

Medical Incident Report

FOR A NON-EMERGENCY INCIDENT, WORK THROUGH CHAIN OF COMMAND TO REPORT AND TRANSPORT INJURED PERSONNEL AS NECESSARY.

FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY: IDENTIFY ON SCENE INCIDENT COMMANDER BY NAME AND POSITION AND ANNOUNCE "MEDICAL EMERGENCY" TO INITIATE RESPONSE FROM IMT COMMUNICATIONS/DISPATCH.

Use the following items to communicate situation to communications/dispatch.

CONTACT COMMUNICATIONS / DISPATCH (Verify correct frequency prior to starting report)

Ex: "Communications, Div. Alpha, Stand-by for Emergency Traffic."

INCIDENT STATUS: Provide incident summary (including number of patients) and command structure.

Ex: "Communications, I have a Red priority patient, unconscious, struck by a falling tree. Requesting air ambulance to Forest Road 1 at (Lat./Long.) This will be the Trout Meadow Medical, IC is TFLD Jones. EMT Smith is providing medical care."

Severity of Emergency / Transport Priority	<input type="checkbox"/> RED / PRIORITY 1 Life or limb threatening injury or illness. Evacuation need is IMMEDIATE <i>Ex: Unconscious, difficulty breathing, bleeding severely, 2^o - 3^o burns more than 4 palm sizes, heat stroke, disoriented.</i> <input type="checkbox"/> YELLOW / PRIORITY 2 Serious injury or illness. Evacuation may be DELAYED if necessary. <i>Ex: Significant trauma, unable to walk, 2^o - 3^o burns not more than 1-3 palm sizes.</i> <input type="checkbox"/> GREEN / PRIORITY 3 Minor injury or illness. Non-Emergency transport <i>Ex: Sprains, strains, minor heat-related illness.</i>
Nature of Injury or Illness & Mechanism of Injury	Brief Summary of Injury or Illness (Ex: Unconscious, Struck by Falling Tree)
Transport Request	Air Ambulance / Short Haul/Hoist Ground Ambulance / Other
Patient Location	Descriptive Location & Lat. / Long.
Incident Name	Geographic Name + "Medical" (Ex: Trout Meadow Medical)
On-Scene Incident Commander	Name of on-scene IC of Incident within an Incident (Ex: TFLD Jones)
Patient Care	Name of Care Provider (Ex: EMT Smith)

INITIAL PATIENT ASSESSMENT: Complete this section for each patient as applicable (start with the most severe patient)

Patient Assessment: See IRPG

Treatment:

TRANSPORT PLAN:

Evacuation Location (if different): (Descriptive Location (drop point, intersection, etc.) or Lat. / Long.) Patient's ETA to Evacuation Location:

Helispot / Extraction Site Size and Hazards:

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES / EQUIPMENT NEEDS:

Example: Paramedic/EMT, Crews, Immobilization Devices, AED, Oxygen, Trauma Bag, IV/Fluid(s), Splints, Rope rescue, Wheeled litter, HAZMAT, Extrication

COMMUNICATIONS: Identify State Air/Ground EMS Frequencies and Hospital Contacts as applicable

Function	Channel Name/Number	Receive (RX)	Tone/NAC *	Transmit (TX)	Tone/NAC *
COMMAND					
AIR-TO-GRND					
TACTICAL					

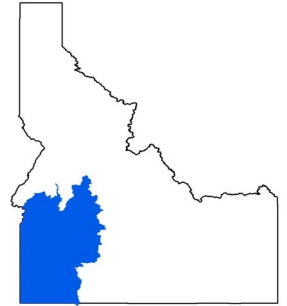
CONTINGENCY: Considerations: If primary options fail, what actions can be implemented in conjunction with primary evacuation method? Be thinking ahead...

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: Updates/Changes, etc.

REMEMBER: Confirm ETA's of resources ordered. Act according to your level of training. Be Alert. Keep Calm. Think Clearly. Act Decisively.

Southwest Idaho Area Maps

INCIDENT COMMANDER NARRATIVE: To be completed by the IC. The following items will be addressed in the narrative: Location (not legal), time, fire behavior (all phases), topography, fuels, equipment/personnel, tactics, other incidents or circumstances that affect the overall mission, and accidents or injuries that may be related to the fire.



SOUTHWEST IDAHO INCIDENT ORGANIZER

BOISE INTERAGENCY DISPATCH CENTER. <http://www.idahofireinfo.blm.gov/southwest>

INITIAL DISPATCH INFORMATION:	
INC NUMBER	
DESCRIPTIVE LOCATION	
COMMAND FREQUENCY	
TACTICAL FREQUENCY	
AIR TO GROUND FREQUENCY	
Relay the following to dispatch upon gaining situational awareness of the fire:	
DESCRIPTIVE LOCATION	
INCIDENT NAME	
SIZE	
SPREAD POTENTIAL	
VALUES THREATENED	
INITIAL ATTACK IC	
Relay the following information to dispatch when fire is declared controlled/out:	
FINAL SIZE	
CONTAINMENT DATE & TIME	
CONTROL DATE & TIME	
OUT DATE & TIME	
FINAL INCIDENT COMMANDER	
FIRE CODE	
UNIT	
IC NAME & SIGNATURE	
IC NAME & SIGNATURE	

Return the completed Incident Organizer to the Unit AFMO for Forest Service fires, Boise Dispatch for Bureau of Land Management, and the Southwest Fire Warden for State incidents.
 GPS DATUM: NAD83 - Lat/Long: Deg° Min' Sec"
VERSION 2018

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To: Type 3, 4, 5 Incident Commanders
 From: Southwest Idaho Operations Group
 Subject: Expectations and Responsibilities for Type 3, 4, and 5 Incident Commanders



The following list of expectations and responsibilities will help each of you in the role of Incident Commander:

- First and foremost MANAGE ALL WILDLAND FIRES SAFELY. Firefighter and public safety is your highest priority.
- Provide and document a briefing using the Briefing Checklist inside the back cover of your IRPG to all firefighters at the beginning of every operational period. Brief all new firefighters of the fire situation and Incident Action Plan as they arrive on scene to your fire.
- Before engaging in any fire management assignments, ensure that Lookouts, Communications, Escape Routes, and Safety Zones (LCES) are in place and effective.
- Ensure all firefighting actions are in full compliance with the Ten Standard Fire Orders and mitigation of applicable Watch Out Situations are complete.
- Conduct a thorough risk assessment of current fire situation using the Operational Engagement Section located in the Incident Response Packet Guide (IRPG).
- Manage risk of exposure for all fire personnel; constantly identify and abate hazards, refuse to accept unnecessary risk, and make risk related decisions in accordance with your NWCG Incident Commander qualification level.
- Constantly monitor the effectiveness of the planned strategy and tactics. Immediately delay, modify, or abandon firefighting action on any part of a wildland fire where strategies and tactics cannot be safely implemented. Only execute suppression actions when and where they are safe and effective.
- Request a spot weather forecast at the beginning of every burn period. Take frequent weather observations.
- Perform an Incident Complexity Analysis for Type 3, 4, and 5 incidents upon arrival and each time the situation changes using the Operational Engagement section located in the IRPG. Review analysis periodically to maintain situational awareness.
- Keep Boise Interagency Dispatch Center (BDC) and the Duty Officer informed of the incident situation and progress.
- Do not assume any collateral duties as a Type 3 Incident Commander.
- Document action to manage firefighter fatigue for all fires that exceed one operational period, ensure compliance with guidelines for work, rest and length of commitment, and pre-approvals and justifications for excessively worked shifts.
- If the media makes contact or arrives on scene: request an agency PIO, ensure they are properly escorted and any comments need to reflect the actual suppression activities without speculation.
- Ensure that performance ratings are completed on all wildland fires for all fireline personnel assigned from outside the local area or if requested.
- Complete and document an After Action Review (AAR) after each operational period.
- Follow the procedure for completing this Incident Organizer as outlined in the table of contents.
- For all suspected human caused fires a Fire Investigator is needed.
- Utilize aviation resources that are effective in controlling the fire and manage costs that are commensurate with values at risk.
- The Duty Officer is the technical representative for the Line Officer.

We have the utmost respect for your knowledge and professionalism. You serve an extremely important leadership role with critical responsibilities. Please understand that your actions will be supported in situations where you take actions to safeguard firefighters and the public.

Lara Douglas, District Manager Boise BLM
 Bob Pietras, IDL Resource Area Manager
 Cecilia Seesholtz, Forest Supervisor Boise NF

FIRE REPORT INFORMATION <i>Incident Commander MUST ensure local Fire Managers receive this report.</i>		
FIRE NAME	INC#	FS SO#
DESCRIPTIVE LOCATION		
FINAL LOCATION TRS 1/4 USE:		DATUM NAD 83 & POINT OF ORIGIN
LAT/LONG DD MM SS		
UTM E/N		
LAND OWNERSHIP		PROTECTION AREA
FIRE STATISTICS		
DATE/TIME OF IGNITION		DATE/TIME CONTROL
DISCOVERY TIME		DATE/TIME FIRE OUT
REPORTED BY		TOTAL ACRES INVOLVED
STATISTICAL CAUSE		FLAME LENGTH
GENERAL CAUSE		NFDRS FUEL MODEL
SPECIFIC CAUSE		GENERAL COVER TYPE
CLASS OF PEOPLE		SLOPE %
DATE/TIME OF IA		ASPECT
DATE/TIME CONTAIN		ELEVATION (FEET)
AIRCRAFT USE - # OF DROPS: AIRTANKER		SEAT HELICOPTER

STATISTICAL CAUSE

- Lightning
- Equipment use
- Smoking
- Campfire
- Debris burning
- Railroad
- Arson
- Children
- Miscellaneous

SPECIFIC CAUSE

- Lightning
- Aircraft
- Burning vehicles
- Exhaust—power saw
- Exhaust—other
- Logging line
- Brakeshoe
- Cooking fire
- Warning fire
- Smoking
- Trash burning
- Burning dump
- Field burning
- Slash burning
- Right of way burning
- Resource Mgt burning
- Grudge fire
- Pyromania
- Smoking out bees or game
- Insect/snake control
- Job fire
- blasting
- Burning building
- Powerline
- Fireworks
- Playing with matches
- Stove fuel sparks
- Other

CLASS OF PEOPLE

- Owner
- Permittee
- Contractor
- Public employee
- Local permanent
- Seasonal
- Transient
- Other
- Visitor
- Not person caused

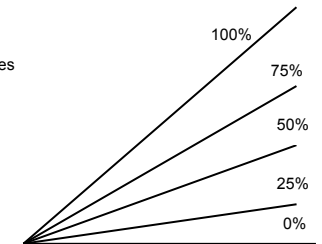
GENERAL CAUSE

- Timber harvest
- Harvest other products
- Forest/range mgt activities
- Highway
- Power, reclamation
- Hunting
- Fishing
- Other residential
- Resident
- Other

FLAME LENGTH

Flame length is the distance between the tip of the flame and the ground (or surface of the remaining fuel) midway in the zone of active flaming. Because the flame tip is a very unsteady reference, you must estimate the average length over a reasonable period of time. NOT THE FLAME HEIGHT.

SLOPE PERCENT



ESTIMATING FIRE SIZE

One chain equals 66 feet

- Any fire less than about 5 chains around is about one-tenth (0.10) of an acre

- A fire that is the shape of a circle and is 12 chains around is about one acre (27 chains = about 5 acres)

- A fire that is long and narrow with a somewhat irregular shape that is 18 chains around is about one acres (about 40 chains)



NFDRS FUEL MODELS	
A	Annual grasses and forbs
B	Brush—mature, dense, California chaparral (6 feet or more)
C	Timber—open stand/overstory of conifer or hardwoods with grass and/or scattered brush
F	Brush—moderate, less than six feet
G	Timber—dense conifer stand with heavy timber litter and down woody material
H	Timber—short-needed conifers, sparse undergrowth and thin layer of ground fuels
I	Timber—heavy slash (25+ tons/acre)
J	Timber—moderate slash, clearcuts, or heavily thinned stands
K	Timber—light slash, light thinning or scattered slash under an open overstory
L	Perennial grasses and forbs
P	Needle litter is primary fuel. Some small diameter branch wood & scattering of shrub & grass
T	Brush—light, less than four feet tall, sage brush (grass types immature or stunted brush w/ grass)
GENERAL COVER TYPES	
10	Annual grasses and weeds (mainly cheat grass)
11	Perennial grasses and weeds (bunch grass such as blue bunch and Idaho Fescue)
12	Mountain meadow grasses
15	Sage brush
16	Light brush (fairly easy to walk through)
17	Medium brush (taller and somewhat difficult to walk through)
18	Heavy brush (very difficult or impossible to walk through)
19	Old growth timber with an understory
20	Old growth timber with mixed brush and reproduction understory
21	Young timber (0-4" DBH)
22	Young timber (4-12" DBH, light understory and a moderate amount of litter)
23	Young timber (12-22" DBH, light understory and heavy litter)
24	1-3 year old slash (5-10 tons/acre)
25	4-7 year old slash (5-10 tons/acre)
26	8 years old or more slash (5-10 tons/acre)
27	1-3 year old slash (21 tons/acre or more)
28	4-7 year old slash (21 tons/acre or more)
29	8 years old or more slash (21 tons/acre or more)
30	Litter and downfall (5-10 tons/acre)
31	Litter and downfall (11-20 tons/acre)
32	Litter and downfall (21+ tons/acre)
33	Pinion Juniper
34	Non-forest fuels such as dumps, burning vehicles, buildings, etc

INITIAL ATTACK FIRE SIZE UP <i>Information for the IC to relay to dispatch for all wildfire incidents</i>		
Incident Name:	Date:	Time:
IC / Qual:	GPS DATUM: NAD83	
Initial Location Description:	LAT	LONG
	UTM E	N
	LEGAL TRS1/4	
Structures Threatened?	Values at Risk?	
District / FO:	Protection:	Additional Resources?
Cause: H L INVF Needed?		
ORIGIN: (NAD 83) Lat/Long		UTM: E N

CHARACTER	% ACTIVE	ADJACENT FUEL			
smoldering	creeping	grass	brush/sage	reproduction	hvy timber
crowning	spotting	logging slash	thin slash	juniper	snag
ESTIMATED SIZE		log/duff	p pine	Doug fir	alpine fir
spot-1/10	1/10-1/4	lodge pole			
1 acre	1-5 acres	ASPECT			
1/4-1/2 acre	1/2-3/4 acre	flat	north	northeast	east
ESTIMATED WIND		southeast	south	southwest	west
calm	0-5	20+	northwest	ridgetop	
5-10	10-20	WIND DIRECTION		SLOPE (%)	
down canyon	up canyon	downslope	upslope	flat	0-20
north	south	west	east	20-40	40+
variable	FUEL TYPE		POSITION ON SLOPE		
grass	brush/sage	reproduction	hvy timber	ridgetop	upper 1/3
logging slash	thin slash	juniper	snag	middle 1/3	lower 1/3
log/duff	p pine	Doug fir	alpine fir	valley/canyon bottom	
lodge pole				flat or rolling	
ELEVATION:					
OBSERVERD WX:					
<i>Remember to give dispatch regular updates</i>					

FIRE MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS TO EVALUATE LONG TERM IMPACTS			
VALUES / IMPROVEMENTS		FUEL CONTINUITY	
Close proximity	Distance from values	Continuous Fuels	Limited Fuel Breaks
		Abundant Fuel Breaks	
POTENTIAL FIRE SIZE		POTENTIAL DURATION	
<1000 acres	1000-5000 acres	>5000 acres	Short term Long Term
BARRIERS (i.e. old burns)		May persist until WX change	
Few	Moderate	Numerous	

NIMS ICS-209 INCIDENT STATUS SUMMARY
 To assist the IC when dispatch or plans personnel need this information for the Situation Report and also can be used to justify the need when requesting resources.

1. INC NAME		2. INC#		
3. REPORT VERSION <i>Initial Update Final</i>	4. IC & IC Agency	5. INC Organization	6. INC Start Date/Time	
7. Current INC Size	8. % Contained	10. INC Complexity	11. Time Period From: Date/Time To:	
12. Prepared by Name ICS Position Date/Time		13. Date/Time Submitted		
14. Approved by: Name ICS Position		15. Location/Organization 209 Sent to:		
16. State	17. County	18. City	19. Unit/Other.	
20. Incident Jurisdiction	21. Origin Land Ownership	22. LAT LONG		
24. Legal	25. Short Area Description		26. UTM E N	
28. Observed Fire Behavior/Significant Events for reporting time period <i>Describe fire behavior using accepted terminology</i>			29. Primary Fuel/ Material Involved	
30. Damage Assessment <i>Summarize damage and/or restriction of use or availability to residential or commercial property, natural resources, critical infrastructure and key resources, etc:</i>	A. Structural Summary	B. # Threatened <i>72 Hours</i>	C. # Damaged	D. # Destroyed
	E. Single Residences			
	F. Nonresidential/ Commercial Property			
	G. Other Minor Structures			

31. Public Status Summary <i>Indicate # of Civilians (Public)</i>	A. # this reporting period	B. Total # to Date	32. Public Status Summary <i>Indicate # of Responders</i>	A. # this reporting period	B. Total # to Date
Fatalities			Fatalities		
Injuries/Illness			Injuries/Illness		
Evacuated			Evacuated		
Sheltering in Place			Sheltering in Place		
In Temporary Shelters			In Temporary Shelters		
TOTAL # of Civilians			TOTAL # of Responders		

Not all Status Summaries are listed if need more refer to Dispatch or the full NIMS ICS 209 Form.

33. Life, Safety, and Health Status/Threat Remarks:	34. Life, Safety, and Health Threat Management	A. Check If Active	B. Notes
	No Likely Threat		
	Potential Future Threat		
35. Weather Concerns	No Evacuations Imminent		
	Planning for Evacuation		
	Evacuations in Progress		

Not all Life, Safety, and Health Threats are listed if need more refer to Dispatch or the full NIMS ICS 209 Form.

The following blocks are not included: 9 Incident Definition. 23 US National Grid Reference. 27 Note any geospatial data attached.

INCIDENT OBJECTIVES
1. SAFETY of firefighters and public.
2.
3.
4.
<i>Your goal is to manage the incident and not create another. Remember to set contingency plans.</i>

AIRCRAFT RESOURCES								
RESOURCE ID	RESOURCE TYPE	ETA	ON SCENE	# OF PEOPLE	BRIEFED Y/N	ASSIGNMENT	RELEASE TIME	TOTAL DROPS

GROUND SUPPRESSION RESOURCES								
RESOURCE ID	RESOURCE TYPE	ETA	ON SCENE	# OF PEOPLE	BRIEFED Y/N	ASSIGNMENT	RELEASE TIME	TOTAL HOURS

WORK REST RATIO DOCUMENTATION WORKSHEET				
GUIDELINES: For every 2 hours of work or travel provide 1 hour of sleep or rest . IC must justify and document work shifts exceeding 16 hours and those that do not meet the 2:1 work/rest guidelines — see below.				
DATE	OPERATIONAL PERIOD START TIME	OPERATIONAL PERIOD STOP TIME	TOTAL HOURS WORKED	REST TIME

RISK MANAGEMENT		
Maintain your <i>SITUATIONAL AWARENESS</i> . Ensure compliance with the 10 Standard Firefighting Orders and LCES. Continually monitor the 18 Situations and apply appropriate mitigation. As the incident progresses, continually re-evaluate your situation. When hazards are identified mitigate them or change tactics and/or strategy. <i>Refer to page 1 (GREEN) in the IRPG.</i>		
YES	NO	DECISION POINTS
		Controls in place for identified hazards? If no reassess your situation
		Are selected tactics based on expected fire behavior? If no reassess your situation
		Are the current strategy and tactics working? If no reassess your situation

INCIDENT ACTION PLAN SAFETY ANALYSIS (215A) To aid the Safety Officer in completing an operational risk assessment to prioritize hazards, safety and health issues and to develop appropriate controls.			
OPERATIONAL PERIOD	DIVISION/GROUP	HAZARDOUS ACTIONS/CONDITIONS	MITIGATIONS/WARNINGS/REMEDIES

