



**Vol. 4
Issue 5**

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May 2008

*See Something...
Say Something*

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Update*

Commissioner Notes

By James M. Thomas

This month we are again highlighting the need for everyone to be on the Homeland Security team. The campaign in Connecticut is called "If You See Something...Say Something."

There are just not enough law enforcement personnel to be everywhere and therefore we are relying on the general public to report any suspicious activity that they might observe.

There are been many success stories right in our own State of Connecticut where someone has seen suspicious activity, become a great observer and taken down the vehicle registration number, wrote down the description of the suspect(s) and mostly importantly, called their local police department or state police barracks to report it. This is the key, to have everyone being vigilant and caring enough to get involved!!!

We know that most of the readers of this newsletter are connected to the public safety community in some fashion and that through you and the other members of your organization we have the "force multiplier" as the eyes and ears that are needed to protect all of us in our communities. In the next few months DEMHS will be working with several other state agencies to reinforce this message

In closing, we at DEMHS salute the many firefighters, police officers, medical personnel that responded so quickly to the tragic fire in Norwich which consumed 120 apartments and left some 150 people homeless. We are all very appreciative of the efforts of the American Red Cross, Governor Rell, and the state and local agencies for the support that has been forthcoming to them.

We hope you enjoy this edition of the DEMHS Advisor.

WHAT'S NEW:

**May is Lyme Disease
Awareness Month**

UPCOMING TRAINING and EXERCISES

ID Fraud—POSTC

ICS 300 & 400

EMD Hurricane Workshop

If You See Something Suspicious... Say Something!

In an emergency contact
your local police - 911

1-866-HLS-TIPS
For Connecticut's Homeland Security

Connecticut Department
of Emergency Management
and Homeland Security



Connecticut Intelligence Center (CTIC)

600 State Street
New Haven, CT 06511
203-777-6311
CTIC@NESPIN.RISS.NET

1-800-HLS-TIPS



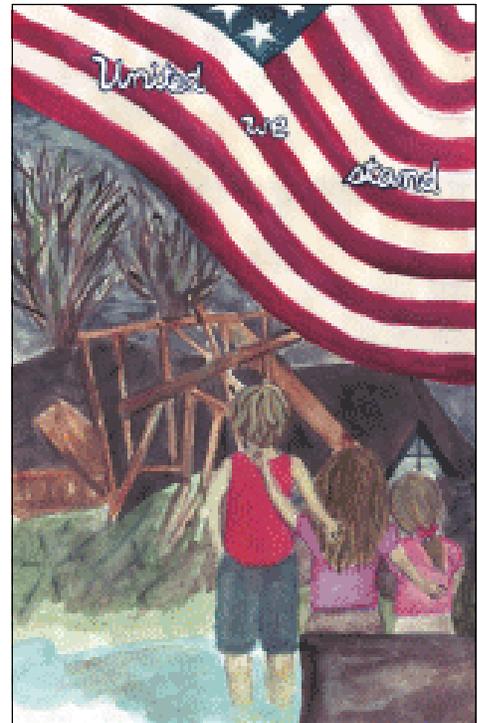
In 2005, the Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (DEMHS) recognized the growing intelligence needs of the law enforcement community and facilitated the establishment of the Connecticut Intelligence Center (CTIC). Operating in space donated by the FBI's Connecticut office at 600 State Street in New Haven, members of CTIC work statewide in partnership with law enforcement, DEMHS, the intelligence community, as well as the private sector. CTIC is a multi-agency operation represented by members of various local police departments, the Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security, the Connecticut State Police, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Homeland Security, the Connecticut Department of Corrections, Transportation Security Administration, the United States Attorney's Office, the United States Coast Guard, and the Connecticut National Guard. Designated by Governor M. Jody Rell as the State's primary fusion center, CTIC serves to collect, analyze and disseminate all crimes/terrorism related intelligence to all law enforcement agencies in the State of Connecticut and to the national intelligence community.

To serve the 169 Connecticut cities and towns and two Tribal Nations effectively, CTIC has divided the state into five regions, which mirror the DEMHS regions in scope. Each local or municipal police department or State Police Troop from those towns has appointed at least one Intelligence Liaison Officer (ILO) who is responsible for ensuring that critical information possessed by their agency is communicated to CTIC for both statewide dissemination and for analytical purposes to fulfill intelligence gaps on a statewide and/or national scale. One individual from a local or municipal police department is designated in each region as the Regional Intelligence Liaison Officer (RILO). The RILOs, assigned full-time to CTIC, are responsible for coordinating the transfer of this information to and from ILOs in the regions they represent.

In addition to the many intelligence products and services CTIC provides, CTIC administers the DEMHS "See Something, Say Something" program and associated tips line (1-888-HLS-TIPS). This program offers a toll free number for citizens to report suspicious activity as well as offering an electronic form for submission from citizens and from any local, state, and federal agencies. The Suspicious Activity Report (SAR) form is available through the websites of DEMHS, the State Police, Department of Corrections, Law Enforcement Online, as well as many municipal and local police departments. The completed SAR form can be e-mailed, faxed, or printed and mailed to CTIC.

When the SAR is received by CTIC, it is immediately reviewed to determine the potential threat and the urgency for response. The SAR is entered into a tracking database, reviewed for completeness, and the RILO is notified of the activity. The RILO works directly with the ILO at the local law enforcement entity or with the public to collect any further information on the activity. CTIC analysts research any identifying information in all available databases. These databases include classified, unclassified, and open source data. An FBI report is generated from the tracking database which is then forwarded, along with the search results and analysis, to the Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF) which is co-located with CTIC. The Federal, State and Local Task Force Officers assigned to the JTTF conduct the investigation stemming from the SAR. The RILO assists in coordinating between the Task Force Officers and the local law enforcement entities from whose jurisdiction the SAR originated.

The SAR information that is collected in the tracking database is used to create statistical reporting for the CTIC Executive Board. The critical infrastructure of the state has been mapped via a computer program and the suspicious activity locations have been added as a layer over this base map. The end product is used to visualize SAR activity located in or around critical infrastructure, providing the opportunity to identify trends and patterns of suspicious activity for appropriate law enforcement domain awareness and response if necessary.



**If You See
Something
Suspicious...
Say
Something!**

1-866-HLS-TIPS
**For Connecticut's
Homeland
Security**

Connecticut Department
of Emergency Management
and Homeland Security



Regional Collaboration in Connecticut

OVERVIEW

Over the past two years, emergency preparedness in Connecticut has moved from a municipally-based system, through broadened mutual aid and increased Regional Planning Organization participation, to the current five DEMHS Regional Emergency Planning Team (REPT) model that serves all municipalities in the state in a coordinated, efficient emergency management system.

The REPT is responsible for protecting persons and property from all types of natural and man-made disasters, fostering regional collaboration and mutual aid through research, collaborative plan development, resource sharing and coordination. FY-07 Homeland Security grant funds have been allocated to all five DEMHS regions as support to the REPTs in executing regional collaboration initiatives.

The following highlights reflect current regional collaboration activities.

REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

Region 1: On April 25, the REPT voted to approve an FY-08 federal grant opportunity totaling several million dollar for the Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI). Once approved, these funds will enhance such current Region 1 emergency preparedness initiatives as interoperable communications, law enforcement tactical operations support, sheltering resources and community involvement.

Region 2: The REPT Steering Committee has moved forward on their Regional Emergency Support Function (RESF)-based SWOT Analyses conducted on March 25. The resultant Spending Plan was produced and recommended to the full REPT for approval on May 5. Highlights of the Plan include a region-wide Communications backbone, a firearms training system, emergency animal care / shelters and Oil & HazMat defender equipment.

Region 3: Because DEMHS Region 3 has also been identified as UASI-eligible, the Capitol Region Council of Governments (CRCOG) formed the Urban Area Work Group (UAWG) as required for the UASI grant. The UAWG consists of the two Policy Board representatives and the Chairmen of each of this Region's 21 RESFs, and the group is currently working on the investment justifications and will begin program implementation upon receipt of funding.

As part of the FY-07 Regional Collaboration grant, a SWOT (Strength-Weaknesses-Opportunities-Threats) is being conducted for each of 19 RESFs to assist the Capitol Region with identifying any gaps in emergency preparedness and response capabilities.



RESF 8 Public Health & Medical Services performs their SWOT

Region 3 con't.

A region-wide Spending Plan is being developed to address these gaps. In March, nineteen Public Works officials from many of the region's town met in Bloomfield to conduct a SWOT Analysis and started their session with RED Plan training, which helped orient the group to the regional planning and response process.

Special Needs training sessions for first responders have been held throughout March and April, with additional sessions planned for May. Communities that have hosted the training include East Hartford, Hartford, Manchester, Middletown, Suffield, Tolland, and Vernon.

Training on CREPC's Regional Emergency Deployment (RED) Plan is now available to all DEMHS Region 3 communities. The training, found at www.cttrain.org, entails viewing a RED Plan training video and taking a twenty question exam.

Region 4: Upon execution of the RESF-based SWOT Analyses in February, the REPT Steering Committee prepared the proposed Spending Plan for submittal to the full REPT on May 12. If approved, the Windham Council of Governments, the Coordinating RPO for Region 4 and Administrator of the FY-07 Regional Collaboration grant, will submit the Plan to DEMHS by the June 2 deadline for funding beginning July 1. Major components of the Spending Plan include an IP switch and router network as a region-wide communications backbone, a mobile communications trailer and ID/Credentialing system for Fire Services, pet friendly emergency shelter supplies and expansion of CERT program throughout the region.

Region 5: As the Coordinating RPO for Region 5, the Council of Governments of the Central Naugatuck Valley (COGCNV) has been working with their fellow RPOs, the REPT Steering Committee and the member RESF groups to accomplish the FY-07 Stage 1 grant deliverables: SWOT Analyses, Spending Plan and Resource Typing of all 43 municipalities' public works, fire, EMS and law enforcement resources. Almost 25% of the resource typing initiative has been executed in this Region.

The RESF-based Spending Plan has been executed by the Steering Committee and being finalized for presentation to the REPT for consideration and approval on May 12. Highlights of the Spending Plan include an interoperable communications system for the Fairfield County portion of the Region, a cross-discipline training account from which all RESF groups may draw, an emergency responder rehab system and on-scene air compressor system for firefighters, emergency supplies for animal care, and a consultant to be hired as Resource Manager for the Northwest Regional HazMat Response Team.

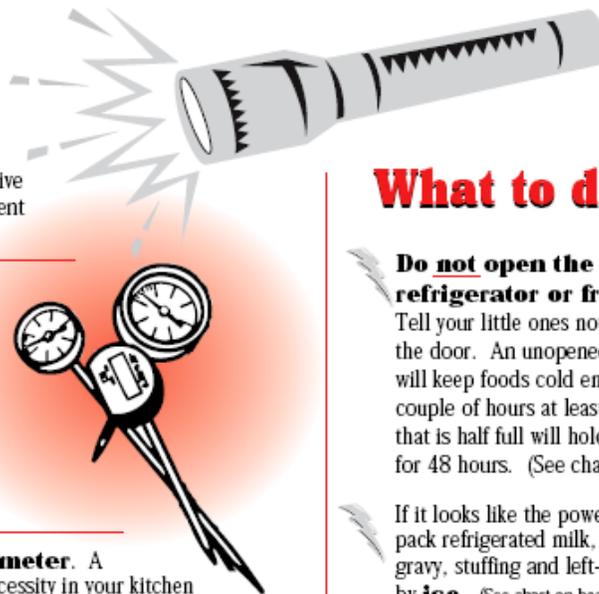
Help! The Power Is Out...

Sudden power outages can be **frustrating** and **troublesome**, especially when they are prolonged. Perishable foods should not be held above 40 degrees for more than 2 hours.

If a power outage is 2 hours or less, you need not be concerned, but how do you save your food when the refrigerator is out for longer times? Being prepared can help. By planning ahead, you can save your perishables.

What do I need?

- One or more **coolers**. Inexpensive styrofoam coolers can do an excellent job as well.
- **Ice**. Surrounding your food with ice in a cooler will ensure that it will stay cold.
- **Shelf-stable foods**, such as canned goods and powdered or boxed milk. These can be eaten cold or heated on the grill.
- A digital quick-response **thermometer**. A digital thermometer should be a necessity in your kitchen anyway. With these thermometers you can quickly check the internal temperatures of food for doneness and safety.



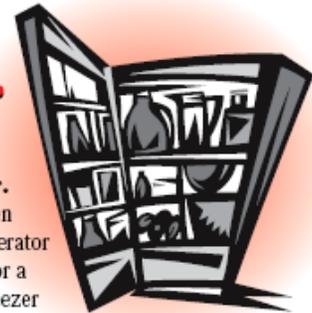
What to do...

Do not open the refrigerator or freezer.

Tell your little ones not to open the door. An unopened refrigerator will keep foods cold enough for a couple of hours at least. A freezer that is half full will hold for up to 24 hours and a full freezer for 48 hours. (See chart on back for more details.)

If it looks like the power outage will be for more than 2-4 hours, pack refrigerated milk, dairy products, meats, fish, poultry, eggs, gravy, stuffing and left-overs into your **cooler** surrounded by **ice**. (See chart on back for more details.)

If it looks like the power outage will be **prolonged**, prepare a cooler with ice for your freezer items,



Q's and A's

What if I go to bed and the power is still not on? Before you go to bed, pack your perishables into your coolers if you haven't already done so and put in as much ice as you can. Also, when you go to bed, leave a bedroom light switched on. When the power goes back on, it will wake you, so you can check the condition of your foods in the freezer. If freezer foods still have ice crystals they can be refrozen.

What if the power goes out while I'm at work or out of the house and it has been more than a few hours before I get home? Try to determine how long the power has been out. Check the internal temperature of the food in your refrigerator with your quick-response thermometer. A liquid such as milk or juice is easy to check. Spot check other items like steaks or left-overs also. If the internal temperature is above 40 degrees, it is best to throw it out. (Check the chart on the back) If the food in the freezer is not above 40 degrees and there are still ice crystals, you can refreeze.

What if the power goes out and comes back on while I am out? If your freezer is fairly full and you know it was not longer than 24 hours, the food should be OK. There will be loss of quality with refreezing, but the food will be safe. If the refrigerator was out for more than 2-4 hours, you are best to discard the perishables.



**American
Red Cross**

We'll be there.

Prepared by Giant Food, Inc., Landover, Maryland, June 1999. Used with permission. Original content adapted from "Help, Power Outage!" Food News for Consumers, Summer 1989, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food Safety and Inspection Service.

ARC 1098
September 1999

What Should Be Discarded After A Power Outage?



As soon as the power returns, **check temperatures.** If the food in the freezer has ice crystals and is not above 40 degrees you can refreeze. Perishable foods in the refrigerator should not be above **40 degrees F.** for more than two hours. **Use this chart** to see what has to be discarded and what can be kept.

Frozen Foods	Still Contains Ice Crystals. Not Above 40° F	Thawed, Held Above 40° F For Over 2 Hours
Meat and Mixed Dishes:		
Beef, veal, lamb, pork, poultry, ground meat and poultry	REFREEZE	DISCARD
Casseroles with meat, pasta, rice, egg or cheese base, stews, soups, convenience foods, pizza	REFREEZE	DISCARD
Fish, shellfish, breaded seafood products	REFREEZE. MAY BE SOME TEXTURE & FLAVOR LOSS	DISCARD
Dairy:		
Milk	REFREEZE. MAY LOSE SOME QUALITY	DISCARD
Eggs (out of shell) egg products	REFREEZE	DISCARD
Ice cream, frozen yogurt	DISCARD	DISCARD
Cheese (soft and semi soft) cream cheese ricotta	REFREEZE. MAY LOSE SOME TEXTURE	DISCARD
Hard cheese (cheddar Swiss parmesan)	REFREEZE	REFREEZE
Fruits and Vegetables:		
Fruit Juices	REFREEZE	REFREEZE. DISCARD IF MILD, YEASTY SMELL OR SLIMINESS DEVELOPS.
Home or commercially packaged fruit	REFREEZE. WILL CHANGE TEXTURE & FLAVOR	REFREEZE. DISCARD IF MILD, YEASTY SMELL OR SLIMINESS DEVELOPS.
Vegetable Juices	REFREEZE	DISCARD IF ABOVE 50° F FOR OVER 8 HOURS
Home or commercially packaged or blanched vegetables	REFREEZE. WILL CHANGE TEXTURE & FLAVOR	DISCARD IF ABOVE 50° F FOR OVER 8 HOURS
Baked Goods Baking Ingredients:		
Flour, commmeal, nuts	REFREEZE	REFREEZE
Pie Crusts, Breads, rolls, muffins, cakes (no custard fillings)	REFREEZE	REFREEZE
Cakes, pies, pastries with custard or cheese filling, cheesecake	REFREEZE	DISCARD
Commercial and homemade bread dough	REFREEZE. MAY LOSE SOME QUALITY	REFREEZE. CONSIDERABLE QUALITY LOSS
Refrigerator Foods		
	Food Still Cold, Held At 40° F Or Above Under 2 Hours	Held Above 40° F For Over 2 Hours
Dairy/Eggs/Cheese:		
Milk, cream, sour cream buttermilk evaporated milk yogurt	KEEP	DISCARD
Butter, margarine	KEEP	KEEP
Baby Formula, opened	KEEP	DISCARD
Eggs, egg dishes, custards puddings	KEEP	DISCARD
Hard & processed cheeses	KEEP	KEEP
Soft cheeses, cottage cheese	KEEP	DISCARD
Fruits & Vegetables:		
Fruit juices, opened: Canned fruits opened Fresh fruits	KEEP	KEEP
Vegetables, cooked; Vegetable juice opened	KEEP	DISCARD AFTER 6 HOURS
Baked potatoes	KEEP	DISCARD
Fresh mushrooms, herbs spices	KEEP	KEEP
Garlic, chopped in oil or buffer	KEEP	DISCARD
Meat, Poultry, Seafood:		
Fresh or leftover meat, poultry, fish, or seafood	KEEP	DISCARD
Lunchmeats, hot dogs, bacon, sausage, dried beef	KEEP	DISCARD
Canned meats (NOT labeled "Keep Refrigerated" but refrigerated after opening)	KEEP	DISCARD
Canned hams labeled "Keep Refrigerated"	KEEP	DISCARD
Mixed Dishes, Side Dishes:		
Casseroles soups stews pizza with meat	KEEP	DISCARD
Meat tuna shrimp chicken egg salad	KEEP	DISCARD
Cooked pasta Pasta salads with mayonnaise or vinegar base	KEEP	DISCARD
Gravy stuffing	KEEP	DISCARD
Pies, Breads:		
Cream or cheese filled pastries and pies	KEEP	DISCARD
Fruit pies	KEEP	KEEP
Breads, rolls, cakes, muffins, quick breads	KEEP	KEEP
Refrigerator biscuits, rolls, cookie dough	KEEP	DISCARD
Sauces, Spreads, Jams:		
Mayonnaise, tartar sauce, horseradish	KEEP	DISCARD IF ABOVE 50° F FOR OVER 8 HOURS
Opened salad dressing, jelly, relish, taco and barbeque sauce, mustard, catsup olives	KEEP	KEEP

May is Lyme Disease Awareness Month

What is Lyme Disease?

Lyme disease (LD) is a multi-system bacterial infection caused by the spirochete *Borrelia burgdoferi* (*Bb*). Research has proven that the bacterium that causes Lyme disease has been in the U.S. for over 100 years.

These spirochetes are maintained in nature in the bodies of wild animals and is transmitted from one animal to another through the bite of an infective tick. Humans and pets are incidental hosts to ticks. The body does not maintain a natural immunity to the disease. Thus, a person can be reinfected with the disease on subsequent tick bites.

How is Lyme Disease Transmitted?

Lyme disease is transmitted by the bite of an infective tick.

Ticks go through four life stages: egg, larva, nymph, and adult. They evolve from one life stage to another by molting. Each of the last three stages (the "active" life stages) requires a blood meal. If the tick feeds on an infected host animal, the tick becomes infected. Ticks that transmit Lyme disease can retain the infection throughout their life and are able to transmit the infection to subsequent hosts. This ability to pass the infection on to other hosts makes the tick "infective". Adult ticks generally do not pass the spirochete on to the next generation.

Transmitters of the bacteria in North America include: the Western black-legged tick in the West, and the black-legged tick in the rest of the country. The black-legged tick was temporarily known as the "deer" tick. Research is underway to determine if the lone star tick may also transmit the infection.

These ticks can be anywhere - in the woods, by the seashore, or even in your backyard.

While ticks can bite year-round, peak tick season in the northeast is April - September, and on the West coast is November - April. Ticks can survive under a variety of conditions as long as adequate moisture is available.

An infective tick with local infection must be attached to the host for a day or more before transmission of *Bb* occurs. However, a systemically infected tick or improper tick removal may cause transmission of LD much sooner.



What are the Symptoms of Lyme Disease?

Lyme Disease symptoms can imitate other diseases and can be misdiagnosed.

EARLY LOCALIZED DISEASE

Signs and symptoms of Early Local Lyme Disease often starts with flu-like feelings of headache, stiff neck, fever, muscle aches, and fatigue. About 60% of light-skinned patients notice a unique enlarging rash, referred to as erythema migrans (EM), days to weeks after the bite. On dark-skinned people, this rash resembles a bruise.

The rash may appear within a day of the bite or as late as a month later. This rash may start as a small, reddish bump about one-half inch in diameter. It may be slightly raised or flat. It soon expands outward, often leaving a clearing (normal flesh color) in the center. It can enlarge to the size of a thumb-print or cover a persons back.

To be considered local disease the rash must be at the tick bite site with no other major organ system involvement. A rash occurring at other than the bite site in an indication of Disseminated Lyme Disease.

Don't confuse a local reaction to a tick bite, with signs of infection. A small inflamed skin bump or discoloration that develops within hours of a bite and over the next day or two is not likely to be due to infection - but rather a local reaction to the disruption of the skin.

How is Lyme Disease Diagnosed?

There is no test that can determine if a patient is infected with the LD bacterium and then demonstrate that the patient has become bacterium-free. Therefore, LD is clinical diagnosis, based on signs and symptoms, with the patients travel history to endemic areas and test results being additional pieces of information in the complete picture. No test can "rule-out" Lyme disease.

How is Lyme Disease Treated?

Treatment varies and depends on how early a diagnosis is made and the organ system(s) involved. No definitive treatment regimens have been determined, and failures occur with all protocols.

Oral antibiotics may be sufficient for early stages of non-disseminated infection.

Long-standing or Disseminated Lyme Disease responds best to one or several courses of either oral or intravenous antibiotics.

Lyme Disease Foundation
PO Box 332, Tolland, CT 06084-0332
Phone: 860-870-0070 Fax: 860-870-0080
www.lyme.org

Upcoming Training & Exercise

May 5, 8, & 12	ICS 300 – for Expanding Incidents—East Hartford
May 6	MGT-322 Preparedness and Response to Agricultural Terrorism East Hartford
May 15	The 2008 Connecticut Emergency Management Symposium Cromwell
May 20	Public Safety WMD Response – Sampling Techniques and Guidelines New Haven
Jun 17	EMD Hurricane Workshop 3—West Haven
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

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

Contact: Dawn Shiley
IAEM Communications Director
703-538-3542

News Release

Bruce A. Lockwood, Bristol (CT.) Bristol-Burlington Health District, Elected Region 1 President of International Association of Emergency Managers

Nov. 30, 2007 (Falls Church, Va) – Bruce Lockwood, CEM® Public Health Emergency Response Coordinator for the Bristol-Burlington Health District in Bristol, CT., has been elected as the 2007-2009 Region 1 (Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island) President of the International Association of Emergency Managers (IAEM). Bruce was sworn in during the Presidential Banquet November 14 in Reno, Nev.

Lockwood has 16 years of experience in the field of emergency management, having been employed by the Town of Canton (CT) as Fire Marshal/Director of Emergency Management until April 2007. He now serves as the Public Health Emergency Response Coordinator for the Bristol-Burlington Health District (CT). He is employed full-time by the East Hartford Fire Department (CT) as an apparatus driver.

Lockwood is known by his peers to be a very knowledgeable emergency manager, willing to help anyone at any time. Throughout his career he has worked to promote the profession of emergency management. He serves on the Government Affairs Committee for IAEM. He is a founding member and past president of the Connecticut Emergency Management Association, the 1st Co-vice chair of the Capitol Region Emergency Planning Committee, and serves on several state level committees related to Emergency Management and Public Health Preparedness.

Lockwood is certified by the International Association of Emergency Managers as a Certified Emergency Manager (CEM®). In addition, he is a certified assessor for the Emergency Management Accreditation Program based in Lexington, KY.

The International Association of Emergency Managers (IAEM) is a non-profit organization consisting of nearly 4,000 emergency management professionals from local, state and the federal governments, military, private industry and volunteer organizations. IAEM has consistently promoted the goals of saving lives and protecting property during emergencies and disasters since its founding in 1952 as the U.S. Civil Defense Council.



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Emergency Management Director's and DEMHS personnel at the Valley COG meeting on April 8th. Pictured left to right are Tom Eighmie, Seymour; John Millo, Shelton; Wayne Sandford and Roy Piper of DEMHS; Vin Vizzo, Derby; and Frank Halpin, Ansonia.

DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND HOMELAND SECURITY

2008 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIRECTORS HURRICANE PREPAREDNESS WORKSHOP 3

The Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security is sponsoring a Hurricane Preparedness Workshop on June 17, 2008. The conference will run from 8:00 am to 3:30 pm and will be held at the Savin Rock Convention Center, Captain Thomas Blvd., West Haven, Ct.

Due to space limitations, the conference will be open to Emergency Management Directors **ONLY** and pre-registration is required. Topics will include FEMA Region 1, Public & Individual Assistance, weather updates, and more. Presenters will represent DEMHS, FEMA, and Save the Children. Also this year, there will be a display of equipment resources from the State and Regions in the parking lot for your examination.

If you have not registered as of yet, please contact your Regional Coordinator.

CONNECTICUT

“Help Fight Terrorism”

Report all suspicious activity to the:

TERRORISM TIPS HOTLINE

24 hr. TOLL FREE HOTLINE

1-866-HLS-TIPS

1-866-457-8477

ALL CALLS WILL BE KEPT CONFIDENTIAL



ALL EMERGENCIES SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO 911