

APPROVED

**NWCG Geospatial Data Layer Standard
Metadata Definition and Data Layer Specifications**

Wildland Fire Event Polygon

Layer Name:	Wildland Fire Event Polygon
Layer Abbreviation:	FirePoly
Layer Description:	The Wildland Fire Event Polygon data standard will define the minimum attributes necessary for collection, storage and dissemination of incident based data on wildland fires (wildfires and prescribed fires) . The standard is not intended for long term data storage, rather a standard to assist in the creation of incident based data management tools, minimum standards for data exchange, and to assist users in meeting GIS Standard Operating Procedures on Incidents (GSTOP).
Status:	Approved
Source Record:	This data standard aligns with the attributes of the existing Wildland Fire Perimeters (polygon) data standard approved by NWCG on 9/9/14.
System of Record:	N/A
Data Stewardship Group:	Geospatial Subcommittee
Data Steward:	Skip Edel
Additional Text:	This standard is for incident based data collection, storage and exchange . This standard should not be confused with the NWCG geospatial data standard for Wildland Fire Perimeters (polygon), which is intended daily and final wildfire and prescribed fire perimeters data exchange.

Background:	Currently there are several methods to manage spatial data on wildland fires, where the Incident Command System (ICS) is used. Some use tools like the Fire Incident Mapping Tool (FIMT) to create and manage data. Others use geodatabase feature classes or shapefiles to store attribute information. The intent of this standard is to update existing data formats and provide a common set of attributes for use on wildland fires .
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Abstract:	The standard will store information dealing with ICS data polygon features.
Purpose:	A data standard will provide a common platform for wildland fire event data development and sharing. It will allow for smoother transitions between teams on wildfire incidents. This will save time, money, and get products into the users hands more quickly. The standard will also help make ICS maps more consistent by working from a common attribute set.
Data Model:	Polygon feature class
Other Notes:	This feature class will use a specific symbol set. The symbol set is defined by the GIS Standard Operating Procedures for Incidents (GSTOP). For additional information follow this link: http://gis.nwcg.gov/gstop_about.html
Related Layers:	This feature class will be part of a Incident Geodatabase that will contain Fire Point, Fire Line, and Fire Polygon feature classes.
Horizontal and/or Vertical Position 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.
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.

Questions or comments can be emailed to:

BLM_FA_NWCG_DATA@blm.gov

Information on the process of requesting a new Data Standard or a change to an existing Data Standard can <http://www.nwcg.gov/?q=data-standards>

Information about the Data Standards & Terminology Subcommittee (DSTS) can be found at: <http://www.nwcg.gov/?q=committees/data-standards-and-terminology-subcommittee>

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NWCG Geospatial Data Layer Standard Attributes
Wildland Fire Event Polygon

Geospatial Data Layer Standard Attributes & Attribute Definitions							
Standard Name*	Alternate Name	Required?	Data Type	Size/ Width	Description	Values	Related NWCG Standard
Jurisdictional Unit Identifier	UnitID NWCG_UID NFIRSUnitID	Yes	String	10	Code used in interagency wildland fire to uniquely identify the governmental entity having overall land and resource management responsibility for a specific geographical area as provided by law. NWCG Unit Identifier should be used. In cases where NWCG Unit Identifier is not available, a National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) ID may be used instead.	NWCG (PMS 931: Unit Identifiers) Example: CORMP NFIRS ID (FDID, State, Station) Example: 07434VA001	Unit Identifier
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; Phone/Tablet; Other	
DateCurrent	DateCrnt EditDate	Yes	Date		The last edit, update, of this GIS record. Date should follow the assigned NWCG Date Time data standard, using 24 hour clock, YYYY-MM-DDhh.mm.ssZ, ISO8601 Standard.	Example: 2014-06-23-15.30Z	Date Time (Assigned)
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). **	
IRWINID	FireOccurID, PtOriginLnk	Yes	String	50	Primary key for linking to the Wildland Fire Locations Point dataset. The origin of this GUID is the IRWIN application and must be sourced there.. (This unique identifier may NOT replace the GeometryID core attribute)	Globally Unique Identifier (GUID) populated from wildland fire locations point data	Wildland Fire Perimeters (polygon)
LocalIncidentID	FireNum, SOFireNum	Yes	String	10	Local incident identifier (dispatch number). A number or code that uniquely identifies an incident for a particular local fire management organization within a particular calendar year. Field is string to allow for leading zeros when the local incident		Wildland Fire Perimeters (polygon); Local Incident Identifier
IncidentName	FireName	Yes	String	50	The name assigned to an incident; assigned by responsible land management unit. (IRWIN required). Officially recorded name		Wildland Fire Perimeters (Polygon); Incident Name
FeatureCategory	PolyType	Yes	String	50	Type of wildland fire polygon or unburned areas.	Wildfire Final Fire Perimeter; Wildfire Daily Fire Perimeter; Prescribed Fire; IR Heat Perimeter; IR Intense Heat; IR Scattered Heat; Unburned Island; Active Burnout; Proposed Burnout; Completed Burnout; Temporary Flight Restriction; Retardant Avoidance Area; Value at Risk; Closure Area; Evacuation Area; Cloud Cover; Area Covered by IR Flight; Unknown; Other	Wildland Fire Perimeters (polygon)
Label	Label	No	String	100	The label applied to the feature in a GIS system.	Example: DP-5	
PolygonDateTime	PolDatTime, CollectDat	Yes	Date	12	The date and time that the polygon was collected in the field. Date should follow the assigned NWCG Date Time data standard, using 24 hour clock, YYYY-MM-DDhh.mm.ssZ, ISO8601 Standard	Example: 2014-06-23-15.30Z	Date Time (Assigned)

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GISAcres	GISAcrcalc	Yes	Double		GIS calculated acres within the fire perimeter. Not adjusted for unburned areas within the fire perimeter. Total should include 1 decimal place. (ArcGIS: Precision=10; Scale=1). Example: 23.9		Wildland Fire Perimeters (polygon)
CreateName		Yes	String	50	Name of the person creating the feature.		
CreateDate		Yes	Date		Date the feature was created. Date should follow the assigned NWCG Date Time data standard, using 24 hour clock, YYYY-MM-DDhh.mm.ssZ, ISO8601 Standard.	Example: 2014-06-23-15.30Z	Date Time (Assigned)
EditName		Yes	String	50	Name of the person editing the feature.		
ContactName		Yes			Name of the incident based contact responsible for data creation.	Joe Mapper	
ContactEmail		Yes			Email of the incident based contact responsible for data creation.	Example: joe@nps.gov	
ContactPhone		Yes			Phone number for the incident based contact responsible for data creation.	303-555-1212	
DeleteThis		No	String	3	For managing data during mobile data collection. An attribute flag to tell editors to remove a feature added in error.	Example: Yes, No	
ComplexName		No	String	50	The name of the complex that the fire is assigned. If there is no complex it will be blank.	Example: Track Fire	Complex Glossary Term
ComplexID		No	String	50	The IRWINID of the complex.	Globally Unique Identifier (GUID). Example: {BE8A2C46-0B00-418F-9FBF-ED8E6625F430}	
GACC		Yes	String	5	Geographic Area Coordination Center where the fire is located.	Domain: AICC; EACC; GBCC; ONCC; NRCC; NWCC; RMCC; SACC; OSCC; SWCC.	
IMTName		No	String	25	Name of the Incident Management Team in charge of the fire.	Example: Southern Area Blue Team	
IsVisible		Yes	String	5	Provides a flag for mapping display.	Domain: Yes, No	
FeatureAccess		Yes	String	20	Determines who or what groups can view a particular feature.	Domain: Public (available for Public maps or web sites); Cooperators (shared only with wildland fire agencies); Incident (only for use for incident staff); Restricted (sharing or viewing by a specific group).	
<p>*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.</p>							
<p>** GUIDs are unique specially formatted numeric strings generated by a "GUID generation tool." GUIDs can be generated at http://www.guidgenerator.com/.</p>							
<p>The purpose of the GeometryID is to ensure that every unique object has a unique ID. This is important in an enterprise implementation where data is coming from many sources to determine if an object is unique or if it has been duplicated. Between the GlobalID and the FireOccurID (IRWINID) the unique geometry may be determined.</p>							
<p>Users should generate a GeometryID for each unique record they create (spatial or non-spatial) for NWCG datasets. It is the data creators responsibility to create and maintain this ID for the life of that particular record. It is the responsibility of the person doing the data aggregation at a regional or national level to maintain this GUID as well. A GUID can be created in multiple ways - on a cell by cell basis using a website or script to generate a unique GUID, on a group of records using a script, or it can be automatically generated by the users GIS software or tools.</p>							