Oregon Recreation Data Standard

Version 0.5

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Revision History:
Original Draft Written by Brady Callahan, Oregon Parks and Recreation Department [Version 0.5] revised based on [Recreation Data Workgroup] [Version x.x] revised based on [GIS community comment] [Version x.x] revised based on [Advisory Group comment]

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Oregon Geographic Information Council (OGIC) oversees the preparation of geospatial data standards for the state. The development of these standards facilitates the sharing of geospatial data and assists with cooperative data development efforts. OGIC assigned a Framework Implementation Team (FIT) to guide the development of standards for the various data themes, and separate framework work groups are developing standards for each theme. Through the Framework process the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) formed a Recreation Data Workgroup to create an Oregon Recreation Data Standard (RDS).

The Oregon RDS specifies fundamental geospatial and attribute information needed by numerous entities working to support and provide recreation data for management, planning, and public consumption.

1.1 MISSION AND GOALS OF THE STANDARD

The Oregon Recreation Data Standard (RDS) specifies a common model for representing recreation area, site and facility information. The specific goals of the standard include the following:

- Provide common definitions for recreation information to facilitate the effective distribution and use of recreation data.
- Provide consistent attribute definitions, value ranges, and validations to enhance data sharing.
- Resolve discrepancies related to the distribution of similar records and attributes, which will minimize duplication and enhance consistency across datasets.
- Provide guidance and direction for data managers on standardized definitions and schema, which will improve data management and use.
- Provide a standard for the definition and structure of recreation data that facilitates data sharing and protects and enhances the investments in recreation infrastructure data at all levels of government.

1.2 RELATIONSHIP TO EXISTING STANDARDS

The Oregon RDS integrates with existing standards as much as possible; however, no widely accepted standard addresses multiple levels of recreation data. Resources consulted during the RDS development include the Oregon Shoreline Access Data Exchange Standard, the USGS PAD-US, USFS Recreation Activities and Opportunities, BLM Recreation Sites Spatial Data Standard, NPS Core Spatial Data Standard, and the Recreation.gov Recreation Information Database.

1.3 DESCRIPTION OF THE STANDARD

This Oregon Recreation Data Standard (RDS) sets forth the essential elements and data structure necessary to adequately describe, develop, exchange, and use recreation data produced in Oregon. The standard provides a hierarchical structure for representing recreation data in three spatial layers: recreation area, recreation site, and recreation facility. While the hierarchical relationship is intended

to nest spatially and provide for relationships between parent-child features, these functions are not mandatory, and features can stand alone on any individual layer.

The RDS is primarily concerned with a core set of geospatial information to support the need for an accurate and current representation of the extent and spatial relationship of an array of recreation areas, sites, and facilities. Detailed information about recreation opportunities or supported activities are not included in the standard at this time.

1.4 APPLICABILITY AND INTENDED USE OF STANDARD

The RDS applies to the feature sets that represent recreation areas, sites, and facilities within the boundaries of the state of Oregon and is intended to serve as a tool for organizations to share spatial and attribute information about publicly accessible recreation lands and assets.

This standard does not preclude entities from developing and maintaining recreation data differently for internal purposes. However, shared versions of the datasets must meet the requirements outlined in this standard.

1.5 STANDARD DEVELOPMENT PROCEDURES

1.5.1 Participants:

The Recreation Data Workgroup is led by the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD). It includes representatives from State recreation providers and managers and input from the recreation provider and data community and the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) Technical Advisory Committee. This broad community includes the Oregon State Marine Board, Oregon Department of Forestry, Oregon Geospatial Enterprise Office, US Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, City of Eugene, City of Corvallis, Metro, Benton County, Oregon Recreation & Park Association, Oregon Trails Coalition, and Oregon State University.

1.5.2 Comment Opportunities and Reviews:

TBD

1.6 MAINTENANCE OF THE STANDARD

This standard will be revised on an as-needed basis through the process described in the FIT.

Standard Development Process v.1.1. The Recreation Data Workgroup will be responsible for the initial review of any proposed modifications and provide the resources to advance changes through the amendment process.

2.0 BODY OF THE STANDARD

2.1 SCOPE AND CONTENT OF THE STANDARD

The RDS guides the development and integration of vector features and attribute data representing recreation areas, sites, and facilities. The conceptual hierarchy used in this standard is intended to allow for the inclusion of all publicly accessible outdoor recreation areas and infrastructure. These features are meant to include spaces and infrastructure that intentionally support a wide variety of current and future recreational activities. The intentional support for recreation can be demonstrated by the type of facility, through signage, or publicly shared materials.

The scope of the RDS does not currently include recreational activities.

2.2 NEED FOR THE STANDARD

Many recreation providers in Oregon build spatial data for their own business needs, but these data have not been universally standardized to enable easy integration and data sharing. The lack of standardization and centralization provides a barrier to organizations needing this information for equitable recreation planning, resource management, and other associated uses such as health tracking and emergency response.

2.3 PARTICIPATION IN STANDARD DEVELOPMENT

The Recreation Data Workgroup led the development of this standard. Representatives included State recreation agencies, input from the broader recreation provider and data community and the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) Technical Advisory Committee. This broad group includes the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, Oregon State Marine Board, Oregon Department of Forestry, Oregon Geospatial Enterprise Office, US Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, City of Eugene, City of Corvallis, Metro, Benton County, Oregon Recreation & Park Association, Oregon Trails Coalition, Oregon State University.

2.4 INTEGRATION WITH OTHER STANDARDS

The Oregon Recreation Data Standard complements other Oregon Framework data and standards but does not have direct integration with any at this time.

2.5 TECHNICAL AND OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

2.5.1 Data Environment

The data environment for this standard is comprised of point and polygon vector data types with an optional logical relationship between hierarchical layers. The preferred exchange medium for RDS-compliant datasets is the ESRI file geodatabase. This format is supported by major GIS and CAD software vendors and Open Source software tools.

2.5.2 Reference System

Exchange data should utilize a well-known coordinate reference system, either geographic or projected, that is recognized by the European Petroleum Survey Group (EPSG) Registry. Oregon's most commonly used projected coordinate reference systems are based on the North American Datum 1983 (NAD83) or World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS84). These systems include the OGIC-endorsed Oregon Lambert, the State Plane Coordinate System, the Oregon Coordinate Reference System (OCRS) zones, Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), USFS Region 6 Albers, and Web Mercator. When data is exchanged between state agencies, Oregon Lambert is required.

2.5.3 Integration of Themes

While the RDS could be categorized with multiple Framework Themes, the Recreation Data Workgroup recommends that it be categorized with the Land Use/ Land Cover Framework Theme. This is because the feature types included in the RDS most closely align with the concept of 'land use' and the standard is specifically designed to allow the Recreation Area feature layer to be integrated into the USGS PAD-US.

Additional relationships exist between the RDS and other Framework Elements and their corresponding themes. For example, many schools (Preparedness) provide recreation facilities for their local communities, park boundaries may participate in zoning (Admin Boundaries) and public land management (Cadastral), shoreline access data (Marine) may include information about boat ramps and trailheads.

2.5.4 Resolution

Spatial data resolution will be determined by local recreation providers and can be feature independent. The RDS includes feature-level metadata describing the mapping methodology, spatial data source and horizontal accuracy. These attributes do not describe an explicit scale but can be used together to determine individual feature resolution.

2.5.5 Accuracy

The RDS does not require a prescriptive horizontal accuracy for features. Instead, data accuracy requirements will be determined by local recreation providers and documented with feature-level metadata in the standard including spatial data source, and date.

2.5.6 Edge Matching

The RDS facilitates the compilation of a statewide dataset for recreation but is not intended to resolve topological issues that may result from aggregated data. Mapping methodologies and spatial data sources may vary between providers and features, resulting in edge-matching issues. Users of the standard are encouraged to eliminate internal topological issues prior to publishing or sharing data.

2.5.7 Feature Identifier

The RDS includes a local unique feature identifier supplied by the data originator. Relationships between hierarchical elements of the RDS are provided by including related feature identifiers at lower levels. The Horizontal Steward for this element will create and maintain a global unique identifier for features included in the RDS.

2.5.8 Attributes

The RDS includes three feature classes representing recreation areas, sites, and facilities. Several attribute fields have values restricted to a list of choices, referred to as a domain. The domains provide data integrity by limiting what can be included in the field. It is intended that RDS may be updated due to a desired modification of the values in the domains, but it would not necessarily be a substantive change to the RDS. A full description of the data attributes and domain values can be found in sections 3.0 and 3.3.

2.5.9 Transactional Updating

Transactional updating of RDS layers will be possible by State of Oregon agencies. Other users of the standard are responsible for periodic updates as needed and regular sharing with the Horizontal Steward for aggregation and publication. The intent of the RDS is to provide current information and therefore be as dynamic as possible. The layers in the RDS will never be considered complete as new features will be added as constructed or found to be previously unmapped and existing feature attributes are intended to be modified as needed. Historical versions of the data will not be maintained.

2.5.10 Metadata

The RDS follows the Oregon Framework Metadata Standard for geospatial data integrated with the Federal Geographic Data Committee Content Standard for Digital Geospatial Metadata.

3.0 DATA CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 SPATIAL DATA ELEMENTS

3.1.1 **Recreation Areas** are the highest level in the standard and bound lower-level recreation features. They are typically based on land ownership or management and are represented as polygons. The following table provides the data schema and associated descriptions for this element.

Item Name	*Type/[DOMAIN]*	*Size*	*Mandatory*	*Description*
local_area_id	String	50	Yes	Unique ID for each recreation feature, generated by the data originator
area_type	String [REC_AREA_TYPE]	50	Yes	Type of recreation area, domain limited

name	String	256	Yes	The official name of the recreation area established by the managing entity
label	String	256	Yes	Name used for cartographic display, generally shorter than Rec Name
status	String [REC_STATUS]	50	Yes	Current status of the feature
status_chg_date	Date	NA	Yes	Date the rec status was last updated
status_chg_reason	String	256	No	Reason for change in status (e.g., construction, wildfire, storm damage, etc.)
manager	String	256	Yes	The entity responsible for managing the access site. This may be the owner, but not always.
manager_phone	String	20	No	Manager phone number
owner	String	256	Yes	The entity that owns the access site. This may be the same as the manager, but not always
operating_dates	String	256	No	Information about when the amenity is open to the public (e.g., Mar 1 - Nov 14, Year-Round)
operating_hours	String	256	No	Information about the time of day when the amenity is open to the public (e.g., 7am -8pm, Dawn to Dusk)
fees	String	50	No	Boolean
situs	String	256	No	Site address
web_url	String	256	No	Unique Website for facility/feature
photo_url	String	256	No	URL for a photograph of facility/feature
public_display	String	50	Yes	Boolean. Should this data be shared publicly
orig_entity	String	50	Yes	Entity that created the feature geometry
geom_source	String	256	Yes	Description of data source for the geospatial feature. E.g., NAIP, GPS, scaled map
geom_sourcedate	Date		Yes	Geometry data source date
polygon_type	String [GEO_CAT_POLY]	25	No	Type of polygon geometry represented by the feature

3.1.2 **Recreation Sites** are typically a grouping of discrete facilities for organization purposes and display of a singular location indicating access to a recreational activity. Feature is represented as a point, polygon is optional. The following table provides the data schema and associated descriptions for this element.

Item Name	*Type/[DOMAIN]*	*Size*	*Mandatory*	*Description*
local_site_id	String	50	Yes	Unique ID for each recreation feature, generated by the data originator
rel_local_area_id	String	50	No	Related local recreation area ID
site_type	String [REC_SITE_TYPE]	50	Yes	Type of recreation area, domain limited
name	String	256	Yes	The official name of the recreation site established by the managing entity
label	String	256	Yes	Name used for cartographic display, generally shorter than Rec Name
status	String [REC_STATUS]	50	Yes	Current status of the feature
status_chg_date	Date	NA	Yes	Date the rec status was last updated
status_chg_reason	String	50	No	Reason for change in status (e.g., construction, wildfire, storm damage, etc.)
manager	String	256	Yes	The entity responsible for managing the access site. This may be the owner, but not always.
manager_phone	String	20	No	Manager phone number
owner	String	256	Yes	The entity that owns the access site. This may be the same as the manager, but not always
operating_dates	String	256	No	Information about when the amenity is open to the public (e.g., Mar 1 - Nov 14, Year Round)
operating_hours	String	256	No	Information about the time of day when the amenity is open to the public (e.g., 7am -8pm, Dawn to Dusk)
fees	String	50	No	Boolean

situs	String	256	No	Site address
web_url	String	256	No	Unique Website for facility/feature
photo_url	String	256	No	URL for a photograph of facility/feature
public_display	String	50	Yes	Boolean. Should this data be shared publicly
orig_entity	String	50	Yes	Entity that created the feature geometry
geom_source	String	256	Yes	Description of data source for the geospatial feature. E.g., NAIP, GPS, scaled map
geom_sourcedate	Date		Yes	Geometry data source date
point_type	String [GEO_CAT_POINT]	25	No	Type of point geometry represented by the feature

3.1.3 **Recreation Facilities** are the most discrete feature that directly or indirectly supports recreation activities. Feature is represented as a point. The following table provides the data schema and associated descriptions for this element.

Item Name	*Type/[DOMAIN]*	*Size*	*Mandatory*	*Description*
facility_id	String	50	Yes	Unique ID for each recreation feature, generated by data originator
rel_local_area_id	String	50	No	Related local recreation area ID
rel_local_site_id	String	50	No	Related local recreation site ID
facility_type	String [REC_FACILITY_TYPE]	50	Yes	Type of recreation area, domain limited
name	String	256	Yes	The official name of the recreation facility established by the managing entity
label	String	256	Yes	Name used for cartographic display, generally shorter than Rec Name

status	String [REC_STATUS]	50	Yes	Current status of the feature
status_chg_date	Date	NA	Yes	Date the rec status was last updated
status_chg_reason	String	50	No	Reason for change in status (e.g., construction, wildfire, storm damage, etc.)
manager	String	256	Yes	The entity responsible for managing the access site. This may be the owner, but not always.
manager_phone	String	20	No	Manager phone number
owner	String	256	Yes	The entity that owns the access site. This may be the same as the manager, but not always
operating_dates	String	256	No	Information about when the amenity is open to the public (e.g., Mar 1 - Nov 14, Year Round)
operating_hours	String	256	No	Information about time of day when the amenity is open to the public (e.g., 7am -8pm, Dawn to Dusk)
fees	String	50	No	Boolean
situs	String	256	No	Site address
web_url	String	256	No	Unique Website for facility/feature
photo_url	String	256	No	URL for a photograph of facility/feature
public_display	String	50	Yes	Boolean. Should this data be shared publicly
orig_entity	String	50	Yes	Entity that created the feature geometry
geom_source	String	256	Yes	Description of data source for

				the geospatial feature. E.g. NAIP, GPS, scaled map
geom_sourcedate	Date		Yes	Geometry data source date
point_type	String [GEO_CAT_POINT]	25	No	Type of point geometry represented by the feature

3.2 ADDITIONAL ATTRIBUTES FOR HORIZONTAL INTEGRATION OF ELEMENTS

Attributes supporting horizontal integration of the elements in this standard are not required but will be used by the Framework Horizontal Data Steward when aggregating data from multiple sources.

3.2.1 Recreation Area attributes for Framework Horizontal Integration

Item Name	*Type*	*Size*	*Mandatory*	*Description*
U_area_id	String	256	Yes	UniqueID for each recreation feature generated by Framework data steward
U_revision_date	Date	NA	Yes	Date that record was entered into Framework dataset by data steward

3.2.2 Recreation Site attributes for Framework Horizontal Integration

Item Name	*Type*	*Size*	*Mandatory*	*Description*
U_site_id	String	256	Yes	UniqueID for each recreation feature generated by Framework data steward
U_revision_date	Date	NA	Yes	Date that record was entered into Framework dataset by data steward

3.2.3 Recreation Facility attributes for Framework Horizontal Integration

Item Name	*Type*	*Size*	*Mandatory*	*Description*
U_facility_id	String	256	Yes	UniqueID for each recreation feature generated by Framework data steward
U_revision_date	Date	NA	Yes	Date that record was entered into Framework dataset by data steward

3.3 FIELD DOMAIN TABLES

Table 1: REC_AREA_TYPE

Code	Value	Description
Forest	Forest	A large area predominantly covered with trees that allows public recreation
Historic or Cultural Area	Historic or Cultural Area	A large area with historic or cultural significance that provides public outdoor recreation opportunities and/or interpretive experiences
Monument or Scenic Area	Monument or Scenic Area	A large area typically set aside by the federal government for protection of natural, historic and scenic resources, that provide for public recreation
Natural Area	Natural Area	A large area that has substantially retained its natural character or is considered valuable for plant and animal species, and provides public access for recreation
Park	Park	A large area set aside for public recreation purposes
School	School	A place for teaching and learning that has outdoor areas open to the public for recreation
Water, Open	Water, Open	A large area of open water, such as a lake, reservoir or slow-moving river, that provides access for recreation opportunities
Wildlife Area	Wildlife Area	A large area set aside for the public management of wildlife and to provide outdoor recreation opportunities

Table 2: REC_SITE_TYPE

Code	Value	Description
Boating Facility	Boating Facility	A location that provides services, amenities, and infrastructure to accommodate and support boating activities
Campground	Campground	A designated area which includes multiple campsites where overnight stays are permitted
Climbing Area	Climbing Area	A natural or man-made area for the purpose of recreation climbing not limited to children's play.
Day Use	Day Use	A designated area for daytime outdoor recreation
Dispersed Camping Area	Dispersed Camping Area	An area offering a concentrated arrangement of undeveloped campsites, usually user-created, and which has little or no infrastructure
Fish Hatchery	Fish Hatchery	A facility designed to raise fish and typically offers interpretive information or other recreation
Hang Gliding Area	Hang Gliding Area	A developed or improved hang-gliding launch point
Historic Site	Historic Site	A location with special historic significance, typically with interpretive information.
Marina	Marina	A facility where boats are kept in the water and slips can be rented for short-term or long-term mooring, and often provide a range of services and amenities for boaters
Off-Leash Pet Area	Off-Leash Pet Area	A designated area for allowing pets to be off leash
OHV Area	OHV Area	An area set aside for intensive OHV use which could include a motorized trail system or OHV play area
Picnic Area	Picnic Area	A designated area with a grouping of picnic tables

Shooting Range	Shooting Range	A designated area for practice and/or competitive target activities
Staging Area	Staging Area	A designated area where preparation for a recreational activity occurs (such as an unloading spot)
Trailhead	Trailhead	Designated area in which the primary function is for access to a trail or trail system
Water Access	Water Access	Location where the public can access waterways for recreation to engage in water-based activities like swimming, boating, and fishing
Winter Recreation Area	Winter Recreation Area	An area designated for a winter sport or activity such as a downhill ski area, nordic ski area, sno-park

Table 3: REC_FACILITY_TYPE

Code	Value	Description
Adventure Course	Adventure Course	An area designated for activities such as ropes courses, zip-lines, challenge courses, etc. Specify type in comments.
Aquatics, Swimming Pool	Aquatics, Swimming Pool	A man-made basin designed for people to immerse themselves in water and intended for leisure water activities. May include zero depth entry, slides, and spray features.
Aquatics, Spray Pad	Aquatics, Spray Pad	A water play feature without immersion intended for the purpose of interaction with moving water.
Court, Basketball	Court, Basketball	Describes a dedicated full-sized outdoor basketball court with two goals.
Batting Cage	Batting Cage	A stand-alone facility that has pitching machines and restricted entry.

Bike Course	Bike Course	A designated area for non-motorized bicycle use. Can be constructed of concrete, wood, or compacted earth. May include a pump track, velodrome, skills course, etc.
Boat Dock, Short-Term Tie-Up	Boat Dock, Short-Term Tie-Up	A dock where boats can be temporarily moored or tied up for a brief period
Boat Dock, Boarding	Boat Dock, Boarding	A dock designed to facilitate the
		embarkation or disembarkation of passengers from a boat
Boat Ramp	Boat Ramp	An inclined slope used to launch small craft from shore using trailers and tow vehicles
Campsite	Campsite	Indicates allowance for users to stay overnight in defined or undefined facilities. Includes cabins, yurts, RV sites, group, unimproved, etc.
Community Center	Community Center	A park building providing diverse recreational opportunities through year-round events and programs for residents of all ages.
Field, Diamond	Field, Diamond	Describes softball and baseball fields of all kinds suitable for organized diamond sport games. Not specific to size or age-appropriateness.
Disc Golf	Disc Golf	Describes a designated area that is used for disc golf.
Drinking Water	Drinking Water	A location to obtain drinking water. Includes fountains, standpipes, bottle filling stations
Interpretive Experience	Interpretive Experience	Signs, structures, art or historic features that provide an educational, cultural, or historic experience. Receives a quantity of one for each contiguous site. Typically, an unstaffed facility.
Equestrian Facility	Equestrian Facility	A facility designated for or related to horse riding. May include corral, stall, hitching post.

Event Space	Event Space	A designated area or facility for an outdoor class, performance, or special event including amphitheater, band shell, stage, etc.
Fitness Course	Fitness Course	One or more features intended for personal fitness activities. Receives a quantity of one for each complete grouping.
Court, Game	Court, Game	Outdoor court designed for a game other than tennis, basketball, volleyball, as
		distinguished from a multi-use pad including bocce, shuffleboard, lawn bowling, etc.
Garden, Community	Garden, Community	Describes any garden area that provides community members a place to have a personal vegetable or flower garden.
Garden, Display	Garden, Display	Describes any garden area that is designed and maintained to provide a focal point or destination including a rose garden, fern garden, native plant garden, wildlife/habitat garden, arboretum, etc.
Golf Course	Golf Course	A course designed and intended for the sport of golf
Hand Boat Launch, floating	Hand Boat Launch, floating	A floating structure that supports the small craft during boarding, hand launching, and recovery
Hand Boat Launch, shore	Hand Boat Launch, shore	An inclined slope used to launch small craft by hand from shore
Court, Horseshoe	Court, Horseshoe	A designated area for the game of horseshoes including permanent pits of regulation length.
Multi-Use Pad	Multi-Use Pad	A paved area that is painted with games such as hopscotch, 4 square, tetherball, etc. Often found in school yards. As distinguished from "Games Court" which is typically single use.

Open Grassy Area	Open Grassy Area	A grassy area that is not suitable for programmed field sports due to size, slope, location or physical obstructions. May be used for games of catch, tag, or other informal play and uses that require an open grassy area.
Parking	Parking	An area designated and constructed for the parking of an automobile. (i.e., a parking lot)
Court, Pickleball	Court, Pickleball	A standard regulation pickleball court suitable for recreation and/or competitive play
Pier or Dock	Pier or Dock	A structure extending from the shore into a body of water that is intended to support a variety of
		water-based recreation such as fishing, sightseeing, walking, and boating. Would typically have railings or barriers to prevent falls and not have a primary function for mooring, embarkment, or disembarkment from watercraft
Playground	Playground	Children's playgrounds and play areas, natural or manufactured. May include manufactured structures like swing sets, slides, and climbing apparatuses or natural materials (logs, water, sand, boulders, hills, trees)
Field, Rectangular	Field, Rectangular	A large open grassy area that can be arranged in any manner of configurations for any number of rectangular field sports. Sports may include, but are not limited to: soccer, football, lacrosse, rugby, and field hockey. Field may have goals and lining specific to a certain sport that may change with permitted use.
Restroom, Flush	Restroom, Flush	A building containing toilet facilities with water (part of the sewage treatment system)
Restroom, Non-flush	Restroom, Non-flush	A building containing toilet facilities with no water (composting or requiring regular pump outs)

Scenic Viewpoint	Scenic Viewpoint	A location that is intended to provide a view of impressive or beautiful natural scenery. May include locations designed to create a pause or special focus.
Shelter	Shelter	A shade shelter or pavilion for accommodating a family or group with benches or picnic tables provided.
Showers	Showers	A building containing showers, may include toilet facilities
Skate Feature	Skate Feature	An area or feature set aside primarily for wheel sports such as skateboarding, in-line skating, etc.
Court, Tennis	Court, Tennis	A standard regulation tennis court suitable for recreation and/or competitive play
Track, Athletic	Track, Athletic	A multi-lane, regulation sized running track appropriate for track and field events
Viewing Blind	Viewing Blind	A building or structure that conceals viewers from wildlife. May provide seating or benches
Visitor Center	Visitor Center	A building providing information about recreational opportunities and/or in-depth educational exhibits and artifact displays, such as a museum. Typically, a staffed facility.
Court, Volleyball	Court, Volleyball	One full-sized outdoor volleyball court. May be hard or soft surface, including grass and sand. May have permanent or portable posts and nets.

Table 4: REC_STATUS

Code	Value	Description
Open	Open	All facilities open
Reduced Services	Reduced Services	Reduced services or facility closures
Closed	Closed	All facilities closed

Table 5: GEO_CAT_POINT

Code	Value	Description
Arbitrary point	Arbitrary point	The point data represents a user selected point arbitrarily located on or near the feature, such as points generated from representative coordinate pairs or digitized based on other data.
Center point	Center point	The point data represents the center of the feature.
Corner point	Corner point	The point data represents a corner of the feature.
Derived point	Derived point	The point data represents a computer-generated point based on site boundaries or other data and is
		computed or derived by a geo-processing function, such as a centroid.
Entrance point	Entrance point	The point data represents the entrance to a feature. (Usually meant for a building entrance but could also be used for point features along a line such as the start of a fence or a road.)
Vicinity point	Vicinity point	The point data represents a user selected point in relationship to another.
Other point	Other point	The point data represents some other point on or near the feature.

Table 6: GEO_CAT_POLY

Code	Value	Description
Buffer polygon	Buffer polygon	The polygon data represents a computer-generated boundary describing a specified distance or buffer away from another spatial representation of the feature.
Circumscribed polygon	Circumscribed polygon	The polygon data represents a general boundary including the feature.
Derived polygon	Derived polygon	The polygon data represents a computer-generated polygon based on another spatial representation of the feature.
Perimeter polygon	Perimeter polygon	The polygon data represents a detailed perimeter of the feature.
Other polygon	Other polygon	The polygon data represents some other polygon describing the feature.

3.4 OPTIONAL ATTRIBUTES

3.4.1 Optional attributes for RDS layers

Item Name	*Type*	*Size*	*Description*
reservable	String	50	Boolean. Can the amenity be reserved?
reservable_dates	String	256	Information about when the amenity is available for
			reservation (e.g., Mar 1 - Nov 14, Year Round)
group_use	String	50	Boolean. Is the amenity suitable for group use?

3.4.2 Recreation Activity Types

The RDS is designed to provide a separation between facilities and recreation opportunities. Generally, facilities have physical characteristics, location, and dimensions and would be used for an activity. The Recreation Data Workgroup recognizes the importance of relating recreation activities to a location and anticipates incorporating such functionality in the future. A list of possible activity types is provided in Appendix A.

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Appendix A:

Recreation activity types identified in 2023 Oregon Resident Outdoor Recreation Surveys as part of the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP)

Activity
Walking
Jogging
Riding non-powered scooter/skateboard
Bicycling
E-biking
Riding powered scooter/skateboard
Flying drones
Picnicking
Using playground equipment
Nature immersion
Dog walking
Attending concerts, fairs, festivals
Golfing
Tennis
Pickleball
Outdoor court games
Field sports
Visiting historic sites
Nature observation (bird watching, wildlife, wildflowers, whales, tidepools, etc.)
Visiting nature centers
Outdoor photography
Hiking
Horseback riding
Foraging (mushrooms, rocks, berries, etc.)
ATV/UTV (Class I, II, III, IV)
Camping
Hunting
Fishing

Crabbing
Shellfishing/clamming
Canoeing, kayaking, rafting, rowing, SUP
Wind surfing/kiteboarding/sailing
Beach activities
Downhill skiing/snowboarding
Cross-country skiing
Sledding
Snowshoeing
Swimming