

APPROVED

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

Predictive Services Area Boundaries (polygon)

Layer Name:	Predictive Services Area Boundaries (polygon)
Layer Abbreviation:	PSA Boundaries
Layer Description:	Geographic boundary polygons depicting the extent of the Predictive Services
Status:	Approved
Source Record:	N/A
System of Record:	N/A
Data Stewardship Group:	NWCG Geospatial Subcommittee, Predictive Services at the National Interagency Coordination Center
Data Steward:	Dianna Sampson, Ed Delgado
Additional Text:	N/A

Background:	Widely used dataset with no previously established standards
Abstract:	Descriptor of the predictive services area (PSA) boundary
Purpose:	The need to define a authoritative spatial data layer depicting predictive services area boundaries.
Data Model:	Polygons Shapefile or Geodatabase polygon feature class. PSAs may be non-contiguous (two or more spatially defined locations that are not adjacent). PSAs cannot be overlapping – one area on the ground has one and only one PSA. PSA boundaries may be matched to current GACC Boundaries.
Other Notes:	The intent is not to redefine the current PSA Boundaries, but to provide a standard by which the data layer is to be populated.
Related Layers:	Wildland Fire Dispatch Locations, Wildland Fire Dispatch Boundaries, Geographic Area Coordination Center Boundaries

**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 be <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
Predictive Services Area Boundaries (polygon)

Geospatial Data Layer Standard Attributes & Attribute Definitions							
Standard Name*	Alternate Name	Required?	Data Type	Size/ Width	Description	Values	Related NWCG Standard
MapMethod	Map_Method MapMeth	No, but recommended	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. 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). **	
PSA National Code	NAT_CODE	Yes	Text	10	Unique code for every PSA associated to a single unit. Code defined by Predictive Services	Example: SC09	
PSA Name	PSAName	Yes	Text	50	Unique name defined by Predictive Services. PSA Name may be the same as PSA Code	Example: Western Mountains	
GACC Name	GA_Name	Yes	Text	75	Full Geographic Area Coordination Center Name	Alaska Interagency Coordination Center; Eastern Area Coordination Center; Great Basin Coordination Center; Northern California Geographic Area Coordination Center; Southern California Geographic Area Coordination Center; Northern Rockies Coordination Center; Northwest Interagency Coordination Center; Rocky Mountain Area Coordination Center; Southern Area Coordination Center; Southwest Coordination Center	Geographic Area Coordination Center (GACC) Code & Name
GACC Unit Identifier	GA_UnitID	Yes	Text	8	NWCG Unit Identifier for GACC Boundary	USAKACC; USWIEACC; USUTGBC; USCAONCC; USCAOSCC; USMTNRC; USORNWC; USCORMC; USGASAC; USNMSWC	Unit Identifier
*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/ .							
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.							
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.							