National Emergency Training Center
16825 S. Seton Avenue
Emmitsburg, MD 21727-8998

FEMA

R0254

Dear National Fire Academy Student:

By now you should have received an email notification from the National Emergency Training Center (NETC) Admissions Office. This notification indicates your acceptance into the U.S. Fire Administration (USFA), National Fire Academy (NFA) "Special Operations Program Management" (SOPM) course.

Congratulations on being selected to attend the USFA's/NFA's SOPM course. A part of the course will be identifying and reviewing equipment lists unique to special operations. If you have a special operations equipment list and possibly associated purchase/maintenance cost list, please bring the list with you to class. This will be used in the course of activities related to evaluation of equipment necessary to carry out defined special operations. If you do not have one readily available then the group can develop one.

This class is a six day class which starts on Sunday at 8 a.m. Subsequent classes will meet daily from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., with evening classes possible. The class graduation ceremony is an important part of the course. You are expected to attend this event. All departing travel arrangements should be made so that you do not leave campus prior to the class graduation.

The course materials for this course are now available in a Bring Your Own Device (BYOD) format which will function on any electronic device. If you own an electronic device (laptop computer, tablet, etc.) and are familiar with its document reader functions, we are asking you to download the Student Manual (SM) **before you travel to Emmitsburg** and bring the preloaded device with you. Please see the page following this letter for complete instructions on successfully downloading your course materials. Please note: If you plan to bring/use an iPad, you may experience issues saving/storing/printing course assignments since there is no USB/thumb drive capacity for these devices.

The NFA classroom environment is computer based. Increased numbers of students and instructors are bringing laptop computers or other electronic devices to campus; you are responsible for the security and maintenance of your equipment. The NFA cannot provide computer software, hardware (which includes disks, printers, scanners, monitors, etc.), or technical support for your device. For your convenience, we do provide surge protector power strips at each classroom table.

Your course may require you to bring reports or projects that may be shared with the class. It is advised that you bring this information in an electronic format. Please discuss this with your course's training specialist before attending class; contact information is located in the last paragraph of this letter.

Should you need to access the Student Computer Lab, it is located in Building D and is available for all students to use. The lab is open daily with a technician available Monday through Thursday from 1700 to 2100 (5 p.m. to 9 p.m.) and on Saturdays from 0800 to 1200 (8 a.m. to noon). The lab uses Windows 7 and Office 2013 as the software standard.

If you need additional information related to your course's content or requirements, please contact Mr. Wayne Yoder, Hazardous Materials Training Specialist Training Specialist, at (301) 447-1090, or by email at wayne.yoder@fema.dhs.gov. Good luck, and I hope to see you on campus.

Sincerely,

Eriks J. Gabliks, Superintendent
National Fire Academy
U.S. Fire Administration

Enclosures

National Fire Academy Bring Your Own Device (BYOD)
Course Materials/Download Instructions

The **first step** is to download ADOBE Reader to your device. This will enable you to read and manipulate the course materials. ADOBE Reader can be used to comment and highlight text in Portable Document Format (PDF) documents. It is an excellent tool for note-taking purposes.

For Laptops and Computers

ADOBE Reader can be downloaded from www.adobe.com/downloads/. It is a free download. Please note that depending on your settings, you may have to temporarily disable your antivirus software.

For Tablets and Other Similar Hand-Held Devices

ADOBE Reader can be downloaded onto devices such as iPads, android tablets, and other hand-held devices. ADOBE Reader for these types of devices can be found in the device's Application Store using the search function and typing in "ADOBE Reader." Follow the instructions given. **It is a free application.** Note: In order to have the editing capabilities/toolbar, the document needs to be "opened with ADOBE Reader." There should be a function on your device to do this.

After you have successfully downloaded the ADOBE Reader, please use the following Web link to download your R0254, "Special Operations Program Management" (SOPM) Student Manual (SM). (You may copy/paste this link into your Web browser.)

https://nfa.usfa.fema.gov/ax/sm/sm_r0254.pdf

Note: Please make sure you download the ADOBE Reader first. To open the SM, you will need to open the ADOBE Reader and then open the SM through the ADOBE Reader in order for the note-taking tools to work properly.

If you need assistance, please contact nfaonlinetier2@fema.dhs.gov.

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16825 S. Seton Avenue
Emmitsburg, MD 21727-8998

FEMA

Student,

Congratulations on being accepted to attend the "Special Operations Program Management" (R0254) course at the National Fire Academy (NFA). You should have received the pre-course reading assignments and activity files. Students are expected to complete the assignments prior to the first day of class in order to familiarize themselves with the material.

The pre-course assignment includes directions for completing Parts I and II. Here is the short version. Part I: Students are to read Appendix E: Fire Service (modified for this course with RKB references) and Sections 2.0 and 3.0 of the Central City Manual--the Community Profile and Hazard/Vulnerability Analysis. Part II: Students are to write a problem statement addressing some issue or challenge with their special operations program and a general proposed solution.

I wish you a safe and uneventful journey to the NFA and a challenging and rewarding educational experience. Should you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact me. My contact information is below. Travel safely.

Wayne

Wayne Yoder, CHMM
Hazardous Materials Training Specialist
National Fire Academy
DHS, FEMA, USFA
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PRE-COURSE ASSIGNMENT

CONTENTS

1. Pre-course Assignment Instructions.

2. Excerpts from the "Comprehensive Emergency Planning Guide for Central City and Liberty County" (CEMP):

   a. Section 2.0: Community Profile for Liberty County and Central City.

   b. Section 3.0: Hazard/Vulnerability Analysis.

   c. Appendix E: Fire Service, and Addendum, "Squad 1 HAZMAT 1 Combined Equipment Inventory."

PRE-COURSE ASSIGNMENT

Part of this course will be based on the potential risks, vulnerabilities, and response capabilities of a fictional metropolitan area called Central City. This city, and the predicaments facing it, will serve as a backdrop for many discussions and group activities during the program. The results of these activities will yield real world solutions that you can take back and apply to your home agency.

Part 1: Become Familiar with Central City

Become familiar with the "Community Profile and Hazard/Vulnerability Analysis" of Central City and the surrounding area. This profile has also been provided to you in the set of pre-course materials.

Understanding the basic threats and risks facing Central City, and correlating those vulnerabilities back to the capabilities of the Special Operations program, is key to determining if the agency is appropriately staffed, equipped, and funded to meet those challenges.

Review the structure and capabilities of the Central City Fire Department. This profile can be found in the Central City manual excerpt, "Appendix E: Fire Resources" and its attachment "CCFD HAZMAT 1 and Squad 1 Combined Equipment Inventory." This document is available as part of the set of pre-course materials provided to you. Pay close attention to staffing, equipment, and apparatus available for response.

Part 2: Write a Paragraph about a Challenge in Your Home Agency

Additionally, this course is intended to address real-world issues you may face in your Special Operations program or elsewhere in your home agencies. These issues could include purchasing and/or budgeting difficulties; staffing questions; training or regulatory influences; positive or negative perceptions about Special Operations disciplines inside the organization, or a myriad of other problems that plague a Special Operations program. To that end, you are to craft a written paragraph that outlines an ongoing or emerging dilemma facing the program. Along with your written problem statement, you should also propose a desired and realistic solution. These challenges will be brought out during group activities and instructor-led discussion, with the intent of offering solutions or suggestions about ways the challenge could be addressed.

Materials to Bring with You to the Class

You are encouraged to bring a laptop to class for use during some of the group activities; however, having a laptop is not a requirement for participation in these activities. Classroom computers are also available.

SECTION 2.0
COMMUNITY PROFILE FOR LIBERTY COUNTY AND CENTRAL CITY

Liberty County Overview

General Description

Liberty County is primarily a rural coastal county of 302,412 people. There are ten incorporated communities in the county: Apple Valley, Bayport, Blue Water, Central City, Deep River, Fisherville, Gold Mine, Harvest Junction, Jasper, and Kingston.

Population

The population of the county has been recorded by the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, as follows:

1999	1990	1980	1970	1960
302,412	284,912	247,251	219,641	184,073

Government

Liberty County Government

The governing body of Liberty County is the Board of Supervisors, consisting of five supervisors. The members of the board are elected at large for staggered four-year terms and serve on a part-time basis. The board elects a president to direct meetings. It also selects a county manager to serve at its pleasure. The Columbia State Constitution specifies that counties elect the following 11 county officials (although the law makes allowances for county size):

- Five supervisors,
- Sheriff,
- Recorder of deeds,
- Clerk of courts,
- District attorney,
- Treasurer, and
- Controller.

Other officials are provided for by statute. The County Courthouse is located in the Palmer Building at X and 19th Streets.

Central City Government

The government of Central City is the council-manager form with seven council members making up the legislative body. The council is elected at large on a nonpartisan ballot for four-year terms. It elects one of its own members as mayor to preside over meetings and to vote on matters before the council, but the mayor has no veto power.

The manager, who is the chief administrative officer of the city, is selected by the council and serves at its pleasure. The manager carries out the ordinances of the council, makes recommendations to the council, prepares and executes the annual budget, negotiates with labor unions, and appoints and removes department heads and other administrative personnel. The manager has no vote in council meetings. City Hall is located at Z and 21st Streets.

Transportation

Highways

The county is divided north/south by Interstates 107 and 102 and east/west by State Highway 5. State Highway 69 intersects with Interstate 102 at Kingston; runs north to Harvest Junction and south through Jasper to the Coastal Highway. The Coastal Highway (State Route 1) parallels the coast and intersects Interstate 107 at Fisherville. State Routes 3 and 19 run north from the Coastal Highway inland.

Railroads

The Great Atlantic and Pacific Railroad operates two lines within Liberty County. The line running east/west, paralleling State Highway 5 and US 10, is both a passenger and a freight route. There are three passenger trains per day scheduled through Central City, 7:30 a.m., noon, and 5 p.m. There are four freight trains scheduled during the late evening and mid-morning hours. The line running from Tower Beach to Fisherville and through Jasper is strictly a freight line, hauling mining machinery and material.

Airport

The Liberty County Regional Airport is centrally located within the state and is capable of handling large passenger and cargo planes. With runways of 8,000 feet and 4,000 feet, Regional Airport has the capability of serving all but the largest commercial aircraft in use.

The main lines serving Liberty County are Linx Airlines and Atlantic Airlines. Direct flights are available to Washington, D.C.; New York; Atlanta; Memphis; St. Louis; New Orleans; and Mobile.

During 1990, there were approximately 15,000 departures from Regional Airport with 210,796 passengers boarding flights. Additionally, 200,000 pounds of mail and 2,750,000 pounds of freight were handled at the facility.

Liberty Coliseum and Convention Center

The Convention Center was completed in 1985 and accommodates the Lightning semiprofessional basketball team, the Pounders semiprofessional hockey team, and the Liberty Regional Concert Orchestra. The Convention Center has 95,000 square feet of usable floor space with 350 exhibit booths and meeting space for 8,000 people. For sporting events, it can be arranged to seat 12,000 people and has parking facilities for 3,000 cars. The Convention Center is located at the intersection of State Route 69 and Interstate 102, one mile east of Kingston.

Coastal Liberty County

The coastal areas of Liberty County were settled in 1752 by Welsh colonists who were attracted to the plentiful fishing and hunting grounds. Fisherville was their first permanent community established by charter in 1756. The town grew as more colonists arrived to settle in Columbia. In those times Fisherville served as an important port and trading post for colonists who went up the Turtle River to settle the inland areas of the new colony.

Soon after the American Revolution tragedy struck the area in the form of the "Great Storm of 1780" which all but wiped out the established settlements. Based on historical records, experts believe that this storm was at least a category 3 hurricane. As a result of this storm many survivors left the area for higher ground, particularly to the community of Albertville which is now Central City. Those who remained established two new communities on the barrier islands. Bayport, founded by merchant Joshua Masland in 1781 and Buffets Landing in 1784 led by fisherman James Buffet.

These three communities, Fisherville, Bayport, and Buffets Landing remained quiet fishing villages until the late 1880's when Bayport was "discovered" by railroad baron Robert Van Deusen. He and other wealthy industrialists from Central City bought up huge tracts of land on eastern Masland Island for seashore summer homes. To more easily access the area Van Deusen built a spur of his Great Atlantic and Pacific Railroad to Fisherville and began regular ferry service to Bayport in 1891. They built opulent ocean front homes and established the exclusive Bayport Yacht and Golf club. Bayport became the summer playground for Columbia's wealthy.

The "Great Storm of 1934" ended this era of Bayport's history. This storm, with sustained winds of 130 mph and a 12 foot storm surge, destroyed homes in Bayport and the railroad line. Because of the extent of the Great Depression most of the private property in the area was taken over by the Cities of Bayport and Fisherville due to unpaid taxes.

All of these events contributed to make Bayport what it is today. Former engineer and then Bayport Mayor Bernard Marshall established a master plan for the city in 1938. He laid out the street grid envisioning a "….community of cottages for the common man. The beauty and grandeur of the sea should be available to all." Marshall took advantage of New Deal era public works projects to begin street construction. World War II slowed these efforts but at the end of the war development began.

Through the 1950s Bayport's potential as a summer resort was hampered because it was only accessible by ferry or private boat. During this time it remained primarily a fishing village with clusters of small summer homes and a few Inns. Most of the year round residents were retirees.

The Bayport Boom began in 1959 when it was announced that the construction of Interstate 107 would include a 4-lane causeway connecting Bayport to the mainland. This meant that Central City would be less than an hour away by car. The causeway opened in 1963 and construction was at an all time high. Between 1963 and 1970, 12 new ocean front high rise hotels, dozens of motels and hundreds of homes and apartments were built. This prosperity changed again because of another hurricane.

Hurricane Emily struck in September of 1973 with almost the same force as "Great Storm of 1934." Particularly hard hit were the high rise hotels along the beach. Six of the hotels were so badly damaged that they had to be torn down. As a result this storm and new Federal and State regulations on coastal construction, in 1974 the Bayport City Council passed new building codes restricting building height to 4 stories and all new housing had to be elevated 10 feet above ground level. This new interest in Hurricane protection was heightened, and the codes strengthened in 1978 when Bayport came into full compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program. Although a relatively minor hurricane, Edward in 1991 caused little damage to Bayport.

Today Bayport remains the most popular beach resort in the State of Columbia. It's year round population of 15,400 triples during the summer. Many residents commute to Central City taking advantage of the express bus service started by Liberty County Transit in 1984. All of this plus good schools, plentiful shopping, and its natural beauty makes Bayport your year round seaside town!

Employment

Residence-Based Employment	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995
1. Civilian Labor Force	98,490	98,430	98,890	96,930	96,290
2. Unemployed	10,045	8,366	8,207	7,657	8,569
Percent of civilian labor force	10.2	8.5	8.3	7.9	8.9
3. Employed	88,445	90,064	90,683	89,273	87,721
a. Nonagricultural wage/salary workers	64,595	65,712	66,813	65,353	63,786
b. Other nonagricultural workers	12,520	13,012	12,540	12,570	12,555
c. Agricultural workers	11,330	11,340	11,330	11,350	11,380
Establishment-Based Employment					
1. Manufacturing (total)	12,382	12,608	12,695	12,498	12,280
2. Non-manufacturing	77,000	77,900	78,000	77,000	76,000
a. Mining	4,924	4,896	4,890	4,950	4,940
b. Construction	3,939	3,930	3,936	3,990	3,900
c. Transportation and utilities	4,432	4,550	4,540	4,600	4,486
d. Wholesale and retail	19,698	19,760	19,770	19,840	19,665
e. Finance, insurance, & real estate	4,136	4,030	4,050	4,045	4,131
f. Service and misc.	19,993	19,773	19,770	19,820	19,690
g. Government	25,547	26,004	25,970	25,420	24,905

Major Employers

The following is a partial listing of the county's major employers, their products or services, and their number of employees:

	Employees	Product
Blue Water Nuclear Facility	1,039	Electricity
Central City Hospital	650	Medical Facility
Faith Hospital	620	Medical Facility
Columbia Veterans, Hospital	564	Medical Facility
Liberty National Bank	629	Financial
Dupont Chemical	4,243	Missile Fuel
Huge Mining Company	5,010	Coal
Lance Glass Company	250	Glass/Bottles
Colonial Baking Company	206	Baking
Great Grapes Winery	201	Wine
Happy Times Nursing Home	198	Elderly Care
Columbia State Prison	500	State Prison
Columbia State University	870	Educational
Farmers A&M College	559	Educational
Palumbo Plastics Company	217	Plastics
Fay Fertilizer Company	250	Fertilizer
Dorsey Drug Company	510	Medicine
Columbia Telecommunications	203	Telephone

Educational Facilities

The county encompasses six school districts including Liberty County School District, Central City Municipal Separate School District, Fisherville Municipal Separate School District, Harvest Junction Municipal Separate School District, Kingston Municipal Separate School District, and the Bayport Municipal School District.

Columbia State University, located in Central City, has an annual enrollment of 15,000 students. Farmers A&M College, also located in Central City, has an annual enrollment of 5,500 students.

The county's public school enrollment from 1988-89 to 1992-93 is as follows:

Year	Enrollment
1998-99	26,589
1997-98	26,390
1996-97	26,291
1995-96	26,112
1994-95	25,999

Population Distribution for Liberty County

City	Population
Apple Valley	5,500
Bayport	15,500
Blue Water	4,500
Central City	149,000
Deep River	14,000
Fisherville	23,000
Gold Mine	6,500
Harvest Junction	21,000
Jasper	5,000
Kingston	17,000
Unincorporated Areas	41,412
Total	**302,412**

School Names and Locations in Liberty County

Name	Location	Enrollment
U.S. Grant High School	T and 14th Streets, Central City	1300
Harris High School	I and 11th Streets, Central City	1200
Hoover High School	LL and 22nd Streets, Central City	800
McNamara High School	I-107 and 18th Streets, Central City	1000
J.D. Lerew Jr. High	I and 11th Streets, Central City	1000
Central City Jr. High	AA and 19th Streets, Central City	850
St. Xavier Jr. High	CC and 3rd Streets, Central City	1300
McGraw Elementary School	HH and 11th Streets, Central City	450
Thomas Elementary School	T and 2nd Streets, Central City	500
Harvest Valley Day School	HH and 33rd Streets, Central City	800
Eisenhower Elem. School	O and 37th Streets, Central City	800
Holy Cross Elem. School	OO and 18th Streets, Central City	300
Wilson Elementary School	L and 3rd Streets, Central City	200
Kennedy Elementary School	S and 38th Streets, Central City	456
Collins Elementary School	CC and 30th Streets, Central City	500
Truman Elementary School	Q and 21st Streets, Central City	400
Bayport High School	Marine Blvd and 5th Avenue, Bayport	450
Bayport Middle School	Marine Blvd and 5th Avenue, Bayport	450
Bayport Elementary School	Marine Blvd and 5th Avenue, Bayport	900
Kingston Area High School	SR 69 at SR 26, Kingston	900
Simmons Jr. High School	HH and 14th Streets, Kingston	900
Goldfinger Elem. School	O and 33rd Streets, Kingston	500
Graham Elementary School	II and 35th Streets, Kingston	400
McMinn Elementary School	D and 16th Streets, Kingston	200
Jeff. Davis High School	I-107 at 32nd Streets, Fisherville	1000
Brooks Jr. High School	O and 11th Streets, Fisherville	1000
Learned Elementary School	O and 28th Streets, Fisherville	400
Roosevelt Elem. School	L and 12th Streets, Fisherville	400
Coolidge Elem. School	S and 23rd Streets, Fisherville	500
Hanover High School	US 10 at SR 100, Harvest Junction	900
Watts Jr. High School	T and 10th Streets, Harvest Junction	450
Kidd Elementary School	C and 8th Streets, Harvest Junction	600
Nye Jr. High School	State Route 5 East, Gold Mine	450
Price Elementary School	State Route 5 East, Gold Mine	283
Liberty High School	I-102 at SR 5, Apple Valley	1200
King Jr. High School	G and 10th Streets, Apple Valley	950
Simon Elementary School	C and 17th Streets, Apple Valley	400
Apple Valley Elem. School	B and 12th Streets, Blue Water	550
Blue Water Elem. School	C and 3rd Streets, Blue Water	500
Liberty Middle School	C and 16th Streets, Blue Water	450

Day Care Centers in Liberty County

Center Name	Location	Enrollment
Upper Valley	KK and 26th Streets, Central City	100-125
Midland	U and 2nd Streets, Central City	50-75
Grassline	L and 7th Streets, Central City	150-250
Overbrook	G and 11th Streets, Central City	100-130
Leemore	W and 27th Streets, Central City	100-130
Sunnyside	H and 4th Streets, Central City	70-90
Happy Valley	S and 4th Streets, Central City	100-130
Funny Farm	FF and 30th Streets, Central City	100-130
Penn Brook	G and 6th Streets, Central City	50-70
Scidmore	F and 7th Streets, Central City	15-25
Alice's	F and 20th Streets, Central City	100-130
Lima	Route 69, Kingston	100-130
ABC	Route 69, Harvest Junction	100-130
Hickory	D Street, Harvest Junction	100-130
Dickory	1200 A Street, Jasper	15-30
Dock	1430 B Street, Gold Mine	25-30
School Day	100 A Street, Fisherville	100-130
Great Care	650 C Street, Deep River	100-120
Sunny Brook	1950 X Street, Apple Valley	20-30
Garden Hooks	1555 D Street, Blue Water	10-13
Garden Top	149 K Street, Fisherville	150-250
Smithwich	1600 A Street, Fisherville	150-250
Dunmore	425 AA Street, Fisherville	75-100
Topside	1100 G Street, Kingston	50-75
Garden Grove	600 B Street, Harvest Junction	100-130
Kindercare	Ferry Blvd and 5th Avenue, Bayport	100-125
Gentlecare	Ocean Blvd and 13th Avenue, Bayport	75-85

Other Facilities and Locations

Nursing Homes	Location	Average Patient Load
Lower Allen	B and 23rd Streets, Center City	250
Happy Times	N and 1st Streets, Center City	100
Hill Top	J and 33rd Streets, Central City	250
Riverside	EE and 29th Streets, Central City	200
Liberty	S and 29th Streets, Central City	150
Columbia	O and 11th Streets, Central City	150
Green	MM and 27th Streets, Central City	100
Garden Run	T and 35th Streets, Central City	250
Turkey Hill	AA and 14th Streets, Fisherville	100
Harvest Junction	F and 12th Streets, Harvest Junction	100
Kingston Center	B and 3rd Streets, Kingston	150
Sunshine	C and 11th Streets, Deep River	150
Oceanside	Ocean Blvd and 7th Avenue, Bayport	175
Gillmore	Bay Blvd and 10th Avenue, Bayport	100

Hospitals	Location	Beds
Central City	East of D Street, between 31st and 34th	199
Faith Hospital	S and 14th Streets, Central City	110
Levine Hospital	MM and 17th Streets, Central City	43
Fisherville General	S and 1st Streets, Fisherville	100
Harvest Junction	C and 3rd Streets, Harvest Junction	100
Columbia Veterans	J and 7th Streets, Central City	100

Other Facilities and Locations

Mobile Home Parks	Location	Number of Homes
Roaring River MHP	Interstate 107, Central City	75
Route 5 East MHP	Route 5, 2 miles east of Central City	100
Columbia Central MHP	U and 15th Streets, Central City	125
Columbia East MHP	MM and 6th Streets, Central City	500
Columbia West MHP	E and 21st Streets, Central City	150
Columbia North MHP	X and 2nd Streets, Central City	75
Cedar Rapids MHP	R and 29th Streets, Central City	100
Swatera Creek MHP	M and 7th Streets, Central City	100
Hospital Pines MHP	F and 35th Streets, Central City	150
Whispering Oaks MHP	JJ and 27th Streets, Central City	120
Kings MHP	K and 18th Streets, Central City	75
Queens MHP	J and 18th Streets, Central City	75
Liberty Court MHP	W and 10th Streets, Central City	100
Liberty Court #2 MHP	V and 10th Streets, Central City	125
Liberty Court #3 MHP	U and 10th Streets, Central City	150
Happy Acres MHP	E and 24th Streets, Central City	125
Hillside MHP	SR 69 at SR 26, Kingston	75
Mellborn Creek MHP	A and 10th Streets, Kingston	150
McCain Creek #2 MHP	1112 Sullivan Court, Harvest Junction	75
Willows Center MHP	US 10 at SR 100, Harvest Junction	100
Eden Sparrows MHP	345 Homer Drive, Harvest Junction	125
Swimmers MHP	Interstate 107 West, Blue Water	75
Quicksand MHP	Jasper Pike at SR 69, Jasper	120
Mr. Stever's MHP	State Route 5 West, Gold Mine	120
Waterview Estates	Ocean Blvd and 16th Avenue, Bayport	200
Oceanside Estates	Ocean Blvd and 9th Avenue, Bayport	125
Bayview Estates	Ferry Blvd and 15th Avenue, Bayport	50
Swanson's MHP	Marine Blvd and 15th Avenue, Bayport	100
Harrison's MHP	State Route 1 West, Fisherville	100
Willmore's MHP	State Route 1 East, Fisherville	125
Salmon's MHP	Interstate 107 North, Fisherville	75
Smiling Fish's MHP	A and 8th Streets, Fisherville	75
Winner's Circle MHP	F and 6th Streets, Fisherville	110
Palmer's South MHP	Orchard Pike at SR 18, Deep River	100
Jack's Mountain MHP	Orchard Pike at Turtle River, Deep River	75
High Point MHP	B and 7th Streets, Deep River	75
Hobbs Village MHP	134 Elm Street, Deep River	50
Wellborn Village MHP	State Route 3 South, Apple Valley	50
Rockside Manor MHP	Orchard Pike at SR 5, Apple Valley	75

Central City Population Densities

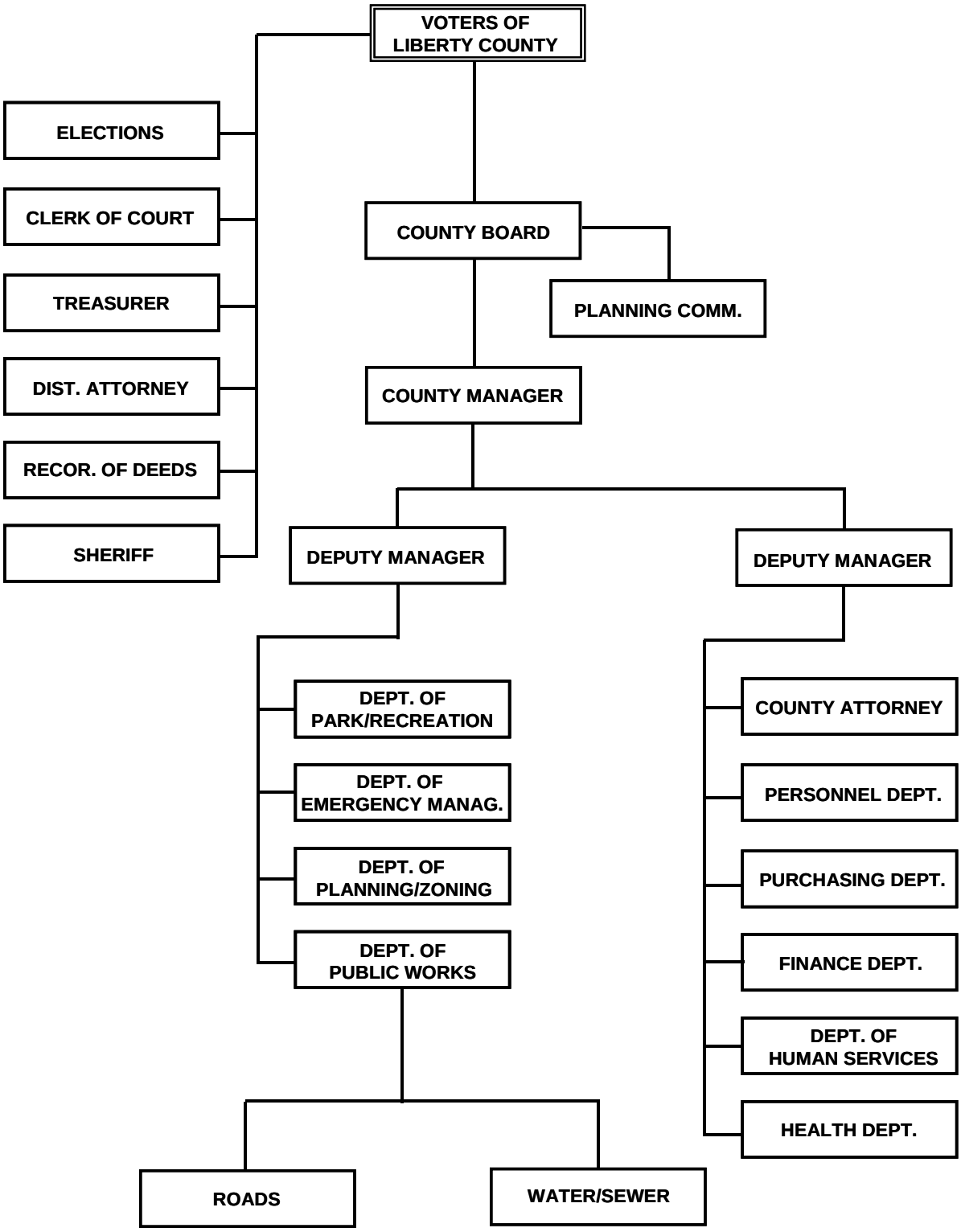
	Location	Population
Single Family		
1.	NN east to SS street, 24th north to O street	6,425
2.	II east to SS street, 32nd north to 26th street	3,175
3.	DD east to HH street, 41st north to 32nd street	2,250
4.	I-107 east to N street, 39th north to 26th street	3,425
5.	A east to F street, 24th north to O street	8,175
6.	FF east to NN street, 9th north to O street	4,200
7.	A east to I-107, 30th street north to 26th street	1,750
		29,400
Multi-residential		
1.	A east to I-107, 39th north to 30th street	7,550
2.	J east to BB street, 10th north to O street	14,325
3.	N east to X street, 41st north to 26th street	12,775
4.	FF east to NN street, 20th north to 9th street	8,250
		42,900
Residential/Commercial		
1.	X east to DD street, 41st north to 26th street	14,650
2.	R east to BB street, 20th north to 10th	17,850
		32,500
Residential/Commercial/Industrial		
1.	R east to BB street, 24th north to 20th street	9,525
2.	FF east to NN street, 24th north to 20th street	7,775
		17,300
Commercial		
1.	FF east to J street, 24th north to O street	6,550
2.	BB east to FF street, 24th north to O street	8,775
		15,325
Industrial		
1.	J east to Q street, 24th north to 10th street	5,500
2.	A east to SS street, 26th north to 24th street	4,500
		10,000
Urban Renewal		
1.	DD east to II street, 32nd north to 26th street	1,575
		1,575

Central City Construction Types

Construction	Description
Single Family Dwellings	Predominantly wood frame with some un-reinforced masonry structures. NO significant later support at the foundations; cripple stud foundations.
Multi-Family Dwellings	Predominantly wood frame for the smaller units. For larger units in the older part of the city, mainly un-reinforced masonry. Larger units in the newer part of the city are either reinforced concrete or steel frame.
Industrial Buildings	In the older pars of the city, un-reinforced masonry. In the newer, parts, a mix of reinforced concrete, steel frame and tilt-up wall structures.
Commercial Buildings	In the older parts of the city, low rise commercial buildings either un-reinforced masonry or wood frame. High rise buildings in these areas are un-reinforced masonry. In newer parts of the city, low-rise buildings are reinforced concrete or steel frame.

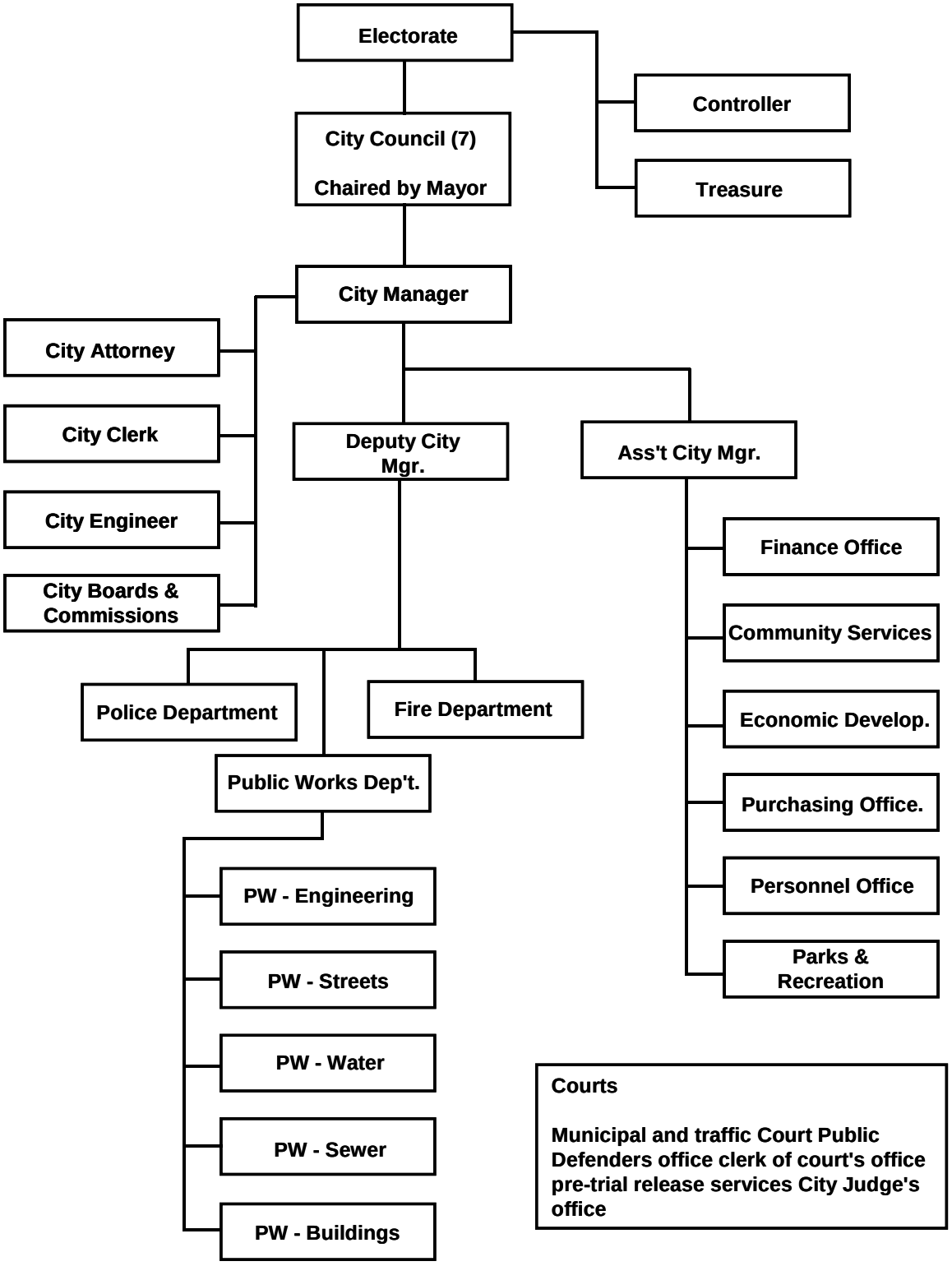
Government Organizational Chart
Liberty County

June 1, 2008



Government Organizational Chart
Central City

June 1, 2008



SECTION 3.0
HAZARD/VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

After-Action Report

Hurricane Edward

Hurricane Edward moved past Columbia on Wednesday, June 21, 2008, with little force, but causing torrential rains. The storm looped around the Central/Capitol City metropolitan area causing the Roaring River to overflow. Because the ground was saturated from pervious rains, it could not absorb the water.

The Liberty County Civil Defense organization was activated on the evening of June 21. The Roaring River overflowed its banks in the early morning hours of June 22, causing $28.3 million worth of damage, 28 deaths, 656 injuries, and the evacuation of 75,000 people from low-lying areas in Liberty County.

The plans, procedures, resources, and communications systems proved to be totally inadequate to cope with the devastation generated by Tropical Storm Edward. The following list of shortcomings was derived from an analysis of the operations initiated by Liberty County Civil Defense in response to Tropical Storm Edward.

Plans and Procedures

The storm's initial onslaught began at approximately 2:30 p.m. on June 21. The heavy rains continued until 3 a.m. on June 22. The warning system, established to alert sleeping citizens in the rural areas between Central and Capitol Cities, proved totally inadequate. Virtually all deaths occurred as a result of failure of Liberty County Civil Defense to initiate timely warning and to implement evacuation of the low-lying areas between Central and Capitol Cities.

Evacuated residents were placed in school systems in Liberty County, Paradise, Danton, Clifton, Jamestown, and Wicks. There were no procedures established for evacuating and sheltering residents; this led to confusion. The following shortcomings were noted:

- Evacuation traffic control procedures were not coordinated among state police, county sheriff, and local law enforcement officials. This resulted in traffic gridlock that delayed evacuation.

- The Red Cross was not tasked to operate the opened shelters. The management of each shelter directly depended on the management skills of the school system. There was no previous training of school system personnel on shelter operation. In addition, there were no written materials available on shelter operation.

- Shelter management was marginal, at best, and there was no registration and systematic processing of evacuees. This was believed to be the underlying cause for the rumors that developed on June 21, that Tropical Storm Edward caused hundreds of deaths. These rumors resulted in hours of anxiety for relatives and close friends of the evacuees.

- Private-sector resources were not used. Many private-sector resources able to assist in the response and recovery activities were immediately available but were left unused because of lack of previous coordination.

- The Liberty County commercial telephone facility, was damaged, as were many of the telephone lines. Without telephones, RACES communication was used to transmit critical information. There was no prior effort to organize RACES personnel and to incorporate their systems and capabilities into the emergency plan.

- The county did not have a communication plan that integrated the fire service, law enforcement, and emergency medical service personnel into the overall communication plan.

- The CCFD lacked the resources to respond to multiple water related rescues. The rescue boat was difficult to operate in rapidly moving water to due to an underpowered outboard motor.

Update on Status of After-Action Report

On July 5, 2008, Mary Smith was appointed by the Board of Supervisors as the new emergency program manager, replacing the director of civil defense.

The Board of Supervisors specifically directed Ms. Smith to implement integrated emergency management concepts. Every attempt should be made to integrate all response agencies into the emergency planning process. The directive stated that mitigation and preparedness measure were to be emphasized, and that the new Department of Emergency Management was to work closely with the Planning Commission, as well as with other county and city departments. In addition, private-sector resources were to be integrated into the planning.

Ms. Smith's first steps in initiating the Board of Supervisors' directive were to develop a comprehensive hazard/vulnerability analysis for Liberty County, revise the Liberty County Basic Emergency Plan and complete a resource listing.

This section of the document outlines the most likely hazards that may affect Liberty County and the communities within the county. These are by no means the only possible incidents that could occur in the county. All agency planners and emergency management personnel are urged to provide flexibility within standard operating procedures or guides in their specific agency plans.

The Liberty County Emergency Management Agency conducts briefings with all county and city employees on the potential hazards and vulnerable areas of the community on a yearly basis. Changes are made to the hazard/vulnerability analysis yearly based on a continued assessment of risks countywide.

Enemy Military Attack

Predictability of enemy military attack is considered low as based on an assessment of international tension and world events. Liberty County is listed as a host area for residents from other more vulnerable locations in the State of Columbia; this is modified by the possibility that the Blue Water Nuclear Power Station may be a target of enemy military attack.

Frequency of enemy military attack is limited to historical evidence and the past conflicts. This is modified by the international capability of weapon carrying missiles.

Controllability of enemy military attack is vested with the federal government. Federal organizations have resources and personnel for the four phases of attack activity. State and local governments have preparedness, response, and recovery capability, including shelter management and radiological monitoring, but local government must deal with initial response alone until outside help is mobilized if possible.

Duration of enemy attack could be from a period of a few minutes, if the incident is nuclear, to weeks or months if it is conventional, biological, or chemical in nature.

Scope of damage of an enemy attack would be widespread, if not nationwide. Life, property, and the economy would be affected. The attack could initiate many of the hazards identified below.

Intensity of impact would be widespread, if not nationwide. Life, property, and the economy would be seriously impaired.

Hurricane

Predictability of a hurricane affecting Liberty County is certain, based on the past experience of several major storms, including Hurricane Edward, in 2008, which was one of the most devastating storms ever recorded. Minimum daylight warning time for hurricane landfall is 18-24 hours.

Frequency of a major hurricane historically, Category IV or V, has been one every ten years. Minor storms, including the classic northeastern, can be expected as often as every year.

Controllability of hurricane damage is limited to the mitigation measures of building codes, land-use management, and setback and elevation criteria.

Duration of the actual onslaught is from several hours to several days, depending upon the forward movement of the hurricane. The duration of the aftereffects varies with the severity of the storm and can range from several days to several years.

Scope of damage ranges with the severity of the hurricane, from minimal damage to nearly total destruction of community facilities, business, and residences. Building collapses may create major mass casualty incidents.

Intensity of impact ranges with scope and location of damage.

Flood

Predictability of a flooding on the Roaring River, Turtle River, East Lake River, Muddy Creek, Mineral Creek and the Swatera Creek is enhanced through the rain gauge system and staff gauge installation established in 2002, owned and monitored by the Department of Emergency Management and the Liberty County Department of Public Works. Other streams and rivers in Liberty County are not monitored.

Frequency of moderate flooding is at least once a year; major flooding is generally limited to once in five years. A severe flood in 2008 killed 28 people, injured 656, caused the evacuation of 75,000, and destroyed 23 mobile homes. Last year, 10 more people were killed in rapidly rising and fast moving flood water. Home building has increased along the riverfront in recent years, expanding the amount of shoreline and adjacent water responsibility for the Central City Fire Department.

Controllability of flood damage is limited to mitigation measures of land-use management and elevation criteria. Clearance of debris along steamways can also affect flooding.

Duration of actual onslaught is from several hours to several days.

Scope of damage ranges with severity of flooding.

Intensity of impact ranges from a few houses with water damage to several hundred houses involved, including road washouts and bridge damage.

Hazardous Materials Accident-Fixed Site

Predictability of a fixed site hazardous-material accident is uncertain due to lack of fixed site monitoring equipment. Hazardous materials are commonly used, and produced in Liberty County in quantities which, if released into the environment during an accident, could be harmful or injurious to humans, animals, property, and the economy. There are several large oil refineries in the area, as well as a newly constructed semi-conductor manufacturing facility that uses large quantities of silane, arsine, hydrofluoric acid, concentrated sulfuric acid, isopropyl alcohol, and diborane.

Frequency of a fixed site hazardous-material accident ranges from five or more minor incidents a year to one of major consequence every five years. There have been fires at the refineries over the years, but no major releases at fixed facilities.

Controllability of a fixed site hazardous-material disaster is limited to SARA Title III enforcement, LEPC activities, Hazmat, state, federal and private sector team response, local plans, zoning, and training of response and management forces for both public and private sectors.

Duration of an incident can be for as little as a few minutes to as long as several days or weeks.

Scope of damage ranges with the severity of the incident but is generally localized unless vital community infrastructure is located nearby. See Listing of Liberty County SARA Title III sites.

Intensity of impact ranges with the scope of damage but may impact on surrounding facilities.

High-pressure Gas Line Blowout

Predictability of incident is uncertain despite pipeline companies' internal inspection of pipeline runs. High-pressure lines in Liberty County are located in the vicinity of the right of way of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Railroad and along State Route (SR) 69 south of the railroad to SR 1. Then running west along SR 1 to and over the interstate bridge into Bayport.

Frequency of blowout is limited to two incidents in the last two years, both of which were minor in scope.

Controllability of a hazard is limited to the mitigation efforts of the industry, the state and federal regulation, local planning for warning and response and response of private and public teams.

Duration of an incident is generally short in nature, limited to no more than several hours.

Scope of damage is generally limited, except for evacuation.

Intensity of impact ranges with scope of damage in relation to location.

Hazardous Materials Accident-Transportation

Predictability of a transportation hazardous-material accident is uncertain, however, hazardous materials are commonly transported into, out of and through Liberty County in quantities which, if released into the environment during an accident, could be harmful or injurious to humans, animals, property, and the economy.

Frequency of a transportation hazardous-material accident ranges from ten to fifteen minor or potential incidents a year to one of major consequence every five years.

Controllability of a hazardous-material disaster is limited to local plans, state and federal routing controls, state trucking law enforcement and training of response and management forces.

Duration of an incident can be for as little as a few minutes to as long as several days or weeks.

Scope of damage ranges with the severity of the incident but is generally localized.

Intensity of impact ranges with the scope of damage and location of the incident.

Earthquake

Predictability of an earthquake in Liberty County is limited to early history (1911) and knowledge of tectonic studies. The county is vulnerable to the Apple Valley Fault Zone.

Frequency of earthquake activity is limited to a few minor tremors, detectable only by instrumentation, and activity noted in the 1911 Apple Valley quake and again in 1959.

Controllability of earthquake damage is limited to local plans and building codes.

Duration of earthquake damage can be from a few minutes to long period of time.

Scope of damage ranges with the severity of the quake. However, it is noted that Columbia has not been involved in programs to quake proof buildings. Thus most buildings are susceptible to major damage.

Intensity of impact ranges from minor impact to major damage.

Tornado

Predictability of tornadoes in Liberty County is uncertain since the county lies on the edge of the National Weather Service Doppler radar system located in Capital City.

Frequency of a major tornado, based on past history, is approximately one every ten years, with two or three minor occurrences, including straight line shear winds, yearly.

Controllability of tornado damage is limited to local plans and building codes and rapid warning.

Duration of actual onslaught is relatively short.

Scope of damage ranges with the severity of a tornado, varying from moderate to total destruction.

Intensity of impact ranges with scope and location of damage.

Fuel and/or Commodity Shortage

Predictability of a fuel or commodity shortage is based on the condition of world events, international tensions, transportation systems and strikes along with the impact of severe weather.

Frequency of a fuel or commodity shortage is limited to historical events.

Controllability of a fuel or commodity shortage is limited to the mitigation measures of conservation and rationing.

Duration of a fuel or commodity shortage could be from a few days to several years.

Scope of damage may be widespread, affecting life, property, and the economy depending on which product is involved.

Intensity of impact of a fuel or commodity shortage is that life, property, and the economy would be seriously impaired.

Fixed Nuclear Facility Incident

Predictability of a fixed nuclear facility incident is uncertain given the industry experience since T.M.I. The Edison Electric Company has operated the Blue Water Nuclear Power Plant for eighteen years. During this period, there have been ten incidents classified as unusual events in addition to three alerts. The plant is located 11.5 miles north of Central City on Interstate 107. This means that Liberty County Emergency management has responsibility for both ten-mile Emergency Planning Zone and fifty-mile Ingestion Pathway Control Zone actions within Liberty County.

Frequency of a fixed nuclear facility incident above the classification level of an alert is estimated at one in 30 years.

Controllability of a fixed nuclear facility incident is limited operator training and maintenance/safety programs at the facility along with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's resident inspector program and the utility off site emergency training.

Duration of actual onslaught could range from hours to days.

Scope of damage ranges from the sheltering of people in homes to evacuation of the ten mile E.P.Z. within Liberty County and interdiction of the 50-mile food ingestion pathway.

Intensity of impact ranges with scope of damage.

Terrorism

Predictability of terrorist incidents is dependent on the degree of tension on major local, state, national and international subjects along with the degree of activity within the county of persons with links to terrorist linked individuals and groups. Targets include all SARA Title III sites, Blue Water Nuclear Power Station, Columbia State University along with other governmental facilities in the county. There are reports of militia style groups using the Mineral Mountains as a training area. There has been an increase in suspicious powder incidents over the last 12 months.

Frequency is dependent on law enforcement risk assessments based on local, state and federal intelligence gathering and analysis operations.

Controllability is dependent on a coordinated response by crisis and consequences management agencies to the event.

Duration of a terrorist event could be from a few hours to more than one week.

Scope of damage may be widespread, affecting life, property, and the economy or very narrow in scope.

Intensity of impact of a terrorist event is that life, property, and the economy would be seriously impaired. Mass casualties may be expected.

Severe Weather

Predictability of a severe weather event is based on the capability of the National Weather Service and other private and public weather forecasting and monitoring services to correctly predict pending storms.

Frequency of a Severe Weather event is based on experience that two severe and eleven moderate storms are experienced.

Controllability of a severe weather event is limited to mitigation measures carried out pre disaster to reduce the impacts of high wind, hail and flooding.

Duration of a severe weather event could be from a few hours to several weeks.

Scope of damage could be widespread, affecting life, property, and the economy. Scope will vary due the type and intensity of the storm.

Intensity of impact of a severe weather event is that life, transportation, property, and the economy would be seriously impaired.

Winter Storms

Predictability of a winter storm is based on the capability of the National Weather Service and other private and public weather forecasting and monitoring services to correctly predict pending storms.

Frequency of a winter storm is based on experience that one storm of more than 5 inches accumulation and 3 storms of 1/2 to 5 inches are experienced each year on average.

Controllability of a winter storm is limited to mitigation measures carried out pre disaster to reduce the impacts of snow and response by streets and road snow plowing crews.

Duration of a winter storm could be from less than one hour to a couple of days.

Scope of damage could be widespread, affecting life, property, and the economy. This past winter, a number of buildings suffered roof collapse due to snow loading. Six people were killed when a roof collapsed at a fast food restaurant. Many discussions have occurred at the management level about the probability of future significant events.

Intensity of impact of a winter storm is that life; transportation, property, and the economy would be seriously impaired.

Blizzards

Predictability of a blizzard is based on the capability of the National Weather Service and other private and public weather forecasting and monitoring services to correctly predict and track pending storms.

Frequency of a blizzard is based on experience that one blizzard of more than 25 inches accumulation is experienced every twenty-five years.

Controllability of a blizzard is limited to mitigation measures carried out pre disaster to reduce the impacts of snow and response by streets and road snow plowing crews supported by policy making on the part of elected officials to ban travel.

Duration of a blizzard could be from less than one day to more than one week.

Scope of damage could be widespread, affecting life, property, and the economy.

Intensity of impact of a blizzard storm is that life; transportation, property, and the economy would be seriously impaired and shut down.

Ice Storms

Predictability of an ice storm is based on the capability of the National Weather Service and other private and public weather forecasting and monitoring services to correctly predict and track pending storms.

Frequency of an ice storm is based on experience that one ice storm of more than 1-inch accumulation of ice is experienced every twenty-five years and that one storm of less than 1-inch is experienced every decade.

Controllability of an ice storm limited to mitigation measures carried out pre disaster to reduce the impacts of ice accumulation and response by streets and road snow plowing crews supported by policy making on the part of elected officials to ban travel and utilities to maintain service.

Duration of an ice storm could be from less than one day to more than one month.

Scope of damage could be widespread, affecting life, property, and the economy.

Intensity of impact of an ice storm is that life; transportation, property, and the economy would be seriously impaired and shut down.

Agricultural Disaster

Predictability of an agricultural disaster is based on the condition of transportation systems and the impact of severe weather.

Frequency of an agricultural disaster is limited to historical events.

Controllability of an agricultural disaster is limited to the measures of conservation and rationing.

Duration of an agricultural disaster could be from a few weeks to several years.

Scope of damage would be widespread, affecting agricultural production and distribution, prices, property, and the economy.

Intensity of impact of an agricultural disaster is that life, property, and the economy would be seriously impaired.

Drought

Predictability of a drought or other water shortage is based on the condition of public and private water sources and the impact of severe weather.

Frequency of a drought or other water shortage is limited to historical events. However, global warming may be creating a more frequent incidence of droughts.

Controllability of a drought or other water shortage is limited to the mitigation measures of conservation and rationing and the provisioning of alternate sources of supply.

Duration of a drought or other water shortage would be from a few days to several years.

Scope of damage could be widespread, affecting life, property, and the economy or localized to area of the county.

Intensity of impact of a drought or other water shortage is that life, property, and the economy would be seriously impaired.

Wild-land Fires

Predictability of a wild-land fire is based on the condition of natural cover along with the impact of weather. Of concern are Casper County Park, Van Deusen Park, Gish Island Wildlife Preserve and the Mineral Mountains.

Frequency of a wild-land fire is that Liberty County fire departments respond to 1,500 natural cover and wild-land fires each year.

Controllability of a wild-land fire is limited by the capability to rapidly mobilize and deploy firefighting resources.

Duration of a fire could be from a few days to several months.

Scope of damage could be widespread, affecting life, property, and the economy.

Intensity of impact of a wild-land fire is that life, property, and the economy would be seriously impaired.

Major Structural Fire

Predictability of a major fire is based on the condition of buildings and facilities in the community along with the impact of weather.

Frequency of a major fire is based on the experience that Liberty County Fire departments experience thirty-two extra alarm fires each year. Of these, five exceed the third alarm. A fifth or greater alarm has been experienced on a once per decade basis.

Controllability of a major fire is limited to the efforts of firefighting and support agencies operating within the community pre-incident plan. The ability to prevent large blocks or areas from igniting may be critical to community survival.

Duration of a major fire could be from a few hours to several days.

Scope of damage may widespread, affecting life, property, and the economy.

Intensity of impact of a major fire is that life, property, and the economy may be destroyed.

Civil Disturbance

Predictability of a civil disturbance is dependent on intelligence about the specific area involved. Areas of concern include Gish Island Wildlife preserve, Columbia State University, Farmer's A&M University, Columbia State Prison, Liberty County Jail, Columbia Veteran's Hospital and Liberty County Health Department Family Health clinics and Animal Shelter. All may attract protests by groups or individuals that could escalate to civil disturbances.

Frequency of a civil disturbance is limited to historical events with the note that tensions existed in Liberty County during the late 1960's and 1970's but no events occurred.

Controllability of civil disturbance is dependent on rapid response of local law enforcement supplemented by available State police resources. National Guard involvement will need to be coordinated.

Duration of a civil disturbance could be from a few hours to more than a week.

Scope of damage would be limited, affecting life, property, and the economy in the immediate area only.

Intensity of impact of a civil disturbance is that there may be additional strains on public facilities and resources along with other peaceful protests.

Dam Failure

Predictability of a dam failure is based upon inspections by the Army Corps of Engineers and its classifications of dams. Liberty County has one earthen dam classified as red (East Lake Dam). It is possible that an earthquake more severe than expectations may affect dam safety.

Frequency is limited to historical events and projection of dam failure based on current conditions.

Controllability of a dam failure is based on dam safety inspection/compliance programs.

Duration of failure onslaught would be rapid, causing flooding of a major portion of the northwest section of Central City.

Scope of damage ranges from minor flooding to flooding of several hundred homes and businesses.

Intensity of impact ranges with scope of damage.

Aircraft Accident

Predictability of an aircraft accident is based upon increased air traffic, unpredictable windshear conditions, and other unknown contingencies.

Frequency of aircraft accidents historically has been three in ten years, two of which were minor incidents.

Controllability of aircraft accidents is limited to mitigation measures of air traffic control, land-use management of landing and takeoff approaches, and the state of readiness of local response services.

Duration of an incident can range from as short as a few minutes to as long as several days or weeks.

Scope of damage ranges with the intensity of the accident but is always localized. Passenger aircraft crash sites will be declared as a bio hazard site.

Intensity of an accident depends on the severity of the accident and the location and the type of involved aircraft.

APPENDIX E
FIRE SERVICE
AND
APPENDIX E ADDENDUM:
SQUAD 1 AND HAZMAT 1 COMBINED EQUIPMENT INVENTORY

APPENDIX E. FIRE SERVICE

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E.1. Liberty County Fire Service

Liberty County is protected by 12 fire departments with varying capabilities composed of paid, volunteer, and/or combination fire fighters. The departments are Central City, Apple Valley, Bayport, Big Rock, Blue Water, Buffets Landing, Deep River, Fisherville, Gold Mine, Harvest Junction, Jasper, and Kingston.

Liberty County's 12 fire departments have been rated according to the Insurance Services Office (ISO) Rating Schedule. The ratings are as follows: Central City (2), Apple Valley (5), Bayport (4), Big Rock (6/9), Blue Water (9), Buffets Landing (9/10), Deep River (5), Fisherville (4), Gold Mine (6/9), Harvest Junction (4), Jasper (7), and Kingston (4).

E.2. Liberty County National Incident Management System (NIMS) Compliance

All Liberty County emergency service functions will be accomplished in accordance with the NIMS, complying with the Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD). The HSPD requires all federal, State, local, and tribal agencies and jurisdictions to adopt NIMS and use it in their individual domestic incident management (emergency prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation activities) as well as in support of all actions taken to assist local entities.

E.3. Central City Fire Department (CCFD)

The administrative head of the fire department is a fire chief who reports directly to the city manager. There is an assistant chief, three deputy chiefs, and six battalion chiefs. The deputy chiefs are shift commanders and one is assigned to each of the three shifts. The battalion chiefs are battalion commanders. One is assigned to the north battalion (Battalion 2) and one is assigned to the south battalion (Battalion 8) on each shift.

The assistant chief responds to incidents when requested by the incident commander. The deputy chief responds to incidents as required. The battalion chief responds on full alarm assignments in his battalion or when requested to assist at other incidents outside of his battalion territory.

Firefighters are assigned to three shifts and work a 24/48-hour shift schedule, with 24 hours on duty followed by 48 off duty. There is one officer and four firefighters assigned to each fire company, and one officer and six firefighters assigned to Station 12 at Liberty International Airport.

Minimum daily staffing for fire companies is one officer and three firefighters, except Engine 12 at Liberty International Airport, which is staffed with a minimum of one officer and five firefighters.

All CCFD members are trained in defibrillation. CCFD provides Basic Life Support (BLS) first responder service to life threatening EMS emergencies.

Engine 1, Ladder 1, and Squad 1 members are trained to the hazardous material (Hazmat) technician level. Squad 1 responds with HAZMAT 1 to all calls.

When HAZMAT 1 is called upon to respond to the scene of a hazardous materials incident, Engine 1 and Squad 1 (for decontamination) will respond and assume hazmat duties.

In the event of a "working incident" in which additional hazmat and decontamination units are required, Central City Ladder 1 will be called to the scene, along with Fisherville's Station 21 (engine, hazmat, and squad) as needed. Other fire stations within Liberty County having hazmat/squad capabilities (e.g., Blue Water and Harvest Junction, respectively) can be called upon as needed for additional support.

The CCFD under contract staffs the Liberty International Airport. CCFD deploys Battalion 8, Engine 8, and HAZMAT 1, staffed with one officer and 3 firefighters from Station 1, for all confirmed incidents. Kingston and Harvest Junction provide additional engines, ladders, and EMS support to Liberty International Airport.

Note: Upon request, the Environmental Management and Risk Assessment Program (EMRAP), under the authority and control of the Liberty County Public Health Department, will respond to the scene of an emergency involving environment/health emergencies to lend support and assistance as needed.

Station 4 stores 200 five-gallon cans of all-purpose foam and 200 five-gallon cans of 3% fluoroprotein foam.

All regular, special, and reserve apparatus are housed in the station of the last digit of their call number designation. All special and reserve apparatus are staffed as needed.

CCFD pumpers are equipped with 500-gallon water tanks, except brush trucks. All CCFD pumpers and aerial devices are equipped according to the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standards. Special and reserve apparatus, along with support vehicles, are staffed upon request. CCFD apparatus and support vehicles are purchased from the Central City capital fund program.

The training officer for the fire department is a captain, who is assisted by a lieutenant.

All Central City engines are equipped with 1,500 feet of 5" hose, 500 feet of 2 1/2", 500 feet of 1 3/4 ", and four self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with eight spare bottles. All Central City Squrts are equipped with 1,00 feet of 5" hose, 400 feet of 2 1/2", 400 of 1 3/4", and four SCBA with eight spare bottles. All CCFD ladders, snorkels, and towers are equipped with 209 foot of ground ladders and six SCBA with 12 spare bottles.

The office of the fire marshal is responsible for investigating complaints involving fire protection and building code violations, fires of suspicious nature, and all fires in which the incident officer is unable to determine a cause. The office has a chief fire marshal and six deputy fire marshals assigned. The city is divided into four quadrants for inspection purposes. There is one deputy fire

marshal assigned responsibility for yearly inspection of public assembly occupancies, institutional buildings, and commercial/industrial occupancies in their assigned quadrant. Field fire companies assist in the inspection process. One deputy fire marshal is assigned to the arson squad along with a Central City police officer.

- Central City is divided into four quadrants for fire inspection purposes.
  - X Street is the east-to-west dividing line.
  - 20th Street is the north-to-south dividing line.

- Deputy fire marshals are assigned primary inspection responsibility for their assigned quadrant.

Table 63. Deputy Fire Marshals Quadrant Assignments

Quadrant	Fire Marshal (FM)
Northwest (NW)	FM 3
Northeast (NE)	FM 4
Southwest (SW)	FM 5
Southeast (SE)	FM 6

The city has adopted the comprehensive National Building Code, which contains provisions for life safety from fires.

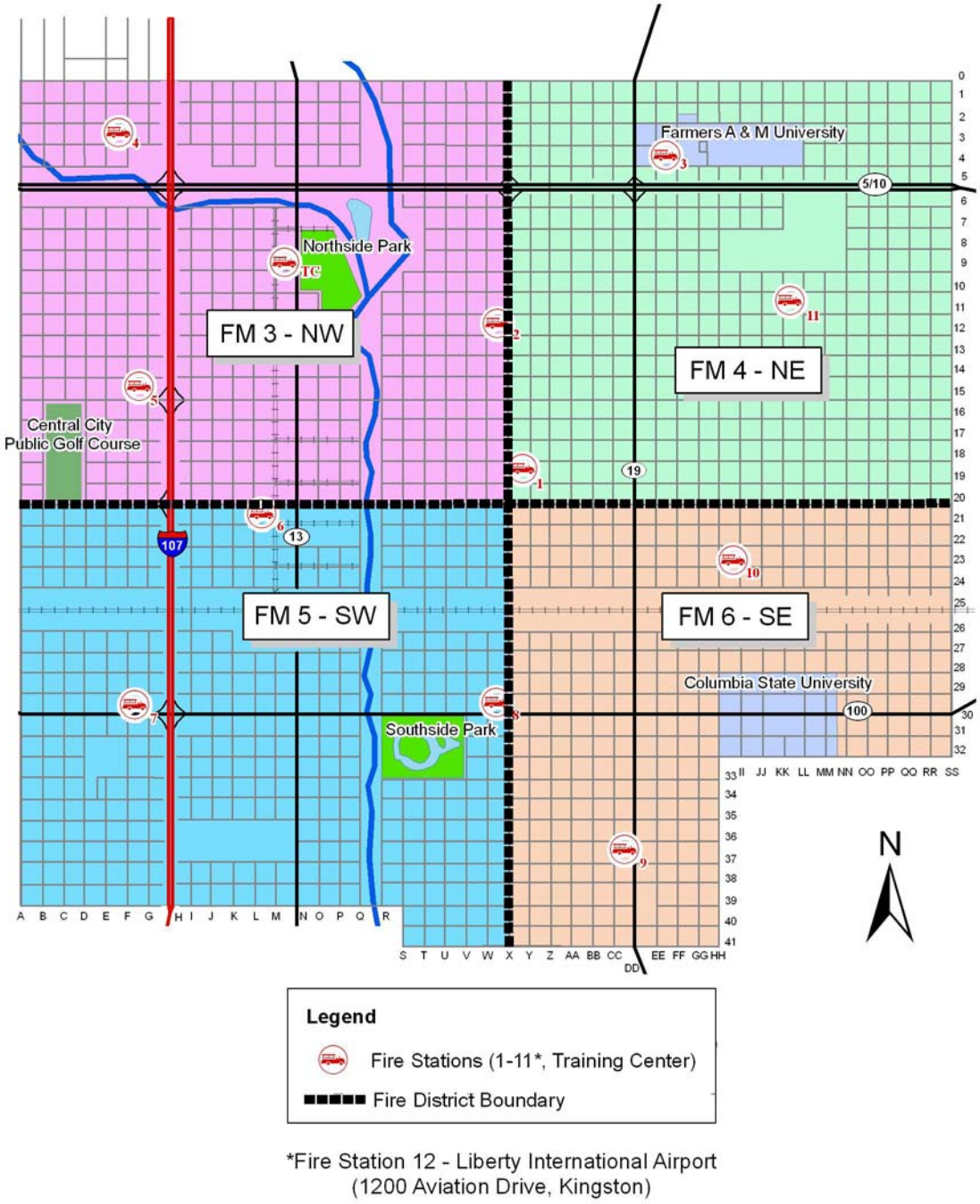

Figure 50. Central City Fire Marshal Quadrants Map

All CCFD emergency response assignments are dispatched by the Liberty County 911/Emergency Communications Center. All fire dispatchers are assigned to the Liberty County 911/Emergency Communications Center for dispatching purposes and are trained in emergency medical dispatch procedures. The 911/Emergency Communications center is located within the Emergency Management Center (AA and 39th Streets) in Central City.

Vehicle and building maintenance services, including fuel supply, is provided by the Central City Public Works Department.

Photo needs at incidents are handled by the Central City Police Department.

E.3.1. Central City Fire Stations

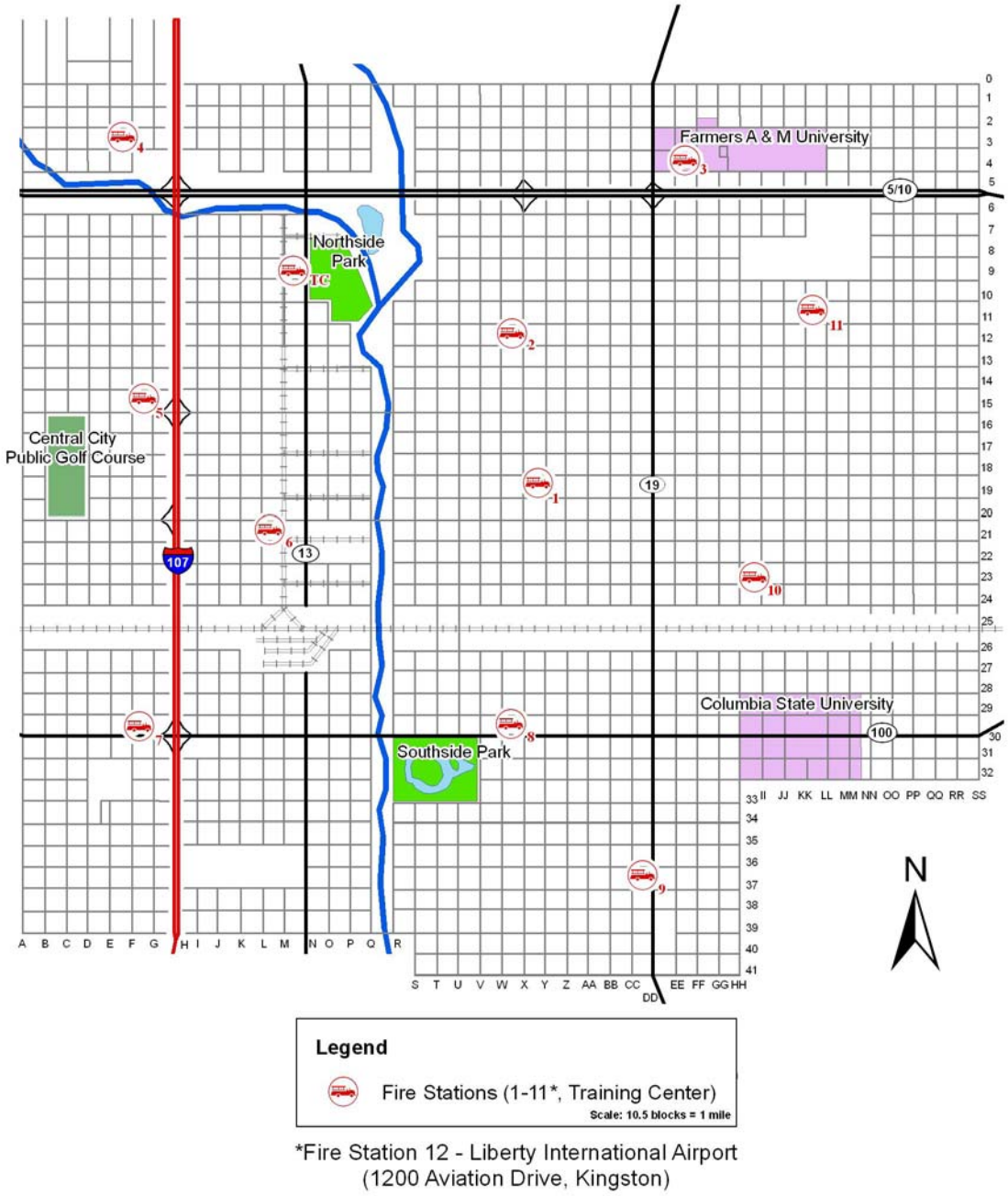

Figure 51. Central City Fire Stations Map

E.3.2. Central City Fire Department Organization

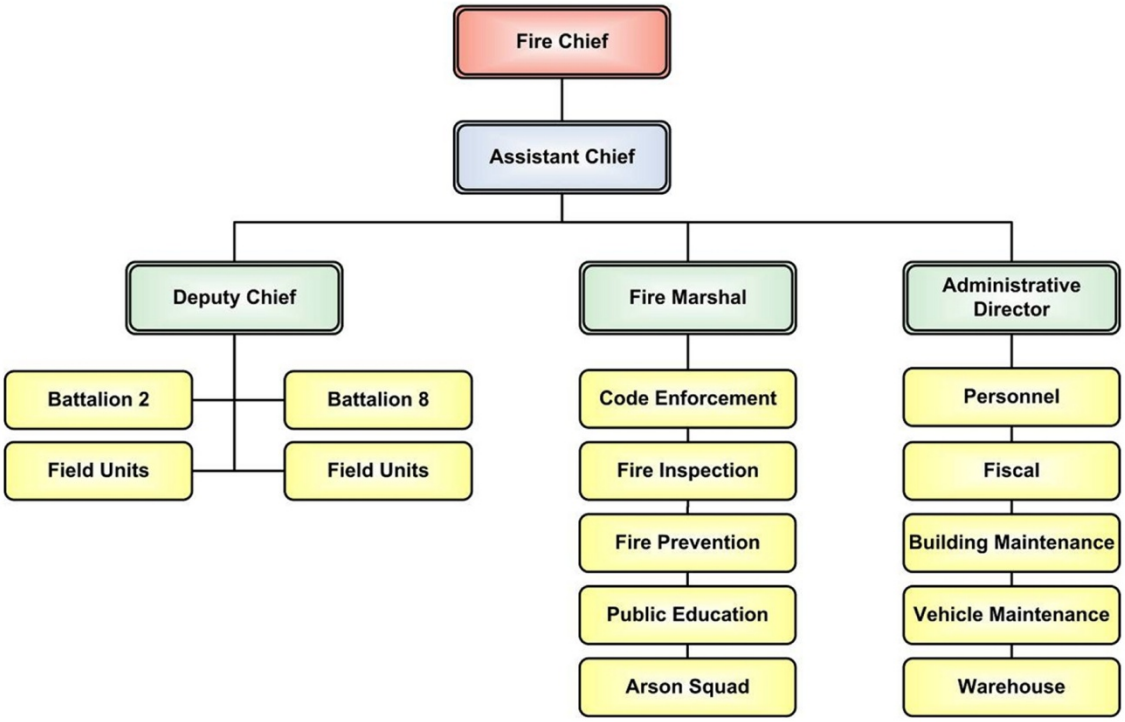

Figure 52. Central City Fire Department Organization

E.3.3. Central City Fire Department Response Information and Incident Management Team (IMT) Activation

A battalion chief responds on first alarm assignments in his/her battalion or when requested to assist at other incidents outside assigned battalion territory.

The deputy chief responds to "all hands working incidents" and as required.

The CCFD activates a full IMT upon transmission of a third or greater alarm or when a request is made for credentialed ICS personnel commensurate to the scope and complexity for responding to an emergency outside assigned territory.

Note: Incident Command System (ICS) IMT functions can be pre-assigned to field and staff personnel, as shown below, or may be placed according to need as prescribed by the authority of the Incident Commander (IC).

The following paragraphs provide examples of IMT ICS pre-assigned function roles.

When full activation of the CCFD IMT is implemented, the field deputy chief will assume the function as Incident Commander unless relieved by the fire chief.

When full activation of the CCFD IMT is implemented, the first assigned battalion chief for the incident will assume the function of operations section chief.

The assistant chief responds to all major incidents as a member of the CCFD IMT and assumes the function of planning section chief.

The safety officer responds to all major incidents as a member of the CCFD IMT and assumes the function of incident safety officer.

The chief fire marshal responds to all major incidents as a member of the CCFD IMT and assumes the function of logistics section chief.

The first assistant deputy fire marshal responds to all major incidents as a member of the CCFD IMT and assumes the function of liaison officer.

The 2nd Deputy Fire Marshal responds to all major incidents as a member of the CCFD IMT and assumes the function of information officer.

The administrative director responds to all major incidents as a member of the CCFD IMT and assumes the function of finance/administrative section chief.

E.3.4. Central City Fire Department Incident Management Team

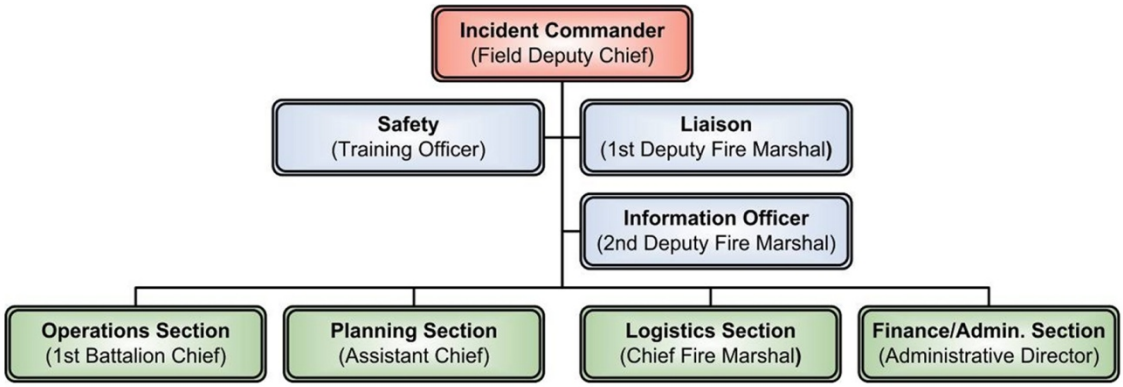

Figure 53. Central City Fire Department Incident Management Team

E.3.5. Central City Fire Department--Staff Personnel

Table 64. Central City Fire Department Fire Chief Staffing

Fire Chief Personnel	Quantity
Fire Marshal*	1
Assistant Chief	1
Administrative Director	1
Secretary	1
Total	**4**

*Fire marshal is equivalent to the rank of deputy chief

Table 65. Central City Fire Department Administrator Staffing

Administrative Director Personnel	Quantity
Personnel Officers	3
Fiscal Officers	2
Secretary	1
Building and Vehicle Maintenance	1
Warehouse Division	3
Total	**10**

Table 66. Central City Fire Department Fire Marshal Staffing

Fire Marshal Personnel	Quantity
Deputy Fire Marshal**	6
Secretary	1
Total	**7**

Table 67. Central City Fire Department Training Staffing

Training Personnel	Quantity
Captain	1
Lieutenant	1
Total	**2**

Table 68. Central City Fire Department Staff Personnel Summary

Staff Personnel Summary	Quantity
Fire Chief Personnel	4
Administrative Director Personnel	10
Fire Marshal Personnel	7
Training Personnel	2
Total	**23**

CCFD uniform and nonuniform personnel--288 (including Fire Chief)
Field firefighting personnel (uniformed personnel assigned to firefighting forces)--264

Table 69. Central City Fire Department Field Firefighting Personnel

Field Firefighting Personnel	Per Shift	Min/Day	Total
Deputy Chiefs	1	1	3
Battalion Chiefs	2	2	6
Captains	16	16	48
Relief Captains (as needed)	2	0	6
Fire Fighters	60	60	180
Relief Firefighters	7	0	21
Total	**88**	**79**	**264**

The CCFD has a three shift system with 88 firefighters assigned to each shift, which includes chief officers, company officers, and firefighters.

Minimum daily staffing is 79 firefighters each shift, which includes chief officers, company officers, and firefighters. Working out of position and overtime is authorized when warranted.

E.3.6. Staffing and Call Back Procedure

E.3.6.1. Normal Staffing

Level I (79 on duty/89 assigned to shifts)
The minimal level of personnel required for day to day operations is 79.

Table 70. Central City Fire Department Level I Normal Staffing

Level I Staffing	Staffing Quantity	Staffing Personnel per Equipment/Position	Total Personnel on Duty
Engine	11	4	44
Ladder Truck	4	4	16
Rescue	3	2	6
Squad	1	6	6
Mask Service Unit (MSU)	1	1	1
Battalion Chief	2	2	4
Deputy Chief	1	2	2
		Total Firefighters on Duty	**79**

E.3.6.2. Below Desired Staffing

Level II (60 on duty/99 assigned to shift)

Table 71. Central City Fire Department Level I Below Desired Staffing

Level II Staffing	Staffing Quantity	Staffing Personnel per Equipment/Position	Total Personnel on Duty
Engine	11	3	33
Ladder Truck	4	3	12
Rescue	1	2	2
Squad	1	6	6
MSU	1	1	1
Battalion Chief	2	2	4
Deputy Chief	1	2	2
		Total Firefighters on Duty	**60**

E.3.6.3. Normal Staffing

Level III (132 on duty three shifts combined into two shifts)
Level III staffing is for major readiness where the three shifts are combined into two shifts working 12 hour tours on duty and taking 12 hours off.

Table 72. Central City Fire Department Level II Disaster Staffing

Level III Staffing	Staffing Quantity	Staffing Personnel per Equipment/Position	Total Personnel on Duty
Engine	14	6	84
Ladder Truck	5	5	25
Rescue	4	2	8
Squad	1	6	6
MSU	1	3	3
Battalion Chief	3	2	6
Deputy Chief	1	1	1
		Total Firefighters on Duty	**133**

E.3.7. Staffing Levels

E.3.7.1. Normal Daily Staffing

When the staffing level deteriorates to a total of 60 personnel on duty, an extra engine and extra ladder truck shall be dispatched on all full alarm assignments.

When the staffing level deteriorates to a total of 60 personnel on duty and a multiple alarm incident is in progress, a call back of personnel shall be implemented to raise the staffing level back up to normal. This level of staffing will be maintained until the multiple alarm incident is terminated and the specific tour of duty on which the incident is terminated has ended. Any questions raised about this procedure are to be answered by the on duty deputy chief.

All firefighters assigned to Engine 1, Truck 1, and Squad 1 must be trained to the hazmat technician level.

E.4. Central City Fire Apparatus and Staffing Levels

E.4.1. Central City - Station 1

Combination Department

- 100 Volunteers Citywide
- Minimum Career Staffing: 3 Officers + 9 Firefighters (FFs) + 1 Battalion Chief
- Deputy Chief works an eight hour schedule, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. and is subject to call after hours.

Table 73. Central City Fire Apparatus and Staffing for Fire Headquarters Station 1, X & 19th Streets

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability	Staffing
Engine 1	Type I--1500 GPM pumper	1 Officer + 3 FFs
Ladder 1	Type I--100' aerial ladder	1 Officer + 3 FFs
Squad 1	32' van with heavy rescue equipment	1 Officer + 3 FFs
HAZMAT 1	• 36' van-fully equipped • Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)--Level "A"	*

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability	Staffing
Deputy Chief 1	4-door Suburban	1 Deputy Chief

*Denotes an apparatus/vehicle that is staffed upon request or by volunteers.

NOTE: GPM = gallons per minute

E.4.2. Central City--Station 2
Paid Department

- Minimum Career Staffing: 1 Officer + 3 FFs + 1 Battalion Chief each shift

Table 74. Central City Fire Apparatus and Staffing for Station 2, W and 12th Streets

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability	Staffing
Engine 2	Type I--1250 GPM pumper	1 Officer + 3 FFs
Marine 2	• 14' zodiac • 25 HP motor	*
Utility 2	350 pick-up	*
Battalion Chief 2	4-door Suburban	1 Battalion Chief

*Denotes an apparatus/vehicle that is staffed upon request or by volunteers.

NOTE: HP = horsepower

E.4.3. Central City--Station 3
Paid Department

- Minimum Career Staffing: 2 Officer + 6 FFs each shift

Table 75. Central City Fire Apparatus and Staffing for Station 3--EE and 4th Streets

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability	Staffing
Engine 3	Type I--1500 GPM pumper	1 Officer + 3 FFs
Tower 3	Type I--75' tower ladder	1 Officer + 3 FFs
Reserve Engine 103	Type I--2500 GPM pumper	*
Reserve Ladder 103	85' rear mount ladder	*

*Denotes an apparatus/vehicle that is staffed upon request or by volunteers.

E.4.4. Central City--Fire Station Training Center
Training Staff work Monday through Friday from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. and are subject to call after hours.

Table 76. Central City Fire Apparatus and staffing for Fire Station Training Center--M and 9th Streets

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability	Staffing
Safety (Training) 30	4-door Suburban	Training Captain
Safety (Training) 31	4-door Suburban	Training Lieutenant

E.4.5. Central City--Station 4

Paid Department

- Minimum Career Staffing: 1 Officer + 3 FFs each shift

Table 77. Central City Fire Apparatus and Staffing for Station 4, F and 3rd Streets

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability	Staffing
Squrt 4	• Type I--1500 GPM pumper • 60' articulating boom	1 Officer + 3 FFs
Foam 4	• Type I--150 GPM pumper • 500 gallon (gal) aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) foam tank	*

*Denotes an apparatus/vehicle that is staffed upon request or by volunteers.

E.4.6. Central City--Station 5

Paid Department

- Minimum Career Staffing: 2 Officer + 6 FFs each shift

Table 78. Central City Fire Apparatus and Staffing for Station 5, F and 15th Streets

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability	Staffing
Engine 5	Type I--1500 GPM pumper	1 Officer + 3 FFs
Ladder 5	Type I--100' aerial ladder	1 Officer + 3 FFs
Reserve Engine 105	Type I--1000 GPM pumper	*

*Denotes an apparatus/vehicle that is staffed upon request or by volunteers.

E.4.7. Central City--Station 6

Paid Department

- Minimum Career Staffing: 2 Officer + 6 FFs each shift

Table 79. Central City Fire Apparatus and Staffing for Station 6, L and 21st Streets

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability	Staffing
Engine 6	Type I--2500 GPM pumper	1 Officer + 3 FFs
Air Unit 6	• Air compressor with high rise extension • 60 spare bottles • 20 mask assemblies	*
Light 6	• 4 mounted towers • 20 large portable lights	*

*Denotes an apparatus/vehicle that is staffed upon request or by volunteers.

E.4.8. Central City--Station 7

Paid Department

- Minimum Career Staffing: 2 Officer + 6 FFs each shift

Table 80. Central City Fire Apparatus and Staffing for Station 7, F and 30th Streets

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability	Staffing
Engine 7	Type I--1500 GPM pumper	1 Officer + 3 FFs
Reserve Engine 107	Type I--2500 GPM pumper	*
Reserve Car 107	4-door Suburban	*

*Denotes an apparatus/vehicle that is staffed upon request or by volunteers.

E.4.9. Central City--Station 8

Paid Department

- Minimum Career Staffing: 2 Officer + 6 FFs + 1 Battalion Chief each shift

Table 81. Central City Fire Apparatus and Staffing for Station 8, W and 30th Streets

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability	Staffing
Engine 8	Type I--2500 GPM pumper	1 Officer + 3 FFs
Snorkel 8	Type I--85' aerial platform	1 Officer + 3 FFs
Battalion 8/Car 8	4-door Suburban	1 Battalion Chief

E.4.10. Central City--Station 9

Paid Department

- Minimum Career Staffing: 1 Officer + 3 FFs each shift

Table 82. Central City Fire Apparatus and Staffing for Station 9, CC and 37th Streets

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability	Staffing
Engine 9	Type I--1500 GPM pumper	1 Officer + 3 FFs
Reserve Squrt 109	• Type I--1250 GPM pumper • 50' articulating boom	*

*Denotes an apparatus/vehicle that is staffed upon request or by volunteers.

E.4.11. Central City--Station 10

Paid Department

- Minimum Career Staffing: 1 Officer + 3 FFs each shift

Table 83. Central City Fire Apparatus and Staffing for Station 10, HH and 23rd Streets

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability	Staffing
Squrt 10	• Type I--1250 GPM pumper • 55' articulating boom	1 Officer + 3 FFs

E.4.12. Central City--Station 11

Paid Department

- Minimum Career Staffing: 1 Officer + 3 FFs each shift

Table 84. Central City Fire Apparatus and Staffing for Station 11, KK and 11th Streets

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability	Staffing
Engine 11	Type I--1500 GPM pumper	1 Officer + 3 FFs
Brush 11	• Type VI Engine --250 GPM pump • 200 gal tank	*
Utility 11	25' stake body	*
Collapse 11	25' trailer	*
Communication 11	• 32' van • 20 reserve radios • Batteries	*

*Denotes an apparatus/vehicle that is staffed upon request or by volunteers.

E.4.13. Central City--Station 12

Paid Department

- Minimum Career Staffing: 2 Officer + 6 FFs each shift

Table 85. Central City Fire Apparatus and Staffing for Station 11, Liberty International Airport, 1200 Aviation Drive, Kingston

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability	Staffing
Engine 12	• Type I--150 GPM pumper • 500 gal water tank • 100 gal fluoroprotein foam tank	2 FFs
Crash 12A (Quick Response Vehicle (QRV))	• 500 lb dry chemical • 100 gal AFFF foam tank • 150 gal water tank	1 Officer + 1 FF
Crash 12B (QRV)	• 500 LB dry chemical • 100 gal AFFF foam tank • 150 gal water tank	1 Officer + 1 FF
Foam 12	• Type I--150 GPM pumper • 1500 gal AFFF foam tank	1 FF
Water Tender 12	Type I--3000 gal water tender	1 FF
Mass Casualty 12	30' trailer 250 spine boards 200 cervical collars 250 body bags 250first aid kits w/oxygen	*

*Denotes an apparatus/vehicle that is staffed upon request or by volunteers.

E.4.14. Staff Vehicle Assignments

Table 86. Central City Fire Staff Vehicle Assignments

Vehicle #	Vehicle Type	Staff
Car 1	4-door sedan	Fire Chief
Car 2	4-door sedan	Assistant Chief
FM 1	4-door sedan	Fire Marshal
FM 2	4-door suburban	1st Deputy Fire Marshal
FM 3	4-door suburban	Deputy Fire Marshal
FM 4	4-door suburban	Deputy Fire Marshal
FM 5	4-door suburban	Deputy Fire Marshal
FM 6	4-door suburban	Deputy Fire Marshal
FM 7	4-door suburban	Deputy Fire Marshal
AD 1	4-door sedan	Administrative Director
AD 2	14' van	Mechanic/Maintenance
AD 3	14' van	Warehouse Driver
AD 4	25' stake body	Warehouse Driver

E.5. Central City Alarm Dispatch Criteria

All CCFD emergency response assignments are dispatched by the Liberty County 911/Emergency Communications Center. All fire dispatchers are assigned to the Liberty County 911/Emergency Communications Center for dispatching purposes and are trained in emergency medical dispatch procedures.

To expedite appropriate emergency response (type and number of emergency response personnel and equipment), dispatchers are provided with an Alarm Dispatch Criteria matrix to assist them in the dispatching of emergency resources. **Table 87** below shows various responses for Central City for structural, non-structural, and hazmat emergencies respectively. Areas of concentration for emergency response are as follows:

- Structural – Fires involving structures where ordinary combustibles are expected (e.g., house fires and building fires)
- Target Hazards – Structures involving high fire load(s), hazardous materials, and/or occupancy hazards (mercantile, industrial, hospitals, etc.)
- Hazmat – Incidents involving liquids, solids, or gases; when unintentionally released from their containers, they can cause harm to humans and/or the environment.

Table 87. Fire Dispatch Criteria--Central City

Assignments	Alarm Type	Engine	Ladder Trucks	Squad	Battalion Chief	EMS/ALS Units	EMS Supervisor	Deputy Chief Officer	Rapid Intervention Team (RIT)	Safety Officer	Air Cascade
1st Alarm	Structural	3	1			1 EMS					
Working Incidents	Structural	2		1	1				1	1	1
1st Alarm	Target Hazards	3	2	1	1	1 EMS					
Working Incidents	Target Hazards	2				1 ALS	1	1	1	1	1
2nd Alarm	Structural/ Target Hazards	2	1		1	1 EMS				1	1
3rd Alarm	Structural/ Target Hazards	2	1			1 ALS					1
4th Alarm	Structural/ Target Hazards	2	1		1						
5th Alarm	Structural/ Target Hazards	2	1			1 ALS					1
6th Alarm	Structural/ Target Hazards	2	1		1						
7th Alarm	Structural/ Target Hazards	2									

Notes:

1. ALS = Advanced Life Support, EMS = Emergency Medical Service
2. Eight and subsequent alarms will have two engines each, with consideration for relocating Liberty County tankers to Central City Fire Stations if the water system is being taxed.
3. On all runs, including Mutual Aid, Squad 1 will accompany HAZMAT 1 unless a callback has been initiated and HAZMAT 1 has been staffed by off duty personnel.
4. If Squad 1 is committed on a call, a truck company can be assigned to vehicle rescue assignments since they carry extra vehicle rescue equipment.
5. On any complex special assignments, a safety officer will be assigned.
6. Squirt can be substituted for engine, depending on availability.
7. On any reported fire on the airport complex, Station 12, with support from Kingston Fire Department, will be assigned. On any reported major aircraft incident, Station 12, with support from Harvest Junction and Kingston Fire and EMS, along with Central City Station 8, will be assigned.

Table 88. Hazardous Materials Dispatch Criteria--Central City

Assignments	Alarm Type	Engines	Ladder Trucks	Squad	Hazmat Unit	Decontamination Unit	EMS Units	EMS Supervisor	Chief Officer	RIT	Safety Officer	Air Cascade
1st Alarm	Hazmat	3		1	1	1	1		1 BAT		1	1
Working Incidents	Hazmat	2	1				2 ALS		1 DEP	1		
2n Alarm	Hazmat	2	1	1	1		1 ALS		1 BAT	1	1	1
3rd Alarm	Hazmat	2	1		1		1 ALS		1 BAT			1

Note: BAT = Battalion Chief, DEP = Deputy Chief

Table 89. Miscellaneous/Special Assignments--Central City

Alarm Type	Engines	Ladder Trucks	Squad	Marine Unit	EMS/ALS Units	Chief Officer
Rubbish	1					
Vehicle	1					
Commercial Vehicle	2					
Investigation	1					
Motor Vehicle Accident	1	1	1		1 EMS	
Industrial Accident	1	1	1		1 ALS	
Water Rescue	1	1	1	1	1 EMS	1 BAT
Activated Alarm System	1	1				
EMS Assist	1					
Police Assist	1	1				1 BAT

Notes:

1. On all runs, including Mutual Aid, Squad 1 will accompany HAZMAT 1 unless a callback has been initiated and HAZMAT 1 has been staffed by off duty personnel.
2. If Squad 1 is committed on a call, a truck company can be assigned to vehicle rescue assignments since they carry extra vehicle rescue equipment.

3. On any complex special assignments, a safety officer will be assigned.
4. On any reported fire on the airport complex, Station 12, with support from Kingston Fire Department, will be assigned. On any reported major aircraft incident, Station 12, with support from Harvest Junction and Kingston Fire and EMS, along with Central City Station 8, will be assigned.
5. Squrt can be substituted for engine, depending on availability.

E.6. Liberty County Station and Fire Resource Information

Fisherville Station 1 is a low-rise unreinforced masonry structure. All other fire stations in Liberty County are low-rise reinforced concrete structures.

Fisherville, Harvest Junction, Kingston, Deep River, and Bayport are combination career/volunteer departments.

Apple Valley, Blue Water, Jasper, and Buffets Landing are full volunteer fire departments.

Big Rock and Gold Mine are combination departments serving the Roaring River Tribal Community (RRTC).

Liberty County fire resources are dispatched by the Liberty County 911/Emergency Communications Center.

Liberty County fire pumpers are equipped with 500-gallon water tanks, except brush trucks.

Liberty County pumpers and aerial devices are equipped according to the NFPA standards.

Liberty County activates an IMT on assignments of 3rd alarm or greater.

Liberty County Fire Coordinator (LCFC) Command Unit is stationed at Liberty County Sheriff Headquarters at I-102 & State Route (SR) 5. The LCFC responds to all working fires greater than single-family residents.

Buffets Landing Fire Station 95 is active with career staff from April to November and with volunteers year-round.

All Liberty County Engines have 2,000 feet of 4" hose, 250 feet of 2 1/2", and 500 feet of 1 3/4". All have six SCBA with six spare bottles. All Liberty County ladders, snorkels, and towers have 250 GPM pumps and 300 gallon water tanks with 200 feet of 1 3/4" hose. All RRTC Engines have 2,000 feet of 5" hose, 600 feet of 3", and 600 feet of 1 3/4". All RRTC ladders have 750 GPM pumps with 400 gallon water tanks with 500 feet of 3" hose and 600 feet of 1 3/4" hose.

E.7. Liberty County Fire Apparatus and Staffing Levels

E.7.1. Apple Valley--Station 61

Volunteer Department

- 25 Volunteers

Table 90. Liberty County Fire Apparatus and Staffing for Station 61, 98 Pine Street

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability	Staffing
Engine 61	Type I--1500 GPM pumper	*
Squad 61	• 20' van • Light rescue equipment	*
Water Tender 61	Type I--3000 gal tank	*
Brush 61	• Type VI--250 GPM pump • 200 gal water tender	*
Marine 61	• 12' flat bottom • 25 HP motor	*
Traffic 61	• 22' van • 25--6' folding saw horse barricades • 100 traffic cones • 8 portable stop signs • 5000' barricade tape	*
Reserve Engine 161	Type I--1000 GPM pump	*
Battalion 61	4-door Suburban	*

*Denotes an apparatus/vehicle that is staffed upon request or by volunteers.

E.7.2. Bayport--Station 91

Combination Department

- 29 Volunteers
- Minimum Careers Staffing: 4 Officers + 16 FFs + 1 Battalion Chief

Table 91. Liberty County Fire Apparatus and Staffing for Station 91, 55 Bay Blvd.

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability	Staffing
Engine 91	Type I--1500 GPM pumper	1 Officer + 3 FFs
Snorkel 91	Type I--85' platform	1 Officer + 3 FFs
Water Tender 91	Type I--2000 gal water tender	*
Brush 91	• Type VI--150 GPM pump • 200 gal tank	*
Marine 91	• 16' whaler • 75 HP motor	*
Collapse 91	24' trailer	*
Utility 91	350 pick-up	
Reserve Engine 191	Type I--1000 GPM pumper	*
Battalion 91	4-door Suburban	1 Battalion Chief

*Denotes an apparatus/vehicle that is staffed upon request or by volunteers.

E.7.3. Bayport--Station 92

Combination Department

- 18 Volunteers
- Minimum Careers Staffing: 3 Officers + 14 FFs

Table 92. Liberty County Fire Apparatus and Staffing for Station 92, 1350 Marine Blvd.

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability	Staffing
Engine 92	Type I--1250 GPM pumper	1 Officer + 3 FFs
Ladder 92	• 24' van • Light rescue equipment	1 Officer + 3 FFs
Squad 92	• 14' zodiac • 35 HP motor	*
Marine 92	• Type I--1000 GPM foam pumper • 500 gal AFFF foam tank	*
Foam 92	• 16' whaler • 75 HP motor	*

*Denotes an apparatus/vehicle that is staffed upon request or by volunteers.

E.7.4. Big Rock--Station 75

Combination Department

- 12 Volunteers
- Minimum Careers Staffing: 1 Officer + 3 FFs each shift

Table 93. Liberty County Fire Apparatus and Staffing for Station 75, RRTC SR 22

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability	Staffing
Engine 75	Type I--1250 GPM pumper	1 Officer + 3 FFs
Squad 75	• 20' van • Light rescue equipment	*
Brush 75	250 GPM pump--200 gal tank	1
Water Tender 75	Type I--5000 gal water tender	*
Battalion 75	• SUV • Captain/Battalion Chief	2 Officers
Car 75	Fire Chief	1 Officer

*Denotes an apparatus/vehicle that is staffed upon request or by volunteers.

NOTE: SUV = Sport Utility Vehicle

E.7.5. Blue Water--Station 71

Full Volunteer Department

- 18 Volunteers

Table 94. Liberty County Fire Apparatus and Staffing for Station 71, River Rd and Center Street

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability	Staffing
Engine 71	Type I--1500 GPM pumper	*
Water Tender 71	Type I--2000 gal water tender	*
Brush 71	• Type VI engine--250 GPM pump • 200 gal tank	*
Marine 71	• 16' zodiac • 40 HP motor	*
HAZMAT 71	• 18' van • light hazmat equipment • PPE-Level "B"	*
Traffic 71	• 3/4 Ton pick-up • 6-4' folding saw horse barricades • 40 traffic cones • 2 portable stop signs • 2000' barricade tape	*
Reserve Engine 171	Type I--1000 GPM pumper	*
Battalion 71	4-door suburban	*

*Denotes an apparatus/vehicle that is staffed upon request or by volunteers.

E.7.6. Buffets Landing--Station 95

Volunteer Department

- 15 Volunteers (volunteers active April to November only; 2-3 career personnel are assigned from Bayport to support the volunteers)

Table 95. Liberty County Fire Apparatus and Staffing for Station 95, SR 1A Buffets Landing

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability	Staffing
Engine 95	Type I--1000 GPM pumper	*
Brush 95	• Type VI engine--150 GPM pump • 200 gal tank	*
Marine 95	• 14' zodiac • 35 HP motor	*

*Denotes an apparatus/vehicle that is staffed upon request or by volunteers.

E.7.7. Deep River--Station 51

Combination Department

- 22 Volunteers
- Minimum Career Staffing: 1 Officer + 3 FFs + 1 Battalion Chief each shift

Table 96. Liberty County Fire Apparatus and Staffing for Station 51, 128 Main Street

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability	Staffing
Engine 51	Type I--1500 GPM pumper	1 Officer + 3 FFs
Water Tender 51	Type I--2000 gal water tender	*
Brush 51	• Type VI engine--250 GPM pump • 200 gal tank	*
Marine 51	• 14' zodiac • 25 HP motor	*
Traffic 51	• 18' step van • 15-4' folding saw horse barricades • 75 road cones • 2 portable stop signs • 2500' barricade tape	*
Reserve Engine 151	Type I--1250 GPM pumper	*
Battalion 51	4-door suburban	1 Battalion Chief

*Denotes an apparatus/vehicle that is staffed upon request or by volunteers.

E.7.8. Fisherville--Station 21

Combination Department

- 37 Volunteers
- Minimum Career Staffing: 3 Officers + 9 FFs + 1 Battalion Chief each shift

Table 97. Liberty County Fire Apparatus and Staffing for Station 21, H and 7th Streets

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability	Staffing
Engine 21	Type I--1250 GPM pumper	1 Officer + 3 FFs
Squrt 21	• Type I--1250 GPM pumper • 55' articulating boom	*
Ladder 21	Type I--85' aerial ladder	1 Officer + 3 FFs
HAZMAT 21	• 36' van--fully equipped • PPE-Level "A"	*
Reserve Car 121	4-door suburban	*
Battalion 21	4-door suburban	1 Battalion Chief

*Denotes an apparatus/vehicle that is staffed upon request or by volunteers.

E.7.9. Fisherville--Station 22

Combination Department

- 22 Volunteers
- Minimum Career Staffing: 1 Officer + 3 FFs each shift

Table 98. Liberty County Fire Apparatus and Staffing for Station 22, A and 3rd Streets

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability	Staffing
Engine 22	Type I--1500 GPM pumper	1 Officer + 3 FFs
Squad 22	• 20' van • light rescue equipment	*
Water Tender 22	Type I--3000 gal water tender	*
Brush 22	• Type VI engine--200 GPM pump • 200 gal tank	*
Marine 22	• 14' zodiac • 25 HP motor	*
Mass Casualty 22	• 26 trailer • 50 spine board • 25 cervical collars • 25 first aid kits w/oxygen	*
Reserve Engine 122	Type I--1000 GPM pumper	*

*Denotes an apparatus/vehicle that is staffed upon request or by volunteers.

E.7.10. Gold Mine--Station 76

Combination Department

- 16 Volunteers
- Minimum Career Staffing: 4 Officers + 6 FFs + 1 Assistant Chief

Table 99. Liberty County Fire Apparatus and Staffing for Station 76, RRTC SR 5

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability	Staffing
Engine 76	Type I--1250 GPM pumper	1 Officer + 3 FFs
Ladder 76	Type I--85' Midship aerial	1 Officer + 3 FFs
Water Tender 76	Type I--5000 gal water tender	*
Reserve Engine 76	Type I--1000 GPM pumper	
Battalion 76	4-door Suburban	2 Officers
Car 76	Assistant Chief	1 Officer

*Denotes an apparatus/vehicle that is staffed upon request or by volunteers.

E.7.11. Harvest Junction--Station 31

Combination Department

- 26 Volunteers
- Minimum Career Staffing: 3 Officers + 6 FFs + 1 Battalion Chief each shift

Table 100. Liberty County Fire Apparatus and Staffing for Station 31, L and 10th Streets

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability	Staffing
Engine 31	Type I--1500 GPM pumper	1 Officer + 3 FFs
Squrt 31	Type I--1250 GPM pumper	*
Ladder 31	Type I--85' aerial ladder	1 Officer + 3 FFs
Brush 31	• Type VI--200 GPM pump • 200 gal tank	*
Marine 31	14' whaler w/75 HP motor	*
Battalion 31	4-door Suburban	1 Battalion Chief

*Denotes an apparatus/vehicle that is staffed upon request or by volunteers.

E.7.12. Harvest Junction--Station 32

Combination Department

- 18 Volunteers
- Minimum Career Staffing: 1 Officer + 3 FFs each shift

Table 101. Liberty County Fire Apparatus and Staffing for Station 32, C and 16th Streets

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability	Staffing
Engine 32	Type I--1250 GPM pump	1 Officer + 3 FFs
Squad 32	24' van w/light rescue equipment	*
Water Tender 32	Type I--2000 gal tank	*
Rehab 32	22' trailer	*
Reserve Engine 132	Type I--1250 GPM pump	*

*Denotes an apparatus/vehicle that is staffed upon request or by volunteers.

E.7.13. Jasper--Station 81

Volunteer Department

- 30 Volunteers

Table 102. Liberty County Fire Apparatus and Staffing for Station 81, 111 Highland Ave.

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability	Staffing
Engine 81	Type I--1250 GPM pumper	*
Squad 81	• 22' van • Light rescue equipment	*
Water Tender 81	Type I--2000 gal water tender	*
Brush 81	• Type VI--150 GPM pump • 150 gal tank	*
Marine 81	• 14' flat bottom • 35 HP motor	*
Collapse 81	23' trailer	*
Reserve Engine 181	Type I--1000 GPM pumper	*
Battalion 81	4-door Suburban	*

*Denotes an apparatus/vehicle that is staffed upon request or by volunteers.

E.7.14. Kingston--Station 41

Combination Department

- 40 Volunteers
- Minimum Career Staffing: 3 Officers + 9 FFs = 1 Battalion Chief each shift

Table 103. Liberty County Fire Apparatus and Staffing for Station 41, B and 2nd Streets

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability	Staffing
Engine 41	Type I--1500 GPM pump	1 Officer + 3 FFs
Squrt 41	Type I--1250 GPM pump	1 Officer + 3 FFs*
Tower 41	Type I--75' tower ladder	1 Officer + 3 FFs
Water Tender 41	Type I--2000 gal tank	*
Marine 41	• 14' zodiac • 25 HP motor	*
Brush 41	• Type VI engine--250 GPM pump • 200 gal tank	*
Utility 41	350 pick-up	*
Reserve Engine 141	Type I--1000 GPM pump	*
Battalion 41	4-door Suburban	1 Battalion Chief

*Denotes an apparatus/vehicle that is staffed upon request or by volunteers.

E.8. Liberty County Alarm Dispatch Criteria

All Liberty County emergency response assignments are dispatched by the Liberty County 911/ Emergency Communications Center. All fire dispatchers are assigned to the Liberty County 911/ Emergency Communications Center for dispatching purposes and are trained in emergency medical dispatch procedures. Alarm dispatch for Central City and Liberty County are similar. (See also **Section E.5**)

Note regarding a "Move Up" situation: When a "Working Incident" occurs that has emptied several stations, leaving their individual territories without fire/EMS protection, dispatchers will contact a Chief Officer* having authority of jurisdiction, for his/her direction of which engine/truck/ambulance that will need to be "moved up" to vacant stations until the incident has been resolved.

*Preferably not involved in the working incident, if possible.

Table 104. Fire Dispatch Criteria--Liberty County

Assignments	Alarm Type	Engine	Ladder Trucks	Squad	Battalion Chief	EMS/ALS Units	EMS Supervisor	Deputy Chief Officer	Rapid Intervention Team (RIT)	Safety Officer	Air Cascade
1st Alarm	Structural	2			1	1 EMS					
Working Incidents	Structural	2	1	1				1 BAT	1		
1st Alarm	Target Hazards	3	1		1	1 EMS		1 BAT			
Working Incidents	Target Hazards	2	1	1		1 ALS	1	1 BAT	1		1
2nd Alarm	Structural/ Target Hazards	2	1		1	1 EMS				1	1
3rd Alarm	Structural/ Target Hazards	2	1			1 ALS					1
4th Alarm	Structural/ Target Hazards	2	1		1			1 BAT			
5th Alarm	Structural/ Target Hazards	2	1			1 ALS					1
6th Alarm	Structural/ Target Hazards	2	1		1			1 BAT			
7th Alarm	Structural/ Target Hazards	2			1						

Notes:

1. Eight and subsequent alarms will have two engines each, with consideration for relocating Liberty County tankers to Central City Fire Stations if the water system is being taxed.
2. Departments with specialized units such as brush or traffic control units will deploy them within their service area.
3. On any complex special assignments, a safety officer will be assigned.
4. Squirt can be substituted for engine, depending on availability.

Table 105. Hazardous materials Dispatch Criteria--Liberty County

Assignments	Alarm Type	Engine	Ladder Trucks	Squad	Hazmat/Tanker	Decontamination Unit	EMS Units	EMS Supervisor	Chief Officer	RIT	Air Cascade
1st Alarm	Hazmat	3		1	1 Hazmat	1	1		1 BAT		1
Working Incidents	Hazmat	2	1		1 Tanker		2 ALS	1	1 BAT	1	
2nd Alarm	Hazmat	2	1	1	1 Hazmat		1 ALS		1 BAT	1	1
3rd Alarm	Hazmat	2	1	1	1 Hazmat		1 ALS		1 BAT		1

Note: Squrt can be substituted for engine, depending on availability.

Table 106. Miscellaneous/Special Assignments--Liberty County

Alarm Type	Engines	Ladder Trucks	Squad	Tank/Marine Unit	EMS/ALS Units	Chief Officer
Rubbish	1			1 Tanker		
Vehicle	1			1 Tanker		
Commercial Vehicle	2			1 Tanker		
Investigation	1					
Motor Vehicle Accident	1	1	1		1 EMS	
Industrial Accident	1	1	1		1 ALS	
Water Rescue	1	1	1	1 Marine	1 EMS	1 BAT
Activated Alarm System	1	1				
EMS Assist	1					
Police Assist	1	1				1 BAT

Note: Squrt can be substituted for engine, depending on availability.

E.9. Forestry

The various forest services provide fire protection for the National Wildlife Preserve on Gish Island, Robert S. Haywood State Park on Masland Island, Van Deusen Park and Camp Ground, and Casper Park.

Units are generally stationed at Par/Campground Headquarters when in service.

E.10. Roaring River Tribal Community Information

The fire department is a tribal government department with a full-time paid staff together with modern equipment and facilities. The fire chief has responsibility for the routine and emergency operations of the fire department and answers to the public safety director. There is also an assistant chief who reports directly to the fire chief. The fire department utilizes the ICS in firefighting operations and other emergency operations. Community council has not adopted a fire code and the community does not have an ISO rating.

There are fire stations in Green County (Station 75 in Big Rock) and in Liberty County (Station 76 in Gold Mine). No fire stations are located in Mineral or Kane Counties. Tables **93** and **99** in **Section E.7** above show the apparatus and personnel assigned to these two stations. The fire department headquarters is located at Station 75 in Big Rock.

E.11. Mutual Aid

Mutual aid agreements are in place with six counties adjacent to Liberty County to provide manpower and equipment during a Liberty County emergency. Both paid and volunteer fire departments are included in these mutual aid agreements. The following table depicts total resources of the communities listed and not those resources that would be available during an emergency. It should be noted that although mutual aid resources are shown in totality, the entire number of resources are not always available due to their jurisdictional obligation and need. A minimum of 20% of an individual locale's resources has to stay to protect their own community and citizens.

Due to the necessity of having unique call signs for equipment used in any mutual aid situation, all apparatus/vehicle designators listed in the following tables must be preceded by the home location when used in a jurisdiction other than the one to which the equipment belongs.

E.11.1. Apple County

Table 107. Apple County Fire Apparatus Inventory

Department	Engine Numbers in Service w/ Type I 1250 GPM	Engine Numbers in Service w/ Type I 1500 GPM	Truck Numbers in Service w/ Type I 85' Aerial
Crows Point Volunteer Department	1, 2, 3	4	1
Levering Volunteer Department	1, 2, 3		

Department	Engine Numbers in Service w/ Type I 1250 GPM	Engine Numbers in Service w/ Type I 1500 GPM	Truck Numbers in Service w/ Type I 85' Aerial
Shelby Volunteer Department	1, 2, 3		

Table 108. Apple County Fire Apparatus Inventory--Levering and Shelby Equipment in Service

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability
Mask Service Unit 106	40 extra Survivair air tanks on board
Light Unit 206	8 mounted, 4 portable lights

E.11.2. Granite County

Table 109. Granite County Fire Apparatus Inventory

Department	Engine Numbers in Service w/Type I 1250 GPM	Engine Numbers in Service w/Type I 1500 GPM	Engine Numbers in Reserve w/Type I 1250 GPM	Truck Numbers in Service w/Type I 85' Aerial	Truck Numbers in Service w/Type I 100' Aerial	Rescue in Service w/ Medium Duty, BLS don't transport
Hibbing Volunteer Department	1, 2, 4	3, 5				
Jamestown Paid Department	2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10	1, 5, 8	3, 5, 8	3, 5, 8	1	1, 3, 5, 8
Salmon Volunteer Department	1, 2, 3					

Table 110. Granite County Fire Apparatus Inventory--Hibbing and Salmon Volunteer Departments Special Equipment in Service

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability
Mask Service Unit 106	40 extra Draeger air tanks on board
Light Unit 206	8 mounted, 4 portable lights

Table 111. Granite County Fire Apparatus Inventory--Jamestown Paid Department Special Equipment in Service

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability
Squad 1	24' Van Hazmat-Heavy Rescue-Manpower
Mask Service Unit 106	20' Van 60 extra Draeger air tanks on board

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability
Light Unit 206	Trailer mounted 8 mounted, 8 portable lights
Boat 2 (Rescue)	14' 20 horsepower motor

E.11.3. Green County

Table 112. Green County Fire Apparatus Inventory

Department	Engine Numbers in Service w/Type I 1250 GPM	Engine Numbers in Service w/Type I 1500 GPM	Engine Numbers in Reserve w/Type I 1250 GPM	Truck Numbers in Service w/Type I 85' Aerial	Rescue in Service w/ Medium Duty, BLS don't transport
Casperville Volunteer Department	1, 2, 3				
LaPort Volunteer Department	1, 2, 3				
Monroe Paid Department	2, 3, 4, 5, 6	1, 5, 8	3, 5		
Paradise Volunteer Department	1, 2, 3				
Ponel Volunteer Department	1, 2, 4	3			
Zurich Paid Department	2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11	1, 5, 8	3, 5	3, 8	1, 3, 5

Table 113. Green County Fire Apparatus Inventory--Casperville and LaPort Volunteer Departments Special Equipment in Service

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability
Mask Service Unit 106	40 extra Survivair air tanks on board
Light Unit 206	8 mounted, 8 portable lights
Boat 1 (Rescue)	18' 150 horsepower
Boat 2 (Rescue)	16' 90 horsepower
Boat 3 (Rescue)	14' 20 horsepower

Table 114. Green County Fire Apparatus Inventory--Monroe Paid Department Special Equipment in Service

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability
Mask Service Unit 106	20' Van 60 extra Survivair air tanks on board
Light Unit 206	Trailer mounted 8 mounted, 8 portable lights
Boat 1 (Rescue)	18' 150 horsepower
Boat 2 (Rescue)	16' 90 horsepower
Boat 3 (Rescue)	14' 20 horsepower

Table 115. Green County Fire Apparatus Inventory--Monroe Paid Department Special Equipment in Service

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability
Mask Service Unit 106	40 extra Survivair air tanks on board
Boat 1 (Rescue)	14' 20 horsepower
Light Unit 206	8 mounted, 4 portable lights

Table 116. Green County Fire Apparatus Inventory--Zurich Paid Department Special Equipment in Service

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability
Squad 1	24' Van Hazmat-Heavy Rescue-Manpower
Mask Service Unit 106	20' Van 20 extra Survivair air tanks on board
Light Unit 206	Trailer mounted 8 mounted, 8 portable lights

E.11.4. Kane County

Table 117. Kane County Fire Apparatus Inventory

Department	Engine Numbers in Service w/Type I 1250 GPM	Engine Numbers in Service w/Type I 1500 GPM	Engine Numbers in Reserve w/Type I 1250 GPM	Truck Numbers in Service w/Type I 85' Aerial	Truck Numbers in Service w/Type I 100' Aerial	Rescue in Service w/ Medium Duty, BLS don't transport
Clifton Paid Department	2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11	1, 5, 8, 12	3, 5, 7, 8	3, 8	1, 5	1, 3, 5, 8

Department	Engine Numbers in Service w/Type I 1250 GPM	Engine Numbers in Service w/Type I 1500 GPM	Engine Numbers in Reserve w/Type I 1250 GPM	Truck Numbers in Service w/Type I 85' Aerial	Truck Numbers in Service w/Type I 100' Aerial	Rescue in Service w/ Medium Duty, BLS don't transport
Gable Volunteer Department	1, 2, 4	5				
Largot Volunteer Department	1, 2, 3					
Murray Hill Volunteer Department	1, 2, 4	3, 5		1		
Rusten Volunteer Department	1, 2, 3					

Table 118. Kane County Fire Apparatus Inventory--Clifton Paid Department Special Equipment in Service

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability
Squad 1	24' Van Hazmat-Heavy Rescue-Manpower
Mask Service Unit 106	20' Van 60 extra Mine Safety Appliances (MSA) air tanks on board
Light Unit 206	Trailer mounted 8 mounted, 8 portable lights

Table 119. Kane County Fire Apparatus Inventory--Gable and Murray Volunteer Departments Special Equipment in Service

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability
Mask Service Unit 106	40 extra MSA air tanks on board
Light Unit 206	8 mounted, 4 portable lights

Table 120. Kane County Fire Apparatus Inventory--Largot and Rusten Volunteer Departments Special Equipment in Service

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability
Mask Service Unit 106	40 extra MSA air tanks on board
Light Unit 206	8 mounted, 8 portable lights

E.11.5. Mineral County

Table 121. Mineral County Fire Apparatus Inventory

Department	Engine Numbers in Service w/Type I 1250 GPM	Engine Numbers in Service w/Type I 1500 GPM
Bradley Volunteer Department	1, 2, 4	3, 5
Ceresco Volunteer Department	1, 2	3
Danton Volunteer Department	1, 2, 3	
Sumpter Volunteer Department	1, 2, 3	
Wicks Volunteer Department	1, 2, 3	

Table 122. Mineral County Fire Apparatus Inventory--Bradley, Ceresco, Danton, Sumpter, and Wicks Departments Special Equipment in Service

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability
Mask Service Unit 106	40 extra Scott air tanks on board
Boat 1 (Rescue)	14' 20 horsepower motor
Light Unit 206	8 mounted, 4 portable lights

E.11.6. Stramford County

Table 123. Stramford County Fire Apparatus Inventory

Department	Engine #s in Service w/Type I 1250 GPM	Engine #s in Service w/Type I 1500 GPM	Tender #s in Reserve w/Type I 3000 Gal, Water Tender	Truck #s in Service w/Type I 85' Aerial	Truck #s in Service w/Type I 85' Articulating Boom
Annville Volunteer Department	31, 32	Squrt 41			
Bloomsburg	41	Squrt 41			
Cassel Volunteer Department	21, 22	Squrt 21			
Forksville Volunteer Department	51, 61				
Harbor Place Volunteer Department	71		71		
Hughsville Volunteer Department	75, 76				
Hyerstown	91, 92			Ladder 91	Snorkel 92

Department	Engine #s in Service w/Type I 1250 GPM	Engine #s in Service w/Type I 1500 GPM	Tender #s in Reserve w/Type I 3000 Gal, Water Tender	Truck #s in Service w/Type I 85' Aerial	Truck #s in Service w/Type I 85' Articulating Boom
Lewisburg Volunteer Department	81, 82				
Masland Island	95				

Table 124. Stramford County Fire Apparatus Inventory--Tower Beach Paid Department

Department	Engine #s in Service w/Type I 1250 GPM	Engine #s in Service w/Type I 1500 GPM	Engine #s in Service w/Type I 1500 GPM	Engine #s in Reserve w/Type I 1250 GPM	Engine #s in Reserve w/Type I 1500 GPM	Truck #s in Service w/Type I 85' Aerial	Truck #s in Service w/Type I 100' Aerial	Truck #s in Service w/Type I 85' Articulating Boom	Rescue in Service w/ Medium Duty, BLS don't transport
Tower Beach Paid Department	2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11	1, 5, 8, 10	Squrt 10	103, 105	Squrt 109	3	1	Snorkel 8	3, 5, 8

Table 125. Stramford County Fire Apparatus Inventory--Annville Volunteer Department Special Equipment in Service

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability
Tender 31	Type I--3000 Gal Water Tender
Brush Unit 31	Type VI engine--4X4 Pickup 150 gal tank

Table 126. Stramford County Fire Apparatus Inventory--Bloomsburg Special Equipment in Service

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability
Tender 41	Type I--3000 Gal Water Tender
Utility Unit 41	Equipment Truck

Table 127. Stramford County Fire Apparatus Inventory--Forksville Volunteer Department Special Equipment in Service

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability
Tender 51	Type I--3000 Gal Water Tender
Tender 61	Type I--3000 Gal Water Tender
Brush Unit 51	Type VI engine--4X4 Pickup 150 gal tank
Brush Unit 61	Type VI engine--4X4 Pickup 150 gal tank

Table 128. Stramford County Fire Apparatus Inventory--Harbor Place Volunteer Department Special Equipment in Service

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability
HAZMAT Unit 71	18' van light hazmat equipment PPE-Level "B"
Marine Unit 71	16' 90 horsepower motor

Table 129. Stramford County Fire Apparatus Inventory--Hughsville Volunteer Department Special Equipment in Service

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability
Tender 75	Type I--3000 Gal Water Tender
Tender 76	Type I--3000 Gal Water Tender

Table 130. Stramford County Fire Apparatus Inventory--Hyerstown Special Equipment in Service

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability
Tender 92	Type I--3000 Gal Water Tender
Marine Unit 92	18' 150 Horsepower

Table 131. Stramford County Fire Apparatus Inventory--Lewisburg Volunteer Department Special Equipment in Service

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability
Tender 81	Type I--3000 Gal Water Tender
Brush Unit 81	Type VI engine--4X4 Pickup 150 gal tank

Table 132. Stramford County Fire Apparatus Inventory--Tower Beach Paid Department Special Equipment in Service

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability
Squad 1	26' Van Hazmat-Heavy Rescue-Manpower
Mask Service Unit 106	60 extra MSA air tanks on board
Light Unit 206	8 mounted, 8 portable lights
Marine Unit 2 (Rescue)	18' 150 horsepower motor
Utility Unit 2	Equipment Truck
Foam Unit 4	Type II--Foam Trailer 250 gallons
Brush Unit 11	Type VI engine--4X4 Pickup 150 gal tank

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability
Utility Unit 11	Equipment Vehicle
Comm. Unit 11	Communications Van

Note: A not so readily identified problem often overlooked in the mutual aid environment is that of interoperability of equipment (not just communications). Such equipment as fire hydrant threads, hose couplings, fire fighting appliance threads, and self-contained breathing apparatus tank threads can be vastly different, creating dramatic problems in water supply and sir tank refilling and/or usage. Universal adapters have to be available to overcome the problem of different threads for fire hydrants, hose couplings, and appliance threads.

Appendix E. Fire Service

Central City Fire Department

Squad 1 and HAZMAT 1 Combined Inventory
All equipment purchased with UASI grant funds 5 years ago. **Items with an asterisk purchased within the last calendar year

(4) SCBA units with 1 hour bottles Scott Next Gen
(8) 1 hour reserve SCBA bottles Scott
Portable fire extinguisher assortment (including two 5 gallon water extinguishers and MET-L-X)
(1) Thermal imaging camera
(4) Hand lights

Shoring lumber and cribbing
Vehicle rescue shore system (vehicle stabilization)
Hydraulic vehicle extrication system with extended tool compliment (cutters, spreaders, rams, etc)
(1) Battery operated sawzall
(1) Multi-gas meter (sensors: oxygen; CO; LEL/UEL; Hydrogen sulfide)
(1) gas calibration kit (cal gas expired)
(1) Set of colorimetric tubes with hand pump (tubes: ammonia; chlorine; carbon dioxide; perchlorethylene; acetone; alcohol; WMD agents)
(1) Photo-ionization detector (currently out of service requiring $1,200.00 in repairs)

300' static kernmantle rope
Extensive rope hardware compliment (pulleys, carabiners, ascenders, webbing, etc.)
(1) Stokes
(1) SKED
(2) Class III Harnesses

(3) Dry suits (neck rings on 2 suits require repair)
(3) Sets of gloves, booties and fleece liner for dry suits
(3) Rescue helmets with head lamps
(3) PFD's (Equipped with strobe light, rescue knife and whistle)
Rope Launcher (long distance rope delivery system)
**underwater search camera (capable of operating 150' under water)
(1) Night vision goggles
(1) Hand held GPS unit

(2) Intrinsically safe portable radios

(3) Post screw jacks (used with 4 X 4 posts for shoring and trench incidents) (How many 4x4 post?)
(1) Speed shore (trench rescue)
(1) Carpentry belt with tools

(1) Nail gun with air hose
supply of nails (Including nails for nail guns)

(2) Chainsaws (gasoline and electric)
(1) Rotary saw (metal, concrete and wood blades)
**(1) Concrete cutting chainsaw
**(1) Petrogen cutting torch
Spray paint (3 cans orange)
(1) 25 KW generator (gas)
(1) Tool grade air compressor
(1) Chlorine A kit
(1) Chlorine B kit

(1) Portable generator (6KW)
Portable lighting and extension cords (4 ea)
(2) Salvage covers (color coded)

Heavy duty rubber lineman's gloves

pH and water finding paper
(1) Radiation detector (single channel analyzer)
**(1) PCR technology pathogen identifier
(4) NFPA 1991 compliant vapor protective garments
(4) NON-NFPA 1992 compliant liquid splash protective garments
Miscellaneous compliment of tyvek/saranex garments
(4) Pairs non-steel shank rubber boots
(10) Pairs nitrile rubber gloves
(4) M 256 WMD agent detector kits (w/M8, M9, Paper)
Technical decontamination tools and equipment
(6) Non CBRN approved APR's with HEPA/organic vapor filter cartridges
Pipe patch kit
Drum patch kit
On board computer with electronic reference sources and plume modeling (CAMEO)
ICS forms and position checklists

M.S.A. (model number 2A)

<u>Hand tools</u>

Current version of the ERG
Crop Protection Handbook
Sax's Dangerous Property of Industrial Materials
NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards
Toxic & Hazardous Industrial Chemicals Safety Manual
The Condensed Chemical Dictionary
Fire Protection Guide on Hazardous Materials
Guidelines for the Selection of Chemical Protective Clothing

Compatibility Charts for all applicable PPE
Local maps

(2) 5 gallon buckets of containers of acid neutralizer
(2) 5 gallon buckets of soda ash

Telescope with tripod

BLS medical bag