



# Hoosier Responder

APRIL 2011

Volume 7, Issue IV

## WHATS SHAKIN?

### Communities across the State Prepare for Earthquake Drill

Throughout Indiana, county emergency management agencies are engaging their communities in anticipation of the Great Central U.S. ShakeOut—the statewide earthquake drill scheduled for April 19. Indiana has more than 400,000 of the 1.6 million people registered in the 11 states participating.

Indiana partners are IDHS, the Indiana Department of Education, the Indiana Geological Survey, local emergency management agencies and other local public safety professionals. Presentations are being given to schools, businesses and other organizations in nearly all of Indiana's 92 counties.

Here are a few specific highlights:

**Decatur County** EMA will be going to Greensburg Elementary School to help

1,096 students with the earthquake drill. The EMA has also been attending various community organizations to share earthquake preparedness information.

The **Grant County** EMA is working closely with Marion High School, which serves more than 1,300 students, to help school safety personnel identify earthquake hazards and safety procedures for staff and students before the drill on April 19. The agency is also assisting the school in involving the local fire and police departments in ShakeOut activities.

The **Greene County** Emergency Management Office is assisting with ShakeOut activities for the 277 students at the White River Valley Junior and Senior High Schools. The County Deputy Sheriff has been asked to assist with pre-planning and be onsite during the drill.

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## From the Director's Chair-Executive Director Joe Wainscott

### 2011 National Level Exercise

A National Level Exercise (NLE), simulating catastrophic earthquakes with epicenters in the New Madrid and Wabash Valley seismic zones is scheduled for May 16-20, 2011. It is the first national level exercise to simulate a natural hazard.

NLE 2011 activities will take place at command posts, emergency operation centers and other locations including federal facilities in the Washington D.C. area, and federal, regional, state, tribal, local and private sector facilities in the eight member states of the Central United States Earthquake Consortium (CUSEC). The eight member states of CUSEC are: Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and

Tennessee (FEMA Region IV); Illinois and Indiana (FEMA Region V); Arkansas (FEMA Region VI); and Missouri (FEMA Region VII).

The exercise offers all involved agencies and jurisdictions a way to test their plans and skills in a real-time, realistic environment and to gain the in-depth knowledge that only experience can provide. Participants, including IDHS, will exercise critical response and recovery functions employed during a catastrophic event. Lessons learned from the exercise will provide valuable insights to enhance

and guide future planning for disasters and other emergencies.

As many of you already know, this year is the bicentennial of the 1811-12 New Madrid earthquakes, which was felt across the Midwest. Far more sparsely populated 200 years ago than the Midwest is now, loss of life and infrastructural damage was minimal. Two hundred years later, the



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## BE PREPARED FOR POTENTIAL SPRING FLOODING

Indiana is particularly susceptible to snow melt and ice jam that causes spring flooding, but states in every region of the country are at risk. Ninety percent of all natural disasters in the United States involve flooding and twenty percent of flood insurance claims come from outside high-risk areas. It's important to be prepared for flooding no matter where you live, but particularly if you are in a low-lying area, near water or downstream from a dam. Even a very small stream or dry creek bed can overflow and create flooding.

"As the nation's most common and expensive natural disaster, floods can strike virtually every community," said Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Administrator Craig Fugate. "We're encouraging individuals and families to take a few simple steps to protect themselves and their property. These include learning about their risk of flooding, having an emergency preparedness kit, storing important documents in a safe place and considering the purchase of flood insurance. Most homeowners insurance



policies don't cover flooding, and most policies take 30 days to go into effect so it's important to act now."

The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) offers an interactive tool to estimate the cost of damages from a flood based on the size of your home and the amount of water. This tool can be accessed by visiting [www.floodsmart.gov](http://www.floodsmart.gov) and clicking "The Cost of Flooding."

Flooding can be caused by a multitude of conditions. Melting of snow in the spring and flash floods are common causes of flooding. Additionally, new construction can change how water travels and create new flood risks. The extra pavement and changes to the landscape can prevent water from being fully absorbed into the ground, causing flooding that does not last a long time, but can cause a large amount of damage.

According to the National Weather



Service, more deaths occur due to flooding each year, than from any other severe weather related hazard. The main reason is people underestimate the force and power of water. The

majority of flood-related deaths result from vehicles being swept away by rushing waters. As little as six inches of water can cause you to lose control of your vehicle, and water can often be much deeper than it appears.

"Floods occur somewhere in the United States or its territories nearly every day of the year, killing nearly 100 people on average annually and causing damage in the billions of dollars," said Jack Hayes, Ph.D., director of the National Weather Service. "Awareness, preparedness and action are the key ingredients to protecting lives and property when floods threaten. One essential safety tip is to never cross a road that is covered by water. Remember, Turn Around, Don't Drown."

For more tips on how to stay safe during floods and other hazards, visit the Indiana Department of Homeland Security's Get Prepared webpage at [GetPrepared.in.gov](http://GetPrepared.in.gov). ■

## NBA & DHS PARTNER IN "IF YOU SEE SOMETHING, SAY SOMETHING" CAMPAIGN

Secretary of Homeland Security Janet Napolitano recently announced a partnership on the "If You See Something, Say Something" public awareness campaign with the National Basketball Association (NBA). Originally implemented by the New York City Metropolitan Transportation Authority, the "If You See Something, Say Something" campaign is now used nationwide, and posters will appear in Conesco Fieldhouse by mid April.

"Every citizen plays a critical role in identifying and reporting suspicious activities and threats," said Secretary Napolitano. "Our partnership with the NBA to bring the "If You See Something, Say Something" campaign to professional basketball events throughout the nation is a vital part of our efforts to ensure the safety of players, employees and fans."

DHS has worked with federal, state, local and private sector partners in expanding the program, as well as the Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR) Initiative. The SAR is an effort to train state and local law enforcement to recognize behaviors and indicators related to terrorism, crime and other threats; standardize how those observations are documented and analyzed; and expand and enhance the sharing of those reports with federal agencies.

The campaign will have already been launched with the National Football League

(NFL), Wal-Mart, the Mall of America, the American Hotel & Lodging Association, Amtrak, the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, the general aviation industry, and state and local fusion centers across the country. In the coming months, DHS will continue to expand the "If You See Something, Say Something" campaign nationally with public



Homeland Security Secretary Janet Napolitano & NBA Commissioner David

education materials and outreach tools designed to help America's business, communities and citizens remain vigilant and plan an active role in keeping the country safe. ■

## 2011 NATIONAL LEVEL EXERCISE (continued)

cataclysmic impact a similarly sized earthquake would cause now is difficult to fully comprehend. This is a significant threat and one we take very seriously at IDHS.

Because the NMSZ and WVSZ have been dormant for many years, it's tempting to focus more attention on the natural hazards Indiana

### Seismic zones



Seismic zones near Indiana

faces more frequently -- floods, tornadoes, snow storms, etc. If IDHS and our public safety professional partners are capable of responding to and recovering from a catastrophic earthquake, we will be ready to help guide Hoosiers through just about any other disaster or public

emergency that may confront Indiana.

Awareness, planning, preparation and training are the key ingredients to a ready state and ready communities. I hope you will join us in preparing yourselves and your constituents to be aware of and ready for all the risks, including earthquakes, to which Indiana is exposed. Together, we can help make Indiana a safer and more secure place to live. ■

## FREE TRAINING LOOKS TO TEACH HOW TO PRESERVE ORGANS FOR DONATION

According to the United States Department of Health & Human Services, more than 110,000 Americans and 1,400 Hoosiers are currently on a waiting list for an organ transplant. One third of those on the organ donation waiting list will die because of the inability to secure a donor organ. Each donor has the potential to save up eight lives, but many organs from potential donors are wasted due to the amount of time lapsing between stoppage of the heart and when doctors are able to extract the organs.

According to a study by Golden State Donor Services (GSDS), most first responders had received little to no training on organ donation. In response to their findings, GSDS partnered with paramedics, fire captains, EMT trainers, and hospital staff to create the first training video directed to first responders about organ donation in the nation. The purpose of this training video, located at [www.donatelifecalifornia.org/firstresponders](http://www.donatelifecalifornia.org/firstresponders), is to educate first responders about the vital steps that can be taken to ensure a patient declared brain dead can become an organ donor.

Some cities have taken other steps in attempts to increase the number of available donor organs. New York City has begun deploying two ambulances in response to certain emergency calls. The first ambulance will hurry to the scene in hopes of saving the life of the victim. The second ambulance will lag slightly behind to collect vital organs if the victim's life cannot

be saved. Only registered donors between the age of 18 and 60, who die of cardiac arrest at home or other residence, can be used for the program. Anyone suspected to be involved in a crime will not be used to reduce the possibility of interfering with a crime investigation.



Funded by a federal grant, this project is the first of its kind in the United States. In

order to ease fears that patients would be allowed to die, New York City officials pointed out that doctors and paramedics responding to an emergency would not know if an "Organ Preservation Unit" was also dispatched to the scene. If the pilot program is a success, it could be expanded to include other types of emergencies, thus, potentially increasing the amount of organs available for donation.

To become an organ donor in Indiana, you can register when renewing your driver's license at any Indiana Bureau of Motor Vehicles branch, or on the Donate Life Indiana website at [www.indianalastwishregistry.org](http://www.indianalastwishregistry.org). ■

## FORMER FIRE MARSHAL, IVAN NEVIL PASSES AWAY

Former Indiana State Fire Marshal Ivan Nevil passed away on March 16 in a Fort Wayne hospital. In addition to his service as Fire Marshal in 2004, Nevil was the Director of Fire Training and Certification for the state of Indiana, and a member of the Geneva Fire Department for 50 years, 18 of those years as Fire Chief for the department.



Some of the many accomplishments in Nevil's career include secretary of North American Fire Training Directors, Chairman of the Indiana EMS Commission, Adams County EMA Director, Indiana Volunteer Firefighters Association President, and was a member of the Indiana Fire Instructors Association, Indiana Fire Chiefs Association, Indiana NFPA, and IAFC.

Nevil was the recipient of the Sagamore of the Wabash award twice; from Governors Robert Orr and Evan Bayh. He was also presented with the Meritorious Service Award by Governor Joe Kernan. ■

## PREPAREDNESS EFFORTS PROVED EFFECTIVE IN JAPAN EARTHQUAKE

The M9.0 earthquake off the coast of Japan and the damage as a result has dominated the headlines in recent weeks. This incident has concerned many Hoosiers about the risks of earthquakes and nuclear power in Indiana.

Earthquakes do pose a risk to Indiana. With two seismic zones located near the state, the New Madrid Seismic Zone and Wabash Valley Seismic Zone, the potential for a powerful earthquake in the future is real. However, most of the damage from the Japan earthquake came from

the ensuing tsunami, which is not a concern for Indiana residents. The damage from the earthquake was limited due to the level of preparedness of the Japanese citizens and government.

Earthquakes in Japan are very common. Japanese citizens are very well educated about the potential for earthquakes in Japan and how to respond. According to Richard Allen, associate professor of earth and planetary sciences at the University of California, Berkeley, "Classes about earthquakes in their schools make earthquake preparedness part of everyone's lifestyle, and regular public earthquake drills reinforce this for a lifetime."

The March 11<sup>th</sup> earthquake in Japan registered a M9.0 on the Richter magnitude scale, compared to the 2010 Haiti earthquake which registered a M7.0. The Richter magnitude scale is not linear; it is based on a logarithm measuring the amplitude of waves recorded by seismographs. This means that the M9.0 earthquake in Japan released 1000 times more energy than the M7.0 Haiti earthquake. Despite the Japan

earthquake being much more powerful than Haiti, the damage from the earthquake was far less severe.

There are many reasons why Haiti lost more than 200,000 lives while Japan lost only a fraction, despite a much larger population in Japan. The most obvious of these reasons is building codes. Japan has invested large sums of money in earthquake resistant buildings and infrastructure. According to Allen, "For decades Japan has steadily pushed the limits of earthquake preparedness. It invests in research and development to understand the earthquake process and create infrastructure that is better able to withstand future effects. Their state of the art buildings shake but do not collapse."

Modern skyscrapers are built with deep foundations that allow them to move with the earth during an earthquake, limiting the potential for damage to the building. Buildings in Haiti were not built to the same codes. Most were not built to withstand a major earthquake and collapsed quickly. Additionally, the people of Haiti were not taught earthquake preparedness in schools.

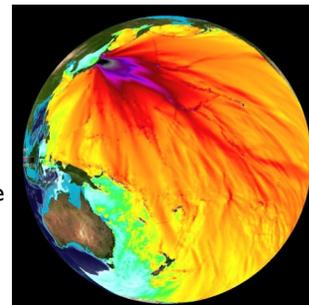
"Educating the public about earthquake is crucial," said Dr. Abdul-Akeem Sadiq, IUPUI Professor of emergency management, public safety management, and homeland security. "Everyone in Japan is taught how to respond to an earthquake, and this was a major reason why Japan did not suffer mass fatalities and injuries from the earthquake." Sadiq points out that the combination of education and the strongest building codes in the world helped prevent this

from being an even more catastrophic disaster.

Earthquake and safety experts suggest performing the "Drop, Cover, and Hold On" technique when an earthquake occurs. This technique tells you to drop to the floor whenever you feel an earthquake, cover as much of your body as possible with a desk or other sturdy piece of furniture, and hold on until the shaking stops. Reports out of Haiti showed that their initial response was to run outside instead of taking cover. Then, once the shaking stopped, many returned to their homes only to experience aftershocks that were nearly as powerful as the original earthquake. While the poor quality of buildings in Haiti was to blame for much of the devastation, proper preparedness education would have undoubtedly saved many lives.



After the tsunami in Japan



Tsunami path across the Pacific

These lessons should show Hoosiers the importance of earthquake preparedness. The Indiana Department of Homeland Security (IDHS) has partnered with the Indiana

Geological Survey and Indiana Department of Education to promote the Great Central United States ShakeOut in our state. The ShakeOut will be held on April 19<sup>th</sup> at 10:15 a.m. EDT (9:15 a.m. CDT) throughout Indiana, with other states participating on April 28<sup>th</sup> due to ISTEP testing.

The Great ShakeOut is a great opportunity for schools, individuals, businesses, and government agencies to learn the proper way to respond to an earthquake: Drop, Cover, and Hold On. IDHS encourages all Hoosiers to visit [www.in.gov/dhs/shakeout](http://www.in.gov/dhs/shakeout) to learn more about the drill and register to participate. ■



Buildings washed away by the tsunami

## POTASSIUM IODIDE SUPPLEMENTS ARE NOT NECESSARY ACCORDING TO OFFICIALS

The Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant in Okuma, Japan was compromised in the events following the earthquake, causing the release of radiation into the air. The levels of radiation are of concern to those in the immediate vicinity, but are harmless to individuals beyond 140 miles from the plant. Traces of radiation have been detected over the United States, but the amount in the air is harmless.

The fuel rods inside the nuclear reactor were partially exposed due to their metal casing melting from the heat. This is allowing radiation to escape through the steam and gas released by the overheating reactors. While this radiation exposure is a concern for individuals in the immediate vicinity of the nuclear plant, it is not dangerous to people in the United States.

According to the United States Environmental Protection Agency, trace amounts of radioactive iodine, cesium and

tellurium have been found at four air monitors on the U.S. West Coast. In a statement released March 23<sup>rd</sup>, the EPA states “The radiation levels detected on the filters from California and Washington monitors are hundreds of thousands to millions of times below levels of concern.”

However, this information has not prevented many from rushing to the stores to stock up on potassium iodide (KI) tablets. When radioactive material is released into the atmosphere, the radioactive iodine can be absorbed through breathing, eating, or drinking. It is then



Potassium Iodide tablets

absorbed by the thyroid gland, causing damage to the gland. KI tablets contain a large amount of stable iodine, which fills the thyroid until it cannot absorb any more iodine. This causes the thyroid gland to be unable to absorb any of the radioactive iodine for 24 hours.

In the event of a nuclear incident, public health or emergency management officials will advise the public to take KI. Only take KI when advised by officials or a physician. Taking KI when it is not needed can cause side effects including acne, loss of appetite, nausea, upset stomach, vomiting, severe allergic reactions, confusion, fever, and others. In a radiation emergency, the benefits of KI will outweigh the side effects. Therefore, you should only take KI when advised to do so by government officials or a physician. ■

## NUCLEAR PLANTS NEAR INDIANA ARE DESIGNED TO WITHSTAND A MAJOR EARTHQUAKE

Indiana does not have any nuclear power plants within state lines, but four are within 50 miles of 11 counties in northern Indiana. These plants are Palisades and D.C. Cook in Michigan, and Braidwood and Dresden in Illinois. IDHS’s Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program (REPP) protects the health and safety of Indiana citizens living around commercial nuclear power plants by informing and educating the public about radiological emergency preparedness and by coordinating with local, state, and federal government agencies to prepare Indiana for an integrated response.

The problems from the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant were caused by the tsunami, not the earthquake. The electricity at the plant was knocked out by the earthquake, but backup generators were able to keep the reactors running properly. The generators allowed control rods to be

placed between fuel rods in the core to stop nuclear reactions and shut down the reactors.

When the tsunami damaged the generators, the cooling systems failed causing a lack of circulation within the reactor. The water began to boil, creating steam, which reacted with fuel rods to create hydrogen gas. In order to keep the core intact, engineers vented the hydrogen gas which exploded, damaging the buildings containing the reactors. In an attempt to keep the core cool, sea water and boric acid were pumped into the reactors. Recently, the owners of Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant, Tokyo Electric Power, announced that they will decommission the four nuclear reactors that were affected by the tsunami.

plants in the United States are designed to meet the challenges of the most severe natural phenomena historically reported, according to Gregory Jaczko, chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. In a Congressional hearing, Jaczko stated “U.S. nuclear facilities remain safe. We will continue to work to maintain that level of protection.”

According to the Exelon Corporation, operator of both the Braidwood and Dresden nuclear power plants in Illinois, the plants “are engineered to withstand earthquakes between 6.0 and 6.9 on the Richter scale at the plant site, which translates into larger earthquakes as measured at the epicenter.” All four nuclear power plants near Indiana are more than 200 miles from the seismic zones that affect the state. With no danger of a tsunami in Indiana, these plants are more than capable of withstanding a major earthquake in the area. ■



Nuclear power plants near Indiana

The reactors within nuclear power

## TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES LISTED ON IDHS ONLINE TRAINING CALENDAR

Providing training opportunities to emergency responders throughout Indiana is a priority for the Indiana Department of Homeland Security (IDHS). These courses are listed on the IDHS Consolidated Training Calendar which is continuously updated as new courses become available. To access this calendar visit the IDHS Preparedness & Training Division webpage and click the Consolidated Training Calendar link at [www.in.gov/dhs/tngbranch.htm](http://www.in.gov/dhs/tngbranch.htm) or click [here](#).

### Scenario Based Executive Level Training (SBELT)

April 20– April 21, 2011  
Mount Pleasant Township Fire Dept.  
8905 W Smith St  
Yorktown, IN 47396

This course is created to expand and sustain homeland security leadership across the country. Participants, as leaders of their communities, will learn about leadership theories and traits that will assist them in planning and preparing for a

National or domestic all hazards catastrophic event. This course will use historical figures and a pandemic influenza case study to examine and discuss how leaders, at critical times, can do the right thing, at the right time, in the right way, for the right reasons.

#### Target Audience:

District Planning Council Members, District Planning Oversight Committee, Key Elected and Appointed Officials, Task Force Leadership

### All Hazards Finance/Administration Section Chief

April 18– April 20, 2011  
Air National Guard  
4080 State Road 342  
Terre Haute, IN 47803

This course is designed to provide local and state-level emergency responders with a robust understanding of the duties, responsibilities, and capabilities of an effective FSC on an All-Hazards Incident Management Team. These responsibilities

fall into two categories: FSC duties 1) managing the Finance/Administration Section personnel and 2) managing the finances and administrative responsibilities during an incident. Exercises, simulations, discussions, and final exam enable students to process and apply their new knowledge.

#### Target Audience:

Finance/Admin Section Chiefs of All Hazard Incident Management Teams, Emergency Management Directors, Responders charged with functioning as a Fin/Admin Section Chief for their agency, Agency/jurisdictional fiscal and human resource personnel.

Recent additions to the IDHS Consolidated Training Calendar include: Contact information for each course is listed on the calendar. Any general training questions about the Consolidated Training Calendar may be directed to Ashlee Grisel at [agrisel@dhs.in.gov](mailto:agrisel@dhs.in.gov) or Robert Puckett at [Ropuckett@dhs.in.gov](mailto:Ropuckett@dhs.in.gov).

## 2011 FIRE DEPARTMENT INSTRUCTORS CONFERENCE HELD IN INDIANAPOLIS

The 2011 Fire Department Instructors Conference (FDIC) was held in Indianapolis from March 21-26. More than 30,000 firefighters from all over the world came to participate in the conference which provides hundreds of classrooms sessions, intense hands on training evolutions and workshops.

The five day conference offers visitors a variety of training and educational opportunities at sites throughout Indianapolis. The conference began with a memorial to firefighters who have died in the line of duty in the past year. A special tribute was held to remember the firefighters who gave their lives during the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks to mark the ten year anniversary this year.

In addition to the vast array of training and educational resources at the conference, firefighters were able to view and test some of the newest technology in the firefighting industry.

The conference is centered at the newly expanded Indiana Convention Center, with many other exhibitions being held at 17 other sites throughout the city, including

Lucas Oil Stadium and the Indianapolis International Airport. A demonstration was given at the Vincennes University Aviation Tech Center to show techniques used to rescue victims from aviation emergencies. Live burn scenarios were also held to teach new techniques and show how new technology can save lives and improve the safety of firefighters.

The conference is expected to bring more than \$30 million in business to the economy of central Indiana.

#### FDIC Awards

The 2011 FDIC Service awards were presented to Indianapolis Fire Department's Voices of IFD group and Steve Pruitt of the Indianapolis Department of Public Works. The awards are given to recognize outstanding contributions by Indianapolis-area personnel over an extended period of time. The Voices of IFD is comprised of firefighters Daryl Hayden, Aleatha Henderson, Dei Johnson, and Anthony Williamson. The Voices of IFD is a vocal group of IFD firefighters who have performed the National Anthem at the FDIC Opening Ceremonies since 1997.

Steve Pruitt was honored due to his efforts of making Indianapolis ready for the FDIC each year. This includes acquiring equipment needed and barricading streets around the convention area to allow visitors to the conference a safe and enjoyable environment in downtown Indianapolis.

The 2011 George D. Post Instructor of the Year award was given to Clay Fire Territory division chief of training and safety, Brian Kazmierzak. Kazmierzak has served with the Clay Fire Territory in northern St. Joseph County since 1994. He is also the Tactical Rescue Team Task Force leader for Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS) Division 201, Director of Operations for [www.firefighterclosecalls.com](http://www.firefighterclosecalls.com), and Team Leader for the Commission on Fire Accreditation International.

Kazmierzak has been honored in the past as recipient of the 2006 Fraternal Order of Leatherheads Society International Dana Hannon Instructor of the Year Award and 2008 Indiana Fire Chiefs Training Officer of the Year Award. ■

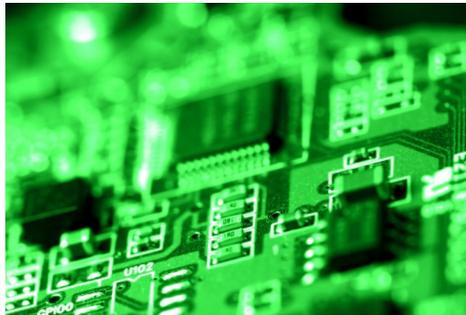
## CYBER ATTACKS ARE BECOMING MORE COMMON

The growing number of attacks on our cyber networks has become, in President Barack Obama's words, "one of the most serious economic and national security threats our nation faces." America's growing dependence on information technology has created the need for greater protection of digital networks and infrastructures.

According to William Jackson of Government Computer News, critical infrastructure should be resilient, able to withstand disastrous events, mitigate their impact, fail gracefully, and recover quickly.

In the July of 2010, the Stuxnet computer worm was discovered by the security company VirusBlokAda. The worm is believed to have been spreading throughout the world as early as June of 2009. Experts suggest that due to its complexity, Stuxnet was the largest and most expensive development effort in malware history.

The origin of the worm is not completely clear, but officials in the United States immediately took steps to ensure this worm, and similar worms, would not impact domestic systems. Deputy Defense Secretary



William J. Lynn III stressed the importance of sharing information between public and private sector networks. These comments were echoed by Dr. Phyllis Schneck, Chief Technology Officer for McAfee.

Schneck pointed out that two devastating cyber attacks in the United States are thought to have caused the loss of billions of dollars of intellectual property and trade secrets. These attacks are known as Operation Aurora and Night Dragon. Relatively weak in comparison to the Stuxnet worm, Operation Aurora and Night Dragon are evidence that we are not immune from cyber attacks.



Trojan horse can attack a computer without authorization, but is unable to self-replicate. Spyware does not cause damage to your computer, but it can track your activity and redirect web browsing. A rootkit is a sophisticated program designed to take total control of a computer and attack other machines.

A major victory in the fight against malware occurred on March 18<sup>th</sup> when the United States Marshal Service, with the help of Microsoft, raided servers in seven U.S. cities. In these raids, officials were able to disable the Rustock botnet, a spam bot controlling between 800,000 and one million computers. While Rustock did not send any malware on its own, it sent billions of emails claiming to sell cheap pharmaceutical products that have been shown to be "counterfeit, unlicensed, and potentially dangerous to consumers," according to Microsoft.

The servers that were raided were located in Kansas City, Scranton (PA), Denver, Dallas, Chicago, Seattle, and Columbus (OH). Microsoft is currently working with internet service providers and Community Emergency Response Teams (CERTs) from across the globe to remove the malware from infected computers. ■

There are various types of malware that can attack a computer. The most common and well known type is a virus. A virus can infect a system without authorization and can be transmitted through emails or flash drives. A worm is similar to a virus as it does not require authorization and can move from computer to computer in little time. A

## FIRE MARSHAL PRESENTS THE FIRST ANNUAL SAFE FIREFIGHTER OF THE YEAR AWARD

Indiana State Fire Marshal Jim Greeson and Pennsylvania State Fire Commissioner Ed Man presented Joe Auffert of the Howell County Rural Fire District #1 of West Plains, Missouri with the 2011 Safe Firefighter of the Year award during the FDIC in Indianapolis. Auffert has been the chief of his department since 1982, and has worked to establish policies and training to improve safety, including creating a Safe Firefighter of the Month award in his department.

Greeson noted that Auffert was a clear choice to win the award. "He emphasized



the importance of safety at small departments; the size of the department doesn't matter when it comes to safety."

In winning this award, Auffert's department received a \$5,000 check, a custom made portable pump, and a cardiovascular exercise machine. Sponsored by Hale Products, this is the first time this award has been given. It will continued to be given annually to firefighters who continually show a commitment to safety. ■

**EMA SPOTLIGHT: Wabash County EMA**

The Wabash County EMA has operated a traffic unit to assist law enforcement, fire departments, EMS and other emergency response units to control traffic at incident scenes for the last 12 years.

Due to its rural location, Wabash County does not usually have traffic congestion problems. However, accidents still occur and the Wabash County EMA makes sure that traffic flows smoothly when these happen.

A recent accident between a semi-trailer and a train blocked multiple railroad crossings for over two hours. With the assistance of the Wabash County EMA, traffic was rerouted to other streets with minimal delays. Three hours later, through the efforts of 20 people and many different types of construction equipment, the accident was cleared and traffic flow returned to normal.

While traffic control is not a primary focus

of emergency management, it prepares local volunteers to be able to handle a large volume of traffic that could potentially occur during an evacuation event. ■

**EARTHQUAKE DRILL** (continued from page 1)

Seventeen hundred students at the Paoli Jr/ Sr High School in **Orange County** will be participating in the earthquake drill with the Orange County EMA. The Orleans and Springs Valley School Systems are expected to participate along with the local hospital, fire department, police department and EMS unit.

**Spencer County** EMA will be giving more than 500 students and staff at South Spencer High School a short presentation about earthquake preparedness. Presentations have also been planned for the Sullivan Chamber of Commerce and for elderly residents in several high rise apartment complexes.

In **Whitley County**, three local schools totaling more than 3400 students are preparing to participating in the Great ShakeOut earthquake drill along with several day cares. The Whitley County Emergency Management Agency has also worked to engage the special needs community, county jail, and emergency

communication and 911 centers, in part by leading staff through “what if” scenarios to help them refine their earthquake response plans.

**But that’s not all!** For a more complete list of ShakeOut activities around the state, to register or find out more, go to [www.in.gov/dhs/shakeout](http://www.in.gov/dhs/shakeout).

**Send Your Pictures!** We’d love to hear about what happened during the Great ShakeOut at your location. After April 19, send your pictures and brief comments to IDHS at [PIO@DHS.in.gov](mailto:PIO@DHS.in.gov). ■



**Indiana Department of Homeland Security**



**Leadership for a Safe and Secure Indiana**

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