



# The Hoosier Responder

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INDIANA  
DEPARTMENT  
OF  
HOMELAND  
SECURITY

*Safeguarding  
Hoosiers by  
Planning,  
Preparing and  
Responding*

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## National Incident Management System Training—and You

*By Joe Wainscott, IDHS Director of Training*

The Indiana Department of Homeland Security has received many inquiries during the past months regarding the levels of training required for NIMS compliance. Many questions center around how best to determine who should attend which level of training to be compliant. Keep in mind there are several components affecting NIMS compliance, in this article we are going to focus solely on the training issues associated with the NIMS program guidance.

We should first look at the legal issues associated with NIMS compliance. USDHS Presidential Directive 5 (2-28-2003) set the direction for the nationwide implementation of NIMS for the federal government. Federal Occupational Safety and Health

Administration (OSHA) requirements under 29CFR 1910.120 and compliance directive CPL:02-02-073, dated 8-27-2007, have established the requirement that the Incident Command System be used during incidents covered by these directives be NIMS compliant. This also applies to EMS personnel and First Receivers in hospital departments. Governor Daniels has directed state compliance to NIMS in Executive Order 05-09. It is important to note that while local agencies are not *legally* bound to comply with NIMS metrics, it is a requirement to receive federal or state public safety related funding. Additionally, with the adoption of NIMS compliant Incident

Command procedures by OSHA, we recommend that departments consult their legal advisor about any potential liability that may be incurred by failing to become NIMS compliant and properly implementing the approved Incident Command System. Federal Fiscal Year 2006 grant requirements called for states and local jurisdictions to adopt NIMS by executive order, proclamation, resolution, or legislation. During that period, the State of Indiana and every Indiana county agreed through some type of documentation that they have complied with this requirement. The FFY2007 NIMS compliance included the completion of IS-700,

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## From the Desk of Director Dietz

As the Indiana Department of Homeland Security's third year comes to a close, we want to share some positive news of improvements to Indiana's public safety.

During the 2007 Legislative Session, we worked to increase the funding for fire training and established the fire training infrastructure fund. We just awarded a number of our first grants totaling more than \$600,000 to District Training Centers across the state. We worked

with fire leadership to allow for the streamlining of training requirements for firefighters joining paid departments by eliminating the requirement for taking the Mandatory Firefighter Training course if you complete Firefighter 1/2 Courses.

In 2006, the Indiana Intelligence Fusion Center (IIFC) began its mission of analyzing, collecting, and disseminating information and intelligence data. One year later, the IIFC has seen significant accomplishments for this newly established division. In

early 2007, the IIFC began operating 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

We have helped local government through a Presidential Major Disaster Declaration for storms that occurred in August in Lake County, and we also aided the northern half of the state, which experienced a snow emergency in February.

District planning has begun.

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## Insurance Services Office—ISO

ISO is the premier source of information, products, and services related to property and liability risk. For a broad spectrum of types of insurance, ISO provides statistical, actuarial, underwriting, and claims information and analyses; consulting and technical services; policy language; information about specific locations; fraud-identification tools; and data processing. In the United States and around the world, ISO serves insurers, reinsurers, agents, brokers, self-insureds, risk managers, insurance regulators, fire departments, and other government agencies.

One of ISO's important services is to evaluate the fire suppression delivery systems of jurisdictions around the country. The

result of those reviews is a classification number that ISO distributes to insurers. Insurance companies use the Public Protection Classification (PPC™) information to help establish fair premiums for fire insurance – generally offering lower premiums in communities with better fire protection.

ISO uses the Fire Suppression Rating Schedule (FSRS) to define the criteria used in the evaluation of a community's fire defenses. Within the FSRS, a section titled "Needed Fire Flow" outlines the Methodology for determining the amount of water necessary for providing fire protection at selected locations throughout the community. ISO uses the needed fire flows to:

Determine the community's "basic fire flow." The basic fire flow is the fifth highest needed fire flow in the community. ISO uses the basic fire flow to determine the number of apparatus, the size of apparatus fire pumps, and special fire-fighting equipment needed in the community.

Determine the adequacy of the water supply and delivery system. ISO calculates the needed fire flow for selected properties and then determines the water flow capabilities at these sites. ISO then calculates a ratio considering the need (needed fire flow) and the availability (water flow capability). ISO uses that ratio in calculating the credit points identified in the FSRS.

ISO developed the needed fire flow through a review of actual large-loss fires. ISO recorded the average fire flow and other important factors, including construction type, occupancy type, area of the building, and exposures. Those factors are the foundation of the needed fire flow formula.

The role of the ISO in determining the capability of a local fire department can be significant. The savings for individual homeowners on their insurance premiums could result in an extraordinary savings. Fire Chiefs and Government Officials should become familiar with the entire ISO document. For more information on ISO and the services provided to local communities, check out <http://www.iso.com/>.

## Mid America Mutual Aid Consortium—"MAMA-C"

Indiana is now a part of the Mid-America Mutual Aid Consortium (MAMA-C), which conducted its initial three-day summit in January 2007. The purpose of the summit was to discuss day-to-day mutual aid across state lines and reach consensus on the essential elements to become a long-term multi-state preparedness and response entity. Fire Service and emergency management staff from Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Indiana, and FEMA attended the initial meeting. Indiana was represented by Bill Newgent, President of the Indiana Fire Chiefs Associa-

tion. Through consensus, the group approved ten essential elements that will be the foundation of the MAMA-C. These elements provide the roadmap for achieving the group's formally adopted mission statement, which is to share information and remove barriers to facilitate day-to-day mutual aid across state lines on incidents not requiring or prior to a declaration of disaster. All attendees agreed that on-going collaborations and communication will achieve multiple benefits including:

Provide greater protection of citizens represented by the MAMA-C.

Enhance communications, coordination and connectivity between MAMA-C states thus facilitating seamless regional and multi-state response.

Achieve consensus on equipment, training, exercise and other preparedness standards.

Establish platform to resolve issues of governance while maintaining agreement on matters of interoperability, standardization and simplicity.

Reinforce the efforts of the International Association of Fire Chiefs mutual-aid initiative.

MAMA-C is an extension of the Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS),

first started in Illinois and expanded into Indiana, Missouri and Iowa. This expansion into MAMA-C is designed to partner the fire service and emergency management/homeland security personnel in building capabilities for cross-border mutual aid. Indiana has allocated \$50,000 in 2007 Homeland Security Grant Program funding for this initiative, and Illinois allocated \$75,000. Indiana is in the beginning stages of this six-state partnership to enhance multi-state collaboration and mutual aid, and is currently working with the Indiana Fire Chiefs Association and other states to achieve the stated goals.

## Public Safety Interoperability Communications Grant

The Public Safety Interoperability Communications Grant application was submitted to the National Telecommunications and Information Association (NTIA), The Federal Emergency Management Agency and the National Preparedness Directorate on December 3, 2007 for the allotted amount of \$18,291,735. Our goals for this grant will be valuable in enhancing the IDHS current and future system infrastructure, increasing operational capabilities, and to add to our strategic technology reserve.

The first investment is to enhance our current and future system infrastructure which addresses the issue of any coverage gaps in the statewide interoperable voice and data communications system.

PSIC will help to make the current SAFE-T system truly accessible with both voice and data capabilities for all members of all the public safety agencies statewide. Our proposed solution is to provide an additional 5 towers (to make a total of 132 towers) to complete the system, and to provide funding for personnel to research data options that will expand the existing voice/data interoperable communication system.

The second investment; increasing our operational capabilities, addresses the problems identified in the SCIP (State of Indiana Communications Interoperability Plan), which addresses the local need for access to equipment and system training. Indiana needs approximately

20,000 radios to close this gap. The funding for PSIC will be for approximately 5400 radios (or nearly \$14 million) to go to the local first responders. We plan to improve the delivery of communications training by utilizing IDHS Training Division's programs and expertise. This will add additional radio IDs to the system (nearly 5400 to the existing 35,000). The additional equipment will increase the efficiency and the effectiveness of the SAFE-T system, along with driving the cost of the user fees down for IPSC.

The strategic reserve covers the requirement of the guidelines that the PSIC grant provides technology to re-enable interoperable communications, which is useful in the event of statewide system failure. The

additional equipment is needed to increase redundancy levels, which is critical to Indiana's mission to save lives, protect property and coordinate disaster and all-hazard operations. PSIC funding will be used to purchase 75 radios and one Mobile Intelli-repeater system (MIRS), which is a portable 5 channel site with an antenna. The MIRS will be deployed to areas hit by disaster such as flooding/tornadoes or other hazards and has the ability to connect to existing T1 (ISP Microwave radios) telecommunication circuits with instant results for both voice and data. Along with disaster preparedness, MIRS will be useful for special events that require concentrated coverage or specialized communications.

## U.S. Geological Survey Resources for Indiana Emergency Managers

A critical element of the mission of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) is to minimize loss of life and property from natural disasters. In Indiana, the USGS provides science resources that can be used by emergency management personnel for making decisions before, during, and after natural disasters such as floods, earthquakes, and droughts.

Floods are the costliest natural disasters that occur

in Indiana. The USGS is a primary provider of real-time data for floods in Indiana through a State-wide network of more than 160 streamflow-gaging stations. This network provides stream and river stage and streamflow data in real-



USGS streamflow-gaging station

time. The National Weather Service relies

upon these data to produce flood warnings and flood crest predictions. Flood warnings are critical for the protection of life and property. According to a recent report by the National Hydrologic Warning Council, a flood warning of 12 hours before property damage is incurred can reduce damage by more than 20 percent. Data from the streamflow-gaging network are provided in products available through the World Wide Web. USGS Web resources for floods

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# December EMA Spotlight...Page One

## MORGAN COUNTY



### EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

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Jeff Neal became part time Operations Chief of Morgan County Emergency Management in January 2003.

He then was promoted to Assistant Director in 2005. In January 2006 he took over as Director of Morgan County Emergency Management.

Since Jeff has been Director, the county has received a grant from the IDHS for \$219,121.79, for which \$207,841.00 went toward updating the remaining two dispatch centers to 800 MHz. Also, a portion of the IDHS grant went toward CBRN Masks for all law enforcement officers in Morgan County.

The county received a grant from the IDHS for \$11,250.00 to purchase 10 laptop computers for Morgan County emergency responders.

Jeff received a grant for the Morgan County CERT Team through IDHS for \$2,451.21 to purchase additional equipment.

Morgan county received 21- 800 MHz radios totaling \$84,798.00 for every emergency responding department in Morgan

County to meet the baseline completion of 800 MHz capability.

NIMS has been implemented into Morgan County for all emergency responders as well as public works and utilities. A county Ordinance was adopted in August 2006

Jeff worked together with the Morgan County Health Coordinator on the subject of Pandemic flu and attended several tabletop exercises pertaining to this.

Jeff also assisted in the design of the tabletop exercise for a Sulfuric Acid Spill at a local plant. Several departments were at this tabletop exercise including the Indiana State Police. This was completed for the Morgan County LEPC.

Other accomplishments:

Member of the local LEPC.

Merged the Morgan County EMA and the American Red Cross into the same building to be able to work closely together during a disaster in Morgan County.

Member of the Morgan

County Fire Chiefs Association.

Member of the EMAI.

Two courses away from receiving a PEM Certification.

Gave several PSA announcements during severe weather.

Received EMPG grant money in 2006.

Spoke at the Community Leaders Briefing regarding the Pandemic Flu.

Turned in Mitigation Plan for Morgan County.

#### 2007 YEAR

The RACES Group for Morgan County was reorganized. It is now active during severe weather and when called upon by the EMA Office.

Jeff has lectured at Mooresville Schools pertaining to Emergency Preparedness Kits.

Classes for ICS300 & 400 have been scheduled so emergency responding departments within Morgan County would be NIMS Compliant.

Jeff attended School Closure Tabletop.

Jeff also gave several PSA announcements pertaining to severe weather for Morgan County.

He ensured participation in the Weekly Radio Test.

In March, 2007, a 1.4 million dollar grant was applied for through the Regional Fire Act for all Fire Departments in Morgan County. This would be 800 MHz radios for every riding position plus each piece of apparatus would have a mobile 800 MHz radio. No approval or denial at this time.

Because of Jeff's efforts, the county received the 2006 EMPG award.

The Director started a program giving away NOAA all hazard radios during the Morgan County Fair. There was a brief survey asking what hazards most concerned them. The public had to fill this out to be eligible to win. A total of eight radios were given out during the fair, one each

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# December EMA Spotlight...Page Two

## RUSH COUNTY

For the last nineteen years, Mike Ooley has served the citizens of Rush County as an Indiana State trooper. Last year, however, he added a new dimension to his role in public service by accepting the position as a part time Emergency management director. It was a natural evolution to a career in emergency services that began in 1979 while serving on the Owen Valley Volunteer Fire Department. While at the department he held positions throughout the rank structure, as well as serving as a full time EMT for the Owen Valley Emergency Medical Services. In 1988, Ooley joined the Indiana State Police, which involved him being transplanted to Rushville to be assigned to work out of the Connersville post - District 41. In this position he has served as an EVOC instructor for ten years, aircraft crash investigator,

certified (federal) commercial motor carrier inspector, and is certified in advanced accident investigation. He also served in assisting with the post Hurricane Katrina recovery operations in Mississippi.

Since becoming director, Ooley has worked to build and maintain a good working relationship with all emergency agencies throughout Rush County. He believes "it's a must for small communities" to do so. He has also worked with county leaders to build a functional and effective department by which all in the community can be proud. "We have put a ton of time and money into this agency," states Ooley, and "I hope we never have to use it."

His accomplishments include:

1. Creation of a working budget for the department.

2. Purchase of a FEMA trailer to convert into a mobile command center for all agencies.
3. Establishing an office and emergency operations center within the courthouse.
4. Continuing efforts to create a Citizens Corps and volunteer program.
5. Establishing a winter weather hotline-to warn the citizenry of potential closings, watches, and warnings.
6. Distributing more than 60 800 MHz radios to all agencies throughout the county.

Ooley and his wife Melissa live in the city of Rushville. They have three children. His son, Nicholas, follows in his father's footsteps of public service by serving in the Indiana National Guard and is scheduled to deploy to Iraq in 2008.

The County EMA Director



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wants to continue to further his education in public safety, NIMS, and continue to make his county compliant with state and federal requirements. Ooley states, "I want Rush County to be ready to respond to its citizens (our families, friends, and neighbors) in need and do our very best to provide for them."

## MORGAN COUNTY

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day. There were 400 surveys filled out. There was also preparedness, mitigation and recovery material handed out during the fair along with preparedness videos shown during the fair.

The county also received a grant from the IDHS for 17 laptop computers totaling

\$17,025.00. This gives every emergency responding department in Morgan County access to the County GIS website. There were 27 computers awarded to Morgan County for 2006/2007.

Since becoming Director in January 2006, Jeff has received \$335,252.71 in grant money for communication interoperability and preparedness. A 1.4 million dollar grant has been

applied for to benefit Morgan County Fire Departments.

Jeff will continue to work very closely with all Emergency Responding Departments, along with the public, to better inform them of preparedness and mitigation.

Jeff also manages a 24-hour ambulance service for Morgan County EMA in addition to being the Emer-

gency Management Director. This serves portions of Morgan County and is a very valuable asset to possess.

Jeff has an excellent Deputy Director along with an EMS Division Chief that is relied upon on a daily basis. This job takes teamwork and working together with everyone to get the job done.

## Drinking and Driving Mock Disaster Gives a New Look at Prom Night

On Thursday morning, Greene County and Jasonville, Indiana, police, emergency medical service, and fire departments conducted a prom night mock disaster at the Shakamak High School depicting high school students drinking and driving. Jasonville residents may have thought there was a disaster that day with all the emergency vehicles, with lights and sirens on, going to the high school parking lot. The very attentive students were spellbound by the realism of the accident scene. Emergency response personnel gave medical treatment to the victims, police safeguarded and investigated the accident scene, and fire fighters assisted patients and protected all from potential vehicle fires and hazardous material

contamination. This prom night drinking and driving mock disaster was planned, coordinated, and put on by the Southwestern Ambulance Service.

Twin Rivers Medical Careers students provided the victims for the realistic scene of what can happen when people decide to drink and drive; Baker's Body Shop of Linton, Indiana, provided the wrecked vehicle.

During this tragic scenario, all the vehicle occupants were injured, one girl had gone through the car's windshield, and there were two fatalities. At the direction of Carmen Cross, the medical school students, Corey Camden and Ali Eichorst from Dugger, Megan Stahl from White River Valley; and D'Lee Chesnut from Bloomfield,

did a very convincing job in portraying the accident victims.

One of the Shakamak High School students, Josh Felker, was asked if this was a good educational and eye-opening event. He replied, "It can happen, so I'm not going to take any chances."

The Southwestern Ambulance Service Public Relations and Safety Training Officer, Kelly Portieus, assisted by Courtney Smith, did the victims moulage – the bumps and bruises, and serious injuries with lots of fake blood. Jim Gadberry, Jasonville Police; Aaron Smith, Greene County Sheriff's Department; Fire Chief Harold Kekker and the Jasonville Department; Wright and Lewis Township Fire Departments all assisted in



this accident scenario.

This mock drill left a vivid image in the students' minds, hopefully for life, about turning a very enjoyable prom festivity into a tragic accident scene by the dangers of combining drinking and driving.

For more information, please contact Rebecca Blagrove, Indiana EMS District 7 Manager. [rblagrove@dhs.in.gov](mailto:rblagrove@dhs.in.gov)

## Mary Savarese Receives the Annual Excellence Award

Colleagues! I am pleased to announce on behalf of Sheriff Douglas G. Carter that Ms. Mary Savarese is the recipient of the 2007 Annual Excellence Award for Outstanding Service to the Hamilton County Sheriff's Office. In an official presentation ceremony this morning at the Hamilton County Sheriff's Office, Mary received the award and was acknowledged by our Agency for the outstanding intelligence contributions she has made to our Warrant

service process. Mary's work has been instrumental in a significantly increased apprehension

rate, improved times for preparation of the data by our Agency for dissemination to Investigations and

Patrol, and a greater throughput of individuals through our system. After the Award Ceremony, Mary and her family were hosted by Sheriff Carter for a recognition Luncheon at the Pebblebrook Country Club's Lutz's Restaurant. After the lunch the process of transportation of arrested criminals, their processing at the new Jail and their incarceration were demonstrated.

Please join me in congratulating Mary for a job well done.



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ICS-100 and ICS 200 as a Tier 1 requirement (mandatory) for the appropriate level of personnel specified in the guidance. These requirements were defined as "Tier 1" or required for compliance. Tier 1 metrics and questions were deemed critical to measuring FFY07 compliance. The Tier 1 metrics are derived from previously established NIMS requirements and are fundamental to the success of NIMS implementation. The NIMS 5 year training plan (based on the latest NIMS Alert Bulletin, 12-3-07), published by the NIMS Integration Center, shows that the completion of ICS-300 is scheduled to be Tier 1 requirements for FFY2008. ICS 400 is now a FFY2009 requirement. This changes the previously published information that required both to have been completed by the end of this fiscal year. Remember that the guidance indicates that ICS-300 is required for middle and upper management and ICS-400 for those serving in Command and General Staff positions, not for everyone. IDHS has the following suggestions for local departments as they address NIMS compliance training issues:

Each department has the responsibility to "self-select, self-certify, and self-regulate" which personnel attends which level of training. Much like OSHA compliance, NIMS compliance and justifica-

tion is the responsibility of the department (employer). So the department head has the responsibility for identifying which staff member needs to complete which level. The department head is also responsible to be able to justify those decisions if challenged by USDHS or OSHA.

Agency heads must be aware of the types of incidents their personnel are trained to handle and be prepared to require the hand off of command at incidents they are not trained to handle. Just like EMS protocol requires, that a responder hand off patient care to someone with a higher level of training and capability, (i.e., an EMT-B turns over patient care to a Paramedic), an Incident Commander should turn over command authority to one more qualified when they arrive on scene. The Incident Commander also has the responsibility to call in properly trained personnel if the incident exceeds his or her level of training and capability.

Incidents have been classified under NIMS typing as follows:

Type 5 – Under one operational period, minimum resources, the only ICS position staffed is the Incident Commander (i.e., single vehicle crash) ICS-100, ICS-200, and IS-700 apply.

Type 4 – Limited to one operational period, command and general staff positions activated as needed (i.e., house fire, protest rally). ICS-100,

ICS-200, and IS-700 apply, ICS-300 will apply when any command and general staff positions are activated.

Type 3 – May extend into multiple operational periods, some/all command and general staff positions activated (i.e., large industrial fire, tornado, hostage stand-off). ICS-100, ICS-200, ICS-300, ICS-400, IS-800 and IS-700 apply.

Type 2 – Multiple operational periods, many command and general staff positions filled, regional and/or national resources brought in (i.e., devastating flood or earthquake). ICS-100, ICS-200, ICS-300, ICS-400, IS-800 and IS-700 apply.

Type 1 – Expected to go into multiple operational periods, event of national significance (i.e., major terrorist attack like 9/11 or Katrina level disaster). ICS-100, ICS-200, ICS-300, ICS-400, IS-800 and IS-700 apply.

If an Incident Commander does not hand off command when not qualified to handle an incident, the Incident Commander may be legally responsible and/or personally liable for things that go wrong or other failures (could be fined by OSHA or even be subject to a civil lawsuit).

If a department does not have anyone trained to the ICS-300 and ICS-400 level, then they are not qualified to manage a Type 3, Type 2, or Type 1 incident under the NIMS guidelines. The department could manage a Type 5 incident but if, dur-

ing a Type 4, any command and general staff positions are activated then they are again not qualified to run the incident and would need to hand over command to a qualified person from another agency or to a qualified incident management team.

This appears to be supported in OSHA Compliance Directive CPL:02-02-073 (August 27, 2007). Readers should research news articles regarding the fines imposed by OSHA, such as in connection with the Charleston, SC June 18, 2007 firefighter tragedy.

The IDHS Training Division has been supporting NIMS compliant ICS training for nearly three years. We continue to support ICS related training through a variety of means:

The Training Division will have completed at least one ICS-300 and one ICS-400 class in each homeland security district by the end of 2008.

There are currently more than 90 state-recognized trainers (these are people who have completed the train-the-trainer course offered by IDHS) who are qualified to teach ICS-100 through ICS-400.

The Training Division will have completed at least five train-the-trainer courses by the end of 2008, which will help to increase the number of state recognized trainers to about 120 to 150.

The Center for Domestic Preparedness in

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Alabama, as well as the Emergency Management Institute and National Fire Academy in Maryland, offer training in ICS-300 and ICS-400 at their training sites. They provide the travel, training, lodging, and meals to state and local organizations free of charge.

There are other trainers around the state who meet the instructor qualifications of the NIMS Integration Center but have not completed the IDHS train-the-trainer course. These instructors do not receive support or recognition from IDHS. They may conduct the training, but must retain their own training records and other required documentation to support a federal audit or legal challenge.

ICS-100, ICS-200, IS-700 and IS-800 are still available for free on-line through the [www.fema.gov](http://www.fema.gov) web site.

The Training Division's

plan for conducting NIMS/ICS training is to offer the latest courses as soon as they are released to us by FEMA in order to get a base of local responders qualified to attend a Train-the-Trainer course on the subject. Once the Train-the-Trainer courses become available, the Training Division then focuses half of our resources on offering courses and the other half on getting local instructors through the Train-the-Trainer courses. When sufficient local instructors are available, then all instruction will be provided by the local trainers and the Training Division will move on to the next NIMS/ICS Tier 1 training requirement, repeating the process. We anticipate the release of Incident Management Team training courses and Command and General Staff position specific courses in the future.

In conclusion, every public safety agency or department in the State of Indi-

ana is responsible for first responder training based on the assigned duties their responders will be performing during an emergency. Response personnel should not perform any emergency response operation unless they have been trained to the level required by their job function or responsibility and have been determined by their department as having completed the necessary training. Failure to train is an often implemented legal challenge used against public safety agencies when incidents are not handled properly and fines from OSHA or other regulatory agencies are levied for inadequate training or improper actions.

Each department should be aware of the different types of incidents and identify to which types of incident their agency is prepared to respond. If the department expects to only respond to Type 5 and Type 4 incidents,

there is less need for them to have a person(s) trained in ICS-300 and ICS-400. However, this department should also be aware that if a Type 3, Type 2, or Type 1 incident does occur in their jurisdiction, they should be expected to hand over the command of the incident to persons or an agency that is qualified to handle it. Otherwise, the department could be held legally responsible for things that went wrong or failures and could also face consequences from the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Administration or other regulatory agency for non-compliance.

For more information, go to [www.fema.gov](http://www.fema.gov) or to [www.in.gov/dhs](http://www.in.gov/dhs) and click on the NIMS link. You may also contact the IDHS NIMS point of contact, David Barrabee, at [dbarrabee@dhs.in.gov](mailto:dbarrabee@dhs.in.gov), or contact the IDHS Training Division.

### From the Desk of Director Dietz

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We have also met our requirements for the federal standards for the National Incident Management System (NIMS). The EMA Directors have led NIMS efforts at the county level while being more productive than ever as verified with the documentation of county EMA capabilities.

Last summer, many of you took part in the largest and longest contentious exercise in the history of the state in Hoosier Sentry our part of Ardent Sentry. The response scenario was a 10 kiloton nuclear detonation targeted at Indianapolis and tested district response and incident command. Task Force response from District 7 was a key response method successfully tested.

Although Indiana Homeland Security has progressed on many fronts, the work is never done. We are updating our strategic plan now as part of our FY08 Homeland Security grant application. I am proud of the accomplishments achieved in 2007. Indiana is lucky to have such a dedicated group of professionals who continue with us to attend to public safety. We look forward to supporting your accomplishments in 2008.

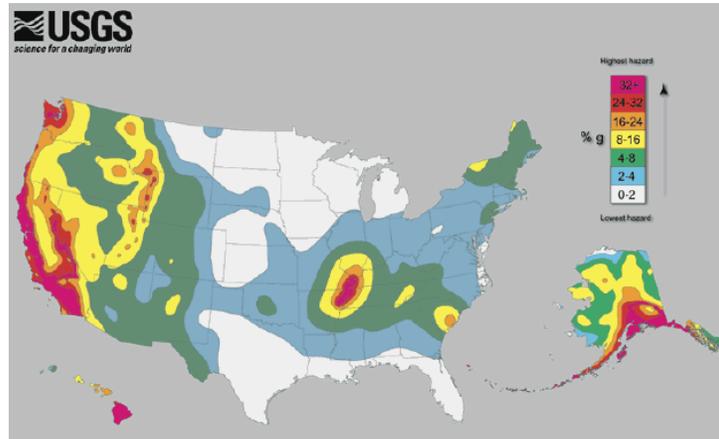
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include:

**Real-time stage and streamflow data:** Stage and streamflow data are available from the Indiana gaging station network. Data are transmitted from the field on intervals from one to four hours. Data can be selected from a map or from a statewide table of stations organized by major drainage basins. Visit: <http://waterdata.usgs.gov/in/nwis/rt>. Real-time data also can be obtained through email: the USGS Streamail system allows users to request the most recent USGS river stage and streamflow data. To use the system, send an email to "streamail@usgs.gov" and in the "Subject" line, put in a USGS station number. An email will be sent back to you with the most recent river stage and flow.

**Historical stage and streamflow data:** Streamflow data are available for all historical gaging stations in Indiana. These include peak-flow data and records of annual maximum instantaneous-peak streamflows and stage values. Visit: <http://waterdata.usgs.gov/in/nwis/sw>.

**WaterWatch:** WaterWatch provides maps and graphs of current streamflow conditions using real-time streamflow-gauging station data. The WaterWatch Flood Watch feature provides a map that allows users to determine,



Probabilistic earthquake-shaking map for the United States

at a glance, regions experiencing high flows and which streamflow-gauging stations have water levels above flood stage. Visit: <http://water.usgs.gov/waterwatch/>.

**StreamStats:** A Web-based tool that allows users to obtain streamflow statistics, drainage-basin characteristics, and other information for user-selected sites on streams. A StreamStats application for flood-frequency in Indiana is currently under development. The application will be available at: <http://water.usgs.gov/osw/streamstats/ssonline.html>.

**Published Reports:** The USGS offers a variety of flood related reports, including: National Flood Summary Reports for all states, recent flood reports, and a new report by the National Hydrologic Warning Council that describes the flood management benefits of the USGS streamflow-gauge network. To find these and other reports visit: <http://>

[water.usgs.gov/osw/](http://water.usgs.gov/osw/).

Indiana, particularly the southwestern region of the State, is subject to potential earthquake damage. Recent USGS earthquake research with relevance for Indiana has focused on producing national and regional maps of probabilistic earthquake ground shaking, available through the Natural Hazards – Earthquakes Web portal. The portal includes a map (below right) that shows relative earthquake-shaking hazards in the United States. The USGS Earthquake Hazards Program has continuous near-real-time monitoring of earthquakes across the United States (ANSS - Advanced National Seismic System); ANSS maps are available through the Earthquakes Web portal. The Earthquakes Web portal also has a link to the Earthquake Hazards Program Earthquake Notification Service (ENS). ENS users can receive earthquake notifications for any earthquakes located by the ANSS/NEIC (Advanced

National Seismic System/ National Earthquake Information Center) in the U.S. and around the World. Information for earthquakes in the U.S. is generally available within 5 minutes. To access the USGS Earthquakes Web portal, visit: <http://www.usgs.gov/hazards/earthquakes/>.

Droughts have occurred frequently in Indiana. Droughts are usually long duration events compared to floods or earthquakes and may not be viewed as an imminent threat to safety and property. However, droughts can cause substantial agricultural crop losses and problems related to having sufficient water supplies to fight fires. The USGS DroughtWatch is a Web-based tool that uses streamflow-gauging station data to help users recognize drought conditions; DroughtWatch products include maps that show below normal streamflows compared to historical streamflows for the current day of the year. To view DroughtWatch and obtain links to other Web drought resources, visit: <http://in.water.usgs.gov/drought/>.

The USGS is committed to helping emergency managers by providing state-of-the-art science and data resources for natural disasters. Questions regarding USGS programs in Indiana can be directed to Bill Guertal or Scott Morlock of the USGS Indiana Water Science Center: 317-290-3333; email [wguertal@usgs.gov](mailto:wguertal@usgs.gov), [smorlock@usgs.gov](mailto:smorlock@usgs.gov).

# Mark Your Calendar!

## January 14th



10:00AM

-Board of Firefighting Personnel Standards and Education Meeting—Wayne Township—Indianapolis

## January 15th

9:00AM

-Indiana Electrical Code Review Committee of the Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission Meeting—IGC South—Indianapolis

Check out IDHS Division of Training's calendar for all training opportunities at:  
<https://oas.in.gov/hs/training/public/calendar.do>



*Indiana Department of Homeland Security  
Safeguarding Hoosiers by  
Planning, Preparing and Responding*

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