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Please stand by for realtime captions.

We are going to get started at 12:30. We have lightning talks. I'm still trying to gather everyone in from lunch. Everyone is outside enjoying the weather. Is our transcriber online.

[Captioner is standing by]

We are going to go ahead and get started. Is there anyone still outside? We are doing a lightning talk around coming up. I will give them one more minutes.

Go ahead and take your seats we will get started. We have three lightning talks coming up. Some of them will be 15 minutes and Lori will pull the hook on every one of them.

For my transcribing if you would go ahead and start transcribing that would be great

Welcome to the 2015 intermediate GISS training class in the McClellan California. Elizabeth you have to introduce yourself.

Hello I'm Elizabeth Hale. IMA GIS specialist with US forestry service at the Pacific Southwest region. What I'm presenting on is the topic of managing data for suppression repair. Last season, 2014 fire see that I was out onto assignments. Both of them I worked on a suppression repair. Out of that in a desire to see things done more consistently, I developed a database of template. And layer files along with that. To address some of the data management needs that they came up with suppression repair.

GSTOP Has one on this topic. The GSTOP are pretty prepared the data layers on the map are the incident perimeters. The ICS line features and treatments uniquely civilized. That is not a lot of guidance. As they went into suppression repair, it was a little bit complex. There were those airlines. Rosaline's. Headlines. Drop points. And on down the list. I like the way that Melanie describes a suppression repair when we talk about this last week. On an incident it is kind of like a teeter totter or seesaw. The operation from suppression to suppression repair. For the suppression side of things we have a toolbar and a standard symbology. When we enter into the suppression repair side of data management top we do not have those things except for maybe what your team has already set up.

What I'm going to share in this talk are to example suppression repair maps. The way I set up the database templates and the layer files. This is suppression if repair from the King fire what symbolize on the map is the most important aspect are the lines in the repairs that those status of those lives. On the map that these are symbolized as green for completed. Orange are in need of repair. Yellow are repair in progress. We are only a few points on this map for repair. The detail

on the right side of the map shows one of the points. A symbol was used there to show bridge out. You can see that the lines as we all know get kind of crazy on a big incident. Keeping track of the repair status of all of those lines, and how do we do that on the back and when we are managing this data. This map also symbolizes areas to avoid during repair, as polygons.

The suppression repair map from the beaver fire. The repair status of the lines was broken out a little further on this example. Three lines identified as do not repair in blue. Right identified full repair. Yellow were ready for resource advisers to inspect and approve. Green were completed and approved by resource advisers. And Violet was a stage II completed. The suppression repair on the Beaver fire was in two stages . The were a lot of points in this repair. This is the map that I was working on. The last map came from a different incident. It was not mine. Melanie graciously shared a. Dealing with those point they reached a critical mass in terms of what could be civilized cleanly and clearly on the map. One point or for each of those points would've become a little much. What I actually had to do on this map was break out the points with some unique labeling and add a table. That we the points could be tracked.

There is another table next to the point table and that was requested by plans for mileage and repair status of mileage of lines. How many miles have yet to be repaired. How many miles of been completed. They wanted that updated daily on this map.

Also this map civilized treatment lines. What types of treatment were actually needed. The upper left corner of the map, there was a roadway that needed shipping dose shipping fleet created a way to some ways that part of the road that needed tripping -- treatment. These maps show how the maps were developed for the incidence of the types of information that was covered.

This is what I set up for the database template after addressing this on to its it is in a row. I just decided to try to build some sort of skeleton template of a geo-database with three feature classes. Once for points, lines come and polygons. We have an asterisk indicates that those fields have a domain. In a repair point I did end up developing a demand for the type of point and those types included watercourse crossings, cut fences, hose lays. There were all sorts of points brought in. It made sense when there were so many to try and break them out into categories. From their, made sense to try to give each point a unique identifier because in some cases a point was GPS by two different people and we needed to track who brought in what come and eliminate the duplicate point. What I'm trying to describe is that there is a sequential number of fields. The point type which is based on the domain was a two letter code and from that could create a unique identifier for the point, which I used in the legal field. -- Label field. On the repair line the schema matches the fire line schema with a few additional fields for reporting purposes it. The length and miles and feet. And the dozer blade with. And a repair polygon was used in but alas, but is available for whatever types of areas that need to be displayed buffers. Areas were specific treatment are needed. Areas to avoid. It is open-ended. For each of these, the pick list for repair status included the ones I showed on the previous map. Do not repair the needs repair, repair in progress. All of those status could be changed on this list. It was necessary to track a lot of feature level metadata because of all of the different sources of data coming in and managing and weeding out the debug information. -- Duplicate information. Some of the challenges that I was trying to solve with this template and the way I set it up, synchronizing between a suppression repair geo-database and the FIMT database with the line work with a

challenge. As you know, keep coming in and this line was it actually digitized and now it is GPS and it is different. To handle that challenge I would recommend bringing in lines only once they have been reported as completed. -- With a repair status because then that is a line that we know we have the right shape before and it has been completed. That with a challenge that was still kind of outstanding after I tried to tackle this. Keeping track of the GPS data what is loaded and what has yet to be loaded was very helpful to do as the data source field in each of these. I could just list the names of the fobs that brought in.

Lastly, the layer files. I developed for our five of those based on definition queries just to cleanly symbolize on the map. The repair point because we had a so many points on the incidence that I was on, had to be broken out into these categories. The symbology that I use for that was a layer file that queried point yet to be repaired, endpoints that had been repaired. When they were repaired then they were grayed out. And identical layer and file symbology set for those points were in great. Repair line status. The colors of that is something to consider. Maybe delves into a little further. Colorblindness is an issue if someone is looking at a repair line that is highlighted in different colors, ensure that they can do the was between those. The other issue that we had with our continuing use of paper maps and paper maps to report from the field was that when highlighters were used, if we had used headwaiter colors on the map already, was hard to use -- tell what they had highlighted. I put a little thought into try to use lighter shade for things that would be highlighted over a paper map and darker shades for things that were completed and done. Do not repair is a dark color. And so on. I think that concludes what I wanted to present. Are there any questions?

This is one of those data management sometimes falls apart on a suppression appear because you end up with the end with the so many dozer line. You've gotten people who have -- each time we comes there we have teams that come through so the fobs are -- as the fire burns over we remove stuff out of it and people keep going back over it again and again. So we have a fobs it going to the same place multiple times. And there is not usually the best medication with the reads. So they are doing the same lines again. So this may tie into some of your collector thing at the end. But just be able to have the unique identifier for when we do a dozer line. If it is tied to the reads data or someone else's data count when they start talking about line 23, then everyone is talking about the same line 23. Even if it is a later on digitized to a higher degree can be tied into that same one or a replacement of it.

Resource advisor. Read. Like any other questions. We see anything online pop up to the top. Think that was an outstanding one from last time. If there are no other questions we are going to -- there is a question.

If we want to use your symbology how do we get it?

I'm happy to share what I have developed. I don't know if there are plans it to load onto the GISS hard drive or if there is interest. Additionally this is a template and a layer file that that I developed a while I was on an incident. At midnight. I feel like this is something that we could improve if there is interest in moving forward more consistently. -- With suppression repair data management.

This is Jack Harvey and I want to say thank you for putting that together. That must have taken a long time. I have a question more to -- more to the class. It being the big dummy on the incident, I always get stuck with downloading all of the fobs. They bring in a lot of great detail. I usually print up a map and go sit with the unit leader and explain what they have captured and what the unit was to put on tomorrow's map. A lot of stuff that they have collected never get captured. Then it towards the end of the incident, the reads commands and they say where are all my structures or the bridge that is broken or the cut fences. And I have to hunt through weeks worth of maps and fobs. Sometimes 10 to 14 different fobs per day to try to find all of the different information that they brought in and we collected it. We haven't. But my question is, do any of you guys in here have any good ways of dealing with that and capturing it so that it is stored. When they come in we can easily print up a map.

What I'm thinking about doing because there are a lot of comments and questions. Tomorrow we have an open discussion period. We are going to discuss QR codes. We put this on the list because we need to keep going. We have two more presentations that I'm up against a hard stop. Are you good with that? Everyone. Are you good withholding until tomorrow? All right sorry guys. We're going to move on to my next presenter. Thank you Elizabeth. Moving on to our next presenter. Then I saw Glenn Linares introduce yourself.

Of Vanessa Linares I'm DJF -- GIS coordinator for Yosemite. I just got there bigger was previously with BLM out of the Arizona State office on the West type I team. Lorri asked me to talk about link tables behaving badly. C at -- she had some questions about this during the last season. Some of the problems that people were seeing was that in when they were bringing in an Excel table and keeping it dynamically linked by using or adding the table, the gridlines were getting lost. We are trying to do a couple of quick test and find out what was coming up with -- going on with that. I did see this on slide fire. There are a couple of different things that you can try if you want to keep them linked so that they update and you do not have to go. You just update the Excel tables and Senate update -- it will update in ArcMap. There are a couple of things that you can try. You could try in Excel to make sure that you are using the all borders tool to put the gridlines in. Check your wrapping in between lines, making sure that your columns are resized. You should be doing all of those things regardless. The other thing is creating the Excel files first and then pointing to it in ArcMap. So do not try to start in it ArcMap and then create the Excel table. Another thing that Carl pointed out what -- had to do with checking what your export options are we are exporting to a PDF. Making sure that the vectorize labels with bitmap markers fills is tax and convert marker symbols to polygons is tax. Better yet, do not use linked tables. There is also a workaround where you can export to PDF using the Windows driver. You will not get a geo-enabled PDF but this also seemed to fix the problem. But better yet just format your table in exile, save -- Excel, save it come and copy and paste into ArcMap. It is one extra step but it will prevent the problems of you trying to figure out where your gridlines went or why they are faint, and not noticing until you do the PDF export.

There is a question in the back.

I did that as you said just in Excel and pasted it. I think it is an Adobe issue when you exported. It depends on if you scale it at all or your resolution as you export. Those are two things that can

sometimes save it and sometimes it just didn't work at all. You had disappearing lines or a table that was just pasted in.

You had it when you actually copied and pasted in.

Okay. When we also want up doing at one point was actually zooming in very large to exile, and doing a screenshot and then pasting it in. Then we reduced it down. It is just one of those things. It seems like it showed up a lot when we were using 10/2/2 with Microsoft 2010. But there was no rhyme or reason to it. On fire I do not see it the first two days and then we thought.

Thank you for addressing that. I will take the blame for the problems there that I created. But thank you for trying to address them. It was also with Elizabeth map that we are using these. It was changing so fast, I wanted to link it. We had a couple of people updating the barrage of changes coming in. I thought of a way but it was quite the struggle and Elizabeth did a fantastic job on it.

Great. It is nice. The purpose of it. It should work when you link it, but the Microsoft stuff is a little quirky and we all know that Arc is quirky. You pile those on and odd things will happen. Lorri asked me to talk a little bit about that and some of the solutions that we had come across. And the workarounds. Any other questions? We have a little bit of time and because Vanessa went fast. We could fit in the discussion on suppression.

It is one of those when I have some of the bringing in any fobs data is to make the edits in that shape file that they are making. If there is one line that they walked that were part of the dozer or 10 minute was to physically make the break-in at all of it into the table so that four weeks from now to team leaders -- two team leaders with him and he opens the file you actually know are the lines are and what you are looking at rather than one really big line. Another thing is, I'm in the type I team so I have a bigger shop than a lot of people. But it usually if I am -- as soon as we get our legs undress I usually get someone specifically that doesn't repairs to refresh and especially if we are coming in later. Because they will have to do what you are saying. They have to go back to day one and go back through everything and build that we. Database. That is the other reason why it would be nice to tie in some of these things with the reads. Whether the have been doing their own special database this whole time and calling things certain names. That do not always tie in with the data and the headlines that we do not have and vice versa.

The way that I handle it is when you download the data from the GPS using our GPS you have asked the fobs with the data is for. Initially you have a lot of oxidative for fire lines. Then suppression repair comes later. If they have some stuff initially that repression of repair you can use the and the GPS and download whatever is ops in one file and then whatever is suppression repair in another file and set save it under the suppression repair folder. From day one you separate the data which is for ops and fire line and for suppression repair. You're going to have to go back and find it met -- that or 15 other points. Justice but at the download and get the medication from the fobs. If the fobs is not telling you what it is or if it does not get communicated -- but otherwise I set it up in the beginning.

We're going to go ahead and make the data template that Elizabeth put together available. Sometimes I push these things by writing up a tip sheet. I guess it used the tipsy scattered all over the place. It might be worthwhile if you guys are interested. Maybe Jack and Brad come and now you can help us put together a tip sheet that would give folks ideas on what to do. I cannot make a formal recommendation but a tipsy goes a long way to giving other people a good idea on what you are doing and what works and what does not work. We will make sure that we get onto the hard drive if you're see you have that available as well as an element to use.

This is Elizabeth. I will jump in. I would like to add that there is documentation that I wrote up with the database template.

Very cool. We have a start on it. Zach.

Someone did mention to me that you can have your fobs stagger in instead of all 14 of them start -- showing in at once. That is part of the issue.

Have also heard other GISS people tell me to not let them go eat until you get the stuff off of their GPS. Is that what you are doing?

On hours I think we do a little bit of the staggering because there is not a big backlog and also it lets the GIS people separate as well. But on that we are continuing to get a few more people every year that actually email their data to us. Throughout the day. Especially when they have their long drives or they stay overnight in camps at one of the sites camps. Then they can just send you their data without having to drive two hours each way. And make it a back-and-forth. When we have to make deadlines.

Very good. Any other questions? How about online. Are there any questions online? No questions online. I think we are good.

I have one. This is Aaron.

Will head Aaron.

On the PDF map that we were trying out something where you could actually record a track first of all caught but then you can email that or throw it to a dropbox within the app is how. There was a dialogue for that.

We are seeing a lot of folks using that on air attack as well.

It seemed like the precision with a couple of tests that we did was comparable to a Garmin GPS depending on your visibility to the satellite and whatnot. But good enough for firework.

Perfect. Any other comments from the folks online? I am hearing nothing. Thank you very much. Then asked the. -- Great Vanessa. Our next lightning talk will be from the County of San Diego. Matt Turner is going to do a presentation. We're going to type a life -- try a live demo.

My name is Matt Turner. I'm with San Diego fire 40. I'm a qualified GISS on our local type III team. I'm going to talk about SanMAPS in our world of acronyms as a digital County multi-application -- multiple agency evocation. It is a web-based application for the county. It is gone. Two iterations. It was originally designed to put mapping tools in a firefighter's hands to help us develop run bucket data. We had realized that fire hydrants and water sources and all of that was very much hit and miss. Our County is still developing mobile data computers and routing. So much of our firefighters or volunteer firefighters are still reliant on one but data. And set of setting the out with a GPS trying to capture all the hydrant locations we are working with the water districts to get their hydrant data. We figured the firefighters would know best their areas. If we could give them a mapping tool and editing mapping tool to start adding these data points it is a win win situation. It is an only original designed to happened in 2010 to give fire departments access to our geo-database. The idea is to share the data in a standardized format and to populate the run box. This was built with what we consider first generation web editing technology called Web ADF. I'm not terribly technical. This was all designed by our Hewlett-Packard IT group that manages IT for the county. They had recommended this as an option to provide and give tools to an end-user to provide and supplement map data using mobile technology. Originally it worked great. We asked because of the data that it is looking at through our as the datasets. The county has a warehouse of SDE data. A form of at least four County got in included roads, parcels, sewer lines and whatnot. We move fire department and agencies that needed have access to partial data which was somewhat of a consideration and it is considered critical data. We do not want to give out specific information or partial ownership for folks. If we are doing a search on people who wanted to go bad things fixed we had a login and password Prudential application that was specific only to fire agencies. We would provide them with login and password. That would give them access to all the county data. Says we were building the fire agency said well is that of the fire deal database can't be hydrants and databases -- water sources we want to know are the district boundaries are. We developed this application. What we tried to do with a simple look and feel. You do not need to be a GIS analyst to run a. It is very Google maps like . Simple tools. You can zoom in and zoom out. As a vehement will happen, the cash would automatically redraw partial boundaries or spatial dependent zoom levels. As you zoom in and out of certain things would turn on or off to give the end-user a little more information. On the side you can see there is a legend. There's a basic turn on and off capabilities. If you want a the a dataset you can turn on if you do not then you turn off. We have identified tools. Each dataset as an identify button along the side. If you want to do identify a particular puzzle then you highlight the parcel dataset and make it identifiable. Look at the map and the deal information will about that parcel. You also overlay or have the ability to turn on or off imagery. Certainly firefighters get spatial awareness where they are at. Some very simple editing toolbars. You click on a button that says I want to edit Knox box. The symbology pops up for the type of box that you want to add. A simple move and edit and delete and add attributes to the particulate those particular set. We are finding is Web ADF in a first-generation editing tool was very unstable. Firefighters are having difficult time logging in and staying logged in. If you had a. Difficult connection at your station it would time out after a couple minutes into it have to re-log back in. Oftentimes they would zoom in and it would take a long time for that map display to draw. Again it would time out. We had a lot of issues. So conceptually we liked the idea of putting it in the hands of the firefighters all of this data. Whether it is a zoom in or out, created their own maps or doing some analysis on their own but the technology that we were using wasn't cutting the mustard. At least upfront. These are some of the types of data that we

collected. The geo-databases had upwards of 100 different datasets early on we realized that our web mapping application could not handle all of that. We picked and Tuesday the top 20. Some of the more important datasets that we figured they would need to know.

Aversion to -- version 2 we built upon the idea of not just providing data work web mapping applications to firefighters but to the community at large. Working through the planning department in the county we get a lot of calls about people living on property. To I live in a wideband or very high hazard zone. Often those calls would get routed to me and I would have to run a clear he on the parcel and find where they live. File Fido if there in the wildland interface. You would push them up to the frappe dataset -- dataset but if you cannot READ a PDF map appendix calls would come back to us. We took a lot of the fat FAP data and overlaid it on a map that the public can use with limitations. We build this new Please stand by for realtime captions. -- SanMAPS application using Silverlight. It is a much more stable environment. We explode those exposed this to everyone and not just firefighters. We still want to give firefighters special access. Particularly for the sensible space inspections program are we have working relationship with the local fire monitor unit. We hire teams to go out and they are capturing data using GPS for the noncompliant inspections and with that GPS data they bring back the coordinates. They can enter the coordinates into the map and I don't wear that property is. They can poke on the identify tool to see the property ownership and then the violations out to whoever they need to. There are three to levels of users. There is your basic of your level. Your average Joe public. The firefighter level which gives access to the partial data and then a superuser which is myself because we also realized since I am deployable out on fire incidents we were having challenges in some of the fire parameter data and emergency services. Our local County OES. Being a county employee I am often tasked with, you are a County guy, you just need to send us the print I don't care if it is that it or not. So maybe now they understand we cannot do that. We do not know it what they are doing with the parameters. In the advent and mixed they were giving mixed a data access as well. And especially in the most recent fiscal year Knicks had questions about it being funded permanently. So folks were looking at this as a potential substitute for next so we had our GIS going out on incidents working permit or maps. As I am building things I am publishing this data through SanMAPS which is automatically fed it to the EEOC at OES. We have a wet EEOC map display in addition to just fire data they are also taking all public safety data. We have a SanMAPS fire module. It is and develop it meant now. We have a SanMAPS OES module and a law enforcement module. Each of these particular groups have their own datasets that they can edit. We often see each other's dataset but I can only edit fire perimeters. Law personnel can only edit what is specific to them which may be evacuation corridors or roads -- road blockages were things that are related to law enforcement activities. Ultimately we are going to be developing an online group of public safety folks that will also READ these datasets that are getting written to our SDE and getting published back. That is our next generation of SanMAPS to utilize the online tools for positions in having this group have the ability to see all of the data. We are trying to maintain the ease-of-use within the new SanMAPS with basic zoom in and out. Different tools to show and hide layers. It has query ability. It has the ability to all add your own layer if you like the overlay. We also have a very similar legend or table of contents on the left-hand side. Here it is showing on the right where you can turn on and off data. Certain datasets will not show unless you are zoomed in because we don't want to look at all parcels from a county level. So you see some of the assets that are great out into your zoomed into a particular extent and then those will turn on. I'm hoping to do a

live demo in just a minute. We are adding simple query abilities were used a point identify tool. Interviews are selecting them and which datasets we want to identify it is basically anything that is identifiable Internet. If I am zoomed in and click identify. My parcels are turned on it will give me a result of screen of the parcels. It will give me the fire agency that I might be on and in this case also a burn history. We get a lot of questions about fire history and we give that option to the end-user. When you click on the parcel or FAP dataset it is a live feed from our assessor. Instead of having to cut partial battle in fitted out we wanted to give them our life data so that as people move in or out and owners change, they will have that ability to click on a parcel. One of our property owners -- a lot of our property owners do not live in the county. We still want to send them a violation of the space or find out who was the property if there is a mitigation that we need to handle it that.

The really cool thing about this is a another detail for me certainly on a fire as by making perimeters come and getting unvented data or intelligence datacom we have worked it out with California fire that we would submit fire to the OSHA data to OES that would be -- that that it would not be publicly releasable. That I would make a perimeter in the county and have the ability to attribute it as a publicly vetted premature error as an archival thing. After I dry premature and a gets infected and publicly releasable I have the ability to go into its attributes with a simple drop-down arrow or button and enable it to be publicly releasable. In addition there are other public safety datasets that are visible to me. These include localized had thirds and public we available and internal. They icons are the same. They just have a different color. This gives you an idea of the some of the things that we show. The cool thing is that the county in the last couple of years has developed a web mapping application called the SD emergency app. Once you click on that -- we do a public broadcast, especially during fire season to folks to tell them to download the app. It is free and will give you all sorts of information related to emergencies in the county. When you enabled our launch of that icon, the second screen opens up. In if you click on the emergency button and a third window opens up that gives you an opportunity to look at emergency map and shelter location. Any other disaster info or any other information that residents might need. If you click on the emergency Mathur is an internal embedded map and if I have enabled a perimeter in SanMAPS to be publicly releasable instead of having to package up a file and a set of the to someone at 2 AM when I finally get a publicly releasable that is a and waiting for someone on their and to release it and upload it. This kind of removes that middleman. And happens automatically. Any questions? I'm going to try the live demo and see how this works.

I am logged in so we are already seeing test sites. This is still in development. We have not used this for the fire yet. In the next couple of weeks we're going to have an annual County wildland drollery will be testing this. We will be dry premature is out in the ocean. Will be making them publicly available so that if people have questions about a fire that they might see God they will see it in the ocean it will not be a big deal. We make a suite of tools that are intuitive enough for your average user to use. Different tabs enable certain tools like you're getting around tools allows you to pin, zoom in and out come elegy to point in identify. You can run APN or address services. This doesn't pretty good job of fighting and location or address that you put in. The maps and data sources show you which layers we are presently drawing. All of these are automatically checkbox under the emergency event data which are internal. So the public will not see these unless they are identified as publicly releasable. We have all sorts of things. Letme

zoom in closer. As I am zooming in certain things are turning on exiting parcels. You have an idea of where we are at. We can pin around the map. Now if I'm interested in someone that might live at this parcel I can go to my identify tool now my results screen is looking at everything that is turned on and the view. It looks like a couple of parcels got selected. There is a nice little intuitive feature to this system is I can hover over the result and you will see the parcel in the map section highlights. Looks like I touched that boundary between the two parcels. They want to find out more permission about the parcel I click -- click on it and can do the into feature and get close. Then I can find out who owns it. There is all sorts of good stuff in here including assessed property values and whatnot. You can use the data set that Tiffany uses when she does this. When you go to the maps and data sources there are a bunch of queries that we can do. What he really wanted to show you with the editing tool. This is where I can go in and actually at a perimeter. Before I do that I want to get out so I can see the ocean. I do not want to at a perimeter in here. You can see there are embedded perimeters from days gone by that we have kept. This goes back to 2010 and the Eagle fire. Have an option to select any one of these. Are often than not I'm going to go with a test perimeter. It is simply a matter of, -- as a build my premature you will see it has the test perimeter symbology is yellow. If I wanted to go and add attribute data, I can do that easily with a click. It gives me an opportunity to enter in specifics about that perimeter adding acreage or the fire name date and time. This is in the FIMT standard . Whatsoever because it was not really intended for that. Although when NIX had a funny issue - - funding issue that are asked if we drew a donor line or uncontrolled fire and pick we might think about some of that in the future but anytime we have a major development at it like that it costs considerable amount of money going through what I think would be a simple change. I'm continuing to work this incident and this premature gets infected I can go down here and change this to public. I'm not going to do this now but once I do it it will get sent out through our SDE and gets published to the emergency website. It is about a five-minute delay. We have a regular sniffer or automatic process that checks every five minutes. To putting on where you're at in the cycle it will depend on how fast the -- this will get published. That is a very quick and dirty discussion of SanMAPS. Questions?

In one of your earlier slides you had a terminology fire drivable trail. Had you determine if the trail is a fire drivable.

We have engines go on page 3 -- that is our brush engine of choice in the county. They drive it in determine whether it is fire drivable. There is an interview in our roads network, fire drivable is yes or no and we tune those on or off in an incident. When we get into the season routing that will be crude oil -- crucial when something happens on a trail whether a type III can go out. That is subjective to hang in the engineer driving it or the time of year. Oftentimes it has been years and years of fires happening or have we have simply cleared that road. We try to do regular updates and trips out to the back country to determine that. But it was something that the fire guys really wanted to have. They wanted to know what was fire drivable. Every agency has their own input. And mighty fire drivable for a type III but a type I probably not so much. It depends on the driver.

Can you break it down in your routing service -- system.

As I mentioned we are kind of unique in the county. We have volunteer fire stations and we have California fire that we support. We're in the process of working together to provide better fire services in the county. So at the moment some CalFIRE have NDC and some don't. All of the county fires do not. But the much of Easter unit has purchased the technology server GST server to allow for routing and it is all about the closest resource. So they have had GPS and all of the engines now. They have a mapping system that is tracking where the engines are. So instead of automatically dispatching an engine from a station if there is another and in closer to the incident that they can track that is not on a call, they will go. So we are working towards that. I don't know if it answers the question.

If you develop specific symbology for fire drivable versus non-drivable.

We have in our fire run works but not in SanMAPS. This is really just a whiteboard tool. A high-level. But in our run books we do have that symbology.

Thank you very much. That concludes our lightning talks. I'm going to go ahead and stop the recording at this point. You want me to shutdown -- thank you.

[Event Concluded]

Actions