About IRWIN Observer

IRWIN Observer is a read-only web application designed for viewing data that is being shared through the Integrated Reporting of Wildland-Fire Information (IRWIN) integration services. Access to this application is granted through the GeoPlatform ArcGIS Online Organization.

Observer provides current and transactional views of incident and resource data being shared by partners within the wildland fire community. This data provides the location of existing fires, size, conditions and several other attributes that help classify fires.

Accessing IRWIN Observer

Steps to Log In via GeoPlatform.gov

If you already have an ArcGIS account, and are a member of the GeoPlatform organization, navigate to https://geoplatform.maps.arcgis.com and sign in.

If you are not a member of the GeoPlatform organization or do not have an account, email the GeoPlatform Service Desk (servicedesk@geoplatform.gov) and request an account.

1. Once you have a GeoPlatform ArcGIS account, navigate to https://geoplatform.maps.arcgis.com and click LOGIN.

2. There are two options to log into the GeoPlatform account. You must select ArcGIS Login.
3. If you are not a member of the IRWIN Observer group, you must Request access:
   a. Navigate here:
      https://geoplatform.maps.arcgis.com/home/group.html?id=d87bb84373524bc5a753173060bcb_69f
   b. Click “Join this Group”.

Observer should be accessible within 24 – 48 hours from the time of your request. You will not be notified when your request has been processed, periodically check to see if access has been granted.

Observer will point you to the “next” IRWIN API, by adding “v=next” as a URL parameter. IRWIN “Next” URL: https://irwinoat.doi.gov/observer?v=next. Saving this as a bookmark will provide easy access in the future.

**Basic Features of IRWIN Observer**

**Browser Tips**

- Ensure that your browser TLS 1.2 setting is enabled as that is the security protocol used by IRWIN Observer.
- Observer performs best on Google Chrome, but is compatible with other browsers such as Internet Explorer 11.
Provide Feedback

To provide feedback to the IRWIN Team, click the down arrow next to your name in the upper right-hand corner of the screen and select “Feedback”.

If you receive a pop-up asking if you would like the website to open a program on your computer, select “Allow”. In your email message, please be as descriptive as possible and include screenshots when applicable.

Incidents Tab

This Incidents tab provides a grid view of the incidents being shared through the Irwin integration service. The incidents are displayed on this page along with a map showing the geographic location of the Point of Origin for each incident.

The map can be turned off by clicking the map icon on the top of the page.
Modifying the Incidents Table View

Sort Incidents

By default, the most recently modified incidents are displayed in descending order. You can change the display order by sorting by any of the columns—Incident Name, Created Name, Modified By, Modified On, or Incident Type.

To sort the list by column heading, click on the column heading name. To reverse the sorting, click the column heading name a second time. Observer also displays the incident geometries (as “POO Latitude” and “POO Longitude”).

Change Time Zone

You can view any Date/Time object’s time zones. Click the clock icon to display the dates/times of an incident in various time zones.

Incident List Customization

Customization is also a function with the Column Chooser within the Incidents List. With this control, you can show/hide any number of columns (i.e. Data Elements) you wish. The columns you select will automatically save and will appear each time you open Observer. You will find this feature by clicking the vertical ellipsis icon to the right of the column names in the Incident Report.
Filtering Incidents

Filtering allows you to see the incidents that are most relevant to you. Filtered data displays only the incidents that meet criteria that you specify.

Column Filter

The basic filter options can be found in the row below the column headings.

Depending on the data stored in the column, it can be filtered by typing, or by selecting from a drop down. To find an incident using the column filter, type text to filter by Incident Name, Created By, or Modified By; select a date range to filter by Modified On; or select one or more names from the drop down to filter by Incident Type.
SQL Filter

The SQL Query Builder allows you to use natural language expressions to filter the Incidents list. To add an SQL Filter, click the “SQL” button on the Incidents tab. The Incidents Filter dialogue box displays.

Note that the query created using the SQL Filter is applied in conjunction with (i.e. with an “AND”) any Quick Filters you may have applied. The SQL Filter also handles the “epoch” field type. The IRWIN API uses epoch number to represent CreatedOnDateTime and ModifiedOnDateTime.

Sets vs Expressions

An expression is a statement that results in the data being true or false. For example: Fire Cause is Natural. A set is a group of expressions which are strung together using either AND or OR. For example: Fire Cause is Natural AND Final Acres is greater than 5. A filter is one or more sets which are strung together using either AND or OR. The example below is a filter which contains 4 expressions and 2 sets.
How to Build an Expression

To build an expression:

1. Select a field from the drop down list.
2. Select an operator (e.g., is, is not, is greater than) from the next drop down list. The list of operators is specific to the type of field selected.
3. In the last field, select or type in a value.

As you add or modify expressions to your filter, you can see the SQL query at the bottom of the dialogue box.

To remove an expression, select the trash can icon.

To add expressions to your set, click Add Expression.

You can add additional sets to your filter to further refine your query.
Once you have completed adding your expression(s) and set(s) to the filter, click the “Submit” button to apply the filter or click the “Cancel” button to cancel the filter. After submitting the filter, you will see a list of all the Incidents based on your criteria displayed on the Incidents tab, if any.

To clear a SQL filter, click the X to the right of the SQL Filter button.

If there are queries used often, these can be saved by clicking the “FAVORITES” drop-down and typing a name for the query.

All queries saved will show under the FAVORITES drop-down.
Date Range Picker

To conveniently show incidents within a specific time period, click inside the date range box.

Text Search for Incidents

To search for an incident, enter the Incident Name, IRWIN ID, or FireCode in the “Search Incidents…” field.

The Text Search will display partial matches for all three of these fields. The results that match your search criteria will be listed and the number of results will be indicated next to the title.
Downloading Incidents

The Incidents table can be downloaded as Comma Separated Values (CSV) files. To download a list of incidents to a CSV file, click the “Download” icon from the Incidents tab. The number of incidents downloaded at once is limited to 2,000 records.

Viewing an Incident

To view an incident, select the icon in the far-right side of the row.

On the next page, you can see details about the incident, including its map location. Click the “Close” button to return to the Incidents tab.

The Incident page has several panels of information, some of which will be given further details below.
Incident Header:
1- Basic information identifying the incident
2- CreatedBy/ModifiedBy Information
3- Relationships, if any exist
4- Statistics about the incident: How many times it was updated, what systems are making changes

Incident Details:
5- The history of the incident
6- The history of resources, resource requests, and resource experiences associated with the incident
7- The 209 Resource report generated for the incident

Relationships
The Relationships section indicates whether the incident is part of a complex, merged, or in conflict. Each type is described below.

Complex Incidents
Complex incidents are two or more individual incidents located in the same general area which are assigned to a single incident commander or unified command. If an incident is a child record in a complex, a link to “View Parent” will be displayed in the Relationships section. If an incident is a parent record in a complex, a link to “View Details” will be displayed in the Relationships section.
Merged Incidents

Merged incidents are two or more wildfires that burn together to form a single burned area and which, by management action, may be declared merged and managed as a single incident to improve efficiency and simplify incident management processes. If an incident is a child of a merged incident, a “View Parent” link will display in the Relationships section, which goes to the parent view incident record. If an incident is a parent of a merged incident, a “View Details” link will display in the Relationships section and a list of child incident records will display below. You can also determine whether an incident is a parent or child from the label adjacent to the Incident Name: Merged (Consumed) or Merged (Consumer).

Conflicts

Conflicts occur when the Irwin ID of an IRWIN record conflicts with another record. If an incident is in Conflict, a link to “View Parent” or “View Details” will be displayed in the Relationships section. An incident may be quarantined, if it is potentially conflicting with another incident. A “Quarantined” label will display adjacent to the incident name.

Incident Details

The section below the incident header is the incident details panel. The details include the Incident History, Resource History and the 209 Resources.

Incident History

This Incident History displays the history of updates for every field on the Incident record. Updates to the incident are displayed in a “Timeline” view, flowing from left to right by most recent. Incremental time is displayed on the right side of the column header. This shows time since the previous update.

Individual cells are colored to indicate that the value of that attribute changed during the corresponding update. The legend describes what each color means.