Potential Operational Delineations Line

Abbreviation or Acronym: PODs Line

Data Exchange Name: PotentialOperationalDelineations_Line

Also Known As: Potential Operational Delineations Line, Potential Control Lines, Potential Control Features

Description: This geospatial layer depicts linear potential control features that may form wildland fire potential operational delineation polygon boundaries.

Background: National fire policy and direction mandates that federal agencies focus on the protection of life, property, and resources with a risk-based and shared-stewardship approach while leveraging new technologies and working with state and federal agencies and partners. An emerging concept is strategic wildland fire management planning, which focuses on pre-season, fire season, and post-season planning to help fire and land managers identify appropriate, effective, and safer strategies for responding to wildfires. Potential Operational Delineations (PODs) are an integral part of this concept. PODs are operationally relevant fire management areas bounded by potential control features, such as rivers, roads, ridgelines, barren areas, fuel treatments, and previous fires. PODs are developed by local fire, fuel, and resource specialists based on their knowledge of historical fire movement and containment, land and/or resource management plan direction, and highly valued resources and assets. These polygons, and line features that may bound the polygons, are often used by incident management team's operation and planning sections. A standard is needed to establish expectations for PODs development and to ensure consistency in data use, clarify ambiguous meanings, minimize redundant data, and document business rules for users. The standard will be periodically revisited as PODs are more broadly applied on the landscape and used in spatial fire planning.

Abstract: A geospatial standard to identify pre-planned potential control features, such as roads and ridge tops, that may form polygon wildland fire potential operational delineations.

Purpose: Identify lines that represent potential control features in a particular area that may form wildland fire potential operational delineations

Data Model: Geodatabase line feature class

Other Notes: The PODs Line layer may cross unit boundaries; efforts should be made to coordinate with neighboring units to ensure consistency and avoid unwanted gaps and overlaps.

Related Layers: PotentialOperationalDelineations_Polygon. PODs Polygon and PODs Line are 2 layers. They are connected via a many-to-many relationship so that a line can be shared by more than one polygon, or more than one polygon can share a line. There should be no unwanted gaps or overlaps across the PODs Line and PODs Polygon layers.

Steward: NWCG Interagency Fire Planning Committee (IFPC) and Geospatial Subcommittee

Version: 1

Horizontal and/or Vertical Positional Accuracy: Standards for horizontal and vertical accuracies are detailed in Geospatial Positioning Accuracy Standards; Part 3: National Standard for Spatial Data Accuracy (NSSDA), http://www.fgdc.gov/standards/projects/FGDC-standards-projects/accuracy/part3/chapter3. Accuracy is reported by feature in meters at the 95% confidence level listed in the HAccuracy and/or VAccuracy fields. Accuracy reported at the 95% confidence level means that 95% of the positions in the feature will have an error with respect to true ground position that is equal to or smaller than the reported accuracy value. The target accuracy of the data should be lower 48: 1:24,000, Alaska 1:63,360.

Horizontal and/or Vertical Spatial Reference Information: Data layer projection parameters should be documented in a .prj file (shapefile format) or in a geodatabase projection definition. Or, specify the projection parameters via an EPSG code (example EPSG code 4326 = WGS84), http://www.epsg-registry.org . Projection parameters file should include applicable attributes as specified in the FGDC Standards Reference Model, 4.1.2.1.23.

Sensitivity Level: Public

NWCG Geospatial Data Standard Metadata Definitions and Values

Standard Name*	Alternate Name	Required?	Data Type	Size/ Width	Description	Values	Related NWCG Standard
LineId		Yes	String	10	Numeric or alphanumeric	Examples: 06010501 or 1	
PODSteward		Yes	String	8	In this context, the value chosen is an **existing** *NWCG Unit Identifier* associated with the Unit which has responsibility for and will function as the **steward** of the POD data.	Not Domain driven but consult and use: NWCG (PMS 931: State Code plus Unit Code, excluding the Country Code prefix Example: CORMP	Unit Identifier
UniqueID		Yes	String	18	LineId + PODSteward Concatenated in GIS	Examples: 06010501ORDEF or 1CORMP	
GeoArea		Yes	String	20	The Geographic Area the POD line is within. This field can be used to filter a National-level POD line dataset to specified Geographic Area(s). In cases where a POD line overlaps two Geographic Areas, select the Geographic area based on desired filtering results.	Alaska, Eastern Area, Great Basin, California, Northern Rockies, Northwest, Rocky Mountain, Southern Area, Southwest	Geographic Area Name
GISMiles		Yes	Numeric		Length of the line segment in miles. Calculated in the local unit projection in GIS	Example: 5.9 miles	
IsVisible		Yes	String	5	Provides a flag for mapping display.	Domain: Yes, No	
LineName		No	String	100	Local descriptor based on topographic or another feature	Example: Ember Ridge or Briggs Creek	

Label		No	String	100	The label applied to the feature in a GIS System, determined by the local unit.		
LineType		No	String	50	Best description of the line type using the domain field values.	Domain: previous fire, fuelbreak, firebreak, paved road, non-paved road, trail, ridgeline, river, lake, stream, barren area, lava flow, fuel transition, other, and multiple. Consult the NWCG Glossary of Wildland Fire, PMS 205	
LineStatus		No	String	16	State of the line as it relates to functioning as a control location (defined by Unit)	Domain: completed/existing, in process, planned, unknown	
Comments	Notes	No	String	500	Additional information describing the feature.	Free text	
VersionDate		Yes	Date	12	The last edit or update of this record. Date should follow the assigned NWCG Date Time data standard, using 24 hour clock, YYYY-MM-DDhh.mm.ssZ, ISO8601 Standard. Note: this is not to be confused with the date when published into AGOL.	Example: 2014-06-23-15.30Z	Date Time
ContactName		Yes	String	50	First and Last Name of the primary POD line contact, not the GIS contact	Example: Joe Podder	

ContactPosition		Yes	String	50	Position description of the primary POD line contact, not the GIS contact	Example: Forest Fire Management Officer	
ContactEmail		Yes	String	100	Email associated with ContactName and ContactPosition	Example: joe@usda.gov	
GlobalID		Yes	String	50	Primary key for linking geospatial objects with other database systems. Required for every feature. The GlobalID becomes the REL_Line_GlobalID in the relationship table.		
created_user		Yes	String	50	AGOL username of the person creating the feature in GIS. Automatically collected by AGOL	Example: jpodder_nifc	
created_date		Yes	Date	12	Date the feature was created in GIS. Automatically collected by AGOL	Example: 2014-06-23-15.30Z	Date Time
last_edited_user		Yes	String	50	AGOL username of the person last to edit the feature in GIS. Automatically collected by AGOL	Example: jpodder_nifc	
last_edited_date		Yes	Date	12	Date the feature was last edited in GIS. Automatically collected by AGOL	Example: 2014-06-23-15.30Z	Date Time

*Standard field names should be used for the core attributes when possible. Alternate field name suggestions are given to accommodate database conflicts and legacy datasets. Alternate name use should be documented in the Other Notes section above.