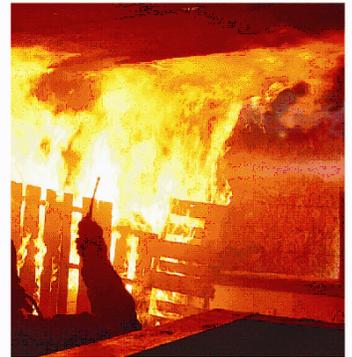
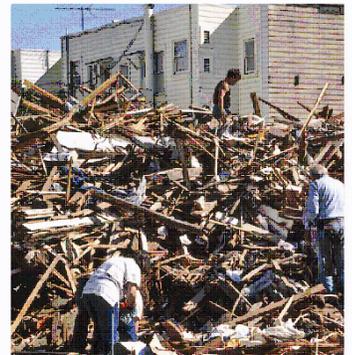




# Indiana Department of Homeland Security



**PREPARE  
PREVENT  
PROTECT  
RESPOND  
RECOVER**



## 2008 Annual Report

*"Leadership for a Safe and Secure Indiana"*







Fellow Hoosiers:

The beginning of a new year offers us the opportunity to reflect on the previous twelve months of challenges and accomplishments. It has been a successful year for the continued implementation of Indiana's homeland security initiatives.

The Indiana Department of Homeland Security (IDHS) has seen transformation and growth in many ways, both physically and programmatically. Due in large part to our employees, we were able to build upon our existing team and welcome new members with great talent and exciting new ideas. Significant progress was made in executing programs to safeguard Hoosiers and respond in the event of any natural or man-made

hazard. Such progress was the result of collaboration and teamwork with local partners to ensure our citizens are safe and sustainable in the face of any threat.

In 2008, we witnessed the worst disaster year in the state's history. The state had a total of three Presidential Declarations resulting in at least one disaster being declared in 82 of 92 counties. Author Isadora Duncan stated, "What one has not experienced, one will never understand in print." This is especially true after the tumultuous year we have had in Indiana with regard to weather. IDHS will continue to work together to improve the lives of those affected by any incident and work to mitigate the impact on future incidents.

Hoosiers are safer because we have well-trained and better equipped first responders in our communities. We continue to improve with a number of important initiatives aimed at enhancing public safety, providing excellence in customer service and emphasizing teamwork with our state, local, and federal partners.

As we move forward with our local public safety professionals to focus on the new tasks at hand, we will continue to foster collaboration and teamwork in the field of public safety by connecting and leveraging the efforts of local and national resources. I am tremendously proud of the progress we have made this year, but I also know that our mission is far from over. At the heart of the IDHS mission is ensuring the safety and security of all Indiana citizens. Protecting our communities from harm remains the highest priority of the Indiana Department of Homeland Security. We look forward to providing continued *leadership for a safe and secure Indiana.*

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Joseph E. Wainscott, Jr.", written in a cursive style.

Joseph E. Wainscott, Jr.  
Executive Director



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	4
INDIANA COUNTER-TERRORISM AND SECURITY COUNCIL.....	5
PLANNING AND ASSESSMENT .....	6
Information Technology Branch .....	6
Plans Development Branch .....	7
Policy Development and Research Branch .....	8
Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Planning .....	12
PREPAREDNESS AND TRAINING.....	13
Preparedness and Training Branch.....	13
Fire Training and Fire/EMS Certifications Branch.....	17
RESPONSE AND RECOVERY .....	18
Response Branch .....	20
Recovery Branch .....	22
SUPPORT AND SERVICES.....	24
INDIANA INTELLIGENCE FUSION CENTER.....	25
FIRE AND BUILDING SAFETY .....	27
Code Enforcement Branch .....	27
Emergency Services Branch.....	29
COMMUNITY OUTREACH-CITIZEN CORPS .....	33



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Indiana Department of Homeland Security (IDHS) serves as the state's coordinating agency in preparing, preventing, protecting against, responding to and recovering from man-made or natural threats to people, property, and the economy. IDHS brings citizens, government and private entities together to identify and address critical issues in Indiana.

2008 has been intense, lesson-filled and successful for IDHS and our local partners. Among the worst disaster years in Indiana's history, the year saw 82 of 92 counties receive at least one presidential disaster declaration. To date, Indiana citizens, government and non-profit entities have received nearly \$400 million in disaster assistance from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Additional funding from other federal agencies has also be secured.

The Planning and Assessment Division updated and published the Indiana Strategy for Homeland Security in February. The strategy was developed in collaboration with stakeholders from federal, state and local governments, and the private sector. The strategy is complete with supporting goals and objectives related to protecting Indiana citizens, property, and the economy. IDHS received more than \$28 million through eight federal grant programs. Funding was allocated toward many state homeland security strategies and initiatives.

The Preparedness and Training Division completed exercises and training workshops to enhance three priority capabilities: biological disease outbreak preparedness, task force deployment preparedness and earthquake preparedness. Additionally, in partnership with the Indiana Law Enforcement Academy, IDHS established a single Public Safety Identification (PSID) number for each certified responder and merged the training records of emergency responders.

The Indiana Intelligence Fusion Center (IIFC) successfully supported many law enforcement agencies as well as corporate entities. The additional collaboration with the Indiana Department of Correction Fugitive Apprehension Unit resulted in the arrest and imprisonment of a murderer and arsonist who had been on the run for 35 years.

The Division of Fire and Building Safety's (DFBS) involvement in the passage of fire safe cigarettes and the strengthening of laws concerning smoke detectors in rental properties are aimed at saving Hoosier lives. Building inspectors and plan reviewers were intensely involved in several major construction projects including the Lucas Oil Stadium and the Greensburg Honda plant.

IDHS has made some remarkable progress in 2008. The dedicated staff remains committed to protecting and serving the citizens of Indiana.



# INDIANA COUNTER-TERRORISM AND SECURITY COUNCIL (CTASC)

The Indiana Counter-Terrorism and Security Council (CTASC), led by the Lieutenant Governor, is the State's oversight body for homeland security issues. The Indiana Department of Homeland Security (IDHS) is responsible for administering CTASC. CTASC brings together members of the executive, legislative and judicial branches of state government, and representatives from the U.S. Department of Justice to guide the state in the prevention of, preparation for and response to homeland security issues. The membership of CTASC includes 19 state and local agency officials and three federal partners.



During 2008, CTASC continued to convene monthly meetings which allowed for regular agency member updates as well as the IDHS Executive Director reporting of IDHS initiatives, responses and accomplishments. The Policy Development and Research Branch of IDHS also coordinated special briefs for CTASC membership that included, but were not limited to, election security updates, college campus security updates and Indiana's Emergency Operations Center (EOC) improvements. In 2008, CTASC also benefited from receiving homeland security briefings from the following:

- U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Intelligence and Analysis
- National Counter Terrorism Center (NCTC)
- Indianapolis Field Office of the FBI
- Indiana Intelligence Fusion Center
- IDHS Planning Division
- IDHS Training Division
- IDHS Response and Recovery Division

Additionally, CTASC adopted numerous statewide policies and plans that promote the safety and security of Indiana citizens. First and foremost, the endorsement of the 2008 Indiana Strategy for Homeland Security which sets the foundation for homeland security initiatives in Indiana. Secondly, CTASC greatly improved Indiana Government Center (IGC) campus security by supporting measures which have produced controlled entry points to the State capital building and IGC North and South buildings. Furthermore, CTASC worked proactively to endorse a suspicious substance protocol and communication campaign to train state workers on how to handle substances of unknown origin.

Ultimately, information sharing and partnerships are promoted by the Indiana CTASC. With representation from state, local and federal partners, CTASC is able to broadly examine a wide variety of issues and truly take a cross-disciplinary/cross-jurisdictional approach to solving relevant issues in the homeland security field, thereby work to make a safer and more secure Indiana.



# PLANNING AND ASSESSMENT

The Planning and Assessment Division of the Indiana Department of Homeland Security works to implement the Indiana Strategy for Homeland Security by partnering with local, state and federal stakeholders. The division has adopted an all hazards methodology that considers the threats by tasks and functions in all phases of emergency management. The goal is to protect, prepare for, respond to, and recover from all hazards, whether natural or man-made. The Division is comprised of three branches: Plans Development, Policy Development and Research, and Information Technology.

The top priority for the Planning and Assessment Division was the update and maintenance of the Indiana Strategy for Homeland Security. The second edition of the Indiana Strategy for Homeland Security was published in February 2008. In collaboration with stakeholders from federal, state and local governments, the private sector, and educational institutions, this plan was developed to articulate a single, statewide homeland security strategy complete with supporting goals and objectives related to protecting Indiana citizens, property, and the economy. This document, coupled with the congressionally mandated State Preparedness Report for Indiana, paints a picture of agency accomplishments and the path toward enhancing public safety.

In support of other planning initiatives, the Planning and Assessment Division coordinated the federally mandated update of the Indiana statewide Pandemic Influenza Operational Plan in July 2008. In collaboration with 12 state agencies and federal partners, over 26 federally defined operating objectives were reviewed, updated and incorporated into the overall plan. Additionally, the Indiana county emergency management agency (EMA) directors made a significant effort towards enhancing our collective preparedness by completing pandemic influenza plans for all 92 counties. In November 2008, division staff contributed to the Pandemic Response Indiana Disaster Exercise (PRIDE) by providing volunteer coordination, facilitators, controllers and additional staffing.

The Division continues to demonstrate its commitment to IDHS response operations. Staff responded during disasters in 2008 by staffing key positions within the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). Planning and Assessment Division personnel were also an integral part of the IDHS field response. The staff assisted communities in Indiana with critical resource requests, processed situational updates and provided information to local and state decision-makers on key actions to be taken for life-safety and property protection.

## **Information Technology Branch**

The Information Technology (IT) Branch completed several exciting projects during 2008. IT Branch personnel were instrumental in the development and implementation of WebEOC (page 23), Acadis (page 19), and the Indiana Grants Management System (iGMS) (page 11). The IDHS Plan Review Branch online application (page 30) was also updated in 2008 with new features. The Flood and Infrastructure Damage reporting system allows Hoosiers to report disaster damage online. This system has allowed consolidation of data collection into one repository, to avoid duplication of effort. This new application gives IDHS a tool to report the damage to the federal government sooner, allowing a quicker turn around on a disaster declaration.



# PLANNING AND ASSESSMENT

## Plans Development Branch

The Plans Development Branch is critical to establishing and maintaining essential strategic, operational, and tactical plans for state level agencies and local emergency management programs. It also focuses on developing guidance and policy for emergency planning based upon current trends in public safety, national level requirements, and needs associated with mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities.

The initiatives for fiscal year 2008 (FY08) focused on bringing plans into compliance with the National Response Framework (NRF) and further development of the District Planning Councils. The highest priority was revising the 2005 Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. A working draft for 2009 was completed and will be vetted by the Emergency Support Function (ESF) agencies through the Homeland Security Team (HST).

Other plans and planning projects completed for 2008 include:

- Assistance to the IDHS Response and Recovery Division in the review and revision of the District Planning Committee Guidance
- Development of the Local Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (LCEMP) Guidance document for issuance to local jurisdictions in 2009
- Development and issuance of the Leader's Guide for Elected and Appointed Officials to Emergencies and Disasters
- Development and implementation of the Critical Infrastructure Program Plan
- Development and vetting of the Indiana Catastrophic Earthquake Plan
- Development of a draft Indiana Host State Plan to be revised and vetted in 2009 by key stakeholders
- Development of a draft Early Alert and Warning Strategy to be implemented in 2009
- Development of a draft Emergency Communications Strategy to be vetted by state level communications personnel in 2009
- Development of a draft Ingestion Pathway Plan to be vetted by all of the partners throughout 2009
- Ongoing work and improvements with Continuity of Government (COG) planning through the hiring of a new Continuity of Operations/Continuity of Government (COOP/COG) Program Coordinator and the development of partnerships with Indiana courts
- Assistance with the development of Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) planning documents and a draft Crisis Communications Plan
- Working with federal partners at FEMA Region V in the review and initial phases of implementation of the Federal Gap Analysis Program

The branch has been instrumental in the investigation of new technologies to improve the coordination and communications with stakeholders during all aspects of emergency planning. NetPlanner, a web-based planning tool, provides for greater ease in development sharing of critical plans. The Planning and Assessment Division will implement this collaborative planning tool with all 92 counties and interested state agency partners beginning in 2009.

In addition, the Plans Development Branch provided support to the IDHS Response and Recovery



# PLANNING AND ASSESSMENT

Division during the multiple activations of the State EOC in 2008. Central to this initiative was the training of planning personnel on WebEOC. Branch personnel also support and deploy with the Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) as needed to assist local jurisdictions in gap analysis, and incident and resource management.

## Critical Infrastructure

The development of the Critical Infrastructure Protection Program (CIPP) was vetted with local, county, district, state and federal partners, resulting in an implementation plan. Additionally, the staff managed a roll-out of the Automated Critical Asset Management System (ACAMS), which is a federally sponsored tracking system used to process information on critical sites throughout the country. ACAMS focuses on sensitive and protected venues such as business, manufacturing, and industry as well as other public and private sectors. The critical infrastructure section also developed agency protocols for handling sensitive information. Furthermore, they worked with state agency Critical Infrastructure Sector Representatives and Committees, and District Critical Infrastructure Workgroups.

Two staff members have been trained by U.S. Department of Homeland Security as trainers for standardized vulnerability assessment methodology and tools. Additionally, the CIPP is currently working to establish committees for the various sectors of critical infrastructure led by public and private partners, starting with utilities. The committee approach is being coordinated with other agency outreach efforts to owner/operators of critical infrastructure, assuring that we all work towards excellence to prepare, prevent, protect, respond and recover in the face of a disaster.

## Geographic Information System

IDHS Geographic Information System (GIS) personnel supported the development and maintenance of a statewide GIS for IDHS needs. They also provided GIS support to the EOC during activations. Additionally, IDHS recently embarked on an ambitious campaign that provides a communication network built using GIS software. The system takes advantage of a Web portal for linking local resources with state and federal stakeholders in the event of a large-scale emergency. This two-way stream of information flow is vital to disaster response. The system allows state agencies to identify high-risk populations, infrastructure, natural resources, and other assets. It also provides instant-response capabilities so when a disaster strikes, there is real-time situational awareness. Commanders can make quick decisions on where to send responders and instantly see available resources, prioritize activities, and monitor events as they unfold.

Over half of Indiana's counties have taken advantage of the data sharing initiative with IDHS and more sign on each month. In the last quarter of 2008, IDHS provided grants to counties so that they may host "basemap" data including parcel geometry, address points and jurisdictional boundaries on the web. The approach to sharing is standards-based, making it possible to use the data regardless of brand of software being used. IDHS has developed an automated process to harvest county

*"We wanted to leverage resources already in place with other state agencies and in the universities across the state," says Roger Koelpin, GIS/critical infrastructure planner, Indiana Department of Homeland Security. "We are able to work with those partners as resources for our internal disaster recovery strategy and continuity of operations planning. Ultimately, we hope to turn this into a viable process for bottom-up reporting of data to meet federal data calls and to keep our federal partners informed as part of our routine, authoritative, common operating picture."*



# PLANNING AND ASSESSMENT

data and turn the disparate county datasets into statewide datasets, which will be shared back to the counties so that they may respond. Likewise, IDHS, and our state and federal partners, have access to the most accurate information available for use during our responses statewide. IDHS received the Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) Special Achievement Award for GIS at the International GIS User Conference in San Diego, California.

## Policy Development and Research Branch

The Policy Development and Research Branch was formed in May 2008 to consolidate the functions of grants and commission management, and serve as the coordination point for broader policy and research initiatives in the Planning Division and IDHS. Policy Development and Research Branch personnel were engaged in a series of projects that began in 2008 and continue into 2009. These cross-agency partnerships include:

- Cyber Security Advancement
- Agency Strategic Planning
- Exploration of Emergency Operations Center Planning and Expansion
- Data Interoperability and Integration

## Grants Management

In accordance with the Indiana Strategy for Homeland Security the Grants Management section exists to assist the Indiana Department of Homeland Security in effectively and efficiently managing federal grant funding awarded to Indiana for the advancement of homeland security initiatives. As the State Administrative Agency (SAA), IDHS's Research and Policy Development Branch coordinates all administrative functions for the federal funds. Eighty percent of federal grant dollars are passed on to the local communities.

The Indiana Grants Management System (iGMS) is a web-based tool that manages grants through the pre-award, active grant period, post-award, and closeout phases. The iGMS serves as the primary point of management for all preparedness grants managed by IDHS. As a result of focus group recommendations, version 2.0 of the iGMS was released in October 2008. The newer version created proposal based funding requests along with a dashboard interface to allow instant access to critical application elements. By giving real time access to important data, state and local partners have even greater visibility into the IDHS grants management process. In addition to the iGMS release, a new administrative plan for Grants Management will serve as the foundation for preparedness grant management at IDHS. The plan clearly outlines the process for pre-award, active award, and post-award activities at the State and local level thereby setting the expectations for grants management in Indiana.

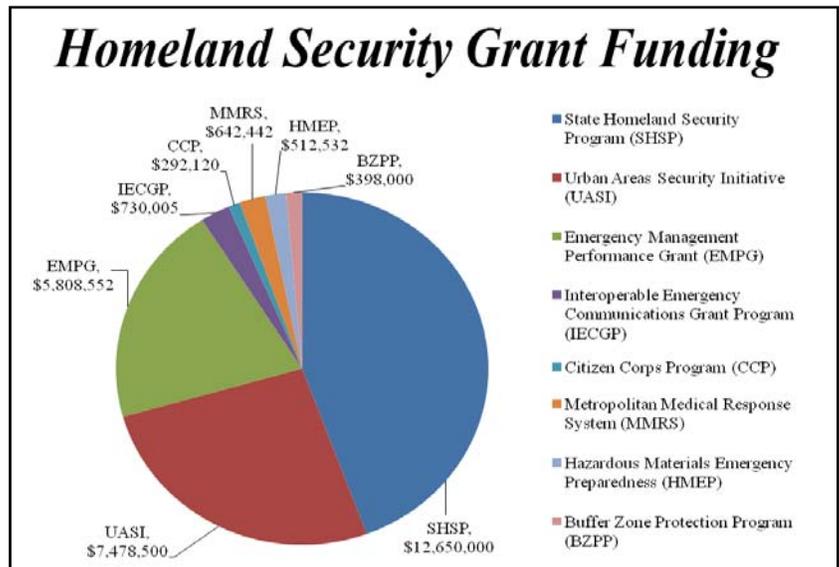
For fiscal year 2008, Indiana was awarded over \$28.5M in federal preparedness funding for the following programs:

- State Homeland Security Program – This core assistance program provides funds to build capabilities at the State and local levels and to implement the goals and objectives included in State homeland security strategies and initiatives in the State Preparedness Report. ***\$12.65M***



# PLANNING AND ASSESSMENT

- Citizen Corps Program (CCP) – The Citizen Corps mission is to bring community and government leaders together to coordinate community involvement in emergency preparedness, planning, mitigation, response and recovery. **\$292,000**
- Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) – The UASI program focuses on enhancing regional preparedness in major metropolitan areas. The UASI program directly supports the National Priority on expanding regional collaboration in the National Preparedness Guidelines and is intended to assist participating jurisdictions in developing integrated regional systems for prevention, protection, response, and recovery. **\$7.5M**
- Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS) – The MMRS supports the integration of emergency management, health, and medical systems into a coordinated response to mass casualty incidents caused by any hazard. **\$642,000**
- Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) – The EMPG is designed to assist State and local governments in enhancing and sustaining all-hazards emergency management capabilities. **\$5.8M**
- Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP) – The BZPP provides funding to increase the preparedness capabilities of jurisdictions responsible for the safety and security of communities surrounding high-priority, pre-designated Tier 1 and Tier 2 critical infrastructure and key resource (CIKR) assets, including chemical facilities, financial institutions, nuclear and electric power plants, dams, stadiums, and other high-risk/high-consequence facilities, through allowable planning and equipment acquisition. **\$1M**
- Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program (IECGP) – The IECGP provides governance, planning, training and exercise, and equipment funding to carry out initiatives to improve interoperable emergency communications. **\$730,000**
- Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness (HMEP) – Provides financial and technical assistance as well as guidance to enhance State, Territorial, Tribal, and local hazardous materials emergency planning and training. **\$512,000**



## The Indiana Homeland Security Foundation

The mission of the Indiana Homeland Security Foundation is to fund projects that benefit the future of public safety in the State of Indiana. Thanks to the gracious support provided by the citizens of Indiana that contribute by purchasing the Secure Indiana license plate, the Foundation continues to strive to meet this important goal.



## PLANNING AND ASSESSMENT

The Foundation, one of the first of its kind in the nation, generates revenue through the sale of Secure Indiana license plates for critical public safety needs across Indiana by providing grants to local first response organizations. In 2008, the Foundation awarded more than \$435,000 in grants to 120 applicants. Local public safety organizations throughout the state are eligible to apply for projects including equipment enhancement and planning and training for the state's first responders.



Additionally, the Foundation awards scholarship funding to help promote the importance of careers in public safety. In 2008, the Foundation awarded \$28,000 in "Hoosier Safety" scholarships to 14 volunteer first responders. Students interested in pursuing a higher education degree and those volunteering with a local public safety organization are among the eligible applicants. These scholarships are available to applicants enrolled in an accredited Indiana college.

### Indiana Emergency Response Commission and Local Emergency Planning Committees

The Indiana Emergency Response Commission (IERC) is a 13-member commission appointed by the governor and consists of professionals from state and local governments, private businesses and industries, and the general public. The main functions of the IERC are to maintain the Superfund Amendments and Re-Authorization Act of 1986 (SARA Title III) facility records and to manage the 91 established Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC) in Indiana.

## LEPC

**Local Emergency Planning Committees** LEPC members are appointed by the IERC, and the committees consist of professionals from state, local, private, and public organizations. The functions of the LEPCs are to develop and manage the emergency response plans dealing with accidental chemical releases from facilities, and to distribute information to the general public. In 2008, 79 of the 91 LEPCs in Indiana obtained compliant status, and 75 of these LEPCs received funding of approximately \$646,000. LEPCs also provide planning and training support to local hazardous materials response agencies. Furthermore, the IERC staff reviewed 79 LEPC hazardous materials response plans and trained over 100 first responders on the web-based Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations (CAMEO) software.

Additionally in 2008, the IERC worked closely with IDHS Grants Management and the Indiana Grants Management System (iGMS) to deliver the Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Program (HMEP) to 23 LEPCs with grants awarded totaling \$214,842. The IERC also developed guidelines for equipment purchases to implement HMEP Grant Programs.



# PLANNING AND ASSESSMENT

## Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Planning

The Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP) was a comprehensive program which addressed the storage, threat and eventual safe destruction of nerve agent VX stored at the Newport Chemical Depot (NECD) in Vermillion County. The U.S. Army began neutralization of the VX



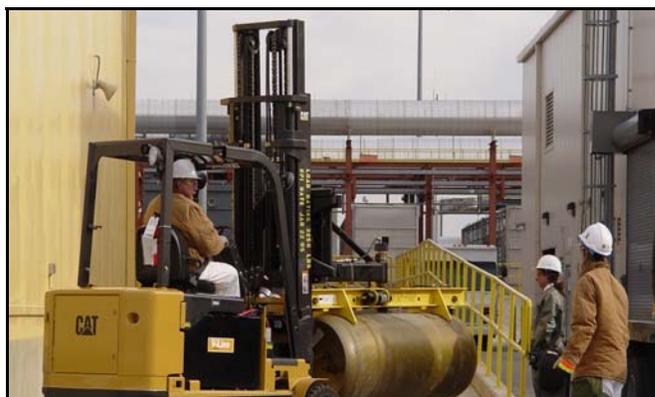
*Carbon filtration units are connected to the NECDF agent processing building, bulk tank storage building, steel container decontamination area. The units contain high-efficiency filters and carbon which cleans and monitors plant air before it is released into the environment.*

in May 2005. Indiana Department of Environmental Management, IDHS, and the U.S. Army were partners in ensuring that the VX was disposed of properly and safely.

On Aug. 8, personnel at the Newport Chemical Agent Disposal Facility (NECDF) confirmed the last ton container of VX had been successfully neutralized, marking the completion of the stockpile. The neutralized chemical agent byproduct was transported to Veolia Environmental Services in Port Arthur, Texas for final treatment.

“This marks a tremendous milestone for the workers at Newport, the citizens of Indiana and the rest of the world,” said U.S. Army Chemical Materials Agency (CMA) Director Conrad Whyne.

The capabilities of the participating counties were greatly enhanced when they signed a transfer agreement with CSEPP officials. The counties retained property and equipment to be maintained and used in the manner for which it was purchased. The all-hazards preparedness capabilities of the Newport community were also increased with the acquisition of emergency management equipment, a mobile command vehicle, emergency operation centers, and additional structural enhancements.



*Highly trained and experienced workers transported steel containers of VX nerve agent from storage to the disposal facility.*



# PREPAREDNESS AND TRAINING

The Preparedness and Training Division offers state and local public safety officials skilled training and educational opportunities to help prepare and protect Indiana communities for all incidents. The Division provides training, certification and exercise programs that are comprehensive, fully-integrated, and multi-disciplined which work toward the common goals of preparing for and responding to all hazards. The Division is comprised of two branches: Preparedness and Training and Fire & EMS Training & Certifications Branch.

## Preparedness and Training Branch

The Preparedness and Training Branch consists of Mission Focused Training and Exercise (Tier 1), Foundation Based Training (Tier 2), and Value Added Training (Tier 3). Within these three tiers reside numerous training and exercise programs which work together to train Indiana's response community.

### Tier 1 – Mission Focused Training

Mission focused training is designed to provide first responders, first receivers, volunteers, elected officials, emergency managers, private industry, and others the opportunity to validate plans and test the skills necessary to protect lives and property during a simulated catastrophic event. This is accomplished by providing all-hazards training directly tied to the role each of Indiana's 10 Homeland Security Districts will play in the prevention, protection, response, and recovery phases of a disaster incident. The goal of mission focused training is to improve the overall readiness and targeted capabilities of emergency response by validating training, emergency plans and procedures. Mission focused training reveals strengths and weaknesses, demonstrates operational capabilities, and prepares personnel for real world events.

### Exercise Training

The IDHS Exercise Program provides first responders, volunteers, elected officials, emergency managers, private industry, and others a chance to test the skills necessary to protect lives and property during a simulated catastrophic event. This is accomplished by establishing a self-sustaining training and exercise program focusing on an all-hazard approach and emphasizing the importance of the preparation, prevention, protection, response, and recovery phases of disaster management. The goal of the Exercise Program is to improve the overall readiness and targeted capabilities of emergency response by validating training, emergency plans, and procedures to reveal strengths and weaknesses, demonstrate operational capabilities, and to prepare personnel for real world events. This readiness is implemented through a building block process of seminars, workshops, tabletops, games, drills, and functional and full scale exercises, which are defined by the United States Department of Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP).





# PREPAREDNESS AND TRAINING

In 2008, Indiana focused on enhancing three preparedness capabilities: Biological Disease Outbreak, Task Force Deployment, and Earthquake. The major highlight for this year was the Pandemic Response Indiana Defense Exercise (PRIDE). The Muscatatuck Urban Training Center (MUTC) was the primary response site, which included a mock jail, hospital, and residential and multi-family dwelling sites. The exercise, along with multiple district and state-level tabletop and functional exercises conducted in partnership with Indiana State Department of Health (ISDH) and Purdue University, tested Indiana's ability to manage a biological disease outbreak in Indiana, be it an animal or human.

Working with ISDH, Indiana State Board of Animal Health (BOAH), IDHS Districts 6 and 10, nearly 1,000 responders, volunteers and exercise support staff tested Indiana's ability to perform three related but separate training exercises over a two-day period. The volunteers learned about the importance of personal and community preparation. They reported going back to their communities to participate in personal preparedness activities or volunteer for preparedness organizations in their communities such as the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Program.



One of the three exercises tested, involved locating, isolating, and eradicating backyard poultry flocks infected by an avian influenza. Another exercise examined the capabilities to manage issues related to a pandemic such as continuity of operations, continuity of government, medical surge capacity, and incident management techniques with the reduced staffing that will occur during a pandemic. IDHS's District 10 also assessed its capability to muster, convoy, establish a base camp and integrate operations into another district's disaster with a task force of responders recruited from the District 10 response community.

## Tier 2 – Foundation Based Training

Foundation based training is focused on statutorily required, foundational or voluntary traditional public safety training activities resulting in certification, professional development, or discipline-specific training which provides for public safety at the basic, intermediate, and advanced levels. Some of the training programs include:

- Administration and coordination of the Indiana Fire Training System, including National Fire Academy training programs
- Emergency management training, including federal emergency management opportunities
- Emergency medical services certification and re-certification training for all levels
- Building and fire code official training
- Citizen Corps administration and coordination, including train-the-trainer opportunities for CERT
- National Incident Management System (NIMS)/Incident Command Training



# PREPAREDNESS AND TRAINING

## Search and Rescue

The IDHS Search and Rescue Training Center is located at Camp Atterbury in Edinburgh. This facility operates year-round and provides students from across the country with the most current emergency response training programs in the nation. The center provides training to civilian volunteers as well as local, state, and federal emergency response and law enforcement agencies.

During 2008, the Center offered 28 Search and Rescue (SAR) courses and trained more than 510 responders. A variety of courses were offered in the areas of canine search, ground search and search management, and other related topics. In addition to the classes conducted at the center, SAR classes have been conducted throughout Indiana.

The Search and Rescue Training Center and the Search and Rescue Training Advisory Committee (SARTAC) assisted in hosting an open house. The open house provided a venue to educate the public about search and rescue and the Search and Rescue Training Center.

### South Korean Firefighter Training in Indiana

The IDHS Search and Rescue Training Center hosted a South Korean firefighter with the National 119 Rescue Services, National Emergency Management Agency, Korea. The South Korean government sent Kim Gyeong Lim to Indiana to learn how Americans train search and rescue dogs.

Lim and his six month old Belgian Malinois K9 Stryker focused on cadaver search. Stryker is the first search dog in Korea. Additionally, during his time at the IDHS Search and Rescue Training Center, Lim participated in and observed actual searches.



### Tier 3 – Value Added Training

Value added training is focused on providing additional or supporting opportunities for the enhancement of specific programs. This includes short-term programs and programs being provided through outside sources or to non-traditional partners.

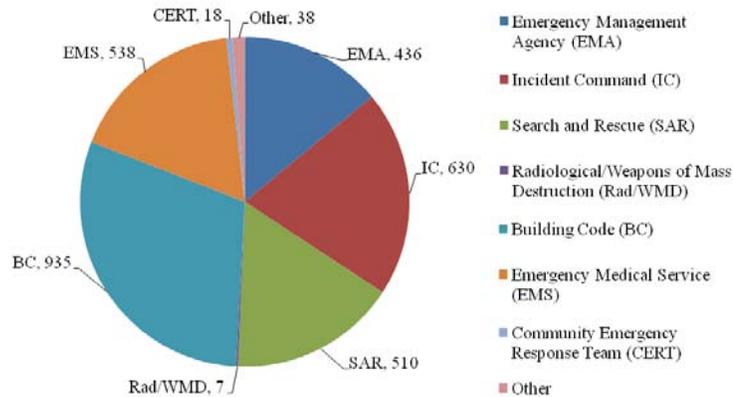
Types of training in this category include:

- Soft target awareness
- Critical infrastructure
- Public health and disaster mental health
- Non-governmental organizations
- College/university campus safety and preparedness
- Programs with or for other agencies/employees/government complexes

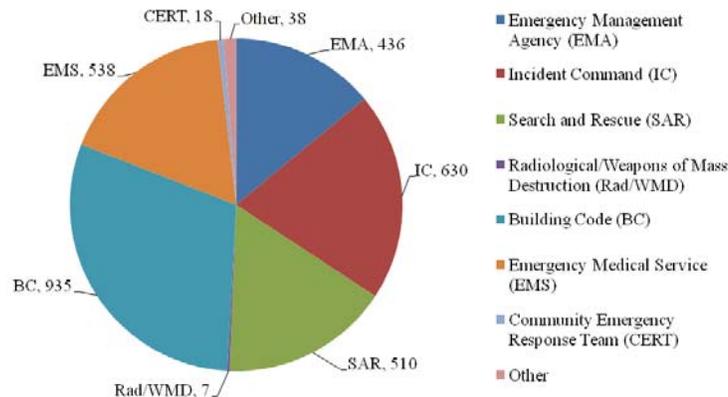


# PREPAREDNESS AND TRAINING

## *Number of Students Trained by Discipline*



## *Number of Courses by Discipline*



### Higher Education Initiative

In 2008, the IDHS Higher Education Advisory Board hosted its 4th Higher Education Conference focused on emergency management, homeland security, and campus safety issues. The theme of the conference, providing a safe learning environment, brought speakers from around the country to Indianapolis. Topics included response to the Virginia Tech University shooting, Indiana's School Safety Specialist Academy, exercising campus emergency plans, developing real-world experiences for college students in homeland security, dealing with an active shooter on campus, and the development of a K-12 curriculum in homeland security. A presentation was also made by the Purdue University president of the first homeland security fraternity in the country, Eta Sigma Iota. Nearly 100 participants attended the conference, including representatives from two dozen Indiana colleges.



# PREPAREDNESS AND TRAINING

## Fire Training and Fire/EMS Certifications Branch



A major focus of the Preparedness and Training Division over the past three years has been the creation of the Indiana Firefighter Training System. State funded and supported fire training is being provided throughout Indiana. The division has been fortunate to develop vital working partnerships with the various associations representing a diverse Indiana fire service.

The Certification Section is responsible for training course approval, testing, certifying, and recertifying individuals as firefighters and emergency medical personnel. The Section licenses regulated explosive use blasters and organizations, certification record keeping, and test validation for these public safety disciplines.

One of the major accomplishments this year was the implementation of the ACADIS database. IDHS, in partnership with the Indiana Law Enforcement Academy, merged the training records of responders throughout the state. This merger established a single Public Safety Identification (PSID) number for each certified responder regardless of discipline.



*In 2008, 24 infrastructure grants totaling almost \$1.6 million were awarded to fund 13 new firefighting training centers throughout Indiana. Funded projects included: purchase of shipping and storage containers, conversion of training centers, facility additions, addition of flashover and live fire capacities, and additional training structures on sites.*

### 2008 EMS Certifications Issued

Emergency First Responder	2,899
Emergency Medical Technician - Basic	6,990
Emergency Medical Technician - Advanced	560
Emergency Medical Technician - Intermediate	38
Emergency Medical Technician - Paramedic	1,198
Primary Instructor	207
Green Light Permit	58
EMS Driver	463

### 2008 Fire Certifications Issued

Mandatory	1,405
Firefighter I/II	1,708
Fire Officer I	344
Fire Officer II	152
Instructor I	730
Instructor II/III	599
Safety Officer	103
Strategy & Tactics	499
Driver Operator Pumper	334
Haz-Mat Awareness	2,009
Haz-Mat Operations	1,396
Haz-Mat Technician	294
Technical Rescue Awareness	1,817
Swift Water Awareness (1st year to be offered)	310
Rope Rescue Awareness (1st year to be offered)	299



## RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

The Response and Recovery Division personnel assist local emergency response leaders who coordinate or support local incident management at major or complex emergencies or disasters. The division has adopted an all hazards approach to prevent, prepare, respond, and recover from any incident that may occur to Indiana communities. The division also coordinates mitigation programs designed to reduce the impact of future disasters on a community. The division is divided into three branches: Response, Recovery, and Mitigation.

Indiana experienced an unprecedented number of major disasters during 2008. The worst disaster year in the state's history included 82 of 92 counties receiving at least one Presidential declaration. The first disaster occurred January - March which led to the activation of the IDHS Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to support the 21 counties involved in the disaster.

In March, southern Indiana experienced flooding for which Governor Daniels requested, and IDHS received, a U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) Disaster Loan Program Declaration.



*LaPorte County - January 2008*

Next, beginning on May 30<sup>th</sup> and into early June, the central portion of the state received high winds, tornadoes and heavy rainfall causing extensive damage to homes and infrastructure. This disaster was the most devastating disaster in our state's history. All emergency support functions were engaged in the EOC with 24-hour operations running for more than two weeks.

September brought the remnants of Hurricane Ike. High winds of up to 80 mph struck southern counties while heavy rainfall affected northwestern counties. Damage to homes and infrastructure resulted in the third Presidential disaster declaration of the year.



*The agriculture sector was hit hard during severe weather in 2008. Crop loss and land rehabilitation is an estimated \$270 million.*

From December 2007 thru the end of 2008, Response and Recovery Division personnel were assigned to a Joint Disaster Field Office. The total disaster dollars which were provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and US SBA for the 2008 disasters exceeded \$372 million. The total losses for the year projected at \$1.9 billion included agriculture, forestry, business and industry, as well as property owners, and public and private infrastructure damage.



# RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

## 2008 Natural Disasters Marking the Worst Year in Indiana History

DR-1740  
January Flooding in Northern  
Indiana  
(21 counties declared)



DR-1766  
June Flooding & Tornadoes in  
Central & Southern IN  
(50 counties declared)



DR-1795  
Sept. Flooding in Northwestern  
IN & Wind in Southern IN  
(38 counties declared)



	January Floods	June Floods & Tornadoes	Sept. Floods & Wind Damage	Total
<b>FEMA IA Registrants</b>	3,291	17,840	24,002	<b>45,133</b>
<b>Individual Assistance</b>	\$7,624,413	\$54,241,318	\$27,699,000	<b>\$89,564,731</b>
<b>Public Assistance</b>	\$5,164,286	\$158,502,452	\$21,879,596	<b>\$185,546,334</b>
<b>SBA Loans</b>	\$9,273,300	\$71,711,400	\$16,618,000	<b>\$97,602,700</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$22,061,999</b>	<b>\$284,455,170</b>	<b>\$66,196,596</b>	<b>\$372,713,765</b>

\*Numbers are accurate as of December 31, 2008. All efforts are ongoing.



# RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

## Response Branch

Indiana Department of Homeland Security (IDHS) deployed forward response personnel to the hardest hit areas of the June flood. Additionally, FEMA deployed its Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) to the EOC. Due to the effectiveness of FEMA's IMAT, experienced IDHS field personnel developed a multi-agency response group in July of 2008 to provide assistance to local jurisdictions. The State IMAT provided necessary support to field operations throughout their deployment to northwestern Indiana in September when the remnants of Hurricane Ike resulted in record flooding. The State IMAT will continue to add members and equipment, and prepare itself for the next disaster to ensure better support to field operations in the future.



*I-70 in Putnam County - June 2008*

An evaluation of challenges led the Response Branch to purchase two satellite based solutions. This new capability allows IDHS to support field and/or county operations with satellite connectivity along with fifteen phones and laptops per unit. Smaller field units were deployed throughout the state to ensure response personnel had the ability to communicate with the IDHS EOC should other communications systems become unavailable.

## Emergency Operations Center

IDHS activated the EOC on eight different occasions in 2008. The activations highlighted other operational obstacles which were addressed during, or after, all activations. This allowed personnel to continue to make the necessary changes to transform the center into a more professional, efficient, and proficient operation. Personnel were challenged to redefine various technological components as well as an established process flow of the EOC. Additional challenges were identified and resolved including the need to monitor key federal systems, establish a field response component, and bolster mobile communications.



*Shift Briefing in the EOC - June 2008*

The Incident Command System (ICS) was adopted along with emergency support functions. The ICS allowed for the creation of five overall groupings in the State EOC including Management, Operations, Planning, Logistics and Finance/Administration. The established positions allowed for a more organized approach by assigning a chief to each section and assigning roles and responsibilities to each position in the center. The ICS also allowed management staff to address span of control issues and provided for greater efficiency and delegation of authority. The addition of nine positions to the center greatly



## RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

expanded the planning and operations sections, resulting in more advanced functions and better facilitation of operations, including field operations.

Additionally, an operational schedule, also known as the “Battle Rhythm,” ensures personnel complete certain tasks at established benchmarks. The creation of an Incident Action Plan for each operational period ensured personnel were on task through effective use of the operational schedule by establishing key meetings to set objectives for each operational period. Several other functions were outlined on the schedule including collaboration with other state and local agencies.

In 2008, IDHS purchased a new crisis information management system, WebEOC. The new system allowed for more efficient operations. WebEOC was purchased not only for IDHS daily and disaster operations, but was also provided as a tool to all 92 counties. The system has transformed operations by allowing simultaneous information sharing at the local, county, state, and federal levels. Information can quickly be processed and is more organized, allowing public safety personnel to benefit from a more comprehensive, common operating picture of the state.

Data management and the visual presentation of information coming into the IDHS EOC were two areas addressed in 2008. Through the addition of several LCD displays, the capability to process information quickly improved, and resulted in a more comprehensive common operating picture.



*January 2008*



*January 2009*

### **District Planning Councils**

The events of September 11, 2001, created a new way of thinking about how communities and states prepare for emergencies. In response, federal and state officials have created a new planning approach that crosses disciplines, agencies, departments, and traditional governmental jurisdictions. It is this effort to “connect the dots” that formed Indiana’s District Planning Councils (DPCs). The purpose of the DPCs is to provide a consistent, district-wide forum for communities and organizational entities within each district to plan for maximum preparedness and ensure adequate resources. This effort is expected to complement existing planning efforts.

During 2008, all 10 IDHS districts have either formally organized or at least begun the process of formalizing the district concept. The District Planning Council Strategic Plan was developed and implemented. Additional planning and guidance documents have been completed and distributed



# RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

including templates to expedite processes. IDHS staff members continue to assist in the expansion of the project.

## Recovery Branch

The Recovery Branch of the IDHS Response and Recovery Division is responsible for recovery operations and mitigation activities. Recovery operations include the analyzation of damages sustained as a result of disaster, and determination of the appropriate methods in assisting individual victims, not-for-profit organizations and governmental units. This type of assistance repairs damages to pre-disaster conditions. Mitigation activities reduce or eliminate the threat or effect of a known hazard.

## Individual Assistance

The Individual Assistance (IA) Section of the Response and Recovery Division was busy in 2008 with several disasters occurring in Indiana. The IA Section of IDHS coordinated assistance to Hoosiers throughout the disaster recovery with grants for home repair, rental assistance, and personal property lost or damaged during the disasters. Every effort was made to ensure that families affected by a disaster were provided the best service available and their needs met so their hardship was minimized. The IA Section received support from many state and federal agencies as well as volunteer, community, and faith-based disaster assistance agencies.

Long Term Recovery Committees (LTRC), comprised of various volunteer agencies, and community and faith based groups were active in the disaster affected counties. LTRCs throughout the state provided



*Columbus Regional Hospital - June 2008  
About \$100 million has been identified as FEMA's share of the damage to Columbus Regional Hospital. FEMA's Public Assistance Program funds projects at 75% with the applicant being responsible for the other 25%.*

families with diverse assistance ranging from home repairs to clothing during this extraordinary year of disasters. LTRCs continue assistance efforts until recovering families re-establish themselves.

## Public Assistance

The Public Assistance (PA) Section of the Response and Recovery Division provided supplemental federal disaster grant assistance for the repair, replacement, or restoration of disaster-damaged, publicly owned facilities and the facilities of certain non-profit organizations. Presidential disaster declarations were established for the January severe storms and flooding, June severe storms, tornadoes and flooding and September severe storms, flooding and wind damage to 82 of Indiana's 92 counties. Applicant briefings were held for all of the Presidential declarations throughout

the affected areas. Grant assistance was distributed to 695 Indiana applicants for federally approved projects for the three presidential disasters.

The State Public Assistance Administrative Plan was updated in 2008 as required by FEMA. Significant work was completed on the State Debris Management Plan and reviewed by the state agencies.



# RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

## Mitigation

The Mitigation Section of the Response and Recovery Division is responsible for pre and post disaster mitigation activities. This multifaceted program provides direct assistance to local and state agencies in the form of grants and technical assistance. Mitigation assists in the long term recovery from disasters, whether they are local, state or presidential. Mitigation activities include reducing or eliminating the threat or effect of a known hazard or preventing the repetition of damages sustained as a result of a disaster. Mitigation also works closely with the Indiana Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Water Division assisting the Dam Safety Program to establish procedures for Emergency Action Plans development for at-risk dams.

Additionally, the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, which received funding directly as a result of disaster declarations, funded several projects this year. The most innovative project was a grant to the City of Evansville and Vanderburgh County to modify 300 existing mobile homes to meet Vanderburgh County's enhanced "tie down" ordinance. Additionally, Tippecanoe County received its first acquisition project for six homes that were damaged by disasters in 2003 and 2005. The City of Anderson was also awarded a grant that will allow for the acquisition of 23 homes that were damaged in the same two disasters.

Another program opportunity for Hoosiers is the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The NFIP makes flood insurance affordable and available to all residents in participating communities through private insurers. Through the NFIP policy premiums, the Flood Mitigation Assistance Program annually funds plan development.

The pre-disaster Mitigation Grant Program released funds that allowed IDHS to assist local communities in completing multi-hazard mitigation plans in 36 counties. Once completed, these plans will allow the communities to apply for not only pre-disaster mitigation grants, but also the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program and Flood Mitigation Assistance Grants. These grants will help counties protect themselves from flooding, tornadoes, earthquakes, and severe weather that threaten our state.



*The flooding in June 2008 washed out the only access road to approximately 400 residents of Lamb Lake in Trafalgar when the pavement fell into the earth. Lamb Lake residents were directed to the US Dept. of Agriculture where a grant was obtained to cover 75% of the replacement costs.*



## SUPPORT AND SERVICES

The Support and Services Division's mission is to provide accurate, timely and complete fiscal, legal, code, procurement, mailroom, travel, payroll and human resource support to Indiana Department of Homeland Security (IDHS) divisions and employees. The work of this Division bolsters the entire agency's efforts to complete the agency mission.

The various sections of the Support and Services Division completed the following duties in 2008:

- Produced a new monthly report of IDHS income and revenue
- Created an IDHS Fund Center Book to assist program and fund center managers
- Processed all federal financial grant reports for applicable agencies
- Documented revenue and expenses of the Division of Fire and Building Safety Branches which generated fees that are set by the Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission.
- Recorded revenue of \$13,562,538.71 from 26 separate revenue producing accounts, based upon the inspections and services performed by IDHS employees for Hoosier citizens and businesses.
- Processed agency requests for expenditure and payments for travel, grant payees, and outside vendors
- Prepared purchase orders for supplies, purchased under an Indiana Department of Administration Quantitative Purchase Agreement and special requests
- Managed a fixed asset accountability system, inventory status, and asset reporting requirements
- Assisted boards and commissions for IDHS such as the Emergency Medical Services Commission and the Indiana Emergency Response Commission
- Analyzed and evaluated variances, drafting of rules to be adopted by the Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission such as building, fire and elevator safety codes, regulated amusement device safety regulations and interpretation of the rules adopted by the Commission for state and local code enforcement officials, design professionals, contractors and the general public. In 2008, more than 600 variance applications were reviewed by the Legal Section.
- Drafted, reviewed, and negotiated contracts and other legal documents in support of IDHS initiatives, and provided legal and ethical guidance to IDHS employees
- Completed a total of 525 grants and 36 contracts and other agreements in 2008.
- Developed rules to implement IDHS programs
- Prepared orders to enforce regulatory actions
- Provided Human Resource services to all division managers and employees in the areas of benefits, compensation, organizational design, employee relations, performance management, and recruitment

# INDIANA INTELLIGENCE FUSION CENTER

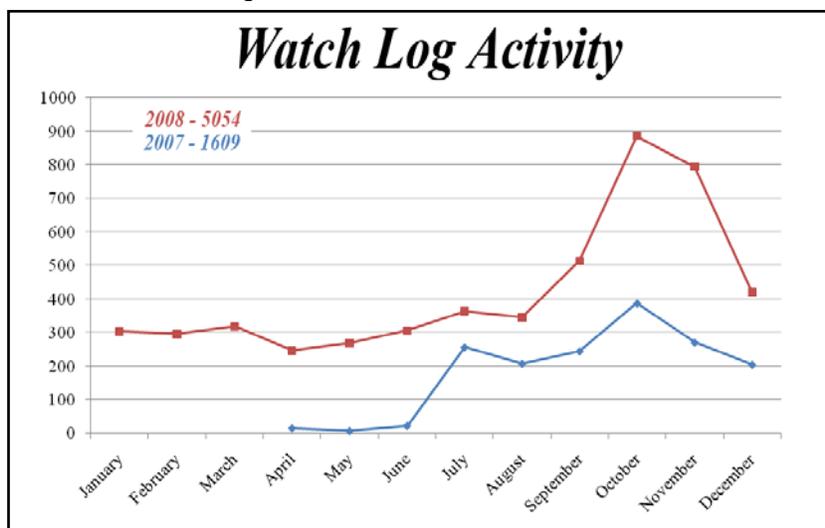


Within IDHS lies the Indiana Intelligence Fusion Center (IIFC). The IIFC collects, evaluates, analyzes and disseminates information and intelligence data regarding criminal and terrorist activity in the State of Indiana while following fair information practices to ensure the rights and privacy of citizens. The IIFC receives policy development, administrative guidance, and oversight from its Executive Committee. Committee membership includes representatives of local, state, and federal government. Once information is analyzed, public safety officials in the state can make more informed decisions through IIFC intelligence products about the best options to prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate potential terrorist and criminal events.



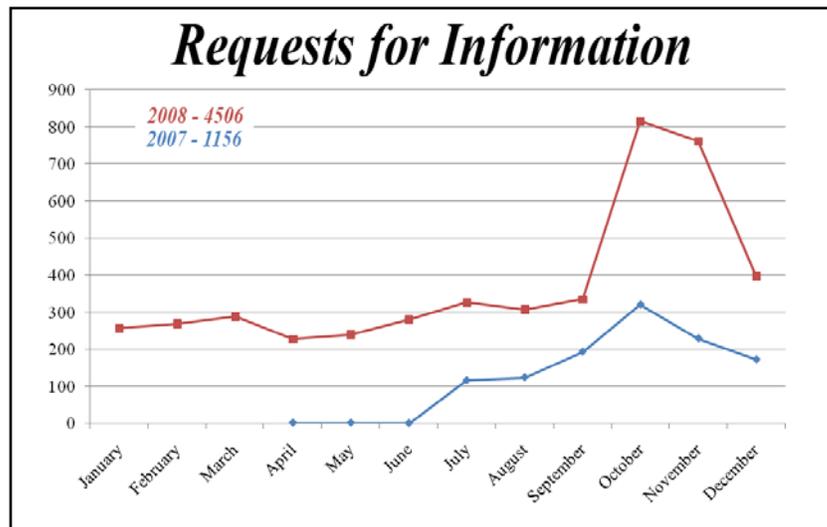
The IIFC provides a centralized, comprehensive, multi-agency information and intelligence sharing network to enhance the operational effectiveness of all Indiana public safety agencies involved in crime prevention and homeland security. The efforts support local, state and federal agencies in detecting, preventing, and responding to criminal and terrorist activity. Furthermore, the IIFC provides, at no cost to the requesting agency, analytical services relating to crime and terrorism to agencies related to law enforcement, fire, emergency management, private/corporate, and health. In addition, an embedded intelligence officer is now assigned full-time to the IIFC from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

The Fusion Center Liaison Program developed additional sections including private/corporate, fire and emergency management. The IIFC also assumed responsibility from the Indiana State Police to coordinate the release of Bureau of Motor Vehicle (BMV) digital photos to law enforcement agencies for investigation purposes. Since the third quarter of 2008, IIFC coordinated 1,638 of those releases.

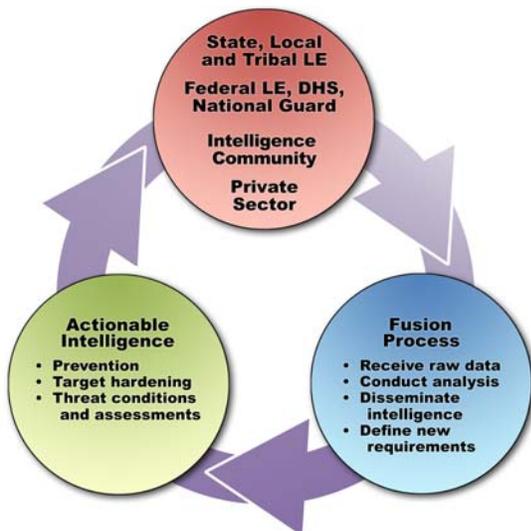




# INDIANA INTELLIGENCE FUSION CENTER



Furthermore, the frequency of products produced by staff and disseminated to other appropriate agencies/ personnel has also dramatically increased. The IIFC received 249 suspicious activity reports in 2008 compared to 53 in 2007. The Fusion Center obtained security clearance and access to the Homeland Security Information Network, an intelligence information system, and Homeland Security Data Network, a classified information system. More than 5,054 requests were completed for officers and/or agencies as they requested information throughout the year. All activities in and out of the Fusion Center are entered as a watch log entry. The watch log activities increased nearly 32% from 1,609 in 2007 to 5,054 in 2008. Approximately 264 law enforcement agencies were served in 2008 by IIFC personnel.





# FIRE AND BUILDING SAFETY

The Division of Fire and Building Safety (DFBS) operates under the Indiana State Fire Marshal. The DFBS is very diverse in the services it delivers to the citizens of Indiana and visitors to our state. Whether the call is to assure the safe construction of a major manufacturing plant, a fire investigation, or the response to natural or man-made incidents, the DFBS stands ready. The personnel are well-trained to fulfill their responsibilities to prepare, prevent and respond to incidents in order to protect the citizens of the State of Indiana. In addition to its normal responsibilities, the DFBS team also responded to the three presidentially declared disasters in 2008 by working in the field, the EOC, and conducting property damage assessments in the affected communities.

With cooperation from the Indiana Fire Chiefs Association, DFBS supported the successful adoption of legislation to implement fire safe cigarette statutes and strengthen the law concerning smoke detectors in rental properties. The Fire Safe Cigarette Act is managed by the State Fire Marshal's Office and will take effect in July of 2009. This program is aimed at reducing the number of fires and fire related deaths and injuries due to cigarette smokers carelessly dropping lit cigarettes in couches, chairs, bedding and trash receptacles.

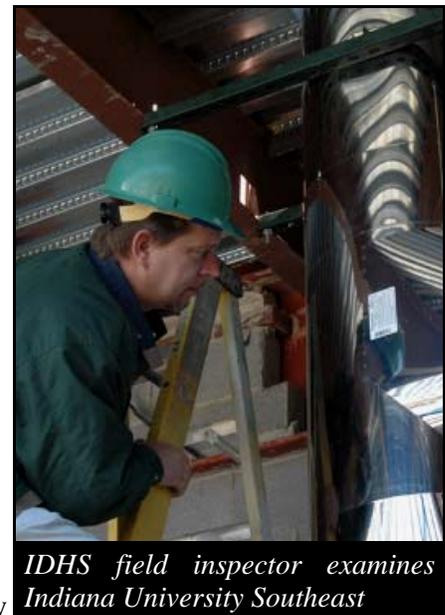
The DFBS includes two branches: fire safety and code enforcement. The Code Enforcement branch includes: Boiler and Pressure Vessels, Fire and Building Code Enforcement, Elevators and Amusements, and Plan Review. Within the Fire Safety Branch lies: Fire Investigations, Emergency Medical Services, Hazardous Materials, and Fire Safety and Risk sections.

## Building Code Enforcement Branch

The Building Code Enforcement Branch of the DFBS is charged with enforcing Indiana fire and safety building codes. The Branch also performs inspections on Class 1 structures (buildings or portions of a building where the public enters or a person acts as an employee of another or where there are 3 or more tenants) where there is not a local unit of government performing those inspections. These responsibilities as well as others in the DFBS generate revenue for IDHS.

A few examples of existing building inspections the section performed included schools, hospitals, nursing homes, firework retail locations, hotel/motels, places of incarceration, movie theaters, night clubs, and places of assembly, such as Conseco Fieldhouse, Indiana University Southeast expansion, and the Allen County War Memorial. In 2008, more than 46,223 elevators, amusement rides, day-care facilities, and boiler and pressure vessels were inspected by IDHS personnel so Indiana residents and visitors can be safe as they enter public buildings and enjoy life throughout the state.

2008 exhibited a continued effort by the branch to place additional online processes on the IDHS's web site and refine some of those that were already available. As the Section continues to expand the use of the internet, the amount of printed forms will continue to decrease and reduce printing expenses.



*IDHS field inspector examines  
Indiana University Southeast*



# FIRE AND BUILDING SAFETY

## Plan Review Section

Major updates to the Indiana Building Code, Indiana Fire Code, Indiana Mechanical Code and Indiana Fuel Gas Code went into effect in 2008. Plan reviewers met weekly to study the new code provisions. The DFBS continued to review large structures such as Lucas Oil Stadium, Honda in Greensburg, and the J.W. Marriott complex on West Street. In addition, other economic development projects across Indiana required plans to be reviewed. Upgrades to computers and monitors to improve the ability to review electronic blue prints were completed.



IDHS customers can add additional information to a project that is in process and pay additional fees online. During this phase of the update several new filing types were added to the application. The new update allowed anyone who filed a building project with IDHS the ability to file all of their projects online if they chose to do so.

Total Projects Released	9,492
Paper Plans	5,062
Web-Filed Plans	4,430
Average Turn Around Time	10.73 days
Expedited Projects	44
Expedited Project Revenue	\$220,000

## Elevator and Amusement Safety Section

The mission of the Elevator/Amusement Safety Section is public safety through inspection of regulated lifting devices, amusement devices, mechanical bulls, bungee jump facilities, automatic people movers and ski-lifts. The two major building inspection projects were inspecting 28 regulated lifting devices for Lucas Oil Stadium and 66 devices at the new midfield terminal of the Indianapolis International Airport for official and timely openings. Devices consisted of elevators, escalators and moving walks. Personnel from the Elevator and Amusement Safety Section inspected 7,906 devices in 2008.



*Inspectors check devices at midfield terminal - Indianapolis International Airport*

## Boiler and Pressure Vessel Safety Section

The Boiler and Pressure Vessel Safety Section (BPVSS) licenses boiler and pressure vessel inspectors that meet the requisite criteria. Some of these inspectors are employed by the insurance companies that carry the requisite designation as listed by the Indiana Insurance Commissioner. Inspectors make inspections of insured objects and report the results of those inspections to the BPVSS. The BPVSS is

	IDHS BVP Inspectors	Other BPV Inspectors	Total
Inspections in Indiana	8,245 (29%)	20,000 (71%)	28,245
Violations cited	772 (66.8%)	382 (33.2%)	1,154

\* IDHS Inspectors make up only 4% of all BPV inspectors in Indiana



# FIRE AND BUILDING SAFETY

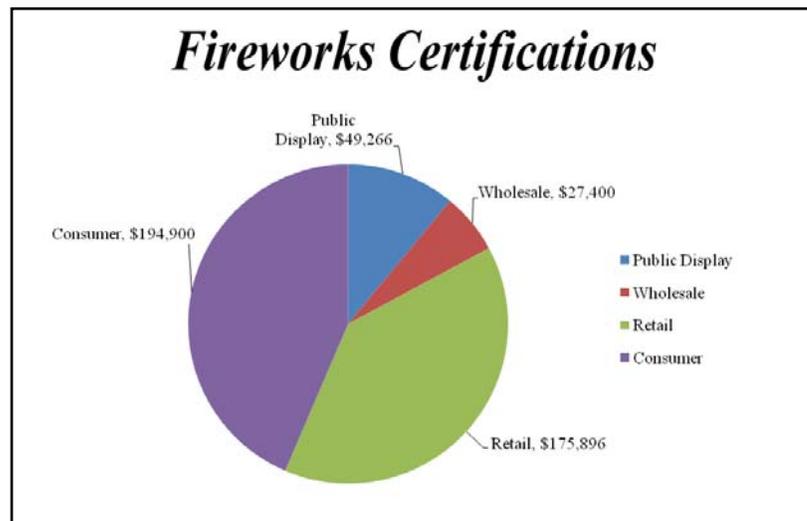
tasked with maintaining the database of regulated vessel and generating certificates. Indiana maintains a database of just under 80,000 active vessels.

The Section, along with the Indiana Attorney Generals Office, continues contract negotiations with Praeses Corporation for use of the Jurisdiction Online database of regulated vessels. This application will enable greatly enhanced access to data germane to boilers and pressure vessels regulated by the section, as well as enable us to see vast improvements in efficiency.

## Fireworks Permits

Sellers of consumer fireworks as well as those fireworks commonly referred to as “safe” fireworks (sparkler, fountains, and poppers) are required to obtain a certification of compliance. In order for the seller to receive the certification of compliance, the Indiana State Fire Marshal or his designee, is required to perform an inspection on all locations selling fireworks. The law also requires a location that wishes to have a public display of fireworks to obtain a display permit from the DFBS. A public display of fireworks is one where the fireworks are put on for the pleasure of the public,

such as those that are put on by radio stations, outdoor concerts, cities, etc. Permits for consumer fireworks made up the largest single category of fireworks permit income in 2008.



## Emergency Services Branch

The Emergency Services Branch of the IDHS Fire and Building Safety Division investigates suspicious fires, promotes fire prevention, and regulates and coordinates emergency services, emergency medical services and hazardous material response.

## Fire and Hazardous Materials Section

The Hazardous Materials Section assists local agencies with technical support and air monitoring at hazardous materials incident sites. The year of 2008 was filled with many opportunities to help Indiana’s fire departments and the communities they serve. The staff served as part of an IDHS Forward Response Team that worked with local emergency responders and the Indiana National Guard to aide communities preparing for the rising flood waters. The section worked several large fire and hazardous material incidents and two large scale explosions or pressure vessel failures. One incident in Harrison County and one incident in Vigo County claimed the lives of two industry workers.

During the summer months, several hazardous materials training workshops and refresher classes were



# FIRE AND BUILDING SAFETY

held for fire and law enforcement agencies. The section conducted an annual hazardous materials refresher course for the Indiana State Police bomb technicians. The branch also has the responsibility of inspecting the 573 explosive magazines in Indiana to ensure the explosive magazines meet code and meet the federal requirements for inventory control. The explosive magazines are used to store and dispense hundreds of tons of high explosives each year.

The unit served as part of an IDHS Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) that worked with the local emergency responders and the Indiana National Guard to help the communities prepare for the rising waters. The Hazardous Materials Section

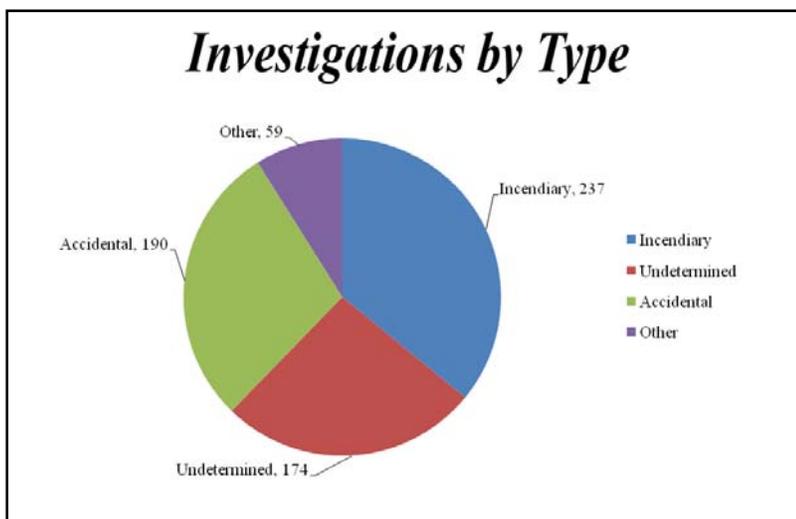
deployed, as part of an IDHS incident management team, to Northwest Indiana to assist with the coordination of logistics for the flood relief in September. In the fall, the Haz-Mat section was also deployed to the full scale exercise held at the Muscatatuck Urban Training Center.



## Fire Investigation Section

The Fire Investigation Section assists fire and law enforcement agencies with determining cause and origin of fires. The section experienced a 4 percent increase in activity over the previous year. In spite of this, in 2008, this section experienced a 12 percent reduction in fire deaths investigated. In 2007, there were 88 fire deaths in comparison to 62 in 2008.

The single largest fire investigation this section assisted with in 2008 involved a sizeable former factory complex in Anderson. This multi-million dollar blaze was investigated by a team that included representatives of the Anderson police and fire departments, Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) and the DFBS Investigation Section. This teamwork resulted in the arrest and conviction of the arsonist.



Continuing education has been, and will continue to be, a priority for the Fire Investigation Section. In addition to the topics mandated for all law enforcement personnel by the Indiana Law Enforcement Training Board that include firearms qualifications, domestic violence, and blood borne pathogens, highlights of the other subjects covered during 2008 were scene safety, evidence collection, prosecution and current case law updates, and electrical fire investigations.



# FIRE AND BUILDING SAFETY

The Fire Investigation Section assisted Indiana State Police in providing security for the presidential candidates during the time leading up to the election. Personnel also supported the U.S. State Department during the Dalai Lama visit to Bloomington.

## Fire Safety and Risk Management

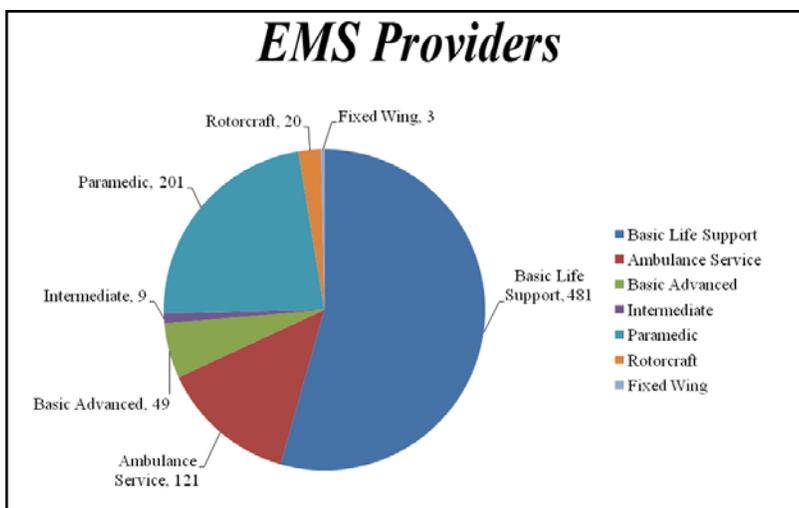
The Fire Safety and Risk Management Section's primary function is to gather data from fire department response records (incident reports) and input the data into a federally recognized program. This information is used to produce statistical information related to fires that occur in Indiana. Indiana fire departments are not required to report fire incidents unless they receive a Federal Assistance to Firefighter Grant and/or wish to receive monies or free training from IDHS funds. There is a ninety three percent (93%) reporting rate ranking Indiana tenth in the nation in reporting. Indiana fire data has been utilized in many legislation projects including the Fire Safe Cigarette, Smoke Detector, and Fireworks Programs. The data is also used by the fire service to improve firefighter safety and to develop training programs.

Although the 2008 data will continue to be submitted to IDHS in the upcoming months, the estimated fire loss for 2008 is in excess of \$1.5 billion with more than 450,000 incident reports already submitted. Almost \$8 million in grant funding has been awarded to more than 70 fire departments with 50% of the grant year completed.

## Emergency Medical Services Section

The Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Section certifies sponsoring hospitals and EMS teaching institutions, inspects transport ambulances, and ensures compliance with Indiana code. The EMS District Managers completed the following in 2008:

- Audited and reviewed applications for certification of EMS providers, supervising hospitals, and training institutions.
- Provided technical assistance to EMS providers, hospitals, EMS training institutions, government officials and the public in general.
- Assisted on disasters



EMS Operations maintained the certifications of 890 emergency medical service providers, of which there are 382 ambulance service providers and 508 non-transport providers. The 890 certified providers operated 1,435 ambulances, 276 certified advanced life support non-transport vehicles, 39 air medical helicopters, and two fixed wing air ambulances, each requiring a biennial inspection. In addition to the response organizations, 100 Indiana hospitals are certified to oversee the medical training



# FIRE AND BUILDING SAFETY

and operations of Indiana EMS Systems. IDHS investigated 19 emergency medical services related complaints in 2008. There were two Emergency suspension orders, 1 permanent revocation order and 23 Probation Orders issued to EMS certified personnel.



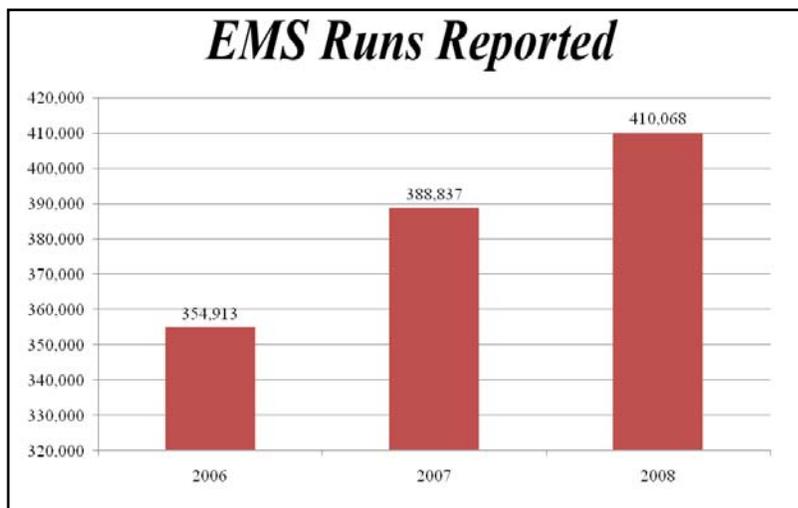
Each of the 10 IDHS districts took delivery of District Medical Response Trailers. The districts began developing teams to support the local EMS service's out-of-hospital surge capacity that might be required to respond during a mass casualty event.

## EMS Data Registry Program

The Indiana Emergency Medical Services Commission adopted the new National Emergency Medical Services Information System (NEMSIS) Data Dictionary for 871 Indiana emergency medical services and 900 Indiana fire department customers. Using a National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) grant, IDHS purchased software upgrades and technical support for up to 800 EMS providers and 900 fire departments. The upgrade reduced six state-supplied software versions into one for the emergency response departments run reporting to the State.

In addition, the EMS data registry updated the reports and queries from 150 basic reports to 300 specific Indiana IDHS districts and county reports and queries for more comprehensive data mining. The periodic (day, week, month or annual) reports can generate detailed and summary statistical reports for cardiac arrest, motor vehicle accidents, strokes, and cause and types of injuries and illnesses by age and by gender. IDHS expanded the available medical services web reports during 2008 for more customer service to Indiana emergency response organizations, and local, state, and federal agencies.

Also, using NHTSA grant dollars, IDHS purchased software upgrades and technical support for state issued software users to begin a web-based server system to support emergency response agencies in reporting emergency data runs. This will expedite the data input, enhance the current system of diskettes, CDs and e-mail downloads to the state, and minimize the emergency response agencies' resources used in mailing, processing, and downloading data to the state. IDHS purchased 20, four-hour web-based server software training/orientation classes for Indiana emergency response organizations.





## COMMUNITY OUTREACH - CITIZEN CORPS

The Citizen Corps Program encompasses public education, training and volunteer opportunities to engage all citizens in making their communities safer and better prepared for threats of terrorism, crime and disasters. The program brings together leaders from law enforcement, fire and emergency medical services, emergency management, volunteer organizations, private sector, and local elected officials to form Citizen Corps Councils. The Councils promote personal and family preparedness for emergencies and disasters and provide oversight for local Citizen Corps programs.

- 63 Community Emergency Response Teams are trained to provide fire suppression, light search and rescue, and emergency medical care during a disaster in their neighborhoods, workplaces, and schools.
- 20 Medical Reserve Corps units of volunteer health professionals supplement the health care system in a disaster or public health emergency.
- 13 Fire Corps programs provide citizens with opportunities to support their local fire and EMS departments through public education and administrative support.
- 470 USA on Watch programs incorporate terrorism awareness into the Neighborhood Watch eyes and ears crime prevention program, empowering citizens to be active participants in homeland security.
- 30 Volunteers in Police Service (VIPS) provide citizens with opportunities to support their law enforcement agencies through public education and administrative support.



