Potential Operational Delineations Polygon

Abbreviation or Acronym: PODs Polygon

Data Exchange Name: PotentialOperationalDelineations_Polygon

Also Known As: Potential Operational Delineations Polygon

Description: This geospatial layer depicts areas of wildland fire potential operational delineations defined by potential control features.

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 areas defined by potential operational delineation lines or potential control features, such as roads and ridge tops, within which relevant information can be summarized.

Purpose: Identify wildland fire potential operational delineations in a particular area

Data Model: Geodatabase polygon feature class

Other Notes: Shapes within the PODs Polygon layer frequently share geometry. There should be no unwanted gaps between or overlapping features within this polygon feature class both within and across units.

Related Layers: PotentialOperationalDelineations_Line. 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 Polygon and PODs Line 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
PolyId		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	PolyId + PODSteward Concatenated in GIS	Examples: 06010501ORDEF or 1CORMP	
GeoArea		Yes	String	20	The Geographic Area the POD polygon is within. This field can be used to filter a National-level POD polygon dataset to specified Geographic Area(s). In cases where a POD polygon 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
GISAcres	GISAcrCalc	Yes	Double		Number of acres within the POD. Calculated in the local unit projection in GIS. Total should include 1 decimal place.	Example: 25,455.5	
IsVisible		Yes	String	5	Provides a flag for mapping display.	Domain: Yes, No	
PolyName		No	String	100	Local descriptor based on topographic or another feature	Example: Bridger Peak or Logan Lookout	

Label		No	String	100	The label applied to the feature in a GIS System, determined by the local unit.		
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 polygon contact, not the GIS contact.	Example: Joe Podder	
ContactPosition		Yes	String	50	Position description of the ContactName	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_Poly_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.