

**County of
Cumberland**
Emergency
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Public Safety, Emergency Management and allied organizations are invited to submit articles, events, training opportunities and news. David B. Feeney, feeney@cumberlandcounty.org

News From Down Under

Volume VI, Issue VI

June 2014

Cumberland County Regional Shelter Full-scale Exercise

CCEMA Staff: D.B. Feeney

Cumberland County Emergency Management Agency (CCEMA) in collaboration with the Southern Maine Chapter of the American Red Cross, Southern Maine Community Organizations Active in Disaster (SMCOAD), Town of Scarborough Emergency Management Agency, Cumberland County Animal Response Team (CCART), and the Cumberland County Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) conducted a regional shelter full-scale exercise on, Saturday, May 17, 2014. The exercise was located at the Town of Scarborough High School, one of eleven designated regional shelters in Cumberland County.

Over 13 agencies and special teams participated, along with citizen volunteers who portrayed shelter evacuees. In all, 155 persons attended. The mission of the full-scale exercise was to provide a training opportunity for the individual special teams and agencies to demonstrate their skills and procedures; to train new members and volunteers; and to identify conflicts in coordination with support agencies. The scope of the exercise was to determine the capability of the Red Cross and supporting organizations to staff and operate a regional shelter, and to sustain resources and capabilities for an extended period-of-time during a large-scale disaster, the scenario being a major flooding event.

The SMCOAD recruited the citizen volunteers to serve as shelter clients simulating evacuation from their homes and businesses, and the evacuees were scripted with an array of health and functional needs. The Red Cross Health Services, supported by the Cumberland County MRC and Functional Assessment Service Team (FAST), assessed persons entering

the shelter with reported or apparent medical, health, or psychological conditions, to determine if their resources and capabilities were available and adequate or if a referral to another health care facility is necessary.



The Scarborough High School Regional Shelter is a designated pet-friendly shelter, in compliance with the Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act 2006 signed into law by President George W. Bush. The CCART with support from the Somerset Animal Response Team (SCART), established a pet shelter on the ground floor. Evacuees entering with their domestic pets on the first floor were greeted by Boy Scouts from Troop #58, who held the animals outside of the main lobby while the evacuees were processed through the Red Cross in-take registration desk. The Scouts accompanied the pet owners and their pets from the main floor to the level below to the co-located pet shelter. Pet owners are expected to care for their pets, while residing at the shelter, by providing feeding, exercise, and general care. The Boy Scouts participation in the exercise helped the scouts towards earning a merit badge in emergency preparedness.

An After Action Report will be drafted by
Continued on Page 2

Municipalities and Resource Management

CCEMA Staff: Diane Eastwood

Resource management describes the means, organization, and process by which a jurisdiction will find, obtain, allocate, and distribute resources to satisfy needs generated by an emergency or disaster.

Emergency management and incident response activities require carefully managed resources (personnel, teams, facilities, equipment, and/or supplies) to meet incident needs. Utilization of the standardized resource management concepts such as typing, inventorying, organizing, and tracking will facilitate the dispatch, deployment, and recovery of resources before, during, and after an incident. Resource management should be flexible and scalable in order to support any incident and be adaptable to changes.¹

Resources needed might include, but are not limited to, specific contacts for: language interpreters, agencies, schools, contractors, special teams, utility companies, consumable medical supplies and/or equipment, food, fuel, EHS maps and binders, etc...

The foundations of resource management are based on five principles:

1. Planning
2. Use of Agreements
3. Categorizing Resources
4. Resource Identification and Ordering
5. Effective Management of Resources

Identifying and typing of resources are categorized by capability, resources requested, deployment, and those used in incidents. Resource typing is a continuous process designed to be as simple as possible; it facilitates frequent use and accuracy in obtaining needed resources. The table below lists examples of categories that may be used:

Example Categories for Resource Typing

• Transportation	• Health and medical
• Communications	• Search and rescue
• Public works and engineering	• Hazardous materials response
• Firefighting	• Food and water
• Information and planning	• Energy
• Law enforcement and security	• Public information
• Mass care	• Animals and agricultural issues
• Resource management	• Volunteers and donations

It is important to keep all of your resources updated on a continuous basis for prompt acquisition, distribution, and use of personnel and materials resources.

CCEMA will assist with resources and contacts during an incident when requested by incident command, when all resources of a particular municipality during response events are exhausted.

In time of emergency or disaster, each municipality should be responsible for maintaining accurate records of resource related expenditures, borrowed property, damages occurring to borrowed property, etc... and submit that information to Cumberland County Emergency Management Agency (CCEMA) for submission to the State of Maine Emergency Management Agency (MEMA).

¹. National Incident Management System (NIMS) Component III, Resource Management, Dec. 2008

Cumberland County Regional Shelter Full-scale Exercise

(Continued from Page 1)

consolidating recommendations and comments made by participants completing the Participant Feed-back Form, along with those from observers and the exercise evaluators. The Improvement Plan (IP) identifies from the exercise any weaknesses or limitations in resources, training, procedures or plans and designates to whom corrective actions will be implemented and completed within a prescribed time period.

The Exercise Core Planning Team will meet to review the draft copy of the After Action Report, and discuss the lessons-learned and corrective actions and finalize the AAR/IP within 60 days following the date of the exercise.



Cumberland County EMA on behalf of the exercise core planning team wishes to extend our appreciation and a thanks to all the volunteers, team members and observers who helped make the exercise possible, and to the Town of Scarborough School Department for their support and the use of the high school facility.

Riprap *Love It or Hate It*

CCEMA Staff Article: Margaret Cushing

From a public works perspective, riprap is a wonderful thing. It can armor an eroding stream banking, preventing loss of property, roads and culverts. **If done properly**, this technique provides very good protection and will work in **severe situations** where bioengineering will not. When a road is washed out, it often is the fastest way to repair infrastructure.

However, given the latitude of time and planning, alternatives are available. In this article, we will look at some of the downsides to the use of riprap and what other stabilization techniques can be incorporated into streambeds and culverts. Hopefully, it will set the stage for discussion of best practice for each situation.

When a layer of rock lines a stream bank or culvert, it can increase the speed of the water, since it offers no areas of friction to help slow down the flow. Thus, water is deflected from the protected bank, only to cause erosion on either the opposite bank or further downstream. When applied to roadway runoff areas, the juncture between the riprap and the natural environment can erode rapidly

In addition, it interferes with the natural riparian zone. This zone helps to stabilize the land, serves as a biofilter for pollutants, catches debris from upstream and helps rebuild soil and habitat. Riprap contributes to the heating of the water as it reflects sunlight back into the stream, provides little cover or nutrient for local fish and wildlife. Finally, riprap tends to suffer structural damage during and after flood events. The loss of a few rocks can undermine the whole structure, leading to more costly repairs.

And it's just plain unsightly!

As environmental concerns mount, designers and engineers have begun looking at some more natural ways to diminish erosion. Bioengineering projects have proven to work well, cost less over time, and foster a healthy environment.



Live plantings of vegetation such as willow trees, vegetated geogrids (alternating layers of live tree cuttings and soil wrapped in geofiber to rebuild the bank), brush mattresses (live branch cuttings covering the entire bank and secured in place), tree revetments (rows of cut trees anchored to the toe of the bank), and coir fiber rolls (coconut fiber pressed into sheets) are alternatives that FEMA has

deemed successful. These have the advantage of not only looking more natural, but improve the fish and wildlife habitat while protecting from erosion.



Coir fabric and structural earth wall



Just downstream, fully overgrown coir

There are numerous articles and studies showing the benefits of both hard and bioengineered techniques. Below is a list of websites that may help you to evaluate what might be right for your erosion control problems.

Maine Erosion And Sediment Control BMP
www.maine.gov/dep/land/erosion/escbmps/escsectioni2.pdf

FEMA publication: Engineering With Nature: Alternative Techniques to Riprap Bank Stabilization
www.fema.gov/pdf/about/regions/regionx/Engineering_With_Nature_Web.pdf

Montana Audubon: Learning to Go with the Flow: Streams and Bank Stabilization Spring 2002
http://mtaudubon.org/issues/wetlands/documents/Go_With_Flow.pdf

TVA Riparian Restoration Fact Sheets Series #8 Using Stabilization Techniques to Control Erosion and Protect Property
www.tva.gov/river/landandshore/stabilization/stabilization.htm

If you dial 9-1-1 accidentally
DO NOT HANG UP
Please stay on the line and speak with
the emergency communications officer.

Cumberland County Medical Reserve Corps Functional Assessment Services Team

CCEMA Staff: Ron Jones

In the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina, it became clear that the same potential for a catastrophic disaster existed throughout the country and that the preparation to shelter disaster victims needed to be improved upon. In FEMA'S Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101 (CPG 101), November 2010, it states that "Planning must be community-based, representing the whole population and its needs". Preparation and planning, in particular for sheltering People with Access and Functional Needs (PAFN), needed to be improved in Maine as well. Persons with Access and Functional Needs (formerly referred to as "special needs") include the needs of people with disabilities, as well as individuals who may have additional needs before, during and after an emergency or disaster incident.

Individuals in need of additional response assistance may include those:

- Who have disabilities (sensory, cognitive, mobility)
- Who live in institutionalized settings.
- Who are elderly and may be impaired.
- Who are children or may need direct supervision.
- Who are from diverse cultures.
- Who have limited English proficiency or who are non-English speaking.
- Who have transportation limitations.

A planning effort that included local, state and various community based organizations (CBO) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) to figure out how PAFN could be better supported in general population shelters in Maine was begun at the State level with the creation of the Functional Needs Support Services committee. A key component of a sheltering plan for PAFN is the Functional Assessment Service Team (FAST). The purpose of the FAST program is to provide trained staff to conduct functional assessments of PAFN who are in disaster shelters. This assessment will evaluate the needs of the PAFN and determine whether they can be supported within the general population shelter. FAST will be deployed as shelters are opened and remain in the shelters until it is determined that they are no longer needed. FAST may be transferred to other shelters and may return to shelters as needed or requested. A FAST consists of trained personnel ready to respond and deploy to disaster areas to work in shelters. The FAST will work side by side with shelter personnel and other emergency response workers to assist in identifying and meeting essential functional needs so that PAFN can maintain their health, safety and independence during disasters. The role of FAST is to conduct assessments of individuals and facilitate the process of getting essential resources needed by

the PAFN. These may include durable medical equipment (DME), consumable medical supplies (CMS), prescribed medications or a person to assist with essential activities of daily living. Over the past two months, members of the Cumberland County Medical Reserve Corps have been receiving training in the Functional Assessment Services Team concept with the goal of creating a team of healthcare professionals and others to provide this capability. This capability was recently tested with the Cumberland County MRC FAST participation in the full scale regional sheltering exercise held at the Scarborough High School on 17 May 2014. The lessons learned from the exercise will be incorporated into the team training and further preparation for providing this essential service for PAFN in the event of the need for disaster sheltering.



Cumberland County Regional Exercise, May 17, 2014

NLM Wiser

WISER for Android 3.1 is now available

Here's a look at what's new in this release:

- WISER's Help Identify Chemical capability is now available on the Android platform. Identify and validate an unknown chemical based on the following criteria:
 - * physical properties of the substance gathered by observation or sensors
 - * signs and symptoms of victims of exposure
 - * the ability to categorize a substance, such as a substance used in a meth lab or a flammable substance
 - * hazard values from NFPA 704 placards
 - * transportation identification, including DOT placards, type of road trailer, and type of rail car
- Use WISER's protective distance mapping feature on your Android device. Visualize the areas likely to be affected during the first 30 minutes after a substance is spilled or released on a live map. The Department of Transportation's Emergency Response Guidebook serves as the source of WISER's protective distance data.

WISER for Android can be downloaded and installed directly from the Google Play Store:

<https://market.android.com/details?id=gov.nih.nlm.wiser>

NOAA predicts near-normal or below-normal 2014 Atlantic hurricane season

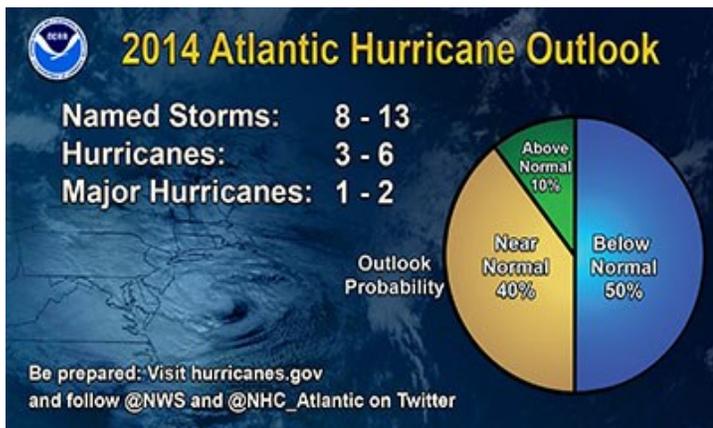
El Niño expected to develop and suppress the number and intensity of tropical cyclones

In its 2014 Atlantic hurricane season outlook issued today, NOAA's Climate Prediction Center is forecasting a near-normal or below-normal season.

The main driver of this year's outlook is the anticipated development of El Niño this summer. El Niño causes stronger wind shear, which reduces the number and intensity of tropical storms and hurricanes. El Niño can also strengthen the trade winds and increase the atmospheric stability across the tropical Atlantic, making it more difficult for cloud systems coming off of Africa to intensify into tropical storms.

The outlook calls for a 50 percent chance of a below-normal season, a 40 percent chance of a near-normal season, and only a 10 percent chance of an above-normal season. For the six-month hurricane season, which begins June 1, NOAA predicts a 70 percent likelihood of 8 to 13 named storms (winds of 39 mph or higher), of which 3 to 6 could become hurricanes (winds of 74 mph or higher), including 1 to 2 major hurricanes (Category 3, 4 or 5; winds of 111 mph or higher).

These numbers are near or below the seasonal averages of 12 named storms, six hurricanes and three major hurricanes, based on the average from 1981 to 2010. The Atlantic hurricane region includes the North Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico.



2014 Atlantic Hurricane Outlook (Credit: NOAA) Download: www.noaanews.noaa.gov/stories2014/images/outlook2014.jpg

"Thanks to the environmental intelligence from NOAA's network of earth observations, our scientists and meteorologists can provide life-saving products like our new storm surge threat map and our hurricane forecasts," said

Kathryn Sullivan, Ph.D., NOAA administrator. "And even though we expect El Niño to suppress the number of storms this season, it's important to remember it takes only one land falling storm to cause a disaster"

Gerry Bell, Ph.D., lead seasonal hurricane forecaster with NOAA's Climate Prediction Center, said the Atlantic – which has seen above-normal seasons in 12 of the last 20 years – has been in an era of high activity for hurricanes since 1995. However, this high-activity pattern is expected to be offset in 2014 by the impacts of El Niño, and by cooler Atlantic Ocean temperatures than we've seen in recent years.

"Atmospheric and oceanic conditions across the tropical Pacific are already taking on some El Niño characteristics. Also, we are currently seeing strong trade winds and wind shear over the tropical Atlantic, and NOAA's climate models predict these conditions will persist, in part because of El Niño," Bell said. "The expectation of near-average Atlantic Ocean temperatures this season, rather than the above-average temperatures seen since 1995, also suggests fewer Atlantic hurricanes."

NOAA is rolling out new tools at the National Hurricane Center this year. An experimental mapping tool will be used to show communities their storm surge flood threat. The map will be issued for coastal areas when a hurricane or tropical storm watch is first issued, or approximately 48 hours before the anticipated onset of tropical storm force winds. The map will show land areas where storm surge could occur and how high above ground the water could reach in those areas.

Early testing on continued improvements to NOAA's Hurricane Weather Research and Forecasting model (HWRF) shows a 10 percent improvement in this year's model compared to last year. Hurricane forecasters use the HWRF along with other models to produce forecasts and issue warnings. The HWRF model is being adopted by a number of Western Pacific and Indian Ocean rim nations.

NOAA's seasonal hurricane outlook is not a hurricane land-fall forecast; it does not predict how many storms will hit land or where a storm will strike. Forecasts for individual storms and their impacts will be provided throughout the season by NOAA's National Hurricane Center.

"It only takes one hurricane or tropical storm making land-fall to have disastrous impacts on our communities," said Joe Nimmich, FEMA associate administrator for Response and Recovery. "Just last month, Pensacola, Florida saw five inches of rain in 45 minutes – without a tropical storm or hurricane. We need you to be ready. Know your risk for hurricanes and severe weather, take action now to be prepared and be an example for others in your office, school or community. Learn more about how to prepare for hurricanes at www.ready.gov/hurricanes."

(Continued on Page 6)

NOAA 2014 Atlantic hurricane season

(Continued from Page 5)

To help those living in hurricane-prone areas prepare, NPA offers hurricane preparedness tips, along with video and audio public service announcements in both English and Spanish, featuring NOAA hurricane experts and the FEMA Administrator at www.hurricane.gov/prepare.

NOAA's outlook for the Eastern Pacific basin is for a near-normal or above-normal hurricane season, and the Central Pacific basin is also expected to have a near-normal or above-normal season. NOAA will issue an updated outlook for the Atlantic hurricane season in early August, just prior to the historical peak of the season.

NOAA's mission is to understand and predict changes in the Earth's environment, from the depths of the ocean to the surface of the sun, and to conserve and manage our coastal and marine resources. Join us on Facebook, Twitter and our other social media channels.

Maine Prepares Tip Special Health Needs Special Emergency Needs

Individuals with chronic illnesses or conditions, and those who love them and who care for them, should build a plan that fits with their unique health needs:

- Do you have an emergency supply of essential medications if someone can't get to a pharmacy?
- Do you have a back-up treatment facility in the event your usual place of care is closed?
- If you are unable to transport yourself out of your home, have you made an evacuation plan based on your unique needs?

Reach out to your community to talk confidentially about special help you might need during an emergency.

Visit [Maine Prepares](http://www.maine.gov/mema/prepare). You'll find fact sheets, tips and news to help your family, school, business, community or service organization prepare for any emergency or disaster.

Source: *Maine Prepares Tip: May 12, 2014*

<http://www.maine.gov/mema/prepare>



Critical Document Protection during a Disaster

When disaster strikes, your immediate concern will be your safety and the safety of those you care about. Once the immediate danger passes, however, having your families' financial, medical records and important contact information protected and available will be critical in helping you start the recovery process. According to the 2013 Preparedness in America report, only 34 percent of participants reported having stored these critical documents. It is time to increase this percent and prepare more Americans!

Take the time now to think about the priceless personal items you would want to protect from damage or take with you if you had to suddenly evacuate your home. The first step is to take an inventory of your household documents, contacts and valuables. This includes items like:

- Family identification paperwork (birth, marriage or divorce certificates, adoption or child custody papers);
- Financial and legal documentation (insurance policies, mortgage, loan documents);
- Medical information (health/dental insurance, list of medications, living will); and
- Emergency or hotline contact information (employer, schools).

Once you have gathered your financial, legal and contact information, it is essential to safeguard this information. Consider storing paper copies of important documents at home in a fireproof and waterproof box or safe, in a bank safe deposit box or with a trusted friend or relative. Additionally, store electronic copies of important documents in a password-protected format on a removable flash or external hard drive in your fireproof and waterproof box or safe, or consider using a secure cloud-based service. (Source: FEMA Citizen Corps eBrief May15,2014)

2014 Exercise Schedule

June 15-17, 2014

Army National Guard 488th Military Police Exercise

Location: PWD Standish, NextERA Energy Yarmouth, MEANG South Portland (3 venues)

Contact: David B. Feeney—CCEMA (207) 892-6785
feeney@cumberlandcounty.org

October 18, 2014

Pan Am—York County Full Scale Exercise

Location: Wells, Maine

Contact: David Francoeur, Deputy Director
York County EMA (207) 324-1578
deputyema@co.york.me.us

Preparing the Healthcare Sector for the Worst

In a natural disaster or public health crisis, emergency management and health officials must respond quickly and efficiently to save lives and treat victims. Before the healthcare sector can help others, it must be sure it can handle the increased load, manage surge, and have preparedness and contingency plans in place.

The Healthcare Preparedness Activity (HPA), in the Division of Strategic National Stockpile, has as its mission and vision to assist healthcare systems to effectively prepare and respond to emergencies. They provide tools and other resources to enhance preparedness and response within many healthcare settings. The HPA works to support coordination between public health, healthcare, and emergency management to safely deliver the right care at the right time and in the right place.

The Hospitals section has reports and tools on pandemic influenza, the Hospital Incident Command System, and more. One of the best tools offered is the Hospital All-Hazards Assessment Interactive Tool, geared toward a facility's emergency and preparedness staff. After answering questions about your hospital's preparedness plan, you can print a summary of your responses and make changes to your plans.

The Emergency Responders section is geared toward planning to use community call centers, such as nurse advice lines and other hotlines, during large public health emergencies or pandemics. This would act to "triage" non-life threatening calls away from 9-1-1, leaving the critical resources available to those who were in grave need.

These pages are hosted by the Office of Public Health Preparedness and Response at the Centers for Disease Control and Preparedness. Resources, toolkits, reports and guides will be added regularly and many are currently in various stages of preparation, and you can sign up for email updates.

www.cdc.gov/Other/emailupdates

Once you register and go to the selection page, click on "Emergency Preparedness" and then select "Healthcare Preparedness Info." You can also select other updates offered. (Source: [HPA](#))



DOT Issues Emergency Order on Bakken Cargo

Last week (May 7, 2014), the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) issued an Emergency Order requiring railroads operating trains transporting Bakken crude oil in large amounts to notify State Emergency Response Commissions (SERCs) about the passage of said trains through their state. Effective immediately, the order requires shippers to report any train carrying 1,000,000 gallons or more.

The Pipeline and Hazardous Material Safety Administration (PHMSA) also issued a Safety Advisory urging shipping companies to use tank car designs with the highest level of integrity. They also urge shippers not to use older cars, or "legacy" cars, for structural integrity and safety.

These notices come on the heels of another derailment and fire of a Bakken crude oil shipment, this time in downtown Lynchburg, Virginia. Seventeen cars derailed, three went into the James River and spilled up to 30,000 gallons of crude. The fire from the accident caused emergency evacuations. (Source: DOT)

Meetings

Cumberland County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)

Date: June 4, 2014, 1:00 p.m.
Location: CCEMA, Windham, Maine
Contact: Mike Shutts, CCEMA, LEPC Liaison
shutts@cumberlandcounty.org

Cumberland County Local EMA Directors Meeting

Date: June 11, 2014, 8:30 a.m.
Location: CCEMA, Windham, Maine

Cumberland County ARES

Date: June 17, 2014, 6:30 p.m.
Location: CCEMA, Windham, Maine
Contact: Bryce Rumery, K1GAX
(207) 415-0498 k1gax@juno.com

Cumberland County Animal Response Team (CART)

Date: June 25, 2014, 6:00 p.m.
Location: CCEMA, Windham, Maine
Contact: Ron Jones, CCEMA (207) 892-6785
jones@cumberlandcounty.org

Mid-Coast ARES/CERT

Date: June 26, 2014
Location: Topsham, Maine
Mid-Coast Chapter ARC, Community Way
Contact: John Goran, Maine SEC
K1JJS@arrl.net (207) 865-0554

Virtual Table Top Exercises (VTTX) from EMI

Emergency management agencies now have an innovative way to test out their policies, plans, and procedures with Emergency Management Institute's (EMI's) Virtual Table Top Exercise (VTTX) program. Once a month, emergency management agencies can sign up to be put through their paces, following along to a disaster scenario, practicing their plans, and working through exercise variables.

Originally designed for local government, participating agencies now include federal, state, local, tribal, territorial, and military groups. The program leverages the "whole community" concept by encouraging collaboration with non-profit organizations, school administration, local military, and public health agencies.

Each exercise lasts 4 hours. Agencies usually have between 10-50 participants, and they are given time to work through and answer questions for each module, then present their solutions during a "brief-out" to the other participating agencies along with any problems or stumbling blocks they may have encountered.

Past scenarios include tornado, winter storm, hurricane, flood, prison riot, wild land fire, earthquake, and several public health-centered topics. Fiscal Year 2014 topics (PDF, 587 Kb) include high-rise fire, radiological dispersion device, and aircraft crash. Fiscal Year 2015 will see a maritime scenario, post-recovery mass sheltering, a rail-related emergency, and a non-school active shooter incident.

All exercise materials are emailed to participating agencies, who then connect via video-teleconference at the time of the exercise. All training is free. Participants receive an EMI certificate upon completion, and repeat attendance is encouraged.

Participation Requirements:

The VTTX will be limited to approximately 10-15 locations per exercise offering. Participants must have an appropriate site equipped with VTC capability (not web-based) that can access the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) VTC site (connection information will be provided by EMI). Participating locations will be responsible for local exercise logistics, and should designate an exercise coordinator to implement the logistical requirements for the exercise. In addition, the location must provide a person capable of facilitating the on-site portion of exercise. Electronic copies of the related exercise materials (Exercise and Coordination Facilitation Guide, Situation Manual, agenda, etc.) will be provided in advance by EMI.

Exercise Design:

This VTTX is designed to engage the participants in a no

fault, hazard-specific exercise discussion. The lead facilitation will occur via VTC from the EMI campus, and will be complimented by a dedicated local agency facilitator at each VTC site.

The VTTX will be supported by an Exercise and Coordination Facilitation Guide, which will include all required logistical information (room layout, connection instructions, etc.), as well as facilitation and hot wash instructions.

The VTTX will consist of:

- A hazard awareness briefing on the scenario hazard.
- Three discussion modules presented by the EMI facilitator.
- Local discussion with guided questions facilitated by an on-site facilitator.
- Brief-outs from each participating location after each module.
- Hotwash conducted at each location after the VTC has ended.

Exercise Documents:

Exercise documents for this event will be provided to the lead remote site POC as soon as the final site slate is announced. VTTX exercise documents will include:

1. A Power Point slide pack that will serve as the "script" for the 4 hour exercise.
2. A Situation Manual (SITMAN) that will provide an overview of the scenario, structure and guidelines as well as the three phases of the exercise.
3. A Local Site Guide – Exercise Coordination & Facilitation Guide, that will provide the designated Facilitator for your respective site detailed instructions on the VTTX process and how to organize and prepare your group for the event.
4. Sample After Action Review – Improvement Plan (AAR-IP) and Exercise Evaluation Guides (EEGs).

FY14 Scenarios:

September – Earthquake; October - Winter Storm; November - Public Health (PH) Winter Storm and COOP; December - Prison Riot; January – Tornado; February - Wildland Fire; March - PH Chemical and Flood; April – Cyber; May - Hurricane and PH Pandemic Influenza; June - Aircraft Crash; July - Stadium/Arena Event; August - School Hostage; September - PH RDD, Nuclear incident and high-rise fire scenario. Note: The FY15 EMI VTTX dates and scenarios will be released June 2014.

Program Information:

For additional program data to include an information paper and frequently asked questions (FAQs), please contact the EMI VTTX Program Manager:

Todd Wheeler, Training Specialist, Integrated Emergency Management Branch, DHS/FEMA/Emergency Management Institute, 16825 S. Seton Ave., Emmitsburg, MD 21727, Office Phone: 301 447 1101 FAX: 301 447 1006, Todd.Wheeler@fema.dhs.gov (source FEMA)

Training Opportunities

Basic Public Information Officer Course (G290)

Date: June 4—5, 2014, 8:15 a.m.—4:30 p.m.
 Location: Auburn, ME—Auburn Airport Conference Room
 Contact: Lynette or Mike—MEMA (207) 287-3178 fax
 Register: Submit FEMA 119-25-1 Form to MEMA

Pipeline Safety Training (Pipeline/Gas Distribution)

Date: June 5, 2014
 Location: South Portland, ME—Doubletree by Hilton
 Contact: Paradigm Liaison Services
 Register: 877-477-1182 www.pdigm.com/rsvp
 Registration/Meal Served: 5:30 p.m.
 Program Run Time 90 minutes + Q&A

Maine HazMat IQ Above the Line/Below the Line

Date: June 7, 2014, 8:30 a.m.—Presque Isle
 Date: June 10, 2014, 8:30 a.m.—Orono
 Date: June 11, 2014, 8:30 a.m.—Waterville
 Date: June 12, 2014, 8:30 a.m.—South Portland
 Date: June 13, 2014, 8:30 a.m.—Kennebunk
 Date: June 14, 2014, 8:30 a.m.—Westbrook
 Register: Contact Robert Gardner or Faith Mayer
 MEMA 800-452-8735 maine.serc@maine.gov

40 Hour Basic Crisis Negotiation Course

Date: June 9—13, 2014, 9:00 a.m.—5:00 p.m.
 Location: Durham, NH—University of NH Memorial Union Building, 83 Main Street
 FMI: Michelle Morey, Special Agent (617) 223-6094
 or Email: michelle.morey@ic.fbi.gov
 Register: Nicole French, FBI (617) 223-6039 or
 Email nicole.french@ic.fbi.gov
 Registration Deadline: June 2, 2014

Community Mass Care & Emergency Assistance (G108)

Date: June 11—12, 2014, 8:15 a.m.—4:30 p.m.
 Location: Brewer, Maine—Jeff's Catering
 Contact: Mike Grant—MEMA (207) 287-3178 fax
 Register: Submit FEMA 119-25-1 Form to MEMA



Maine Emergency Management Agency is sponsoring the following training Hazmat IQ Above the Line/Below the Line Training

Date: June 07th at Presque Isle FD
 June 10th at Orono FD
 June 11th at Waterville FD
 June 12th at South Portland FD (Central Station)
 June 13th at Kennebunk FD
 June 14th at Westbrook Public Safety Building

Start Time: 0830

The HazMat IQ Above The Line/Below The Line system is a patent pending program developed by responders, for responders and only available from HazMat IQ. The HazMat IQ system incorporates a trademarked innovative street smart "Cheat Sheets" that enable responders to safely and efficiently respond to any known or unknown chemical or mixture.

Students taking this course will be able to size-up (physical state, hazards, initial hot zone, correct meters and PPE) any chemical in minutes. The system then coaches responders through a streamlined chemical research method to verify their initial size-up, preparing responders to immediately go to work when they arrive on a Hazardous Materials/WMD event.

To register, please contact:
 Robert Gardner or Faith Mayer
 Maine Emergency Management Agency
 E-mail: maine.serc@maine.gov
 Phone: 1-800-452-8735



Cumberland County Regional Sheltering Exercise: Scarborough High School Red Cross Government Liaison/PIO Station



Cumberland County Regional Shelter Exercise: Scarborough High School Cumberland County Animal Response Team (CART) Pet Owner Registration

Important Links

Cumberland County Emergency Management Agency
Home: www.cumberlandcounty.org/EMA

Cumberland County Local Emergency Planning Committee
Home: www.cumberlandcounty.org/EMA/lepc.htm

Maine Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)
Home: www.maine.gov/mema
Library: www.maine.gov/mema/mema_library.shtml

Maine Information and Analysis Center (MIAC)
Phone: (207) 624-7280
Email: miac@nespin.riss.net

Boston FBI
Phone: (617) 742-5533
Home: <http://boston.fbi.gov>



Maine Prepares
Home: www.maine.gov/mema/prepare

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
Home: www.fema.gov
Training: <http://training.fema.gov>
Grants: www.fema.gov/government/grant/index.shtm
Assistance: www.DisasterAssistance.gov

Domestic Preparedness Support
U. S. Department of Homeland Security www.dhs.gov
NIMS Resource Center <http://www.fema.gov/emergency/nims>
Lessons Learned Information Sharing System www.llis.gov
Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) <http://hseep.dhs.gov>

Center Disease Control
Maine CDC: <http://www.maine.gov/dhhs/boh>
U. S. CDC: <http://www.cdc.gov>
FLU.gov <http://www.pandemicflu.gov>

Southern Maine Regional Resource Center (SMRRC)
Home: www.smrrc.org

Ready America: www.ready.gov

National Weather Service—Gray, Maine
Home Page: www.erh.noaa.gov/gyx

Central Maine Power—Power Outages
www.cmpco.com/outages

Maine ARES <http://www.maineares.org>

2-1-1 Maine www.211maine.org

5-1-1 Maine (Maine DOT Travel Information)
Home: www.511maine.gov

American Red Cross of Southern Maine
Home: www.maineredcross.org

PROP
Home: www.wherepeoplecomefirst.org

Southern Maine COAD
P.O.Box 7192, Scarborough, ME (207) 228-4777
Home: www.southernmainecoad.org

Volunteer Maine
Home: www.volunteermaine.org

Greater Portland Council of Governments (GPCOG)
Home: www.gpcog.org

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