WFDSS 3.5 Release Notes

(3.5 deployed September 4, 2009 – 3.6 deployed October 2, 2009)

I. Login

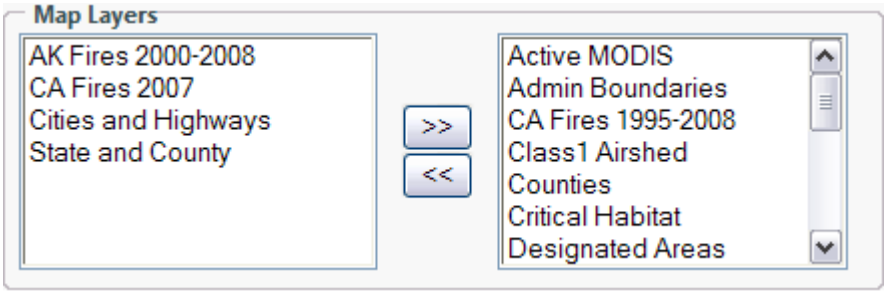
a. A defect was fixed relative to Rules of Behavior. Users are required to accept the Rules of Behavior annually. WFDSS was modified to enforce this business rule.

II. Security Audit Trail

a. To comply with security policies, a user audit trail table was added to WFDSS. This information will also prove to be useful in better understanding system use. Beginning with the release of 3.6, the following actions are recorded within WFDSS:
   i. User requests a WFDSS account
   ii. User requests additional privileges
   iii. User grants (or revokes) WFDSS privileges from another user
   iv. User changes their password
   v. User requests WFDSS to reset their password
   vi. User resets another user's password
   vii. User successfully logs into WFDSS
   viii. User fails to log into WFDSS
   ix. User logs out from WFDSS
   x. User changes their Geographic Area affiliation
   xi. User changes their Agency affiliation
   xii. User changes their Unit affiliation
   xiii. User accepts the Rules of Behavior

III. General UI Enhancements

a. Slush buckets move items from left to right – That is, moving an item from left to right removes the item from the left-hand list into the right-hand list. This change was applied to all slush buckets within the application. As an example, the Map Layers slush bucket is displayed below:



b. Context Sensitive Map Layers Help – Context sensitive help can be configured within WFDSS for Layers with the Map Layers panel. Currently, context sensitive help has only been generated for automated basic and short term fire behavior (available from the Situation Assessment map). However, as topics are created within WFDSS help, links to these topics will be added to the map layers. When a help topic exists, a help icon will appear to the right of the layer name.

IV. My Home Perspective

a. System Preferences

i. Default Map Base Layer

1. Users can set their default map base layer to WFDSS Topos, Google Maps, or Google Physical. The default map base layer determines the base layer used as the background whenever a map page is entered.
2. TerraServer was removed from the set of available base layers.

ii. Default Landscape Data Source

1. Users can specify their default Landscape data source. The default Landscape data source determines
   a. The data source queried for landscape attributes from the Intelligence map; and
   b. The default Landscape data source for an incident created by the user.

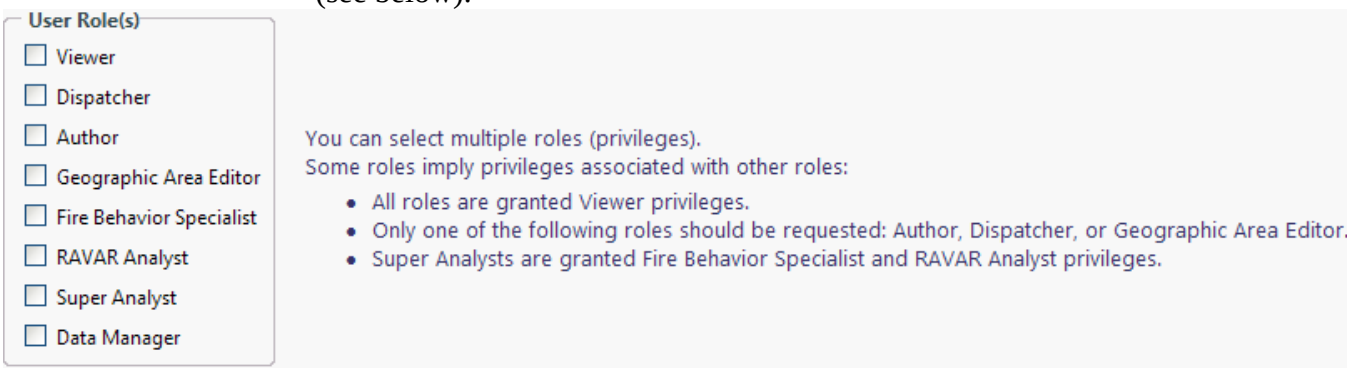
iii. Map Layers

1. A new Counties layer was added to the application. This layer is queried for both Values Inventory and Values At Risk. The old 'State and County' layer will be removed from the system. We recommend that all users remove the 'State and County' layer and add the new Counties layer if they wish to have visual access to the Counties layer within the application.
2. A new 'Major Roads' layer was added to the application. This layer is queried for both Values Inventory and Values At Risk. The old 'Cities and Highways' layer will be removed from the system. We recommend that all users remove the 'Cities and Highways' layer and add the new 'Major Roads' layer if they wish to have visual access to the 'Major Roads' layer within the application.
3. 'CA Fires 2007' will be removed from the list of available map layers since this layer is contained in the current 'CA Fires 1995-2008' layer.

b. Role Requests

i. Dispatcher, Author, and Geographic Area Editor roles are mutually exclusive. That is, the system no longer allows a user to have more than one of these roles.

ii. Users are no longer allowed to request the Help Desk, National Editor or Administrator roles. These roles still exist, but since they are only applicable to a few individuals, they were removed from the list of roles a user can request (see below).



c. Address Book
   i. A role filter allows users to filter their address book list by role.
   ii. A user role column was added to the information displayed in the address book list.

V. Incident List / Intelligence Map Filtering

The incident list / intelligence map filter pages have been expanded to include additional filtering capabilities. In addition, a number of 'predefined' filters were added to provide users with quicker access to relevant information. The 'predefined' filters also serve as example filters.

a. Other Filters Section – Incident State (two-character US Postal state abbreviations)
   An Incident State filter was added to the other filter sections. The state associated with an incident is set using the ignition latitude and longitude specified for the incident. The state is updated any time the latitude or longitude is modified.

b. Incident Name Section – Name Searching (implicit wildcard)

   The Incident Name filter functions as the Incident Authors filter functions – that is, you can apply a filter to narrow your selection list before moving (use the Add button) incidents into your incident filter list. Note that the other filters on this page do not need to be cleared out once you move an incident into the 'Restrict to these incidents' list. That is, if the 'Restrict to these incidents' list is non-empty, all other filter criteria are ignored when this filter is applied.

   Note that based upon user feedback, we will be modifying the current implementation of moving items from the selection list into the incident filter list.

c. The Create New Filter link was changed to Edit Filter List to make it easier for users to find the list of filters. A 'Create New Filter' button exists on the filter list page to allow users to add new filters.

d. A number of 'Predefined Filters' were added to each user's Filter List. Note that users can modify, rename, and delete any of the 'Predefined Filters' that were added. The filters and their definitions are enumerated below:
   i. **Recent Incidents** (start date more current than the last 5 days)
   ii. **5000+ Acres** (incidents greater than 5000 acres in size)
   iii. **Geographic Area – 30 Days** (start date within last 30 days in your GA)
   iv. **Unit – 30 Days** (start date within last 30 days in your Unit if defined)
   v. **Geographic Area – Active Fires** (not out in your GA)

vi. **Unit – Active Fires** (not out in your Unit if defined)
vii. **Geographic Area Decisions – 180 Days** (start date within last 180 days in your geographic area with a published or pending decision)
viii. **Unit Decisions – 180 Days** (start date within last 180 days in your unit with a published or pending decision)
ix. **My Decisions – 180 Days** (start date within last 180 days which have a published or pending decision and for which you are an owner, editor, reviewer, or approver)
x. **My Incidents – 180 Days** (start date within last 180 days for which you are the owner – filter created for users with authoring privileges only)

VI. Incident Perspective

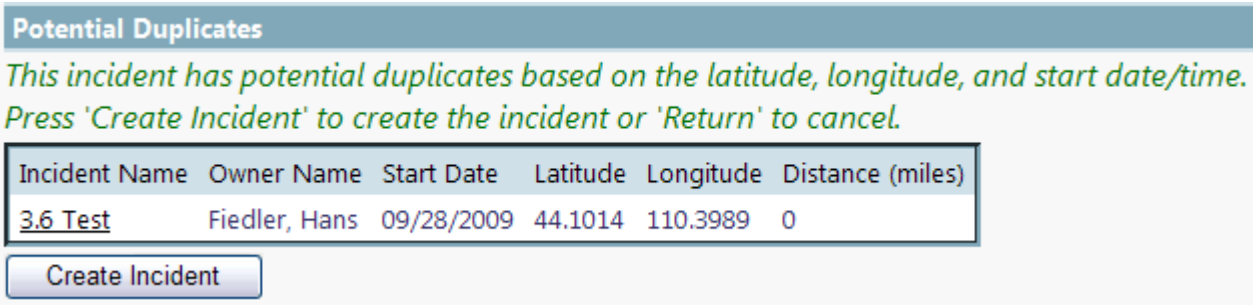
a. Duplicate incident detection

In an effort to prevent duplicate incidents from being entered into WFDSS, a spatial-temporal window is used to warn users when the system suspects that a duplicate incident is being created. Currently, the system displays a warning when a user attempts to create an incident that

- Is within a half-mile of an existing incident; AND
- Has a start date and time within 6 hours of the same incident.

The spatial-temporal window might be modified in the future if the current window turns out to be too restrictive or not restrictive enough.

When the duplicate condition occurs, a list of suspected duplicate incidents is displayed. The user can click on the Incident Name to view additional information concerning the suspected duplicate. If the user decides that the new incident is not a duplicate, a 'Create Incident' button allows the user to create the incident.



b. WildCAD Batch Upload Capability

WildCAD users can generate a WFDSS upload file from within WildCAD. The upload file can be used to create, update, and delete incidents within WFDSS. To upload a WildCAD file, users should click on the Upload Incidents link at the top of the Incident List. The upload file format is included in Appendix A of the release notes.

i. Only Dispatchers and National Editors can upload incidents into WFDSS from a WildCAD generated upload file.
ii. Input records must conform to the format specified in Appendix A. Records that do not conform to the specified format are rejected.
iii. The actions specified by the input records are processed in the following order:
    1. All incident inserts,
    2. All incident updates,
    3. All incident deletes.
iv. The upload processing is run as a "service"; the user uploading the file is informed that a request to process the file has been submitted and the user

receives an email when the processing is complete. The email includes a text file attachment with details concerning each line (request) in the input file.

v. Attempts to “insert” WildCAD incidents that already exist in WFDSS are treated as “updates”.

vi. Attempts to “update” WildCAD incidents in WFDSS that have **not** previously been inserted are treated as “inserts”.

vii. Incidents may be **inserted** under the following conditions:
   1. The logged in user is a “dispatcher” and the incident is within the dispatcher’s geographic area.
   2. The logged in user is a “national editor”.
   3. The incident is not a “duplicate” incident (as defined in rule x).

viii. Incidents that were uploaded from WildCAD may be **deleted** under the following conditions:
   1. The logged in user is a “dispatcher” and
      a. the uploaded incident has not been “accepted” by another user and
      b. the difference between the “current time” and the WFDSS “creation time” for the incident is less than the WFDSS “dispatcher can delete” interval (which is currently set at 24 hours) and
      c. the incident is within the dispatcher’s geographic area.
   2. The logged in user is a “national editor” and
      a. the uploaded incident has not been “accepted” by another user and
      b. the difference between the “current time” and the WFDSS “creation time” for the incident is less than the WFDSS “dispatcher can delete” interval (which is currently set at 24 hours).

ix. Incidents that were uploaded from WildCAD may be updated if:
   1. The logged in user is a “dispatcher” and
      a. the uploaded incident has not been “accepted” by another user and
      b. the incident is in the dispatcher’s geographic area.
   2. The logged in user is a “national editor” and the incident has not been “accepted” by another user.

x. ‘Duplicate’ incidents will not be inserted into WFDSS. An incident is currently considered a ‘duplicate’ if
   1. the new incident is within a half mile of an existing incident, AND
   2. the start time of the new incident is within 6 hours of the existing incident.

c. Management Action Points

The initial Management Action Point implementation was completed in releases 3.5 and 3.6 of WFDSS. This included fixing defects, completing functionality, and adding versioning of Management Action Points. As a result, the Management Action Point business rules changed as well. The updated business rules can be found in Appendix B of the release notes.

Enhancements to the 3.4 Management Action Point implementation include the following:

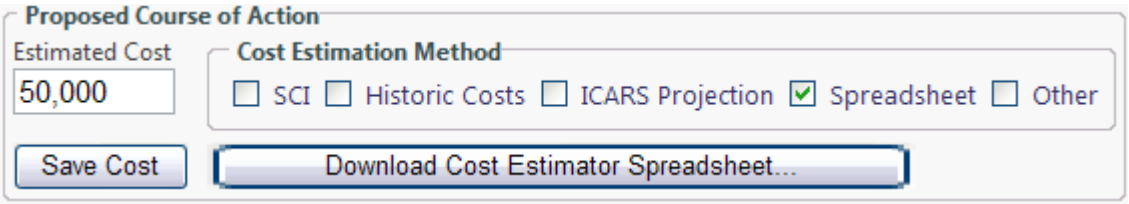
i. Management Action Point shapes can be uploaded.

ii. The Management Action Point number is included when the M.A.P. shape is created within WFDSS and is immediately associated to a Management Action Point.

iii. All the M.A.P.s can be displayed by clicking on the checkbox at the 'Mgmt Action Points' level within the layer switcher. This is the only layer that behaves in this fashion.
iv. The Management Action Point label box is appropriately sized in IE 6. Previously, the label box included a blank line when IE 6 was used.
v. Management Action Point shapes can be viewed from the Analysis Map.
vi. Management Action Point shapes can be viewed from the Analysis Results and View Landscape maps, but the labels are not enabled links and the associated M.A.P. number is not included in the label.

Management Action Point versioning is available when an incident editor is viewing an activated Management Action Point. That is, a user with incident editing privileges can modify the content of an existing Management Action Point by using the Create New Version button on the bottom of the page. See the updated M.A.P. business rules in Appendix B for more information regarding versioning of Management Action Points.

d. Courses of Action



i. Users are allowed to specify the method(s) they used to generate the cost estimate entered on the Courses of Action page.
ii. The Constructed Cost Estimator can be opened / downloaded from the Courses of Action page. A downloadable link to this spreadsheet is still available from the WFDSS Home page (wfdss.usgs.gov).
iii. The 'Proposed Course of Action' information is only displayed to users with incident editing privileges.

e. Rich Text Editor - External links can no longer be embedded in a decision document or report. If external links were embedded in a decision or report, the content of the decision / report would change when the external link was no longer available. Consequently, all external links (including images) are stripped from content when data is copied into a rich text editor field.

f. M.A.P. Report
i. A pre-defined Management Action Report was added to the Reports section of the Incident perspective.

VII. Analysis List Filtering

The analysis list filter pages have been upgraded to be more consistent with the changes made to the incident list / intelligence map filtering.

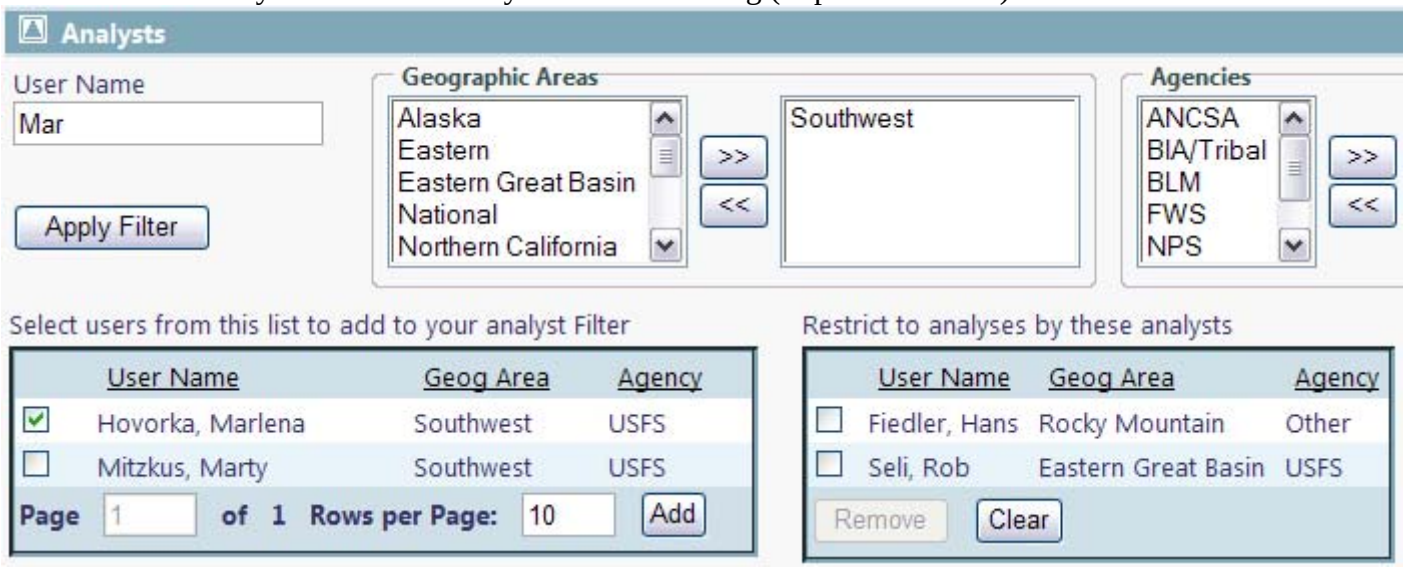
a. The Create New Filter link was changed to Edit Filter List to make it easier for users to find the list of filters. A 'Create New Filter' button exists on the filter list page to allow users to add new filters.

b. Predefined Filters added to Users' Filter Lists
i. **My Analyses – 30 Days** (Analyses created in last 30 days owned by the user – fire behavior specialists only)

ii. **GA Analyses – 30 Days** (Analyses created in last 30 days, completed, and in your GA)
iii. **Unit Analyses – 30 Days** (Analyses created in last 30 days, completed, and in your GA)
iv. **Queued and In Process** (Analyses that are queued or in process)
v. **Requested FSPro** (FSPro analyses in the requested state – fire behavior specialists only)

c. Other Filters Section
In addition to general changes made to this section to bring the analysis list filter up to date with the incident list filter, a 'Unit Id' filter was added.

d. Analysts Section – Analyst Name Searching (implicit wildcard)



In the example above, the Analysts filter returned all the Fire Behavior Specialists, RAVAR Analysts, and Super Analysts from the Southwest Geographic Area whose first name or last name started with 'Mar'.

The Analysts filter functions as the Incident Authors filter functions when defining an incident list filter – that is, you can apply an analyst filter (combination of user name, geographic area, and agency) to narrow your selection list before moving (use the Add button) analysts into the filter list on the right. If the analyst name filter list is non-empty, this filter restricts the analyses returned to those analyses performed by the analysts whose names appear in the filter list. This filter works in conjunction with the other filters on the page. That is, your analysis list results can be further restricted by combining this filter with other filters.

Note that based on user feedback, we will be modifying the current implementation of moving items from the selection list into the filter list.

e. Incident Authors Section – Incident Author Name Searching (implicit wildcard)
The Incident Authors section is identical to the Analysts section with the exception that you are filtering by incident authors instead of analysts. That is, your analysis list results will be restricted to analyses run for incidents that are owned by the authors in your Incident Author filter list.

f. Incident Name Section – Incident Name Searching (implicit wildcard)

g. The Incident Name section is identical to the Analysts section with the exception that you are filtering by incident names instead of analysts. That is, your analysis list results will be restricted to analyses run for incidents in your Incident filter list.

VIII. Analysis List Perspective

a. Link to Incident Information

i. An 'Incident Information' link was added to the bottom of the Analysis Perspective left-hand menu. This link takes the user to the Incident Information page of the incident associated with the given analysis.

b. Analysis Notes

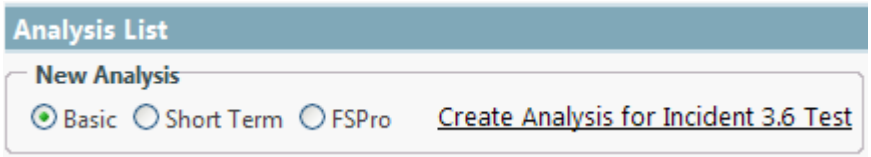
i. Analysis notes are displayed in an expandable / collapsible section at the top of the page on which the note was created.

ii. Notes can be associated with the following pages:

- Analysis Results (Basic, Short Term, and FSPro)
- Analysis Information (Basic, Short Term, and FSPro)
- ERC Classes (FSPro)
- ERC Stream (FSPro)
- Winds (FSPro)
- Landscape Editor (Basic, Short Term, and FSPro)
- Landscape (Basic, Short Term, and FSPro)

iii. When an analysis is copied, the notes associated with an analysis are copied.

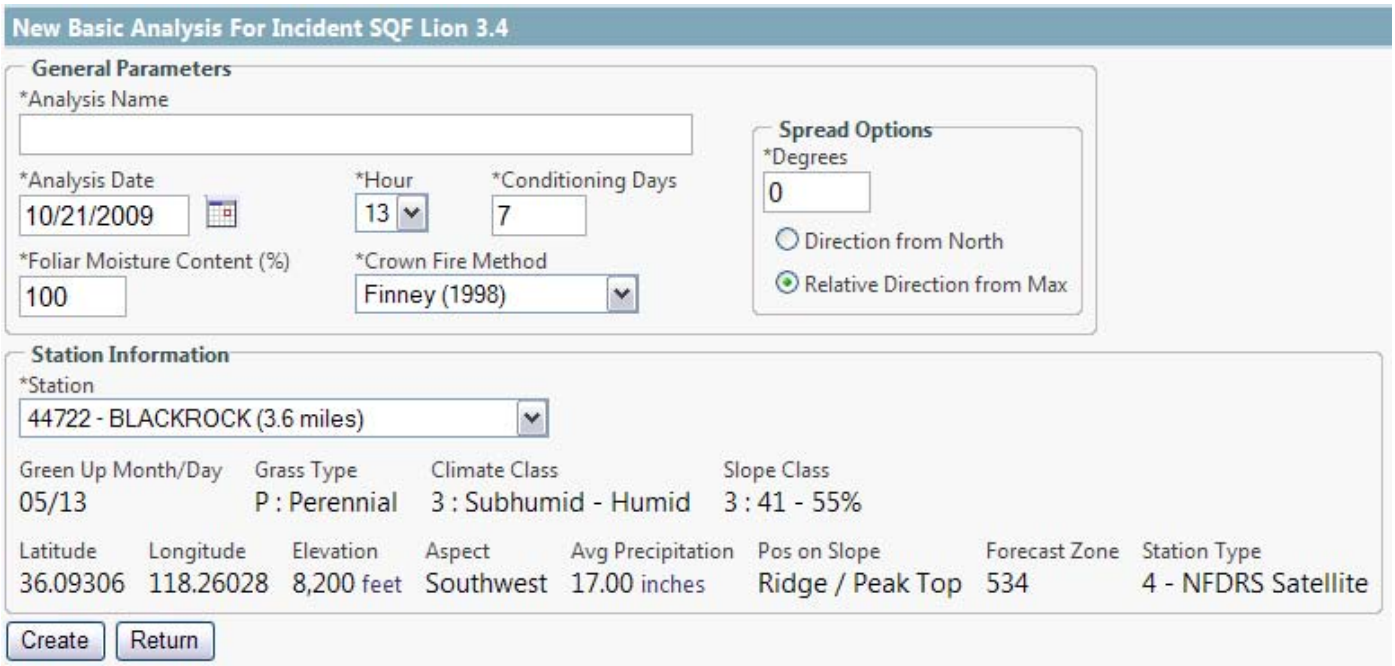
c. Analysis Creation
   i. Users with Fire Behavior Specialist privileges can create a Basic, Short Term, or FSPro analysis for any incident.
   ii. The 'Create Analysis for Incident …' link appears on the Analysis List page if a user has Fire Behavior Specialist privileges and an incident name is displayed in the WFDSS banner.



   There are several ways to change the incident name displayed in the banner:
   - Select an Incident from the Incident List and then click on the 'View Analyses' button.
   - Select an Incident from the Incident List and then click on the 'View Information' or 'Assess Situation' button. You can then navigate to the Analysis List by clicking on the 'Analysis' tab in the top menu or by clicking on the 'Incident Analyses' link in the left-hand menu.
   - View Analysis Information, Results, or a Report for an analysis associated with the desired incident. When you return to the analysis list, the new Incident Name will still be displayed.

d. Basic Fire Behavior Output
   i. Wind Speed and Wind Direction were added to the list of visible Basic Fire Behavior output layers.
   ii. The units displayed for the Maximum Spread Direction layer were changed from radians to degrees.
   iii. Multiple legends are generated for several of the Basic Fire Behavior output files.
      1. Flame Length (meters and feet)
      2. Rate of Spread (meters per minute, chains per hour, and miles per hour)
      3. Fireline Intensity (kilowatts per meter and BTUs per foot-second)

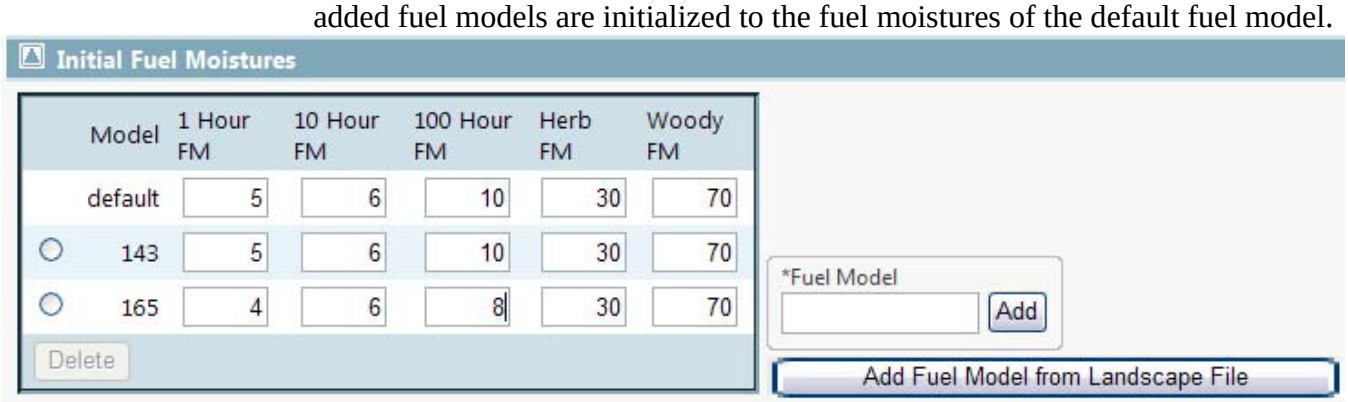
e. Analyst Assisted Basic Fire Behavior
   i. Fire Behavior Specialists can create a new Basic Fire Behavior analysis or copy an existing Basic Fire Behavior analysis. When creating a new Basic Analysis, the user must enter the information contained within the 'General Information' section of the Basic Fire Information page. When the Create button is clicked, the system will generate the Wind Information, Initial Fuel Moistures, Weather Stream, and Wind Stream based upon the information entered when creating a new analysis.



ii. From the analysis list, Fire Behavior Specialists can copy an existing Basic Fire Behavior analysis.

iii. The Wind Information section no longer contains a 'Wind Resolution' field. If gridded winds are used for the analysis, the resolution defaults to the resolution specified for the landscape.

iv. Users may specify fuel moistures for individual fuel models. When doing so, they may add the fuel models one at a time or add fuel models entries for each fuel model that exists within the landscape file. Note that the landscape file needs to exist before the second option can be used. The fuel moistures of the added fuel models are initialized to the fuel moistures of the default fuel model.



v. Annotations can be entered from the Basic Information page.

vi. The Analysis Map can be used to specify the extent of the Landscape file.

vii. Landscape files can be modified in the same manner that landscape files can be modified for FSPro analyses. That is, the Landscape Editor is available for defining rules and applying masks to the landscape. Users can specify the landscape resolution, data source, and fuel model. Note that the default resolution for Basic analyses is 30 meters. The reason for this is that, generally speaking, basic fire behavior should not be used with large landscape extents. If you use a large landscape extent, you should increase the resolution.

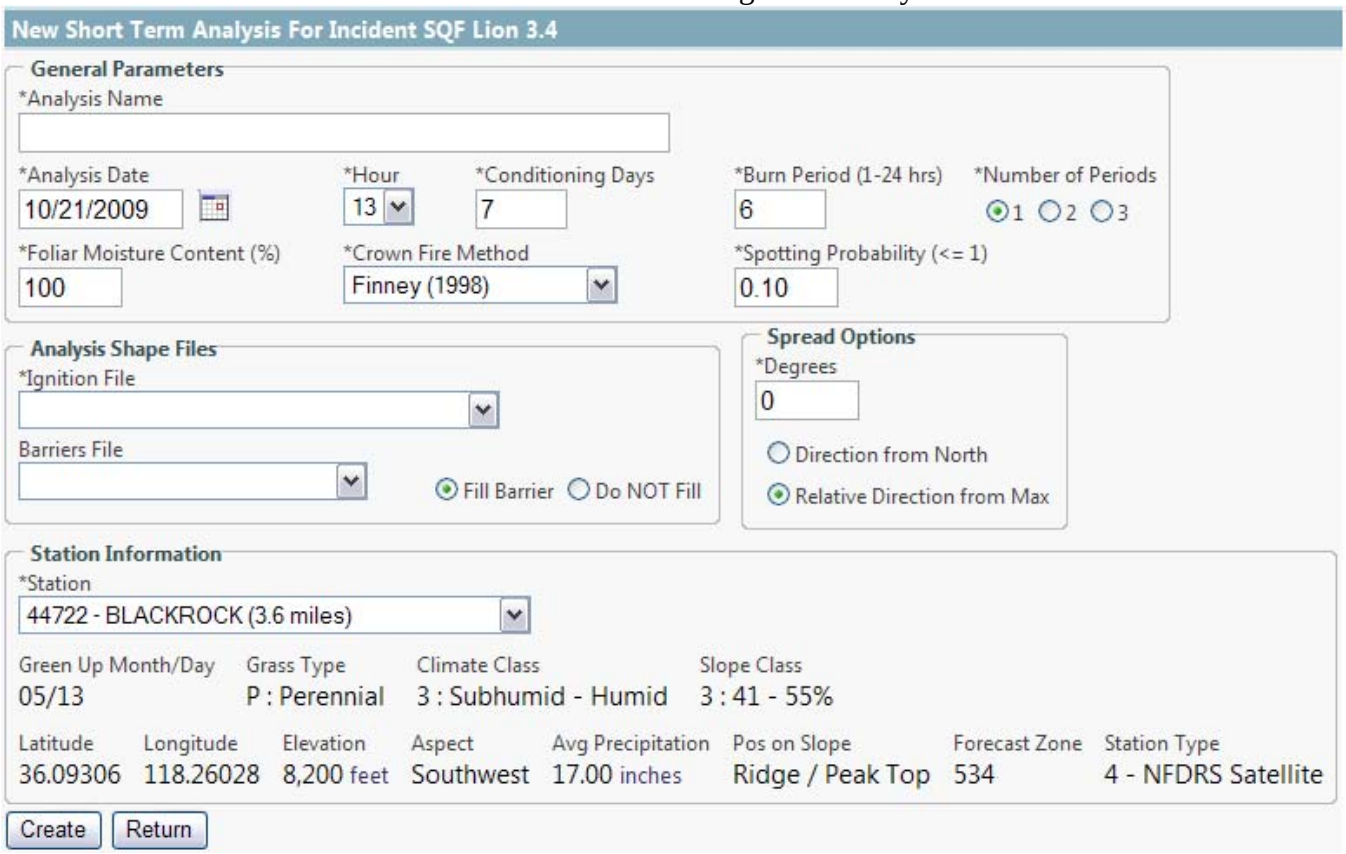
viii. Annotations can be entered from both the Landscape Editor and Landscape pages.

ix. As with FSPro, Landscapes can be viewed, Contact Information can be added, Analysis Privileges can be granted, and the RAWS KML can be generated for Google Earth.

x. When an analyst-assisted Basic Analysis is run, the results go through the same vetting process used for FSPro Analyses. That is, results can be accepted or rejected. Until the results are accepted, users without analysis viewing privileges cannot view the results.

f. Analyst Assisted Short Term Fire Behavior

i. Fire Behavior Specialists can create a new Short Term Fire Behavior analysis or copy an existing Short Term Fire Behavior analysis. When creating a new Short Term Analysis, the user must enter the information contained within the 'General Information' section of the Short Term Fire Information page. When the Create button is clicked, the system will generate the Wind Information, Initial Fuel Moistures, Weather Stream, and Wind Stream based upon the information entered when creating a new analysis.



ii. From the analysis list, Fire Behavior Specialists can copy an existing Short Term Fire Behavior analysis.

iii. An Ignition shape must be specified for a short term analysis.

iv. A Barrier shape can be specified for a short term analysis.

v. Spotting Probability was added to the Short Term Fire Behavior general information. Note that this is a probability as opposed to a percentage – values entered must be between 0 and 1.

vi. The Wind Information section no longer contains a ‘Wind Resolution’ field. If gridded winds are used for the analysis, the resolution defaults to the resolution specified for the landscape.

vii. Users may specify fuel moistures for individual fuel models. When doing so, they may add the fuel models one at a time or add fuel models entries for each fuel model that exists within the landscape file. Note that the landscape file needs to exist before the second option can be used. The fuel moistures of the added fuel models are initialized to the fuel moistures of the default fuel model.

viii. Annotations can be entered from the Short Term Information page.

ix. The Analysis Map can be used to specify the extent of the Landscape file, create ignition and barrier shapes, and create landscape masks.

x. Landscape files can be modified in the same manner that landscape files can be modified for FSPro analyses. That is, the Landscape Editor is available for defining rules and applying masks to the landscape. Users can specify the landscape resolution, data source, and fuel model. Note that the default resolution for Short Term analyses is 30 meters. The reason for this is that, generally speaking, short term fire behavior should not be run on large landscape extents. If you use a large landscape extent, you should increase the resolution.

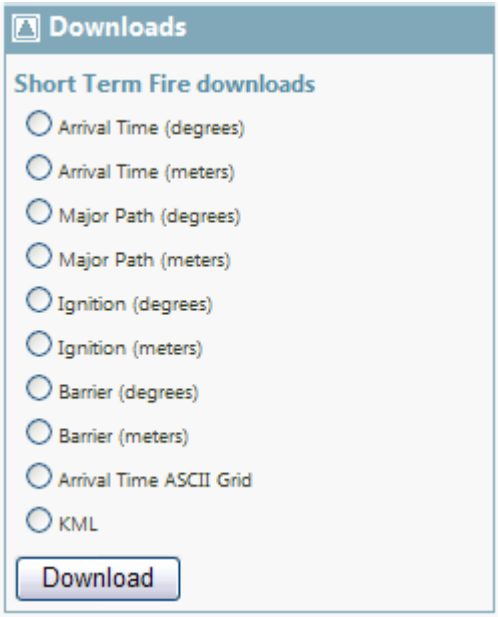
xi. Annotations can be entered from both the Landscape Editor and Landscape pages.

xii. As with FSPro, Landscapes can be viewed, Contact Information can be added, Analysis Privileges can be granted, and the RAWS KML can be generated for Google Earth.

xiii. When an analyst-assisted Short Term Analysis is run, the results go through the same vetting process used for FSPro Analyses. That is, results can be accepted or rejected. Until the results are accepted, users without analysis viewing privileges cannot view the results.

xiv. Various Short Term Fire Behavior output can be downloaded from the Downloads panel of the Results tab when you are viewing STFB results. In addition, a KML file containing the arrival time, major path, ignition, and barrier files can be downloaded.

Separate Incident and STFB Analysis icons are used to differentiate between incident and analysis information.



g. FSPro KML Changes

i. The structure of the downloaded KML tree was changed to the following:

1. WFDSS
    a. FSPro Legend
    b. 'Incident Name 1'
        - Link to Incident Information
        - 'Analysis Name 1'
            1. Link to Analysis Information
            2. FSPro Output
            3. Ignition
            4. Barriers
        - 'Analysis Name 2'
            1. Link to Analysis Information
            2. FSPro Output
            3. Ignition
            4. Barriers
    c. 'Incident Name 2' …

ii. Separate Incident and FSPro Analysis icons exist to differentiate between incident information and analysis information. The Incident icon is placed at the ignition location while the analysis icons are placed at the center of the bounding box containing the ignition shape.

IX. Data Management Perspective

a. Filtering of Strategic Objectives and Management Requirements

An expandable / collapsible 'Objective Selection' filter section was added to provide additional filtering when working with Strategic Objectives and Management Requirements. The filter section allows users to filter the displayed list by Active Status, Objective Type (Strategic Objective or Management Requirement), and FMU code.

Appendix A – WildCAD File Format Specification

##	Field Name	Format	Non-Empty		
			I	U	D
1.	Source	WildCAD	Y	Y	Y
2.	Action ID	[I,U,D] I(Insert), U(Update), D(Delete)	Y	Y	Y
3.	WildCAD ID	WildCAD GUID (36 Characters Maximum)	Y	Y	Y
4.	Incident Name	character up to 64 characters	Y	Y	N
5.	North Latitude	floating point xx.xxxx	Y	Y	N
6.	West Longitude	floating point xxx.xxxx	Y	Y	N
7.	Incident Start Date	mm/dd/yyyy	Y	Y	N
8.	Incident Start Time	HH:mm	Y	Y	N
9.	Year	xxxx	Y	Y	N
10.	Unit ID	ssuuu	Y	Y	N
11.	Incident Number	xxxxxx, left-padded with zeros to at least 4 digits	Y	Y	N
12.	Fire Code	character up to 6 characters	N	N	N
13.	Size in Acres	floating point	Y	Y	N
14.	Incident Cause	[Unknown,Natural,Human]	Y	Y	N
15.	Containment Date	mm/dd/yyyy	N	N	N
16.	Containment Time	HH:mm	N	N	N
17.	Controlled Date	mm/dd/yyyy	N	N	N
18.	Controlled Time	HH:mm	N	N	N
19.	Out Date	mm/dd/yyyy	N	N	N
20.	Out Time	HH:mm	N	N	N

Table 1 - WildCAD Incident Upload File Format

Note:

1. Table 1 specifies the format of a single record in the WildCAD Incident Upload file.
2. Fields within a record are pipe (**"|"**) delimited.
3. Each record in an input file must contain 20 fields, some of which may be empty.
4. There are 3 record types: insert (I), update (U), and delete (D).
5. "Source", "Action ID", and "Incident Cause" fields must contain a value that is a member of the set specified in the applicable cell in the "Format" column of Table 1.

WildCAD Upload File: Field Input Patterns and Bounds

##	Field Name	Input Pattern (Regular Expression)	Bounds
1.	Source	WildCAD	WildCAD
2.	Action ID	[IDU]	Member of set
3.	WildCAD ID	\p{Print}[1]{1,36}	
4.	Incident Name	\p{Print}{1,64}	
5.	North Latitude	(\d[2]{0,2}(\.\d{1,4}))|(\d{1,2}(\.\d{0,4})?)	0 < latitude < 80
6.	West Longitude	(-?\d{0,3}(\.\d{0,4}))|(-?\d{1,3}(\.\d{0,4})?)	0 < longitude < 180[3]
7.	Incident Start Date	\d{1,2}/\d{1,2}/\d{4}	Date/time conversion[4]
8.	Incident Start Time	\d{2}:\d{2}	
9.	Year	\d{4}	
10.	Unit ID	\p{Alpha}[5]{2}-?\p{Alnum}[6]{3,4}	ssuuu | ss-uuu | ssuuuu | ss-uuuu [7]
11.	Incident Number	\d{4,6}	4 to 6 digits[8]
12.	Fire Code	\p{Print}{1,6}	
13.	Size in Acres	(\d{0,7}(\.\d{1,3}))|(\d{1,7}(\.\d(0,3))?)	
14.	Incident Cause	[\QUnknown\E\QNatural\E\QHuman\E]	Member of set
15.	Containment Date	\d{1,2}/\d{1,2}/\d{4}	Date/time conversion[9]
16.	Containment Time	\d{2}:\d{2}	
17.	Controlled Date	\d{1,2}/\d{1,2}/\d{4}	Date/time conversion[10]
18.	Controlled Time	\d{2}:\d{2}	
19.	Out Date	\d{1,2}/\d{1,2}/\d{4}	Date/time conversion[11]
20.	Out Time	\d{2}:\d{2}	

[1] \p{Print} is the set of printable characters.
[2] \d is the set of digits ([0-9]).
[3] If longitude < 0, then longitude = -1 * longitude.
[4] Conversion format “mm/dd/yyyy HH:mm”.
[5] \p{Alpha} is the set of upper and lowercase alphabetic characters.
[6] \p{Alnum} is the set of alphabetic characters plus the set of digits.
[7] Where ss is a 2 alphabetic character state identifier and uuu(u) is a 3 or 4 alphanumeric unit identifier. If a dash (“-“) is present, the dash is stripped from the unit id.
[8] Left pad with 0 as necessary.
[9] Conversion format “mm/dd/yyyy HH:mm”.
[10] Conversion format “mm/dd/yyyy HH:mm”.
[11] Conversion format “mm/dd/yyyy HH:mm”.

Example WildCAD Upload Files

One file might therefore contain a single record:

```
WildCAD|I|4FC592C4-E726-4849-B04C-6939B2B7D552|Rock
Camp|34.2891|117.2131|06/21/2009|14:02|2009|CASQF|12345|PTEST1|2|Natural|06/23/2009
|01:21|06/23/2009|04:52|06/23/2009|06:10
```

Blank fields (consecutive pipes) indicate unavailable (empty) data:

```
WildCAD|U|CDD7B6A0-D8DD-4354-B503-349CE1A5A94C|Mountain
Pass|36.2145|118.5231|08/14/2009|11:43|2009|CASQF|0157||0.1|Unknown|08/14/2009|12:2
2||||
```

(no fire code, and fire is contained, but not controlled)

One file might also contain more than one CRLF-delimited record:

```
WildCAD|I|4FC592C4-E726-4849-B04C-6939B2B7D552|Rock
Camp|34.2891|117.2131|06/21/2009|14:02|2009|CASQF|12345|PTEST1|2|Natural|06/23/2009
|01:21|06/23/2009|04:52|06/23/2009|06:10
WildCAD|U|CDD7B6A0-D8DD-4354-B503-349CE1A5A94C|Mountain
Pass|36.2145|118.5231|08/14/2009|11:43|2009|CASQF|0157||0.1|Unknown|08/14/2009|12:2
2||||
WildCAD|U|A0215116-C01D-4282-8866-
900BB75BE979|Horse|35.6285|118.2861|01/01/2009|11:27|2009|CASQF|0134|ABC123|3.5|Hum
an|01/02/2009|09:10|01/03/2009|14:15|01/04/2009|19:22
WildCAD|U|CDD7B6A0-D8DD-4354-B503-349CE1A5A94C|Mountain
Pass|36.2145|118.5231|08/14/2009|11:43|2009|CASQF|0157||0.1|Unknown|08/14/2009|12:2
2|08/15/2009|09:03|08/16/2009|13:43
```

Appendix B – Management Action Points

Management Action Point Shapes

1. Only users with Incident Editing privileges can create, associate, or delete Management Action Point (M.A.P.) shapes.
2. A Management Action Point shape does not have to be associated with a M.A.P.
3. Only users with Incident Editing privileges can view Management Action Point shapes that are not associated with an activated M.A.P.
4. Management Action Point shapes cannot be created, associated, or deleted when a decision is being reviewed.
5. A M.A.P. shape can be associated with a Management Action Point by
   - Assigning it to a Management Action Point when the shape is created;
   - Creating a new Management Action Point when the shape is created; or
   - Assigning it to a Management Action Point while editing a Management Action Point.
6. A shape can be disassociated from a Management Action Point by
   - Associating the shape with a different M.A.P.;
   - Creating a new M.A.P. and associating the shape with the new M.A.P.;
   - Deleting the shape from the Situation Assessment map; or
   - Selecting "<None>" in the shape pull-down on the M.A.P. edit screen.
7. A shape cannot be deleted if it is associated with a Management Action Point that has been activated.
8. A M.A.P. shape can be associated with a Management Action Point if
   - the shape is not associated with a Management Action Point that has been activated; or
   - the shape is associated with an earlier version of the Management Action Point.

Management Action Points

1. Only users with Incident Editing privileges can create, edit, delete, annotate, and version Management Action Points.
2. A Management Action Point can exist without an associated shape.
3. Only users with Incident Editing privileges can view Management Action Points that have not been activated.
4. A Management Action Point is activated the first time a decision is published in which the M.A.P. is included.
5. Once a Management Action Point is activated, it cannot be edited or deleted. However, it can be annotated and it can be versioned.
6. Once a Management Action Point is activated, the M.A.P. (and its associated shape if one exists) is visible to every WFDSS user.
7. Management Action Points included in a published decision are included in the next decision by default.
8. A Management Action Point is deactivated when a decision is published from which the M.A.P. has been excluded.
9. Deactivated Management Action Points cannot be re-activated.
10. When a Management Action Point is versioned, the previous version of the M.A.P. is excluded from the next decision. The only way to override this setting is to delete the new version of the M.A.P. prior to publishing the next decision.
11. Deactivated Management Action Points can be annotated or versioned.

12. Management Action Points cannot be created, modified, annotated, or versioned when a decision is being reviewed.
13. Only one editable version of a Management Action Point can exist at a given point in time.
14. A user with Incident Editing privileges can annotate a M.A.P. after it has been activated.
15. A user with Incident Editing privileges can create a new version of a M.A.P. after it has been activated.
16. When a Management Action Point is versioned, the new version is included in the next decision by default. However, an incident editor can choose to exclude a versioned M.A.P. from the next decision.

Management Action Point Annotations (Comments)

1. Only users with Incident Editing privileges can annotate Management Action Points.
2. Annotations can be added to a M.A.P. after it is activated.
3. Annotations can be added only after a M.A.P. has been activated.
4. Annotations cannot be edited when a decision is being reviewed.
5. Annotations can be changed or deleted by the user after they have been entered.
6. Annotations apply to all versions of a Management Action Point.
7. Annotations are immediately viewable to all WFDSS users.