

## NWCG Geospatial Data Standard Metadata Definitions and Values




### FMU/Strategic Objective (Polygon)

**Abbreviation or Acronym:** FMU/SO

**Data Exchange Name:** FMUStrategicObjective

**Also Known As:** N/A

**Description:** Polygons that contain overarching fire management direction, such as strategic objectives. The primary objective of these polygons is to assist in organizing information in complex landscapes. Strategic objectives deal with large areas over long time periods and project intended outcomes of management activities that contribute to the maintenance or achievement of desired conditions.



**Background:** A data standard is needed to represent fire management strategic direction spatially. This guidance is represented spatially as Fire Management Unit (FMU) or Strategic Objective polygon data.

**Abstract:** FMU or Strategic Objective polygon data are used to depict a land management area definable by objectives, management constraints, topographic features, access, values to be protected, political boundaries, fuel types, major fire regime groups, etc. that set it apart from the characteristics of an adjacent polygon. The polygon may have dominant management objectives and pre-selected strategies assigned to accomplish these objectives.

**Purpose:** The purpose of this data layer standard is for the exchange and transfer of boundaries associated with pre-established, strategic, fire management guidance

**Data Model:** A polygon feature class to represent a specific area on the landscape. Polygons may be non-continuous (two or more spatially defined locations that are not adjacent). The "CODE"/"Description" attribute pair must be a unique value within each "UNIT". Features within Units at the same Organizational level (eg Forest, District, Refuge, Park) may not overlap. Polygons cannot overlap Units at the same organizational level: one area on the ground has one and only one FMU or Strategic Objective polygon assigned by that Unit's land area and/or fire management plans. However, a jurisdictional unit at a higher organizational level may have a boundary that overlaps the units at a lower jurisdictional level. For example, a Regional (or State) office may provide overarching objectives for the Forests or Districts within its boundaries, and thus may overlap those subordinate unit boundaries. Dissolved polygons for a jurisdictional unit should be coincident with the overall jurisdictional unit boundary.

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**Other Notes:** This standard supercedes an application-specific data standard which did not collect "Map Method". For data being migrated to the new standard, Map Method will be populated as "Other" and a Comment will be entered in the comment field indicating that Map Method was not collected in the initial data calls.

**Related Layers:** FMU/SO Polygons represent subdivisions of Jurisdictional Unit boundaries. Depending on the update frequencies of sources of the underlying data, they may differ at times, but generally dissolving all of the polygons in the FMU/SO layer by UnitID should the same polygon as the current Jurisdictional Unit polygon.

**Steward:** 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.

**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:** Unknown



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### 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	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.	NWCG (PMS 931: Unit Identifiers) Example: CORMP	Unit Identifier
Agency	JurisdictionalCategory	No	String	7	Abbreviated name of agency, from NWCG Landowner Category standard.	USFWS	<a href="#">NWCG: Land Owner Kind &amp; Category</a>
Code	FMUCode, FMU_Code	Yes	String	32	A user designated alpha/numeric code (or name) assigned to the L/RMP or FMP Unit	ex: "Gen"	
Description	FMU Name, Strategic Objective Description, Description	No	String	128	L/RMP or FMP Unit (FMU) Description or Name	ex: "General Forest"	
Comments	Comments	No	String	255	Additional information describing the feature.	Free text	

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Standard Name*	Alternate Name	Required?	Data Type	Size/ Width	Description	Values	Related NWCG Standard
DateCurrent	DateModified	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)
GeometryID	GeometryID	Yes if an agency SOR exists.	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). **	
MapMethod	MapMethod	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	

## **NWCG Geospatial Data Standard Metadata Definitions and Values**

\*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/>