

Before the  
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, DC 20554

In the Matter of

**CJM GLOBAL CORPORATION,**  
FCC Registration Number (FRN) **0019735596**  
dba *iALERT*

Petition for Rule-making Regarding  
the Exclusive Designation of IPv6 Addresses  
of CJM Global Corporation for the Specific Purpose  
of Creating a 21st Century Emergency Alert and Broadband/Internet  
Notification System for Subscribers and/or Licensees.

FILED/ACCEPTED

AUG - 6 2010

Federal Communications Commission  
Office of the Secretary

To: The Commission

**PETITION FOR RULE-MAKING REGARDING THE EXCLUSIVE  
DESIGNATION OF IPv6 ADDRESSES of CJM GLOBAL CORPORATION  
FOR THE SPECIFIC PURPOSE OF CREATING A 21ST CENTURY  
EMERGENCY ALERT AND BROADBAND/INTERNET NOTIFICATION  
SYSTEM FOR SUBSCRIBERS AND/OR LICENSES.**

Aaron S. Messer  
Heather L. Thomas  
Penelope J. Messer  
1010 Waterford Road  
Mount Washington, Ky 40047  
(502) 689-8232

No. of Copies rec'd 0 + 8  
List A B C D E  
MB-Policy 10-118

## SUMMARY

CJM GLOBAL CORPORATION (CJM) Requests that the Commission initiate a rule-making with regards to assigning specific IPv6 addresses of CJM GLOBAL CORPORATION by the American Registry for Internet Numbers (ARIN) as the "EMERGENCY ALERT & NOTIFICATION SYTEM IP PROTOCOL". These dedicated IPv6 addresses would be a part of the IPAWS initiative to bring the current Emergency Alerting System (EAS) into the 21st Century and beyond. Additionally, by dedicating these IPv6 addresses as the emergency alert & notification protocol, CJM GLOBAL CORPORATION requests that the commission draft regulations to facilitate the transmission of emergency alerts and notifications through the internet across all ISP Networks in North America, regardless of any other ISP subscriptions for service to access the internet.

## PURPOSE

The Commission has already acknowledged the need to bring the current EAS system into the 21st Century by holding/conducting a workshop titled "*Workshop on 21st Century Emergency Alerting: Leveraging Multiple Technologies To Bring Alerts And Warnings To The Public*" aired on the FCC live stream on June 10, 2010 .

Emergency services, state and local agencies, and public safety organizations have established technological systems that help to identify and communicate emergency situations. For example, emergencies may be centrally reported via 911 telephone communications.

### "9-1-1 Service

9-1-1 service is a vital part of our nation's emergency response and disaster preparedness system. In October 1999, the Wireless Communications and Public Safety Act of 1999 (9-1-1 Act) took effect with the purpose of improving public safety by encouraging and facilitating the prompt deployment of a nationwide, seamless communications infrastructure for emergency services. **One provision of**

**the 9-1-1 Act directs the FCC to make 9-1-1 the universal emergency number for all telephone services.**

The FCC has taken a number of steps to increase public safety by encouraging and coordinating development of a nationwide, seamless communications system for emergency services. The FCC has designed and established transition periods to bring the nation's communications infrastructure into compliance.

In order to deliver emergency help more quickly and effectively, the carriers and public safety entities are upgrading the 9-1-1 network on a regular basis. For example, most 9-1-1 systems now automatically report the telephone number and location of 9-1-1 calls made from wireline phones, a capability called Enhanced 9-1-1, or E9-1-1.

The FCC also requires wireless telephone carriers to provide 9-1-1 and E9-1-1 capability, where a Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) requests it. Once it is implemented fully, wireless E9-1-1 will provide an accurate location for 9-1-1 calls from wireless phones.

Other FCC rules regulate 9-1-1 for Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP), mobile satellite services, telematics, and Text Telephone Devices (TTYs). The 9-1-1 requirements are an important part of FCC programs to apply modern communications technologies to public safety.”

<http://www.fcc.gov/pshs/services/911-services/>

According to the National Weather Service (NWS) report “Reinventing Goals for 2000 Status-March 1999”, the NWS requested 42.1 million in FY2000 for its Natural Disaster Reduction Initiative (NDRI 2000) to continue to modernize and improve lead-times for severe weather events and expand the number of NOAA weather radio (NWR) stations. That was 10 years ago and according to an anonymous source at the NWS, Louisville, KY, the only change to the EAS system since that time has been an upgrade to the voice that is transmitted on the National Weather Radios. In 2005, the NOAA NWS developed the **Advanced Weather Interactive Processing System (AWIPS)** and according to the AWIPS evolution scope (FY2005 -FY2014) it is “a long term project which delivers a modern, robust software infrastructure that provides the foundation for future system-level enhancements for the entire NWS enterprise and is currently in contract with Raytheon to develop the AWIPS II, “ as stated in *AWIPS II Evolution Overview, 16th May, 2008 by Steve Schotz of the Office of Science and Technology.*

Although these improvements have provided greater accuracy and lead-times, the current emergency alerting system (EAS) is old, outdated and inadequate, amounting to nothing more than standing on a hillside and yelling to the neighbor, lighting signal fires, or sounding sirens to alert citizens of impending something. Most NOAA Weather Radio receivers broadcast 24 hours a day, but the NWR coverage is limited by nature and design to an area within 40 miles of the transmitter. Those living in cities, surrounded by large buildings and those in mountain valleys with standard receivers get little or no reception.

In Today's society, the average citizen does not listen or monitor the Radio or for that matter the National Weather Radio (NWR) 24 hours a day. According to an article by "Inside Radio" published on "RADAR" shows that in "A recent Bridge Ratings study claims that listening has precipitously declined in the past five years. Listening is now 18 hours a week, a decline of 18%. In contrast, Research Director using Arbitron's national RADAR numbers claims that over the past 40 years, Total Station Listeners (TSL) has only declined 11% to 15.4 hours per week".

Also, “Their research showed that participants tend to understate their traditional media usage and overstate their new-media usage. In the Council for Research Excellence (CRE study) radio listening was understated by 14%. Their interviewers observed participants listening to radio almost two hours a day, but participants thought they were listening only an hour and a half”.

On average, most citizens listen to the FM band or Satellite radio while at work and/or in their vehicles. Typical Employers do not allow employees to monitor or listen to radio or television broadcasts while on the job. People rely on local media and government organizations to monitor and provide notification should an emergency occur. RADAR also mention that it is “Not bad for a 90 year old medium that new-media pundits declared dead several years ago. Noting the modest decline in listening levels, Inside Radio observed:

Consumers have gone from albums to iPods, from three networks to 200+ cable channels, from printed newspapers to a 24-hour news cycle, from one land line per family to cell phones for each member.”

<http://harkerresearch.typepad.com/radioinsights/2010/04/how-much-do-people-listen.html>

Many public and private entities currently receive data streams via encoder/decoder then parcel, process, categorize and sometimes enhance this information to rebroadcast over various distribution networks so local citizens, population and private industry may be alerted, I stress may be alerted. This all can occur at any hour of the day or night. The typical citizen must rely upon the vigilance of public and private media broadcasters to constantly monitor this data stream and again “get the word out”. With that said, I would like to highlight some additional statistics from 2009.

With regards to Tornado activity:

## **STATISTICAL WEATHER (Tornado) SUMMARY**

After much research and communication with The National Weather Service, the numbers listed below are quoted statistics from their Monthly and Annual U.S.

Tornado Summaries where they have been monitoring the projections of weather deaths.

"TORNADO TOTALS AND RELATED DEATHS...THROUGH THU JUL 22 2010  
 NWS STORM PREDICTION CENTER NORMAN OK  
 0121 PM CDT FRI JUL 23 2010

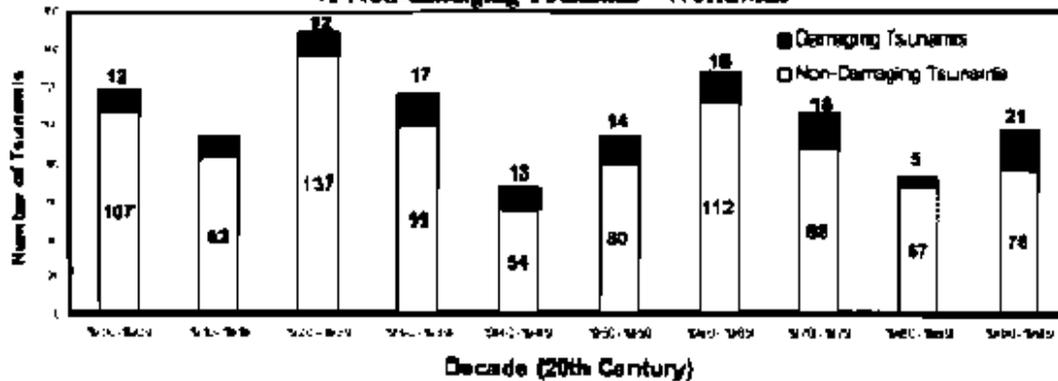
	...NUMBER OF TORNADOES...					NUMBER OF TORNADO DEATHS					KILLER TORNADOES					
	2010		2009	2008	2007	3YR	10	09	08	07	3YR	10	09	08	07	3YR
	PREL	ACT	ACT	ACT	ACT	AV					AV					AV
JAN	41	28	6	84	21	37	0	0	7	2	3	0	0	4	1	3
FEB	1	1	36	147	52	78	0	9	59	21	30	0	2	12	3	6
MAR	37	33	115	129	170	133	1	0	4	27	10	1	0	3	10	4
APR	197	129	226	189	167	194	<b>11</b>	6	0	9	5	2	3	0	3	2
MAY	290	-	201	461	252	305	7	5	44	14	21	4	3	10	4	6
JUN	391	-	270	294	128	201	10	0	7	0	2	5	0	4	0	1
JUL	112	-	118	93	69	93	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
AUG	-	-	60	101	75	79	-	0	0	1	0	-	0	0	1	0
SEP	-	-	8	111	52	57	-	0	3	0	1	-	0	1	0	0
OCT	-	-	65	21	86	57	-	1	0	5	2	-	1	0	3	1
NOV	-	-	3	15	7	8	-	0	2	0	1	-	0	2	0	1
DEC	-	-	48	46	19	38	-	0	0	1	0	-	0	0	1	0
SUM	1069	191	1156	1691	1098	1315	<b>29</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>76</b>	12	9	37	26	24

PREL = 2010 PRELIMINARY COUNT FROM NWS LOCAL STORM REPORTS.  
 ACT = ACTUAL TORNADO COUNT BASED ON NWS STORM DATA SUBMISSIONS.  
 TORNADO-RELATED FATALITY NUMBERS ARE ENTERED WHEN CONFIRMED BY  
 NWS  
 FORECAST OFFICES."

The bolded and underlined totals are the total deaths caused by Tornadoes alone. These statistics do not take into account the hundreds to thousands of deaths that occur each year due to other natural disasters.

# Tsunami Statistics

Damaging Tsunamis  
vs Non-damaging Tsunamis - Worldwide



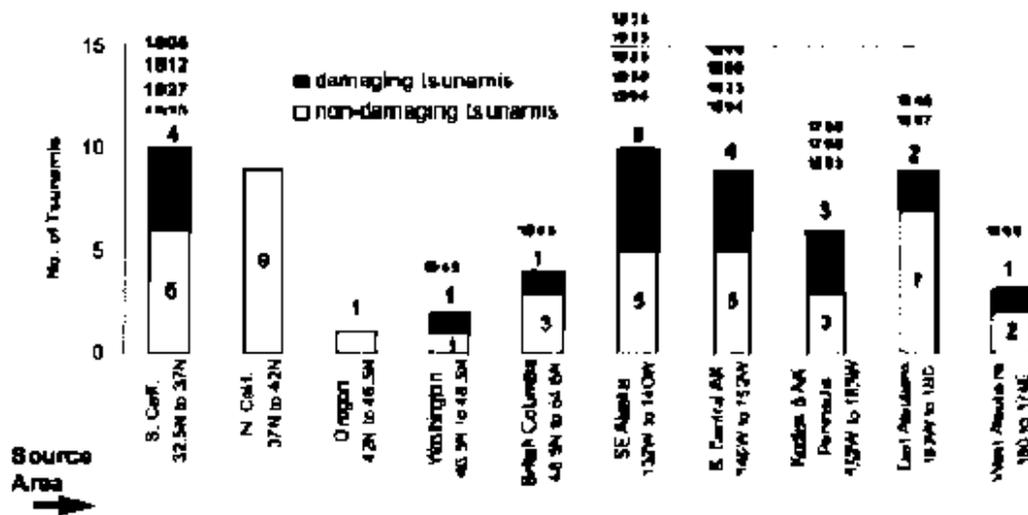
## Most Damaging Tsunamis Worldwide

Deaths	Year	Location Name	1820	1889	1892	1893	1896	1902	1923	1929	1933	1945	1964	2004	2005
230000	2004	N. SUMATRA													
60000	1782	S. CHINA SEA													
36500	1893	S. JAVA SEA													
30000	1707	TOKAIDO-NANKAIDO, JAPAN													
26360	1896	SANRIKU, JAPAN													
25674	1868	N. CHILE													
15030	1792	SW. KYUSHU ISLAND, JAPAN													
13486	1771	RYUKYU TRENCH													
8000	1976	MORO GULF, PHILIPPINES													
5293	1703	TOKAIDO-KASHIMA, JAPAN													
5000	1605	NANKAIDO, JAPAN													
5000	1811	SANRIKU, JAPAN													
3800	1748	LIMA, PERU													

Note: Statistics quoted before 20<sup>th</sup> Century are approximate

## Historical Tsunamis Along U.S. Pacific Coast

West Coast & Alaska Tsunami Warning Center Area of Responsibility - (1788-Present)



Source of Data: National Geophysical Data Center, NOAA

## Earthquake Statistics

The USGS estimates that several million earthquakes occur in the world each year.

Many go undetected because they hit remote areas or have very small magnitudes.

The NEIC now locates about 50 earthquakes each day, or about 20,000 a year.

As more and more seismographs are installed in the world, more earthquakes can be and have been located. However, the number of large earthquakes (magnitude 6.0 and greater) has stayed relatively constant.

Number of Earthquakes Worldwide for 2000 - 2010 Located by the US Geological Survey National Earthquake Information Center

Magnitude	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
8.0 to 9.9	1	1	0	1	2	1	2	4	0	1	1
7.0 to 7.9	14	15	13	14	14	10	9	14	12	16	13
6.0 to 6.9	146	121	127	140	141	140	142	178	168	142	105
5.0 to 5.9	1344	1224	1201	1203	1515	1693	1712	2074	1768	1832	1119
4.0 to 4.9	8008	7991	8541	8462	10888	1391	1283	1207	1229	6852	5443
						7	8	8	1		
3.0 to 3.9	4827	6266	7068	7624	7932	9191	9990	9889	1173	2900	2285
									5		
2.0 to 2.9	3765	4164	6419	7727	6316	4636	4027	3597	3860	3009	1874
1.0 to 1.9	1026	944	1137	2506	1344	26	18	42	21	26	16
0.1 to 0.9	5	1	10	134	103	0	2	2	0	1	0
No	3120	2807	2938	3608	2939	864	828	1807	1922	20	17
<b>Magnitude</b>											
Total	2225	2353	2745	3141	31194	3047	2956	2968	3177	*	*
	6	4	4	9		8	8	5	7	14799	10873
Estimated	231	2135	1685	3381	22880	8800	6605	712	8801	1787	22551
Deaths		7		9	2	3			1		1

Starting in January 2009, the USGS National Earthquake Information Center no longer locates earthquakes smaller than magnitude 4.5 outside the United States, unless we receive specific information that the earthquake was felt or caused damage.

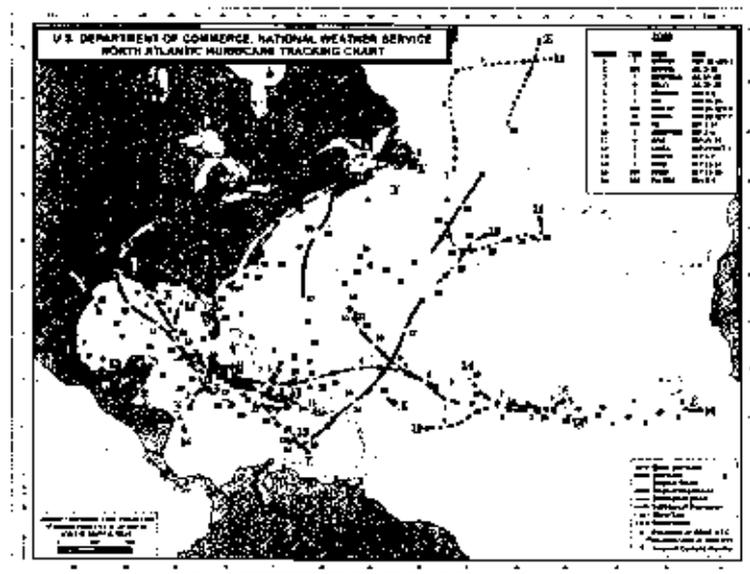
Number of Earthquakes in the United States for 2000 - 2010  
 Located by the US Geological Survey National Earthquake  
 Information Center

<b>Magnitude</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>
8.0 to 9.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.0 to 7.9	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
6.0 to 6.9	6	5	4	7	2	4	7	9	9	4	4
5.0 to 5.9	63	41	63	54	25	47	51	72	85	56	38
4.0 to 4.9	281	290	536	541	284	345	346	366	432	291	355
3.0 to 3.9	917	842	1535	1303	1362	1475	1213	1137	1486	1492	1910
2.0 to 2.9	660	646	1228	704	1336	1738	1145	1173	1573	2374	1596
1.0 to 1.9	0	2	2	2	1	2	7	11	13	26	16
0.1 to 0.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
No Magnitude	415	434	507	333	540	73	13	22	20	16	11
<hr/>											
Total	2342	2261	3876	2946	3550	3685	2783	2791	3618	* 4260	* 3931
<hr/>											
Estimated Deaths	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

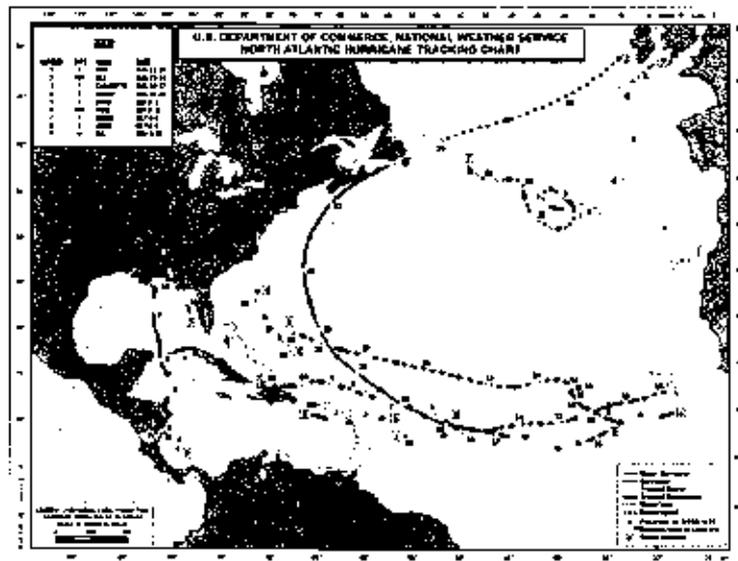
\* As of 04 August 2010

<http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/eqarchives/year/eqstats.php>

## Hurricane Statistics



2008 Atlantic Hurricane Season Track Map



2009 Atlantic Hurricane Season Track Map

<http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/2010atlan.shtml>

## **Facts of Hurricane Katrina**

“Over 15 million people were affected by Hurricane Katrina either by the economy, evacuation, gas prices, or drinking water. The final death toll was 1,836 people, with a reported 705 people still missing. An estimated 400,000 jobs were lost.” “Five states were affected, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. In addition to these Kentucky and Ohio were also affected due to floods on the Mississippi River. Roughly 600,000 pets were killed or left homeless.”

**<http://www.hurricanekatrinarelief.com/faqs.html>**

Texas avoided any direct damage from Hurricane Katrina, but the state took in an estimated 220,000 people who have sought refuge from Louisiana and has overwhelmed many local resources.

**[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hurricane\\_Katrina\\_effects\\_by\\_region](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hurricane_Katrina_effects_by_region)**

## Volcano

Since the eruption of Mount St. Helens, countless documentaries have been produced with regards to Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming. These documentaries have concluded that The Yellowstone National Park is in fact a Super Volcano. “In the 25 years since the cataclysmic eruption of Mount St. Helens, scientific and technological advances in volcanology have been used to develop and test models of volcanic behavior and to make reliable forecasts of expected activity a reality. Until now, these technologies and methods have been applied on an ad hoc basis to volcanoes showing signs of activity. However, waiting to deploy a robust, modern monitoring effort until a hazardous volcano awakens and an unrest crisis begins is socially and scientifically unsatisfactory because it forces scientists, civil authorities, citizens, and businesses into “playing catch up” with the volcano, trying to get instruments and civil-defense measures in place before the unrest escalates and the situation worsens. Inevitably, this manner of response results in our missing crucial early stages of the volcanic unrest and

hampers our ability to accurately forecast events. Restless volcanoes do not always progress to eruption; nevertheless, monitoring is necessary in such cases to minimize either over-reacting, which costs money, or under-reacting, which may cost lives.” Additionally, the ability to warn the citizen the United States and establish a evacuation plan is critical in the event of an eruption.

**<http://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2005/1164/>**

## AMBER ALERTS

According to the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children 2009 a total of 207 Amber Alerts were issued. “The Amber Alert program is a voluntary partnership between law enforcement agencies, broadcasters, and transportation agencies to activate an urgent bulletin in the most serious child abduction cases. Broadcasters use EAS to air a description of the abducted child and suspected abductor. This is the same concept used during severe weather emergencies. The goal of an AMBER Alert is to instantly galvanize the entire community to assist in the search for and safe recovery of the child. In May 2005 NCMEC began to develop a network of Internet content providers, trucking industry associations, social networking websites, and wireless industry representatives to further enhance the alerting capabilities of each state/territory’s AMBER Alert program. The AMBER Alert program has now evolved into a program where all available technology is used to alert the public.” Unfortunately, the ability to coordinate a

National scale alert in real time utilizing a geographically specific location has not been considered .

[http://www.amberalert.gov/pdfs/09\\_amber\\_report.pdf](http://www.amberalert.gov/pdfs/09_amber_report.pdf)

## **GOLDEN ALERTS**

The State of Kentucky passes House Bill 142 and the creation of the Kentucky Golden Alert System, similar House Bills across the nation are being drafted and implemented.

“Research estimates that over 127,000 critical wandering incidents occur each year. If not found within the first 24 hours, up to half of all persons with dementia who wander will become seriously injured or die. Additionally, it will increase public awareness and understanding of dementia and other cognitive impairments in older adults.”

“The Alzheimer’s Association estimates that 60% of the 4 million Americans that have Alzheimer’s wander away from home or their caregivers and get lost.”

**<http://www.lrc.state.ky.us/krs/039F00/180.PDF>**

## **Prisoner Escapes/Fugitives**

One Arizona prison escapee apprehended, two others still on the loose. Anyone with information on the escaped prisoners should call police immediately. They were last seen in the Flagstaff area by two men who they had held at gunpoint and forced to drive the four suspects from Kingman after the escape. Surveillance video of the trio on the loose ended up being up being other people, so the DOC is not sure the escapees are still in the state. The Arizona Department of Public Safety, Mohave County Sheriff's Office and other agencies are assisting the Department of Corrections in searching for the inmates.

by Natalie Rivers

azfamily.com

Posted on August 1, 2010 at 10:17 AM

Updated Monday, Aug 2 at 5:33 PM

<http://www.azfamily.com/outbound-feeds/yahoo-news/One-prison-escapee-apprehended-two-others-still-on-the-loose-99720789.html>

Although the number of escapees has declined since 1981 (from 12.4 per 1000 inmates in 1981 to .5 per 1000 inmates in 2001) the amount of resource needed and costs to apprehend fugitives that have escaped from State prisons has not.

“There were 34 escapes during the third quarter (January - March) of Fiscal Year 2009-10. None of the 34 (0.0%) escapes were from a C.I. or from a work camp/road prison while on work detail outside the perimeter. All 34 escapes (100.0%) were from work release/contract centers. All 34 (100.0%) of the escapes were Level I escapes. There were with no Level II or Level III escapes.

Of the 34 completed escapes, 33 (97.1%) were recaptured to date of this report. Of the 33 recaptured, all were recaptured within the quarter. 19 (57.6%) of the 33 were recaptured within 24 hours of the escape.

The overall escape rate for the quarter was 0.34. This is up slightly from the 0.28 rate for second quarter of Fiscal Year 2009-10. Region IV had the highest escape rate at 0.75. Region I had the lowest rate with 0.06 overall for the quarter.

There was one attempted escape in the third quarter of Fiscal Year 2009-10.”

### Escapes (July 2009 - June 2010)

Escapes*	1st Quarter (Jul-Sep 2009)		2nd Quarter (Oct-Dec 2009)		3rd Quarter (Jan-Mar 2010)		4th Quarter (Apr-Jun 2010)		Fiscal Year 2009/2010	
Escapes	44		28		34					
Perimeter Escapes	0		0		0					
<b>Level</b>										
Level I	44	100.0%	27	96.4%	34	100.0%				
Level II	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%				
Level III	0	0.0%	1	3.6%	0	0.0%				
Not Rated	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%				
<b>Facility Type</b>										
Correctional Institutions	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%				
Work Camps/Road Prisons	1	2.3%	1	3.6%	0	0.0%				
Work Release/Contract Centers	43	97.7%	27	96.4%	34	100.0%				
<b>Facility Type by Region</b>										
Correctional Institutions	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%				
Region I	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%				

Region II	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%				
Region III	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%				
Region IV	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%				
Work Camps/Road Prisons	1	2.3%	1	3.6%	0	0.0%				
Region I	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%				
Region II	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%				
Region III	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%				
Region IV	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%				
Work Release/Contract Centers	43	97.7%	27	96.4%	34	100.0%				
Region I	1	2.3%	1	3.7%	2	5.9%				
Region II	9	20.9%	3	11.1%	6	17.6%				
Region III	25	58.1%	18	66.7%	10	29.4%				
Region IV	8	18.6%	5	18.5%	16	47.1%				
<p>*Numbers may differ from previous reports as facilities may change types across time and the number and level of escape may be updated upon receipt of further information.</p>										

<http://www.dc.state.fl.us/pub/escape/quarter/index.html>

## **URGENT NEED FOR SERVICE**

The main reason why the Commission should treat this proposal as an urgent matter is under its basic governing statute, the Commission has a legal obligation to preserve life, the national security, and protect the national interest. With this request, the Commission cannot “put on blinders” and focus solely upon a narrow range of concerns. It must also be aware of - and be responsive to - trends which endanger the larger society that the commission serves, the American people.

## **PROPOSED EXCLUSIVE DESIGNATION OF IP ADDRESSES**

We propose assigning exclusive designated IPv6 Addresses to CJM Global Corporation for the sole purpose of utilizing them for the interaction between our companies Emergency Alerting & Notification Systems and the National, State and Local agencies. The allocations of the assigned IPv6 addresses would permit the communication between CJM (iAlert) and the agencies to the public. Additionally, The allocations of the assigned IPv6 addresses would not lack the interference between CJM Global Corporation the National Weather Service and the consumers state/local government

## **PROPOSED PENALTIES**

Violations of the FCC Rules and Regulations would be subject to fines and other penalties similar to those imposed on these agencies for not following the designated or appropriate guidelines for public safety.

**REQUESTED ACTION FROM THE COMMISSION**

CJM Global Corporation requests that the Federal Communications Commission propose the establishment of the Designation of IP Addresses for the specific purpose of creating a 21st century Emergency Alert System (EAS) and Broadband/Internet Notification for subscribers and/or licenses in a Notice of Proposed Rule-making (NPRM).

If the Commission is uncomfortable with the idea of a NPRM at this time, it can choose to issue a Notice of Inquiry (NOI), inviting comments and suggestions about CJM Global Corporations conceptual idea of an EAS system.

Respectfully Submitted,

Aaron S. Messer  
1010 Waterford Road  
Mount Washington, KY 40047



Heather L. Thomas  
1010 Waterford Road  
Mount Washington, KY 40047



Penelope J. Messer  
1757 Crown Hill Blvd.  
Orlando, FL. 32828



Please Respond to:

Aaron S. Messer  
1010 Waterford Road  
Mount Washington, KY 40047  
[messer.aaron@cjmglobalcorp.com](mailto:messer.aaron@cjmglobalcorp.com)  
(502) 689-8232

<http://www.ice.gov/pshs/service/911-service/>  
<http://harkenresearch.typepad.com/radioinsights/2010/04/how-much-do-people-listen.html>  
<http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/cqarchives/year/cqstats.php>  
<http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/2010atlan.shtml>  
<http://www.hurricanekatrinarelief.com/facts.html>  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hurricane\\_Katrina\\_effects\\_by\\_region](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hurricane_Katrina_effects_by_region)  
<http://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2005/1164/>  
[http://www.amberalert.gov/pdfs/09\\_amber\\_report.pdf](http://www.amberalert.gov/pdfs/09_amber_report.pdf)  
<http://www.lrc.state.kv.us/krs/039F00/180.PDF>  
<http://www.azfamily.com/outbound-feeds/vahoo-news/One-prison-escapee-aprehended-two-others-still-on-the-loose-99720789.html>  
<http://www.de.state.fl.us/pub/escape/quarter/index.html>