

State of Connecticut



STATE RESPONSE FRAMEWORK (SRF)

Version 2.0 August 2011

Prepared by

Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection (DESPP)

Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (DEMHS)

*In partnership with other CT State Agencies and Non-Governmental Organizations
involved in Emergency Preparedness and Response Activities in the State of Connecticut*

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STATE RESPONSE FRAMEWORK

AUTHENTICATION

In accordance with Section 28-5(b) of the Connecticut General Statutes, The State of Connecticut State Response Framework (Section I), Version 2.0, August 2011 has been prepared. This Framework should be read in conjunction with State emergency management and response plans including the Connecticut Natural Disaster Plan 2009, as amended.



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DATE: August 24, 2011

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State of Connecticut

State Response Framework (SRF) Concepts

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State Response Framework (SRF) Concepts

A. INTRODUCTION

1. Summary and Purpose

The purpose of the State Response Framework (the Framework or the SRF) is to describe the interaction of state government with local, federal and tribal governments, nongovernmental response organizations and other private sector partners, the media, and the public in implementing emergency response and recovery functions in times of crisis. In general, the Framework describes how the State of Connecticut and its partners will work together to support local governments and their residents in responding to disasters and emergencies. Appendices to the SRF include Appendix A Connecticut State Plans, Resources and Initiatives; Appendix B Pre-Activation Framework; and Appendix C the Governor’s State Emergency Operations Center Standard Operating Procedures.

State Response Framework Concepts describes the general emergency operations concepts that normally apply in all disasters and emergencies requiring a state level response are described. The SRF outlines the general responsibilities of the various emergency management partners at the local, state, and federal government level, as well as the private sector.

Appendix A, Connecticut State Plans and Resources, lists the many plans, agreements, and resources available within the State of Connecticut in times of crisis. This section provides a menu of options for emergency planners and decision makers to consider in managing an emergency that has risen to the level of state involvement as well as for local emergency managers who may consider using many of these resources for a local incident (for example, volunteer teams, town-to-town intrastate mutual aid).

Appendix B is the Pre-Activation Framework. Under Title 28, Chapter 517 of the Connecticut General Statutes, the Connecticut Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection (DESPP), Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (DEMHS), is responsible for emergency management and homeland security for the state. This framework document outlines pre-activation steps and articulates communications and coordination procedures between DESPP/DEMHS internal and external partners for a potential emergency. These activities are dependent upon the current situation status and may be scaled up or down at the discretion of the DESPP Commissioner, DESPP Deputy Commissioner for DEMHS, and the State Emergency Management Director.

Appendix C of the Framework contains the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the Governor’s State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). These SEOC SOPs provide the “operating instructions” for the Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (DEMHS) in management of the SEOC, including a description of the general roles and responsibilities of DEMHS personnel and others staffing the SEOC in response to any emergency.

2. Authority

Title 28, Chapter 517 of the Connecticut General Statutes is the major source of authority for the State of Connecticut and its political subdivisions to prepare for and respond to natural disasters and other emergencies.

The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, PL 100-707, signed into law November 23, 1988, which amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, PL 93-288, (the Stafford Act) is the federal legislation that creates a national program for disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. Connecticut's emergency management program, developed under the authority of Title 28, complies with the federal program established by the Stafford Act.

Although there are many federal and state statutes and regulations that have a bearing on emergency management, Title 28 of the Connecticut General Statutes and the Stafford Act are the two laws most central to emergency management in Connecticut.

3. Mission

The mission of the Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security of DESPP is to direct and coordinate all available resources to protect the life and property of the citizens of Connecticut in the event of a disaster or crisis, through a collaborative program of prevention, planning, preparedness, response, recovery and public education. The goals of the Connecticut emergency management community (state and local governments and private response and recovery organizations) in times of natural or other disaster are:

- to maximize the preservation of life and property;
- to correct or alleviate, serious disaster or emergency-related conditions which present continued threats to the health or welfare of the residents of the state; and
- to facilitate a return to normalcy by all practical means.

4. Organization

The Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (DEMHS) is part of the State of Connecticut's Multiagency Coordination (MAC) System under the Command and Management component of the National Incident Management System (NIMS). DEMHS's role is to coordinate and support incident management, lead Connecticut's MAC system, and act as the MAC Group Coordinator. DEMHS has primary responsibility for development and implementation of the state's emergency management program. DEMHS is a division within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, an agency of the Executive Branch of Connecticut State government. Under Public Act 11-51, Sections 133 and 136, jurisdiction of DEMHS is delegated by the DESPP Commissioner to the DESPP Deputy Commissioner of DEMHS.

The Governor's State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) in Hartford provides the main coordination center which serves as a location from which the MAC can operate. The five DEMHS Regional Offices are also part of the facilities component of the MAC, as are each State agency's individual EOCs and command centers. DEMHS staffs the SEOC, which is located in the William O'Neill National Guard Armory, 360 Broad Street in Hartford. The SEOC is the Governor's direction and control center during times of crisis. During emergencies, the SEOC is also staffed with

representatives (liaisons) of key state and private agencies. The SEOC maintains communications with other single state agency EOCs, federal agencies and facilities, and certain private agency EOCs. and the SEOC maintains communications with the towns and cities of the state through the DEMHS Regional Offices. The Media Center in the SEOC is used as a Joint Information Center (JIC) by federal, state, and local governments and private agencies involved in responding to an emergency. The DEMHS administrative office is located at 25 Sigourney Street, Hartford, and the DESPP headquarters is located at 1111 Country Club Road in Middletown.

Connecticut's municipalities and two tribal nations are divided into five emergency preparedness planning regions. The five DEMHS Regional Offices, located in Bridgeport, Middletown, Hartford, Colchester and Waterbury, provide administrative support and planning assistance to local governments within their jurisdictions. During emergencies, the Regional Offices serve as resource coordinators and liaisons between towns and the SEOC. The staff of the Regional Offices may be augmented during emergencies.

Each of the State's 169 political subdivisions has an emergency management director appointed by the local chief executive official of the town. A few local emergency management directors are full-time, paid directors. The majority of local emergency management directors are part-time directors with no staff support. Many of these part-time directors are volunteers. Most towns and cities have a municipal facility designated as a local Emergency Operations Center (EOC), which serves as the local chief executive official's direction and control center. During emergencies, local officials maintain communications with the DEMHS Regional Office serving their region.

B. GENERAL EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CONCEPTS

The following are generally accepted concepts of emergency response operations in the State of Connecticut. These concepts are generally valid in any type of disaster or emergency, except where specific policies or operational procedures set forth in this plan or another emergency operations plan state otherwise.

Mobilization of forces by the DESPP Deputy Commissioner for DEMHS. The DESPP Deputy Commissioner for DEMHS may, under Connecticut General Statutes §28-5(c), take all preparatory steps, including the full or partial mobilization of civil preparedness forces in advance of an actual disaster, as may be necessary for the prompt and effective operation of the state emergency management (emergency response/emergency operations) plan. See also Conn. Gen. Stat. §§28-6, 28-7(f).

Governor's Authority to Take Control of Any and All Forces of the State. In the event the Governor declares a state of civil preparedness emergency, pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. §28-9, he may personally take direct operational control of any or all parts of the civil preparedness forces and functions in the State. The Governor may also take such actions as are reasonably necessary to protect the health, safety and welfare of the people of the state, to prevent or minimize loss or destruction of property, and to minimize the effects of hostile action. See also Conn. Gen. Stat. §§28-6, 28-7(f). The Governor's possible actions include:

- Mobilize emergency response and emergency management personnel at the municipal level if the state needs them—Conn. Gen. Stat. §28-7(f);

- Declare a state of emergency (Conn. Gen. Stat. §28-9); the declaration becomes effective upon filing with the Secretary of the State;
 - if the disaster is manmade, the legislature may meet and disapprove within 72 hours of filing with Secretary of the State. Also, if legislature not in session, Governor must meet with legislative leaders as soon as possible after the filing of the proclamation;
- Modify or suspend . . . any statute, regulation, or requirement or part thereof whenever in his opinion it is in conflict with the efficient and expeditious execution of civil preparedness functions. (Conn. Gen. Stat. §28-9(a)); this modification of suspension must be thoroughly explained and its full text must be filed with the Secretary of the State within four days of its declaration;
- Mobilize state or local offices of emergency management to carry out Governor's order (Conn. Gen. Stat. §28-9(b));
- Order and enforce blackouts (Conn. Gen. Stat. §28-9(c));
- Designate vehicles and persons that may move and the routes they will take (Conn. Gen. Stat. §28-9(d));
- Take appropriate measures to protect the health and safety of inmates of state institutions and school children (Conn. Gen. Stat. §28-9(e)) ;
- Evacuate all or part of the population of affected or threatened areas, and take such steps as are necessary for the receipt and care of such evacuees (Conn. Gen. Stat. §28-9(f));
- Take any other steps the Governor thinks necessary to protect the public health, safety and welfare and to protect property (Conn. Gen. Stat. §28-9(g));
- Enter purchase or lease agreements with appropriate federal agencies to provide temporary housing for disaster victims (Conn. Gen. Stat. §28-9a(a)(1));
- Assist affected municipalities in acquiring sites for temporary housing (Conn. Gen. Stat. §28-9a(a)(2));
- Advance or lend money from the state's emergency contingency fund or any other source (Conn. Gen. Stat. §28-9a(2)(A));
- Take land, real property, vehicles or other property necessary to protect the public (Conn. Gen. Stat. §28-11).

Distinction Between Operational Control and Direction of Emergency Forces. A distinction is made between (1) —operational control and (2) —direction of emergency forces. Operational control consists of the functions of: assignments of tasks; designation of objectives and priorities, and; such other control as is necessary to accomplish the mission. When a local jurisdiction's forces are operationally engaged within its own boundaries, both operational control and direction of

emergency forces are retained. When either State or local civil preparedness forces are sent elsewhere, operational control is exercised by the authority at the scene of the operation, but direction is retained by the parent jurisdiction. Conversely, forces sent to the aid of a locality from other State or local jurisdictions, civil or military, come under local operational control, but remain under direction of the parent agency. Direction of civil preparedness forces is retained at all times by the appropriate civil or military authority and includes the authority to commit to, or withdraw from, emergency operations. See, for example, Conn. Gen. Stat. §§28-6(b), 28-7(f), 28-8.

Mutual Aid as First Means of Assistance. Mutual aid agreements between local governments in effect at the time of the emergency are the first means of obtaining assistance when a city or town's resources are exhausted or nearly exhausted. See for example, Conn. Gen. Stat. §§28-8, 7-310, 7-277a. Local governments may also use the statutory Intrastate Mutual Aid System, which allows each municipality within the state to assist any other municipality. See Connecticut General Statutes §28-22a.

Order of Mobilization for Emergency Forces Supporting Local Officials. City and town governments shall be responsible for all people and property within their boundaries and jurisdictions to the limits of their resources. Emergency operations will be carried out principally by local forces supported by mutual aid, then, if requested, state forces, and, as available and needed, by military and/or federal forces. See, for example, Conn. Gen. Stat. §28-7(f).

Local Requests for State Assistance. Requests by local governments for State assistance shall be made through the appropriate DEMHS Region Office. State resources may include, but not be limited to, activation of volunteer civil preparedness force members, including Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) in accordance with Title 28 of the Connecticut General Statutes.

Activation and Use of the Connecticut National Guard. The Connecticut National Guard, State Military Department, if available, may be activated by the Governor to support local and/or state civil preparedness forces. In such event, however, it would complement and not substitute for other state or local forces in emergency operations. Military forces will remain at all times under military command but will support and assist other emergency forces through mission-type assignments to include objectives, priorities, and other information necessary to the accomplishment of the mission.

Local Government Situation Reports. Local governments are responsible for providing periodic situation reports to appropriate DEMHS Regional Offices whenever local civil preparedness forces are engaged in emergency operations or are preparing for emergency operations (increased readiness) in anticipation of an actual disaster or emergency.

State Government Line of Succession. The Constitution of the State of Connecticut, in Article IV (4), provides the following line of succession of State Government:

1. The Governor of the State (section 5)
2. The Lieutenant Governor of the State (section 18)
3. The President Pro Tempore of the Senate (section 19)

The Constitution further provides "in order to insure continuity in operation of State and local governments in a period of emergency resulting from disaster caused by enemy attack, the general assembly shall provide by law for the prompt and temporary succession to the powers and duties of all public offices, the incumbents of which may become unavailable for carrying on their powers and duties." Article XII (11), section 3. In addition, under Conn. Gen. Stat. §4-8, —each department head shall designate one deputy who shall in the absence or disqualification of the department head, or on his death, exercise the powers and duties of the department head until he resumes his duties or the vacancy is filled.

DEMHS Line of Succession. For purposes of the operation of the State Emergency Operations Center, the line of succession is the DESPP Deputy Commissioner for DEMHS, the State Emergency Management Director, the MAC Coordinator, or such other employee as the Deputy Commissioner or Director may designate.

Common Tasks of State Agencies in Emergency Response. All agencies and departments have common tasks as follows:

- a. implement plans and procedures to protect inmates, institutionalized persons, and department personnel;
- b. thoroughly document agency emergency operations including maintenance of logs at the SEOC and departmental EOCs;
- c. account for disaster-related expenditures for equipment, supplies, material and labor utilized by the agency;
- d. render reports to the SEOC as required;
- e. follow the succession of leadership as described in Conn. Gen. Stat. §4-8 (see above).
- f. following a disaster, the agency will participate in a pre-assessment damage assessment as requested by DEMHS. This includes conducting a damage assessment, completing the Pre-assessment for State Agency forms provided by DEMHS and submitting them within the requested timeframe.

Responsibility of State Agencies To Perform Missions Not Specifically Assigned. All State agencies and departments not specifically assigned missions in an emergency operations plan will be expected to respond to emergencies, within their respective capabilities:

- a. as requested by the Governor or DESPP Deputy Commissioner for DEMHS; or
- b. when, in their judgment, the welfare or safety of the State is threatened.

Authority of State Agency Heads to Commence Emergency Operations. Department and agency heads, or anyone legally administering their offices, shall activate their departmental standard operating procedures for emergencies:

- a. by direct order of the Governor, by request of the DESPP Deputy Commissioner for DEMHS, or
- b. when, in their judgment, the welfare or safety of the state is threatened.

State Departments or agencies will provide copies of their emergency operations plans and procedures to DEMHS and will update those copies as needed.

State Agency Heads or Designees To Staff SEOC. Maximum coordination of resources will be achieved through the presence of commissioners, department heads or their designees at the SEOC, located at the Armory.

Responsibility of Governor in Requesting Federal Assistance. The Governor is responsible for requesting federal emergency relief and disaster assistance on behalf of local governments, businesses, and residents of the state. See, for example, Conn. Gen. Stat. §§28-9, 28-9a, 28-9d.

Responsibility of DESPP Deputy Commissioner for DEMHS and Agency Heads to Advise Governor Regarding Emergency Response Actions, Orders and Directives. The DESPP Deputy Commissioner for DEMHS and other department heads are responsible for advising the Governor of emergency response actions and orders appropriate to the emergency situation. The Governor is responsible for issuing orders and giving directives to state agencies and other non-state officials as the situation warrants.

Communications: State to Advise Local Officials of Appropriate Protective Actions.

Whenever appropriate, and time and circumstances permit, the SEOC will provide local officials with recommended protective actions for the public as well as with other recommended actions appropriate to the emergency situation. Communications between the SEOC and local officials may include, but not be limited to, the following:

- a. conference calls
- b. faxes or emails through DEMHS Regional Offices
- c. radio contact through DEMHS Regional Offices or DEMHS Headquarters

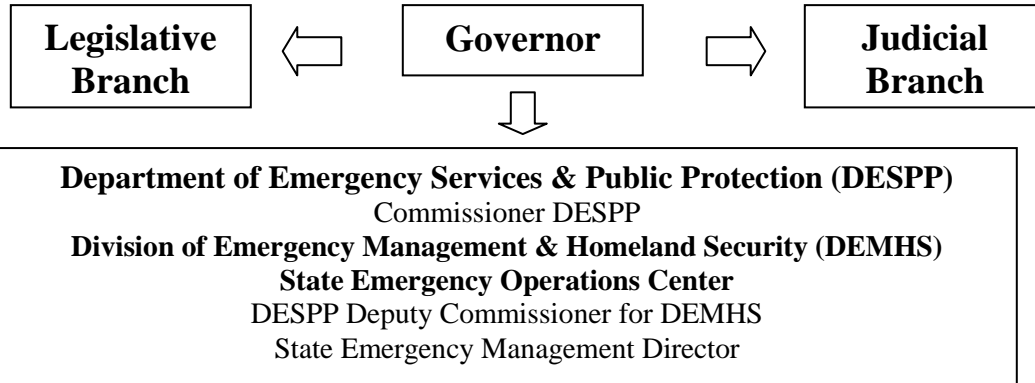
State to Advise Public through Media. The SEOC will provide the public with recommended protective actions and other information through the media, which may include:

- a. Mass alerts through emergency notification systems (CT ALERT and Emergency Alert System);
- b. Public inquiry support may be provided by United Way 2-1-1 Infoline.

C. RESPONSIBILITIES

The following chart shows State Agencies and Non-Governmental Organizations generally involved in disaster response in the State of Connecticut. A detailed list of agency roles and responsibilities follows the chart.

GOVERNOR • STATE AGENCIES • NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED IN DISASTER RESPONSE



Department of Administrative Services (DAS)	Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP)	Office of Policy and Management (OPM)
Department of Agriculture (DoAg)	Dept of Emergency Services & Public Protection (DESPP) <hr/> Other Divisions: State Police (CSP) Fire Prevention & Control (CFPC) Fire Investigation & Emergency Telecommunications Forensic Laboratory Police Officers Standards and Training Council (POST)	Department of Public Health (DPH)
Department of Banking (DOB)		Department of Social Services (DSS)
Department of Children and Families (DCF)		Bureau of Rehabilitative Services
Office of State Comptroller (OSC)		Department of Transportation (DOT)
Department of Construction Services (DCS)		Department of Higher Education (DHE)
Department of Consumer Protection (DCP)	Department of Insurance (DOI)	United Way – 211
Department of Correction (DOC)	Department of Labor (DOL)	Adventists Community Services
Division of Criminal Justice	Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (OCME)	American Red Cross (ARC)
Department of Developmental Services (DDS)	Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (DMHAS)	Salvation Army
State Department of Education (SDE)	Military Department	CT Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (CT VOAD)
Department of Economic and Community Development (DECD)	Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)	

1. The State Role

A primary role of state government is to supplement and facilitate local efforts before, during and after incidents. The State provides direct and routine assistance to its local jurisdictions through emergency management program development and by routinely coordinating and collaborating with federal officials. Under the Stafford Act, the State is responsible for requesting federal emergency assistance for communities and tribal nations. The following section summarizes the roles of the Governor and key state agencies before, during and after an emergency, particularly in the event of a natural or other disaster:

a) GOVERNOR

- Responsibilities include but may not be limited to:
- Directing activation and implementation of the State emergency response plans (NOTE: This is a prerequisite to receiving federal assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Emergency Relief and Disaster Assistance Act, PL 93-288, as amended.);
- Directing and controlling emergency and non-emergency public information by assigning appropriate personnel to provide public information as specified in State emergency response plans.
- Ordering activation of National Guard units;
- Declaring civil preparedness emergencies and invoking emergency powers as appropriate under Section 28-9, Conn. Gen. Statutes, including but not limited to:
 - 1) ordering the evacuation of stricken or threatened areas and taking such steps as are necessary for the receipt and care of evacuees (Conn. Gen. Stat. §28-9(f));
 - 2) ordering into action local civil preparedness mobile support units or other civil preparedness forces (Conn. Gen. Stat. §§28-5(c), 28-6, 28-7(f), 28-9(b));
 - 3) ordering state agencies or instrumentalities to clear wreckage and debris from publicly or privately owned lands and waters (Conn. Gen. Stat. §28-9c);
 - 4) modifying or suspending statutes, regulations or requirements which conflict with the expeditious and efficient execution of civil preparedness functions (Conn. Gen. Stat. §28-9(a); and
 - 5) seizing and using real or personal property as the public exigency requires (Conn. Gen. Stat. §28-11);
- Declaring driving bans under Section 3-6, C.G.S. or ordering other appropriate actions necessary under Section 3-1, C.G.S
- Evaluating the need for federal disaster assistance and directing DEMHS to develop formal requests for Presidential disaster or emergency declarations or U.S. Small Business Administration disaster declarations as appropriate (Conn. Gen. Stat. §§28-9a, 28-9b, 28-9d);
- Directing the Department of Agriculture to develop formal requests for USDA assistance as appropriate;
- Inviting FEMA officials into the state during the pre-declaration phase of a disaster to observe disaster-related conditions in the state and to review the situation with state officials;
- Requesting or authorizing requests by the Adjutant General, State Coordinating Officer, or other appropriate official for specialized military assistance;
- Executing the Federal-State Agreement in the event of a Presidential disaster or emergency declaration;

- Making, in coordination with DEMHS, American Red Cross, and FEMA, public appeals for assistance for response and recovery;
- If appropriate, activating the Interagency Debris Management Task Force; and
- If appropriate, activating the State of Connecticut/ARC Disaster Relief Cabinet to solicit donations from member companies.

b) Connecticut State Agencies and Offices

All Agencies:

In addition to Common Tasks of State Agencies in Emergency Response listed in Section I(B) (General Emergency Operations Concepts), and fulfilling the mission assignments listed below, all agencies shall support emergency operations as specifically directed by the Governor's Office or through DEMHS. This may also include staffing the SEOC and Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs) and developing public information as situations warrant.

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES (DAS)

Responsibilities include, but may not be limited to:

- Facilitating the acquisition of medical and food supplies.
- Providing vehicles and fuel to state employees with disaster or emergency assignments.
- Requesting, receiving, analyzing and summarizing reports from state agencies regarding the influence of the incident upon absenteeism within the state workforce and the essential functions that may be or are threatened as a result.
- Issuing state contracts for relief supplies, equipment, and services, as needed.
- Reviewing and updating the Debris Management Contract, as needed.
- Activating the contract at the direction of the Interagency Debris Management Group.
Requesting that state agencies activate their Incident Management Teams, monitor directions from the EOC command staff, report their status and problems through the WebEOC, and carry out their Continuity of Operations plans.

DAS - Facilities Management

Responsibilities include but may not be limited to:

- Monitoring state facilities in impacted areas for security and damage related effects.
- Assisting in identifying and opening shelters at state owned facilities. and
- Approving the leasing of all state property and maintaining an inventory of same.

DAS – Information Technology Services

Responsibilities include, but may not be limited to:

- Supporting and restoring the communications infrastructure; facilitating the recovery of systems and applications from cyber attacks; and coordinating Federal communications support to response efforts during incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response.
- Addressing cyber security issues that result from or occur in conjunction with incidents.
- Staffing the State EOC and DRCs; may also staff JFOs, JICs, JOCs and other facilities as requested by DEMHS.
- Providing telecommunication support in Emergency Management facilities as needed.
- Arranging for information technology equipment, installation, repair, programming, and troubleshooting at the State EOC and at other locations as needed and requested.

- Facilitating the acquisition of communications and information technology equipment and services.
- Requesting and coordinating activities through the National Communication Service for emergency telecommunications service priority (TSP) and wireless priority services (WPS).
- Activating the DOIT ECC and Communications Center.
- Monitoring and reporting on the condition of the state agency telecommunications infrastructure.
- Coordinating agency business continuity and information technology disaster recovery plans in conjunction with agencies' staff, to include the activation of our out of state hot site when necessary.
- Providing coordination and support for statewide geospatial information resources through the State Geospatial Council, as needed.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (DoAg)

Responsibilities include but may not be limited to:

- Assessing the agricultural impact of any disaster or emergency and providing DEMHS with such written reports as it may require for use in developing requests for Presidential disaster or emergency declarations;
- Developing for the Governor formal requests for agricultural assistance from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA); and
- Monitoring agricultural products for bacteriological contamination and implementing appropriate controls.

DEPARTMENT OF BANKING (DOB)

Responsibilities include but may not be limited to:

- Regulating state chartered banks, credit unions and other financial institutions in emergencies declared by the Governor.
- Regulating the sale of investment securities to Connecticut residents as well as the conduct of brokerage firms and their personnel involved in such sales, subject to such emergency controls as may be imposed by the Governor and/or at the national level.
- The securities markets are national in scope. Therefore, the Department of Banking has established close working relationships with the Boston and Washington, DC offices of the Securities and Exchange Commission; the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA), a self-regulatory organization created under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and major exchanges such as the New York Stock Exchange to respond to major threats. Any biological, radiological or other major attack impacting the ability of the securities markets to process trades would clearly have an adverse effect on Connecticut residents. In addition, note that the NASDAQ Exchange maintains an Operations Command Center for monitoring NASDAQOMX systems in Shelton, Connecticut. Additionally, the Department of Banking would notify the Federal Reserve, the Conference of Bank Supervisors, the CT Credit Union League, CT Bankers Assoc., and the National Association of State Credit Union Supervisors.

DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES (DCF)

Responsibilities include but may not be limited to:

- Implementing the State of Connecticut Behavioral Health Disaster Plan with partners at the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services and the University of Connecticut

Health Center through the CT Disaster Behavioral Health Response Network (CT-DBHRN).

- Coordinating the provision of psychological first aid services for victims and their families at a family assistance center if established or at other appropriate location.
- Coordinate the provision of psychological first aid for emergency responders at the scene.
- Providing medical support to the Department of Public Health as outlined in plans for addressing pandemic flu and other community health issues impacting children and families.
- Coordinating the provision of behavioral health services to children and families affected by incidents involving chemical agents or weapons of mass destruction.
- Coordinating with Federal Agencies and or nongovernmental support/response:
 - Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (through DBHRN)
 - Center for Mental Health Services
 - Center for Substance Abuse Treatment
 - Center for Substance Abuse Prevention
 - Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) (through DBHRN)
 - Crisis Counseling Grant – Immediate Services
 - American Red Cross Behavioral Health (through DBHRN)
 - DCF Network of contracted medical, behavioral health, and community support services including but not limited to Outpatient Psychiatric Clinics for Children (OPCC) and Emergency Mobile Psychiatric Services.

OFFICE OF THE STATE COMPTROLLER (OSC)

Responsibilities include but may not be limited to:

- Designing an accounting system for disaster funds to meet federal regulations.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSTRUCTION SERVICES (DCS)

Responsibilities include but may not be limited to:

See Public Act No. 121-51, Section 45, 94.

- Office of the State Fire Marshal
- Office of the State Building Inspector

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER PROTECTION (DCP)

Responsibilities include but may not be limited to:

- Inspecting food establishments, warehouses, supply houses, slaughterhouses and processors affected by a disaster, and issuing appropriate regulatory orders to ensure consumer safety. Additional assets from Liquor and Drug Control would be utilized.
- Developing public information, especially during the recovery phase, to advise disaster victims about dealings with contractors, good consumer practices, etc.
- Providing food, medical and pharmaceutical supplies.
- Implementing and maintaining the statewide database that assists the “Cities Readiness Initiative” from the Center for Disease Control (CDC) that enables the critical infrastructures and closed Points of Dispensing (PODs) to establish the pre-event inventory requirements of antibiotics; and medical supplies
- Assisting in the Chempack program.
- DCP partners: DCP would interact with FDA, USDA, CSP, DEA, CDC as well as local health & public safety entities. In the event of an attack on the food supply DCP inspectors would work with FDA and USDA assets to identify, isolate, and properly dispose of

contaminated foodstuffs. Local and State law enforcement agencies would assist in this process.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION (DOC)

Responsibilities include but may not be limited to:

- Assisting other state agencies as requested with the evacuation of institutionalized and/or other special needs persons through the limited provision of vehicles and personnel.
- Providing mass food or shelter services as possible.
- Providing staff to augment any field offices in direct relation to any DOC facilities.
- Assisting with security and law enforcement as requested by Connecticut State Police (CSP) in relation to facility perimeters.
- Providing technical assistance, personnel, and equipment in direct relation to any agency facility or building.
- In consultation with the Incident Commander and the Commanding Officer of CSP Emergency Services, assuming Incident Command of any situation requiring a tactical response to any DOC facility or building.
- Deploying the DOC Tactical Operations Unit to:
 - Standby for and conduct a Tactical Operation (if necessary) on any DOC facility or building.
 - Provide any other specialized services and/or equipment as needed.
- Providing DOC transport buses to assist with evacuation of any DOC facility or building or for other needs as deemed necessary by the Incident Commander.
- If DOC facilities or buildings are involved, providing public information through the JIC regarding status.

DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Responsibilities include but may not be limited to:

- Staffing the FBI Command Post, Joint Operations Center (JOC) and Joint Information Center (JIC), as requested by the FBI or DEMHS to provide legal advice as to Connecticut criminal laws and procedures and to coordinate state prosecutorial resources.

DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES (DDS)

Responsibilities include but may not be limited to:

- Notifying DDS facilities of the emergency and determining if assistance is required.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (DECD)

Responsibilities include but may not be limited to:

- Assessing the impact of a disaster/ emergency upon businesses, industries and the general economy of CT or affected area and providing DEMHS with such written reports as may be required.
- Providing qualified personnel to serve on joint Federal/State Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Teams as requested by DEMHS.
- Implementing housing assistance plans, in coordination with DEMHS following Presidential declaration of disaster if the State elects to administer this program.
- Maintaining up-to-date lists of local housing providers (LHAs, Nonprofits) and local rental assistance providers for use in locating available housing.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (SDE)

Responsibilities include but may not be limited to:

- Facilitating communication and public information with school systems.
- Assisting with crisis counseling.

DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY SERVICES AND PUBLIC PROTECTION (DESPP)

Responsibilities include but may not be limited to:

DESPP - Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (DEMHS)

- DEMHS primary functions in the EOC during activation are:
 - Situation Assessment
 - Incident Priority Determination
 - Critical Resource Acquisition and Allocation
 - Support Relevant Incident Management Policies and Interagency Activities
 - Coordinating with other MAC systems (Other State EOCs, etc.)
 - Coordinating with the Locals (EMDs, Local Chief Executive Officers, etc.)
 - Support and Maintain the Common Operating Picture (collecting and analyzing and reporting information (Situation Reports), maintaining the JIC.
- Coordinating Interoperable communications.
- Activating volunteer civil preparedness forces.
- Activating Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) as requested.
- Coordinating and disseminating public information.
- Maintaining and implementing the State Radiological Emergency Response Plan (RERP) for events at Millstone Station in Waterford, CT or Indian Point in Buchanan, NY as appropriate.
- Conducting hazard mitigation activities as appropriate.
- Serving on the Debris Management Task Force and implementing the State Debris Management Plan.
- Coordinating activities with the DEMHS Office of Counter Terrorism, as appropriate
- Determining the need for, requesting, and coordinating a Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) of the disaster-affected areas in conjunction with FEMA.
- Drafting, for the Governor's signature, formal requests for Presidential disaster and emergency declarations under the Stafford Act and for U.S. Small Business Administration disaster declarations.
- Determining number and location of Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs) in conjunction with FEMA.
- Coordinating the federal/state meeting subsequent to a Presidential declaration.
- Coordinating state agency staffing of DRCs, Disaster Field Offices (DFOs) and Joint Field Offices (JFOs) as appropriate.
- Disseminating emergency data and information to local governments, state, and federal agencies.
- Documenting DEMHS emergency management activities.

DESPP - Division of State Police

- Responsible for conducting both criminal and motor vehicle investigations in 82 of the 169 towns in Connecticut.

- Responsible for patrolling 600 miles of limited access highways, 7,000 miles of state and local roads.
- Receiving and relaying warnings to local governments as per the State Warning Plan.
- Controlling access to dangerous or impassable sections of state-maintained and/or state-patrolled roads; Controlling traffic and access on State roads and highways traversing or passing near the incident scene.
- Monitoring dams, particularly state dams, as requested by the CT Department of Emergency and Environmental Protection (DEEP), for high water levels and visible signs of loss of structural integrity and notifying appropriate state and local officials.
- Relaying warnings received from CONVEX (Connecticut Valley Electric Exchange) regarding hydroelectric dam releases and/or possible dam failures to appropriate state and local officials in accordance with specific warning plans for individual dams.
- Providing assistance, as requested, to local civil preparedness forces primarily for the purposes of search and rescue, route alerting, anti-looting, traffic control, curfew enforcement, and limiting access to a disaster area.
- Providing emergency transportation for state and federal officials.
- Assisting with victim identification through fingerprint, dental and DNA analysis.
- Exercising Incident Command System (ICS) authority, as available (e.g. agent detection, reconnaissance for living victims, etc.).
- Assisting local law enforcement with perimeter security, access control, and anti-looting patrols of evacuated areas
- Deploying the State Police Emergency Services Unit (ESU) which will provide specialized services and equipment as requested by the Incident Commander such as:
 - Bomb Squad
 - Incidents involving explosives
 - Search for explosives (K9)
 - Fireworks seizures
 - Storage of explosive evidence (**not** including IED's) as evidence
 - Technical assistance for Post Blast Investigations
 - Destruction of old ammunition, flares and chemical munitions
 - In the case of a crime scene or investigation of a suspected Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, or Explosive (CBRNE) incident, the DPS Emergency Services Unit (ESU) shall assume responsibility for collection, packaging, and transportation of evidence in accordance with an MOU with the FBI who has primary jurisdiction in such incidents.
 - Hazardous Materials Technician assistance
 - Any incident involving the use or threatened use of a Weapon of Mass Destruction including Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, High Yield Explosives (CBRNE) types of Incidents.
 - Dive and Marine Unit
 - Any emergency in a marine environment including:

- Lost boaters
- Search & rescue
- Underwater evidence recovery
- Hull and pier sweeps
- Tactical Team
 - Any high risk incident including:
 - Barricaded subjects; hostage situations; searches for armed and dangerous subjects
 - High risk warrant service
 - Special transportation protection (e.g. high risk prisoners, narcotics, firearms)
 - Dignitary protection
 - Crisis Negotiators for any tactical situation as well as suicidal individuals threatening the use of physical force against themselves or another.
- Civil Disturbance teams for any civil disturbance or riot situation -Minimum Control Forces will be provided by each State Police district command and still be able to provide adequate patrol coverage and response.
- Canine assistance is available for the following types of situations:
 - Tracking, building search, criminal apprehension
 - Search and rescue
 - Body recovery
 - Searches for explosives, narcotics and evidence of accelerants in suspected arson situations
 - Training in the above areas for those agencies meeting the needs requirements
- Aviation assistance is available for the following types of situations:
 - Surveillance
 - Traffic enforcement
 - Search and rescue
 - Marijuana field location and eradication
 - Aerial photo missions
 - Tactical operations and medical transport
- Emergency Medical support is available for tactical situations, Weapons of Mass Destruction incidents, mass casualty incidents, and search and rescue.
- Central Criminal Intelligence Unit provides electronic surveillance and special equipment for intelligence monitoring / communication.
- Public Information Office The Public Information Office gathers and disseminates timely and accurate information regarding law enforcement efforts to the public through various print and broadcast media in the State of Connecticut.

DESPP – Commission on Fire Prevention and Control (CFPC)

Responsibilities include but may not be limited to:

- Activating and implementing the State of Connecticut Statewide Fire Service Disaster Response Plan.
- Movement and/or staging of pre-identified Task Forces, Strike Teams or resources for timely response into an affected area.
- Staffing the State EOC and/or DEMHS Regional Office to assist with mutual aid from the Statewide Fire Service.
- Assisting with collection and/or dissemination of information from the Fire Services.

DESPP – Police Officers Standards and Training Council (POST)

Responsibilities include but may not be limited to:

- Assisting with collection and/or dissemination of information from local law enforcement agencies.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (DEEP) –

(Note: many of the State's utility companies report to the directly to the EOC - in person or via email/phone – therefore the actions below may be handled by the utilities.)

Responsibilities include but may not be limited to:

- Investigating, monitoring and advising on the condition of private, municipal and State dams:
- Implementing the DEEP Oil and Chemical Spills Plan as appropriate.
- Assessing radiation risks from radiological sources and releases of radioactive material.
- Activating the New England Compact on Radiological Health as appropriate.
- Providing technical assistance to law enforcement and local officials regarding radiological sources and radioactive material.
- Coordinating with the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission and other federal agencies regarding inspection of radiological sources and radioactive material.
- Coordinating with the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission and other federal agencies regarding response to radiological sources and radioactive material.
- Developing public information, in coordination with the Governor's office, relative to environmental health hazards, including but not limited to, severe storms, tornadoes, floods, hurricanes, and coastal storms.
- Evacuating and securing all DEEP-owned land as necessary.
- Conducting search and rescue operations on DEEP-owned land, and assisting with other search and rescue operations through the provision of rescue boats and crews.
- Inspecting municipal water pollution control facilities and advising on protective actions and repairs.
- Providing technical assistance to local officials regarding the operations and management of dikes, dams, and other water control structures.
- Advising on the feasibility of land use for temporary housing sites and mass burial sites.
- Serving on the Debris Management Task Force and implementing the State Debris Management Plan.
- Advising on timber salvage, emergency debris disposal, and open burning.
- Notifying bulk oil terminal storage facilities of anticipated flood conditions and water levels, providing technical assistance to terminal operators.
- Assisting FEMA with the development of 15- and 90-day Hazard Mitigation Reports following a Presidential disaster or emergency declaration.
- Development of 180-day State Hazard Mitigation Plans following Presidential disaster declaration.
- Requesting emergency funding from appropriate federal agencies for stream channel restoration, clearing, or other emergency work.
- Documenting agency emergency response activities, flood warning operations, and recovery actions.

- Coordinating with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers regarding operation of Corps flood control projects in an emergency, ice jams, and other situations with flooding implications that may require involvement by the Corps.
- Coordinating with the U.S. Coast Guard, as appropriate, regarding the USCG's National Strike Team which may be called upon to react to major incidents of oil pollution or hazardous release.
- Assisting state agencies and local authorities with emergency debris removal.
- Providing qualified personnel to serve on Joint Federal/State Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Teams.
- Operating the State Automated Flood Warning System.
- Requesting federal fire suppression assistance.
- Monitoring and reporting to DEMHS on the restoration, maintenance and operation of utility services.
- Providing DEMHS with periodic updates on utility company operations and service interruptions throughout the emergency phase.
- Developing and submitting to DEMHS such written reports as it may require regarding the impact of a natural disaster upon utility operations.
- DEEP partner organizations:
 - New England Conference of Public Utility Commissioner (NECPUC) - provides regional regulatory assistance on matters of common concern to the six New England states. It addresses issues challenging the electricity, gas, telecommunications and water industries.
 - Independent Systems Operator of New England (ISO-NE) - ensures the day-to-day reliable operation of New England's bulk power generation and transmission system.
 - Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) - an independent agency that regulates the interstate transmission of electricity, natural gas, and oil.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION (DHE)

Responsibilities include but may not be limited to:

- Coordinating shelter, mass feeding, non-surgical medical care, and temporary housing at state colleges, regional community colleges, and the University of Connecticut, depending upon student populations.

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE (DOI)

Responsibilities include but may not be limited to:

- Assisting in the determination of insurance coverage and damage assessment, as requested by DEMHS, through adjusters affiliated with Connecticut insurance companies.
- Providing qualified personnel to serve on Joint Federal/State Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Teams.
- Coordinating with DEMHS on insurance disaster recovery issues, including liaison with insurance companies and public messaging.

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Responsibilities include but may not be limited to:

- Providing foreign language interpreters as requested by DEMHS to assist with public information and to assist disaster victims in applying for disaster assistance.

- Disposing of civil and criminal actions arising out of emergency or disaster situations, including possible hearings regarding quarantine and/or isolation of individuals.
- Providing assistance from Judicial Marshal Services to support first responders in emergency or disaster situations that may require additional support, such as use of lock-up facilities, transportation services and alternative modes of communications as needed.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR (DOL)

Responsibilities include but may not be limited to:

- Assessing damages to commercial and industrial structures, limited to safety assessment;
- Evaluating impact of a disaster or emergency on employment and developing and submitting to DEMHS such written reports concerning disaster-caused unemployment as DEMHS may require.
- Providing administration and operation of unemployment assistance.
- Soliciting additional manpower to assist in recovery operations as needed.
- Developing formal requests for federally provided worker health/safety assistance, in accordance with CT Labor Department's authority under CGS 31-368.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF MEDICAL EXAMINER (OCME)

Responsibilities include but may not be limited to:

- Dispatching a representative to the Incident Command Post to authorize the movement of deceased persons by responders at the scene and to authorize removal of deceased persons from the scene.
- Providing and coordinating victim identification and mortuary services.
- Determining facilities to be used as temporary morgues.
- Developing requests through and in coordination with State EOC/DEMHS for Federal assistance to:
 - Assist in victim identification and mortuary services, including:
 - National Disaster Medical System (NDMS)
 - Disaster Mortuary Services Teams (DMORTs)
 - Setting up and operating temporary morgue facilities.
 - Processing, preparing, and disposing of remains.

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH AND ADDICTION SERVICES (DMHAS)

Responsibilities include but may not be limited to:

- Implementing the State of Connecticut Behavioral Health Disaster Plan with partners at the Department of Children and Families and the University of Connecticut Health Center through the CT Disaster Behavioral Health Response Network. (CT-DBHRN).
- Coordinating the provision of psychological first aid services for victims and their families at a family assistance center if established or at other appropriate location.
- Coordinating and providing behavioral health services to adults affected by incidents involving chemical agents or weapons of mass destruction.
- Coordinating the provision of debriefings for emergency responders at the disaster scene, when appropriate and within resources.
- Federal and non-governmental partners:
 - Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
 - Center for Mental Health Services
 - Center for Substance Abuse Treatment

- Center for Substance Abuse Prevention
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
- Crisis Counseling Grant – Immediate Services
- American Red Cross Behavioral Health

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Responsibilities include but may not be limited to:

- Activating appropriate National Guard units upon direction of the Governor.
- Staffing the State EOC on a 24-hour basis as requested by DEMHS. (as an agency in the EOC)
- Providing the following support services as directed by the Governor or requested by DEMHS. [*The Military Department has the capability to provide all of these functions/resources; however, capacity will be significantly diminished as each successive mission is assigned.*]:
 1. evacuation assistance;
 2. search and rescue operations;
 3. anti-looting, access and traffic control, and curfew enforcement (declared emergencies only);
 4. transportation of state and federal officials;
 5. road and bridge repairs; (Road repair can only be conducted as an emergency measure to restore basic traffic ability; we do not have the capability to return roadways to full, standard capability. Bridge repair is very limited and only as an extreme measure.)
 6. clearance of debris;
 7. emergency communications support;
 8. sandbagging operations (providing personnel and equipment);
 9. aerial damage assessment during or immediately following the emergency;
 10. fire suppression;
 11. stream channel clearance;
 12. provision of emergency resource equipment (water trailers, generators, etc.) to appropriate state agencies for use and/or distribution as prioritized by the cognizant (i.e., receiving) state agency;
 13. provision of shelter support at National Guard Armories;
 14. Supporting the transportation of Red Cross equipment (cots);
 15. logistical management operations;
 16. deployment of Civil Support Team; and
 17. Request CBRNE Enhanced Response Force Package (CERFP) through the National Guard Bureau to provide technical assistance, personnel, and equipment to assist with mass decontamination.
- If possible, pre-positioning personnel, equipment and supplies in anticipation of a disaster's impact.
- Documenting agency emergency response activities.
- Providing written reports on disaster- or emergency-related expenditures and National Guard activities as requested by DEMHS.

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES (DMV)

Responsibilities include but may not be limited to:

- Assisting other state agencies as requested with the evacuation of institutionalized and/or other special needs persons through the limited provision of vehicles and personnel.
- Assisting the State Police through the provision of uniformed inspectors as requested. Providing communications support as necessary.
- With the Governor's approval, obtaining grant extensions of core business functions such as registrations, licenses, emissions, permits, etc. (CGS §3-6a and §28-1)
- Providing emergency transportation for State and Federal officials
- Assisting with the identification of motor vehicles in support of the Debris Management Plan.

OFFICE OF POLICY AND MANAGEMENT (OPM)

Responsibilities include but may not be limited to:

- Providing information (census data, budget information, etc.) as requested by DEMHS for use in the development of requests for a Presidential disaster or emergency declarations.
- Expediting establishment of special accounts for disaster assistance funds and taking other actions necessary to expedite the availability of disaster assistance funds to local governments and individual disaster victims.
- Locating supplies of fuel for emergency vehicles and making recommendations for fuel allocations.
- Assisting in the implementation of the State Disaster Debris Management Plan.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH (DPH)

Responsibilities include but may not be limited to:

- Implementing the State of Connecticut Public Health Emergency Response Plan.
- Assisting public health and sanitation efforts through the use of state laboratories;
- Support statewide efforts for immunization of the general public or selected population groups.
- Supporting Local Health, Hospitals, Extended Care, Day Care, Community and School Based Health Centers facilities during emergencies.
- Assisting the Governor's Office with public information on public health matters including:
 1. provision of information on safety of food at homes and at commercial locations such as restaurants and retail markets;
 2. provision of information on cleanup and decontamination; and
 3. potable water supply issues.
- Coordinating with DEMHS, Military, State Police and DCP on requests for the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) as needed.
- Assisting DEEP and local health departments in assessing biological, chemical and radiation risks.
- Coordinating the implementation of the Statewide EMS Mobilization Plan.
- Providing support to staff request made from ESAR-VHP (Electronic System for Advanced Registration of Volunteer Health Professionals).
- Acting as the State counterpart agency for Federal health/medical assistance by directing and coordinating all arriving Federal health/medical personnel, equipment, and supplies until assigned to an appropriate ICS authority by the Incident Commander and notify State EOC/DEMHS of these actions.

- Providing toxicological and health risk assessment regarding any chemical release thru State Public Health Laboratory.
- Coordinating with the DPH Laboratory, the CDC and hospital emergency departments for the collection, packaging, shipping, and analysis of patient clinical specimens.
- Considering requests for activation of the state's mobile field hospital and Disaster Medical Assistance Teams.
- Conducting Information exchanges using MedSAT and WebEOC.
- Communicating with receiving hospitals on survey of casualty information to assess total number of casualties from the event.
- Developing formal requests for Federally provided health/medical assistance to support health care facilities, EMS providers, and public health officials in the following functional areas:
 - Assessment Teams for Health/Medical Needs
 - Health Surveillance Systems
 - Medical Care Personnel including but not limited to Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMATs), Specialized DMATs, and Disaster Mortuary Teams (DMORTs)
 - Health/Medical Equipment and Supplies [e.g. Strategic National Stockpile, CHEMPACK (organophosphate antidotes), MARK 1 kits]
 - Patient Evacuation to Definitive Medical Care Facilities that are part of the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) network
 - In-Hospital Care at Facilities in the NDMS Network
 - Food/Drug/Medical Device Safety
 - Chemical Hazards Effects/ Treatment/Decontamination
 - Public Health Information
 - Potable Water/Wastewater/Solid Waste Disposal
 - Assessment of public (DWS) and private (EHS) drinking water systems
 - Analysis of patient specimens for chemical agents
 - Track patient clinical samples

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES (DSS)

Responsibilities include but may not be limited to:

- Assisting elderly disaster victims in obtaining ongoing agency services including:
 1. Chore and handyman services
 2. Transportation
 3. Nutrition assistance
 4. Legal aid
 5. Ombudsman services
 6. Connecticut Community Care, Inc. assessment services for those at risk of inappropriate institutionalization
 7. Area Agencies on Aging
 8. Protective Services for Elders
 9. Assisting elderly disaster victims in applying for state and federal assistance

DSS - Bureau of Rehabilitative Services

- Providing interpreters as requested by the Governor's Office or DEMHS to assist with public information for the deaf and to assist deaf disaster victims in applying for disaster assistance.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (DOT)

Responsibilities include but may not be limited to:

- Signing and barricading unsafe or impassable state highways;
- Closing appropriate rail and airport facilities as a result of damage or other unsafe conditions.
- Inspecting, repairing, condemning and/or demolishing state-maintained transportation facilities.
- Providing Transit Authority buses and drivers to assist with the evacuation of persons needing transportation.
- Providing public information, in coordination with the Governor's Office, relative to road conditions and closures, flight service, train schedules, and ferry operations.
- Clearing debris from state-maintained roads.
- Advising the Governor on such matters as:
 1. The need to declare driving bans.
 2. The need for National Guard/Military Department personnel and equipment relative to the repair or protection of transportation facilities.
- Providing assistance in the regulation of the use of inland waterways and coastal waters by non-military marine craft.
- Coordinating with U.S. Coast Guard Captain of the Port authority in relation to the closing and subsequent reopening of ports and waterways
- Providing qualified personnel to serve on Joint Federal State Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Teams.
- In accordance with the State of Connecticut Disaster Debris Management Plan, providing assistance to municipalities for the purposes of debris clearance, inspection, repair and/or condemnation of transportation facilities, once departmental priorities have been met and providing limited assistance in search and rescue operations.
- Notifying the State EOC of disruptions or impending disruptions to the transportation system (e.g., road closures, bridge outages, damage to railways, etc.) and rectification of such disruptions
- Preparing formal requests for financial assistance from the Federal Highway Administration.
- Providing traffic management assistance through the DOT Highway Incident Management System.

UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT HEALTH CENTER, CONNECTICUT POISON CONTROL CENTER

Responsibilities include but may not be limited to:

- Providing advice and consultation to health care providers and the general public regarding the management of chemical exposures.
- In the event of a chemical terrorist attack or a Hazmat situation with the potential for chemical exposure and/or injuries, assisting in the coordination of hospital response by relaying information regarding known or possible chemical entities, as well as providing information regarding potential antidotes and their availability. Efficient deployment of these functions is dependent on early communication by first responders with the CPCC to identify substances involved or initial symptoms of those injured, as well as utilization of the C-MED/RCC system with hospital notifications.

- Utilizing toxicology clinic for subsequent follow-up of victims, or coordination of follow-up with other medical providers.
- Exposure data collected by the CT Poison Control is shared with the American Association of Poison Control Centers in near real-time and they in turn share it with the CDC.

c) **Local Partners**

The responsibility for responding to incidents, both natural and manmade, begins at the local level—with individuals and public officials in the municipality affected by the incident. Local leaders work with their emergency managers and first responders to prepare their communities to manage incidents locally. The Chief Elected or Administrative Official (“Chief Executive Officer”) is responsible for ensuring the safety and welfare of the people of that jurisdiction. Specifically, the Chief Executive Officer provides strategic guidance and resources during preparedness, response and recovery efforts. Emergency management, including preparation and training for effective response, is a core obligation of local leaders. See Connecticut General Statutes §§28-7, 28-8, 28-8a.

Significant incidents require a coordinated response across agencies, jurisdictions, political boundaries, and organizations.

Chief Executive Officers help their communities to prepare for, respond to, and recover from potential incidents. Key responsibilities include:

- Establishing strong working relationships with local jurisdictional leaders and core private sector organizations, voluntary agencies and community partners.
- Participating in emergency management planning, training and exercises.
- Supporting participation in local mitigation efforts.
- Ensuring that local emergency plans take into account the needs of the jurisdiction and that the plans are reviewed annually and updated as necessary in accordance with Connecticut General Statutes §28-7(a).
- Encouraging residents to participate in volunteer organizations and training courses.

The Local Emergency Management Director (EMD) has the day-to-day authority and responsibility for overseeing emergency management programs and activities. He or she works with the Chief Executive Officer, appointed officials and first responders to ensure that there are unified objectives with regard to the municipality’s emergency plans and activities. The local EMD is assisted by, and coordinates the efforts of, employees in departments and agencies that perform emergency management functions. Department and agency heads collaborate with the local EMD during development of the Local Emergency Operations Plan, and provide key response resources. Participation in the planning process ensures that specific capabilities (e.g., firefighting, law enforcement, emergency medical services, public works, social services, environmental and natural resources agencies) are integrated into a workable plan to safeguard the community.

Each Local Emergency Management Director also has key responsibilities, including:

- Coordinating the planning process and working cooperatively with other local agencies and private-sector organizations.

- Developing mutual aid and assistance agreements.
- Coordinating damage assessments during and after an incident.
 - Advising and informing local officials about emergency management activities before, during, and after an incident.
 - Developing and executing public awareness and education programs.
 - Conducting exercises to test plans and systems and obtain lessons learned.
 - Involving the public, governmental partners, private sector and non-governmental organizations in planning, training and exercises.
 - Operating as the point of contact with the Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (DESPP/DEMHS).

(See Connecticut General Statutes §§28-7, 28-8 and 28-8a for examples of local responsibilities regarding emergency management.)

[Volunteerism is also a crucial element in successful emergency management. In Connecticut, many municipalities have Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT), organized under a local official. See the DEMHS web site for more information on the CERT program, as well as the Advisory Bulletins and Standard Operating Procedures and forms related to CERT activations.]

d) Regional Partners

Each DEMHS Region has a Regional Emergency Planning Team (REPT). The REPTs include CEOs and representatives from the RESFs (Regional Emergency Support Functions).

The responsibilities of these regional partners include:

- Fostering collaborative planning.
- Providing assistance to the local Incident Commander and the Emergency Management Director.
- Providing for expanded mutual aid through the activation of the Regional Emergency Support Plan.
- Providing collaborative resource development and allocation of available funds.

(See Connecticut General Statutes §28-22a for the Intrastate Mutual Aid System, which provides the guidelines for each municipality in Connecticut to provide mutual aid assistance to any other municipality in the state.)

e) Emergency Support Functions At The State And Local/Regional Level

DEMHS Advisory Bulletin 2007-1 outlines the role of emergency support functions (ESFs) in Connecticut. As described in Advisory Bulletin 2007-1, the definition of an ESF in Connecticut as used by DEMHS at the state and regional level has been modified somewhat from the definition used in the National Response Framework, in order to coordinate with the current organizational composition, command structure and requirements of the Connecticut emergency management community.

The rationale behind the use of the ESF structure and terminology is to encourage all levels of government in the State of Connecticut to work in a coordinated and standardized manner with our sister states, as well as with federal entities. The use of standardized functional categories will help to create a seamless transition from local to state to federal emergency management.

The following definitions and assumptions apply to ESFs in Connecticut:

- An ESF is defined as a discipline-oriented working group. ESFs at both the state and local level are intended to foster collaborative planning within a particular discipline, and not to alter existing incident management coordination. The ESF structure is intended to provide a resource tool for the Incident Commander, not to replace or interfere with any established unity of command.
- The DEMHS Regional Emergency Planning Teams, including any ESF subcommittees, are intended to develop regional resource coordination. During an incident, these Regional Emergency Planning Teams are not intended to provide a command and control vehicle—they are strictly to provide resource information, through the DEMHS Regional Coordinator, both down to the appropriate local communities and up to the SEOC.
- See DEMHS SEOC SOP, Section IV of this Framework, for more detail re: the relationship between DEMHS and Regional Partners.

f) Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO)

Government agencies are responsible for protecting the lives and property of their citizens and promoting their well being. The government cannot, and does not, do this work alone, however. In many facets of an incident, government agencies work with private-sector groups as partners in emergency management. One critical component of the private sector are the non- governmental organizations (NGOs) that provide aid to people in need. In Connecticut, many of these NGOs belong to the organization known as Connecticut Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster or CT VOAD. A number of NGOs have agreements with the State of Connecticut to supply various types of assistance before, during and after an incident. (See Section II of this Framework) For example, the Red Cross provides mass care; the Salvation Army provides canteen services; United Way 2-1-1 provides information dissemination/collection and rumor control; and the Adventist Community Service provides donations management.

NGO responsibilities may include but are not limited to:

- Identifying shelter locations and needed supplies in cooperation with local Emergency Management Directors.
- Identifying and coordinating emergency food supplies.
- Providing critical emergency services to those in need, such as cleaning supplies, clothing, food and shelter, or assistance with post-emergency cleanup.
- Providing counseling services to disaster victims.
- Providing support services to the response and recovery of the incident.

g) Private Sector

Many private sector entities are responsible for operating and maintaining portions of local, state and national critical infrastructure/key resources, which are publicly or privately

controlled resources essential to operation of the economy and government. During an incident, key private sector partners should be involved in the local crisis decision making process or at least have a direct link to key local emergency management directors. Communities cannot effectively respond to, or recover from, incidents without strong cooperative relations with the private sector. When an incident escalates to require state involvement, key private sector partners, such as public utilities, may be engaged by DEMHS to participate in the Multi- Agency Coordination (MAC) system virtually or at the SEOC itself. Such interaction may occur in a number of different ways, including through CT Infraguard.

Private sector responsibilities may include but are not limited to:

- Planning for the protection of employees, infrastructure and facilities.
- Planning for the protection of information and the continuity of business operations.
- Planning for the response to and recovery from incidents that impact their infrastructure and facilities.
- Collaborating with emergency management personnel before an incident occurs to ascertain what assistance may be necessary and how they can help.
- Developing and exercising emergency plans before an incident occurs.
- Establishing mutual aid and assistance agreements (where appropriate) to provide specific response capabilities.
- Providing assistance (including volunteers) to support local emergency management and public awareness during response and throughout the recovery process.
- Particularly for public utilities at the SEOC, maintaining situational awareness by reporting outage numbers; staffing of internal and local EOCs; providing situation reports; communicating restoration priorities and activities.

h) Federal Partners

The Governor, through the Multi-Agency Coordination System, may request assistance from the federal government, including, through DEMHS, under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, PL 100-707, signed into law November 23, 1988, which amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, PL 93-288. Connecticut is located in FEMA Region 1: The Headquarters for FEMA Region 1 is in Boston, Massachusetts. FEMA Region 1 is headed by a Regional Administrator. Other federal resources and coordination with the state may be found in specific plans.

i) Interstate Partners

Connecticut works with other states and nations, to develop robust mutual aid and other collaborative efforts. Emergency Management Partnerships include: the Northeast States Emergency Consortium (NESEC), comprised of the state emergency management directors and other personnel from the six New England states, New York and New Jersey; the Regional Catastrophic Planning Team, comprised of planning and emergency management representatives from New York State and City, New Jersey, Connecticut and Eastern Pennsylvania; and the International Emergency Management Group (IEMG), comprised of the New England States and the Eastern Provinces of Canada. Emergency Management Compacts to which Connecticut belong include the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), a mutual aid system among all of the states (Connecticut General Statutes §28-23a)

and the International Emergency Assistance Compact (Connecticut General Statutes §28- 22d). Generally, requests by the State of Connecticut for mutual aid from other states or countries are made through DEMHS, at the direction of the Governor.

State of Connecticut
State Response Framework (SRF)

Appendix A
Connecticut State Plans, Resources & Initiatives

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Appendix A

Connecticut State Plans, Resources and Initiatives

This section contains a list of plans and resources available in Connecticut. At the end of Appendix A, are several key framework initiatives currently underway to enhance Connecticut's emergency management program in the areas of sheltering and mass care, children in disasters and mobile communications. "Support plans" are those plans which support emergency management operations. "Incident plans" are plans designed to address a specific type of incident. The Partnerships/Memoranda of Agreement section describes some of the agreements regarding emergency management between DEMHS and other agencies or nongovernmental organizations.

Please note: As of July 1, 2011, under Public Act 11-51, certain state agencies and departments were consolidated. The following lists a few of the key agency changes:

- (1) The new CT Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection (DESPP) now includes the former Department of Public Safety (DPS), Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (DEMHS), the Commission on Fire Prevention and Control (CFPC), and the Police Officers Standards Training Council (POST). DEMHS now refers to the Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security under the CT Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection (DESPP).
- (2) The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) is now the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP)
- (3) The CT Department of Administrative Services (DAS) now includes the primary functions of the former Departments of Public Works (DPW) and Information Technology (DOIT).

The plans listed below indicate the name of the primary agency/plan author as of the date published.

A. Support Plans

Procurement of Supplies

- **Department of Administrative Services (DAS) Emergency Response Supplies, Services and Equipment: A Reference Guide to Statewide Contracts for the CT Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security (Sept 1, 2010)**
This manual is intended as a reference guide for DEMHS to obtain specific supplies, services and equipment for emergency situations. The manual contains DAS/Procurements Division 24-hour contact information, contract reference index and detailed listing and emergency purchasing card information.

Communications – Alert & Notification

- **State Warning Plan (CT OEM & DPS 1997)**
Warning fan out plan that describes the method of warning to all persons within the state of any impending emergency situation, including severe weather. The State will provide warning to at least one location within each town. In most cases this is the location from which public

warning devices can be operated. Local authorities, under the coordination of the Local Emergency Management, have the responsibility for seeing that warning is adequately given to all emergency services and persons within the town.

- **State of Connecticut Emergency Alert System Plan (EAS) (CT DEMHS DRAFT 2006)**
The Emergency Alert System (EAS) Plan defines the procedures for broadcast and cable services and designated government officials of Connecticut to disseminate emergency information and instructions in the event of threatened or actual emergencies.
- **Emergency Alert and Notification System – CT ALERT (CT DEMHS & DPS 2010)**
Connecticut officials may use the CT Alert system during hazardous events, such as natural disasters and public health emergencies. CT Alert enables state and local officials to provide potentially life-saving information to all Connecticut citizens quickly and efficiently across multiple communication devices, including cell phone, home phone, e-mail, text message, fax, pager, PDA, and more.
- **Enhanced Public Safety Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan (SCIP) (CT DEMHS 2007)**
This plan is intended to document the interoperable communications resources available within the designated area, who controls each resource, and what rules of use or operational procedures exist for the activation and deactivation of each resource.
- **Regional Tactical Interoperability Communications (TIC) Plans (for each CT DEMHS Region 2006 through 2009)**
The TICP is intended to document the interoperable communications resources available within each DEMHS Region, who controls each resource, and what rules of use or operational procedures exist for the activation and deactivation of each resource.

Public Information

- **State of Connecticut Emergency Communications and Public Information Plan (Governor’s Office & DEMHS 2006)**
The State of Connecticut Emergency Communications and Public Information Plan describes the policies and procedures used to prepare and deliver coordinated and sustained messages to the public in response to emergencies within the State of Connecticut.
- **Connecticut Department of Public Health Crisis & Emergency Risk Communication Plan (CT DPH 2011)**
The Connecticut Department of Public Health (DPH) Crisis and Emergency Risk Communication Plan provides a framework for timely and accurate risk communication and information dissemination to the people of Connecticut *before, during, and after* a public health emergency or other disaster. It is based on a coordinated approach between DPH, local health departments, state agencies, hospitals, and others involved in the emergency response network.

- **DEMHS/CT-N State Emergency Broadcast Operations Plan (CT DEMHS & CT-N 2006)**
In an effort to deliver timely and important information to the citizens of the state of Connecticut during a state emergency, DEMHS and the Connecticut Network (CT-N) entered into a partnership allowing DEMHS to utilize CT-N's broadcast signal at any time of the day and for as long as is required. The sole purpose for interrupting CT-N's normal programming by DEMHS is to declare a state of emergency and/or deliver important information to the residents of the state of Connecticut without interruption, editorial comment or commercial time constraints. This plan defines the procedures for the use of the broadcast fiber connection between the State Emergency Operation Center (SEOC) and the Connecticut Network to disseminate information during a state emergency.

Debris Management

- **State of Connecticut Disaster Debris Management Plan (CT DEP 2008)**
The State's Disaster Debris Management Plan establishes the framework for State agencies and municipalities to facilitate the proper management of debris generated by a disaster. Implementation of the State's Disaster Debris Management Plan will be coordinated through the SEOC. This plan was prepared by the former CT Department of Environmental Protection and has been approved by FEMA.
- **State of Connecticut Concept of Operations – Disaster Debris Management—Activation and Use of the State Debris Removal and Monitoring Contracts (CT DEP, DEMHS, DOT, et al July 2010)**
The State's Natural Disaster Plan, the State's Disaster Debris Management Plan, and the State's Contracts for Debris Management and Removal Services and Debris Monitoring of Debris Removal Operations Services provide an organizational structure and general principles for managing catastrophic disaster debris management operations at the State and local levels. This Concept of Operations Plan details the steps that will be taken by the State, its contractors, and other parties so as to facilitate the removal, management, collection and disposal of all debris generated from a catastrophic disaster such as a Category 3 hurricane.

Commodities Distribution

- **State of Connecticut Commodities Distribution Standard Operating Procedures (CT DEMHS Draft 2009)**
Provides state procedures and guidance for the establishment and operation of a State Staging Area (SSA) for commodities (water, food, ice, tarps) to assist the residents in need of life-sustaining emergency supplies. It describes the entire distribution system whereby DEMHS directs FEMA to deliver trailer truckloads of water, MREs, and tarps to the Local Distribution Points (LDP) and contains guidance for the LDP operations.

Donations Management

- **State Of Connecticut Donations Management Standard Operating Procedures (CT DEMHS Draft 2008)**
Federal, State and local officials and representatives of private relief organizations work in the early stages of a catastrophic disaster to stem the influx of unsolicited and unneeded donated

goods and volunteer workers into the disaster area. Since some types of donated goods and specialized volunteers may be needed by response organizations, the State has established a donations management system that allows response organizations to make effective use of such goods and services. These Standard Operating Procedures are to be implemented in conjunction with the Adventist Community Services and Aidmatrix Memoranda of Agreements (Appendix A).

Continuity of Operations

- **State of CT Pandemic State Agency Continuity Concept of Operations (November 2009, CT DEMHS, CT DPH, CT Department of Administrative Services, and CT Department of Information Technology)**

DEMHS, the Department of Public Health (DPH), the Department of Information Technology (DOIT) and Department of Administrative Services (DAS) prepared the Pandemic State Agency Continuity Concept of Operations (ConOps). The actions that may be recommended or directed through this ConOps are designed to be implemented through the existing Continuity of Operations Plans (COOP) that were prepared by state agencies in 2007 and updated in 2009.

Behavioral Health

- **State of Connecticut Behavioral Health Disaster Plan (CT DMHAS & DCF 2004)**

The primary purpose of the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services/ Department of Children and Families (DMHAS/DCF) Disaster Response is to enhance the state's ability to respond to the emotional aftermath of a major disaster. This includes pre-disaster activities that increase the state's preparedness to respond and minimize the negative impacts of a crisis. DMHAS and DCF, working with academic partners (Yale and UCONN) at the Center for Trauma Response, Recovery, and Preparedness (CTRP), have developed an organized network of behavioral health providers to respond to the mental health needs of Connecticut residents following major disasters (e.g., bioterrorism, manmade or natural disasters). The network consists of five regional behavioral health crisis response teams that can be deployed immediately anywhere in the state. These teams would respond to disasters or critical incidents when local behavioral health resources have been depleted or are overwhelmed. These teams would coordinate with other state or voluntary agencies that are responding to disasters. The goal of the regional behavioral health teams is to provide an organized response to individual victims, family members, survivors, and the community affected by critical incidents or disasters.

Disaster Assistance

- **State of Connecticut Public Assistance Program Administrative Plan (CT DEMHS 2011)**

The purpose of this plan is to show the roles and responsibilities of the State in administering the FEMA Public Assistance Program. This plan highlights the State procedures and organizational structure for managing and administering Public Assistance grants from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Region 1, following an Emergency Declaration or a Major Disaster Declaration by the President. The Public Assistance program is used to reimburse eligible applicants for eligible costs and activities incurred as a result of a declared Major Disaster or Emergency, such as debris removal, protective actions, and the

restoration, reconstruction or replacement of eligible facilities. The State is the Grantee for Public Assistance and is responsible for the processing of sub grants to applicants in accordance with the Robert T. Stafford Act (42 U.S.C. 5121), Public Law 93-288, as amended, and 44 CFR Parts 13, and 206. The State of Connecticut will follow the policies and procedures outlined in this plan.

- **Disaster Assistance Handbook (CT DEMHS 2011)**

DEMHS staff developed and maintains a Disaster Assistance Handbook as a tool for staff involved in disaster recovery. The handbook includes information, templates and steps involved in:

- Monitoring the sequence of events
- Collecting pre-assessment damage data
- Requesting and coordinating Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDAs) with federal partners
- Requesting a declaration and the declaration process

The Handbook also contains information on the different sources of federal disaster assistance:

- FEMA Public Assistance Program
- FEMA Individual Assistance Program
- Small Business Administration (SBA) Disaster Loan Programs

Hazard Mitigation

- **State of CT Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan (CT DEP 2010)**

The main premise of natural hazards mitigation is the prevention of loss of life, the reduction of damages associated with natural disasters, and the restoration of public services after each disaster. As a means to achieving effective hazard mitigation, states and local communities need to use the planning process and develop effective plans. Connecticut's efforts in updating its 2007 NHMP include:

- An assessment of all natural hazards that affect Connecticut including the frequencies, magnitudes, and distribution of these hazards;
- A risk assessment of Connecticut's vulnerability to natural hazards as addressed through potential loss of life and surveys of critical facilities in areas subject to these hazards;
- The integration of climate impact as it relates to the assessment and analysis of natural hazards that could potentially affect the State;
- An outline of Connecticut's governmental organization before, during, and after a natural disaster.
- The outline presents the roles of each major state agency or DEEP division in planning and responding to these hazards; and
- A summary of the most successful projects undertaken within the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), the Flood Mitigation Assistance Program (FMA), and the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program (PDM) to serve as examples for other communities.

Mass Decontamination

- **State of Connecticut Mass Decontamination Mobilization Plan (CT DEMHS 2005)**
The State of Connecticut Mass Decontamination Mobilization Plan provides information on available decontamination resources within the State as well as a process to bring those resources to bear. Although a wide variety of information related to decontamination is provided within this document, the main focus of the Mass Decontamination Mobilization Plan is on the deployment of the 34 decontamination trailers located throughout the State. Individual MOAs describe the use of these trailers.

Evacuation

- **United States Army Corps of Engineers Connecticut Hurricane Evacuation Study Technical Data Report, Appendices A, B and C (1994), Hurricane Behavior Assumptions (1988) and Hurricane Surge Inundation Maps for Connecticut (updated 2008)**
The primary purpose of the Connecticut Hurricane Study is to provide the State of Connecticut, local emergency management agencies, and evacuation decision-makers with data necessary to plan for and evacuate areas vulnerable to hurricane flooding. To accomplish this, the Study provides information on the extent and severity of potential flooding from hurricanes, the associated vulnerable population, capabilities of existing public shelters and estimated sheltering requirements, and evacuation roadway clearance times. The report also provides guidance on how this information can be used with National Hurricane Center advisories for hurricane evacuation decision-making. Products developed from the study include the Connecticut Hurricane Evacuation Study, Technical Data Report, and Hurricane Surge Inundation Maps for Connecticut coastal communities. *Please note: as of June 2011, the funding necessary to update the Hurricane Evacuation Study has been requested by FEMA and USACE. CT is considered a priority region; however, the budget has not been released to date.*
- **DEMHS Regional Evacuation and Shelter Guides (CT DEMHS 2007)**
This Regional Evacuation and Shelter Guide may be used by State and local government organizations to manage and coordinate multi-jurisdictional or regional evacuations in response to any hazard which would necessitate such actions. This document defines the scope of the emergency response, details the concept of operations and assigns responsibility for implementation of the guide.
- **Cot (distribution) Standard Operating Procedure (CT DEMHS 2008)**
To provide guidance to municipalities and other entities on the procedures for the storage, maintenance, pick up, and return of state-owned cots used in shelters.

Traffic Management

- **State Highway Diversion Plan (CT DOT)**
Diversion plans for incidents on limited access highways (along I-95, I-395, I-91, I-84, and Route 8) have been developed in cooperation with local and state police, local chief executive officers, the permanent Statewide Incident Management Task Force and ConnDOT field personnel.

- **Department of Public Safety Division of State Police Mass Evacuation Limited Access Highway Plan Concept of Operation (CT DPS Draft 2006) (Not For Public Dissemination)**
In the event of a significant event that requires the mass evacuation of a geographic region or an entire segment of the State, CT State Police, at the direction of the Governor, may implement a diversion plan that will involve closing limited access highway segments to through traffic. The State Police will then divert traffic, permitting it to flow in one direction. The State Police will work with the DEMHS, the Department of Transportation and other state, federal, and local agencies to implement a traffic diversion plan along Connecticut's limited access highways.

Other Support Plans

- **DEMHS Regional Emergency Support Plans (CT DEMHS 2007)**
Each DEMHS Region has a Regional Emergency Support Plan to help guide the towns in the region to coordinate response and mutual aid.
- **Connecticut Emergency Repatriation Plan (CT Dept. of Social Services 2009)**
The Connecticut Emergency Repatriation Plan provides the functional structure for a coordinated, effective reception of repatriates at ports of entry in Connecticut. Reception operations will be implemented, by federal, state, and local government authorities and private or volunteer organizations. Presently, the Bradley International Airport (BDL) is the only port in Connecticut designated to receive repatriates. The goals of this effort are to: (1) allow repatriates to enter the United States expeditiously; (2) promote efficient registration and health inspection of repatriates; and (3) provide temporary care and onward travel assistance and services to repatriates who request them.
- **State of Connecticut Department of Banking Emergency Response Plan (CT DOB 2005)**
The primary purpose of this plan is to provide for the rapid and efficient execution of an emergency response to ensure the safety of employees and to permit the continuation of critical business functions.
- **Regional Catastrophic Planning Grant (RCPG) Guides (NY, NJ, CT Regional Catastrophic Planning Team 2010 draft)**
The State of Connecticut is participating in the Regional Catastrophic Planning Grant (RCPG), which is a U.S. Department of Homeland Security-funded, multi-state initiative involving New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Connecticut. The purpose of the program is to improve regional catastrophic preparedness through three primary objectives: (1) fix shortcomings in existing plans, (2) build regional planning processes and planning communities, and (3) link operational and capabilities-based planning to resource allocation. All work under the RCPG is directed by the NY-NJ-CT-PA Regional Catastrophic Planning Team (RCPT) and administered through Public Health Solutions, Inc. This initiative will enhance regional catastrophic preparedness and continuity of operations in the high-risk metropolitan area. The work groups of the RCPT are producing guides on mass fatalities, sheltering, evacuation, logistics, debris and continuity of operations planning.

- **Model Procedures for Response to Collapse or Potential Collapse of Buildings Due to Excessive Roof Loads (CFPC Feb 2011)**

The purpose of this guide is to provide guidance to Connecticut's chief fire officers in establishing a policy for response during building collapse or potential collapse due to excessive roof loads, primarily from heavy winter storm precipitation in order to minimize the risk to fire/EMS personnel and to protect the human, physical and business infrastructure critical to safeguard a community before, during and after a building collapse. This guidance provides a common framework on which departments may build a local protocol tailored to a specific community.

- **Model Procedures for Response of Emergency Vehicles During Hurricanes and Tropical Storms (CFPC June 2011)**

The purpose of this guide is to provide guidance to Connecticut's chief fire officers in establishing a policy for response during hurricanes and coastal storms to minimize the risk to fire/EMS personnel and to protect the human, physical and cyber infrastructure critical to safeguard a community before, during and after a storm. This guidance provides a common framework on which departments may build a local protocol tailored to a specific community.

B. Incident Plans

- **State of Connecticut Natural Disaster Plan (CT DEMHS 2009)**

This plan establishes the mission assignments of state agencies in responding to natural disasters of a severity and magnitude typical for Connecticut. The plan also describes the interaction of state government with local governments, private response organizations (e.g., utilities, the American Red Cross) and the federal government in natural disaster situations.

- **State of Connecticut Catastrophic Disaster Plan (CT DEMHS draft 2008)**

This plan establishes State policies for response to a catastrophic disaster and outlines the interaction of State and local agencies with Federal agencies mission-assigned by FEMA to provide assistance to State and local authorities.

- **State of Connecticut Statewide Fire Service Disaster Response Plan Version 2.1 (CFPC December 2010)**

The purpose of this plan is to coordinate inter-agency fire service disaster management.

- **State of Connecticut Guide for Deliberately Caused Incidents (CT DEMHS 2010)**

The purpose of this guide is to provide guidance, particularly to Connecticut state agencies, in the event of a deliberately caused incident, including a terrorist incident. This document outlines a concept of operations for coordinated awareness, prevention, preparedness, response and recovery by defining roles and responsibilities of state agencies in assisting local governments and describes the interactions of Federal, State, regional, local and private agencies that may respond to a deliberately caused incident, operating as an integrated organization within National Incident Management System (NIMS).

- **State of Connecticut Consequence Management Guide for Deliberately Caused Incidents Involving Chemical Agents (CT DEMHS 2009)**

The purpose of this guide is to provide response agencies with a concept of operations for response to a chemical weapon of mass destruction (WMD) incident. This guide outlines the responsibilities and interactions of Federal, State, local and private agencies that will respond to a chemical WMD incident, operating as an integrated organization within an Incident Command System (ICS) that transitions to a Unified Command (UC) at the earliest appropriate time.

- **State of CT Radiological Emergency Response Plan for Millstone Station, Waterford, CT (RERP) (CT DEMHS 2010)**

State of Connecticut Radiological Emergency Response Plan (RERP) (Volume 1) contains a description of the planning provisions in place in the State of Connecticut for a radiological emergency at the Millstone Station. The plan addresses criteria requirements of NUREG-0654. Connecticut Agency Procedures (CTAP) (Volume 2) includes the specific responsibilities of, and procedures for, the various Connecticut state government agencies, the American Red Cross and the US Coast Guard during a radiological emergency. This document contains procedures for implementing these responsibilities. Included within Volume 2 are the Ingestion Pathway procedures to be used in the event of a radiological emergency at either Millstone Station in Waterford, CT or Indian Point in Buchanan, NY. Local Community Procedures (LCP) (Volume 3) describes the specific roles and responsibilities of each of the Local Communities in the Millstone Emergency Planning Zone. Traffic Management Procedures (TMP) (Volume 4) Identifies specific locations where traffic controls may be necessary in order to restrict access or facilitate the evacuation of areas during a radiological emergency, or restrict access into the area affected. Joint Information Center Manual (JICM) (Volume 5) contains the procedures for the Governor's Emergency Communications Team for use in a nuclear power plant emergency. The JICM contains Emergency Alert System (EAS) instructions and sample press releases to assist in providing timely and accurate emergency instruction to the public. Host Community Procedures (HCP) (Volume 6) describes the specific roles and responsibilities of each of the Host Communities during a radiological emergency.

- **State of Connecticut Radiological Transportation Emergency Preparedness Program (TEPP) Plan rev 3 (CT DEP June 2005)**

The State of Connecticut Transportation Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program (TEPP) provides for the safe, efficient, and effective planning, preparedness and coordination of emergency services efforts to respond to transportation incidents involving radiological material shipments. TEPP provides a framework for agencies and private organizations to work together to mitigate the consequences of a radiological transportation emergency.

- **State of Connecticut Public Health Emergency Response Plan (PHERP) (CT DPH 2005)**

The purpose of this plan is to identify and organize protocols and procedures used by the local public health departments and districts, hospitals, urgent care centers, school-based health centers, community health centers, long-term care facilities and emergency medical personnel in teach Connecticut Preparedness Region in response to public health emergencies including incidents of bioterrorism. The PHERP was prepared in 2005 and provides the state's policy, procedures and practice for health and medical issues. The PHERP has many annexes to address particular areas of concern. These include the Healthcare System Preparedness and Surge Capacity Plan Annex updated in July 2008.

- **State of CT Healthcare System Preparedness and Surge Capacity Plan Annex (CT DPH Draft 2008)**

The Connecticut Healthcare System Preparedness and Surge Capacity Plan is an annex to the DPH Public Health Emergency Response Plan (PHERP). The objective of the Plan is to provide a framework for government agencies and private organizations to work together and mitigate the consequences of any event that could potentially overwhelm the healthcare system. This is a working draft document and is subject to revision.

- **State of CT Pandemic Influenza Response Plan (CT DPH February 2006)**

The Connecticut Pandemic Influenza Response Plan is an annex to the Connecticut Public Health Emergency Response Plan. The objective of the Pandemic Influenza Response Plan is to provide a framework for government agencies and private organizations to work together to mitigate the consequences of pandemic influenza.

- **State of CT DEMHS H1N1 Pre-Activation Framework (CT DEMHS October 2009)**

This framework document outlines the steps and articulates communications and coordination procedures between DEMHS internal and external partners for a potential H1N1 influenza emergency. The goal of this document is to foster agency-wide awareness of the agency's pre-activation H1N1 activities. This framework seeks to identify pre-activation activities specific to a long-term situation of concern.

- **Connecticut Department of Public Health Statewide EMS Mobilization Plan Draft V.1.0 (CT DPH 2008) (also known as the Forward Movement of Patients Plan)**

The State of Connecticut Forward Movement of Patients Plan (CTFMOP) addresses the medical management and the transportation of patients at the local/sub-state regional level prior to implementing the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS). CTFMOP also describes methods for the activation and implementation of the National Disaster Medical System.

- **Concept Paper: Facilitating Interagency Emergency Supportive Care Shelter Plan (CT DPH 2008)**

The paper provides justification and rationale for supportive care shelters (SCS) by:

- Highlighting the prevalence of people with functional considerations and the proportion of the Connecticut's population that have sheltering needs beyond the scope of congregate and universal access shelters, including ARC shelters.
- Providing health considerations and recommendations regarding the provision of services at the supportive care shelters.
- Identifying benefits of a strategic collaborative multi-agency approach to enhance regional emergency response capabilities.

- **Health Care State Support Plan (CT DPH, CT OEM 2001)**

The purpose of this plan is to facilitate State emergency support for nursing homes and group homes in order that these facilities may continue to provide clients with quality care during a strike by unionized workers.

- **State of Connecticut Pandemic State Agency Continuity Concept of Operations (All State Agencies 2009)**
The ConOps provides guidance before and during a pandemic outbreak to mitigate the impact of the outbreak on the state services provided to the residents of Connecticut.
- **Connecticut FOUO State Agency COOP Operations Guide (All State Agencies 2009)**
The purpose of this guide is to outline possible actions that may be recommended by the COOP unified Command during the course of a pandemic outbreak.
- **Connecticut Drought Preparedness and Response Plan (CT OPM, DEP, DPH, et al. 2003)**
This plan provides statewide guidance to assess and to minimize the impacts of a drought on Connecticut. To accomplish these objectives the Drought Preparedness and Response Plan:
 - Defines a process to guide state agencies to address drought-related activities, including monitoring, impact assessment, and the preparedness for successively more severe drought stages,
 - Identifies activities that may be implemented to coordinate drought assessment, response and mitigation,
 - Identifies the state, local, federal, and private sector entities that are primarily responsible for managing drought-related activities, and
 - Promotes effective mobilization of public and private resources to manage drought mitigation efforts.
- **Avian Influenza Plan (CT OEM 2004)**
Connecticut has more chickens per square mile than any other state in the nation. Avian Influenza has been identified as a significant risk to the state's chicken population, as well as the state's economy. The Departments of Agriculture, Public Health, and Emergency Management and Homeland Security have developed a plan for dealing with avian influenza outbreaks.

C. Historic Event-Specific Plans

- **State of Connecticut Y2K Plan (CT OEM et al. 1999)**
This plan was developed to facilitate response actions by the State of Connecticut to possible disruptions caused by the change of the millennium (Y2K). The plan is intended to ensure that response actions by State agencies aimed at protecting the life, health, and welfare of the residents of Connecticut are coordinated with the response actions of local governments, federal and private agencies.
- **OpSail 2000CT - Public Safety Committee Operations Plan (CT DPS, OEM, DEP, DOC, DOT & Local & Federal Agencies 2000)**
The mission of the OpSail Public Safety Committee was to provide prompt, efficient, and appropriate safety services during the 2000 OpSail event. The plan outlines the concept of operations, the planning and logistical support process, and follow-up procedures which provided guidance to during the 2000 OpSail event.

- **Hurricane Katrina Support Plan (CT DEMHS 2005)**

The purpose of this plan is to establish an orderly and effective means of receiving, and providing appropriate care for, evacuees directed to the State of Connecticut by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) as a result of Hurricane Katrina.

D. Partnerships - Memoranda of Agreement (MOA)/Understanding (MOU)

- **Memorandum of Agreement - CT DEMHS and United Way of Connecticut 211 Infoline (2008)**

The purpose of this MOA is to establish a working relationship between United Way of Connecticut 211 and DEMHS that addresses the need for the public to have information during an emergency or disaster. For purposes of this MOA, such an emergency or disaster shall be defined as an occurrence that affects a significant number of people in Connecticut, including but not limited to a hurricane, wide-spread floods or power outages, or other catastrophic situation. During such emergencies or disasters, United Way of Connecticut 211 shall be the statewide telephone point of access for residents to get information about the emergency or disaster and where and how to access the resources to assist residents to meet their basic needs.

- **Memorandum of Understanding – CT DEMHS and American Red Cross (CT Chapter) (2008)**

The purpose of this MOU is to define a working relationship between the American Red Cross and the State of Connecticut, its agencies, including DEMHS and the five DEMHS Regions, and its municipalities, in preparing for, and responding to, certain disaster situations. This MOU provides the broad framework for cooperation between the Red Cross and the State in rendering assistance and service to victims of disaster, as well as other services for which cooperation may be mutually beneficial. This MOU is intended to supplement, and not to replace other standing MOUs between the Red Cross Chapters and entities in Connecticut, including state and local agencies.

- **Memorandum of Agreement – CT DEMHS and Adventist Community Services Disaster Response, Version 1 (2008)**

The purpose of this MOA is to define a working relationship between the Adventist Community Services Disaster Response (ACS-DR) and DEMHS to provide support in the operation of a donated goods warehouse in the event of a catastrophic disaster. ACS-DR has a regional network of trained community-based volunteers that, in time of need, are willing to provide the necessary services to support a donation operation.

- **Memorandum of Agreement - CT DEMHS and The Aidmatrix Foundation, Inc. (2008) (to support Donations Management Agreement with Adventist Community Services)**

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the Aidmatrix Foundation, Inc., have an agreement where Aidmatrix supplies computer and/or software products designed to handle unsolicited in-kind donations, warehouse operations, spontaneous volunteers and undesignated cash donations. These products are free of charge. This system is necessary to support donations management provided by Adventist Community Services Disaster Response (ACS-DR).

- **Memorandum of Agreement - CT DEMHS and the Salvation Army to Provide Mass Care Services (May 2008 Version)**

This MOA between DEMHS and the Salvation Army of Connecticut (“SA”) is for providing disaster relief, including mobile feeding. The SA is identified in the State of Connecticut’s Catastrophic Disaster Plan (CT DEMHS draft August 2008) as a private relief organization that may be called upon to provide or augment mass care operations. The SA’s response to those affected by disasters or emergencies is not dependent upon a Presidential or other federal disaster or emergency declaration.

- **Memorandum of Agreement - CT DEMHS and the Connecticut State University System Regarding Temporary Emergency Shelter Facilities (2008)**

The objective of this MOA is to provide a mechanism by which DEMHS may arrange for the use of large congregate areas on campuses of the Connecticut State University System (CSUS), such as gymnasiums, student unions and/or auditoriums, as temporary mass-care shelters in the event of an emergency or disaster which, in joint determination of the Governor of the State of Connecticut and the Deputy Commissioner of DESPP/DEMHS, threatens or results in the unavailability of shelters ordinarily used for such purposes. The intent of the parties is that CSUS facilities will be utilized only as temporary staging areas to accommodate displaced persons prior to assignment and transfer to shelters equipped to provide refuge of longer duration. This document shall take precedence over any specific Facility Use Agreement that may be assigned by one or both of the Parties prior to the occupation and use of any CSUS facility contemplated under this MOA.

- **Memorandum of Agreement - CT DEMHS and the Community College System regarding Disaster Recovery Centers (2009)**

The objective of this agreement is to provide a mechanism by which DEMHS may arrange for the use of one or more of the Connecticut Community Colleges-owned facilities in the event that the State of Connecticut experiences an emergency or disaster that requires the establishment of one or more disaster recovery centers as temporary facilities where disaster victims can apply for assistance.

- **Memoranda of Agreement - CT DEMHS and the Towns of Bridgeport, Colchester, Groton, Greenwich, Kent, Killingworth, Monroe, New Canaan, Orange, Simsbury, Torrington and Woodstock regarding Disaster Recovery Centers (2009)**

The objective of these agreements is to provide a mechanism by which DEMHS may arrange for the use of one or more of the town-owned facilities in the event that the State of Connecticut experiences an emergency or disaster that requires the establishment of one or more disaster recovery centers as temporary facilities where disaster victims can apply for assistance.

E. Local and National Plans

- **Local Emergency Operations Plans**

Local Emergency Operations Plans (LEOPs) are maintained and updated annually by each local community in coordination with the appropriate DEMHS Regional Coordinator. The LEOP must be approved by the local Emergency Management Director, the local Chief Executive Officer, and then by the Deputy Commissioner of DESPP/DEMHS. LEOPs may include the following topics

Direction & Control	Resource Management
Communications	Radiological Protection
Warning	Situation Reporting
Emergency Public Information	Damage Assessment
Evacuation	Hazardous Materials
Shelter/Mass Care	Pets
Health & Medical	Terrorism/Bio-terrorism
School Emergency	Law Enforcement
Public Works	Fire Service
Livestock	Community Emergency Response Teams
Special Needs	

Current copies of each community's Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP) are maintained at the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) in Hartford and in the DEMHS Regional Offices for reference.

- **National Response Framework (NRF) (US DHS 2008)**
The National Response Framework establishes a comprehensive all-hazards approach to enhance the ability of the United States to manage domestic incidents. The plan incorporates best practices and procedures from incident management disciplines—homeland security, emergency management, law enforcement, firefighting, public works, public health, responder and recovery worker health and safety, emergency medical services, and the private sector—and integrates them into a unified structure. It forms the basis of how the federal government coordinates with state, local, and tribal governments and the private sector during incidents.
- **National Incident Management System (NIMS) (US DHS 2008)**
The National Incident Management System (NIMS) provides a systematic, proactive approach to guide departments and agencies at all levels of government, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector to work seamlessly to prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity, in order to reduce the loss of life and property and harm to the environment.

NIMS works hand in hand with the National Response Framework (NRF). NIMS provides the template for the management of incidents, while the NRF provides the structure and mechanisms for national-level policy for incident management.
- **Space Weather: FEMA's Alert & Notification Plans (FEMA & NOAA 2010)**
FEMA and NOAA developed a guidance document that outlines hazards and interagency strategy to initiate actions to safeguard the power grid and other critical infrastructures in response to Space Weather. Space Weather has the potential to produce a widespread, catastrophic disaster. Space Weather includes geomagnetic storms, solar flare radio blackouts and solar radiation storms. An extreme geomagnetic storm event poses a worldwide threat with the potential to disrupt energy supplies, air transport, telecommunications, GPS and other critical infrastructure. The Northeast portion of the United States is one of the most vulnerable areas in the world for geomagnetic storms.

F. Emergency Response Support Resources/Civil Preparedness Forces

Connecticut offers a variety of emergency response support resources, including civil preparedness forces, many of them volunteer. Municipalities are engaged in resource typing, training, exercise and collaborative planning through their Regional Emergency Planning Teams. Resource typing is also supported by DEMHS. Many of these support resources may be activated through or by DEMHS, and include:

- **Geospatial Lab (GeoLab)**

DEMHS has a Geospatial Lab adjacent to the EOC in the state armory. During emergencies such as snow storms and spring flooding, the GeoLab is staffed with GIS analysts from state agencies, regional planning organizations and neighboring town governments. These analysts bring with them extensive professional experience in GIS. When staffed, the GeoLab can create map products that display Connecticut's natural and man-made features and critical infrastructure and key resources to aid in decision-making by state officials.

Under Connecticut General Statutes Section 4d-90, the Governor's GIS Council is comprised of representatives from CT towns, state agencies, and other organizations. The purpose of the Geospatial Information Systems (GIS) Council to coordinate, within available appropriations, a GIS capacity for the state, regional planning agencies, municipalities, and others as needed.

- **Mass Decontamination Trailers**

There are 34 mass decontamination trailers located throughout the State of Connecticut owned and operated under Memoranda of Agreement with DEMHS by State (4), local (28) and tribal (2) response entities. All decontamination trailers are available upon request to respond anywhere within the State.

- **Hazardous Materials Response Teams (HazMat Teams)**

Hazardous Materials Response Teams protect life and the environment by responding to chemical emergencies and minimizing the dangers associated with them. There are 5 regional teams located statewide to provide response to hazardous materials incidents. The teams are:

Region 1- Fairfield County Hazardous Materials Unit

Region 2 - New Haven Area Special Hazards Team

Region 3 - Capitol Region Hazardous Materials Response Team

Region 4 - Connecticut Eastern Regional Response Integrated Team

Region 5 - Northwest Regional Hazardous Materials Response Team

The State of Connecticut also has HAZMAT teams and capabilities in the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection, the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection and the Connecticut National Guard Civil Support Team.

- **Radioactive Materials Response Team (Rad Team)**

Radioactive Materials Response Team protects life and the environment by responding to radiological incidents and emergencies, minimizing the dangers associated with them. There is one team statewide to provide response to radioactive materials incidents and emergencies. This team is located in the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP).

- **Mobile Internet Communications Asset (MICA)**

DEMHS and Department of Administrative Services (DAS) Information Technology Services – on-scene communications for various situations and incidents. This asset gives the State a capability to set up a forward command post/operating center at any location where facilities are compromised. Serving as a:

- Incident Command Post (ICP)
- Regional Coordination Center (RCC)
- Joint Operations Center (JOC)
- Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

This asset is a transportable satellite uplink which connects to the State of Connecticut network. This unit is deployable to provide communications within 30 minutes of arrival on scene and includes:

- six (6) wireless access points
- mobile router
- satellite modem
- twenty (20) IP based telephones/tactical lines
- nineteen (19) ruggedized laptop computers
- video conferencing equipment
- other related communications equipment

- **ICALL/ITAC Radios**

The Connecticut ICALL/ ITAC System provides command and control communications to support the incident management system at local and statewide events as required or requested by the local incident commander. Each local police, fire and EMS agency has been provided with a portable radio which will operate on these channels. The network operating on the FCC-allocated 800 MHz Interoperability channels consist of 38 transmitter sites spread throughout the State. In addition to the portable radios, control stations have been installed in each Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) and CMED, giving local dispatch centers access to these communications channels. The fixed network is supplemented by 34 mobile repeaters housed in the 34 Mass Decontamination Trailers distributed to fire service agencies statewide, and in each of the CSP/CTS Telecommunications Engineers vehicles. Non-government entities may request authorization to operate on the ICALL/ITAC system by request to the State Public Safety Interoperable Communications Executive Committee which is administered by DEMHS. Coordination of the network is provided through the State Police Message Center based in CSP Headquarters in Middletown.

- **Connecticut Statewide Police Emergency Radio Network. (CS-PERN)**

One of the critical day to day interoperability issues faced by the law enforcement community is the ability for individual police units to communicate with each other across municipal and department jurisdictions. To alleviate this, in 2007, the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association, Department of Public Safety, and the Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security partnered to develop the Connecticut Statewide Police Emergency Radio Network (CS-PERN). As conceptualized and designed, CS-PERN is a single statewide 800 MHz simulcast channel provided on the CSP radio network infrastructure, installed in all police units which allows direct two way radio contact between law enforcement vehicles. It is on 24 hours per day and does not require dispatcher intervention to set up or use.

- **UHF Radio Cache**

DEMHS maintains a stockpile of UHF Portable Radios that are available for local government and responder agency use during emergencies. These radios are located at the State EOC. They are intended as a strategic reserve and as such are not deployed unless there is a real or anticipated need. To obtain this resource, municipalities should contact their DEMHS Regional Coordinator or the DEMHS Duty Officer. DEMHS will arrange for deployment with the municipality or requesting agency.

- **State Tactical On-Scene Channel System (STOCS) Boxes**

Fire, Law Enforcement, EMS, Local, State and Federal Agencies in Connecticut operate two-way radio systems using a variety of frequency bands which can make on-scene tactical communications difficult if not impossible. To address this communications gap, DEMHS developed and deployed the State Tactical On-Scene Channel System (STOCS). The STOCS System is designed to utilize existing portable radio equipment, which these departments/agencies use daily, to communicate at an incident regardless of frequency band. The STOCS System allows individuals and groups of responders to communicate when working at the scene of an incident, using their existing portable radio equipment. The System consists of three (3) VHF frequencies, three (3) UHF frequencies and five (5) 800MHz frequencies combined into five (5) interoperability channel groups. DEMHS holds the statewide FCC License for all frequencies used in the STOCS System. Its intended users include: Local, State, and Federal Fire, Law Enforcement, Emergency Medical Service, Health Departments, Public Works Departments and Emergency Management. Nongovernment entities may request authorization to operate on STOCS by request to the State Public Safety Interoperable Communications Executive Committee administered by DEMHS. The heart of the system is the STOCS Cross Band Repeater unit (CBR). Using dedicated frequencies in the VHF-Hi, UHF, and 800 MHz band, this device connects all three bands together in a seamless network. The system is designed for tactical use so the STOCS Box range is limited to approximately two miles.

- **HAM Radio (ARES, RACES)**

The Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES) works with FEMA, and with state and local governments and provides emergency communications services for agencies such as the American Red Cross and the Salvation Army as well as the State Emergency Management offices. Volunteers work in their local communities to help with emergency planning and communications in time of need. In a crisis, the priority is to provide needed communications to CT DEMHS. Each of DEMHS' five Regions has a District Emergency Coordinator (DEC) of ARES appointed to oversee operations there. Other special DEC's have been appointed for working specifically with the Red Cross, National Traffic System, Special Operations, and National Weather Service/Skywarn.

- **Incident Management Teams (IMT)**

Regional IMTs are designed to provide personnel that are trained and organized to support emergency response and recovery efforts or planned event operations by providing the framework necessary to establish an incident command or unified command system as required by the National Incident Management System (NIMS). Each IMT can provide support and

consultation to the Incident Commander/Unified Commander. DEMHS administers a standard operating procedure for activation of an IMT under CT General Statutes Title 28.

- **Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT)**

There are currently close to 4000 CT residents trained as CERT members. CERT members are trained volunteers who are available to provide certain basic disaster response assistance, including possible traffic management assistance, credentialing and light search and rescue. Each CERT team is organized under the auspices of a local emergency management or public safety official. CERT teams may be activated by DEMHS pursuant to the DEMHS standard operating procedure in order to receive CGS Title 28 protection.

- **Urban Search and Rescue Team, Task Force One (USAR TF-1)**

The Connecticut Urban Search and Rescue Team's (USAR) mission is to provide a coordinated effort of personnel and resources to locate, extricate and provide immediate medical treatment to victims trapped within collapsed structures or areas. The team consists of volunteers from a variety of disciplines. USAR is organized under the auspices of DESPP and can be activated through a request to DESPP/DEMHS.

- **Mobile Field Hospital (MFH)**

The Otilie W. Lundgren Memorial Field Hospital (MFH) is a mobile facility designed for deployment in either 25-bed increments or in its full complement of 100 beds to any location in the state in response to a mass casualty event, a local emergency that disrupts the integrity of a healthcare facility's infrastructure, or a Statewide public health emergency that overwhelms the existing health care infrastructure. The MFH is not intended to supplant local first responders or healthcare institutions, but serves to support their operations. Acceptable use for the MFH includes, but is not limited to:

- Isolation care or quarantine facility;
- Emergency care following a public health emergency;
- Surge capacity in the event of a public health emergency (e.g. plane crash that overwhelms the capacity within the existing healthcare infrastructure);
- Logistics support to a health care facility in response to mechanical failure (e.g. hospital fire or power loss);
- Preparation and triage of casualties (as appropriate) for ground and air evacuation in the event of a mass casualty and or public health emergency;
- Provision of a patient reception center for State and Federal public health emergencies;
- Mortuary service in conjunction with the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner and the Disaster Mortuary Team;
- Educational and training events with local, state, regional and federal entities (e.g. local emergency medical services, military drills and exercises in conjunction with the National Disaster Medical System);
- Other uses as deemed appropriate by the Governor, the Commissioner, and or their designees.

Entities requesting deployment must submit, in writing, a Request for Deployment (RFD) that describes the intended use for the MFH; documents coordination with and notification of the request to the local emergency manager; and contains contact information for the entity making the request. The RFD must be submitted to DPH Operations Branch for evaluation and

approval; and in accordance with Title 28 of the Connecticut General Statutes, the Governor's Office or the Commissioner of Public Health (DPH) and/or Deputy Commissioner of DESPP/DEMHS must approve deployment.

- **Medical Reserve Corps (MRC)**

The Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) is a network of community-based units initiated and established by local organizations to meet the public health needs of their communities. MRCs consist of medical and non-medical volunteers who contribute to local health initiatives and supplement existing response capabilities in time of emergency. The MRC provides the structure necessary to pre-identify, credential, train, and activate medical and public health volunteers. MRCs are organized under the auspices of the CT Department of Public Health (DPH) and may be activated under standard operating procedures by DPH and DEMHS.

- **Connecticut Disaster Medical Assistance Team (CT-1 DMAT)**

The CT-1 DMAT was established through sponsorship by the Connecticut Department of Public Health in August of 2002. Its mission is to provide emergency medical care during a disaster, public health emergency or other emergency event. As part of the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS), the CT-1 DMAT is a rapid-response element trained to deploy to disaster sites with sufficient supplies and equipment to sustain themselves for extended periods of time. Their responsibilities include triaging patients, providing medical care, and preparing patients for evacuation. The CT-1 DMAT currently has approximately 150 active volunteer members. The CT-1 DMAT may be activated as a federal or state resource through DPH and DEMHS.

- **Transportation Resources & Transportation Staging Area (TSA)**

DEMHS maintains a list of transportation providers who have agreed, through letters of agreement, to supply *available* transportation resources and operators to the State of Connecticut, where possible, for the evacuation of people from affected emergency areas. Should an emergency occur, DEMHS will notify the transportation company of the needed resources and, if available, will direct those resources to the required locations. Vehicle operators may also be directed to a transportation staging area (TSA) for assignment, where state emergency workers will give vehicle operators instruction/training on the emergency event, prior to their deployment. In the attachment to this agreement, transportation providers provide information on types of vehicles; numbers of each type, locations, twenty-four hour points of contact (e.g. dispatch center) and phone numbers.

For a nuclear power plant emergency at Millstone Station the TSA is located at the Veterans' Home and Hospital in Rocky Hill, CT. This is the assembly location where buses, ambulances, and wheelchair vans gather, are readied and dispatched to Millstone communities, upon their request for supplemental transportation resources to aid evacuation efforts. Drivers are given dosimetry, briefings and assignments. The TSA Command Center communicates and coordinates with the State EOC Transportation Resource Manager and the DEMHS Regional Coordinators.

- **Behavioral Health Regional Crisis Response Teams**

The Connecticut Departments of Mental Health and Addiction Services (DMHAS) and Children and Families (DCF), working with academic partners (Yale and UCONN) at the Center for Trauma Response, Recovery, and Preparedness (CTRP), have developed an organized network of behavioral health providers to respond to the mental health needs of Connecticut residents

following major disasters (e.g., bioterrorism, manmade or natural disasters). The network consists of five regional behavioral health crisis response teams that can be deployed immediately anywhere in the state. The geographical areas covered by the teams correspond to the OPM Uniform Health Regions. These teams would respond to disasters or critical incidents when local behavioral health resources have been depleted or are overwhelmed. These teams would coordinate with other state or voluntary agencies that are responding to disasters. The goal of the regional behavioral health teams is to provide an organized response to individual victims, family members, survivors, and the community affected by critical incidents or disasters. In addition to this formal network, collaborative efforts have been initiated with Connecticut faith communities through the St. Francis Pastoral Counseling Program to enhance the capacities of faith organizations to respond to crises.

- **Connecticut State Animal Response Team (CTSART)**

The Connecticut State Animal Response Team (CTSART) program is a collaboration among government agencies, not-for-profit organizations, industry, and volunteers for preparing and responding to animal needs in disasters. It is a public-private partnership, organized to prepare for any disaster that involves domestic animals in Connecticut. CERT-trained SARTs under the auspices of local emergency officials may be activated as a CERT team by DEMHS and receive CGS Title 28 protection. CTSART is the signature program of the Connecticut Veterinary Medical Foundation. CTSART missions include deployment of co-located companion animal evacuation shelters, building volunteer networks trained and state certified to assist with animal needs in disasters, and public education. CTSART goals are:

- To facilitate a prompt, effective response to emergencies involving animals
- To decrease the health and safety threat to people and animals
- To minimize the economic impact of animal issues in emergencies
- To prevent or decrease the spread of animal disease in emergencies

- **Civil Air Patrol (CAP)**

The Civil Air Patrol (CAP) is a Congressionally-chartered community service organization which, when performing missions for any agency of the Federal government, is deemed to be an auxiliary of the United States Air Force.

- CAP can assist state and local governments in performing various missions. In an Air Force auxiliary status, CAP can support federal agencies to include assistance to state and local governments requested by a Lead Federal Agency (LFA).
- The same legal authorities that govern use of USAF assets generally apply to CAP. USAF assigned missions are flown under military command and control, usually at the operational level, under authority of the Air Component Commander (ACC).
- Types of missions CAP can perform:
 - Airborne reconnaissance of border and coastal areas, ports and harbors, and critical infrastructure as “presence” missions; damage assessment and recovery support for disaster areas.
 - Aerial transportation of personnel, equipment, blood, tissue, organs and various customer-supplied sensor packages (subject to FAA reimbursement rules).
 - Communications support: VHF-FM and HF capability and aerial communications relay platforms.

- Augmentation of Incident Command staff: CAP has qualified emergency services personnel available to serve at all levels in the Incident Command System mission organization from trained incident commanders down to primary responders.
- Damage assessment and disaster recovery with trained ground teams able to augment civil and military authorities.
- Capable (with sufficient advanced coordination) of carrying various customer-supplied sensor packages aloft.

The Connecticut Wing Headquarters is located in Middletown with 12 squadrons located around the state. Some key operations of CAP include inland search and rescue, aerial reconnaissance for homeland security, disaster-relief and damage assessment, and transport for time-sensitive medical materials.

- **Sandbags**

DEMHS and DOT maintain a stockpile of sandbags that are available for local government use during flooding. These sandbags are located across the state at DOT garages in an unfilled state. It is expected that municipalities will pick up the sandbags at the nearest location able to meet the need. They are intended as a strategic reserve and as such are not deployed unless there is a real or anticipated need. To obtain this resource, municipalities should contact their DEMHS Regional Coordinator or the DEMHS Duty Officer. DEMHS will arrange for coordination between the municipality and DOT to have the sandbags made available from the nearest stockpile.

- **Intrastate Mutual Aid Compact.**

Under Connecticut General Statutes Section 28-22a, the Intrastate Mutual Aid Compact is made and entered into by and between the participating political subdivisions of this state. All municipalities are members unless they opt out (no town has opted out). The purpose of this compact is to create a system of intrastate mutual aid between participating political subdivisions in the state. The system shall provide for mutual assistance among the municipalities in the prevention of, response to, and recovery from, any disaster that results in a declaration of a local civil preparedness emergency in a participating municipality, subject to that municipality's criteria for declaration.

- **New England Compact on Radiological Health Protection (NERHC)**

Under Connecticut General Statutes Section 22a-159, Connecticut is a member of NERHC, which is a mutual aid agreement and partnership between the New England states that enables states to share radiological resources during times of disaster. NERHC does not replace federal assistance but, rather, can be used alongside federal assistance or when federal assistance is not warranted, thus providing a "seamless" flow of radiological resources to an affected New England state. Under NERHC, requests and deployment of resources are made at the discretion of the affected state. At all times, affected states retain the choice of seeking resource support from states, the federal government, or both, as may be determined by the size of the disaster event. NERHC requests for assistance can be made by the state's compact administrator. In Connecticut the compact administrator is the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection. Requests are made through the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection. NERHC provides a system for the New England states to provide assistance to each other by sharing vital and highly technical resources.

- **Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)**
Under Connecticut General Statutes Section 28-23a, Connecticut is a member of EMAC, which is a mutual aid agreement and partnership between states and territories of the United States that enables states to share resources during times of disaster. EMAC does not replace federal assistance but, rather, can be used alongside federal assistance or when federal assistance is not warranted, thus providing a "seamless" flow of needed goods and services to an affected state. Under EMAC, requests and deployment of resources are made at the discretion of the affected state. At all times, affected states retain the choice of seeking resource support from states, the federal government, or both, as may be determined by the size of the disaster event. EMAC requests for assistance can be made by the state if the Governor has declared a state of emergency. Requests are made through DEMHS. EMAC provides a system for one state to contract to provide assistance to another.
- **International Emergency Management Compact (IEMAC)**
Under Connecticut General Statutes Section 28-22a, Connecticut is a member of IEMAC, which is a mutual aid agreement between Northeastern states and the eastern Canadian provinces. A state of emergency does not have to be declared by the Governor in order for a state/province to request assistance from another state/province.
- **General Services Administration (GSA)**
The State of Connecticut may utilize contracts awarded under the Disaster Recovery Purchasing Program to facilitate recovery from a major disaster, terrorism, or nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological attack. This includes authority for the use of the General Services Administrative contracts for the acquisition of supplies, equipment, and services needed in support of disaster relief and emergency preparedness.

Products Available:

- Emergency and Rescue related Equipment
- Personal Safety and Protection
- Cleanup and Rebuilding
- Food and Cooking Supplies
- Security and Control
- Temporary Housing
- Medical Supplies
- Electronic/Power equipment
- Personal Care and Hygiene
- Vehicles and Heavy Equipment

Services Available:

- Building and Construction Services
- Energy and Power Services
- Emergency Preparedness
- Medical and Laboratory Services
- Temporary Staffing
- Emergency Food Services
- Communication Solutions
- Environmental Services
- Law Enforcement and Security Solutions
- Furniture

In accordance with [Federal Acquisition Regulation \(FAR\) 8.405-3](#), ordering activities may establish Blanket Purchase Agreements (BPAs) under any GSA Schedule contract. This pre-disaster purchasing option eliminates: the fluctuation of open market costs, the search for sources, the need to prepare solicitations, and the requirement to synopsise the acquisition.

See also Section II(A) DAS Emergency Response Supplies, Services and Equipment Guide.

G. Current Key Framework Initiatives

• Working Group of the Regional Collaboration Committee on Mass Care

Recognizing that Mass Care is a vital component of emergency preparedness, response, and recovery, the DEMHS established a *Mass Care Working Group* as a subset of the Regional Collaboration Subcommittee, which reported to the DEMHS Coordinating Council. The *Mass Care Working Group* is charged with providing recommendations to the Council, through the Regional Collaboration Subcommittee, on regional and statewide solutions to high priority issues critical to assuring adequate shelter, nourishment and care throughout Connecticut during emergency events that exceed local capacity. The focus areas are:

- Sheltering Capacities and Capabilities
- Mass Feeding
- Shelter Staffing
- Co-location of persons, including those with functional needs, service animals and family pets

The Mass Carework group is made up of DEMHS, Department of Public Health (DPH), CT American Red Cross (CT ARC), the Connecticut Emergency Management Association (CEMA), the Voluntary Organizations Involved in Disaster (VOAD), CT State Animal Response Team (CT SART), Citizen Corps, and the Office of Protection and Advocacy for Persons with Disabilities (OPA). Subject matter experts from the following agencies/organizations will be asked to participate as needed: Social Services, Developmental Services, Mental Health & Addiction Services, Administrative Services, Correction, Deaf & Hearing Impaired Commission, Policy & Management, Transportation, , Public Safety, University/Education System, SYSCO, U.S. Coast Guard, Army Corps of Engineers, the CT National Guard, Salvation Army, and CT United Way 211. It is anticipated that the work of the Mass Care Working Group will continue under DESPP/DEMHS.

• Connecticut Child Safety and Crisis Response Committee

Recognizing the importance of planning for children in emergencies, DEMHS reconstituted the CT Child Safety and Crisis Response Committee, bringing together state, federal and local partners. It is anticipated that the work of this committee will continue under DESPP/DEMHS. The 2010-2011 Connecticut Initiative for Emergency Preparedness and Child Care Project Scope is for a comprehensive statewide preparedness, response and recovery planning to ensure the safety and wellbeing of children in child care before, during and after disasters.

In Connecticut, it is estimated that over 200,000 children are enrolled in child care centers, child day care homes, and before and after school facilities. As part of this initiative funded by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, the state Departments of Social Services, Public Health, and Emergency Management and Homeland Security (DEMHS), Connecticut Commission on Children and CT United Way 2-1-1 are working with Save the Children, local emergency response personnel and local child care programs to ensure an enhanced level of preparedness amongst the child care community. This initiative is examining disaster preparedness plans for the child care community currently in place in Connecticut. In partnership with state and local emergency officials, the initiative will enhance existing measures and provide additional training to child care providers so they are prepared to address the unique needs of children in an emergency.

Impact - Preparedness, Response and Recovery planning within the child care community is essential to ensuring the safety of children, their child care providers, and the greater community. Child care programs provide a foundation for young children's physical, emotional and cognitive well-being, and are essential to community recovery in the aftermath of an emergency. The inability of child care facilities to re-open following an emergency can force families to leave children unaccompanied or in unsafe, informal care, increasing their risk of injury or abuse while parents seek recovery assistance. Child care is essential to jump-starting local economies following an emergency. A reliable workforce needs safe, secure child care for employees to resume work.

Program Deliverables include:

- Preparedness, Response, Recovery Planning
- Training Activities – child care providers and emergency professionals responsible for disaster shelter operations
- Communications - Geographic Information System (GIS) Map of child care providers

As a result of Connecticut's commitment to emergency preparedness and children, an *Act Concerning Children Affected by Disaster and Terrorism* Public Act 11-66 has been passed. This Act requires DEMHS to amend current civil preparedness plans and programs to include planning activities specifically for children and youth in the event of natural or man-made disasters and terrorism.

- **Mobile Communications Vehicle Initiative**

The State is procuring and will deploy over the next year, 6 mobile communications vehicles, one operated by DESPP/DEMHS and 5 operated by municipal or regional entities. These units will provide for the establishment of interoperable tactical networks, support the use of wireless data, assist with system surge, and provide the basis for restoration of damaged systems. This project is funded from the Public Safety Interoperable Communications (PSIC) Grant as part of the Strategic Technical Reserve.