



**Vol. 4  
Issue 4**

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## Commissioner Notes

By James M. Thomas

April is finally here, it has been a very long winter, with a significant amount of snow and rain with some very cold weather. It is still well below the normal temperatures!

We all want warmer weather, the sooner the better; however, we have to be aware that the National Weather Service has warned us that we have “above-average flood conditions, including record rainfalls and snow packs”.

Clearly, we in Connecticut have had our share of both rain and snow this past winter and we are very concerned about what could be coming this spring. This month, The DEMHS Advisor is focusing on the potential of flooding based upon the information that the National Weather Service has provided.

A great deal of very good and timely information on flooding is in this issue. In the immediate future, this is most likely something we in Connecticut will have to be concerned with.

In addition as always, we are highlighting some of the great work done by the local communities. This month the City of Hartford opened its new Emergency Operations Center. This is truly a state of the art facility, and reflects the outstanding efforts of local EMD, Katherine McCormick. Gary Stango, the Director of Emergency Services worked with the city leadership to make this happen. Congratulations!!

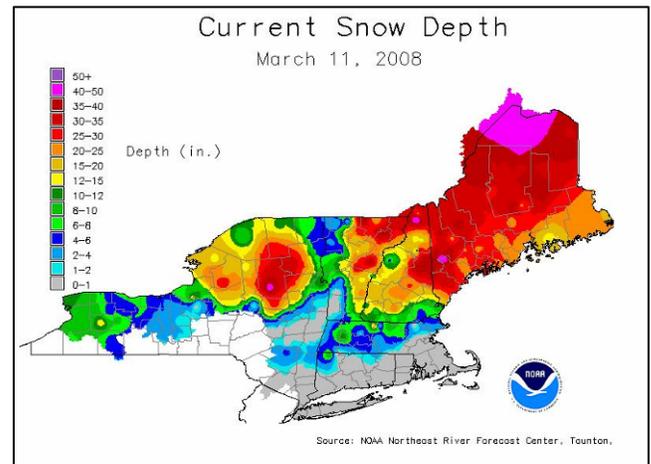
Also highlighted is the story of the interagency collaboration that has flourished in the Town of Glastonbury between the Board of Education and the entire first responder community. This story is one that we know exists in many communities because of your hard work every single day.

We only ask that we all continue to work together using the famous 3 C's, those being Cooperation, Collaboration and Coordination.

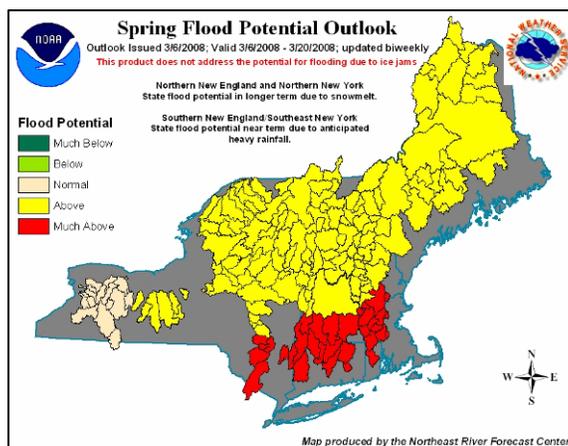
Together we can and will continue to make a difference.  
Enjoy the April Issue!

## TOO MUCH SNOW TOO LITTLE TIME

This winter has been very kind to ski resorts with copious amounts of natural snow, however one persons good fortune can be another persons flooding problem this spring. As we watch the heavy snowpack in Central and Northern New England melt we hope that no major rain events or sudden warm spells hasten the demise of the snowpack. As the snow melts the resulting runoff flows into large river basins that flow through Connecticut on their way to the ocean. Two rivers that are most affected by spring runoff are the Housatonic and Connecticut rivers. Melting snow combined with warm temperatures and heavy rains caused major flooding on the Connecticut River in 1936.



This year the snowpack in Central and Northern New England ranges from around a foot in Northern Massachusetts up to 50" in the White Mountains of New Hampshire. All this snow contains a large amount of water which will eventually flow down the Connecticut and Housatonic Rivers.



If the snow melts slowly the rivers will rise slightly above floodstage and deliver a fresh supply of clean water to Long Island Sound which is very beneficial for wildlife. However one major storm or sudden warm up will bring a potential flood to homes and businesses along these rivers.

The National Weather Service's Northeast River Forecast Center (NERFC) is in charge of monitoring river levels in New England and is keeping a close eye on the snowpack this spring. If forecasts call for heavy rain or warm temperatures the NERFC will issue a hazardous weather outlook up to a week in advance of the

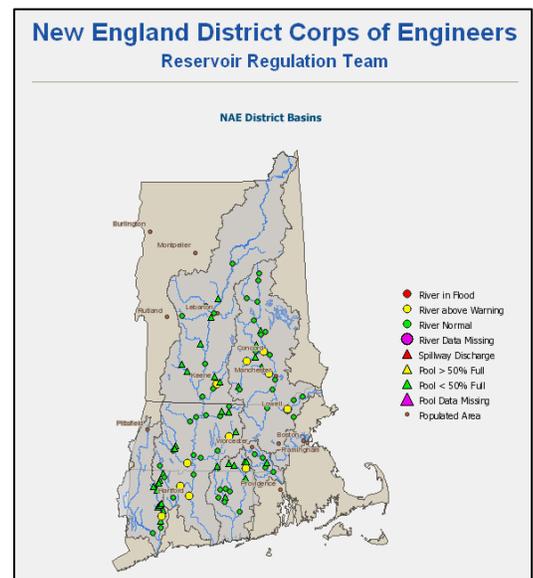
potential flood. If flooding becomes imminent the NERFC will issue a flood warning for the affected rivers. For more information on the current snowpack please visit the NERFC website at <http://www.erh.noaa.gov/er/nerfc/>.

The NERFC can only predict flooding; they can't do anything about it. That's where the Army Corps of Engineers can make a difference.

After the "Great Flood" of 1936 and two Hurricane induced floods in 1955, the United States Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) began building a series of flood control dams in Central and Northern New England. The ACOE dams hold back approximately 20% of the runoff from snowmelt and rainfall before it enters the Connecticut River. The ACOE can also use their dams to partially control the level of the Connecticut River to "Empty" the river channel before a major storm arrives. The New England District of the Army Corps of Engineers has a website at <http://www.nae.usace.army.mil/> that contains information on ACOE flood control projects and water resources in New England.

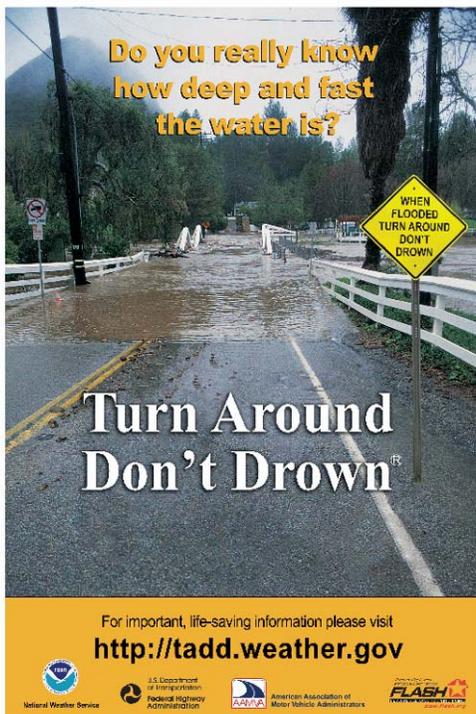
Even with the modern technology of the NERFC and the flood control provided by the ACOE flooding still occurs on the Connecticut and other large rivers in New England. Homeowners, farmers and other businesses must keep well informed of river levels and forecasts to prevent damage.

All of this technology does not replace good judgment. More deaths occur due to flooding each year than from any other thunderstorm or hurricane related hazard. Many of these casualties are a result of careless or unsuspecting motorists who attempt to navigate flooded roads. The National Weather Service now warns anyone who comes to a flooded roadway, "Turn around... don't drown!"<sup>TM</sup>



Follow these safety rules:

- ◆ If flooding occurs, get to higher ground. Stay away from flood-prone areas, including dips, low spots, valleys, ditches, washes, etc.
- ◆ Avoid flooded areas or those with rapid water flow. Do not attempt to cross a flowing stream. It takes only six inches of fast flowing water to sweep you off your feet.



- ◆ Don't allow children to play near high water, storm drains or ditches. Hidden dangers could lie beneath the water.
- ◆ Flooded roads could have significant damage hidden by floodwaters. NEVER drive through floodwaters or on flooded roads. If your vehicle stalls, leave it immediately and seek higher ground. Water only two feet deep can float away most automobiles.
- ◆ Do not camp or park your vehicle along streams and washes, particularly when threatening conditions exist.
- ◆ Be especially cautious at night when it is harder to recognize flood dangers.
- ◆ Monitor NOAA Weather Radio or your local media for vital weather related information.

More information on flood safety is available through the National Weather Service, [www.noaa.gov/floods.htm](http://www.noaa.gov/floods.htm), or the Federal Alliance For Safe Homes, [www.flash.org](http://www.flash.org). Call our toll-free help desk at 1-877-221-SAFE or email [flash@flash.org](mailto:flash@flash.org).

Flood



## Are You Ready for a Flood or a Flash Flood?

Here's what you can do to prepare for such emergencies

### Know what to expect

- ✓ Know your area's flood risk—if unsure, call your local Red Cross chapter, emergency management office, or planning and zoning department.
- ✓ If it has been raining hard for several hours, or steadily raining for several days, be alert to the possibility of a flood.
- ✓ Listen to local radio or TV stations for flood information.

### Reduce potential flood damage by—

- ✓ Raising your furnace, water heater, and electric panel if they are in areas of your home that may be flooded.
- ✓ Consult with a professional for further information if this and other damage reduction measures can be taken.

### Floods can take several hours to days to develop—

- ✓ A flood WATCH means a flood is possible in your area.
- ✓ A flood WARNING means flooding is already occurring or will occur soon in your area.

### Flash floods can take only a few minutes to a few hours to develop—

- ✓ A flash flood WATCH means flash flooding is possible in your area.
- ✓ A flash flood WARNING means a flash flood is occurring or will occur very soon.

### Prepare a Family Disaster Plan

- ✓ Check to see if you have insurance that covers flooding. If not, find out how to get flood insurance.
- ✓ Keep insurance policies, documents, and other valuables in a safe-deposit box.

### Assemble a Disaster Supplies Kit containing—

- ✓ First aid kit and essential medications.
- ✓ Canned food and can opener.
- ✓ At least three gallons of water per person.
- ✓ Protective clothing, rainwear, and bedding or sleeping bags.
- ✓ Battery-powered radio, flashlight, and extra batteries.
- ✓ Special items for infant, elderly, or disabled family members.
- ✓ Written instructions for how to turn off electricity, gas, and water if authorities advise you to do so. (Remember, you'll need a professional to turn natural gas service back on.)

Identify where you could go if told to evacuate. Choose several places . . . a friend's home in another town, a motel, or a shelter.

### When a flood WATCH is issued—

- ✓ Move your furniture and valuables to higher floors of your home.
- ✓ Fill your car's gas tank, in case an evacuation notice is issued.

### When a flood WARNING is issued—

- ✓ Listen to local radio and TV stations for information and advice. If told to evacuate, do so as soon as possible.

### When a flash flood WATCH is issued—

- ✓ Be alert to signs of flash flooding and be ready to evacuate on a moment's notice.

### When a flash flood WARNING is issued—

- ✓ Or if you think it has already started, evacuate immediately. You may have only seconds to escape. Act quickly!
- ✓ Move to higher ground away from rivers, streams, creeks, and storm drains. Do not drive around barricades . . . they are there for your safety.
- ✓ If your car stalls in rapidly rising waters, abandon it immediately and climb to higher ground.

### Your local contact is:

Your Town Emergency Management Director or your DEMHS Regional Coordinator

## Are You Ready for a Flood or a Flash Flood?



Prolonged rainfall over several days or an ice jam can cause a river or stream to overflow and flood the surrounding area. A flash flood from a broken dam or levee or after intense rainfall of one inch (or more) per hour often catches people unprepared.

Regardless, the rule for being safe is simple: head for the high ground and stay away from the water. Even a shallow depth of fast-moving flood water produces more force than most people imagine. The most dangerous thing you can do is to try walking, swimming, or driving through such swift water.

Still, you can take steps to prepare for these types of emergencies. Have various members of the family do each of the items on the checklist below. Then hold a family meeting to discuss and finalize your Home Flood Plan.

\_\_\_\_\_ **Determine whether you're in a flood area.**

Flood area:  Yes  No

\_\_\_\_\_ **If in a flood area, is flooding covered under your homeowner's or renter's insurance policy? (Most insurance policies specifically exclude flooding from rising water.)**

Flood insurance:  Yes  No

\_\_\_\_\_ **If flooding is not covered under your homeowner's or renter's policy, obtain separate flood insurance.**

Insurance company: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **Keep current copies of all important papers or valuables in a safe-deposit box.**

Location of safe-deposit box: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **Put together a Disaster Supplies Kit in a clearly labeled, easy-to-grab box.**

Location of Disaster Supplies Kit: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **Write instructions on how and when to turn off your utilities—electricity, gas, and water.**

Instructions written: \_\_\_\_\_  
(date)

\_\_\_\_\_ **Decide where your family would go in case you must evacuate. Clear your plan with the relatives or friends you plan to stay with—or go to a Red Cross shelter. Also, get an extra map and mark two alternate ways to reach that destination. Add the map to your Disaster Supplies Kit.**

Evacuation plan completed: \_\_\_\_\_  
(date)

And remember . . . when a flood, tornado, earthquake, fire, or other emergency happens in your community, you can count on your local American Red Cross chapter to be there to help you and your family. Your Red Cross is not a government agency and depends on contributions of your time, money, and blood.

For more information, contact your local Red Cross chapter, National Weather Service office, or emergency management agency. You can also visit these Web sites:

American Red Cross: [www.redcross.org](http://www.redcross.org)

National Weather Service: [www.nws.noaa.gov](http://www.nws.noaa.gov)

Federal Emergency Management Agency: [www.fema.gov](http://www.fema.gov)



# TAKE CARE OF YOURSELF DURING CLEAN UP

## Mold and Mildew

After a hurricane or flood, excess moisture and standing water contribute to the growth of mold in homes and other buildings. If your home has been flooded, you can assume that it has been contaminated with mold which may become a health risk for you and your family.

You may recognize mold by sight and smell—

- ▼ Are the walls and ceilings discolored or show signs of mold growth or water damage?
- ▼ Do you smell a bad odor, such as a musty earthy smell or a foul stench?

Health Effects of Mold Exposure	Cleaning and Drying Out Your Home
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Stuffy nose, sneezing, red eyes and skin rash</li> <li>▶ Difficulty breathing, shortness of breath</li> <li>▶ Asthma attacks in people with asthma who are allergic to mold</li> <li>▶ People with weakened immune systems or chronic lung diseases may develop mold infections in their lungs.</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Open doors and windows. Let your home air out for at least 30 minutes, before you stay inside for any length of time. Use fans to dry out your home.</li> <li>2. Remove all items that have been wet for more than 48 hours and that cannot be cleaned and dried thoroughly.</li> <li>3. Examples of absorbent items that cannot be cleaned are: carpets and carpet padding, upholstery, wall paper, dry wall, floor and ceiling tiles, insulation material, clothing, leather, paper, books, wood and food.</li> <li>4. To remove mold from hard surfaces mix 1 cup of bleach in 1 gallon of water and wash with the mixture. Use a stiff brush to scrub rough surfaces and rinse with clean water. Dry the item or leave it out to air dry.</li> <li>5. To <i>prevent</i> mold growth, clean all wet items and surfaces with detergent and water and fix any water problems such as leaks in roofs, walls or plumbing.</li> <li>6. Turning on air conditioners or heaters can spread mold spores and make the problem worse. Clean these before use.</li> <li>7. If you wish to disinfect your home, refer to the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) brochure, "A Brief Guide to Mold and Moisture in Your Home" <a href="http://www.epa.gov/iaq/molds/images/mold_guide.pdf">http://www.epa.gov/iaq/molds/images/mold_guide.pdf</a></li> </ol>
<b>Flood Water</b>	
	<p>Flood water may be contaminated by waste from overflowing sewage systems as well as toxic waste from cars and industrial plants. Do not eat or drink anything that has been contaminated by flood water.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If an <b>open cut or wound</b> is in contact with flood water, clean it with soap and water and use an antibacterial ointment to lower your risk of infection.</li> <li>▶ <b>Wash dishes, linens and clothes</b> contaminated by flood water in hot water and detergent. Run the washing machine or dishwasher through one full hot water cycle using a disinfectant or sanitizer, before you wash clothes or dishes.</li> <li>▶ <b>Do not allow children to play</b> in places or with toys that have been in contact with flood water. Disinfect contaminated toys by cleaning them with a cleaning mixture with one cup of bleach to five gallons of water.</li> </ul>

For more information on hurricane recovery and health concerns, visit the Red Cross website at: [katrina.redcross.org](http://katrina.redcross.org) or the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention website at [www.bt.cdc.gov/disasters/hurricanes](http://www.bt.cdc.gov/disasters/hurricanes).

## The Benefits Of Flood Insurance Versus Disaster Assistance

### FLOOD INSURANCE

- You are in control. Flood insurance claims are paid even if a disaster is not declared by the President.
- Between 20 and 25 percent of all claims paid by the NFIP are outside of Special Flood Hazard Areas.
- There is no payback requirement.
- Flood insurance policies are continuous, and are not non-renewed or cancelled for repeat losses.
- Flood insurance reimburses you for all covered losses up to \$250,000 for homeowners and \$500,000 for businesses.
- The average cost of a \$100,000 flood policy is a little more than \$400 annually, or just over one dollar per day. The cost of a \$50,000 flood policy may be as low as \$180 annually, depending on where you live, or less than 50 cents per day.

### DISASTER ASSISTANCE

- Most forms of federal disaster assistance require a Presidential declaration.
- Federal disaster assistance declarations are awarded in less than 50% of flooding incidents.
- The most typical form of disaster assistance is a loan that must be repaid with interest.
- The duration of a Small Business Administration (SBA) disaster home loan is approximately 30 years.
- The average Individuals and Households Program award is about \$4,000.
- Repayment on a \$50,000 SBA disaster home loan is \$240 a month or \$2,880 annually at 4% interest.

To order The Benefits of Flood Insurance Versus Disaster Assistance as a stuffer for client mailings, call 1-800-480-2520 and ask for form F-216.

For additional information, contact us at:  
 1-800-427-4661 • TDD 1-800-427-5593 • <http://www.fema.gov/>

Photos from the Rainstorm March 7-8, 2008

Avon Old Farms Soccer Fields



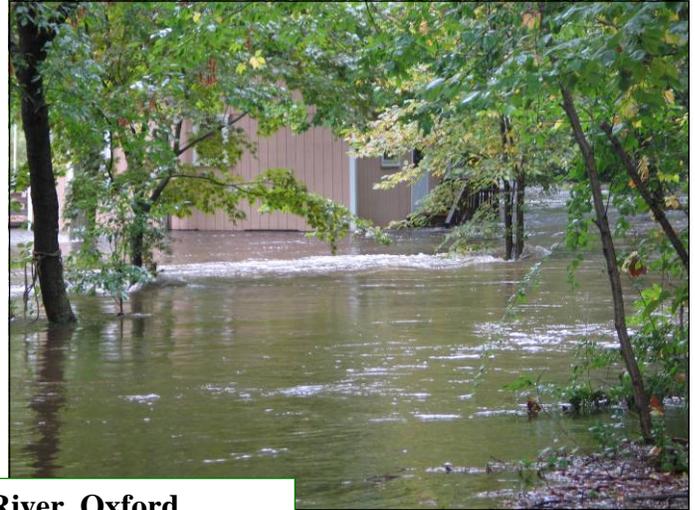
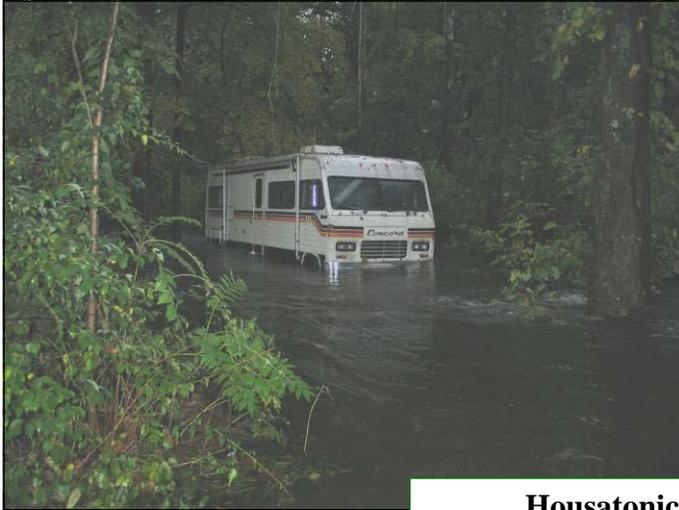
Baseball Fields Sherman



Southbury



## Photos from the Rainstorm March 7-8, 2008



Housatonic River, Oxford



### MANCHESTER

### FIRE-RESCUE-EMS

### PRESS RELEASE

Manchester's Emergency Management CERT (Community Emergency Response Team)\*, which includes [a] Manchester Mountain Bike Rescue Team, [b] Manchester HAM Radio Operators Team, [c] Manchester Ground Navigation Team and [d] Connecticut Canine Search & Rescue Team will conduct a combined outdoor Search & Rescue drill at the site of the old *Manchester Drive-In Theater* (Route 44 @ Bolton Notch) on **Sunday, March 30, 2008** from 8:30 am to 3:00 pm

Manchester CERT will partner with responders from Bolton Fire Department and two local Boy Scout of America troops in field training exercises designed to improve the capability of local resources in conducting search and rescue operations in outdoor terrain. Training scenarios involve the search and evacuation of missing person(s).

Local contact: Don Janelle, Manchester Emergency Management Coordinator 860-647-5259 or Robert Bycholski, Fire Chief and Manchester Emergency Management Director 860-647-3266

CERT volunteers are trained in disaster preparedness, fire suppression, basic disaster medical services, light search and rescue, team organization and protection against terrorist threats. CERT members act as an extension of first responder services by offering immediate help to victims (family, neighbors, co-workers) until professional services arrive.

Manchester CERT has taken the concept of "neighbor helping neighbor" to a higher level. In addition to basic providing basic CERT training, Manchester sponsors several specialized CERT teams to include Manchester Mountain Bike Rescue Team, HAM Radio Operators Team; Ground Navigation team. The Connecticut Canine Search & Rescue Team, an organization separate from Manchester CERT, falls under the Manchester CERT umbrella and trains with and receives support from Manchester CERT

### Upcoming Training & Exercise

Apr 7 & 9	Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation Program (HSEEP) - Southbury
Apr 9 thru 11	Emergency Response to Domestic Biological Incidents—Brainard
Apr 12 & 19	CERT Train the Trainer—2 day course—Brainard
Apr 15 & 18	Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation Program (HSEEP) - Norwich
Apr 21 thru 23	Public Works: Plan and Respond Terrorism/WMD Events—Brainard
Apr 21 & 23	Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation Program (HSEEP) - Hartford
Apr 29 & May 1	Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation Program (HSEEP) - Fairfield
May 5, 8, & 12	ICS 300 — for Expanding Incidents—East Hartford
Jun 23	ID Fraud—POSTC
Jun 24 thru 26	ICS 300 — for Expanding Incidents—Brainard
Aug 4	Senior Fraud Investigations—POSTC
Aug 5	Senior Fraud Investigations—POSTC
Aug 6	Senior Fraud Investigations—POSTC
Aug 19 thru 21	ICS 300 — for Expanding Incidents—New Haven
Sept 23 & 24	ICS 400—Advanced Command, Complex Incidents—New Haven
Oct 7 thru 9	ICS 300 — for Expanding Incidents—New Haven
Nov 18 thru 20	ICS 300 — for Expanding Incidents—Brainard
Dec 10 & 11	ICS 400—Advanced Command, Complex Incidents—Brainard

For training & exercise questions contact the Training Unit at 860-256-0840.  
Fax: 860-706-5539 or email: [Training.demhs@ct.gov](mailto:Training.demhs@ct.gov)

You may register for these courses as listed at: [www.ct.gov/demhs](http://www.ct.gov/demhs)  
or through POSTC at [www.ct.gov/post](http://www.ct.gov/post).

## Interagency Collaboration: Breaking Barriers Between Educators and First Responders

By Lawrence L. Nocera, Ph.D.

Over the last decade and a half, Glastonbury Public Schools have invested considerable time and effort in creating and maintaining strong interagency collaboration among the schools and first responders. Historically, we have reached out to local law enforcement to visit our schools, teach students (D.A.R.E.), become active participants in developing school crisis management protocols, attend training seminars with school administrators on topics pertinent to school safety, and placed School Resource Officers in our secondary schools.

Oftentimes, I am asked by colleagues in the educational community as to how the Glastonbury School district has established and maintained a strong and functional interagency working relationship with first responders. My answer is always the same, it is imperative to establish relationships between and among individuals based on a proven, mutual trust and commitment to each other, whether during a crisis or on a day-to-day basis. This trust becomes the foundation for interagency collaboration and cooperation for all future interactions. Opportunities to develop "trust" can begin by instituting joint professional development release and training time, sharing issues, and connecting on an informal basis with various individuals to bridge differences and dissolve misperceptions. The more contact between agencies, the greater the likelihood that alliances and allegiances may be formed.

But what of the primary barriers that impede collaboration between school districts and other community partners? The culprits tend to be: money, staffing, mutually convenient time to meet, and sufficient time to complete or assume tasks. Prioritizing these issues in descending order of difficulty seems to be the time to meet, time to complete or assume tasks, staffing shortages, and money.

Clearly, it is incumbent on both municipal and school entities to maintain a regular, on-going dialogue not solely limited to active emergency situations. Extending invitations for brief, quarterly meetings, such as part of an interagency advisory council, are ice breakers and offer opportunities for greater personal connections.

The ability of school districts to better communicate with law enforcement and other emergency response officials must be given increased attention for the betterment of all stakeholders in performing their duties.



**Presenter - Lawrence Nocera, Ph.D. REMS Project Director/Glastonbury Public Schools Security Coordinator**



**Glastonbury school officials, EMS, police, fire, health dept, and Social Services engage in lively discussion during the tabletop exercise**



**Glastonbury educators & town agencies respond to a Pandemic Flu tabletop exercise**

## Comfort Kits & Cots Project



On a gray cloudy day of March 15, 2008, members of the American Red Cross, CERT team members from Portland, and Medical Reserve members from Middletown were at the Cheshire Correctional Facility removing over 500 comfort kits from cots. Volunteers were in the area where renovations were taking place and they were “truly in the rubble.” During the past two months, over 1600 comfort kits have been removed from cots located in Stratford, Norwalk and Cheshire. Not only has this been a terrific accomplishment, it also helps our community by making these cots safe for use if needed in an emergency. In each case, the large number of people who responded made the work go very quickly for everyone involved. At each area where the cots are located, representatives from 5 different Red Cross Chapters in the state, numerous CERT teams, several different youth groups and the local emergency response community have participated. The hard work and enthusiasm shown by everyone has been exciting to watch.

During the next month, over 1600 comfort kits will be removed from the cots stored in Newton Connecticut. This is the final location and they will be completed in time for the Hurricane Season which begins in May. This has been another great effort completed by Connecticut volunteers showing that “Connecticut is prepared.”

**Hamden CERT team performing firefighter rehab at a drill on Putnam Ave. last summer.**



## New Emergency Operations Center—Hartford, CT

March 19, 2008 marked the opening of Hartford's new Emergency Operations Center, a facility that will operate until the new Public Safety Complex is built and open in early 2010.

Mayor Perez, Lee Erdmann, COO, Gary Stango and Katherine McCormack of the Department of Emergency Services & Telecommunications opened the Center by offering Regional Emergency Deployment (RED) Plan training to department heads and key emergency/public safety personnel.

Dan Scace, CRCOG's training coordinator, facilitated two working sessions before the Center was officially opened by Mr. Erdmann, who also chairs CRCOG's Public Safety Committee. Hartford intends to use the Center as a training venue for the City and its regional partners as a means of expanding emergency planning capacity and expertise.



From the left, Tom Gavaghan, DEMHS, Hartford Assistant Chief of Police Brian Heaven, Gary Stango, Director of Emergency Services, Lee Erdman, Chief Operating Officer, Dan Scace, CRCOG Training Coordinator.



Photo of staff at center consoles during training session.

## Course Overview

The Connecticut Department of Public Health, in conjunction with the Connecticut State Police, Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security, the 14th Civil Support Team (Weapons of Mass Destruction) Connecticut and the Federal Bureau of Investigation offers a training seminar to first responders regarding the safe and effective response to terrorist events. The training subject matter will include identification of weapons of mass destruction agents, use of field identification devices, safety of first responder, scene management, dealing with casualties, and preservation of evidence. This is a unique training opportunity in which participants will work through an actual scenario and learn by making field decisions. This course is offered free of charge and is geared towards first responders in police, fire, and ambulance organizations.



AP

State of  
Connecticut

Department of  
Public Health



*Responding to a  
Terrorist Attack:  
Training for the First  
Responder*



*April 23, 2008  
8:30am to 4:00pm*

Location:

Crowne Plaza Hotel & Resort  
100 Berlin Road  
Cromwell, CT 06416

CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF  
PUBLIC HEALTH

Keeping Connecticut Healthy

[www.dph.ct.gov](http://www.dph.ct.gov)

Governor M. Jodi Rell  
State of Connecticut

Commissioner J. Robert Galvin, M.D., M.P.H.  
Department of Public Health

Mail completed form to:  
Department of Public Health  
Division of Laboratory Services  
10 Clinton Street  
Hartford, CT 06106  
Attention: BioResponse Laboratory

Phone: (860) 509-8500  
Fax: (860) 509-8627

**Instructors:**

**Dr. Michael Walters**  
*Senior Staff Scientist*  
Joint Program Executive Office for  
Chemical and Biological Defense  
Department of Defense

**Special Agent Robert Jacko**  
*Federal Bureau of Investigation*  
Weapons of Mass Destruction  
Coordinator for the State of Connecticut

**William Seward**  
*Captain-Retired*  
New Haven Connecticut Fire Department

**Raymond Crowley**  
*Regional Trainer*  
Connecticut Department of Emergency  
Management and Homeland Security

**Christopher Chabot**  
*Captain-Medical Operations Officer*  
14th Civil Support Team (WMD)  
U.S. Army

**Justin Kelley**  
*Sergeant*  
Connecticut State Police  
Emergency Services Unit

**Pablo Arroyo**  
*Bomb Appraisal Officer*  
Transportation Security Administration  
U.S. Department of Homeland Security



**Registration Form**

Please complete and return to the  
Department of Public Health by mail or fax.

Name of Agency: \_\_\_\_\_  
Street Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
City, State, Zip: \_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone No: \_\_\_\_\_  
Contact Person: \_\_\_\_\_

**Names and Titles of Individuals attending:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

Curriculum Schedule

Wednesday April 23, 2008

8:30-9:00	Registration
9:00-9:15	Welcome
9:15-10:15	Evaluation of Biological Sampling Methods
10:15-10:30	Break
10:30-12:30	Roles and Responsibilities of First Responders
12:30-1:30	Lunch
1:30-2:30	Field Identification devices Uses and Limitations-Exercise
2:30-2:45	Break
2:45-3:30	Scene Instrumentation
3:30-4:00	Exercise

*Coffee breaks and lunch will be provided free of charge.*

*Space is limited so please register early.*

Mail completed form to:  
Department of Public Health  
Division of Laboratory Services  
10 Clinton Street  
Hartford, CT 06106  
Attention: BioResponse Laboratory

Or fax completed form to:  
(860) 509-5627