

NWCG Geospatial Data Layer Standard

Data Layer Standard Name	Aviation Obstacle Point
Status (DSTS Use Only)	Approved
Next Anticipated Review	
Review Expiration	
Approved	1/8/2015

Name & Description

Geospatial Data Layer Name	Aviation Obstacle Point
Abbreviation	AviationObstacle_Pt
Description	This layer captures physical features that may present a hazard to pilots during aviation operations. Generally speaking these are permanent features.
Version	1

Contact Information

Data Standard Stewardship Group	NWCG Geospatial Subcommittee
Data Standard Steward (POC)	Autumn Mason, USFS

General Information

Source Standard	
System of Record	Local Databases. Digital Aeronautical Flight Information Files (DAFIF), Digital Vertical Obstruction File (DVOF), Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Data when combined with local data.
Additional Text	
Discussion Papers Text	
Discussion Papers File	NWCG - Aviation Hazards Obstacle GIS Data Layer Standard.doc, Discussion Paper - Aviation Hazards GIS Data Layers.doc, Wildland Fire Aviation Hazards Data Model.pdf, GLOSSARY Aviation Activity and Obstacle Information.doc

Geospatial Data

Background	The Aviation Obstacle data standard is part of a series of feature classes that may be used for storing information in support of safe fire-related aviation operations.
Abstract	Local aviation obstacle data that adheres with this standard may be combined with national datasets (DAFIF, DVOF) to inform aviation operations and create flight hazard maps used for briefing visiting aircrews, pilots, incident management teams, and flight planning for projects and fires. The dataset is not intended for navigational use. The pilot should always obtain an FAA briefing and conduct operations with a "see and avoid" attitude.
Purpose	The purpose of this data layer standard is for the exchange and transfer of local aviation obstacle data. Obstacles (point, line, and polygon): These layers capture physical obstacles that may present a risk to pilots during aviation operations. The distinction between activities and obstacles is that activities have a dynamic characteristic as the hazard may be temporal or seasonal.
Data Model	Aviation Obstacles are depicted as points, lines or polygon feature classes. This standard is for a point feature class (or shapefile). A geodatabase containing all aviation hazard feature classes (activities and obstacles) is recommended.

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<p>Other Notes</p>	<p>The layer specific attributes and (domain) values were developed through a review of DAFIF, DVOF, and FAA standards and existing datasets to determine the types of features that would be stored in this feature class. Domains from those standards were revised and grouped to simplify this dataset.</p>
<p>Related Layers</p>	<p>The Aviation Activity Point, Activity Polygon, Obstacle Point, Obstacle Line, and Obstacle Polygon Feature Classes are all related and could be part of a Aviation Hazard Feature Dataset or Geodatabase.</p>
<p>Horizontal and/or Vertical Position Accuracy</p>	<p>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. NSSDA does not define threshold accuracy values. Agencies are encouraged to establish thresholds for their product specifications and applications and for contracting purposes. Ultimately, users identify acceptable accuracies for their applications. Data and map producers must determine what accuracy exists or is achievable for their data and report it (document) according to NSSDA.</p>
<p>Horizontal and/or Vertical Spatial Reference Information</p>	<p>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.</p>

Geospatial Data Layer Standard Attributes & Attribute Definitions

Standard Name*	Alternate Name	Required?	Data Type	Size/ Width	Description	Values	Related NWCG Standard
NWCGUnitID	UnitID Un_ID	Yes	String	6	Code used in interagency wildland fire to uniquely identify a particular organizational unit (office administratively responsible for either managing incidents/projects, providing resources, or providing logistical services) within the government or a non-government organization recognized by NWCG as a wildland fire cooperater	NWCG (PMS 931: Unit Identifiers)	Unit Identifier
NFIRSUnitID	NFIRSUnitID	No	Integer	6	National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) fire department ID used to uniquely identify a non-federal organizational unit (office administratively responsible for either managing incidents, providing resources, or providing logistical services).	NFIRS ID	
MapMethod	Map_Method MapMeth	Yes	String	25	Controlled vocabulary to define how the geospatial feature was derived. Map method may help define data quality.	GPS-Driven; GPS-Flight; GPS-Walked; GPS-Walked/Driven; GPS-Unknown Travel Method; Hand Sketch; Digitized-Image; Digitized-Topo; Digitized-Other; Image Interpretation; Infrared Image; Modeled; Mixed Methods; Remote Sensing Derived; Survey/GCDB/Cadastral; Vector; Other	
DateCurrent	DateCrnt EditDate	Yes	Date		The last edit, update, of this GIS record. Example: mm/dd/yyyy		Date
Comments	Notes GIS_Note	No, but recommended	String	255	Additional information describing the feature.	Free text	
GeometryID	Geometry_ID GIS_ID Spa_ID	Yes	String	50	Primary key for linking geospatial objects with other database systems. Required for every feature. This field may be renamed for each standard to fit the feature.	Globally Unique Identifier (GUID). **	
ObstacleName	ObName	Y	String	50	Common Name of feature. "Unknown" is a valid attribute.		
ObstacleType	ObType	Y	String	50	Type of obstacle. (Domain values were developed through a review of DAFIF, DVOF, and FAA data sets) If "Other" is selected please include additional information in Comments field.	Aerial Cable; Amus Park Str (<i>Amusement Park Structure</i>) ; Antenna; Arch; Bridge; Building; Cell Tower; Crane; Dam; Elevation Point; Elevator; Indus Structure (<i>Industrial</i>) ; Lighthouse; Lightship; Lookout; MET (<i>Meteorological Evaluation Tower</i>) ; Microwave Tower; Mining Structure; Monument; Navaid; Offshore Structure; Open Storage; Platform; Pole; Power Plant; Radio or TV Tower; Recreational Str (<i>Structure</i>) ; Rig; Ship Storage; Sign; Slag Pile; Spire (steeple); Stack; Storage Structure; Tank ; Tethered Balloon; Tower; Transformer or Substation; Transmission Line Tower; Tree; Waste Pile; Water Tower; Weather Station; Wind Testing; Windmill; Other	

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Standard Name*	Alternate Name	Required?	Data Type	Size/ Width	Description	Values	Related NWCG Standard
SourceAgency	DataAgency	Y	String	7	Land management agency with responsibility for creating and administering the data.	BIA; BLM; BOR; DOD; DOE; FAA; NGA; NPS; USFS; USFWS; Foreign; Tribal; City; County; State; Private	
HeightAboveGroundLevel	HtAGL	Y	Double	8	Height above ground level in feet. Scale of 1 decimal place. Feature height should always be calculated to measure the tallest part of the features. For example, the height of a windmill feature will be the height of the blade as opposed to the height of the tower. Null value is acceptable.		
HeightAboveSeaLevel	HtAMSL	Y	Double	8	Height above mean sea level in feet. Scale of 1 decimal place. Feature height should always be calculated to measure the tallest part of the features. For example, the height of a windmill feature will be the height of the blade as opposed to the height of the tower. Null value is acceptable.		
Lighting	Light	Y	String	7	Identifies if the obstacle is lighted.	Yes; No; Unknown	
LongitudeDDM	LongDM	N	String	20	Longitude in degrees, decimal minutes WGS84 for labeling purposes. Include correct symbols. Example, -112° 2.688'W. Value should be calculated in ArcGIS.		
LatitudeDDM	LatDDM	N	String	20	Latitude in degrees, decimal minutes WGS84 for labeling purposes. Include correct symbols. Example, 36° 12.818'N. Value should be calculated in ArcGIS..		

*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.

** GUIDs are unique specially formatted numeric strings generated by a "GUID generation tool." GUIDs can be generated at <http://www.guidgenerator.com/>