AFTER ACTION REVIEW

INCIDENT NAME:		IC:
DATE:	TIME:	COMPLEXITY:
ATTENDEES:		

The purpose of this After Action Review is to evaluate decisions, actions, and how well they worked. Were they within Standard Operating Procedure and policy?

Plan

*Did everyone know what the plan was?
*Was the plan sufficient?
*Did the plan match what you did?

Leadership

*What leadership was in place?
*Was the Chain-of-Command Clear?
*Was the Leaders Intent communicated and sufficient?
*How did leadership respond to questions?

Obstacles

*What obstacles were encountered?
*How were they mitigated?
*When were we lucky to get the results we achieved?
*When were we surprised by what we saw?

Weaknesses

*What were the weaknesses that should be improved upon?
*How will they be improved?
*Is follow-up action required?

Strengths

*What were strengths that should be sustained?
*How will they be sustained?

Is there need to file a SAFENET?	
AAR Leader Signature:	Date:
Reviewed By:	Date:

Beaverhead-Deerlodge N.F. Incident Organizer

Initial Attack Fire Size-Up Report

Incident Action #	Incident Name:	Dispatched Date/Time:
Reported By:	Phone Number:	
Incident Commander:	Incident Commander Trainee:	
Command Radio Frequency: RX: TX: Tone:	On Scene Date/Time:	
Geographical Description:		

Legal	Township:	Range:	Section(s):	1/4,1/4 ,

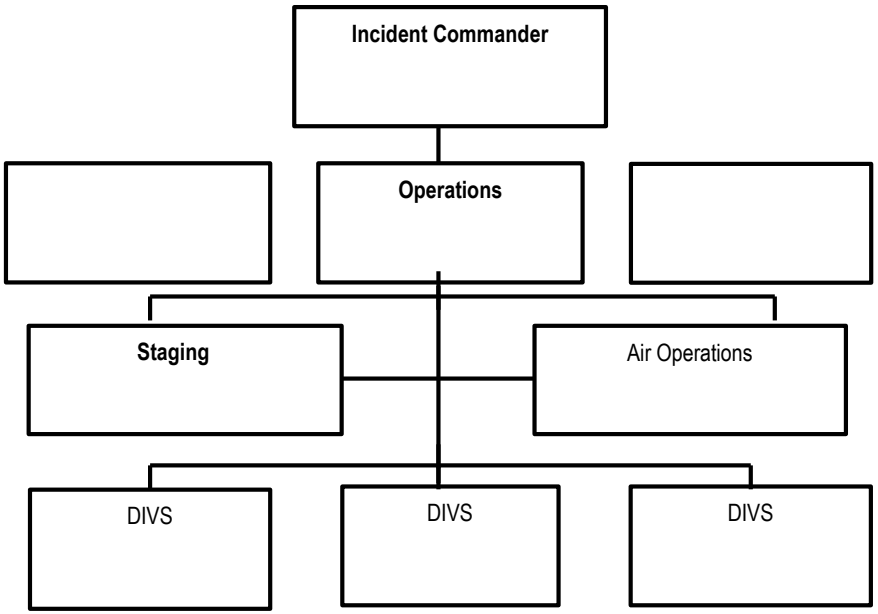
Map Datum: WGS84	Latitude:	Longitude:
Estimated size in acres:	Ownership at Origin:	

Cause:	Human, Unknown or Lightning with High Values at Risk (protect origin)	Lightning
Fire Investigator Needed:	Yes	No
Specify if Human Caused:		
Are Structures Threatened:	Yes	No
Control Problems/Hazards:	Additional Resources Needed:	

Position on Slope:	Ridgetop		Canyon Bottom		Mesa/Plateau
	Saddle		Valley Bottom		Flat or Rolling
	Lower 1/3		Middle 1/3		Upper 1/3
Aspect:	Flat	NE	SE	SW	NW
	N	E	S	W	Ridgetop
Slope at Head of Fire:	0-25%	26-40%	41-55%	56-75%	76 +%
Fire is Burning in:	Grass		Re-Prod		Duff
	Brush		Snags		Timber Litter
	Slash		Logs		Timber (light, heavy)
Fire is Burning into:	Grass		Re-Prod		Duff
	Brush		Snags		Timber Litter
	Slash		Logs		Timber (light, heavy)
Character of Fire:	Smoldering	Running	Torching		Erratic
	Creeping	Spotting	Crowning		
Flame Length:	Under 2'	2-4'	4-8'	8-11'	11'+
Spread Potential:	Low	Moderate	High		Extreme
Wind Speed:	mph		Gusts:		mph
Wind Direction:	Variable	NE	SE	SW	NW
	N	E	S	W	
Elevation:	ft.				

Estimated Containment Date/Time:	Estimated Controll Date/Time:

INCIDENT ORGANIZATION



Incident Objectives

1. Protect the safety of the public and responders.
2.
3.
4.
Your goal is to manage the incident and not create another.

Communications Plan

Telephone Numbers		Radio Communications		
Person	Number	Command RPT		RX
				TX
				Tone
		Command		RX
				TX
		Support		RX
				TX
		Air to Ground		RX
				TX
		TAC		RX
				TX
		TAC		RX
				TX

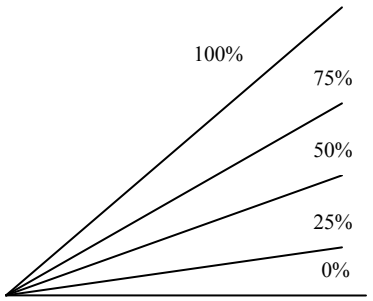
NFDRS Fuel Models

A	Annual grass 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-needled 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
N	Saw/Marsh Grasses
P	Needle litter is primary fuel. Some small diameter branch wood & scattering of shrub & grass
R	Hardwood litter (aspen/cottonwood)
T	Brush—Sagebrush with Grass
U	Western Long Leaf Pine (Ponderosa Pine)

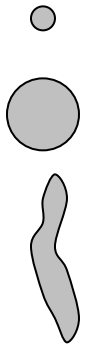
GENERAL COVER TYPES

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.

SLOPE PERCENT



ESTIMATING FIRE SIZE



Any fire less than about 5 chains around is about one-tenth (0.1) 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 acre (about 40 chains would be close to 5 acres)

FIRE REPORT INFORMATION

****Incident Commander **MUST** ensure local Fire Manager receives this report****

FINAL Location: T____R____S____Quarter_____ LAT/LONG_____
UTM E_____N_____ (degrees° minutes' seconds")

Land Ownership _____ Protection Area _____

FIRE STATISTICS

Statistical Cause_____ General Cause_____

Specific Cause_____ Class of people_____

Flame Length_____ NFDRS Fuel Model_____

General Cover Type_____ Elevation (feet)_____

Slope (%)_____ Date/Time CONTAIN_____

Reported by_____ Date/Time CONTROL---_____

Est. date/time of ignition_____ Date/Time fire OUT-------_____-

Date/time of IA_____ Total ACRES involved_____

STATISTICAL CAUSE
1. lightning
2. equipment use
3. smoking
4. campfire
5. debris burning
6. railroad
7. arson
8. children
9. miscellaneous

GENERAL CAUSE
1. timber harvest
2. harvest other products
3. forest/range management activities
4. highway
5. power, reclamation
6. hunting
7. fishing
8. other recreation
9. resident
0. other-including lightning

CLASS OF PEOPLE
1. owner
2. permittee
3. contractor
4. public employee
5. local permanent
6. seasonal
7. transient
8. other
9. visitor
0. not person caused-including lightning

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

SPECIFIC CAUSE-(CIRCLE ONE)

01 lightning
02 aircraft
03 burning vehicles
04 exhaust—power saw
05 exhaust—other
06 logging line
07 brake shoe
08 cooking fire
09 warming fire
10 smoking
11 trash burning
12 burning dump
13 field burning
14 land clearing
16 right-of-way burning
17 resource management burning
18 grudge fire
19 pyromania
20 smoking out bees or game
21 insect/snake control
22 job fire
23 blasting
24 burning building
25 power line
26 fireworks
27 playing with matches
28 repel predatory animals
29 stove fuel sparks

REFPRESNTATIVE WEATHER STATION-(CIRCLE ONE)

WISE RIVER –245404
BRENNER—245409
RED ROCKS-245410
ANTELOPE—243002
PHILIPSBURG –243204
WHITEHALL—243204
ENNIS—245501
GALENA—243206

Resource Summary

Resource ID	Resource Type	ETA/On Site	Arrival Time	No. of People	Briefed Y/N	Assignment	Release Time	Request Number
		/						
		/						
		/						
		/						
		/						
		/						
		/						
		/						
		/						
		/						
		/						
		/						
		/						

DOCUMENT BRIEFING FOR ALL INCOMING RESOURCES (USE INSIDE BACK COVER OF THE IRPG)
*CHECK FOR WORK/REST STATUS

Wildland Fire Risk and Complexity Assessment

The Wildland Fire Risk and Complexity Assessment should be used to evaluate firefighter safety issues, assess risk, and identify the appropriate incident management organization. Determining incident complexity is a subjective process based on examining a combination of indicators or factors. An incident's complexity can change over time; incident managers should periodically re-evaluate incident complexity to ensure that the incident is managed properly with the right resources.

Instructions:
Incident Commanders should complete Part A and Part B and relay this information to the Agency Administrator. If the fire exceeds initial attack or will be managed to accomplish resource management objectives, Incident Commanders should also complete Part C and provide the information to the Agency Administrator.

Part A: Firefighter Safety Assessment

Evaluate the following items, mitigate as necessary, and note any concerns, mitigations, or other information.

Evaluate these items	Concerns, mitigations, notes
LCES	
Fire Orders and Watch Out Situations	
Multiple operational periods have occurred without achieving initial objectives	
Incident personnel are overextended mentally and/or physically and are affected by cumulative fatigue.	
Communication is ineffective with tactical resources and/or dispatch.	
Operations are at the limit of span of control.	
Aviation operations are complex and/or aviation oversight is lacking.	
Logistical support for the incident is inadequate or difficult.	

6. Be alert, keep calm, think clearly, act decisively

Plan strategy and tactics – direct/indirect/confine/back off

Trigger Points: Use these to assess your situation.

Rh decreasing? Y N **Change in wind speed/direction?** Y N

Increasing ROS? Y N **FL>4ft?** Y N **Change in topography?** Y N

South/West aspect or a change to these aspects? Y N

Spotting/more frequent spotting occurring? Y N

Is it the heat of the day? Y N **Are tactics effective?** Y N

Are you within your comfort level? Y N

Proceed: ___ Change Tactics: ___ Hold: ___ Disengage: ___

Request assistance of more experienced IC:_____

(CONDITIONS CHANGING? REVISIT COMPLEXITY ANALYSIS)

7. Maintain prompt communication with your crew, supervisor, and adjoining forces

Frequency (ies) AND Communication(s) established/verified _____
Frequencies being used:_____

8. Give clear instructions and make sure they are understood

Clear instructions given to all resources: ___ All resources briefed:_____

9. Maintain control of your firefighters at all times

All resources and dispatch know who is Incident Commander _____
Are you in control? (span of control)(revisit 7&8) _____

10. Fight fire aggressively, but provide for safety first

Providing for safety first, engage fire with your initial attack plan, based on data obtained and assessed in items 1-5. Reassess 1-9 continuously. If there is a significant change or you are not sure/comfortable, fall back to #6 and reassess. Identify, recognize, and mitigate the Watch Out situations that apply to your incident.

INITIAL ATTACK FORM

(Based on 10 Standard Fire Fighting Orders)

Shaded information elements will be recorded from morning briefings and forecasts, to be written down in your "ideas notebook" every morning at the start of your shift. If you miss the morning briefing, report to fire managers and obtain these information elements. Enroute to IA fire, IC will transfer information to appropriate shaded blocks above. This Ten Order Form will serve as the basis for briefing incoming resources.

1. Keep informed of fire weather conditions and forecasts

Received today's fire weather forecast: Y N
Forecasted high Temperature:_____Forecasted low R/H: _____
Forecasted wind: Direction: _____ Speed:_____
Forecasted Changes_____

2. Know what your fire is doing at all times, observe personally, and use scouts.

3. Base all actions on current and expected behavior of fire

Start developing tactics based on info collected in size up. Anticipate changes in fire behavior.
Received Regional Fire Behavior Forecast (Weekly): Y N
Current ERC_____ Haines Index_____ Time of Day_____
Recent Fuel Moisture Indices: 10 hr_____ 100hr_____ 1000hr_____
FUEL TYPE CHANGES: Y N IF YES TO WHAT? _____
TOPOGRAPHY CHANGES: Y N

4. Have escape routes and safety zones for everyone and make them known

Escape route(s) identified: _____ Safety Zone (s) identified: _____
All personnel briefed on location of ER/SZ: _____

Re-evaluate Safety Zones and Escape Routes as conditions change

5. Post a lookout when there is possible danger

Lookout needed? _____ (Reassess as conditions change)
Potential ignition below: _____ Fuel jackpots: _____ Spotting: _____
Snags/Widow makers: N/A AVOIDED MITIGATED ELIMINATED

Other: _____

Part B: Relative Risk Assessment

Values				Notes/Mitigation
B1. Infrastructure/Natural/Cultural Concerns **Based on the number and kinds of values to be protected, and the difficulty to protect them, rank this element low, moderate, or high.** Considerations: key resources potentially affected by the fire such as urban interface, structures, critical municipal watershed, commercial timber, developments, recreational facilities, power/pipelines, communication sites, highways, potential for evacuation, unique natural resources, designated areas (i.e. wilderness), T&E species habitat, and cultural sites.	**L**	**M**	**H**	
B2. Proximity and Threat of Fire to Values **Evaluate the potential threat to values based on their proximity to the fire, and rank this element low, moderate, or high.**	**L** Far	**M**	**H** Near	
B3.Social/Economic Concerns **Evaluate the potential impacts of the fire to social and/or economic concerns, and rank this element low, moderate, or high.** Considerations: impacts to social or economic concerns of an individual, business, community or other stakeholder; degree of support for the wildland fire program and resulting fire effects; other fire management jurisdictions; tribal subsistence or gathering of natural resources; air quality regulatory requirements; public tolerance of smoke, including health impacts; potential for evacuation and ingress/egress routes; and restrictions and/or closures in effect or being considered.	**L**	**M**	**H**	
Hazards				**Notes/Mitigation**
B4. Fuel Conditions **Consider fuel conditions ahead of the fire and rank this element low, moderate, or high.** Evaluate fuel conditions that exhibit high ROS and intensity for your area, such as those caused by invasive species or insect/disease outbreaks; and/or continuity of fuels.	**L**	**M**	**H**	
B5. Fire Behavior **Evaluate the current and expected fire behavior and rank this element low, moderate, or high.** Considerations: intensity; rates of spread; crowning; profuse or long-range spotting.	**L**	**M**	**H**	
B6. Potential Fire Growth **Evaluate the potential fire growth, and rank this element low, moderate, or high.** Considerations: Considerations would include current and expected fire growth based on fire behavior analysis and the weather forecast and/or the ability to control the fire.	**L**	**M**	**H**	
Probability				**Notes/Mitigation**
B7. Time of Season **Evaluate the potential for a long-duration fire and rank this element low, moderate, or high.** Considerations: time remaining until a season ending event.	**L** Late	**M** Mid	**H** Early	
B8. Barriers to Fire Spread **Evaluate the barriers to fire spread and their potential to limit fire growth, and rank this element low, moderate, or high.** Considerations: If many natural and/or human-made barriers are present, rank this element low. If some barriers are present, rank this element moderate. If no barriers are present, rank this element high.	**L** Many	**M**	**H** Few	
B9. Seasonal Severity **Evaluate fire danger indices and rank this element low/moderate, high, or very high/extreme.** Considerations: Fire danger indices such as energy release component (ERC); drought status; live and dead fuel moistures; fire danger indices; adjective fire danger rating; geographic area preparedness level.	**L/M**	**H**	**VH/E**	
Enter the number of items circled for each column.				

Relative Risk Rating (circle one):

Low	Majority of items are "Low", with a few items rated as "Moderate" and/or "High".
Moderate	Majority of items are "Moderate", with a few items rated as "Low" and/or "High".
High	Majority of items are "High"; A few items may be rated as ""Low" or "Moderate".

Part C: Organization

Relative Risk Rating (From Part B)				
Circle the Relative Risk Rating (from Part B).		L	M	H

Implementation Difficulty					Notes/Mitigation
C1. Potential Fire Duration **Evaluate the estimated length of time that the fire may continue to burn if no action is taken and amount of season remaining. Rank this element low, moderate, or high.** Note: This will vary by geographic area.	**N/A** Very Short	**L** Short	**M**	**H** Long	
C2. Incident Strategies (Course of Action) **Evaluate the level of firefighter and aviation exposure required to successfully meet the current strategy and implement the course of action. Rank this element as very low, low, moderate, or high.** Consider the likelihood that those resources will be effective; exposure of firefighters; reliance on aircraft to accomplish objectives; and whether there are clearly defined trigger points.	**Very Low**	**L**	**M**	**H**	
C3. Functional Concerns **Evaluate the need to increase organizational structure to adequately and safely manage the incident, and rank this element very low (minimal resources committed), low (adequate), moderate (some additional support needed), or high (current capability inadequate).** Considerations: Incident management functions (logistics, finance, operations, information, planning, safety, and/or specialized personnel/equipment) are inadequate and needed; availability of resources; access to EMS support; heavy commitment of local resources to logistical support; ability of local businesses to sustain logistical support; substantial air operation which is not properly staffed; worked multiple operational periods without achieving initial objectives; incident personnel overextended mentally and/or physically; Incident Action Plans, briefings, etc. missing or incomplete; performance of firefighting resources affected by cumulative fatigue; and ineffective communications.	**Very Low**	**L**	**M**	**H**	
Socio/Political Concerns					**Notes/Mitigation**
C4. Objective Concerns **Evaluate the complexity of the incident objectives and rank this element very low, low, moderate, or high.** Considerations: clarity; ability of current organization to accomplish; disagreement among cooperators; tactical/operational restrictions; complex objectives involving multiple focuses; objectives influenced by serious accidents or fatalities.	**Very Low**	**L**	**M**	**H**	
C5. External Influences **Evaluate the effect external influences will have on how the fire is managed and rank this element very low, low, moderate, or high.** Considerations: limited local resources available for initial attack; increasing media involvement, social/print/television media interest; controversial fire policy; threat to safety of visitors from fire and related operations; restrictions and/or closures in effect or being considered; pre-existing controversies/ relationships; smoke management problems; sensitive political concerns/interests.	**Very Low**	**L**	**M**	**H**	
C6. Ownership Concerns **Evaluate the effect ownership/jurisdiction will have on how the fire is managed and rank this element very low, low, moderate, or high.** Considerations: disagreements over policy, responsibility, and/or management response; fire burning or threatening more than one jurisdiction; potential for unified command; different or conflicting management objectives; potential for claims (damages); disputes over suppression responsibility.	**Very Low**	**L**	**M**	**H**	
Enter the number of items circled for each column.					

Recommended Organization (circle one):

Type 5	Majority of items rated as "Very Low"; a few items may be rated in other categories.
Type 4	Majority of items rated as "Low", with some items rated as "Very Low", and a few items rated as "Moderate" or "High".
Type 3	Majority of items rated as "Moderate", with a few items rated in other categories.
Type 2	Majority of items rated as "Moderate", with a few items rated as "High".
Type 1	Majority of items rated as "High"; a few items may be rated in other categories.

Rationale:
Use this section to document the incident management organization for the fire. If the incident management organization is different than the Wildland Fire Risk and Complexity Assessment recommends, document why an alternative organization was selected. Use the "Notes/Mitigation" column to address mitigation actions for a specific element, and include these mitigations in the rationale.

Name of Incident:_____ Unit(s):_____

Date/Time:_____ Signature of Preparer:_____

Map Sketch

ATTACH MAP (if required)

NORTH ↑

Perimeter in Chains------average chains=acres **17=1 24=2 29=3 34=4 38=5 45=7 53=10 65=15**		**SECTION OF MAP: (1 MILE BY 1 MILE)** **TOWNSHIP: RANGE: SECTION:** **LAT: LONG:**	
STAGING-is located at:	**I. C. Post**-is located at:		
NOTES: (include roads, creeks, trails, etc.)			
PREPARED BY:	**POSITION:**	**DATE:** **TIME:**	

WS FORM D-1
(1-2005)
(Supersedes Previous Editions)

SPOT REQUEST

U.S. Department of Commerce
NOAA
National Weather Service

Please call the NWS Weather Forecast Office (WFO) when submitting a request and also after you receive a forecast to ensure request and forecast were received.
Please provide feedback to WFO on forecast.

1. Time†	2. Date	3. Name of Incident or Project	4. Requesting Agency

5. Requesting Official	6. Phone Number	7. Fax Number	8. Contact Person

9. Ignition/Incident Time and Date

10. Size (Acres)

11. Type of Incident
- ☐ Wildfire
- ☐ Prescribed Fire
- ☐ Wildland Fire Use (WFU)
- ☐ HAZMAT
- ☐ Search And Rescue (SAR)

12. Reason for Spot Request (choose one only)
- ☐ **Wildfire**
- ☐ **Non-Wildfire** Under the Interagency Agreement for Meteorological Services (USFS, BLM, NPS, USFWS, BIA)
- ☐ **Non-Wildfire** State, tribal or local fire agency working in coordination with a federal participant in the Interagency Agreement for Meteorological Services
- ☐ **Non-Wildfire** Essential to public safety, e.g. due to the proximity of population centers or critical infrastructure.

13. Latitude/Longitude:

14. Elevation (ft, Mean Sea Level)
Top: **Bottom:**

15. Drainage

16. Aspect

17. Sheltering
- ☐ Full
- ☐ Partial
- ☐ Unsheltered

18. Fuel Type: __Grass __Brush __Timber __Slash __Grass/Timber Understory __Other_____
Fuel Model: 1,2,3 4,5,6,7 8,9,10 11,12,13 2,5,8

19. Location and name of nearest weather observing station (distance & direction from project):

20. Weather Observations from project or nearby station(s): (Winds should be in compass direction e.g. N, NW, etc.)

Place	Elevation	†Ob Time	20 ft. Wind Dir	20 ft. Wind Speed	Eye Level Wind. Dir	Eye Level Wind. Speed	Temp. Dry	Temp. Wet	Moisture RH	Moisture DP	Remarks (Relevant Weather, etc)

21. Requested Forecast Period
Date

Start _____

End _____

Forecast needed for:
- ☐ Today
- ☐ Tonight
- ☐ Day 2
- ☐ Extended

22. Primary Forecast Elements (Check all that are needed) *(for management ignited wildland fires, provide prescription parameters):*

	Needed:
Sky/Weather	☐
Temperature	☐
Humidity	☐
20 ft Wind	☐
Valley	☐
Ridge Top	☐
Other (Specify in #23)	☐

23. Remarks (other needed forecast elements, forecast needed for specific time, etc.)

24. Send Forecast to:
ATTN:

25. Location:

26. Phone Number:
Fax Number:

27. Remarks (Special requests, incident details, Smoke Dispersion elements needed, etc.):

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS: † Use 24-hour clock to indicate time. Example: 10:15 p.m. = 2215; 10:15 a.m. = 1015
Indicate local standard time or local daylight time

MEDIVAC REQUEST FORM

1. NATURE OF EMERGENCY

LIFE-THREATENING (Airway, chest pain, penetrating object, loss of limb, severe medical, altered LOC, C-spine, 2° or 3° burn more than 4 palm sizes, open fracture, severe bleeding)	**EMERGENCY** Medivac Helicopter or ALS ambulance. Request medical radio traffic have priority.
PRIORITY (Significant trauma, unable to walk, 2° or 3° burn more than 1 or 2 palm size, fractures, major laceration)	Ambulance or consider air transport if remote location. Medical radio traffic may have priority depending on injury/ transport.
MINOR INJURY (1° or 2° burn less than 1 palm size, general sickness, controlled bleeding)	Delayed ground transport via crew or field medic. Non-emergency. Fire radio traffic unchanged.

2. PATIENT CHIEF COMPLAINT/ASSESSMENT

Patient #1 [ ] MALE [ ] FEMALE Age_____ Mechanism of Injury (MOI):_____ Chief Complaint:_____ Conscious [ ] YES [ ] NO Breathing [ ] YES [ ] NO	**Patient Assessment:** -Level of Consciousness (LOC) -Breathing Rate -Pulse Rate -Skin Condition
Patient #2 [ ] MALE [ ] FEMALE Age_____ Mechanism of Injury (MOI):_____ Chief Complaint:_____ Conscious [ ] YES [ ] NO Breathing [ ] YES [ ] NO	**Injury:** Bleeding Heat Fracture Burns Head Injury Bee Stings Eye Injury

3. PATIENT LOCATION

Lat: ____° ____. ___' Long: ___° ___. ___' Physical Description:	Datum set to WGS 84. Use Degrees, Decimal Minutes **(ddd°mm.mmm')** Drop Point, Division, Spike Camp

4. SPECIAL EQUIPMENT NEEDED

	Short Haul, SKED, Backboard, Litter, Rope Rescue, Trauma Bag, O_2, IV

5. ON SCENE MEDIC AND IC

	Crew medic, Field medic, Who is IC for this incident?

6. OPERATIONAL CHANNEL FOR MEDIVAC

	What frequency will the incident be on?

7. LZ/ EVAC LOCATION

Lat: ____° ____. ___' Long: ___° ___. ___' Ground Contact::	Datum set to WGS 84. Use Degrees, Decimal Minutes **(ddd°mm.mmm')** Mark LZ

8. LZ SPECIAL HAZARDS

	Trees, power lines, wind direction, slope

9. PATIENT AFFILIATION

	Agency, Contractor, Military, Public

ACTIVITY LOG (ICS 214)

1. **Incident Name:**	2. **Operational Period:** Date From: Date To: Time From: Time To:	
3. **Name:**	4. **ICS Position:**	5. **Home Agency** (and Unit):

6. Resources Assigned:

Name	ICS Position	Home Agency (and Unit)

7. Activity Log:

Date/Time	Notable Activities

8. Prepared by: Name: ______________ Position/Title: ______________ Signature: ______________

ICS 214, Page 1 Date/Time: ______________

ACTIVITY LOG (ICS 214)

1. **Incident Name:**	2. **Operational Period:** Date From: Date To: Time From: Time To:

7. Activity Log (continuation):

Date/Time	Notable Activities

8. Prepared by: Name: ______________ Position/Title: ______________ Signature: ______________

ICS 214, Page 2 Date/Time: ______________