_POLY, OHV_DSG_HIST_ARC

1.1 Roles and Responsibilities

Table 1 Roles and Responsibilities

Roles	Responsibilities
State Data Steward	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.

GIS Technical Lead	<p>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.</p>
State Data Administrator	<p>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.</p>
State FOIA/Privacy Act Team Lead	<p>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.</p>
State Records Administrator	<p>The state records administrator classifies data under the proper records retention schedule.</p>

1.2 FOIA Category

Records Access Category 1A -Public Data. These are data made available to the public and are considered public domain. These data contain no sensitive information which would be prevented from disclosure by Freedom of Information Act, the Privacy Act, or other laws.

1.3 Records Retention Schedule

The DRS/GRS/BLM Combined Records Schedule, under Schedule **20/52a3** (Electronic Records/Geographic Information Systems), lists this theme, **OHV Plan Designations**, 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."

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 OHV Designation Areas theme 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) Bureau of Land Management (BLM)).

These datasets are not sensitive and there are no restrictions on access to this data from either within the BLM or external to the BLM. This dataset falls under the standard Records Access Category 1A-Public Data.

There are no privacy issues or concerns associated with this data theme. A privacy impact assessment was submitted for this dataset on 3/30/2022.

1.5 Keywords

Keywords that can be used to locate this dataset include:

- BLM Thesaurus: Management, Disturbance, Recreation, Geospatial
- Additional keywords: Off-Highway Vehicle, Trails, OHV
- ISO Thesaurus: environment, transportation

1.6 Subject Function Codes

BLM Subject Function codes used to describe this dataset include:

- 1283 - Data Administration
- 9167 - Geographic Information System (GIS)
- 8342 - Designation of Areas and Trails (ORVs)

2 Dataset Overview

2.1 Usage

Use this dataset to depict the OHV designation areas on maps and for overlaying in GIS with other data themes to determine feasibility and impact of project proposals. The public needs to know where they can travel on BLM lands off-road and if there are any special restrictions. The OHV_DSG and RESTRICT_CD attributes provide this information. The DSG_REASON attribute provides information about why a particular area received the classification it did.

2.2 Sponsor/Affected Parties

The sponsor for this data set is the Deputy State Director for the Division of Resources, Lands, and Minerals. The OHV_DSG is defined by, and specific to, BLM. The cumulative effect analysis (National Environmental Policy Act or NEPA) considers analogous interagency data across the landscape, though it is not necessary. OHV designations affects our non-governmental partners and the public to the extent that they are part of the RMP planning process that determines management on BLM lands. Implementation of a RMP may preclude or restrict OHV travel on some BLM lands because of potential impact to natural resources.

2.3 Relationship to Other Datasets, Databases, or Files

This dataset has no direct relationship to other datasets. The Ground Transportation (GTRN) feature classes covers all linear assets, including designated roads and trails. The Facility Asset Management System (FAMS) is the authoritative source for designated roads, primitive roads, and trails. The RECSITE_POLY dataset (Recreation Sites data standard) contains records of intensively used OHV recreation sites. There are no external files or databases currently associated with the OHV datasets.

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 9. 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.

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 OHV_DSG 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, OHV_DSG is considered a boundary and categorized as follows:

ODF

Boundaries

Special Management Areas

Special Management Areas Existing

OHV_DSG_POLY

Special Management Area Proposed

OHV_DSG_P_POLY

Special Management Area History

OHV_DSG_HIST_POLY

Special Management Area Line

OHV_DSG_ARC

OHV_DSG_P_ARC

OHV_DSG_HIST_ARC

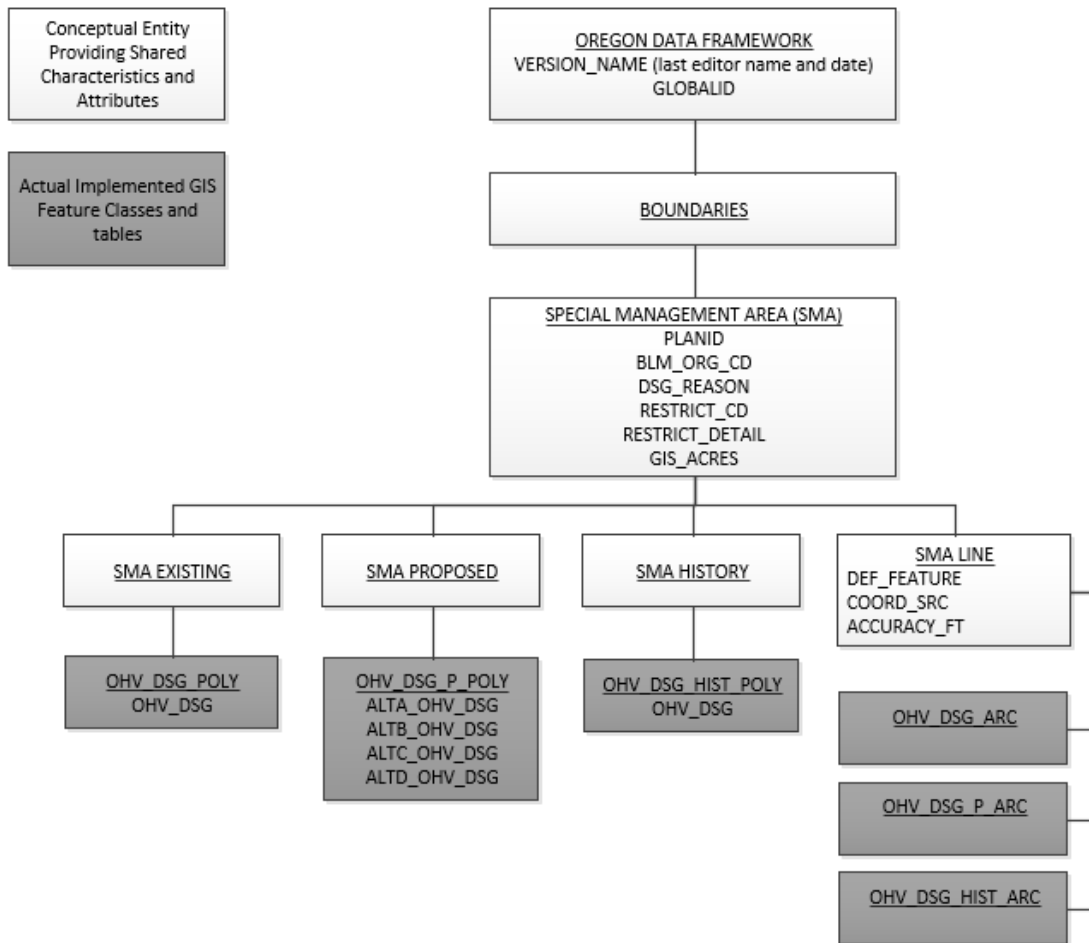


Figure 2 Data Organization Structure

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

Boundary themes like OHV_DSG require a higher level of accuracy than other themes. This is because those boundaries often divide very different management and/or regulations. Individual boundary segment attributes (Feature Level Metadata) provide the information needed to answer questions about why a boundary line is where it is and how accurately it is located. These theme groups, therefore, require feature class pairs (feature datasets) with polygons for the area and lines for the perimeter.

3.2 Collection, Input, and Maintenance Protocols

When beginning a new land use plan (RMP), the District Data Steward and GIS Technical Lead work together with the appropriate Interdisciplinary Team (IDT) members to determine the inputs to a new OHV_DSG_P dataset. These inputs may include special status species areas, cultural, recreation and administrative sites, Visual Resource Inventory, Visual Resource Management classes, Wilderness, Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs), lands with wilderness characteristics (inventory), lands protected for their wilderness characteristics (RMP decision), and other special management designations. The majority of the inputs for creating OHV_DSG are existing GIS datasets and spatial accuracy should be identical to the accuracy of the source dataset. Current management guidance determines the buffering of these input spatial features (e.g., sage grouse leks buffered to 1 kilometer or more). The accuracy of the buffered line is still the accuracy of the source data. Because the inputs will probably overlap for any given acre of ground, the plan IDT must also decide which management scheme will benefit the resource of concern, which may vary by alternative. The metadata for the land use plan documents the full decision tree. The DSG_REASON attribute captures the strongest or highest priority reason.

The OHV_DSG_P is developed during the planning process. The attributes are identical to OHV_DSG except that there are designations for each plan alternative (ALTA_OHV_DSG, ALTB_OHV_DSG, etc.). Four alternatives are included in the OHV_DSG_P_POLY schema. Add more, if necessary, for a particular plan. Upon approval of the final plan, OHV_DSG_P_POLY is dissolved on the selected alternative (e.g., ALTC_OHV_DSG), dropping the other alternatives but keeping other attributes. Drop the alternative prefix from the OHV_DSG attribute and select BLM jurisdiction to finish the creation of the new OHV_DSG_POLY and transfer attributes from OHV_DSG_P_ARC to determine the new OHV_DSG_ARC. Archive the original OHV_DSG_P dataset along with the rest of the RMP development data and maintain OHV_DSG in the corporate Spatial Data Engine (SDE).

The historical feature class, OHV_DSG_HIST_POLY should remain empty until a feature has changed.

The historical OHV_DSG_HIST_POLY features are created when existing OHV polygons are permanently changed as a result of a new Land Use Plan or Land Use Plan Amendment. The resulting OHV polygons are no longer active and are transferred from OHV_DSG_POLY to OHV_DSG_H_POLY and stored for historical reference.

Every acre of BLM surface jurisdiction must have an OHV_DSG designation. Changes in ownership over time, may result in BLM lands with no OHV_DSG designation. Depending on the RMP, it may be allowable to apply an adjacent designation to the new BLM parcel. Use the archived OHV_DSG_P dataset to make this determination.

3.3 Update Frequency and Archival Protocols

The OHV_DSG dataset is relatively static. Except for minor corrections, OHV_DSG changes only through an RMP or RMP Amendment. It is important to understand which changes fall in the “minor” category and which require a plan amendment. Minor changes are small boundary line adjustments resulting from better digital data or corrections. Wording in the RMP may allow for other minor updates, such as extension of an OHV_DSG polygon into adjacent BLM land acquired after the record of decision date.

The OHV_DSG_P is archived, along with the complete RMP project data, when the RMP is completed and

becomes active. A new OHV_DSG_P is created for each new land use plan or amendment to a land use plan. The OHV_DSG dataset is located in the corporate SDE database and archived annually. Changes in OHV_DSG polygons for business reasons cause the creation of a new polygon in OHV_DSG, while the previous version of the polygon is transferred to OHV_DSG_H for historical purposes. The OHV_DSG_H is archived along with the rest of the RMP project data when the RMP is completed and becomes active.

It is the responsibility of the Data Steward to ensure that any database external to the GIS remains current. The district GIS Coordinator will approve updated processes and provide assistance and oversight. At this time, there are no additional digital databases associated with OHV_DSG, but this responsibility extends to paper records. Check reports or tables containing OHV_DSG acreages against the GIS acres. They should come directly from the GIS that supplied the official OHV_DSG designation acres for the relevant RMP or RMP amendment

3.4 Statewide Monitoring

The State Data Steward, 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.

Each year, the Resource Science Data team of the BLM Division of Resources, Lands, and Minerals meets with each state data steward for every corporate geospatial theme to conduct an annual review of the data. During the annual review, geospatial staff present the state data stewards with a report detailing Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QAQC) results performed on the data. The QAQC does the following:

- Checks that all attribute values conform to the range or coded-value domains to which they are applied.
- Checks that all attributes marked as required in the data standard have values.
- Checks for duplicate features which have the same geometry and attributes.
- Checks for overlapping features if forbidden by the data standard.
- Checks for invalid geometry.
- Other checks as necessary (can be customized according to the data standard).

In addition to this report, geospatial staff conduct a qualitative needs assessment with the steward to identify any unmet needs or problems with the status of the data. At the conclusion of the review, the team records the steward's approval of the datasets reviewed. These approvals are then added to the corporate metadata.

4 OHV Designation 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 OHV_DSG (OHV Designation) Feature Dataset

4.1.1 OHV_DSG_POLY Feature Class (OHV Designation 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
OHV_DSG	String	25		Yes	dom_OHV_DSG
RESTRICT_CD	String	20		No	dom_RESTRICT
RESTRICT_DETAIL	String	50		No	
PLANID	String	100		Yes	dom_PLANID
DSG_REASON	String	20		No	dom_DSG_REASON
BLM_ORG_CD	String	5	OR000	Yes	dom_BLM_ORG_CD
GIS_ACRES	Double			Yes *	
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes *	
GLOBALID	GUID			Yes *	

* 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 OHV_DSG_ARC Feature Class (OHV Designation 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		Yes	dom_DEF_FEATURE
COORD_SRC	String	7		Yes	dom_COORD_SRC
ACCURACY_FT	Short Integer		-1	No	
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes *	
GLOBALID	GUID			Yes *	

* Values automatically generated

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

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

4.2 OHV_DSG_P (OHV Designation Proposed) Feature Dataset

4.2.1 OHV_DSG_P_POLY Feature Class (OHV Designation Proposed 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
ALTA_OHV_DSG	String	25		Yes	dom_OHV_DSG
ALTB_OHV_DSG	String	25		Yes	dom_OHV_DSG
ALTC_OHV_DSG	String	25		Yes	dom_OHV_DSG
ALTD_OHV_DSG	String	25		Yes	dom_OHV_DSG
RESTRICT_CD	String	20		No	dom_RESTRICT
RESTRICT_DETAIL	String	50		No	
PLANID	String	100		Yes	dom_PLANID
DSG_REASON	String	20		No	dom_DSG_REASON
BLM_ORG_CD	String	5	OR000	Yes	dom_BLM_ORG_CD
GIS_ACRES	Double			Yes *	
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes *	
GLOBALID	GUID			Yes *	

* Values automatically generated

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

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

4.2.2 OHV_DSG_P_ARC Feature Class (OHV Designation 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		Yes	dom_DEF_FEATURE
COORD_SRC	String	7		Yes	dom_COORD_SRC
ACCURACY_FT	Short Integer		-1	No	
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes *	
GLOBALID	GUID			Yes *	

* Values automatically generated

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

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

4.3 OHV_DSG_HIST (OHV Historic Designation) Feature Dataset

4.3.1 OHV_DSG_HIST_POLY Feature Class (OHV Designation 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
OHV_DSG	String	25		Yes	dom_OHV_DSG
DSG_REASON	String	20		No	dom_DSG_REASON
RESTRICT_CD	String	20		No	dom_RESTRICT
RESTRICT_DETAIL	String	50		No	
PLANID	String	100		Yes	dom_PLANID
BLM_ORG_CD	String	5	OR000	Yes	dom_BLM_ORG_CD
GIS_ACRES	Double			Yes *	
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes *	
GLOBALID	GUID			Yes *	

* Values automatically generated

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

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

4.3.2 OHV_DSG_HIST_ARC Feature Class (OHV Designation 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		Yes	dom_DEF_FEATURE
COORD_SRC	String	7		Yes	dom_COORD_SRC
ACCURACY_FT	Short Integer		-1	No	
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes *	
GLOBALID	GUID			Yes *	

* 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 (NAD) 83. Units are decimal degrees. Spatial extent (area of coverage) includes all lands managed by the BLM in OR/WA, and all lands with BLM surface jurisdiction should be covered by an OHV designation area. See the metadata for this dataset for more precise description of the extent.

6 Spatial Entity Characteristics

- OHV_DSG_POLY
 - Description: Instance of Special Management Areas existing group.
 - Geometry: Polygons must include all lands managed by the BLM in OR/WA. Polygons may not overlap.
 - Topology: Yes. OHV_DSG_POLY lines are coincident with OHV_DSG_ARC lines and together make the feature dataset, OHV_DSG.
 - Integration Requirements: None
- OHV_DSG_P_POLY
 - Description: Instance of Special Management Area Proposed group.
 - Geometry: Polygons may overlap but only under differing alternatives.
 - Topology: Yes. OHV_DSG_P_POLY lines are coincident with OHV_DSG_P_ARC lines and together make the feature dataset, OHV_DSG_P.
 - Integration Requirements: None
- OHV_DSG_HIST_POLY
 - Description: Instance of Special Management Area History group.
 - Geometry: Polygons do not need to include all lands managed by the BLM in OR/WA. Polygons may overlap other OHV_DSG_HIST polygons, may have gaps and donut holes.
 - Topology: The OHV_DSG_HIST_POLY lines are coincident with OHV_DSG_HIST_ARC lines and together make the feature dataset OHV_DSG_HIST.
 - Integration Requirements: None
- OHV_DSG_ARC
 - Description: Lines making up the area perimeters of OHV_DSG polygons 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. OHV_DSG_POLY lines are coincident with OHV_DSG_ARC lines and together make the feature dataset, OHV_DSG.
 - Integration Requirements: Line segments must be coincident with the source data indicated by attributes DEF_FEATURE and COORD_SRC, either through duplication or snapping.
- OHV_DSG_P_ARC
 - Description: Lines making up the area perimeters of OHV_DSG_P polygons 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. OHV_DSG_P_POLY lines are coincident with OHV_DSG_P_ARC lines and together make the feature dataset, OHV_DSG_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.
- OHV_DSG_HIST_ARC
 - Description: Lines making up the area perimeters of OHV_DSG polygons 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. OHV_DSG_HIST_POLY lines are coincident with OHV_DSG_HIST_ARC lines and together make the feature dataset, OHV_DSG_HIST.
 - 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 Admin SMA Line
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	OHV_DSG_ARC, OHV_DSG_P_ARC, OHV_DSG_HIST_ARC
Definition	How close, in feet, the spatial GIS depiction is to the actual location on the ground. There are several factors to consider in GIS error: scale and accuracy of map-based sources, accuracy of Global Positioning System (GPS) equipment, and the skill level of the data manipulators. A value of "0" indicates no entry was made. This is the correct value when the COORD_SRC is another GIS theme (Digital Line Graphs (DLG), Geographic Coordinate Database (GCD), and Digital Elevation Model (DEM)) because the theme determines accuracy. However, if COORD_SRC is MAP (digitized from a paper map) or GPS, a value of "0" indicates a missing value filled in with either 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 ALTA_OHV_DSG

Geodatabase Name	ALTA_OHV_DSG
BLM Structured Name	Alternative_A_OHV_Designation_Area_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	OHV_DSG_P_POLY
Definition	The proposed OHV designation area for Alternative A (1st alternative) of the plan. Each polygon gets a designation.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_OHV_DSG
Data Type	String (25)

7.3 ALTB_OHV_DSG

Geodatabase Name	ALTB_OHV_DSG
BLM Structured Name	Alternative_B_OHV_Designation_Area_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	OHV_DSG_P_POLY
Definition	The proposed OHV designation area for Alternative B (2nd alternative) of the plan. Each polygon receives a designation.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_OHV_DSG
Data Type	String (25)

7.4 ALTC_OHV_DSG

Geodatabase Name	ALTC_OHV_DSG
BLM Structured Name	Alternative_C_OHV_Designation_Area_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	OHV_DSG_P_POLY
Definition	The proposed OHV designation area for Alternative C (3rd alternative), if present, of the plan. Each polygon receives a designation.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_OHV_DSG
Data Type	String (25)

7.5 ALTD_OHV_DSG

Geodatabase Name	ALTD_OHV_DSG
BLM Structured Name	Alternative_D_OHV_Designation_Area_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	OHV_DSG_P_POLY
Definition	The proposed OHV designation area for Alternative D (4th alternative), if present, of the plan. Each polygon receives a designation.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_OHV_DSG
Data Type	String (25)

7.6 BLM_ORG_CD

Geodatabase Name	BLM_ORG_CD
BLM Structured Name	Administrative_Unit_Organization_Code
Inheritance	Inherited from entity Special Management Area
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	OHV_DSG_POLY, OHV_DSG_P_POLY, OHV_DSG_HIST_POLY
Definition	A combination of the BLM administrative state and field office that has administrative responsibility for the spatial entity. This includes determining the office to cover the entity for planning purposes and the office that 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 field office 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, or California and vice versa. When appropriate, identify the office to the district or even the state level rather than to the field office level.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_BLM_ORG_CD
Data Type	String (5)

7.7 COORD_SRC

Geodatabase Name	COORD_SRC
BLM Structured Name	Coordinate_Source_Code
Inheritance	Inherited from entity Political Admin SMA Line
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	OHV_DSG_ARC, OHV_DSG_P_ARC, OHV_DSG_HIST_ARC
Definition	The actual source of the GIS coordinates for the line segments. Review lines copied from another theme that already has COORD_SRC, it may need to be changed for use in this dataset.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_COORD_SRC
Data Type	String (7)

7.8 DEF_FEATURE

Geodatabase Name	DEF_FEATURE
BLM Structured Name	Defining_Feature_Code
Inheritance	Inherited from entity Political Admin SMA Line
Alias Name	Example

Feature Class Use/Entity Table	OHV_DSG_ARC, OHV_DSG_P_ARC, OHV_DSG_HIST_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
Data Type	String (25)

7.9 DSG_REASON

Geodatabase Name	DSG_REASON
BLM Structured Name	Designation_Reason_Code
Inheritance	Inherited from entity Special Management Area
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	OHV_DSG_POLY, OHV_DSG_P_POLY, OHV_DSG_HIST_POLY
Definition	The dominant (strongest, least likely to change) reason for the designation. The attribute identifies the entity that was used to create the polygon and, therefore, acts as polygon feature-level metadata. (OHV_DSG uses a subset of the DSG_REASON domain common to all SMA.)
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_DSG_REASON
Data Type	String (20)

7.10 GIS_ACRES

Geodatabase Name	GIS_ACRES
BLM Structured Name	GIS_Acres_Measure
Inheritance	Inherited from entity Special Management Area
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	OHV_DSG_POLY, OHV_DSG_P_POLY, OHV_DSG_HIST_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
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: 40.271376, 651.942678
Data Type	Double

7.11 GLOBALID

Geodatabase Name	GLOBALID
BLM Structured Name	Global_Unique_Identifier
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	All feature classes and tables
Definition	An alpha-numeric code that services 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.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Example: {6B29FC40-CA47-1067-B31D-00DD010662DA}
Data Type	GUID

7.12 OHV_DSG

Geodatabase Name	OHV_DSG
BLM Structured Name	Off_Highway_Vehicle_Designation_Area_Code
Inheritance	Not Inherited
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	OHV_DSG_POLY, OHV_DSG_HIST_POLY
Definition	<p>Refers to the Land Use Planning (LUP) decisions (allocations) that permit, establish conditions, or prohibit off-highway vehicle activities on BLM managed land (see 43 CFR 8340.05).</p> <p>Areas open to OHV travel permit off-highway vehicle travel year-long. Open designations are used for intensive OHV use; there are no special restrictions or compelling resource protection needs, user conflicts, or public safety issues to warrant limiting cross-country travel.</p> <p>Areas closed to OHV travel prohibit off-highway vehicle travel year-long. Access by means other than off-highway vehicle may be permitted. Closed OHV areas are designated closed because it is necessary to protect resources, promote visitor safety, or reduce user conflicts.</p> <p>Areas limited to OHV travel are subject to restrictions. Limited OHV areas restrict use in order to meet specific management objectives. Examples of limitations include use only on designated roads and trails, use by season or time of day, use by the type or number of vehicles, use only by permitted or licensed users, or other limitations necessary in order to meet resource management objectives.</p>
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_OHV_DSG
Data Type	String (25)

7.13 PLANID

Geodatabase Name	PLANID
BLM Structured Name	Plan_Name_Text
Inheritance	Inherited from entity Special Management Area
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	OHV_DSG_POLY, OHV_DSG_P_POLY, OHV_DSG_HIST_POLY
Definition	The official name/identifier for the plan authorizing the OHV designation.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_PLANID
Data Type	String (100)

7.14 RESTRICT_CD

Geodatabase Name	RESTRICT_CD
BLM Structured Name	Restriction_Code
Inheritance	Inherited from entity Special Management Area
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	OHV_DSG_POLY, OHV_DSG_P_POLY, OHV_DSG_HIST_POLY
Definition	Additional vehicle or timing restrictions on the Limited designation areas (which already allow travel only on designated or existing roads and trails).
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_RESTRICT
Data Type	String (20)

7.15 RESTRICT_DETAIL

Geodatabase Name	RESTRICT_DETAIL
BLM Structured Name	Restriction_Explanation_Text
Inheritance	Inherited from entity Special Management Area
Alias Name	None
Feature Class Use/Entity Table	OHV_DSG_POLY, OHV_DSG_P_POLY, OHV_DSG_HIST_POLY
Definition	Seasonal restriction dates, vehicle specifics, or other details related to the type of restriction noted in the RESTRICT_CD attribute.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No Domain. Example: Area closed 12/1 to 4/15
Data Type	String (50)

7.16 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	All feature classes
Definition	<p>Name of the corporate geodatabase version previously used to edit the record.</p> <p>InitialLoad = feature has not been edited in ArcSDE.</p> <p>Format: username.XXX-mmddyy-hhmmss = version name of last edit (hours might be a single digit; leading zeros are trimmed for hours only). XXX=theme abbreviation.</p> <p>Only appears in the transactional (edit) version. Public version (which is also the version used internally for mapping or analysis) does not contain this attribute.</p>
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	No Domain. Example: sfrazier.GRA-121211-111034
Data Type	String (50)

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

OHV Designation on areas adjacent to BLM lands may be retained in ORSOEDIT, but when the data is "published" to ORSOVCTR, three new feature classes, OHV_DSG_PUB_POLY, OHV_DSG_P_PUB_POLY, and OHV_DSG_HIST_PUB_POLY are created by script. They are a result of intersecting with ownership and selection for BLM lands only. The attribute VERSION_NAME removed (for privacy reasons).

Feature Class OHV_DSG_P_PUB_POLY is a temporary dataset tied to particular planning efforts and will not be published.

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.

A Layer File for OHV_DSG_PUB_POLY will be created for internal use categorized by dom_OHV_DSG.

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 that all date fields contain valid dates in YYYYMMDD, YYYYMM or YYYY format. If an attribute has a domain, check for invalid values. The values must be exact.

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).

Quality control (QC) checks will be performed on submission of the data to ensure integrity between fields.

- If the OHV Designation equals "Open", "Closed", or "NA", then the Restriction Code must equal "NA."
- If the OHV Designation equals "Limited to Designated" or "Limited to Existing", then the Restriction Code must not equal "NA."

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
ACEC	Area of Critical Environmental Concern, including Research Natural Area (RNA)
ARC	GIS line feature
BLM	Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior
CFR	Code of Federal Regulation
CADNSDI	Cadastral National Spatial Data Infrastructure
DEM	Digital Elevation Model
DLG	Digital Line Graphs
DSG	Designation
FAMS	Facility Asset Management System
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
GCD	Geographic Coordinate System
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
ODF	Oregon Data Framework
OHV	Off Highway Vehicle
OR/WA	Oregon/Washington BLM Administrative State
POLY	GIS polygon feature
PUB	Publication
RMP	Resource Management Plan
ROD	Records of Decision
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
WEB	Worldwide Web (internet)
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 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

A.2 dom_COORD_SRC

Coordinate Source Code. The source of the geographic coordinates (lines, points, polygons). Choices relevant to OHV_DSG are shaded. (In priority order with “stronger” reasons first.)

Code	Description
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
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 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
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

Code	Description
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 OHV_DSG are shaded. In priority order with “stronger” reasons first.

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
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

Code	Description
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_DSG_REASON

Designation Reason Code. The primary reason that a special management area was designated. Choices relevant to OHV_DSG are shaded. (In priority order with “stronger” reasons first.)

Code	Description
WILD	WILD - Wilderness
WSR	WSR - Wild and Scenic River Corridor
WSA	WSA - BLM Wilderness Study Area
NM	NM - National Monument
SCENICCORR	SCENICCORR - Scenic road corridor including designated highways and BLM Backcountry Byways
OPENPLAY	OPENPLAY - Area specifically declared OHV open area
OPENMMS	OPENMMS - Area specifically declared open for mineral materials
ACEC	ACEC - Areas of Critical Environmental Concern
CULT	CULT - Cultural (archeological, historic, paleontological) site
ROW	ROW - Utility Corridor or site
CMPA	CMPA - Cooperative Management and Protection Area

Code	Description
RECSITE	RECSITE - Recreation Site
ADMNSITE	ADMNSITE - Administrative Site
FEDLIST	FEDLIST - Federally listed species habitat
MINWDL	MINWDL - Mineral withdrawal
LEK	LEK - Sage-grouse lek, buffered
BRIDHAB	BRIDHAB - Pygmy rabbit habitat
SGHAB	SGHAB - Sage-grouse habitat, may extend beyond lek areas.
SSFAUNA	SSFAUNA - Special status (but not federally listed) animal species
SSFLORA	SSFLORA - Special Status (but not federally listed) plant species.
SOIL	SOIL - Fragile soils
HAZMAT	HAZMAT - Hazardous materials area
HIST	HIST - Historic district or designated site
HMA	HMA - Wildhorse and Burro Herd Management Area
SRMA	SRMA - Special Recreation Management Area
BIGGAME	BIGGAME - Big game winter range
RAPTOR	RAPTOR - Raptor areas
WILDHAB	WILDHAB - Wildlife Habitat, if a more specific choice is not appropriate.
RIPARIAN	RIPARIAN - Wetland or Riparian
SEEDING	SEEDING - Seeding
ROADW	ROADW - road cherry-stemmed out of WSA or Wilderness
WJMAO	WJMAO - Wildlands Juniper Management Area Outside 1/2 Mile Steens Loop Road Buffer
WJMAI	WJMAI - Wildlands Juniper Management Area Inside 1/2 Mile Steens Loop Road Buffer
VRM	VRM - Visual Resource Management class determines the designation
VRI	VRI - original Visual Resource Inventory class determines the designation
LOWVALUE	LOWVALUE - Minimal public resource values.
MANAGEABILITY	MANAGEABILITY - Isolated or otherwise unmanageable parcel.
NONBLM	NONBLM - Not BLM surface or subsurface.
BLM	BLM - Default for BLM land not receiving its designation for a particular resource or special management reason.
BLMOPEN	BLMOPEN - Meets Bureau policy for open use
UNK	UNK - Unknown reason
ERMA	ERMA - Extensive Recreation Management Area
NSHT	NSHT - National Scenic and Historic Trail
OND	OND - Other National Designation
WILDCHAR	WILDCHAR - Wilderness Characteristics

A.5 dom_OHV_DSG

Off Highway Vehicle Designation Code. The OHV designation on BLM managed lands as defined in the land use plan.

Code	Description
Open	Open - All types of vehicle use is permitted at all times anywhere in the area, subject to operating regulations and vehicle standards
Limited to Designated	Limited to Designated - Vehicle use only on designated roads and trails with possible additional time or vehicle restrictions
Limited to Existing	Limited to Existing - Vehicle use only on existing roads and trails with possible additional time or vehicle restrictions
Closed	Closed - Off-road vehicle use is prohibited
NA	NA - OHV area designation is not applicable (e.g. non-BLM inholdings)
Unknown	Unknown - OHV area designation information is applicable but not available

A.6 dom_PLANID

Plan Name Text. The Plan Name Text refers to the official name for the plan or project. This is a lengthy list of domain values. The domain is available at the following web location: <https://www.blm.gov/site-page/oregon-data-management>

A.7 dom_RESTRICT

Restriction Code. Additional vehicle or timing restrictions on the Limited designation areas (which already allow travel only on designated roads and trails).

Code	Description
NA	NA - OHV area is open or closed, additional restrictions are not applicable
None	None - No additional restrictions
Number	Number - Number restriction
Other	Other - Other restriction
Permit	Permit - Permitted or licensed use only
Season	Season - Seasonal restriction
Time	Time - Time of day restriction
Unknown	Unknown - It is unknown whether there are additional restrictions
Vehicle type	Vehicle type - Vehicle type restriction
XC-Seasonal	XC-Seasonal (unique case where Cross-country travel allowed seasonally)