



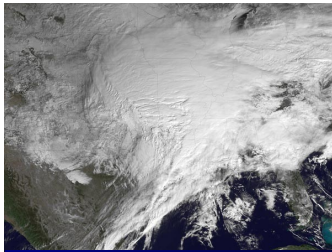
Hoosier Responder

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MASSIVE WINTER STORM BLANKETS MUCH OF INDIANA WITH SNOW & ICE

Most Hoosiers were impacted by the winter storm that laid a sheet of ice across central Indiana and over a foot of snow in the northern part of the state. This resulted in the majority of counties issuing travel restrictions that were displayed on the County



Satellite image shows the storm covering most of the eastern U.S.

Travel Advisory Status Map located on the Indiana Department of Homeland Security (IDHS) website.

The Indiana State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) was activated to monitor the developing weather situation around the clock and facilitate communication among

federal, state and local emergency management partners

The type and amount of precipitation varied widely in different areas of Indiana. Northern Indiana experienced a major event with nearly two feet of snow reported near LaPorte. Central Indiana received a mixture of sleet, freezing rain, and snow. Southern Indiana was spared from much of the hazardous weather due to warmer temperatures.

In addition to the precipitation, powerful winds made responding to the storm difficult for power companies and road crews. The ice and wind caused many trees and power lines to topple, leaving many Hoosiers without power. Reports to the [\(continued on page 6\)](#)

Do you have a story about the storm? Tell us your experience at dhspio@dhs.in.gov

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From the Director’s Chair-Executive Director Joe Wainscott STAY VIGILANT, BE PREPARED

As we remember, on January 8, 2011, 18 individuals, including U.S. Representative Gabrielle Giffords, were shot during a constituent meeting in Tucson, Arizona. The calamity resulted in six fatalities, including Federal Judge John Roll, and 12 wounded. As Hoosiers, I know all our hearts and prayers go out to Representative Giffords and the other 17 victims as well as to their families and the numerous other individuals impacted by this terrible tragedy.

This heartbreaking event should serve as a serious reminder to everyone in all fields of public service and emergency response. The threat from criminals and other

malicious individuals is a grim reality we live with every day. While we must choose not to live in fear, we should always remain alert to our surroundings and prepared to respond appropriately to a variety of life-threatening incidents including active shooter situations.

Good strategies for coping with an active shooter situation from U.S. Dept. Homeland Security:

- Be aware of your environment and any possible dangers
- Take note of the two nearest exits in any facility you visit
- If you are in an office, stay there and secure the door

- If you are in the hallway, get into a room and secure the door
- As a last resort, attempt to take the active shooter down. When the shooter is at close range and you cannot flee, your chance of survival is much greater if you try to incapacitate him/her.



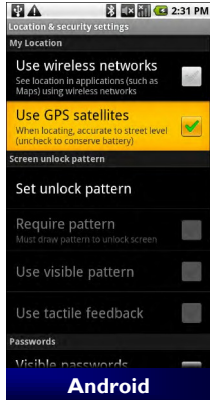
More detailed information on responding to an active shooter situation can be found [\(continued on page 3\)](#)

SHARING PHOTOS ONLINE MAY GIVE AWAY PERSONAL INFORMATION

Every month, Facebook users upload more than 2.5 billion photos to their personal profiles. Being able to share and tag pictures through social media sites, such as Facebook and Twitter, provides a simple and convenient way to share experiences with friends and family.

However, many people provide detailed location coordinates and other potentially personal information without even knowing.

As more people use their cellular phones to access the Internet and take photographs, there is a higher risk that information could be shared to anyone with access to these photographs. Newer cellular phones, or smartphones, with global positioning system (GPS) capabilities can embed extremely detailed location coordinates within a photo. This process is called "geotagging." Geotagging adds the location data to the image's metadata through the exchangeable image file format (exif) information that is present in nearly all digital photo formats. This metadata normally provides information about when the photo was



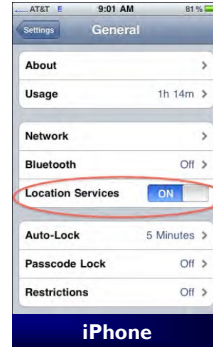
taken, the date and time, and settings used on that particular photo.

Some cellular phones are set by default to tag all photos taken through the phone's camera with location coordinates. For many, this can be a useful tool to find exactly where a photograph was taken while on vacation or in an unfamiliar area. But for others, this can provide the exact location of your home to anyone who sees the photo.

An article by Kate Murphy of the **New York Times** shows how the host of the television show "MythBusters" gave away the exact location of his home to the thousands of followers of his Twitter account. The host, Adam Savage, unknowingly posted a photo online that was geotagged by his cellular phone. Savage was aware of his phone's ability to embed this information, but was unaware that the service was activated on his phone when he took the photo.

Social networking security and privacy has become a common topic in the news, and because of this, many users are aware of the risks posed by posting anything on the Internet. However, some only heed these warnings in regards to social media sites, and are unaware of the risks posed from other websites.

Many people use online marketplaces to sell items. Just as posting a photo to Facebook or Twitter can provide location information to others, posting to eBay or Craigslist can do the same. In fact, posting to eBay or Craigslist can make you more vulnerable due to the fact that anyone can see these photos, not just users that you allow to "follow" or become "friends" with online.



There are very simple ways to avoid sharing your location with others online. Different cellular phone models will have different ways to disable the geotagging of photos. Apple iPhone users can disable this by turning off "Location Services" under the "General" category of the settings page. Android users should make sure that "Use GPS Satellites" under the "Location & security settings" page of the phone. Some high-end digital cameras will also come equipped with GPS locating abilities, so it is important to know how to turn off this setting on the camera, as each model will have slightly different settings. ■

FDIC REGISTRATION IS NOW OPEN

The 2011 Fire Department Instructors Conference (FDIC) will be held March 21-26, 2011 at the Indiana Convention Center and Lucas Oil Stadium in Indianapolis. The event will provide classroom sessions, intense hands-on-training evolutions and workshops, and will showcase more than 1,000 companies with products designed to improve fire service. FDIC is the largest fire training-based conference and exhibition in the world.



To attend the 2011 FDIC, register online at www.fdic.com and click "registration." A \$125 discount is given if registration and payment are received by February 9. Pre-registration deadline is March 17; however, in-person registration will be accepted at the conference. ■

FIRE DEPARTMENTS RECEIVE \$1.2 MILLION THROUGH ASSISTANCE TO FIREFIGHTERS GRANT PROGRAM

Eleven fire departments throughout Indiana will be the recipients of part of a \$1.2 million grant through the United States Department of Homeland Security's Assistance to Firefighters Grant program.

The funds from the grant will be used to provide vehicle acquisition, and operations and safety to the fire departments. The recipients of the grant include: Clay Township (Columbus) Volunteer FD, Knox Center Township FD, Kokomo FD, Koontz Lake Oregon Township (Walkerton) FD, Lake Dalecarlia (Lowell) Volunteer FD, Lyford (Rosedale) Volunteer FD, Michiana Shores Volunteer FD, Prairieton Volunteer Fireman's Association, Rushville FD, Wayne Township (Indianapolis) FD, and Webster Township Volunteer FD.

The Kokomo Fire Department will use its

portion of the grant to purchase thermal imaging cameras for the department. "These thermal imaging cameras are very important to our department," said Kokomo Fire Department Chief Pat O'Neill. "They allow our firefighters to see through the smoke to help locate victims and find hot spots in a building."

The Webster Township Fire Department will use its portion of the funds to purchase a new fire engine to replace the current 25 year old engine.

The Assistance to Firefighters Grant program was created in cooperation with the United States Fire Administration, to provide grants on a competitive basis to rural, urban, and suburban fire departments throughout the United States. ■

CLOVERDALE VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS EXPERIENCE A CLOSE CALL WITH GAS LEAK

Members of the Cloverdale Volunteer Fire Department were given quite a scare on January 2 when they responded to a natural gas odor at a downtown Cloverdale business. An employee of the hair salon had dropped by after hours and noticed the gas smell.

Firefighters responded to the call and found nothing when they searched the business. In addition, a representative from the local gas company responded to the leak, but did not find anything wrong in his initial walk through of the business.

Only after the representative from the gas company checked the gas meters did he realize the leak was not from the hair

salon, but from the floral shop next door.

Upon entry of the floral shop, the odor of gas was very powerful. The source of the leak was found to be a loose plug in the gas line that supplied the furnace. This leak was quickly fixed as other personnel were inside the building. When finally exiting the business, the fire chief noticed a lit candle hidden behind photo frames on a shelf about five feet from the floor.

All of the responders realized how close they came to a potential disaster. It appeared that the candle was intended to ignite the gas and cause an explosion in the floral shop. Responders to the leak had spent many minutes in the business,

unaware of the open flame that could ignite and destroy the building at any moment.

"We hope others will learn from our experience and make sure to be alert during all responses," said Cloverdale Township Volunteer Fire Department Captain Steve Walters.

Walters is also the Fire Training Manager for the Indiana Department of Homeland Security.

"These close calls remind us how dangerous this profession is and hopefully will improve education and awareness of potentially catastrophic scenarios," said Walters, "We never know what's out there." ■

LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES PHASING OUT TEN CODES ON RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

The United States Department of Homeland Security (US DHS) published the report *Law Enforcement Agencies Are Phasing Out Old Radio Codes*, which notes the effort being made to migrate from "10-code" public safety radio systems to plain language as used in the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

The report states that "the need to communicate with other departments has grown in recent years, and the use of 10-codes – which vary across jurisdictions – can potentially confuse first responders from differing agencies when they work together."

"During inter-agency operations, obscuring the meaning of a transmission can be wasteful, unsafe, and potentially result in loss of life," said Don West, Communications Director for the Indiana Department of Homeland Security. "There is no national or regional standard for these codes. Using 10-codes can cause a great deal of delay and misunderstanding between agencies."

Some codes will still be used regularly during radio transmissions, such as 10-4, which is commonly recognized as "okay," "copy," "affirmative" or "acknowledged."

The use of 10-codes originated in the 1920s as radio communications were new and

officers did not have to communicate often with officers outside of their own department. However, as technology has progressed and departments continue to cooperate with other departments, 10-codes became confusing as each department may not use the same codes to convey a certain meaning.



The plan developed by the US DHS calls for

departments to develop a specific plan to outline the necessary steps to migrate to plain language radio communication. It does allow for agencies to keep a small subset of agency-specific codes that are understood by officers but not by the public.

Using plain language can help remove confusion that can occur between agencies that do not use the same codes and signals. This effort will allow for greater cooperation and communication between multiple agencies and departments, which in turn, will help provide higher quality service to the public. ■

STAY VIGILANT, BE PREPARED (CONTINUED)

in the USDHS *Active Shooter: How to Respond* guide at: http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/active_shooter_booklet.pdf.

Remember to also be prepared to detect and appropriately respond to the threat of suspicious mail or packages. *Suspicious Packages and Substances* training is available from the Indiana First Responder Learning Management System at <http://indianafirstresponder.org/>.

Ways to avoid complacency:

Documenting and reporting threats or other suspicious activity to local law enforcement and the Indiana Intelligence Fusion Center (IIFC) can help prevent potential attacks aimed at elected officials in Indiana. Keep in mind the following when reporting suspicious activity:

- Activity (describe exactly what they are doing)
- Location (provide exact location)
- Size (the number of people; including age, gender and physical descriptions)
- Time (provide date, time and duration of activity)
- Equipment (describe vehicle, color, make, license plate, guns, cameras, etc.)

The IIFC tip line can be contacted by dialing 1-877-226-1026. For more information please visit www.in.gov/iifc. In cases of emergency, call 911 or contact local law enforcement. ■

DHS TO REPLACE COLOR-CODED HOMELAND SECURITY ADVISORY SYSTEM

Secretary of Homeland Security Janet Napolitano announced that the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) will discontinue the color-coded alerts of the Homeland Security Advisory System in favor of a new system, the National Terrorism Advisory System (NTAS), that will more effectively communicate information about terrorist threats by providing timely, detailed information to the public, government agencies, first responders, airports and other transportation hubs, and the private sector.

The National Terrorism Advisory System will be implemented over the next 90 days in order for DHS and our federal, state, local, tribal, community and private sector partners to transition to the new system.

“Security is a shared responsibility, and we must work together to keep our nation safe from threats,” said Secretary Napolitano. “This new system is built on a clear and simple premise: when a credible threat develops that could impact the public, we will tell you and provide whatever information we can so that you know how to keep yourselves,



your families and your communities safe.” HSAS was first introduced on March 11, 2002. In July 2009, Secretary Napolitano formed a bipartisan task force of security experts, state and local elected and law enforcement officials, and other key stakeholders—co-chaired by Fran Townsend, former Assistant to President George W. Bush for Homeland Security, and Judge William Webster, former director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)—to assess the effectiveness of HSAS. The results of this assessment formed the basis of the National Terrorism Advisory System.

Under the new system, DHS will coordinate with other federal entities to issue formal, detailed alerts when the federal government receives information about a specific or credible terrorist threat. These alerts will include a clear statement that there is an “imminent threat” or “elevated threat.” The alerts also will provide a concise summary of the potential threat, information about actions being taken to ensure public safety, and recommended steps that

(Continued on page 6)

FIRE SPOTLIGHT: Michiana Shores Volunteer Fire Department

In 1954, the Michiana Shores Volunteer Fire Department was created to serve the citizens of the town of Michiana Shores and Springfield Township in northwestern LaPorte County.

The department staffs eighteen volunteer firefighters who provide fire, rescue, and medical services to their small community near Lake Michigan. The department was recently awarded a \$190,000 grant that will be used to purchase a new vehicle to replace aging fire engines.

Each year, the Michiana Shores Volunteer Fire Department hosts a 5K marathon fundraiser along the shores of Lake Michigan. The marathon receives a high turnout and helps to provide funding for the department’s operating expenses. ■



MEDICARE & MEDICAID CUTS TO EMS PUSHED BACK

On December 15, 2010 the Medicare and Medicaid Extenders Act of 2010 (MMEA) was signed into law. This law will extend the increases to Medicare and Medicaid given in previous years to offset the rising costs of fuel until 2012. As this is only a temporary extension, further legislation will be required to continue the reimbursement rates.

The extension of Medicare rates for ambulance service provides a 3 percent increase in the amounts covered for ground ambulance transport in rural areas, and a 2 percent increase for ambulance transport in urban areas. Air transport services that were previously considered to originate in rural areas will continue to be treated as rural, extending previous rural and urban classifications by Medicare.

Also, the extension for ambulance service rates provides increases in reimbursements for ground ambulance service that originates in areas comprising the lowest 25th percentile of all rural populations in the country.

Even with the extension, many EMS providers are forced to increase their fees due to rising expenses in recent years. Battalion Chief Brian Thomas of the Mishawaka Fire Department, which provides emergency medical services for the city, points out that Medicare recipients will be forced to pay a bit more. “EMS expenses have risen dramatically over the past five years,” said Thomas.

Thomas notes that most of the ambulance fees in Mishawaka were below the

Medicare cap in previous years; whereas most are now above the cap. This means Medicare recipients will be forced to pay a slight amount more than before. Even individuals with private insurance may see costs rise in response to the higher EMS fees.

A 2007 report by the Government Accountability Office showed providers were reimbursed by Medicare at 6 percent below cost and over 17 percent below cost in rural areas.

Ambulance providers nationwide are coping with rising costs, decreased support from local government, low Medicare reimbursement rates and a jump in the number of uninsured Americans, says Stephen Williamson, president of the American Ambulance Association. ■

TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES LISTED ON IDHS ONLINE TRAINING CALENDAR

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

Instructional/Presentation Skills Course

February 15-17, 2011

IN Government Center South
Conf. Room 17
302 W. Washington St.
Indianapolis, IN 46204

This intensive 3-day course provides both knowledge and experience in the art and science of conducting competency based (skill) training. It provides insight into the various critical components associated with devising strategies to train and

motivate students such as: internal human programming, perception, motivation, communication, language, internal information processing, experiential learning, instructor attributes and mannerisms, and internal representational systems. Students will learn about instructional activities that enhance and reinforce the lesson, such as: demonstrations and individual/group activities and practical exercises. This course also provides a simple structure for presenting competency based (skill) training that is driven by the learning objectives expected of the student for successful completion. Each student will conduct a five minute presentation (with little preparation time and few requirements); a ten minute presentation (with added requirements), and a fifteen minute presentation (with even more added requirements). The true focus of the presentations will be on the processes used in delivery not the content of the classes.

Weather for Emergency Managers February 24-25, 2011

Camp Atterbury-Mari Hulman-George Search and Rescue Academy
Nineveh, Indiana 46164

This course will help Emergency managers, deputy emergency managers, emergency and response staff understand the relationship between National Weather Service and Emergency Management and how emergency management can utilize and gain from the information available.

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

“COFFEE BREAK TRAINING” CAN SAVE FIREFIGHTERS LIVES

On December 3, 1999 in Worcester, Massachusetts, while searching a vacant cold storage warehouse during a fire, two fire-fighters became disoriented and called for help. During the subsequent rescue effort, four more firefighters became lost in the five-story ordinary construction building. All six died when the building became fully involved and collapsed.

The United States Fire Administration (USFA) offers various “Coffee Break Training” resources for emergency responders. These resources provide quick technical training and administrative tips that can help keep emergency responders safe from a multitude of hazards. This “Coffee Break Training” provides tips on how to approach an abandoned building to ensure the fortune of the Massachusetts firefighters is not repeated.

Are there abandoned buildings in your jurisdiction? Honor the fallen by taking some time to inspect these dangerous conditions so we don't repeat history.

- Visit all abandoned buildings and perform a risk assessment. Develop a pre-incident action plan in the event of a fire.
- Communicate the risk assessment and action plan to all emergency response personnel; including whether the structure is unsafe for search and rescue operations. The risk assessment should evaluate what action may be taken should the presence of an inhabitant be confirmed on size-up.
- Check fire protection systems for operational status, especially sprinkler and standpipe fire department connections. If they are not operational, have them repaired or at least note their status in your pre-incident action plan.
- Assure that the building is secure from trespass and adequately boarded up. Board up procedures and techniques can be found at <http://www.usfa.dhs.gov/downloads/pdf/publications/napi4.pdf>
- Mark the building with “Keep Out” and special warning signs, such as the Urban Search and Rescue Structure Hazards Evaluation Marking at <http://www.ksimt.org/USARMarkingSystem.pdf>
- Verify that all utilities (electric, water, gas) have been shut off and properly secured.
- Verify that all combustibles, flammables, and hazardous materials have been removed from inside and outside the building. Have vegetation trimmed back to allow emergency access and improve visibility and security.
- Ask neighbors to report any suspicious activity or additional deterioration right away.
- Pursue appropriate legal action to have the hazard abated through repair, renovation, or demolition.
- Schedule regular company inspections to verify conditions have not deteriorated, and to take action if they have.

Abandoned buildings, especially in the current economic climate, provide an easy target for fire setters. Don't let these hazards kill or injure firefighters.

For more tips, visit the USFA Coffee Break Training webpage at <http://www.usfa.dhs.gov/nfa/coffee-break>.

HOMELAND SECURITY ADVISORY SYSTEM (CONTINUED)

individuals and communities, businesses and governments can take.

The National Terrorism Advisory System alerts will be based on the nature of the threat: in some cases, alerts will be sent directly to law enforcement or affected areas of the private sector, while in others, alerts will be issued more broadly to the American people through both official and

media channels—including a designated DHS webpage (www.dhs.gov/alerts), as well as social media channels including Facebook and via Twitter @NTASAlerts.

Additionally, NTAS will have a “sunset provision,” meaning that individual threat alerts will be issued with a specified end date. Alerts may be extended if new information becomes available or if the

threat evolves significantly. Secretary Napolitano announced this change during her “State of America’s Homeland Security” address at the George Washington University Homeland Security Policy Institute on January 27. For more information on the National Terrorism Advisory System, visit www.dhs.gov/alerts. ■

MASSIVE WINTER STORM (CONTINUED)

state EOC in Indianapolis showed a peak of more than 86,000 residents without power. In order to cope with power outages resulting from the storm, many Hoosiers turned to alternative heating sources to warm their homes. These alternative heating sources, such as fire places, gas, or electric space heaters should be used safely to prevent an accidental fire. Information regarding alternative heating sources can be found on the IDHS Get Prepared webpage at getprepared.in.gov.

The storm prompted many counties to issue travel advisories or emergency declarations. A travel advisory is a notification that means road conditions are hazardous and will impede motorists’ ability to travel. A travel advisory at a “warning” level means the general public is stay off the roadways to keep routes clear for emergency personnel. Under a “watch” level, road conditions are still dangerous, and only essential travel is

recommended.

If a county has been declared in a “state of emergency,” that means the county board of commissioners has determined that conditions are so bad that they can no longer be assured of providing emergency services to the public in a timely fashion. Emergency response times may be significantly delayed due to travel conditions. A county emergency declaration initiates county emergency plans, and allows additional resources to be provided by the state to assistance local response efforts.

Many state government agencies worked together throughout the storm to ensure the best possible response. The Indiana Department of Natural Resources mobilized personnel to assist in the removal of storm-damaged trees and tree limbs. Indiana Conservation Officers actively assisted local law enforcement in responding to vehicle accidents and

downed power lines, while patrolling county and back roads using snowmobiles and all-terrain vehicles.

The Indiana Department of Transportation deployed approximately 770 state plow trucks across the state to clear and treat state highways.

Indiana National Guard Highway Assistance Teams were deployed throughout central and northern parts of Indiana. Guard troops assistance was used for all-terrain vehicle support, movement of residents without power to shelters, and recovery of stranded motorists.

Indiana State Police personnel responded to reports of single vehicle slide offs and multiple vehicle crashes primarily in central and northern parts of the state. ■

HEAVY WEB TRAFFIC SHUTS DOWN IN.GOV SITES

Many Hoosiers experienced difficulty accessing state government websites on the in.gov domain on the morning of Tuesday, February 2. Heavy traffic to the County Travel Advisory Status Map overloaded the servers, causing state websites to not function properly for hours.

State web technicians were quick to respond to the issue, and have made adjustments to ensure the web pages will be able to handle increased traffic in the future. To view the map, visit www.in.gov/dhs and click “[County Travel Advisory Status Map](#).” ■

EMA SPOTLIGHT: Lawrence County EMA

Valerie Luchauer is in her 26th year with the Lawrence County Emergency Management Agency. In addition to her duties as EMA Director, Luchauer is also the Chairman of the District 8 Fire Training Council.

In her time as EMA Director, Luchauer has helped respond to many emergencies in Lawrence County. She has also secured funding, including a \$500,000 grant in 2010 to provide radios and communications equipment to the Lawrence County EMA

and local police department, and to secure critical infrastructure in the area.



Valerie Luchauer— Lawrence County EMA Director

On November 16, 2010, a logjam in a railroad trestle caught fire, threatening the EMA complex and more than 50 homes in an adjacent mobile home community. Due to a quick response and cooperation between departments, the fire was

extinguished with no damage to the surrounding buildings. ■

IDHS & MESH TO HOST SPEAKER ON INNOVATIONS AND STRATEGIES IN HEALTHCARE PREPAREDNESS

The 2011 Managed Emergency Surge for Healthcare (MESH) Grand Rounds Series is hosting Kevin Yeskey, M.D. to speak about Innovations and Strategies in Healthcare Preparedness. This lecture will be held on February 10 at 9:00 AM at the Marten House Lilly Conference Center at 1801 West 86th Street in Indianapolis. The MESH Grand Round Series is sponsored by the Indiana Department of Homeland Security (IDHS).

Yeskey is the Director of the Office of Preparedness and Emergency Operations, and Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

The lecture is free and open to the public, but seating is limited. Emergency managers, healthcare administrators,

practitioners, and clinicians of all levels are encouraged to attend. To reserve your seat for this event, please RSVP to Courtney VanJelgerhuis by emailing cvanjelg@meshcoalition.org. ■

CAMP ATTERBURY DONATES TRAINING PLANE TO IDHS

The Indiana Department of Homeland Security (IDHS) was recently given a Fokker F27 airplane from Camp Atterbury Joint Maneuver Training Center to be used for training. The airplane will be used for mass-fatality, disaster, and search and rescue training.



teams for training opportunities.

In order to transport the airplane to the IDHS facility, officials at Camp Atterbury first had to remove the wings to ensure it would be able to fit on roads. Even without wings, moving such a large piece of equipment was a strenuous task.

“We have been using the airplane for a while,” said IDHS Search and Rescue Training Manager, Lillian Hardy, “but now that we have it here on our training compound, it opens up new possibilities for training scenarios.”

IDHS will make the plane, which is no longer used for flight purposes, available for military, police, fire, and volunteer search and rescue



Originally donated to Purdue University by Federal Express, the airplane was later given to Camp Atterbury in 2007. After carefully planning and coordination, the airplane was finally donated to IDHS, where it will provide numerous training opportunities for public safety organizations across the state. ■

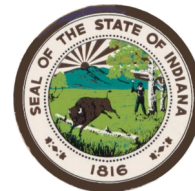


Indiana Department of Homeland Security



Leadership for a Safe and Secure Indiana

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Please direct any questions or comments to the

IDHS Public Information Office at 317.234.4214 or pio@dhs.in.gov.