



**Indiana
Department of
Homeland
Security
Annual Report**



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A note from the Executive Director - J. Eric Dietz, Ph.D.



It has been my honor to serve as the Executive Director of the Indiana Department of Homeland Security. It is also my honor to present the IDHS 2006 annual report, which provides an overview of the agency's accomplishments and progress during the past year.

If I could pick one word that best described our activities in 2006, that word would be "teamwork." We began the year by unveiling a new Indiana Strategy for Homeland Security. This planning document highlights the various components that make up an effective response to any event. By design, the first component listed is "teamwork."

Our agency then took part in several initiatives during the course of the year to enhance that spirit of teamwork. We have strengthened our relationship with many of our key partners at other state agencies, as well as our local and federal partners, to ensure that Indiana is as prepared as possible to execute a coordinated and effective response to any event.

Not surprisingly, Indiana was not immune from its share of weather-related disasters and emergencies in 2006. Several spring storms caused significant damage in many parts of the state and prompted disaster declarations and aid from the U.S. Small Business Administration. September then brought torrential rains and severe flooding, especially in the Northwest and Southwest corners of our state. That flooding prompted a Presidential Disaster Declaration for Lake, Vanderburgh and Warrick Counties.

It is worth noting that the teamwork demonstrated in the wake of the September floods made it possible to gather the information necessary to receive the federal assistance. On their own, the events in Northwest Indiana or Southwest Indiana would not have been enough to meet the threshold for a Presidential Disaster Declaration. However, with the help of data from the National Weather Service, which showed that the same weather system caused both events, my staff was able to compile and submit the damage assessments from both regions collectively, which allowed us to successfully make the case for federal aid. This ultimately resulted in more than \$19 million in grants and loans for more than 6,400 affected individuals and businesses. We also could not have done this without the hard work and cooperation of our local partners.

Another primary example of teamwork is our work in making sure the state is prepared to respond to an influenza pandemic. Working with several partners, especially from the public health sector, we engaged in a number of activities this year to improve the state's readiness for this threat. This included the Pandemic Influenza State Summit at Purdue University in March. We followed that summit by creating a state Pandemic Influenza Response Plan and by working with our local partners to make sure all 92 counties developed their own local plans. We also put these plans to the test by conducting a statewide pandemic influenza tabletop exercise in October.

We know that "all disasters are local," so we depend on our local partners to have the right personnel and capability to respond effectively and manage emergencies well with their own planning, training and exercise efforts while we offer assistance and reinforcement support. Our intention is to assist efforts to develop and promote local relationships among first responders in all ten of Indiana's Homeland Security Districts. Many districts are now meeting and exercising together on a regular basis. This is very important to all of our communities because it creates the ability to provide a cost-effective method for improving response times and backup support during future disasters.

We have also made significant progress this year in the development of a new State of Indiana Firefighter Training System, which will provide a much-needed standardization to firefighter training in Indiana and will make it easier for many firefighters to obtain the training they need.

We are proud of the many accomplishments of the Indiana Department of Homeland Security in 2006. However, we also know that our mission has just begun. We look forward to more progress in the future as we strive to do all we can to make Indiana more secure.



Agency Overview

Mission

Indiana, led by the Indiana Department of Homeland Security, in collaboration with citizens, government, and private entities, will achieve the common purpose of preventing, protecting against, responding to and recovering from man-made or natural threats and events to people, property, and the economy.

Functions

Indiana's homeland security landscape underwent significant changes in 2005. The formation of the Indiana Department of Homeland Security from five state agencies has enabled historic changes in the approach of the State of Indiana to homeland security issues. Unification of the homeland security, counter-terrorism, emergency management and safety code priorities, driven by the unique spirit of collaboration in Indiana that involves all aspects of the public, private and educational sectors, has been a crowning achievement in Indiana's homeland security efforts. This enterprise approach has enabled a synergy that is unmatched in many other states, and has led to innovations that are propelling Indiana to national prominence.

Executive Director's Office

The Director's Office is comprised of Indiana Department of Homeland Security's Division of Planning, Division of Training, Division of Emergency Response, Division of Fire and Building Safety, Indiana Intelligence Fusion Center, Division of Agency Support Services and the Public Information and Outreach Office.

The Executive Director's Office is responsible for the establishment and administration of policies and procedures governing emergency management in Indiana.

The Executive Director's Office staff attends conferences and meetings as guest speakers addressing topics particular to the needs of the requesting group. Informational and educational materials are distributed to the public through booths set up at fairs, conferences, and workshops as well as through coordination with local emergency managers in an effort to keep the public informed and prepared.



INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Executive Director

**Public Information
And Outreach**

Media Relations
Public Relations
Legislative Liaison
Website

**Division of
Agency Support
Services**

Fiscal Services
Procurement
HR & Payroll
Legal & Code
Services

**Division of
Planning**

**Information
Technology**
*Data Management
IT Support*

**Grants
Management**

Local Support

Planning
*Strategic Planning
GIS Planning
Council Coordination*

**Division of
Training**

**Indiana
Homeland
Security
Training
Institute**

Certification

Exercise

**Division of
Emergency
Response**

**Operations &
Response**
*EOC Operations
Communications &
Dispatch*

**Recovery &
Mitigation**
*Individual Assistance
Mitigation
Public Assistance*

**Division of
Fire &
Building
Safety**

**Code
Enforcement**
*Boiler & Pressure
Vessels
Building & Fire Code
Enforcement
Elevators &
Amusement
Plan Review*

**Emergency
Services**
*Fire Investigations
Hazmat, WMD &
Counter-Terrorism
EMS Operations &
Complaint
Investigations*

**Indiana
Intelligence
Fusion
Center**

**Information
Technology**

**Statewide
Liaison
Commander**

Operations

Watch Officer

Analysts





Prepare for disaster in just three steps:

1. Get a Kit
2. Have a Plan
3. Be Informed

Visit www.ready.gov or www.in.gov/dhs for more information

Plan Ahead For Disaster

We all learned a great deal about the importance of planning and preparedness in the wake of the hurricane season in Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, and Florida. As emergency planners and public officials evaluate our response to the recovery efforts following the hurricanes, we would not be doing our jobs or justice to our state if we did not work even harder to prepare Indiana for its very own catastrophic event. It is so easy to become complacent and think that “it will never happen here.” We all know it is not a matter of “if”, but “when” an event of catastrophic magnitude will occur. So here in Indiana we must develop the cultural mindset that when it does happen, we will be as prepared as possible.

There will be damage and loss, but there are steps we can all take today to lessen the effects of whatever disaster we face. The Indiana Department of Homeland Security and other state agencies involved in preparedness planning are actively working together to ensure that Indiana is prepared for a catastrophic disaster. These agencies have developed and are continually refining “all hazards” plans to enable Indiana to respond to whatever our catastrophe might be. The planners of Indiana know the importance of preparing now so the citizens of our State don’t have to pay later.

We must not be guilty of doing nothing. If we do not learn from past experiences, such as the flu pandemic of 1918, the earthquake of 1811-12, or the hurricanes of 2005, we will have only ourselves to blame. When health officials warn of avian flu and potential flu pandemics, they are also initiating preparedness efforts to ensure the health and safety of our citizens. When local officials, industries, and emergency planners work to retrofit bridges and buildings and educate us about earthquakes, they are not provoking hysteria but enabling communities to be better prepared.

To be better prepared we must gain knowledge, develop a plan, practice the plan, revise the plan as needed, and practice and practice again. These crucial preparedness steps must be done now, not when a disaster strikes. However, preparedness is not just the responsibility of state and local officials but also the responsibility of each and every one of us. Each individual and family must make preparedness a priority. As learned from the hurricanes, families should not expect to receive emergency assistance immediately. It could take several days or weeks for help to arrive. Families must have a plan and be prepared to be on their own for at least three days. In order to prepare and have a plan, all of us must first be informed and have knowledge of our potential catastrophes.

So is all this talk about avian flu/flu pandemics and earthquakes just a bunch of hype or is it a crucial step in the effort to prepare our citizens and our state? Indiana must be proactive and be prepared to work together to meet the challenges we will face with our own catastrophe.



Division of Planning

Indiana Strategy for Homeland Security

In February 2006, the Indiana Counter-Terrorism and Security Council adopted the state's first unified strategic plan for homeland security initiatives in Indiana. The *Indiana Strategy for Homeland Security* outlines a number of plans and activities that have helped the state improve its overall preparedness for manmade or natural disasters.

The plan features eight strategic goals and outlines initiatives that will help Indiana achieve them.



Indiana Strategy for Homeland Security

February 1, 2006

Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr., Governor
Rebecca S. Skillman, Lieutenant Governor
J. Eric Dietz, Ph.D., Executive Director,
Indiana Department of Homeland Security

These goals focus on:

- **Teamwork**
- **Planning and Risk Analysis**
- **Protect**
- **Outreach and Engagement**
- **Training and Exercise**
- **Response**
- **Medical**
- **Economic Security**

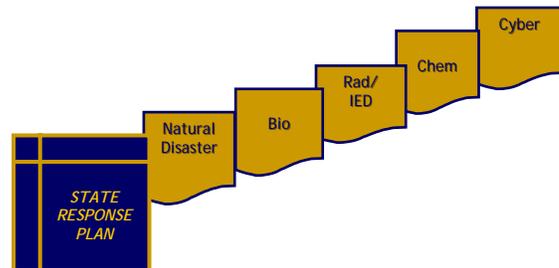
Homeland Security Districts



The teamwork premise is the primary driver of the Homeland Security District concept that was premiered three years ago through a joint effort of the Indiana Counter-Terrorism and Security Council, the Indiana State Department of Health, and the former State Emergency Management

Agency. IDHS continues to focus initiatives at the district level, building capabilities for prevention, protection against, responses to, and recovery from any disaster that may exceed the capabilities at the individual jurisdictional level.

State Response Plan



15 National Planning Scenarios

- Nuclear Detonation – 10-Kiloton Improvised Nuclear Device
- Biological Attack – Aerosol Anthrax
- Biological Disease Outbreak – Pandemic Influenza
- Biological Attack – Plague
- Chemical Attack – Blister Agent
- Chemical Attack – Toxic Industrial Chemicals
- Chemical Attack – Nerve Agent
- Chemical Attack – Chlorine Tank Explosion
- Natural Disaster – Major Earthquake
- Natural Disaster – Major Hurricane
- Radiological Attack – Radiological Dispersal Devices
- Explosives Attack – Bombing Using Improvised Explosive Devices
- Biological Attack – Food Contamination
- Biological Attack – Foreign Animal Disease (Foot and Mouth Disease)
- Cyber Attack



EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS

1. TRANSPORTATION
2. COMMUNICATIONS
3. PUBLIC WORKS AND ENGINEERING
4. FIREFIGHTING
5. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
6. MASS CARE, HOUSING AND HUMAN SERVICES
7. RESOURCES SUPPORT
8. PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES
9. URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE
10. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND RESPONSE
11. AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES
12. ENERGY
13. PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY
14. LONG-TERM COMMUNITY MITIGATION
15. EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

State Response Plan

The State Response Plan (SRP) is currently under development and will be the Indiana Department of Homeland Security's primary operational plan for responding to emergencies across the state. The SRP clearly discusses the best practices and procedures to handle emergency management, to save lives and property and protect Indiana's economy and environment. The SRP emphasizes response requirements while also paralleling the National Response Plan (NRP), and serves as a reference, providing guidance on how to obtain support and assistance from State agencies and Federal agencies in response to natural or manmade emergencies, disasters, or acts of terrorism. It operates under the authority of Indiana

Code 10-14-3, and Executive Order 05-09. Along with Indiana's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) and the Indiana Hazard Mitigation Plan, the SRP serves as a capstone document for State response. The concept and base plan were approved on October 2, 2006 by the Indiana Counter-Terrorism and Security Council. When fully completed, it will have three segments.

The Base Plan addresses all appropriate emergency management policies and procedures, plus the overall State concept of response. The Operations Plans section follows, presenting five model operations plans that address the State's response to the five "most likely" National Planning Scenarios. The third and final segment includes the 15 State Emergency Support Functions (ESFs), which correspond to each of the Federal ESFs, and provide the concept of State Agency support during incident management.

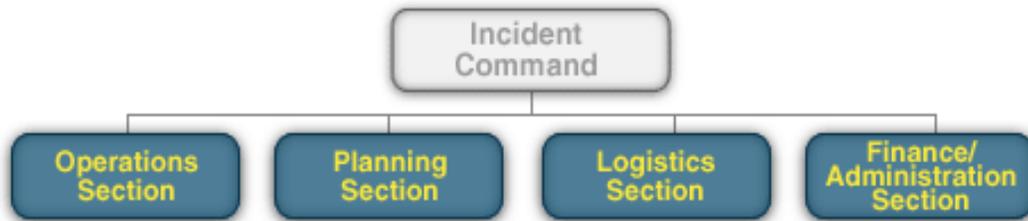
In August 2006, the 15 State Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) were completed for Indiana's State Response Plan, which correspond to the 15 Federal ones in the National Response Plan. This marked a first for Indiana, having 15 completed all-hazards documents, each providing the concept of support for interagency coordination during all phases of incident management for a given "function." These functions range from transportation, to urban search and rescue, to mass care, to long term recovery and mitigation. Each ESF also designates a State Coordinating Agency which is the agency in charge of that function, and as well depicts the Primary Agency that carries out that function (which may in some cases be the same as the coordinator), plus specifying Supporting Agencies that directly assist in a response.

Pandemic Influenza Planning

Preparing for a potential influenza pandemic in the near future is a top priority of the Indiana Department of Homeland Security. IDHS's partnership with the Indiana State Department of Health has enabled unprecedented joint operational planning efforts on both the state and local levels. In June of 2006, IDHS worked with all necessary state agencies to create the state's first pandemic influenza ("pan flu") operations plan. All counties received the State's new Pan Flu Operations Plan in three full phases and a "model" county template, to use for their written plans, which identified how key County and local agencies would work together in a pandemic. In September 2006, all 92 Indiana County EMA Directors completed their written plans, thereby enhancing their response capabilities and enabling increased protection of their citizens in the event of a pandemic. This effort stands as a milestone in prevention and mitigation planning, by allowing Federal, State, and County agencies to operate with a unified effort to protect Indiana citizens.



National Incident Management System



2006 was the first year for county National Incident Management System (NIMS) requirements. The entire State of Indiana, with all 92 counties, became NIMS compliant by the October 30, 2006 deadline. Successful state and county compliance maintained state and local eligibility for 61 funding programs through FEMA and 10 other Federal sources.

The NIMS requirements for Federal funding in 2006 covered a broad spectrum of activities that included:

- Adoption and implementation of NIMS at the community level for all government departments and agencies;
- Utilization of NIMS-prescribed Incident Command System (ICS) during all hazards incident responses;
- NIMCAST baseline completion;
- Participation in/promotion of interagency mutual aid agreements;
- Training requirements;
- Exercises, evaluations and corrective actions incorporating NIMS;
- Inventory of response resources; and
- Interoperable standards for equipment communications and data.

To assist this continuing statewide effort, the Training and Exercise Division of IDHS offered nine of the ICS 300 level courses. These courses trained 220 local and state staff to levels required in advance of the mandates for the Federal Fiscal Year 2007.

Critical Infrastructure Protection

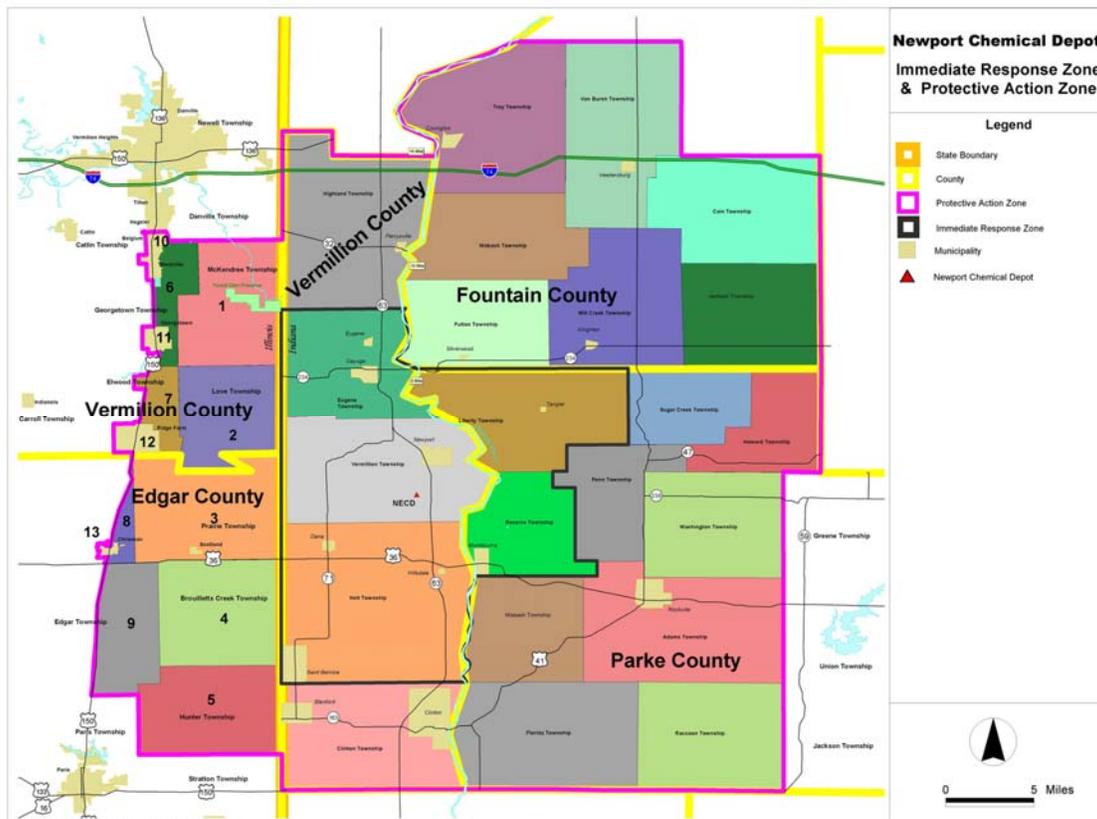
The selection of sites for Liberty Shield funding was done in partnership with federal, state and local agencies. Federal Fiscal Year 2003 and 2004 funds from the United State Department of Homeland Security were made available to improve security at several critical infrastructure facilities and courthouses throughout Indiana. The Courthouse Initiative was established in partnership with the Division of Courts Administration of the Indiana Supreme Court. Funds were granted by IDHS to enhance the abilities of local and county law enforcement agencies to protect the sites. The Liberty Shield and Courthouse Initiatives drew to a close in December 2006. Strategies that were funded to enhance security included improvements in camera surveillance, access control, baggage scanners and metal detectors; improvement of doors and window alarms; and the installation of barricades. Each courthouse security strategy was formulated to ease the burden on those charged with securing the sites. For instance, cameras allow more complete or continuous surveillance of activity in several areas of interest at one time. Also, sparse personnel resources can benefit from access controls which reduce the amount of attention required in areas of interest by limiting the amount of activity in those areas. IDHS is committed to protecting Indiana's critical infrastructure, and continuing even more extensive critical infrastructure protection initiatives in 2007.



Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Planning

The Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP) is a comprehensive program which addresses the storage, threat and eventual safe destruction of nerve agent VX stored at the Newport Chemical Depot (NECD) in Vermillion County, Indiana. The U.S. Army began neutralization of the VX in May 2005. IDHS, the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, and the U.S. Army are partners in ensuring that the VX is disposed of properly and safely.

NECD Immediate Response/Protective Action Zones



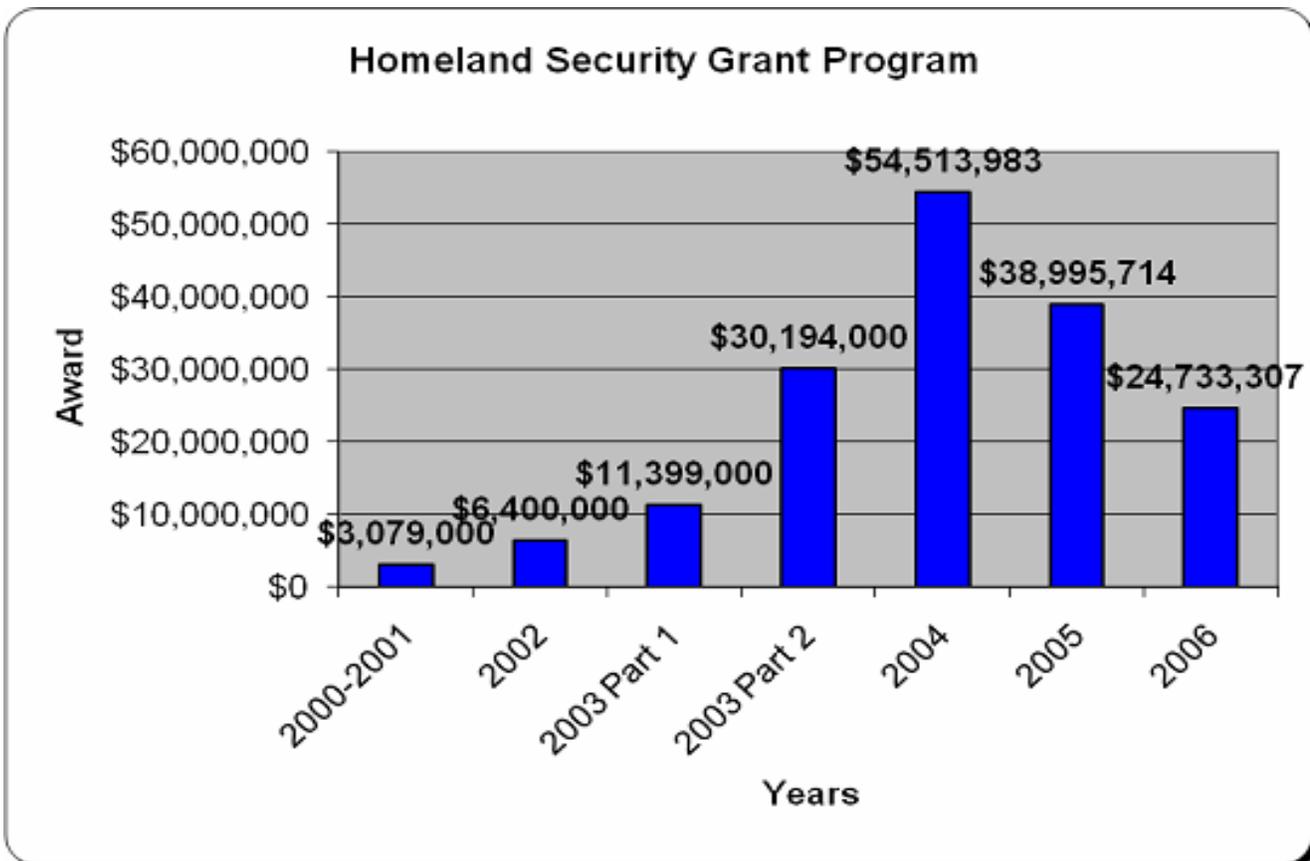
2006 saw a significant increase in the amount of neutralized agent and as of December 2006, more than 35% of the VX stockpile had been eliminated. The Newport Demilitarization and Neutralization efforts are expected to continue through 2008. Disposal of the neutralization byproduct, hydrolysate, is currently under study, and IDHS is partnering with IDEM and the U.S. Army to train first responders along the potential routes from Newport to the Indiana borders. Citizens are welcome to visit the U.S. Army's Public Outreach Office located in Newport, Indiana to ask questions and review documents pertaining to demilitarization of the nerve agent VX. As always, the goal of the Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program is to provide for the maximum protection for the lives, property and environment of the citizens of Indiana.

Grants

The Indiana Strategy for Homeland Security clearly defines the homeland security priorities for Indiana. With each award from the US Department of Homeland Security through the State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSGP), IDHS works to apply limited funding to implement the goals and objectives outlined in the strategy. The IDHS Executive Committee, comprised of key agency leadership, worked to allocate the FFY 2006 SHSGP award of \$21.1M. Primary funding focus areas identified were:

- Advancement of interoperable communications
- Continuation of statewide strategic planning
- Development of a world class regional training and exercise program
- Securing Indiana's critical infrastructure through target hardening and Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
- Ensuring adequate regional response capabilities through district planning and response
- Maintenance of the Indiana Intelligence Fusion Center
- Promotion of statewide mass casualty response capability
- Expansion of community preparedness efforts through the Citizens Corps Program

Awards were primarily made on a regional basis to promote district based planning, training, response, and teamwork. Through the application of these funds, each district will be more equipped and better trained to handle any man-made or natural disaster.



| DISTRICT 1 | |
|------------|------------------|
| JASPER | 111,158 |
| LAKE | 231,289 |
| LAPORTE | 111,909 |
| NEWTON | 61,350 |
| PORTER | 717,234 |
| | 1,232,940 |

| DISTRICT 2 | |
|------------|------------------|
| ELKHART | 501,933 |
| FULTON | 153,603 |
| KOSCIUSKO | 266,701 |
| MARSHALL | 315,722 |
| PULASKI | 70,434 |
| ST JOSEPH | 123,822 |
| STARKE | 52,866 |
| | 1,485,081 |

| DISTRICT 3 | |
|------------|------------------|
| ADAMS | 1,924,440 |
| ALLEN | 1,063,620 |
| DEKALB | 113,804 |
| HUNTINGTON | 54,713 |
| LAGRANGE | 69,301 |
| MIAMI | 166,095 |
| NOBLE | 63,709 |
| STUBEN | 83,561 |
| WABASH | 226,118 |
| WELLS | 134,874 |
| WHITLEY | 163,389 |
| | 4,063,624 |

| DISTRICT 4 | |
|------------|------------------|
| BENTON | 86,662 |
| CARROLL | 100,343 |
| CASS | 71,353 |
| CLINTON | 119,980 |
| FOUNTAIN | 880,461 |
| MONTGOMERY | 110,352 |
| TIPPECANOE | 422,753 |
| WARREN | 22,891 |
| WHITE | 155,880 |
| | 1,970,673 |

| DISTRICT 5 | |
|------------|------------------|
| BOONE | 106,543 |
| HAMILTON | 2,745,842 |
| HANCOCK | 147,972 |
| HENDRICKS | 426,629 |
| JOHNSON | 572,032 |
| MARION | 4,389,424 |
| MORGAN | 257,925 |
| SHELBY | 56,387 |
| | 8,702,754 |

| DISTRICT 6 | |
|------------|------------------|
| BLACKFORD | 129,447 |
| DELAWARE | 769,606 |
| FAYETTE | 44,018 |
| GRANT | 475,215 |
| HENRY | 276,134 |
| HOWARD | 532,778 |
| JAY | 62,722 |
| MADISON | 387,676 |
| RANDOLPH | 30,135 |
| RUSH | 180,037 |
| TIPTON | 43,470 |
| UNION | 128,393 |
| WAYNE | 262,065 |
| | 3,321,694 |

| DISTRICT 7 | |
|------------|------------------|
| CLAY | 65,478 |
| GREENE | 23,835 |
| OWEN | 54,669 |
| PARKE | 559,359 |
| PUTNAM | 108,001 |
| SULLIVAN | 49,150 |
| VERMILLION | 746,762 |
| VIGO | 54,903 |
| | 1,662,157 |

| DISTRICT 8 | |
|-------------|------------------|
| BARTHOLOMEW | 294,375 |
| BROWN | 50,068 |
| JACKSON | 45,100 |
| LAWRENCE | 73,200 |
| MONROE | 358,474 |
| ORANGE | 131,417 |
| WASHINGTON | 51,374 |
| | 2,004,008 |

| DISTRICT 9 | |
|-------------|----------------|
| CLARK | 13,368 |
| DEARBORN | 177,625 |
| DECATUR | 4,372 |
| FLOYD | 202,617 |
| FRANKLIN | 25,420 |
| HARRISON | 53,523 |
| JEFFERSON | 134,437 |
| JENNINGS | 115,284 |
| OHIO | 17,470 |
| RIPLEY | 10,382 |
| SCOTT | 49,370 |
| SWITZERLAND | 9,142 |
| | 813,010 |

| DISTRICT 10 | |
|-------------|------------------|
| CRAWFORD | 53,917 |
| DAVISS | 43,537 |
| DUBOIS | 37,304 |
| GIBSON | 55,469 |
| KNOX | 128,550 |
| MARTIN | 59,105 |
| PERRY | 65,900 |
| PIKE | 117,240 |
| POSEY | 77,526 |
| SPENCER | 97,783 |
| VANDEBURGH | 443,159 |
| WARRICK | 213,145 |
| | 1,392,636 |



Division of Training

The mission of the Training Division is to provide state and local public safety officials the very best in training and educational opportunities. The Training Division will provide training, certification and exercise programs that are comprehensive, fully-integrated and multi-disciplined.

Training Section

The Training Section of the Department of Homeland Security's Training Division is comprised of the Fire Training Section, Specialty Training Section, and the Exercise Section. Within these three sections reside numerous training and exercise programs which work together to train Indiana's response community. 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 coordination of federal emergency management training opportunities
- Search and Rescue Training, including K-9 related training opportunities
- Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive (CBRNE) Training, including the coordination of federally provided training opportunities and the Radiation Ingestion Pathway Program
- Building and Fire Code Official Training
- Citizen Corps administration and coordination, including Train-the-Trainer opportunities for the Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT)
- National Incident Management System (NIMS) / Incident Command Training

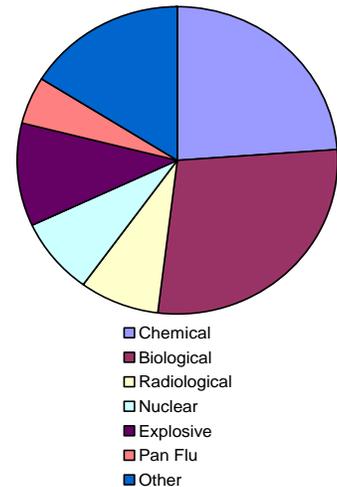
| PROGRAM | COURSES | HOURS | STUDENTS |
|--|----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| EMA | 44 | 682.5 | 796 |
| | | | |
| CERT | 5 | 120 | 57 |
| | | | |
| SAR / K-9 | 32 | 381 | 455 |
| | | | |
| FIRE | 2 | 24 | 34 |
| WMD/TERRORISM HAZMAT/ RADIOLOGICAL | 30 | 503.5 | 737 |
| | | | |
| CSEPP | 10 | 44 | 162 |
| | | | |
| EXERCISE | 3 | 45 | 87 |
| | | | |
| TOTAL OVERALL | 126 | 1800 | 2328 |



Exercise Section

The Indiana Department of Homeland Security 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 providing all-hazards training that emphasizes the importance of prevention, protection, response, and recovery. 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, Functional and Full Scale Exercises which are defined by the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP).

Exercise Types 2005-2006



Certification Section

The Certification Section is responsible for training course approval, testing, certifying, and recertifying individuals, as firefighters and emergency medical personnel. The Certification section also licenses regulated explosive use blasters and organizations, certification record keeping and test validation for these public safety disciplines, as well as providing logistical support for other training programs within the Division of Training. Listed below are the various types of Medical Certifications along with the top 34 out of 72 types of firefighter certifications.

Overall there were nearly 27,000 certifications processed in 2006.

| Firefighter Certifications | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|--|---------------|
| Basic Firefighter | 1226 | Hazmat Technician | 269 |
| Confined Space Rescue Awareness | 240 | Instructor I | 939 |
| Confined Space Rescue Ops | 220 | Instructor II/III | 860 |
| Confined Space Rescue Tech | 200 | Mandatory Training | 1608 |
| Driver Operator Aerial | 108 | NIMS First Responder Awareness | 670 |
| Driver Operator Pumper | 269 | NIMS First Responder Operations | 583 |
| Fire Inspector I | 107 | Rope Rescue Awareness | 400 |
| Fire Investigator I | 122 | Rope Rescue Operations | 382 |
| Fire Officer I | 118 | Rope Rescue Technician | 251 |
| Fire Officer II | 117 | Structural Collapse Rescue Awareness | 100 |
| Fire Officer Strategy and Tactics | 539 | Swift Water Rescue Awareness | 140 |
| Firefighter I | 1167 | Swift Water Rescue Operations | 127 |
| Firefighter II | 1169 | Trench Rescue Awareness | 170 |
| Fire medic I | 106 | Trench Rescue Operations | 157 |
| Fire medic II | 167 | Vehicle and Machinery Rescue Awareness | 238 |
| Hazmat 1st Responder Awareness | 1697 | Vehicle and Machinery Rescue Ops | 223 |
| Hazmat 1st Responder Operation | 911 | Vehicle and Machinery Rescue Tech | 221 |
| TOTAL | | | 15,821 |
| Medical Certifications | | | |
| Driver | 335 | EMT-Intermediate | 75 |
| First Responder | 2727 | Extrication | 155 |
| EMT-Basic | 5580 | Paramedic | 1109 |
| EMT-Basic Advanced | 562 | Primary Instructor | 142 |
| TOTAL | | | 10,685 |



Division of Emergency Response

The focus of the Emergency Response Division is to maintain the highest possible level of emergency response and recovery capabilities for all contingencies that the State of Indiana may face. This is done through the coordination and utilization of all available local, state and federal assets and programs.

Operations and Response Branch

Emergency Operations Center

The EOC was utilized numerous times this year for a variety of activities. While the majority of use was for training, the long duration usage was as expected for real world activations. The chart at the right is a breakdown of the categories of usage.

Communications

Communications staff had an extremely busy year dealing with the 800MHz system, installations in the new Mobile Command Center (MCC), programming and rebanding issues.

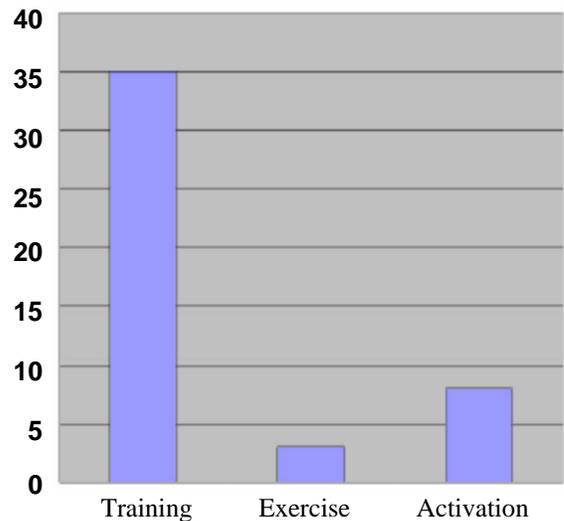
In addition to the programming and installation of radios at eight work stations on the MCC, communications staff also installed 21 telephone and data lines and equipment. 24 radios were programmed for the Muscatatuck Training Center, 65 for the National Guard, eight for IDHS and 101 for state HazMat teams. IDHS radios were also used to support the response to LaPorte County and the St. Mary of the Woods operation in Vigo County.

Communications staff also inventoried all IDHS 800MHz radios with model numbers for the rebanding project.

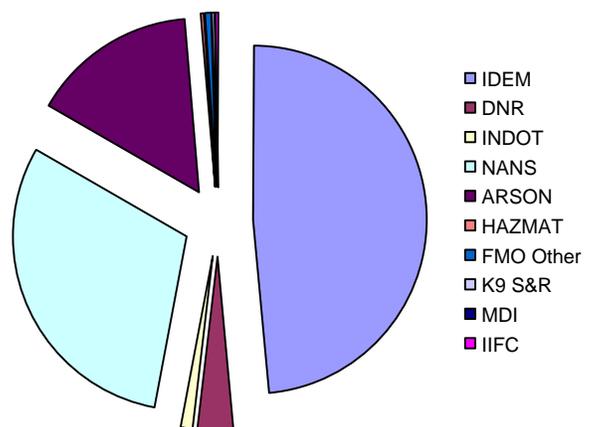
While daytime telephone calls are too numerous to count, dispatch handled over 1,969 after-hours and weekend telephone calls and over 14,400 radio calls over the last year.

In addition to IDHS communications activities, the dispatchers also handled after hour's calls for other agencies, as shown on the chart on the right.

Categories of Usage



EOC Dispatcher's After Hour's Calls



Field Operations

Field staff participated in numerous exercises, jurisdictional planning efforts and in three local emergency responses in 2006.

The Mobile Command Center (MCC) (at right) was displayed in all 10 Homeland Security Districts and has been utilized on two field operations. In addition to the new MCC, the Disaster Mortuary (DMORT) equipment has been received and has been inventoried and cached. Two DMORT team meetings have been held and the DMORT training objectives have been established and finalized.



Recovery & Mitigation Branch

Indiana experienced one Presidential Major Disaster declaration for Individual Assistance in 2006. This major disaster declaration was the result of flash flooding that occurred September 12 through the 14 in Lake, Vanderburgh and Warrick Counties. More than \$12.0 million was provided to Hoosiers for home repairs, temporary housing and other needs assistance. Additionally, over \$9.8 million in low interest disaster loans were made by the US Small Business Administration in Lake, Vanderburgh and Warrick Counties under this Presidential disaster declaration. Total assistance provided to date for this disaster is \$21.8 million.

Five U.S. Small Business Administration Disaster Loan Programs were declared during 2006. While loan applications are still being received, to date, low interest disaster loans of over \$5.1 million dollars were provided to homeowners, renters and businesses to repair damages, replace essential household goods, inventory and equipment as a result of the following four USSBS declarations:

- Severe thunderstorms and tornados caused damages to homes and businesses throughout the southern two thirds of the state. Beginning on the night of March 31, 2006, Shelby County, in central Indiana suffered tornado and high wind damages as a result of severe thunderstorms. March 31st through April 9th, tornados, severe storms and high winds struck the state causing damages to homes and businesses in Daviess, Lawrence and Orange and Shelby Counties. Contiguous counties included Bartholomew, Crawford, Decatur, Dubois, Greene, Hancock, Jackson, Johnson, Knox, Marion, Martin, Monroe, Pike, Rush and Washington.
- A tornado struck northeastern Pike County in the Town of Otwell on May 25th. Contiguous counties included Daviess, Dubois, Gibson, Knox and Warrick.
- A severe storm and a tornado struck Jackson County June 7/8. Contiguous counties of Bartholomew, Brown, Jennings, Lawrence, Monroe, Scott and Washington were included in this declaration.
- Wayne County experienced a flash flood event impacting Cambridge City on August 28th. Contiguous counties of Fayette, Henry, Randolph and Union were included in this declaration.
- Clark and Floyd Counties were impacted by flash flooding on 22-23 September. Contiguous counties of Harrison, Jefferson, Scott and Washington were included in this declaration.
- USSBA Disaster loan declarations provided assistance for 9 primary and 35 contiguous counties making Hoosiers eligible for the disaster loan programs. Disaster loans totaling over \$5.1 million were made to storm victims.

Recovery and Mitigation personnel conducted damage assessments in the field and were assigned to a Joint Field Office for nearly two months.



Infrastructure Section

The Infrastructure Section provided two Debris Management Courses; three Damage Assessment Courses; and six Individual Assistance Damage Assessment classes training over 120 local officials and volunteers. We continued to administer four open disasters comprising more than 200 applicants (DR-1520-IN; DR-1573-IN; DR-1612-IN; and EM-3238-IN) and have completed project inspections and final audits on five public assistance programs for successful close-outs (DR-1418-IN; DR-1433-IN; DR-1476-IN; DR-1542-IN; and EM-3197-IN).

Human Services Section

The Human Services Section works closely with FEMA in monitoring Individual Assistance and the Other Needs Assistance program to insure that the victims of a disaster are receiving the help they need to recover from the damages to their homes. FEMA takes a more active role in processing cases and the issuance of grant checks. The Indiana Human Services Program Manager (HSPM) works closely with the FEMA Human Services Program Manager to ensure victims are dealt with adequately and fairly. The HSPM also deals directly with applicants in problem resolution and is their advocate to FEMA. The HSPM provides further assistance by working closely with the local Indiana Volunteer Organizations. These organizations provide assistance to victims that have needs that are not covered by government programs. Individual Assistance has maintained an excellent working relationship with state agencies and private, not-for-profit disaster recovery organizations, as well as members of the Indiana Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (INVOAD).

On September 12th, severe storms and heavy rains from an extremely large storm system extending from Vanderburgh County to Lake County on the western side of the state, caused flash flooding in those counties. A Presidential Disaster, DR-1662 was declared designating these counties for Individual Assistance programs.



Bluffton residents now enjoy this beautiful park, which was the site of the HMGP Mitigation Buyout program where 17 flood damaged homes were removed from the floodway.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program was designed, in the aftermath of a disaster, to permanently reduce or remove structures from vulnerability to the hazard that prompted the disaster declaration. However, it has evolved into a program that allows communities to reduce their vulnerability to any natural hazard. This program allocates 75% of the total project cost, with the local match being 25%.

As a result of flood events in 2003, 2004, & 2005, the IDHS Mitigation Section continues to pursue its commitment to the acquisition of substantially damaged homes. These are structures that were substantially damaged (greater than 40-50% of their market value depending on the local flood ordinance) or because they were built in the floodway, and can not be repaired. In 2006, the Mitigation Section assisted local communities in the acquisition of over 50 of these structures. These projects not only reduce risk to property and the health and safety of the owners; it returns land to green space and natural flood storage.

As part of the HMGP planning initiative, the Mitigation Section assisted in the creation of a preparedness public information campaign. The kick-off for this campaign took place at the 150th Indiana State Fair. Weather Radios, smoke alarms, preparedness kits and brochures were distributed to the fair attendees that visited either the IDHS booth or Mobile Command Center Display.

Pre Disaster Mitigation Competitive (PDMC) Grant

In 2001, the Federal government enacted the Disaster Mitigation act of 2000. This legislation changed the amount of funding available to the states post disaster, reducing funding to 7.5% of the total expenditures for disaster recovery. All hazard mitigation planning is now a requirement to secure any mitigation funding. In support of these objectives, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has provided funding under the Pre-disaster Mitigation Competitive program (PDMC) to accomplish these goals. This year, the State of Indiana received a grant of \$187,000 to assist six communities in developing their All Hazard Mitigation plans.

Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Program

This program was established as a result of the National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994. The changes to the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) were the direct result of the Mississippi Flood of 1993, and the continuing requests of the states to provide pre-disaster mitigation funding. Each of the fifty states and the territories are eligible for funding under the FMA based upon the number of flood insurance policies in effect and insurance premiums coming from each state. The money is provided as 75/25 matching grants for the acquisition or retrofitting of repetitive structures located in areas of flood risk. The program guidelines require an approved flood mitigation plan and that the structures being acquired have flood insurance policy in force at the time of the acquisition.

In 2006, Howard County used this funding to acquire one repetitive loss structure. The City of Fort Wayne also received grant funds to acquire three repetitive loss structures.



Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC) Grant Program

The goal of the new RFC grant program is to reduce or eliminate long-term flood risks through mitigation activities that are in the best interest of the National Flood Insurance Fund. The RFC grants are awarded to applicants on a nationwide basis without reference to state allocations, quotas, or other formula-based allocations.

The priority is to fund the acquisition of severe repetitive loss properties as defined in the Flood Insurance Reform Act 2004 (FIRA 2004), as well as non-residential properties that meet the same flood insurance claims thresholds as severe repetitive loss properties. This grant is awarded on a competitive basis with criteria further evaluated by FEMA. Awards will be their prioritized to fund acquisitions that ate the greatest amount of savings to the NFIP based on a benefit-cost analysis.

Indiana was one of two states in REV to be awarded one of these grants this year. This grant will allow for the acquisition and demolition of one severe repetitive loss structure in Ft. Wayne.



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Mitigation Planning

As a result of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, to receive any federal mitigation funding, each county must have a FEMA approved All Hazard Mitigation Activities. Through ongoing efforts, and planning grant dollars received in 2005 & 2006, IDHS Mitigation has assisted 8 Counties in having their plans fully approved. Two additional plans have received conditional approval from FEMA pending local adoption and five other county plans are in the review process at FEMA. Additionally, IDHS Mitigation is assisting 45 other counties to begin the process of writing their plan.

IDHS Mitigation continues to support the use of its online planning tool to assist those counties who use the service in the creation of their plans. The Mitigation Section anticipates this tool as a means to more easily review and update existing plans. Partnerships with the POLIS Center and the Regional Planning Commissions are also proving beneficial to many of the counties in their planning efforts.

The IDHS Mitigation Section also revised the State All Hazard Mitigation Plan to meet new federal regulations and the plan has been approved by FEMA. This plan must be updated and approved every three years. In 2006, Mitigation has begun the process of reviewing and updating the approved plan with the completion of the statewide flood risk assessment.

Division of Fire and Building Safety

The Division of Fire and Building Safety of DHS consists of two branches. The emergency services branch includes 3 sections; emergency medical services, hazardous materials and fire investigations. The Building Code Enforcement and Plan Review Branch regulates and performs inspection for Indiana's elevators, amusement rides, boiler and pressure vessels; public building and safety regulations, fire safety, ensuring compliance with Indiana's fire and life safety building codes.

Emergency Services Branch

Fire Investigations Section

The Fire Investigations Section is responsible for investigating fires to determine their cause and origin. Fire and Explosion Investigation section has conducted investigations for over 900 cases in support of local fire departments. Those cases included investigations into 78 fire fatalities; including 61 adults, 14 children and 3 line-of-duty deaths of Indiana firefighters. In an attempt to address the increasing need for fire investigations, the investigations section has been working in several counties to encourage the development and implementation of arson investigation taskforces.

Emergency Medical Services Section

The emergency medical services section regulates and maintains the certifications of 764 emergency medical providers; including 383 ambulance services and 381 non-transport EMS providers. These 764 providers operate 2364 certified vehicles; 1967 ambulances, 364 non-transport vehicles and 33 air medical helicopters, each requiring a biannual inspection. In addition to the response organizations, 100 Indiana hospitals were certified to oversee the medical training and operations of the field services. The EMS section also reviewed 45 emergency medical services related complaints state wide. Beginning to address the out-of-hospital surge capacity that might be needed during a mass casualty event led the section to stand up the 7 additional District Medical Response Teams; bringing to total to 10; one in each Homeland Security Districts.

Hazardous Materials Section

In 2006, the Hazardous Materials and Counter Terrorism Response Section worked several special projects. They developed a plan with DuPont Corporation and Newport Army Depot on the VX-Hydrolysate transportation preparedness program. They worked with local hazardous material teams along the travel route to ensure a prepared local response. The expanded use of the E-85 fuels has created new challenges for Indiana's fire service and the emergency response personnel; Department of Homeland Security has been actively researching the capabilities and needs of local fire departments to address these issues. There have been many other opportunities to help with training classes and helping to provide testing and certification for Indiana's emergency responders.

Building Code Enforcement Branch

The goal of the Fire and Building Code Enforcement Branch is to ensure the safety of Hoosiers through the thorough review of building plans prior to initiating construction as well as continual inspection of all commercial and public buildings. In addition to buildings, the Code Enforcement Branch is also responsible for the safety compliance inspections off all boiler and pressure vessels, elevators and other lifting devices and all amusement rides operated in the state.



Plan Review Section

The purpose of the Building Project Plan Review Section is to review all building plans for Class 1 (commercial) structures to ensure compliance with all applicable building codes, with particular emphasis on life-safety. For the state fiscal year 2006, there were over 8200 projects reviewed and released with almost 5 million dollars in revenue generated.

The section initiated an outreach program for several large projects that have major economical impact for the State of Indiana, such as the Lucas Oil Stadium (seen in pictures below), the Indianapolis International Airport, French Lick and West Baden and the Carmel City Center. We are currently working closely with the representatives of Honda America and the local building officials in Decatur County regarding the new plant to be constructed in Greensburg, Indiana.



2006 saw a major push to increase the percentage of building project plans that are submitted electronically, in 2006. Approximately 45 % of building project plans are filed electronically. We receive the application and plans on-line, they are reviewed on computer monitors and the releases are sent through e-mail, greatly reducing the turn-around time and reducing the cost to Indiana's building and design professionals.

Elevators and Amusement Safety Section

The goal of the Elevator and Amusement Ride Section is public safety through regulation and inspection on all of Indiana's regulated lifting devices, regulated amusement devices, mechanical bulls, bungee jump facilities and automated people movers.

The staff of 17 field inspectors have conducted 8130 safety inspections. This section conducted over 6,600 periodic inspections on the existing 18,000 lifting devices currently permitted in Indiana, plus 630 new installation and alteration inspections. In addition this group of personnel conducted 900 annual safety inspections on amusement devices and presently all units at the state's three ski lift resorts. Indiana also permits two (2) mechanical bull providers and one (1) people mover in the state.

All personnel are required to be QEI (Qualified Elevator Inspector) certified to perform elevator inspections and NAARSO (National Association of Amusement Ride Safety Official) certified to perform amusement device inspections.



Fire and Building Compliance Section

The largest section within the Code Enforcement Branch, the Fire and Building Compliance Section was created in 2006 by merging three separate sections consisting of 63 employees into one cohesive unit. The merging of these entities (the state building inspectors with the fire and daycare/child ministry inspectors) has provided a more consistent and timely inspection process, better trained, better qualified inspectors who are assigned smaller inspection territories. Our primary responsibilities will be to provide the highest level of life safety to the citizens of Indiana by being responsible for conducting over 40,000 inspections annually in: industrialized buildings, mobile structures, The Manufactured Housing Program for the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, licensed child care facilities, child care ministries, as well as construction and maintenance inspections in Indiana's Class #1 Structures, Underground Storage Tanks, Explosive Magazines and overseeing the permitting and inspection process of Indiana's new fireworks law.

In 2006 this section increased its role as advisors and educators for Indiana's local communities, explaining to building owners and occupants as to why specific conditions create these hazards or violations. Working with the IDHS Training Division, initiatives included providing additional educational opportunities for building owners, property managers, and local building and fire officials so that the number of repetitive violations will be reduced.

Boiler and Pressure Vessel Safety Section (BPVSS)

This section is responsible for maintaining the safety of 80,000 active boiler and pressure vessels in operation throughout Indiana. The 8 DHS inspectors working with 200 special inspectors employed by insurance agencies completed 27,952 boiler and pressure vessel inspection in 2006; this is an increase of 24.4% over 2005.

In this time period 7,830 of these inspections were completed by BPVSS employed inspectors. This is an increase in the number of inspections completed by Boiler and Pressure Vessel Safety Section personnel of 21.0% over 2005. Based on the foregoing, 4% of the inspection force completed 28% of all inspections while writing 62% of all violations. The success of the Boiler and Pressure Vessel Safety Program is proven by the fact that there were no catastrophic failures of equipment regulated by the division in the last 12 months that resulted in death, injury or severe property damage.



Indiana Intelligence Fusion Center

The Indiana Intelligence Fusion Center (IIFC) was established in 2006 through legislation and an Executive Order. The purpose of the IIFC is to collect, integrate, evaluate, analyze and disseminate information and intelligence. In doing so, the Center supports local, state and federal agencies in detecting, preventing and responding to criminal and terrorist activity.



The Indiana Intelligence Fusion Center opened its new 3000 square foot facility located in the Indiana Government Center South on December 1, 2006. The opening celebration was attended by U.S. Department of Homeland Security Secretary Michael Chertoff. Secretary Chertoff championed the creation of the Indiana Intelligence Fusion Center noting it supports the national initiative to create a fusion center in each state to improve information/intelligence sharing. During his visit, Secretary Chertoff had a personal meeting with key homeland security officials from the state of Indiana.



The IIFC is working to make all Hoosiers safe and more secure through the combined efforts of law enforcement and intelligence officials. The Indiana Intelligence Fusion Center will allow Indiana the ability to respond

efficiently and effectively to a security threat anywhere on our home soil.

The IIFC operates as a division of the Indiana Department Homeland Security (IDHS). It receives guidance and oversight from the Executive Committee which includes representatives of local state and federal government. The Fusion Center will give the opportunity to unify law enforcement activities in Indiana to improve public safety. This collaborative approach to intelligence analysis supports local law enforcement and can help prevent and solve crimes using information that we have always had available but have not shared to its full potential. The fusion center will improve information and intelligence sharing across all public safety disciplines. This collaboration approach also includes corporate entities and the general public.

The creation of the IIFC establishes a single point of contact in the state for citizens to report suspicious terrorist and criminal activity.



The Effects of Katrina and Rita Today

The effects of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita led many states, including Indiana, to examine Emergency Operation Plans and Procedures. We looked closer at our state and examined the possible devastation a catastrophic disaster in magnitude equal to or greater than Hurricanes Katrina and Rita could have on Indiana.

Indiana could be impacted on the New Madrid Fault Line. The southwestern section of our state, at least 15 counties in all, could see damage, destruction, loss of life and long lasting effects in the event of a catastrophic earthquake. Indiana's estimated population at risk in such an event along the New Madrid Fault is around 1.4 million citizens.

The southern 1/3 of Indiana could also be impacted by an earthquake in the Wabash Valley Seismic Zone affecting over/around 2.1 million citizens.

The federal government has already advised that states affected by an earthquake along the New Madrid Fault must be prepared to take care of themselves for a minimum of 72 hours following a disaster.

The possibility of a pandemic, particularly an influenza pandemic, has been gaining attention throughout this country and the world. Many state agencies have already begun planning for this type of disaster. IDHS is involved in the statewide planning effort to prepare citizens and communities to continue functioning if a pandemic were to occur.

Individual Preparedness

Encouraging citizens to participate in individual preparedness is a top priority for our State. Developing a family disaster supply kit and an emergency communication plan for your family are important steps to better prepare for disaster. Knowing the threats you face and how to react in the event of an emergency can help you respond effectively in a disaster situation. We can't always predict when a disaster will strike but we can take measures beforehand to lessen the impact and help protect our lives and families.



Special Programs

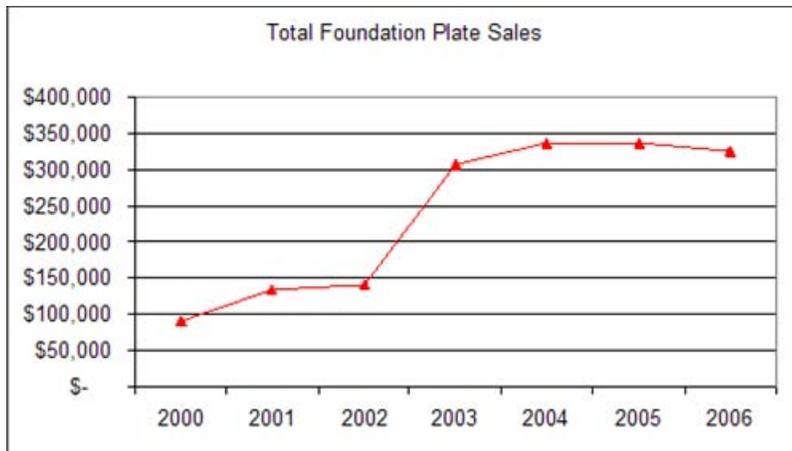
The Indiana Homeland Security Foundation

A Way to Say Thanks to Hoosier First Responders...

On a daily basis, many of your fellow Hoosiers put your safety first. Members of the fire service, law enforcement, and emergency medical services from across Indiana make the well-being of their fellow citizens their top priority when called to respond to an incident. To support these first responders, the Emergency Management, Fire and Building Services and Public Safety Training Foundation, one of the first of its kind in the nation, was established in 1999 along with a license plate to generate funds for grants to first responders.

In 2005, the consolidation of four agencies into the Indiana Department of Homeland Security prompted a revision of the Foundation. With a new all-encompassing homeland security mission, the Indiana Homeland Security Foundation was established to distribute the license plate proceeds to first responders with a greater emphasis on homeland security related projects. The name of the plate was changed to “Secure Indiana” from Hoosier Safety to better reflect the new homeland security mission of the Foundation.

Overall, the Foundation has distributed over \$1,000,000 to communities throughout the state to promote special needs of first responders including training, equipment, and recruiting support while providing public knowledge and awareness of the needs for our first responders.



promote special needs of first responders including training, equipment, and recruiting support while providing public knowledge and awareness of the needs for our first responders.

Now, there is a way you can show Hoosier first responders your support and gratitude for their commitment to their fellow citizens. The next time you renew your vehicle's plate, ask for a “Secure Indiana” license plate.



Counter-Terrorism and Security Council (CTASC)

The mission of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Council (CTASC) is to develop and implement a comprehensive state strategy to address terrorism in Indiana. The Council works with public safety departments and agencies, federal, state and local governments, and private entities to:

- determine the state strategy for detecting, preparing for, preventing, protecting against, responding to, and recovering from terrorist threats or attacks.
- periodically review and coordinate revisions to that strategy as deemed necessary.
- be a collection point for information pertaining to terrorist threats or activities within Indiana.
- ensure, to the extent permitted by law, all appropriate and necessary intelligence and law enforcement information relating to Indiana security is disseminated to and exchanged among appropriate departments and agencies responsible for security.
- share this information with the public when security permits.

The Council serves as Indiana's liaison to the Department of Homeland Security.



Special Programs...continued



Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)

EMAC, the Emergency Management Assistance Compact, is a congressionally ratified organization that provides form and structure to interstate mutual aid. Through EMAC, a disaster impacted state can request and receive assistance from other member states quickly and efficiently, resolving two key issues upfront: liability and reimbursement.

Citizen Corp Program (CCP)

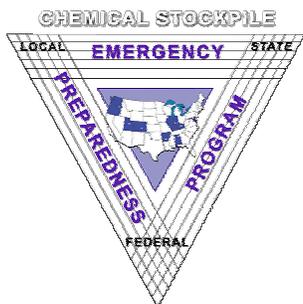
The Citizen Corp Program (CCP) encourages Americans to better prepare their families, neighborhoods, and communities—and to consider offering assistance to first responders involved in fire, rescue, emergency medical services, and law enforcement.



The CCP includes:

- **Volunteers in Police Service (VIPS)** program which works to enhance the capacity of state and local law enforcement to utilize volunteers.
- **Neighborhood Watch (NW)** program that provides citizens with information on how to establish and maintain watch groups in a neighborhood.
- **Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)** program that educates and trains citizens in basic disaster response skills.
- **Medical Reserve Corps (MRC)** program which provides volunteers during large-scale emergencies to assist emergency response teams by providing care to victims with less serious injuries.
- **Fire Corps (FC)** which promotes the use of citizen advocates to provide support to fire and rescue departments.

Indiana currently has 23 Citizen Corps Councils and 45 CERT teams throughout the State.



Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP)

The Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP) was established to enhance community preparedness in communities around chemical stockpiles until the stockpiles are eliminated.

CSEPP provides a consistent framework of emergency planning for states and communities at all eight storage locations nationwide. Each of the communities potentially affected by a chemical accident is responsible for deciding how to prepare for the possibility of a release of chemical agent. Currently, the US stockpile of chemical agents is safely stored at these sites across the country:

Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Indiana, Maryland, Oregon, and Utah. There are three CSEPP counties in Indiana: Fountain, Parke and Vermillion. The Newport Chemical Depot is located in Vermillion County.

Through CSEPP, the communities surrounding the Newport Chemical Depot have received equipment and facilities, training and public education. These enhancements help better prepare the citizens for other emergencies such as severe weather, hazardous materials spills, and terrorism.



