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By James M. Thomas

The residents of Connecticut have had a tough spring so far with heavy rains and flooding back in April; and this past Sunday, May 26th we had a weak tornado referred to as a "landspout," hit the Town of Somers and cause significant damage to a horse farm. Fortunately no one, including the horses, was injured, but had the time of the "landspout" been either a little earlier or later, there would have been several more people at the stable and the end result could have been tragic. The National Weather Service confirmed that winds in excess of 70 miles per hour were present and as a result caused the damage to the roof of the stable.

The motto of the National Safety Council (NSC) is "Expect the Unexpected. Be Prepared for Emergencies." This is surely what is happening to Connecticut lately with all of the strange and unusual weather we have been experiencing. The National Safety Council stresses the need to be prepared ahead of time in the event of an emergency or a disaster, and they designated June as the National Safety Month. If you have access to a computer or the internet we recommend that you visit their site www.nsc.org/nsm. Perhaps there is something there that will help you and your family or business to be better prepared.

This month, Anthony Dembek, who is an Emergency Planning Program Specialist at DEMHS, has written a very interesting piece on "earthquakes" in Connecticut. As indicated in the article Connecticut has recorded several instances of seismic activity. The charts on Page 5 of "The Advisor," show the various locations of the activity, and it clearly shows that the Moodus/East Haddam area has been struck the most frequently. The possibility of an earthquake in Connecticut is clearly very possible in the future.

In this issue we are also announcing the arrival of the Hazmat Vehicles that are to be deployed in the various DEMHS regions throughout the state. And please check the Training and Exercises that are taking place this month to see if there is anything that you need to partake of.

We hope that you and your family enjoy the summer as we go forth into the month of June, and find this issue of "The Advisor" informative.

"The Great Quake"

Submitted by Anthony Dembek
CT Dept of Emergency Management & Homeland Security

"A good shake is not half as bad as a twister or hurricane." A resident of San Francisco spoke these words just before the morning of April 18, 1906. Ninety years ago, at 5:12 a.m., the large American city was ripped apart by a quake measuring 8.3 on the Richter scale. The mammoth tremor shook a 375,000-square-mile area. The devastation was unimaginable by today's standards. The quake slammed with devastating force. "Buildings danced across their foundations, chimneys collapsed, and church bells clanged wildly. This is bad. Right? The worst was yet to come. The force tore buildings and their connected utility pipes apart. The gas from the ruptured lines slowly found ignition sources. Fires whooshed to life in a slow succession and traveled along entire blocks jumping from building to building. According to the Overland Monthly, the blaze "followed the ground, scaled the heights, burned through steel and rock and licked up wood as though it were straw." In three days, 315 people died and 352 were unaccounted for. Almost five square miles in the heart of the city were destroyed.

While the possibility of an earthquake seems remote in this area of the country, we are just as vulnerable. The eastern half of the United States does not have as high a frequency of earthquakes as California and Japan, but this part of New England has had many history making tremors. The first recorded event in the New World was related to traders by the Native Americans already here. They said it happened in the vicinity of Moodus, CT, in 1568. All that survives of the story is a tale of mass destruction of campsites and violent vertical shaking motion of the ground. Sermons are recorded from a service held in the town of Hampton, NH, on October 29, 1727. They speak of the "terrible day of trouble" that happened the day before as a severe quake sounding like "thunder and lightening" rocked the village. The event created fissures in earth and buildings still visible today.

Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire regularly register seismic events. While most start within the U.S., some earthquakes originate in Canada and travel very quickly to the south of New England. The bedrock of New England is very solid and very uniform throughout. In other words, the rock is pretty much the same from the Canadian border to Virginia. A moderate quake originating in Quebec or Nova Scotia could make itself known to Connecticut in less than 10 minutes. Weston Observatory Archives record that Danbury, New London, Greenwich, New Haven, Moodus, Hartford, Waterbury, Manchester, Bridgeport and many other sites around the state have felt minor and major tremors. Latest records available categorize quakes at locations in Connecticut as recently as 1992.

The Hartford Courant.
Established 1764

Volume CLVI, Number 18 Copyright 1994, The Hartford Courant Co. Tuesday, January 18, 1994 ★4 Newsstand 50¢

Aftermath of an earthquake

Counting losses and survivors

By CATHERINE O'BRIEN
Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Searchers pulled body after body from a crumpled apartment complex Monday after an earthquake that snapped freeways like matchsticks, left hundreds of thousands without power and water, and turned the nation's busiest highway network into a commuter's nightmare.

At least 27 people were killed, 14 in the apartment building where still more victims were feared to be in the rubble from the building's collapse.

The quake hit at 4:31 a.m. (7:31 a.m. EST), shattering the sleeping suburbs of the sprawling San Fernando Valley, 20 miles northwest of downtown Los Angeles.

Measuring 6.6 on the Richter scale, the quake was felt from San Diego 125 miles to the south to Las Vegas 275 miles to the northeast, yet it still wasn't the long-predicted, long-dreaded "Big One."

It could have been much worse.

Freeway traffic was minimal in the predawn hours on the holiday honoring the late Martin Luther King Jr. The only traffic fatality was a motorcycle policeman who rode off a fractured freeway as he sped to work.

By sunrise, dozens of homes had been lost to fires that broke out on cracked and flooded streets. By sunset, more than 20 aftershocks, including one that registered 5.7, had left residents wary of their own homes.

Please see Counting, Page A4

'It was one big explosive jolt'

By LOU CANNON
and JESSICA CROSBY
Washington Post

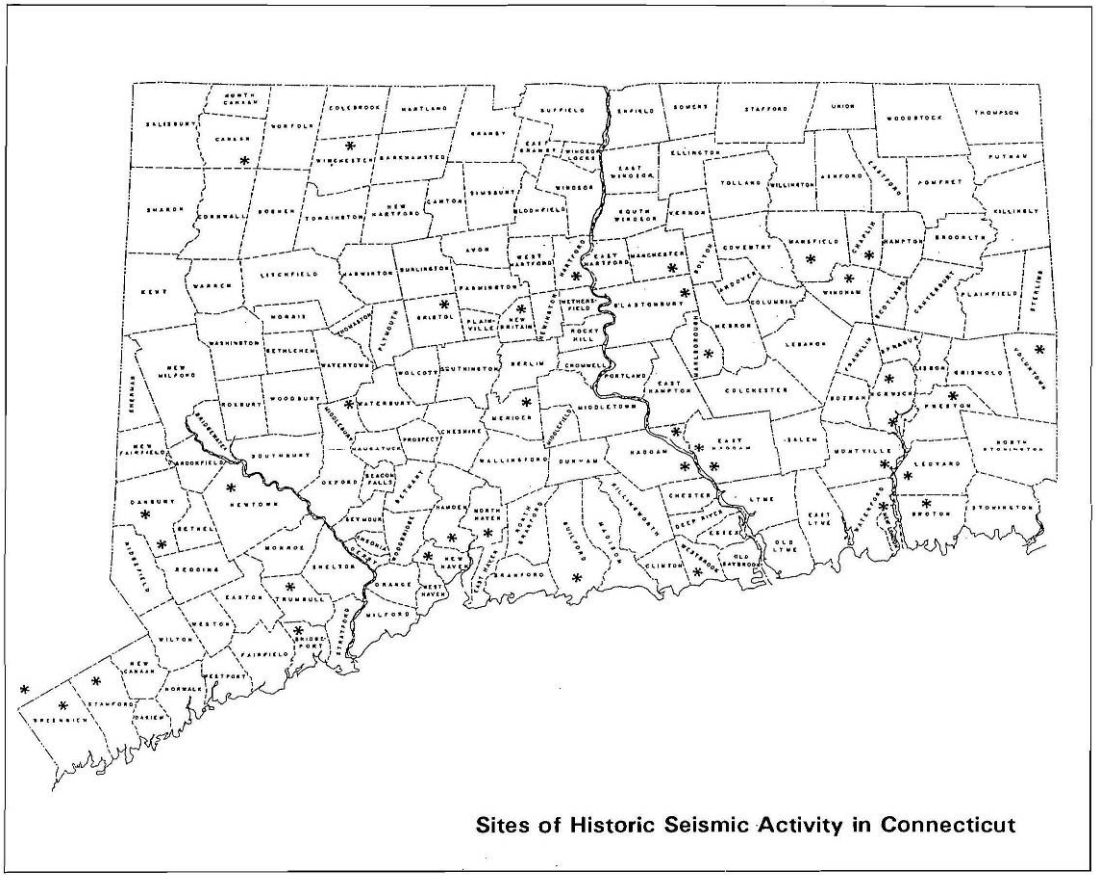
LOS ANGELES — "It kind of felt like a bomb went

An event the size of the 1906 San Francisco Quake is unlikely here, yet the Quake of 1568 did happen here. While these facts may disturb many people, remember these shocks have been happening for many centuries and will continue for the life of the planet. A large event now will certainly have catastrophic results and may change life here for a long time. Preparation is key to surviving any disaster. How can we prepare for a "Big One"? The best steps are the same as to prepare for a hurricane, winter storm, tornado, flood, or any major natural disaster. A Family Survival Kit packed with necessary supplies and thorough planning will provide the best chances.

Earthquake Risk in the State of Connecticut

New England has the oldest record of earthquakes in the United States. The earliest settlers learned of seismic activity in this area, dating back to 1568, from the native Indians. This probably happened in the Moodus area. This area is still very active today. Almost 50% of all seismic activity in Connecticut since 1729 has occurred in the Moodus region. Tremors have been felt across the state for a long time.

Connecticut is considered to be a Moderate seismic risk zone as defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. However, "Moderate" relates to the fact that earthquakes in the state have a relatively long reoccurrence interval and not that the earthquake magnitudes or impact on the population will necessarily be moderate.



Sites of Historic Seismic Activity in Connecticut

Connecticut has a population density that is 3.5 times greater than California's and has a hard base rock that transmits seismic waves over a large area much more efficiently. These facts place more people at greater risk since the built environment in this region is predominantly old, unreinforced masonry or is not seismically designed. The majority of these "mill" structures are amazingly strong and stiff for the normal vertical loads they were built to carry. In spite of this, brick is brittle material. Masonry walls will not fare well against the horizontal forces of an earthquake if it is not reinforced or braced in some way.

The chances that a damaging earthquake of magnitude 5.0 or greater will occur within the state in any one year are 1 in 20. The odds of an earthquake of magnitude 6.0 here are about 1 in 300 annually. By the year 2010, the accumulated probability for a magnitude 6.0 earthquake will have reached 85%.

The Connecticut Earthquake Program is charged with the mission of earthquake risk management, i.e. reducing fatalities, injuries, and property damage resulting from an earthquake in Connecticut.

The Connecticut Earthquake Program is a vital component to the planning and response for the safety and welfare of the over 3.2 million people that reside in the state and is particularly concerned with the safety and well being of the school population within its borders. The Program concerns include: active participation in risk evaluation and assessment, public awareness and education programs, information transfer to public school faculty, and assisting the planning by emergency response personnel and agencies.

For more information on the Connecticut State Earthquake Program, contact the Natural Hazards Section at 566-3377

22 MONDAY, MAY 30, 1994 / JOURNAL INQUIRER

CONNECTICUT

Wesleyan professor has his ear on 'Moodus noises'

By STRAT DOUTHAT
Associated Press Writer

Professor Jelle de Boer has spent the past 25 years eavesdropping on the phenomena known as the "Moodus noises," the eerie, subterranean sounds that have long intrigued area residents.

An Indian tribe once thought a restless god resided beneath Moodus, now a section of East Haddam.

"The Wangunks believed Moodus to be a sacred site," said de Boer, who teaches geology and geophysics at Wesleyan University in Middletown. "They called it Machemoodus, 'the place where noises come from the ground.'"

A resident of Haddam, de Boer says he and his neighbors hear the rumbling noises several times each year.

"They sound the way a cart does, when it's being pulled over a rough, dirt road," he said. "But if you're in the area and hear a rumbling sound about 10:30 a.m., it's probably not the Moodus noises; it's more likely to be the sonic boom of a Concorde jet leaving the airport at New York. Some people mistake these booms for the Moodus noises."

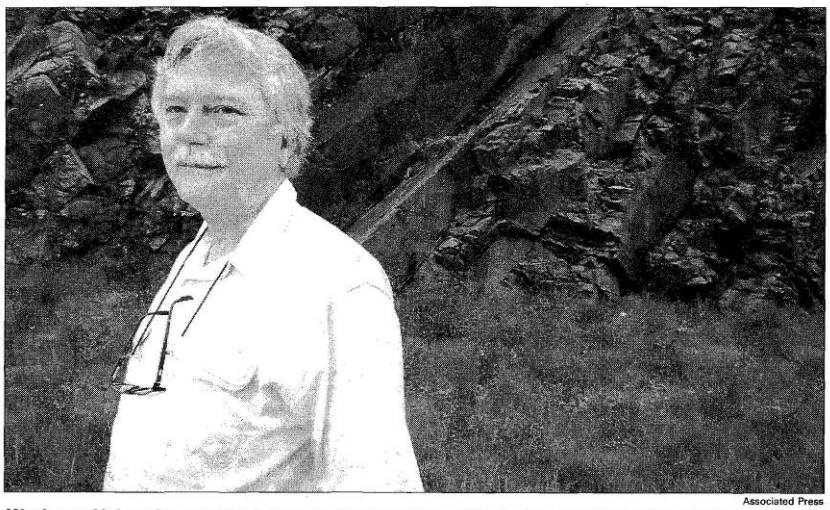
The white-haired professor knows a Moodus noise when he hears one. He says he also knows what causes the rumbling sounds, and it's not a subterranean god.

De Boer says the Moodus noises are "the sound of air and water being squeezed out of geological faults by a seismic wave."

Moodus sits atop a very active fault zone. It's an area where a series of small earthquakes, or "swarms" as de Boer calls them, occur every seven years or so.

"We're overdue for another swarm," he said last week, as he drew a map of the Moodus area depicting a series of small faults — rock strata fractures — running in a northwest-southeast direction.

De Boer and some of his graduate students are trying to predict when these faults will precipitate the next earthquake swarm. They have placed monitoring devices in three deep drill holes — including one that goes down 4,500 feet — and are "listening" to the sounds made by the shifting rock formations.



Associated Press

Wesleyan University geologist Jelle de Boer stands in front of a rock formation along Route 9 in Higganum on Thursday. Boer has been studying subterranean faults in Connecticut for nearly 30 years.

They also are watching for the release of radon gas.

"The Chinese found that a release of radon precedes earthquake activity," de Boer said.

Unlike in California, where vertical faults reach the earth's surface, de Boer says many small, diagonal faults lie beneath the surface in New England, making them difficult to monitor.

Connecticut's last big earthquake occurred in 1792, he said. "It was felt in New York and Boston. It probably was about a 4 or 5 on the Richter scale, a small earthquake by California standards."

But, he says, these smaller quakes have greater force in the East, because the rock formations are older and stronger, and so carry the sound farther than they would in the West.

The cities of Hartford and Springfield, Mass., are especially vulnerable to earthquake activity, de Boer says, because they are built above an ancient lake bed of soft clay. In addition, the taller buildings in these cities were not designed to withstand the effects of an earthquake.

"A moderate-sized earthquake could cause quite a bit of damage in Hartford and Springfield," he said. "The big question is whether a lot of small faults will defuse the intensity of the earthquake, or whether the quake will move diametrically from fault to fault, thereby causing a wider effect."

There have been predictions that the East will be hit by a significant earthquake before the year 2000.

But de Boer said "nobody knows when the next earthquake will occur. Geophysics is an inexact science. If we are right 60 percent of the time, that is very good."

Significant Seismic Activity in Connecticut
1568 - 1990

YEAR	TIME	INTENSITY	MAGNITUDE	GEOGRAPHIC REGION
1568		VI		Moodus/E. Haddam
1673, 8 December		III		Stamford
1698		IV		Danbury
1702		IV		Danbury
1793, 11 January	1300	IV		Moodus/E. Haddam
1840, 9 August	2030	V		Hartford
1845, 26 October	2315	V		Bridgeport
1856, 13 March	0300	IV		Haddam
1857, 1 July	0345	IV		Moodus/E. Haddam
1858, 27 June		IV		North Haven
1858, 1 July	0345	IV		New Haven
1899, 17 May	0115	V		Moodus/E. Haddam
1917, 16 February	0900	IV		Moodus/E. Haddam
1925, 24 October	0130	III		Newtown
1925, 16 November	0620	IV		Hartford
1927, 30 March	P.M.	IV		New Britain
1928, 8 December	0412	II		Ellington
1931, 1 July	0245	IV		New Milford
1934, 30 January	1030	IV		South Windsor
1937, 27 July	0910	IV		Manchester
1938, 2 August	0902	IV		Greenwich
1944, 14 December	0314	IV		Meriden
1947, 4 January	1851	IV		Greenwich
1950, 29 March	1443	IV		Greenwich
1951, 26 January	0327	IV		Moodus/E. Haddam
1953, 27 March	0850	V		Stamford
1959, 13 April	2120		3.4	South Canaan
1980, 29 June	0329		1.8	North of Norwich
1982, 25 February	0924		1.1	East of Bridgeport
1983, 28 July	1155		1.8	West of Bridgeport
1983, 12 October	0306		1.2	South of Danbury
1986, 29 March	2152		2.2	Moodus
1987, 11 September	1446		2.4	North of Moodus
1988, 2 August	0638		2.0	New Haven
1989, 21 February	1946		2.3	West of Waterbury
1989, 26 April	0640		1.5	West Haven
1989, 27 April	0640		2.8	South East of New Haven
1990, 25 January	0644		2.8	North of New Haven

Sources: - "Seismicity, Recurrence Rates, and Regionalization of the Northeastern United States and Adjacent Southeastern Canada", Weston Observatory, Boston College, June 1981
- Weston Observatory Archives

Earthquake Related Terminology

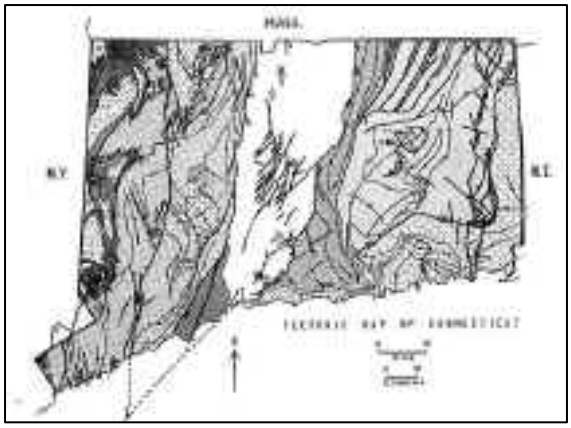
a. Magnitude - Earthquake magnitude is a measure of the strength of an earthquake, or the strain energy released by it. The Richter magnitude scale is the most common expression of this measurement. It is a logarithmic scale and uses whole numbers and decimal fractions. Being logarithmic, each whole number increase in magnitude represents a tenfold increase in measured strength; as an estimate of energy, each whole number step in the scale corresponds to the release of about 31 times more energy than the amount associated with the preceding whole number value.

b. Intensity - Earthquake intensity is a measure of the effects of an earthquake at a particular place. Intensity is determined from observations of an earthquake's effect on people, structures and the Earth's surface. In the United States, the modified Mercalli scale is commonly used to express intensity levels. Intensity values are indicated in the scale by Roman numerals from I to XII.

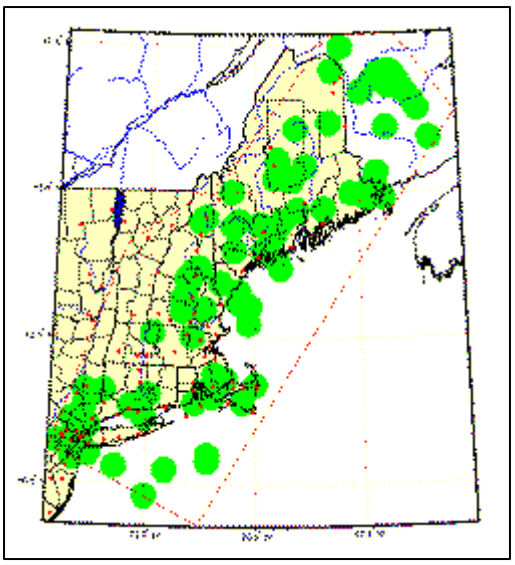
Earthquakes

There are several small earthquakes in and near Connecticut every year, most being so small that they are not felt, only recorded on seismometers. Earthquakes can have a variety of causes, including fault movements, landslides, volcanic eruptions, etc., but most earthquakes are pretty much due to slip of the solid earth along faults. The faults may be exposed on the surface, but many earthquakes apparently occur along buried faults that do not show movement on the surface.

The tectonic map of Connecticut shows the major terranes by different patterns, and the boundaries between terranes are generally faults of various sorts. The terrane boundary faults have been well stuck for hundreds of millions of years, but younger, steep-angled faults are common within the terranes, as shown by heavy solid lines on the map. The ones in the Hartford basin, in the middle of Connecticut, are especially prominent. It could be that some of these faults are still active and generate some modern earthquakes, but no earthquake has been directly related to a known fault.

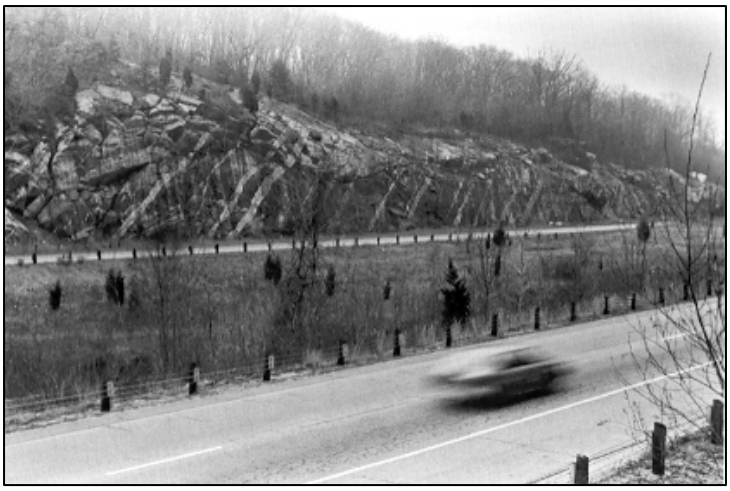


The map with green spots was prepared by the Weston Observatory in Massachusetts, which operates a network of seismographs in New England. According to a statistical analysis of earthquakes between 1975 and 1998, there is a 66% chance that the next earthquake of magnitude 2.7 or greater in New England will occur in one of the green areas. That's a pretty small earthquake, but larger ones are so rare that it is very hard to make any reasonable prediction about the next one in New England. In other words, earthquake risk is real but very small.



Notice that most of the green circles in Connecticut cluster between Moodus and New Haven, but the large zone around and north of the greater New York City area includes a little bit of westernmost Connecticut. Other likely areas for earthquakes are in southeastern Massachusetts and southern New Hampshire, and Maine is surprisingly active as well. Vermont is blessed with seismic quietness. Here in Connecticut, areas with lots of faults do not match up very well with our earthquake risk map. You can check on recent earthquakes in New England at the New England Seismic Network web site.

EARTHQUAKE HISTORY



The lack of historical and instrumental reports of strong earthquakes in Connecticut suggests that State to be a region of very minor seismic activity, even when compared to other States in the northeast region.

The cause of "rumblings" in the area near Moodus, a few miles north of East Haddam, had been a matter of scientific speculation for years. Native Indians called East Haddam *Morehemoodus*, or place of noises, and the town name "Moodus" derived from the Indian word. The earth noises, a peculiar type of earthquake rumbling, apparently have been occurring in that region for years, even prior to the advent of Europeans.

The most severe earthquake in Connecticut's history occurred at East Haddam on May 16, 1791. Describing that earthquake an observer said: "It began at 8 o'clock p.m., with two very heavy shocks in quick succession. The first was the most powerful; the earth appeared to undergo very violent convulsions. The stone walls were thrown down, chimneys were untopped, doors which were latched were thrown open, and a fissure in the ground of several rods in extent was afterwards discovered. Thirty lighter ones followed in a short time, and upwards of one hundred were counted in the course of the night.

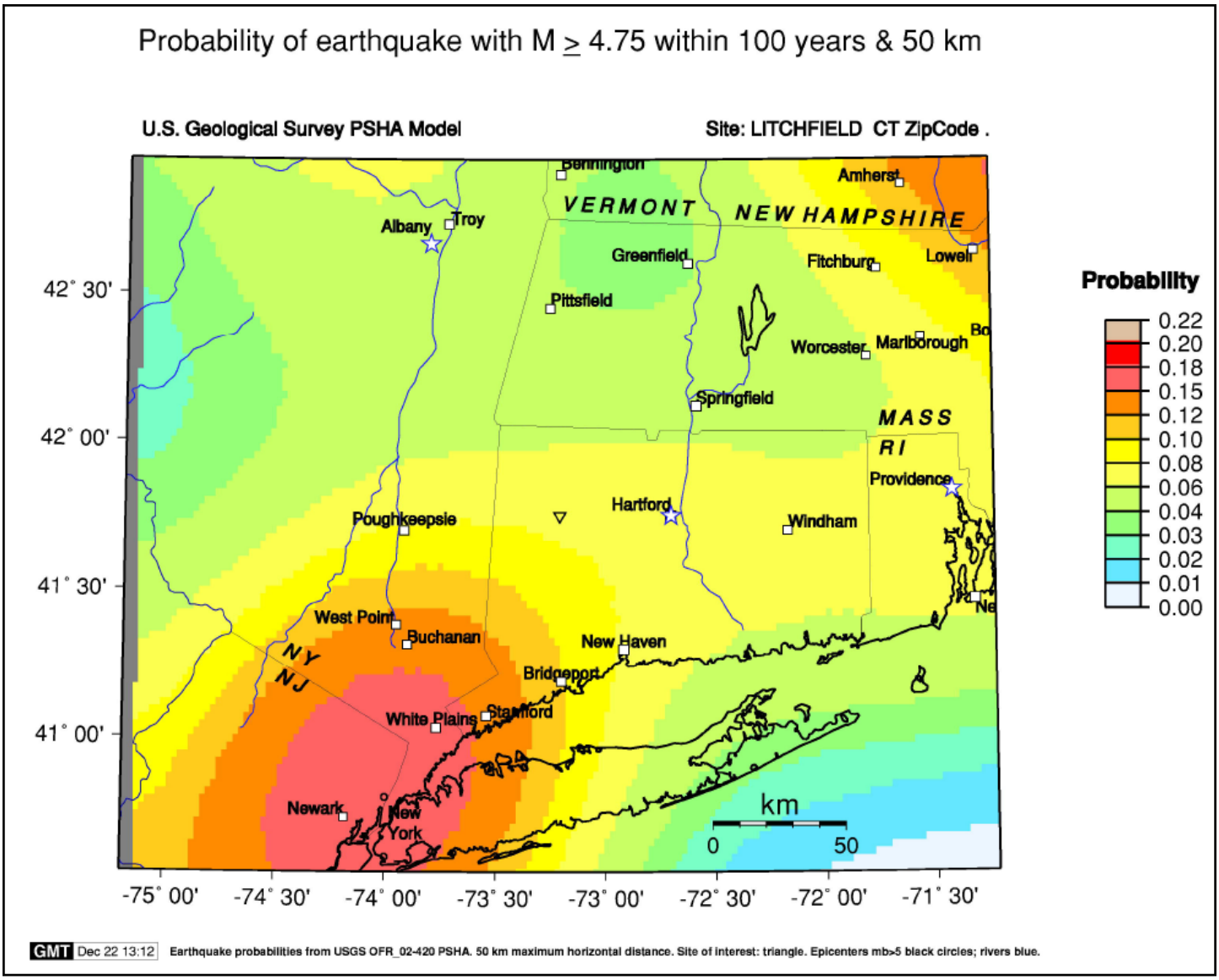
"The shock was felt at a great distance. It was so severe at Clinton, about 12 miles south, that a Capt. Benedict, walking the deck of his vessel, then lying in the harbor at that place, observed the fish to leap out of the water in every direction as far as his eyes could reach."
Still another report states: "the day after the earthquake in 1791, it is said that apertures and fissures were observed in the earth and rocks near Moodus River Falls, and that stones of several tons in weight were thrown from their places."

The record shows the next moderate tremor occurred at Hartford in April 1837. It jarred loose articles, set lamps swinging, and rang bells. Alarmed residents rushed from their homes into the streets.
In August 1840, an earthquake of similar intensity centered a few miles southwest of the 1837 tremor. It shook Hartford quite strongly, and was felt at many points in Connecticut. No damage resulted, however. At Chester, not far from East Haddam, observers compared the tremor "to the rumble of thunder." Its origin was apparently 10 to 20 miles north of New Haven.

On June 30, 1858, New Haven was shaken by a moderate tremor at 10:45 in the evening. Residents reported rattling of glasses and a noise "like carriages crossing a bridge." Derby residents were also shaken strongly by this earthquake.

Seventeen years later, on July 28, an early morning tremor shook 2,000 square miles of Connecticut and Massachusetts. Rumbling noises were heard during this intensity V earthquake.
The strongest tremor since that in 1791 hit near Hartford on November 14, 1925, at about 8 a.m. Plaster was knocked from walls, and many residents were frightened. At Windham, dishes were shaken from shelves, and at East Haddam, the familiar "Moodus" rumblings were noted.

In March 1953, Stamford sustained a minor tremor that alarmed many. "Radiators beat a weird tattoo against the floor of the police station," notes one report. Houses were jarred, and earth noises were heard. The tremor caused no damage.



Largest Earthquake in Connecticut

NEAR MOODUS, CONNECTICUT, MAY 16, 1791

INTENSITY VII IN THE MODIFIED MERCALLI SCALE

The region around East Haddam, on the Connecticut River northeast of New Haven, has been the scene of a series of local disturbances since this country was settled. The region southeast of Middletown has been referred to in Indian tradition as “Morehemoodus”, or "place of noises." The god “Maccamoodus” is said to live in the earth near a local cave. When he moves around in the earth, the ground is said to make “Moodus Noises”.

The first reported earthquake began on May 16 with two heavy shocks in quick succession. Stone walls were shaken down, tops of chimneys were knocked off, and latched doors were thrown open. A fissure several meters long formed in the ground. In a short time, 30 lighter shocks occurred, and more than 100 continued during the night. Reported felt at Boston, Massachusetts, and New York City, New York.

Continued from Page 7— **Earthquake History**

An intensity V earthquake in southern Connecticut occurred on November 3, 1968, at about 3:30 in the morning. Plaster cracked at Madison, furniture shifted at Chester, and small items fell and broke. Loud earth noises accompanied the tremor. The Moodus noises were noted once again at East Haddam.

A few damaging shocks centering in neighboring States, and several Canadian tremors, have been noted by Connecticut citizens the past three hundred years. A devastating earthquake near Tros-Rivieres (Three Rivers), Quebec, on February 5, 1663, caused moderate effects in some areas of Connecticut. Sketchy accounts of this quake relate fantastic tales of mountains being thrown down and great forests sliding into the St. Lawrence River near its Quebec Center.

Massachusetts shocks in November 1727 and November 1755 were felt strongly by some Connecticut citizenry. Both were intensity VIII at their epicenters, leaving behind collapsed walls, flattened chimneys, and other broken reminders common to most strong earthquakes.

The Timiskaming, Ontario, earthquake in November 1935 was quite noticeable in Connecticut and other New England States. Several cracked windowpanes were noted at Cornwall, Connecticut. Because of the sparse population, damage at the epicenter of this tremor was insignificant. However, an indication of its severity was the large felt area - one million square miles of Canada and the United States.

An earthquake near Massena, New York, in September 1944 was felt over a wide region. Mild effects were noticed by residents of Hartford, Marion, New Haven and Meriden, Connecticut. At its epicenter, the shock destroyed nearly all chimneys, crippled several buildings, and caused $2 million property damage in that region.

Abridged from Earthquake Information Bulletin, January - February 1971.

Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale

Mercalli Intensity	Equivalent Richter Magnitude	Witness Observations
I	1.0 to 2.0	Felt by very few people; barely noticeable.
II	2.0 to 3.0	Felt by a few people, especially on upper floors.
III	3.0 to 4.0	Noticeable indoors, especially on upperfloors, but may not be recognized as an earthquake.
IV	4.0	Felt by many indoors, few outdoors. May feel like heavy truck passing by.
V	4.0 to 5.0	Felt by almost everyone, some people awakened. Small objects moved. trees and poles may shake.
VI	5.0 to 6.0	Felt by everyone. Difficult to stand. Some heavy furniture moved, some plaster falls. Chimneys may be slightly damaged.
VII	6.0	Slight to moderate damage in well built, ordinary structures. Considerable damage to poorly built structures. Some walls may fall.
VIII	6.0 to 7.0	Little damage in specially built structures. Considerable damage to ordinary buildings, severe damage to poorly built structures. Some walls collapse.
IX	7.0	Considerable damage to specially built structures, buildings shifted off foundations. Ground cracked noticeably. Wholesale destruction. Landslides.
X	7.0 to 8.0	Most masonry and frame structures and their foundations destroyed. Ground badly cracked. Landslides. Wholesale destruction.
XI	8.0	Total damage. Few, if any, structures standing. Bridges destroyed. Wide cracks in ground. Waves seen on ground.
XII	8.0 or greater	Total damage. Waves seen on ground. Objects thrown up into air.

Hazmat Response Vehicles

Five Hazmat Response Vehicles were delivered to the State in May. These vehicles will be located and manned by the Regional Hazmat Teams in Regions 1, 2, 4, and 5 for use around the state. Region 3 Hazmat will be receiving trailers at their request.

These vehicles were purchased using Federal Homeland Security grant dollars to enable the various Hazmat Teams to carry equipment that was previously purchased.

Built by Ferrara Fire Apparatus, the vehicles will allow the Regional Hazmat Teams to respond in a timely and efficient manner to incidents in their regions, and help to insure the safety of the residents of the State.

Expect the unexpected.
Be prepared for emergencies.

Celebrating **Safe** Communities

National Safety Council
www.nsc.org/nsm/

NATIONAL SAFETY MONTH 07

Emergency Preparedness - Home

Expect the unexpected.
Be prepared for emergencies.

Americans worry about weather disasters and violent attacks more than they do about other, more likely causes of unintentional injury. While the incidence rate for injuries or deaths due to weather events or attacks is low, being prepared will give you peace of mind.

Emergency Risks

- Natural disasters such as hurricanes, tornadoes and earthquakes
- Extreme conditions such as sustained heat or cold
- Floods, fire and destruction resulting from storms

Tips for Prevention

- Designate a safe place to take shelter in the home during a weather event.
- Keep flashlights and extra batteries on each floor of the house, in easy-to-find places.
- Post emergency phone numbers near the phone. Keep cell phones charged and working.
- Create an emergency kit and keep it in a readily accessible place in the home. It should include a weather radio, batteries, a first aid kit, candles and flashlights, matches.
- Develop an emergency plan, detailing where to go in specific emergencies, and where everyone should meet after evacuation. This should include instructions pertaining to family pets.
- Make sure everyone in the family knows two ways out of the home. Get a safety ladder if an exit is on the second floor. Each family member must know how to operate locks, doors and windows.
- A larger emergency supply kit should be kept in a safe place, containing a three-day supply of water (one gallon per day, per person), a three-day supply of non-perishable food, a first aid kit, medications, entertainment items, family documents, extra clothing and bedding.
- Encourage family members to learn first aid and CPR.
- Install and check smoke alarms and CO detectors. Have fire extinguishers handy and know how to use them.
- Know how to shut off water, gas, and electricity to your home.
- In case of evacuation, determine several routes out of your town. Keep your car's gas tank at least half-full, and leave room in the trunk for emergency supplies.
- Make a written inventory with photographs of all valuable items, and keep an extra copy outside your home.

Source: National Safety Council

Upcoming Training & Exercise

June 2	ICS 300—Eastern CT Fire School—Fire Academy
June 6	Emergency Management Director's Workshop— Savin Rock, West Haven
June 11-15	ICS 300 & 400 Train the Trainer—POSTC
June 14-15	Terrorism and the Suicide Bomber—POSTC
June 15	ICS 100—Avon—CREPC
June 18	IS 700—St. Joseph's College—CREPC
June 18	IS 800—St. Joseph's College—CREPC
June 19	ICS 100—St. Joseph's College—CREPC
June 19	Intelligence Liaison Officer's Seminar—SCSU, New Haven

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**
For **Fire Academy** classes, please go to : **http://www.ct.gov/cfpc**
For **CREPC** call Dan Scace at 860-522-2217

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.