



**COMMUNICATIONS OPERATIONS  
FIRE SERVICE POLICY**

<b>Policy No.</b>	<b>5770</b>	<b>Date Issued:</b>	<b>June 1, 1996</b>
<b>Section:</b>	<b>5700 – Specific Procedures</b>	<b>Date Revised:</b>	<b>July 10, 2023</b>
<b>SUBJECT: VEHICLE AND BICYCLE ACCIDENTS</b>			
<b>APPROVED:</b>	<u>&lt;signed copy on file&gt;</u> Chairperson, Fire Service Users Subcommittee		
<b>APPROVED:</b>	<u>&lt;signed copy on file&gt;</u> Amethyst Uchida, General Manager		

**1.0 Purpose**

To define types and responses to vehicle and bicycle accidents.

- 1.1 A vehicle accident is any accident involving a motorized vehicle.
- 1.2 A bicycle accident is an accident involving a bicycle.

**2.0 Policy**

Fire units may respond to reported vehicle accidents involving injuries or probable injuries (rollover, high speed, head on, bike vs. auto, etc.), fire, fuel spills or possible hazardous materials.

**3.0 Procedure**

- 3.1 Dispatchers will create an “MVA” incident for any report of a vehicle accident when the reporting party states injuries have occurred or when injuries are unknown but the type of accident is likely to cause injuries, including but not limited to vehicle rollover, high speed or head on collision, entrapment, and airbag deployment. If other dangerous conditions are present – such as hazardous materials, vehicle fires, or fuel spills – dispatchers should create the incident in accordance with existing policies.
- 3.2 For accidents involving solo bicyclists, motorcyclists, or vehicles vs. pedestrians and the callers confirm there are no extrication problems,

dispatchers will use the incident type “MVA” and select the appropriate modifying circumstance in accordance with existing policies.

3.2.1 BIKE – for solo bike

3.2.2 MC – for solo motorcyclist

3.2.3 PED – for vehicle versus a pedestrian

3.2.4 UNK – for heard only, no high mechanism (highway, fall from cliff, etc)

3.2.5 BLDG – for vehicle into a structure

3.3 If the reporting party has direct access to the victim(s) of a vehicle or bicycle accident, the dispatcher will first initiate the MVA incident and then route the call to the Emergency Medical Dispatch (EMD) Program. If a non-EMD is the original call taker they will first initiate the MVA incident and then forward the call to an EMD, in accordance with Policy No. 7440 (Using the EMD Transfer Line). This will ensure that the patient will receive the proper Dispatch Life Support (DLS) after the appropriate emergency equipment has been dispatched.

3.4 For incidents involving motorized vehicles, the EMD will process the call using the 29 card of EMD protocols.

3.5 For incidents involving bicycles, e-bikes, scooters, and the like, EMDs shall process the incident via card 30 of the EMD protocol.

3.6 The previously created incident type shall be updated with the final EMD determinant.