

Guidelines for Media Response to Emergency Incidents

As a member of the working media, you may travel to various emergency incidents to report the event. The Boone County Fire Protection District is an all hazard department, responding not only to fires, but also auto accidents, medical emergencies, water rescues, wilderness rescues, hazardous materials releases and brush fires, for example.

To assist you in quickly gathering the information you need in a manner that will guard your safety, we request you follow the guidelines below.

1. You have 24 hour access to the Boone County Fire Protection District Public Information Officer. Should you have a question related to an emergency event in Boone County, contact the Public Information Officer at 573-219-0677.
2. When driving to the scene of an emergency, please follow all traffic laws. Do not try to keep up with an emergency vehicle should one pass you.
3. When you arrive on the emergency scene, park your vehicle on the same side of the road as the emergency responders.
4. Dress for the conditions. Emergency scenes are usually wet, muddy or full of debris. If you are on a roadway, you **MUST** wear your DOT approved safety vest.

5. Report to the Command Post to locate the Public Information Officer (PIO). The Command Post is usually marked by a rotating green light or flag indicating “Command Post.” From here you will be directed to the media area and PIO. If you are unsure, ask any firefighter to assist you, or look for a firefighter with a white helmet, which indicates a command officer.
6. Understand that during an emergency incident, the primary objective is to save lives and protect property. Information will be relayed to the press as quickly as possible. Persons assigned to assist you understand the deadlines you work under and will provide information as it becomes available.
7. When you report to the media area, the PIO will brief you as to dangers on the scene. In addition to emergency scenes being wet and muddy, they may also be very dangerous. Walls can fall, power lines can come down and explosions may occur. You will not be restricted in your movements other than to keep you alive and uninjured.
8. Following the incident, should additional information become available, it will be forwarded to your newsroom via fax or email. The Fire District also uses Facebook and Twitter for many different announcements, as well as significant incidents. Facebook link: www.facebook.com/pages/Boone-County-Fire-Protection-District/173225919379572. Twitter link: <http://twitter.com/#!/BooneCountyFPD>

Media Relations Program

The information we can and will release differs depending upon the nature of the emergency and known information.

A. FIRE INCIDENTS

- Property owner or occupant names
- Address
- Cause of the fire
- Origin of the fire
- Dollar estimate of damage and contents saved
- Injuries
- Numbers of firefighters and units that responded.
- Special accomplishments, hazards
- Other information as requested

B. NON-FIRE INCIDENTS

- Release of property owner, occupant or victims names, as allowed by law
- Address of incident
- Cause of accident, as allowed by law
- Injury report
- Hospital location where victims were transported
- Numbers of firefighters and units that responded
- Special accomplishments, hazards
- Other information as requested

By Missouri Regulatory Statutes, we can not release the following information:

- Names of juveniles involved in an incident.
- Information related to a criminal incident or investigation.
- Generally, victim names are released by law enforcement agencies after the immediate family is notified.
- Or information which violates HIPAA laws.

The ***Public Information Officer (PIO)*** is charged with disseminating information to the news media on the scene of an incident, as well as follow-up information that is not readily available on the scene (i.e. damage estimate, cause, etc.). This person is also available to augment existing communications and assist in contacting other Fire Protection District personnel for media interviews.

The Fire District enforces two policies pertaining to media relations that must be adhered to at all times:

1. With the exception of the chief officers, the only Fire District personnel authorized to relay information to the news media, without prior approval, is the PIO or the Incident Commander (IC) of the emergency.
2. At any time during the course of an incident involving private property and the owner asks that media representatives leave the premises, Fire District personnel will assist the news media in finding a public right of way and adhere to the property owner's request. In the event this occurs, Fire District personnel will relay information to media outlets at that location.

Interviews for News & Feature Stories

The Boone County Fire Protection District has a vast and experienced public safety team that is available for news and feature stories on various safety & survival topics. In order to answer the many questions reporters may have about a topic, we are experts in...

- Fire safety & survival
- Emergency medical care
- Water safety & rescue
- Ice safety & rescue
- Weather safety & preparedness
- Natural disaster preparedness
- Wildland fires & response
- Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)
- Wilderness search & rescue
- Hazardous materials use & response
- All general safety topics, e.g. bikes, electrical, etc.
- Holiday safety, eg. fireworks, Christmas
- Driving safety
- Cold & hot weather preparedness and safety
- Terrorism and emergency response
- Safety devices and their use
- Camping safety
- Personal safety & strangers
- Children safety & preparedness, babysitter tips
- Firearm safety

as examples.

Boone County Fire Protection District Facts and Figures

Population Served: 60,000

Area Served: 500 Square Miles

Number of Alarms Annually: 4,200 (average)

Personnel: 250

Number of Apparatus: 45

Specialized Teams within the Fire District

Missouri Task Force One: Missouri Task Force , which is a division of the Boone County Fire Protection District, became one of only 28 FEMA Urban Search & Rescue Teams in the country in April of 1997. The Task Force was deployed to the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001 as one of FEMA's first teams to respond. We have travelled to Virginia for Hurricane Isabel as well as Texas to assist with the recovery efforts of the Space Shuttle Columbia tragedy, Hurricane Dennis, Hurricane Katrina and the Joplin tornado.

Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) involves the location, rescue (extrication), and initial medical stabilization of victims trapped in confined spaces. Structural collapse is most often the cause of victims being trapped, but victims may also be trapped in transportation accidents, mines and collapsed trenches.

Urban Search and Rescue is considered a "multi-hazard" discipline as it may be needed for a variety of emergencies or disasters including earthquakes, hurricanes, tyhoons, storms and tornadoes, floods, dam failures, technological accidents, terrorist activities, and hazardous material releases. The events may be slow in

developing, like hurricanes, or sudden, like earthquakes and terrorist events.

Hazardous Materials Response Team: Responsible for hazardous material release response, evaluation, decontamination and incident control. Consists of fully encapsulated chemical suits, diking and absorbent materials, overpack drums, patch kits and monitoring equipment.

Wildland Fire Fighters: U.S. Forest Service (USFS) certified firefighters fight forest fires throughout the United States.

Technical Rescue Team: Trained in trench rescue, confined space rescue, urban (collapsed building) search and rescue, water rescue as well as high and low vertical rescue.

Type III Incident Support Team(IST): An incident management command team for large scale emergencies (i.e. train derailment, tornado, earthquake, etc.) within the State of Missouri Fire Mutual Aid System.

Fire Investigation Team: Investigate fire scenes at the request of the Incident Commander. Members are specially trained in fire and arson investigation.

Boone County Fire District

Station Locations

Station 1

5910 E. St. Charles Road
Columbia, MO 65201

Station 2

104 Central Street
Rocheport, MO 65279

Station 3

202 E. Highway 124
Hallsville, MO 65255

Station 4

440 W. Sexton Street
Harrisburg, MO 65255

Station 5

1675 E. Prathersville Road
Columbia, MO 65202

Station 6

201 E. Wall St.
Sturgeon, MO 65284

525 W Dripping Springs Rd
Columbia, MO 65202

Station 7

Station 8

5801 S. Route K
Columbia, MO 65203

Station 9

6951 W. Henderson Rd.
Columbia, MO 65202

Station 10

11481 E. Highway CC
Centralia, MO 65240

Station 12

980 S. El Chaparral Ave.
Columbia, MO 65201

Station 13

4801 North Route E
Columbia, MO 65202

Station 14

3900 Scotts Blvd
Columbia, MO 65203

5881 Hwy 63 S

Columbia, MO 65202

Station 15

Headquarters

2201 I 70 Dr NW
Columbia, MO 65202

Apparatus By Station

Station 1 - Columbia - Lake of the Woods

Engine 101 Brush Truck 106
Tanker 105 Boat 107
Rescue Squad 104

Station 2 - Rocheport

Engine 201
Boat 207

Station 3 - Hallsville

Engine 301 Brush Truck 306
Tanker 305 Boat 307

Station 4 - Harrisburg

Engine 401 Brush Truck 406
Tanker 405

Station 5 - Prathersville

Engine 501 Brush Truck 506
Tanker 505 HazMat Resource Truck 514

Station 6 - Sturgeon

Engine 601 Brush Truck 606
Tanker 605 Rescue Squad 604

Station 7 - Dripping Springs

Engine 701

Station 8 - Columbia/Route K

Engine 801 Brush Truck 806
Tanker 805 Boat 807
1954 Antique

Station 9 - Midway

Engine 901 Brush Truck 906
Tanker 905

Station 10 - Centralia

Engine 1001 Brush Truck 1006
Tanker 1005

Station 12 - Columbia/El Chaparral

Engine 1201

Station 13 - Columbia/Route E

Engine 1301 Brush Truck 1306

Station 14 - Columbia/Route K

Engine 1401

Station 15 - Deer Park

Engine 1501 Tanker 1505
Air Truck 15 Command 2

Public Safety Radio Frequencies

The Boone County Fire District operates on an assigned frequency of **154.430 MHZ VHF**. All emergency dispatch alarms and pertinent information are transmitted over this frequency.

All dispatching of alarms to the Fire District is done by the Joint Communications & Information Center (JCIC) located in Columbia at the Police Building.

Other fire & law radio frequencies in the area:

Boone County Fire District Dispatch	154.430 MHZ
State Fire Mutual Aid	154.2800 MHZ
Columbia FD Dispatch	154.190 MHZ
Fireground Tactical Operations	154.115 MHZ
Emergency Medical Services	155.340 MHZ
Main Law Enforcement Columbia & Boone County	155.310 MHZ
Law Enforcement Point to Point	155.370 MHZ
Law Enforcement Mutual Aid	155.475 MHZ
Missouri State Highway Patrol	42.120 MHZ
Missouri State Highway Patrol	42.060 MHZ
Osage Beach FD	155.985 MHZ
Lake Ozark FD	154.220 MHZ
Jefferson City FD	154.400 MHZ
Callaway County FD's	153.770 MHZ
Cooper County FD's	154.325 MHZ
Randolph County FD's	155.100 MHZ
Howard County FD's	155.940 MHZ

Helmet Color Code

The Boone County Fire District uses a helmet color code system for identification of personnel on the scene of an emergency. The system is as follows:

Chief and Command Level Officers:

White helmet with blue lettering

Station Personnel:

White Helmet with red lettering - Captain

Yellow Helmet - Lieutenant

Red Helmet - Firefighter

Orange Helmet - Firefighter Recruit

Blue Helmet - EMS Responder

Vehicle Number System

Each vehicle in the Fire District has an assigned number. The first number in the sequence represents the station where the apparatus is stationed. The next two numbers indicate the vehicle's use. Example: 101 - Station 1 Engine; 505 - Station 5 Tanker.

- XX01 - Engine
- XX02 - Special Duty
- XX04 - Rescue Squad
- XX05 - Tanker
- XX06 - Natural Cover Fire Vehicle
- XX07 - Boat
- XX08 - Reserve Engine
- XX09 - Reserve Tanker
- XX15 - Station Captain
- XX16 - Station Lieutenant
- XX17 - Station Lieutenant
- XX18 - Station Lieutenant

Radio Identifiers:

- 10 Fire Chief i.e. Chief 10
- 40 Deputy Chief i.e. Chief 40
- 11, 30 Assistant Chiefs i.e. Chief 11
- 50, 60, 90 Battalion Chiefs i.e. Battalion Chief 60
- 65-68 Fire Investigators i.e. Investigator 65
- CX15 Station Captain i.e. Captain 115
- CX16-CX19 Station Lieutenant i.e. Car 116

Emergency Incidents

Emergency incidents are usually categorized by the amount of equipment used. Equipment is dispatched according to the severity of the emergency.

A. STILL ALARM

A small assignment usually requiring one engine, ladder or ambulance.

EXAMPLES: Car fire, ambulance call, dumpster fire, checking the building for fire.

B. FULL ALARM

A supply of engine companies and tankers, a rescue squad and an ambulance. Usually three engines, two tankers, one ambulance and one chief respond to a first or box alarm. This is the standard response, whether the structure is residential or commercial.

Alarm Types

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURE FIRE: A fire in any single family dwelling. Usual response includes: three engines, two tankers, one rescue squad, one air truck and one ambulance unit.

COMMERCIAL STRUCTURE FIRE: Any structure fire involving a multiple family dwelling or commercial business. Usual response to this incident includes: three engines, two tankers, one rescue squad, one air truck and one ambulance unit.

TECHNICAL RESCUE: Any situation in which a life may be in danger (i.e. drowning, building collapse, climbing accident, etc.). Usual response includes: one engine, two rescue squads and one ambulance unit.

ACCIDENT WITH EXTRICATION: An automobile accident in which the occupants are trapped. Usual response includes: two engines, one rescue squad and one ambulance unit.

ACCIDENT WITH INJURIES: A vehicle accident with injured persons. Usual response includes: one engine and one ambulance unit.

MEDICAL EMERGENCY: Any incident involving illness or trauma not related to a motor vehicle accident or rescue. Usual response includes: One engine and one ambulance unit.

INVESTIGATION: Any incident in which actual emergency situation may be unknown, such as smoke in the area. Usual response includes: one engine.

ASSIST CITIZEN: Any incident in which a citizen needs assistance (i.e. water in the basement, person locked in car, etc.). Usual response includes: one engine or one tanker, depending on the situation.

NATURAL COVER FIRE: An incident involving burning grass, weeds or other natural vegetation. Response generally includes: one engine and one grass truck.

VEHICLE FIRE: An incident involving fire in a motor vehicle. Usual response includes one engine.

VEHICLE FIRE OVER ONE TON: An incident involving fire in a motor vehicle weighing more than one ton (i.e. gasoline tanker, motor home, farm combine, etc.). Usual response includes: one engine and one tanker.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT: An incident involving the uncontrolled release or spill of a designated hazardous material. This event may present risk to persons or the environment. Usual response includes: two engines, two tankers, one rescue squad, one ambulance unit, hazardous materials unit and team.

MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENTS: The Boone County Fire Protection District will respond to any other type of incident in which a citizen requests assistance.

Helicopter Operations

The Boone County Fire Protection District may use helicopters in its emergency operations. The most frequently used aircraft is Staff for Life, the air medical helicopter based at the University of Missouri Hospital & Clinics in Columbia.

If a medical emergency warrants helicopter transport, the helicopter is requested by the Incident Commander to respond. Firefighters on the scene locate and establish a landing zone and provide assistance to the helicopter and medical flight crew as needed.

Basic criteria for requesting the helicopter can include, but is not limited to:

- life threatening traumatic injury from an auto accident;
- life threatening illness such as cardiac arrest;
- distance from hospital and road conditions.

If you are on the scene of an emergency when the helicopter is arriving or departing please follow these safety guidelines.

- Do not take flash photographs or shoot video using a floodlight. This can blind the pilot and flight crew at night.
- Hold onto personal belongings such as hats. The rotor wash can blow these off.
- Do not approach the helicopter unless told to do so by the pilot or flight crew. NEVER approach from the rear due to the danger of the tail rotor.
- Always follow directions of firefighters or flight crew.

Aircraft Emergency Alerts

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has classed aircraft emergencies into three levels of response based upon problems in the aircraft.

Alert I: Aircraft incoming - minor emergency

Alert II: Aircraft incoming - full emergency

Alert III: Aircraft crash on landing, crash involving building or aircraft fire/recovery on ground

Small: Recreational aircraft

Large: Commercial passenger aircraft (e.g. TWE, Ozark)

Ambulance Locations Serving Boone County

Medic 111	Boone Hospital Ambulance
Medic 112	Boone Hospital Ambulance
Medic 113	Boone Hospital Ambulance
Medic 151	Boone Hospital Ambulance
Medic 131	Boone Hospital Ambulance Boone Hospital Clinic - Centralia
Medic 211	University Hospital Ambulance 1 Hospital Dr Columbia, MO 65201
Medic 221	University Hospital Ambulance
Medic 231	University Hospital Ambulance
Medic 241	Ashland

Accident and Injury Classifications

Trauma Classifications - Level of injury or illness.

Class 1 - Life threatening injuries with unstable vital signs.

Class 2 - Major injuries, could become life threatening.

Class 3 - Non-life threatening injuries.

Accident Classifications - Relate to motor vehicle, fire or medical incidents.

J-4 - Fatality involved.

Fire Departments Serving Boone County

Boone County Fire Protection District

Scott Olsen, Fire Chief
2201 I-70 Drive Northwest
Columbia, Missouri 65202
Phone : 573-447-5000
Fax: 573-447-5099

Columbia Fire Department –

Chuck Whitt, Fire Chief
P.O. Box N
Columbia, Missouri 65205
Phone : 573-874-7391
Fax: 573-875-5518

Southern Boone County Fire District –

Roger Yaeger, Fire Chief
P.O. Box 199
Ashland, Missouri 65010
Phone: 573-657-2370

Centralia Fire Department –

Dennis Rusch, Fire Chief
Centralia City Fire Station #1
Centralia, Missouri 65240
Phone: 573-682-2535

Law Enforcement Serving Boone County

Boone County Sheriff's Department –

Dwayne Carey, Sheriff
2121 County Drive
Columbia, Missouri 65202
Phone: 573-875-1111
Fax: 573-874-8953

Columbia Police Department –

Ken Burton, Police Chief
600 E Walnut
Columbia, Missouri 65201
Phone: 573-874-7652
Fax: 573-874-3142

Centralia Police Department –

L.A. Dudgeon, Police Chief
114 S. Rollins
Centralia, Missouri 65240
Phone: 573-682-2131

Sturgeon Police Department –

Patricia Bible, Police Chief
303 E Station Dr.
Sturgeon, Missouri 65284
Phone: 573-687-3330
Fax: 573-687-3474

Ashland Police Department –

A. Consiglio, Police Chief
P.O. Box 135
Ashland, Missouri 63010
Phone: 573-657-9062

State Fire Marshal's Office –

Randy Cole, Fire Marshal
205 Jefferson St, 13th Floor
P.O. Box 844
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
Phone: 573-751-2930
Fax: 573-751-1744

Missouri State Highway Patrol –

Troop F
P.O. Box 568
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102
Phone: 573-751-1000
Fax: 573-751-6814

Missouri State Water Patrol –

Major Tommy Roam, Division Director
1510 East Elm St
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102
Phone: 573-751-3313 Ext 1036

Hospitals With Emergency Care Capabilities Serving Boone County

Boone Hospital Center –

1600 East Broadway
Columbia, Missouri 65201
Phone: 573-875-4545
Fax: 573-876-2666

University Hospitals and Clinics –

One Hospital Drive
Columbia, Missouri 65212
Phone: 573-882-4141

Women's and Childrens Hospital –

404 Keene Street
Columbia, Missouri 65201
Phone: 573-875-9000

Agencies Supporting Fire and EMS in Boone County

Missouri Fire and Rescue Training Institute –

Dave Hedrick, Director
1001 Ashland Gravel Road
Columbia, Missouri 65201
Phone: 573-882-4735

Note: The Missouri Fire and Rescue Training Institute is responsible for statewide coordination of fire training.

Joint Communications and Information Center – 911

Zim Schwartz, Director
P.O. Box 6015
17 North 7th Street Suite A
Columbia, Missouri 65205
Phone: 573-874-7400
Fax: 573-882-0678

Glossary

AIR PACK, SCBA (Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus): Respiratory protective mask and tank worn by firefighters that contain their breathing air.

AIRWAY: A medical term referring to the passageway from the mouth/nose to the lungs of a patient. Also refers to the plastic devices used by medical personnel to keep this passage open.

ALARM: A notification to respond to an emergency.

APPARATUS: Any fire department vehicle.

APPARATUS OPERATOR: Engineer, driver, aerial ladder operator or anyone acting in any one of these positions.

ARSON: The willful and malicious burning of the property of another. Can also refer to the intentional burning on one's own property.

ATTACK: Any action to control a fire.

AUDIBLE ALARM: An alarm actuated by heat/smoke, flame-sensing devices or the waterflow in a sprinkler system.

BACKDRAFT: An explosion of a hot, smoldering fire caused by a sudden inrush of oxygen into the previously smoldering fire.

BACK PACK PUMP: A tank-type extinguisher carried on the back of a firefighter and used primarily in natural cover firefighting.

BATTALION: A division within the fire department, usually containing a number of companies.

BLEVE (Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapor Explosion): Catastrophic explosion of pressurized vapors from pressurized tank such as propane or anhydrous ammonia tanks.

BOOSTER LINE: Small diameter hose wound onto a reel on a fire apparatus. Generally used for small fires such as brush and trash.

BOOSTER TANK: Water tank built into a fire apparatus. Usually holds between 250 and 1000 gallons of water. This water can be used until hose lines are laid to a hydrant.

BOX ALARM: Term indicating a level of response where engines/tankers/ladders would respond. Same as First Alarm.

BUREAU: A major division within the fire district: Fire Prevention Bureau, Training Bureau, etc.

CAR: Radio term for officer's vehicle.

CATCH A HYDRANT/PLUG: To dismount from fire apparatus at a hydrant, connect fire hose to the hydrant and supply the engine company with water.

CHARGED LINE: A line of hose loaded with water under pressure and ready to use.

CHECKING THE BUILDING: Fire size-up term used when equipment arrives on the scene of an incident and no fire or smoke are visible. The act of determining

if there is an actual fire. Same as Investigation.

CHIEF: The chief administrative officer of the fire department and chief command officer at any fire. All bureaus report to the Chiefs office.

COMMAND POST: A location, established by the Incident Commander of an incident, at which management directs fire operations. Normal location for Public Information Officer or Press Liaison.

COMPANY: A designated number of emergency equipment. Typically, a fire engine is considered an engine company. A tanker is considered a tanker company.

DELUGE GUN/DECK GUN/MULTIVERSAL/MONITOR: A master stream appliance (hose) on top of an engine.

DRAFT: The process of taking water from a static source (i.e. pond, lake, portable tank, etc.) with an engine.

EMS: Emergency Medical Services

ENGINE: Firefighting vehicle that carries water and hose.

ENGINE COMPANY: Firefighting unit that provides extinguishment and basic emergency medical service.

EXPOSURE: An object, such as a building or other structure, in the proximity of a fire and in danger of being ignited by the fire's heat.

FALSE ALARM: An alarm given with malicious intent or without reason.

FIRE DEPARTMENT CONNECTION/SPRINKLER CONNECTION: Connections provided at ground level on a building through which the fire department supplies water to a building's sprinkler system for fire suppressions.

FIRST ALARM: See Box Alarm.

FLASHOVER: The stage of a fire in which a room or other confined area becomes heated to the point that flames flash over the entire surface of the area igniting all contents.

IMMEDIATE FAMILY: Father, mother, brother, sister, spouse or child.

INCIDENT COMMANDER: The person in charge of the emergency scene.

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS): Method of managing resources at the scene of an emergency.

IN-SERVICE: When an apparatus is available to respond to an alarm.

INVESTIGATION: See Checking the Building.

KNOCK DOWN: Phase of fire extinguishment where the fire is reduced to a semi-extinguished state, inhibiting its spread.

LADDER: A piece of fire fighting apparatus that carries an aerial ladder used for rescue and positioning of personnel on upper floors of a building. Also called Truck or Aerial.

MAKE THE ALARM: A call for additional personnel, an additional piece of apparatus or a second alarm.

MARK THE INCIDENT UNDER CONTROL: Sufficient personnel and apparatus on the scene to handle the incident. Does not mean the incident has been completed. The latter will be indicated by all personnel and apparatus clearing the scene.

MOVE-UP: Signal for a station to move apparatus to another fire station in the district when the first station has exhausted its personnel and apparatus on an incident. This occurs primarily when more than one emergency is occurring in adjoining geographical areas.

MUTUAL AID: An agreement with neighboring fire departments that provides for mutual assistance in the event additional equipment is needed.

OPEN-UP: The process of effecting entry into a burning structure. The opening of windows and doors and cutting holes for ventilation.

OUT-OF-SERVICE: A piece of apparatus is not in a position to respond to an alarm.

OVERHAUL: The final operation at a fire. Investigating the entire premise to determine that no more fire exists. There is also removal of some building contents for this purpose.

PLUG: Fire hydrant.

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER (PIO): Officer responsible for relaying information to the media on the

scene of an incident or disseminating information about the Fire District.

PRECONNECT/ CROSS LAY: An attack line of any size that is preattached to a discharge outlet of an engine. Cross lays are normally 1 3/4 inches in size.

QUINT: A fire service apparatus that serves the dual purpose of an engine and a ladder truck. It has an aerial ladder, tank, pump, hose and ground ladders.

RELAY: The use of two or more pumpers to move water distances that would require excessive pressure if only one pumper was used.

REVERSE LAY: A hose layout from the fire to the water supply that places a pumper at the water supply/hydrant.

SALVAGE: Operation of reducing the damage to non-damaged goods within a structure that has burned. Example: covering furniture with salvage covers to prevent water damage.

SIMULCASTING: Any time the dispatch center simultaneously dispatches an alarm on more than one radio frequency.

SIZE-UP: The verbal appraisal via radio of conditions at the scene of an incident by the first-in company or officer. Secondary size up may be updated as command officers arrive on the scene.

STEAMER CONNECTION: A fire hydrant connection usually from 4 1/2 inches to 6 inches in diameter.

SQUAD: A piece of apparatus especially equipped for rescue and extrication.

TANKER: A piece of apparatus used to carry water to the scene of a fire.

TANKER SHUTTLE: The act of transferring water from a direct water supply via tankers to the fire.

VENTILATE: The operation of opening windows, doors and cutting holes in a building for the purpose of removing smoke, heat and fire gases. This action facilitates an improved working environment for firefighters, as well as reducing smoke and fire damage to the contents of the building.

WORKING FIRE: A fire that requires a major fire fighting effort to extinguish.

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