Vol. 3
Issue 4

April 2007

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WHAT'S NEW:

April is National Stress Awareness Month

UPCOMING TRAINING and EXERCISES

Crime Prevention and Counter-Terrorism

L-202—Debris Management

All-hazards Community Approach to Events of National Significance

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May 1—DEMHS and CCM Homeland Security Conference

Commissioner Notes

By James M. Thomas

This month we are highlighting the Connecticut Geospatial Information System (GIS) which is a very dynamic and informative system with the potential for many applications throughout the entire public safety field and beyond.

DEMHS has been working closely with several state agencies including:

Department of Information Technology (DOIT)
Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)
Department of Transportation (DOT)
Department of Public Safety (DPS)
Department of Public Works (DPW)
Department of Public Health (DPH)
Department of Agriculture (DOA)
Department of Economic and Community Development (DECD)
Department of Social Services
The Connecticut Sighting Council
The University of Connecticut
The Connecticut University System
The Office of Policy and Management (OPM)

in an effort to develop a centralized repository of critical data for both the state and local governments.

In addition, Governor M. Jodie Rell has taken the leadership role in appointing members of local government to the Statewide GIS Council. This council meets monthly under the chair of Ms. Diane Wallace, the Chief Information Officer (CIO) for the State of Connecticut. This council has quickly demonstrated the need to share information and data, and to leverage all of the collective agencies involved, into one centralized system that ultimately will be available in order to better serve the citizens of this state.

Mr. Michael Varney was selected as the "project manager" for this important project and has been working closely with all of the state and local partners, as well as with the vendor who was selected for this critical project.

You will discover as you read the DEMHS Newsletter, this is truly collaboration at its best. There are many agencies, local and state, involved. Every effort being put forth is being done with careful consideration not to duplicate effort.

It is the total TEAM effort that will make the Connecticut GIS System the very best tool possible. It will clearly demonstrate to everyone that together we can, and will, make a difference in making the great State of Connecticut a safer and better place to live.

Enjoy the April Issue!!

GEOSPACIAL INFORMATION SYSTEM

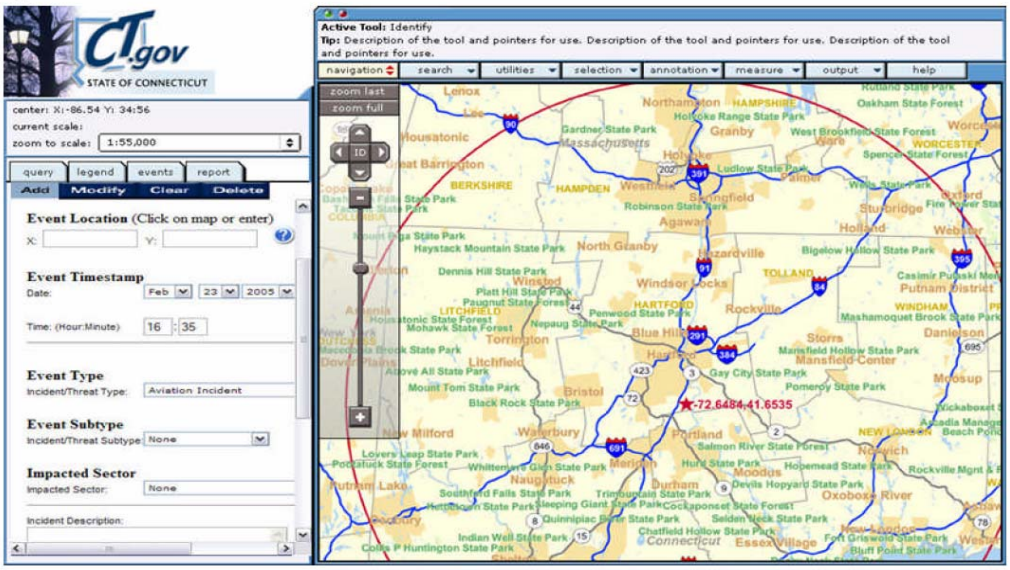
What is GIS?

Geospatial Information Systems (GIS) are used globally by both the public and private sectors. Ranging in complexity and usage, they produce maps, models, tables and other data formats to support policy and decision-making.

In government, they are especially valuable.

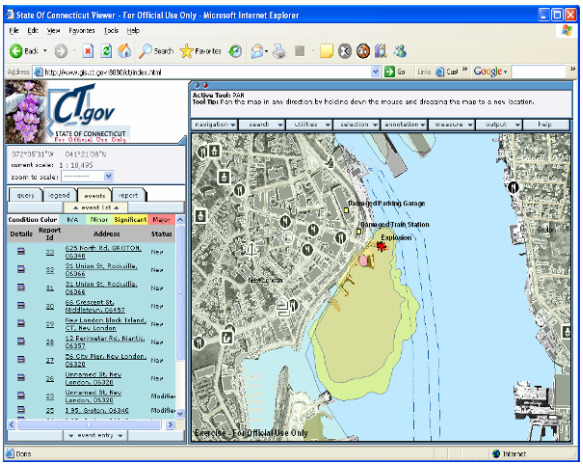
A GIS trade association - the National Geospatial Information and Technology Council - lists emergency management, economic development, planning and zoning, public safety and health as among the top local government uses of GIS in 2006. In Connecticut, a uniform geo-spatial information system capacity for municipalities, regional planning agencies, the state and others is a long-term goal of the new State of Connecticut Geospatial Information Systems Council.

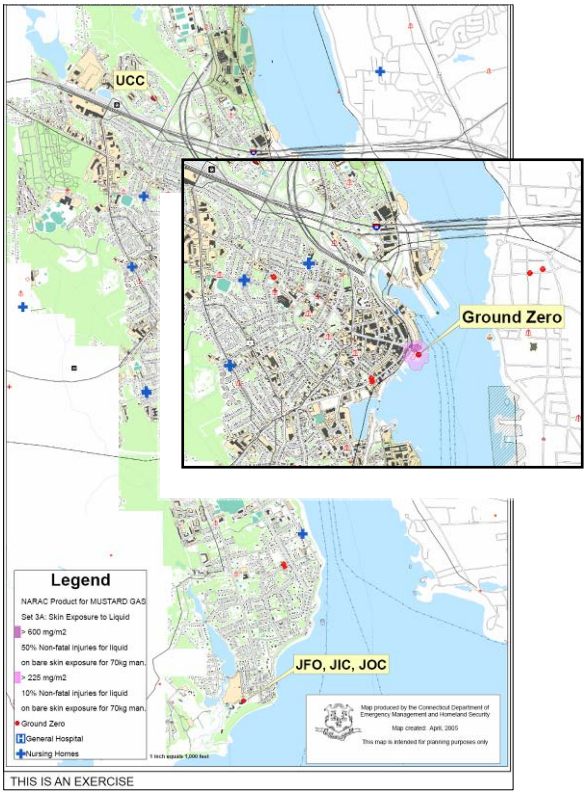
Figure 5-1 HLSGIS Web Interface

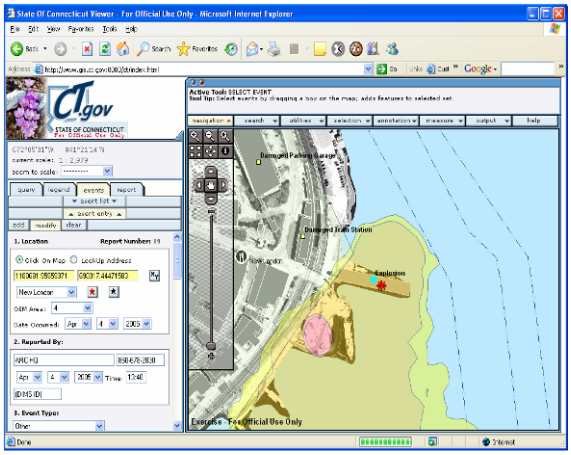


A valuable tool for emergency management.

All phases of emergency management depend on data from a variety of sources. The appropriate data has to be gathered, organized, and displayed logically to determine the size and scope of emergency management program(s). During an actual emergency it is critical to have the right data at the right time displayed logically to respond and take appropriate action. Emergencies can impact all or a number of government departments. Emergency personnel often need detailed information concerning pipelines, building layout, electrical distribution, sewer systems, and so forth. By utilizing a GIS, all departments can share information through databases on computer-generated maps in one location. Without this capability, emergency workers must gain access to a number of department managers, their unique maps, and their unique data. Most emergencies do not allow time to gather these resources. These result in emergency responders having to guess, estimate, or make decisions without adequate information. This costs time, money, and, in some cases, lives. GIS provides a mechanism to centralize and visually display critical information during an emergency.







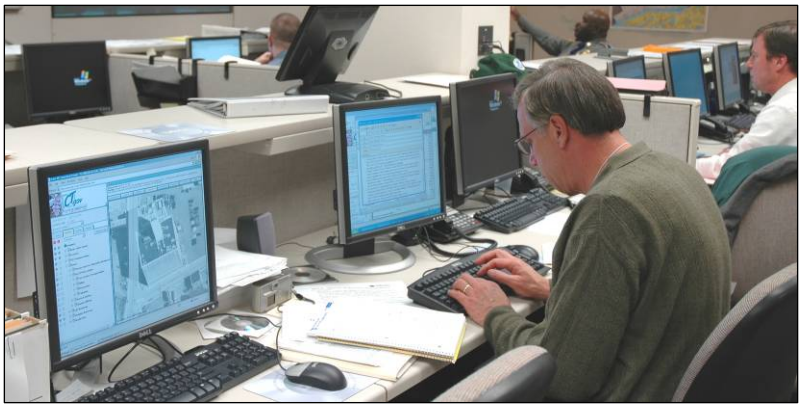
These objectives are protecting life, property, and the environment. In order to accomplish these objectives, the following basic processes are necessary.

Planning: Emergency management programs begin with locating and identifying potential emergency problems. Using a GIS, officials can pinpoint hazards and begin to evaluate the consequences of potential emergencies or disasters. When hazards (earthquake faults, fire hazard areas, flood zones, shoreline exposure, etc.) are viewed with other map data (streets, pipelines, buildings, residential areas, power lines, storage facilities, etc.), emergency management officials can begin to formulate mitigation, preparedness, response, and possible recovery needs. GIS facilitates this process by allowing planners to view the appropriate combinations of spatial data through computer-generated maps.

Mitigation: As potential emergency situations are identified, mitigation needs can be determined and prioritized. Mitigation may include implementing legislation that limits building in earthquake or flood zones. Other mitigation may target fire-safe roofing materials in GIS for Emergency Management wildland fire hazard areas. Values at risk can be displayed quickly and efficiently through a GIS. Utilizing existing databases linked to geographic features in GIS makes this possible. Where are the fire hazard zones? What combination of features (topography, vegetation, weather) constitutes a fire hazard? A GIS can identify specific slope categories in combination with certain species of flammable vegetation near homes that could be threatened by wildfire. A GIS can identify the likely path of a flood based on topographic features or the spread of a coastal oil spill based on currents and wind. More importantly, human life and other values (property, habitat, wildlife, etc.) at risk from these emergencies can be quickly identified and targeted for protective action.

Preparedness: Preparedness includes those activities that prepare for actual emergencies. GIS can provide answers to questions such as Where should fire stations be located if a five minute response time is expected? What evacuation routes should be selected if a toxic cloud or plume is accidentally released from a plant or storage facility based on different wind patterns? How will people be notified? Can the road networks handle the traffic? What facilities will provide evacuation shelters? What quantity of supplies, bed space, and so forth, will be required at each shelter based on the number of expected evacuees? GIS can display "real-time" monitoring for emergency early warning. Remote weather stations can provide current weather indexes based on location and surrounding areas. Wind information is vital in a chemical cloud release or anticipating the direction of wildfire spread upon early report.

Response: GIS can provide one of the primary components for computer-aided dispatch (CAD) systems. Emergency response units based at fixed locations can be selected and routed for emergency response. The closest (quickest) response units can be selected, routed, and dispatched to an emergency once the location is known. Depending upon the emergency, a GIS can provide detailed information before the first units arrive. For example, during a commercial building fire, it is possible to identify the closest hydrants, electrical panels, hazardous materials, and the floor plan of the building while en route to the emergency. For hazardous spills or chemical cloud release, the direction and speed of movement can be modeled to determine evacuation zones and containment needs. Advanced Vehicle Locating (AVL) can be incorporated to track (in real time) the location of incoming emergency units. AVL can also assist in determining the closest mobile units (law enforcement) to be dispatched to an emergency, as they are located on the map through global positioning system (GPS) transponders. During multiple emergencies (numerous wildfires, mud slides, earthquake damage) in different locations, a GIS can display the current emergency unit locations and assigned responsibilities to maintain overall situation status. If the emergency becomes a disaster and emergency response units arrive from outside the local area, they can be added and displayed.



Recovery: This may include providing temporary food, water, and shelter to citizens who have lost homes in a hurricane or large wildfire; assuring injured persons have medical care; and/or restoring electrical services through emergency generators, and so forth. One of the most difficult jobs in a disaster is damage assessment. A GIS can work in concert with GPS to locate each damaged facility, identify the type and amount of damage, and begin to establish priorities for action. Emergency distribution centers supplies (medical, food, water, clothing, etc.) can be assigned in appropriate amounts to shelters based on the amount and type of damage in each area. GIS can display the number of shelters needed and where they should be located for reasonable access.

A GIS can display areas where services have been restored in order to quickly reallocate recovery work to priority tasks. Action plans with maps can be printed outlining work for each specific area. Shelters can update inventory databases, allowing the primary command center to consolidate supply orders for all shelters. The immediate recovery efforts can be visually displayed and quickly updated until short-term recovery is complete. This "visual status map" can be accessed and viewed from remote locations. This is particularly helpful for large emergencies or disasters where work is ongoing in different locations.

Vision for Connecticut Emergency Management and Homeland Security Enterprise GIS

Geographic information systems (GIS) are information systems that are used to create, manage, and analyze spatial information and maps. Nationally, GIS systems are widely implemented throughout federal, state, and local government agencies, and Connecticut has been effectively deploying GIS technology since the mid-1980s. Although Connecticut has a long history with the technology, a statewide, multi-departmental enterprise system has not yet been developed. Rather, individual departments have their own systems that are only loosely coupled through voluntary coordination. In recent years, the accelerated growth of GIS use has created a need for a more comprehensive and coordinated strategy across the state, designed to maximize sharing and cooperation in GIS system development and to maximize the benefits realized from GIS investments.

One growth area of particular importance is the use of GIS for homeland security and emergency management activities. Federal agencies, such as the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), have been providing both funding and guidance to state-level efforts to help develop strong homeland security GIS (DEMHS -GIS) programs. Connecticut has received such DHS funding to further develop its DEMHS-GIS capabilities. As part of this effort, Connecticut participated in the Top Officials 3 Homeland Security Exercise (TOPOFF3) activities in 2005 and developed prototype GIS systems designed to support the needs of the state Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and other responders. The TOPOFF3 exercise demonstrated how GIS could be utilized as a foundation to support emergency management decisions for all types of hazard events. Following the TOPOFF3 exercise, the state moved to the next phase of work: developing a precise set of system requirements and an overall implementation strategy for the HLS enterprise GIS. The resultant requirements and strategy document provides an implementation plan for the state's immediate HLS-GIS needs as well as the longer-term enterprise GIS needs of state, regional, and local agencies.

Goals and Objectives of the Requirements and Strategy Definition

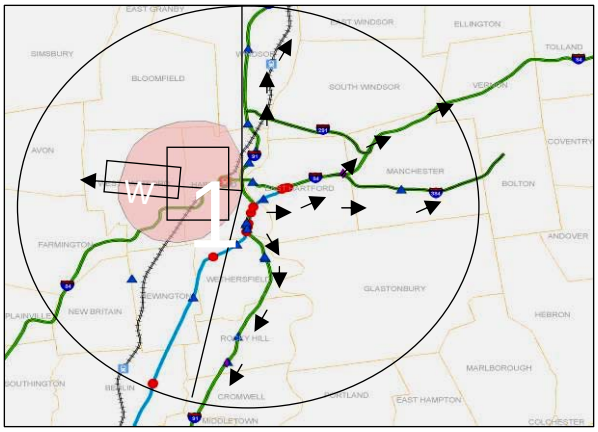
A DEMHS -GIS project was initiated to develop a requirements analysis, a conceptual system design, and an implementation framework for advancing the state of Connecticut's GIS program. This project was completed to provide a structured plan for most effectively using the DHS funding to advance two overall goals asserted by the state.

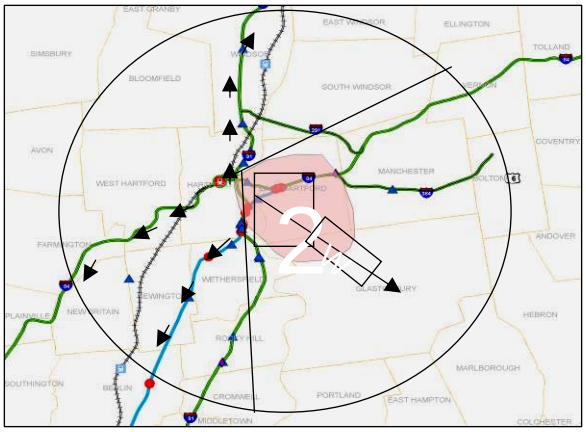
1. Development of priority emergency management and homeland security applications that will be deployed by Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (DEMHS) at the state EOC.
2. Creation of an enterprise GIS infrastructure for the state that will support both HLS-GIS activities as well as a broad range of daily departmental GIS operations across state government.

Process Followed

This study was completed by following three distinct steps that are abstracted below:

1. **Requirements gathering:** Four days of intensive workshops conducted with several large groups representing the key stakeholders in state and local government and local and regional emergency response. To further refine the system requirements, 13 face-to-face follow-up interviews were completed with a select subset of the workshop attendees and the state GIS practitioners who will support the system. Summaries of the workshops and interviews can be found in appendixes A and B.
2. **Conceptual system design** was performed to identify the technology, data, and human elements of a system that would address as many of the identified user requirements as possible.
3. **Implementation planning** was used to create a roadmap for building the enterprise GIS following a structured series of phased tasks.





Phase 1 of the Connecticut DEMHS-GIS will focus on the creation of the underlying infrastructure that will drive the enterprise GIS and also the development of some initial priority homeland security applications. Priority is about developing state capability in times of emergency or during exercises. While local governments will benefit from this as well, the initial intent is to provide a common operating picture between the state EOC and Local EOCs. In addition Web EOC will be installed and integrated to use this GIS data as a key emergency management tool.

The key elements that are:

Design and construction of the core architecture and service oriented architecture that will support Connecticut DEMHS-GIS;
Design, collection and loading of the core Connecticut DEMHS -GIS database;
Inventory and collection of data related to critical infrastructure assets within the State of Connecticut from Municipal GIS programs;
Design and development of the initial Connecticut DEMHS -GIS applications:

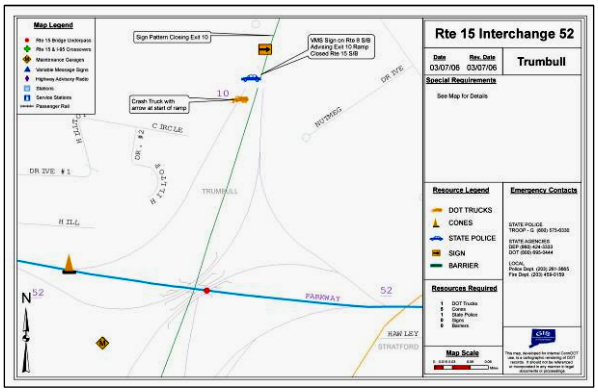
- Simple Event Awareness Portal
- Flood Response Planning Tool
- Emergency Evacuation Planning Tool
- Emergency Operations Center Map Request Application.

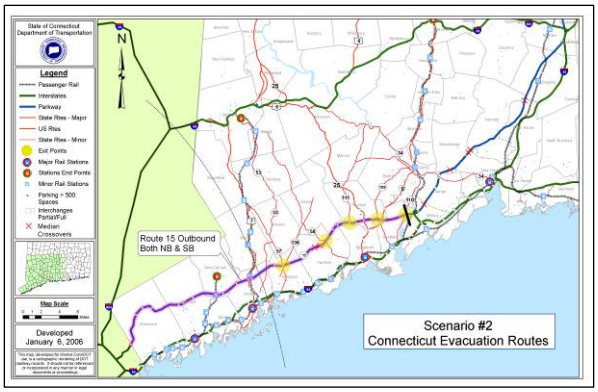
The Flood Response and Planning Application will be designed to give Connecticut emergency personnel the tools they need to both proactively plan the response *prior to* a flooding event as well as to help manage the response *during* an event. This application would bring together existing information on water bodies, dams, levees, FEMA flood inundation zones, and population (including available parcel data and census information) to help fully understand the extent of the threats. In addition, it would provide tools to assist in preplanning emergency response such as identifying evacuation routes, targeting sensitive populations within inundation zones for expedited evacuation, and the placement/identification of incident command centers and shelters.

The Emergency Evacuation Planning and Management application will be designed to give Connecticut emergency personnel the tools they need to both proactively plan for effective evacuations *prior to* an emergency situation as well as to help track and manage an evacuation *during* an emergency. It is anticipated that the browser-based application will provide information that can provide the following evacuation support capabilities:

- Show and differentiate all state and local emergency evacuation routes as data allows
- Provide access to Connecticut DOT data on road characteristics and traffic to help in the assessment of evacuation routes
- Provide access to day-time and night-time population and demographic data so that planners can identify the volume and characteristics of populations that may require evacuation during certain types of events
- Provide tools to help emergency planners refine existing evacuation routes, or identify new evacuation routes
- Identify special facilities (e.g. day care centers) and sensitive populations (e.g. nursing home residents) that might require special assistance during an evacuation
- Provide tools that would allow emergency planners to find shelters or other potential facilities for relocation of individuals that are being evacuated in an event
- Provide tools that would allow emergency planners to locate required resources to support evacuees (bottling, plants, pharmacies, etc)

Provide tools that allow emergency planners to interactively sketch an area that requires an evacuation. This sketch could then be linked to the census and demographic population tool allowing for the interactive calculation of the size of an evacuation.





The EOC Map Request application will be designed to give Connecticut emergency personnel the tools they need to request custom maps from the GIS professional staff that are manning the State EOC during event activation.

This project is funded through DHS grants monies dedicated to the project as well as significant interagency cooperation and effort of the DEMHS-GIS Project Team. This team consists of technical representatives and practitioners from key state agencies; DEMHS, DEP, DOT, Military Dept., DPS, OSET, OPM, DPH, and DOIT. This team is using ESRI and their business partner Applied Geographics, Inc. (AppGeo) to provide the support for this project. This is the same team that supported the State of Connecticut in the development of the Implementation Strategy document for the Connecticut Homeland Security-GIS.

Data

The overarching data goal is to create a single, authoritative geospatial data repository containing the most accurate geographic data available to Connecticut. This will include datasets from the following sources:
State basemap data (e.g., the 2004 aerial images)
State agency data (e.g., DEP Regulated Dam information)
Federal agency data (e.g., Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA] floodplains)
Relevant municipal data collected from cities/towns (e.g., parcels)

The system's ability to provide a resource for good accurate decision-making is incumbent of having good data. Relevant accurate data is needed to assist in making good accurate decisions. As part of this project in April municipalities will be contact ed to provide municipal data for this project as available.

This geospatial repository will include redundant instances of the data so that this data can be available to emergency personnel when there may be power outages or when communications are not available, in addition to providing redundancy.

Emergency management programs are developed and implemented through the analysis of information. The majority of information is spatial and can be mapped.

Once information is mapped and data is linked to the map, emergency management planning can begin. Once life, property, and environmental values are combined with hazards, emergency management personnel can begin to formulate mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery program needs. Historically, emergency management programs are planned, implemented, and modified based on volume of business or reaction to emergencies as they occur. GIS allows emergency management needs to be identified prior to an incident.

About the State GIS Council

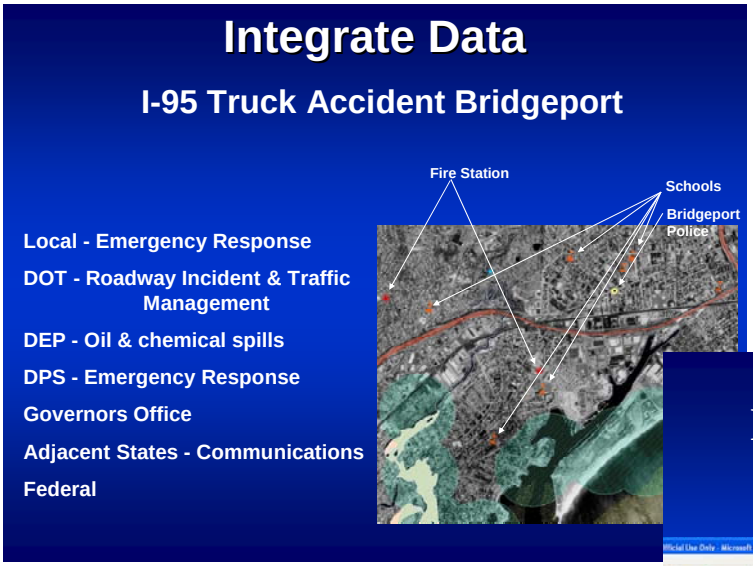
Governor M. Jodi Rell established the Governor's Interim Geospatial Council in 2004 by Executive Order #5. In 2005, Governor Rell signed legislation (Public Act05-3) creating a new, permanent State Geospatial Information Systems (GIS) Council.

The permanent council is charged with coordinating, "within available appropriations, a uniform geo-spatial information system capacity for municipalities, regional planning agencies, the state and others." Membership consists of representatives from 14 state agencies, higher education; municipalities and GIS users.

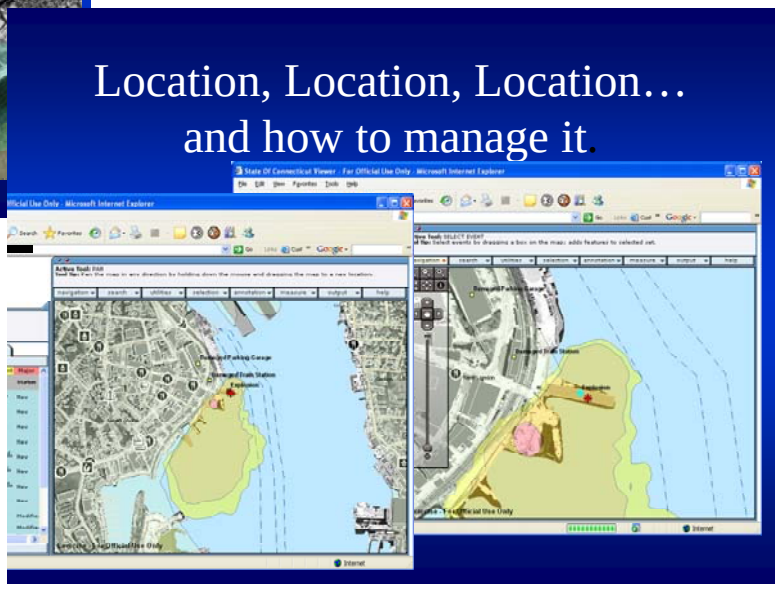
The council has had twelve meetings since February 2006. It is working to developing a business plan, and a framework to maintain and disseminate of geospatial data. It is also working to foster partnerships with state organizations, promote GIS training and educational programs statewide; and identify and pursue grant opportunities and much more.

The working group has recommended 14 geospatial categories for Connecticut to provide a structured framework for the assessment of thousands of potential geospatial datasets for statewide GIS applications, from administrative and political boundaries to water surface image.

GIS council activities and information may be found at www.ct.gov/gis.



Items contained within this newsletter include project and reference materials provided by ESRI during the several phases of the DEMHS-GIS project.



Town Notes: Canton

Contact: Elizabeth B. Armstrong, CAE
IAEM
703-538-1795

Press Release
February, 2007
For Immediate Release

201 Park Washington Court
Falls Church, VA
22046-4527

CANTON DIRECTOR OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT RECEIVES C.E.M.® CREDENTIAL

Canton's Director of Emergency Management, Bruce Lockwood was recently approved by the IAEM Certification Commission to receive the Certified Emergency Manager® (CEM®) credential. The CEM® designation is the highest honor of professional achievement available from the International Association of Emergency Managers (IAEM), which has in its membership more than 3,200 emergency managers representing local, state, and federal government; private industry; and military emergency managers. The new class of CEM®'s join the 1,021 other emergency managers who were approved for the designation since January, 1993 bringing the total number of Certified Emergency Managers® to 1,069. Mr. Lockwood is only one of two who have obtained the CEM® designation within the state of Connecticut.

Commission, Requirements
IAEM administers the program for the profession, and policy decisions and judgments are made by the Commission of 19 respected professional in the field. The Commission met February 7-9, 2007 and approved applicants who successfully completed and extensive credentials package, a management essay and a written examination. The credentials requirement include experience, references, education, training, and contributions to the profession. The management essay requires respondents to submit a response to a scenario they might face while fulfilling emergency management responsibilities. To maintain certification, CEM® recipients must submit additional training and contributions to the profession every five years.

CEM® Program
The emergency management certification was developed over the last several years by IAEM with funding from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and guidance from an advisory board which included professionals from a variety of disciplines and representatives of key groups with a stake in emergency management.

Bulletproof Vest Partnership

The Bulletproof Vest Partnership (BVP), created by the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Act of 1998 is a unique U.S. Department of Justice initiative designed to provide a critical resource to state and local law enforcement.

Since 1999, over 11,900 jurisdictions have participated in the BVP Program, with $173 million in federal funds committed to support the purchase of an estimated 450,000 vests. The Office of Justice Programs' Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) administers the BVP Program.

New: The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) is pleased to announce the Fiscal Year (FY) 2007 BVP application funding period.

Applications for FY 2007 BVP funds must be submitted via the online BVP system, at

https://vests.ojp.gov/login/login.jsp?openSections=01&titleGraphic=bvp&level1=Login&level2=

by 5:00 pm (Eastern Time), Monday, April 30, 2007. Please note that FY 2007 BVP funds may only be used toward the purchase of vests ordered on or after April 1, 2007. Each vest purchased with FY 2007 funds must meet National Institute of Justice (NIJ) standards on the date it was ordered. Each applicant should update their profile before filing an application for FY 2007 funds. Only Zylon vests that are still being worn by officers, on the date the application is submitted, should be included in the profile.

Contact

Linda Hammond-Deckard, Program Manager
Bureau of Justice Assistance
Office of Justice Programs
U.S. Department of Justice
810 Seventh Street NW
Washington, DC 20531
1-877-758-3787
Linda.Hammond-Deckard@usdoj.gov

Con't on Page 12

History

The Bulletproof Vest Partnership (BVP), created by the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-181) and reauthorized by the BVP Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-517), is a unique U.S. Department of Justice initiative designed to provide a critical resource to state and local law enforcement.

Since 1999, over 11,500 jurisdictions have participated in the BVP Program, with $118 million in federal funds committed to support the purchase of an estimated 450,000 vests. The Office of Justice Programs' Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) administers the BVP Program.

Eligibility

Eligible jurisdictions include general purpose units of local government such as cities, counties, parishes, and municipalities; federally recognized Indian Tribes; the 50 states; the District of Columbia; American Samoa; Guam; the Northern Mariana Islands; Puerto Rico; and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Eligible law enforcement officers for BVP Program purposes include police officers; sheriff deputies; correctional officers; parole and probation agents; prosecutors; and judicial officials.

Funding

BVP funds up to 50 percent of the cost of each vest purchased or replaced by law enforcement applicants. Only vest models that comply with the requirements of the Office of Justice Programs' National Institute of Justice (NIJ) may be purchased with BVP Program funds.

The BVP Act of 1998 requires that at least half of all appropriated funds support applications from jurisdictions with populations under 100,000 people. When the BVP Program was reauthorized for an additional three years (FY 2002 – 2004), a new allocation principle required funding the full 50 percent of requested vest needs for applications from jurisdictions under 100,000, with any remaining funds available for applications from jurisdictions over 100,000 people.

Vest Selection

In November 2003, Attorney General John Ashcroft announced a Body Armor Safety Initiative in response to the failure of a bullet-resistant vest worn by a police officer in Pennsylvania. NIJ was directed to initiate an examination of Zylon®-based bullet-resistant vests (both new and used) and to review the existing program by which bullet-resistant vests are tested to determine if the program needs modification.

Having completed its latest phase of ballistic and mechanical properties testing, NIJ has determined that used Zylon® - containing vests may not provide the intended level of ballistic resistance. In response to this determination, NIJ has issued a body armor standard advisory notice concerning Zylon®, and has issued new interim requirements for its body armor compliance testing program that will become effective on September 26, 2005. Until the effective date of the interim requirements, jurisdictions that participate in the BVP program will be ineligible to receive payment for new orders placed for any body armor vest that contains Zylon®.

A list of vest models that comply with the NIJ interim requirements will be maintained at: http://www.justnet.org.

Additional Funds for FY 2005

Pursuant to the FY 2005 Department of Justice Appropriations Act, $23.6 million was made available for the purchase of vests through the annual BVP Program application process. Further to the Body Armor Safety Initiative, to better meet the vest replacement needs of America's law enforcement agencies this year, Attorney General Alberto Gonzales will make an additional $10 million available immediately. This additional funding will be available through a special BVP solicitation that will open on August 24, 2005 and close on September 22, 2005.

Upcoming Training & Exercise

Apr 9-18 Crime Prevention & Counter Terrorism—POSTC

April 16 L-202—Debris Management—Brainard Field

April 16-17 Terrorism and the Suicide bomber—POSTC

Apr 18 & Apr19 IS-700—NIMS: An Introduction—Enfield

April 23 All-hazards Community Approach to Events of National Significance– Mohegan Sun

April 26 All-hazards Community Approach to Events of National Significance– Southbury

April 27 ICS-300—Intermediate ICS for Expanding Incidents

For training and exercise questions please contact Bob Christ at 860-706-5516, Bob Scata at 860-706-5518, or Sharon Mazzochi at 860-706-5517.

For **POSTC** classes, please go to their website at: **http://www.ct.gov/post**

Training is critical for first responders and is readily available through the State Fire Academy, Regional Fire Schools, and the Police Officers Training Academy. First responders include Police, Fire, Public Works, and 911 dispatchers to name but a few.

All of the following organizations have the ability to deliver **NIMS training** to your police officers, fire-fighters, public works employees, 911 dispatchers, health workers, education staff and emergency management personnel. Training can be delivered weekdays, weekends or evenings to meet your needs. The NIMS program can be delivered in four, eight or twelve hour modules depending on the duties assigned to personnel.

You should also know that these programs are available on line at FEMA's web site:
http://www.fema.gov/tab_education.shtm

Training Facility Contact Information:

Police Officers Training Council	203-238-6505
Connecticut Fire Academy	860-627-6363
Eastern CT Fireman's Training School	860-487-1105
New Haven Regional Fire Academy	203-946-6215
Wolcott Fire School	203-879-1559
Hartford County Fire School	860-828-3242
Burrville Fire Training School	860-482-7496
Valley Fire Training School	203-736-6222
Middlesex County Fire School	860-663-1308
Fairfield Fireman's Training School	203-254-4709
Stamford Regional Training Fire School	203-977-4673

All State Agencies should contact the Training Unit at DEMHS.

Connecticut Police Memorial

CONNECTICUT LAW ENFORCEMENT MEMORIAL DINNER

Monday, May 7, 2007 6:00 PM
Aqua Turf Restaurant
Southington, CT

Guest Speaker
Chief John Timoney
Miami Police Department

Tickets: $40.00 each Tables: $400.00

Make Checks Payable to:
Connecticut Law Enforcement Memorial Foundation

Tickets Available From:

Mr. John Mafredi—860-521-7423

Retired Chief Skip Thomas—860-533-0102 (Home)

Retired Police Commissioner Tom Heavren—860-404-1719

Send Checks To:
Mr. Tom Heavren
3 Balsam Court
Avon, CT 06001-4504

CONNECTICUT EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SYMPOSIUM

UNIFIED REGIONS = PREPARED COMMUNITIES

TOGETHER WITH REGIONS!

The **2007 Connecticut Emergency Management Symposium** is devoted to strengthening regional collaboration among all local, regional, and state officials.

CONNECTICUT CONFERENCE OF MUNICIPALITIES

Connecticut Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security

Attend this informative day-long event that features a special keynote speaker, new regional workshop format, box lunch, and 50 vendors specializing in emergency management.

Attendance is limited to 400 registrants, so register NOW for the premier event on emergency management in Connecticut.

Advance registration is mandatory. You will receive a confirmation and other pertinent information prior to May 1.

If you have questions, please contact Beth Sullivan of CCM at esullivan@ccm-ct.org or (203) 498-3782.

5 WAYS TO REGISTER

/// **On-line:**	www.ccm-ct.org
/// **E-mail:**	esullivan@ccm-ct.org
/// **Phone:**	CCM Training Hotline 203-498-3018
/// **Fax:**	(203) 497-2480 Attn: Beth Sullivan
/// **Mail:**	CCM — 2007 Emergency Management Symposium, 900 Chapel St., 9th Floor New Haven, CT 06510-2807

REGISTRATION FORM — SIGN UP NOW!

/// **Registration is FREE and REQUIRED for all attendees.**

YES! I want to register now for the 2007 Emergency Management Symposium and Exhibition on May 1, 2007 at the Crowne Plaza Hotel and Conference Center, Cromwell, Connecticut.

Name _____ Nickname _____

Position _____ Department _____

City/Town/Organization _____

Address _____

Phone _____ Fax _____ E-mail Address _____

Additional Attendees from your City/Town/Organization:

Name _____ Nickname _____

Position _____ Department _____

Phone _____ Fax _____ E-mail Address _____

Name _____ Nickname _____

Position _____ Department _____

Phone _____ Fax _____ E-mail Address _____

_____ Total Number of Attendees from your City/Town/Organization

Each of the 5 DEMHS regions will host comprehensive workshops throughout the day for their respective local and regional officials. You will no longer be forced to choose between one workshop or another. Instead, critical emergency management issues and expert speakers now will come to you!

Following the keynote session, symposium attendees will assemble according to their DEMHS region. This new format is an invaluable opportunity for you to network and interact with officials from all levels of government and all job disciplines within your region.

/// Sample workshop topics include • Debris Management • School Safety • Distribution Point Planning • Public & Private-Sector Partnering.