

County of Cumberland

Emergency Management Agency

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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 VII

July 2014

Arrival of Hurricane Season

With the Arrival of Hurricane Season, Governor and Insurance Superintendent Urge Maine Residents to Prepare for Severe Weather.

Augusta - June 17, 2014

Governor Paul R. LePage and Insurance Superintendent Eric Cioppa urged Maine residents on Tuesday to use the arrival of the Atlantic Hurricane Season to prepare for severe weather and natural disasters by taking simple steps that could save lives, minimize property losses and speed recovery.

Governor LePage and Superintendent Cioppa cited wind, flooding and fire as potential causes of major damage during summer and throughout hurricane season, which began June 1 and continues through November. They encourage Mainers to review their homeowner or renter policy, to evaluate the benefits of flood insurance, to complete a home inventory checklist, and to assemble an emergency supply kit.

"With hurricane season upon us, the possibility of property losses can increase this time of year," Governor LePage said. "Fortunately, there are steps we can all take before severe weather strikes to protect our family and property. The Bureau of Insurance, in addition to the Maine Emergency Management Agency, can be a valuable resource before, and after, any storm or natural disaster."

Cioppa emphasized the importance of knowing what's covered by a homeowners policy and making sure coverage is adequate. "Many people are unaware that standard homeowner policies do not cover flooding. They should review their policy, purchase additional coverage if needed, consider whether flood insurance makes sense for them, and complete an inventory of possessions."

-- Inventory Checklist: Cioppa emphasized that the checklist can be enormously helpful in establishing an

insurance claim. Although a copy of the inventory can be kept at home, a second copy should always be maintained with insurance policies, medical records, and other important documents in a safety deposit box or other secure location. The inventory should include photos and video of property. A free checklist can be obtained on the Bureau's website (www.maine.gov/insurance).

-- Flood Insurance: Flooding is typically not covered by a standard homeowners policy. Due to a 30-day waiting period for coverage to take effect, quick action is needed for a policy to be in place for later in this year's hurricane season. Details are available from the National Flood Insurance Program by calling 1-800-427-2419 or online at www.floodsmart.gov. The website includes tools to help homeowners assess their flood risk.

Additionally, the Governor and Superintendent encouraged residents to establish an emergency supply kit. It should include several days of drinking water (at least one gallon per person per day), non-perishable packaged or canned foods, a non-electrical can opener and cooking utensils. The kit should also contain first aid materials, necessary medications, basic tools, a battery or crank-operated radio and flashlights, extra batteries and any supplies needed for pets, as well as a list of important names and phone numbers, including insurance company contact information.

A listing of Disaster Preparedness Tips from the National Association of Insurance Commissioners accompanies this press release.

- Take an inventory of your valuables and belongings. This should include taking photographs or a video of each room. This documentation will provide your insurance company with proof of

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Arrival of Hurricane Season

Continued from Page 1

your belongings and help to process claims more quickly in the event of disaster.

- To enable filing claims more quickly, keep sales receipts and/or canceled checks. Also note the model and serial numbers of the items in your home inventory.
- As you acquire more valuables — jewelry, family heirlooms, antiques, art — consider purchasing an additional “floater” or “rider” to your policy to cover these special items. These types of items typically are not covered by a basic homeowners or renter’s insurance policy.
- Remember to include in your home inventory those items you rarely use (e.g., holiday decorations, sports equipment, tools, etc.).
- Store copies of all your insurance policies in a safe location away from your home that is easily accessible in case of disaster. You may want to store your policies and inventory in a waterproof, fireproof box or in a safe, remote location such as a bank safe deposit box. Consider leaving a copy of your inventory with relatives, friends or your insurance provider and store digital pictures in your e-mail or on a Web site for easy retrieval.
- Know what is and is not covered by your insurance policy. You might need additional protection depending on where you live. Make sure your policies are up to date. Contact your insurance provider annually to review and update your insurance policy.
- Keep a readily available list of 24-hour contact information for each of your insurance providers.
- Find out if your possessions are insured for the actual cash value, or the replacement cost. Actual cash value is the amount it would take to repair or replace damage to your home or possessions after depreciation, while replacement cost is the amount it would take to repair, or replace your home or possessions without deducting for depreciation. Speak with your insurance provider to determine whether purchasing replacement coverage is worth the cost.
- Speak with your insurance provider to find out if your policy covers additional living expenses for a temporary residence if you are unable to live in your home due to damage from a disaster.
- Appraise your home periodically to make sure your insurance policy reflects home improvements or renovations. Contact your insurance provider to update your policy accordingly.

Source: Maine Bureau of Insurance
Contact: Doug Dunbar (207) 624-8525

Tropical Illness Makes its Way to United States

A virus normally seen in Africa, Asia, and the island nations of the Indian Ocean recently made its way to the Caribbean. Chikungunya was first reported in the Americas in December 2013. The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) reports an estimated 55,000 confirmed or suspected cases in the Caribbean since then. The first case in the United States was reported in mid-May.

Chikungunya is transmitted via infected mosquito. Symptoms start within 3-7 days after being bitten and include: fever, headache, muscle pain, rash, and severe joint swelling and pain. The name means “contorted with pain.” It very rarely results in death, but symptoms can last for months or sometimes years.

There is currently no vaccine or specific treatment for this virus except symptom relief. The only real method of prevention lies in the control of mosquitos.

Public health departments in states and territories near the Caribbean are encouraged to educate themselves and their local medical facilities on the identification and treatment of this virus. Additionally, since we are currently headed into summer and travel to the Caribbean is common for people all over the country; health officials nationwide should be aware of this issue in returning travelers.

In addition to the resources and information on the PAHO website, the World Health Organization, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the Florida Department of Health also have pages dedicated to Chikungunya. (Article source: PAHO/InfoGram)

Maine Prepares Tip

Sometimes A Copy Can Be The Real Thing

Get duplicate copies of photos or make copies of photos to store in a separate location. Photos capture very precious memories that can never be replaced. If you don’t have copies of photos, go to your local photo center and get their help to make copies. This is especially important for those one-of-a kind old family photos.

Visit [Maine Prepares](#). 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: June 23, 2014*

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

U.S. Indicts Foreign Officers in Cyber Attacks

This week, the United States indicted five Chinese military officers for economic espionage through computer hacking against several American companies. This is the first such indictment against foreign government officials. The case centers on the state-sponsored theft of trade secrets or communications, giving Chinese companies an economic advantage through cyber espionage.

Experts stress this type of activity is ongoing in hundreds of companies every day. The private security firm Mandiant says “a typical corporate cyber attack goes on for about 230 days before the company realizes something is wrong.” Foreign industrial espionage may be the single greatest threat to the American technology sector, and a cybersecurity bill is unlikely until we see a major cyber crisis,

As it is extremely unlikely the individuals will ever see the inside of a courtroom, this action by the United States serves mostly as a wake-up call. Cyber attacks against companies and government entities are rising, but the ownership still falls on the companies and government agencies to handle the problem. (Source: US Department of Justice)

Legal Aspects of Public Health Emergencies

The Northwest Center for Public Health Practice (NWC PHP) has a new free online course focused on the uncertainties and restrictions of public health legal issues during emergencies. “

Legal Aspects of Public Health Emergency Preparedness” provides a summary of legal matters to think about when managing public health and healthcare services in an emergency situation.

“During emergencies, public health agencies need to know what powers public health officials will have, when they can request assistance from other jurisdictions, and how they will handle volunteers.” Public health workers must work within the constraints of managing privacy and civil rights, while still performing their job of maintaining public health and safety.

This course is for public health workers and attorneys who work with emergency preparedness programs. Participants will learn:

- How to identify legal authority at different levels of government;
- Understand potential or actual legal powers, responsibilities, and risks during declared emergencies; and

- Describe legal questions relating to medical or public health volunteers.

The NWC PHP offers many other courses, webinars, and trainings on their website.

www.nwcphp.org/training/opportunities

(Source: NWC PHP/InfoGram)

Emergency Communications and Disabilities

The National Council on Disability (NCD) recently issued a study on emergency communications focusing on those with sensory disabilities (hearing, vision, or speech disabilities) and those with developmental disabilities. “Effective Communications for People with Disabilities: Before, During, and After Emergencies” finds communication needs of these populations are not being fully addressed. Specifically, it:

- Identifies barriers, facilitators, and successful practices;
- Examines the current state of affairs concerning the accessibility of emergency-related communications;
- Provides experiences and perceptions of people with disabilities as they relate to emergency-related communications.



Also covered are laws and regulations addressing the rights of people with disabilities as well as relevant lawsuits. The legal landscape changes as technology improves and becomes more available to the public. The NCD recommends taking full advantage of new technology and social media in order to connect to people with sensory disabilities.

The report stresses to emergency managers the importance of increasing outreach programs and coordinating with all at-risk populations within their jurisdiction, to ensure all communications needs are being met, in order to help save lives.

A copy of the study may be downloaded at:
www.ncd.gov/publications/2014/05272014

Resource Typing Library Tool

CCEMA Staff: D.B.Feeney

The **Resource Typing Library Tool (RTLTL)** is an online catalogue of national NIMS resource typing definitions and job titles/position qualifications. National NIMS resource types support a common language for the mobilization of resources (equipment, teams, units, and personnel) prior to, during, and after major incidents. Resource users, at all levels, use these definitions as a consistent basis when identifying and inventorying their resources for capability estimation, planning, and for mobilization during mutual aid efforts. National NIMS resource types represent the minimum criteria for the associated component and capability.

National NIMS resource typing definitions and job titles/position qualifications are easily searchable and discoverable through the RTLTL. They can be downloaded in PDF format or directly used by third party software applications using the available Web Services Application Programming Interface (API).

Resource Typing Definitions are provided for equipment, teams, and units. They are used to categorize, by capability, the resources requested, deployed, and used in incidents. Measurable standards identifying resource capabilities and performance levels serve as the basis for this categorization.

Job Titles and Position Qualifications are used in the inventorying, credentialing, and qualifying of personnel. Credentialing is essential in validating the identity and attributes (e.g., affiliations, skills, or privileges) of emergency personnel.

RTLTL includes a **Web Services API** in order for third-party systems to receive data from RTLTL. If you manage or develop a third-party system and would like to utilize the **RTLTL Web Services API**, visit the Tools page to learn more.

<https://rtilt.ptaccenter.org/>

ID	Type	Name	Discipline	Primary Core Capability	Status	Actions
3-509-1000	Position Qualification	Advanced Emergency Medical Technician	Emergency Medical Services	Public Health and Medical Services	Published	View View PDF
12-509-1039	Position Qualification	Advanced Practice Registered Nurse	Medical and Public Health	Public Health and Medical Services	Published	View View PDF
4-508-1035	Resource Typing Definition	Aerial Apparatus, Fire	Fire and HazMat	Public and Private Services and Resources	Published	View View PDF
7-508-1060	Resource Typing Definition	Aerial Lift - Articulating Boom	Public Works	Public and Private Services and Resources	Published	View View PDF
7-508-1062	Resource Typing Definition	Aerial Lift - Telescopic Boom	Public Works	Public and Private Services and Resources	Published	View View PDF
7-508-1063	Resource Typing Definition	Aerial Lift - Truck Mounted	Public Works	Public and Private Services and Resources	Published	View View PDF
7-508-1061	Resource Typing Definition	Aerial Lift, Self Propelled, Scissor, Rough Terrain	Public Works	Public and Private Services and Resources	Published	View View PDF
3-508-1026	Resource Typing Definition	Air Ambulance (Fixed-Wing)	Emergency Medical Services	Critical Transportation	Published	View View PDF

COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT TEAM (CAP)

DESCRIPTION		
RESOURCE CATEGORY	Resource Management	RESOURCE KIND Team
OVERALL FUNCTION		COMPOSITION AND ORDERING SPECIFICATIONS

COMPONENT	RESOURCE TYPES		TYPE 1	TYPE 2	TYPE 3	TYPE 4
	METRIC/ MEASURE	CAPABILITY				
Equipment	Communications		Mobile FAA FM Radio Mobile and Portable VHF/FM Radios, capable of AES/DES encryption Portable VHF/FM repeater, capable of AES/DES encryption Mobile and Portable UHF/FM Radios, capable of AES/DES encryption Portable UHF/FM repeater, capable of AES/DES encryption Satellite Phone ALE Capable HF Radio HF E-mail Link	Mobile FAA FM Radio Mobile and Portable VHF/FM Radios, capable of DES encryption Portable VHF/FM repeater Mobile and Portable UHF/FM Radios, capable of DES encryption Cell Phone ALE Capable HF Radio	Same as Type IV, plus HF Radio	Mobile FAA FM Radio Mobile and Portable VHF/FM Radios Cell Phone
			NOTES: Not Specified			
Personnel	Manning		4 radio operators 1 unit leader 1 dedicated technician	3 radio operators 1 unit leader 1 technician on call	2 radio operators 1 unit leader	1 radio operator 1 unit leader
			NOTES: Not Specified			
Team	Availability and Duration		Same as Type II	Extended operations (greater than 1 week)	Same as Type IV	Short duration operations (1 week or less)
			NOTES: Not Specified			
Management Support	Coordination Capabilities		Same as Type II	Same as Type III	Incident staff capable of managing the communications unit	Team management only
			NOTES: Not Specified			

EPA Shares Water Utility Security Key Features

The safety of municipal drinking water supplies is important to not only maintain public health, but also to improve detection and response to problems; increase coordination with emergency responders; and strengthen ties with government agencies. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) program Key Features of an Active and Effective Protective Program helps water and wastewater utilities enhance their security and resilience.

Focused around ten key features, the program was developed for water utilities of any size, location, and budget. They address physical, cyber, and human elements used to deal with and manage safety and security concerns.

Tools and fact sheets are available to water utilities at no cost to help enact the Key Features program, including items on access control, assessment, communication, contamination detection, emergency response, funding and partnerships, physical security, and threat monitoring. (Source: EPA)

Transportation of Crude Oil by Rail Here to Stay

The Energy Information Administration reports the 96 percent growth in the United States oil industry from 2011-2013 is from light sweet grades of crude oil, the kind being shipped out of the Bakken fields. As a result, rail transportation of crude oil across the country has risen dramatically in the past several years, from 9,500 carloads in 2008 to nearly 234,000 in 2012.

Several accidents of Bakken light sweet crude made headlines this year and last, and the rail industry is working to increase safety through employee training, spending on improved infrastructure, and other safety initiatives. In addition, the U.S. Department of Transportation issued an Emergency Order requiring all railroads to notify states when large amounts of Bakken crude are being transported through the state.

Many states are also investigating shipments and reviewing their risk independently. New York started targeted inspections of rail yards handling Bakken crude, and California's Interagency Rail Safety Working Group recently published "Oil by Rail Safety in California: Preliminary Findings and Recommendations". Other states may have similar strategies, check with your state's authority.

More information is available on Bakken crude oil shipments thanks to mandatory reporting, and fire departments in or near communities handling these trains are encouraged to review response plans, mutual aid agreements, and appropriate hazardous materials incident procedures. (Source: Association of American Railroads)

Revised Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement Now Online

June 24, 2014

In 2009, then Governor John Baldacci signed into law PL 2009 c. 135, An Act Authorizing Statewide Mutual Aid Among First Responder Agencies. This law allowed "local first responder agencies to provide emergency services such as fire, law enforcement, emergency management or medical services as necessary upon another town's request without any additional agreement or contract."

Five years later, several changes have been made to the original agreement and supporting statutes:

- Under PL 2009 c. 135, all towns are part of the agreement but may adopt a local ordinance to opt out; no community to date has opted out.
- Anyone directed by MEMA or local EMA agencies. to work in an emergency. are considered to be state employees (see PL 2009 c. 135). In the past, only MEMA could authorize people to work as state employees during an emergency.
- Under the International Emergency Mutual Assistance Compact (IEMAC), an agreement with the eastern Canadian Provinces, agencies can also authorize people to work in Canada.
- The IEMAC and the National Forest Fire Protection Compact (NFFPC) have been added into the lists of agreements under which the Governor can request. or offer assistance during an emergency.
- Several changes have also been made to the NIMS/ICS training guidance to better prepare leaders during emergencies.

The updated Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement document can be downloaded in Adobe Acrobat format at:

www.maine.gov/tools/whatsnew/attach.php?id=64397&an=1

If you have any questions, please contact Mark Hyland at MEMA Mark.Hyland@maine.gov

Source: Casey Weed—MEMA PR Assistant Intern

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

It's Not About the Chemicals

By Mike Shutts, LEPC Liaison

It's all about the safety of you and me, and our families. That's why we need a hazmat program in every community.

A number of years ago, a white paper was written by Frederick J. (Fred) Cowie, Ph.D., Montana; with Monty Elder, Oklahoma; and Rayna Liebowitz, Maine. The paper, *Realistic Approaches to Rural and Frontier Hazardous Material Risk Management*, contains several suggestions that I believe would serve any size community.

Every municipality, no matter the size or population, has a hazmat potential. It could be the propane vendor with the 30,000 pound propane depot tucked into a wooded parcel just off the main road through town; it could be the small business with several potentially deadly chemicals used in the business's electro-plating operation, or it could also be the power plant with 90,000 pounds of anhydrous ammonia on-site.

What's important is recognizing the need to have a hazmat program that is designed to protect people as a first priority, and the environment as a second priority. Here's an approach:

1. Without too much effort, we could put together a baseline list of chemicals that can be found in most communities:

Gasoline	Natural gas	Crude oil
Diesel	Chlorine	Anhydrous ammonia
LPG/Propane	Pesticides/poisons	Paints/solvents
Acids/bases	Explosives	Household chemicals

This covers most of the hazard classes.

2. We have to train our first responders to keep themselves safe. We offer awareness courses that show how the chemicals can get into our bodies and do harm: inhalation; ingestion, absorption, and injection.
3. We teach them to recognize which chemicals may be involved. We gather information about the size and shape of the container. We look for clues: DOT placards and labels; Safety Data Sheets; an operator with knowledge of the chemical; and/or the North American Emergency Response Guide (NAERG).
4. We provide the first responders with Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). A typical firefighter's turnout gear and SCBA will not protect him or her against many chemicals. Therefore, our first responders must learn defensive tactics and strategies when faced with a hazmat emergency.

The NAERG is an accepted standard for handling hazmat emergencies. It provides suggestions for incident management, firefighting, EMS, evacuation distances, and contact information for agencies that may provide further information and assistance.

At this point, we have a baseline of chemical threats, and we have first responders that are geared-up and armed with the NAERG. Are they ready to go into battle?

Not so fast....

5. We need plans and suggested operating guidelines (SOGs), and provide comprehensive training to our first responders on the plans and SOGs.
6. Assuming we have plans and SOGs, and our first responders have been trained to them, it's time to try them out by having a series of discussions and tabletop exercises. Use a simple scenario involving one of the baseline chemicals. Start small. We want to build on the successes achieved by working with what we know, and building our response organization. Make sure that representatives from the five basic operational response areas: fire, law enforcement, EMS, public health, and public works are involved. This will help us build a team response. Make the table tops progressively more complex. Eventually, we want to extend our organization to its max, and force us to call in help from outside organizations.
7. When we have gained confidence through our tabletop exercises, we will be ready for hands-on exercises. This is what the troops have wanted all along, but it is best to hold them back until they have the proper training and equipment. As with the tabletop exercises, we will start on the small-scale scenario and work our way up to a complex scenario. Most of the exercises will call for the first responders to deploy defensive strategies. Make sure that we work on information gathering, setting up perimeters and evacuation zones, diking, and barricading.

Developing a hazmat program does not occur within a couple of months, it may take a few years, depending on where your organization is on it's own timeline. However, it will never happen unless you start somewhere. Contact me if you want to talk more about how the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) and Cumberland County Emergency Management Agency can help.

FEMA Independent Study Distant Learning

The Emergency Management Institute (EMI) offers self-paced courses designed for people who have emergency management responsibilities and the general public. All are offered free-of-charge to those who qualify for enrollment. To get a complete listing of courses, go to:

<http://training.fema.gov/IS>

Maine Functional Needs Support Committee

Maine Functional Needs Support Services Committee Supports and Informs Emergency Management

For many citizens living with functional needs, planning ahead for emergencies becomes difficult and stressful when they are not sure how to access emergency services during a disaster. Likewise, emergency managers are not sure how to best provide assistance to all citizens. In other states, recent law suits have taken place, because people experienced communication problems with emergency responders during a natural disaster, when their functional needs were not taken into consideration.

The National Response Framework defines the functional needs population as “populations whose members may have additional needs before, during, and after an incident in functional areas” including communication, transportation, supervision, medical care and maintaining independence.

Steps have been taken over the past several years to prevent issues like this from happening in Maine. The Maine Functional Needs Support Services Committee was established by former Red Cross-MEMA liaison Eunice Mommens, after being made aware of “the difficulties in providing for all functional needs during a sheltering operation”, during a 2010 conference. It now serves as a collaborative effort among Maine’s government, private sector, and nonprofit sector entities that represent the interest of people with functional and access needs.

The committee, which has been active for over three years now, consists of representatives from the Maine Center for Disease Control, the Maine Department of Health and Human Services, 211 Maine, the Maine Center for Deafness, and others. Its goal is “to share information and resources with each other and provide planning guidance and information on needed resources to local and county emergency managers and shelter planners to aid in meeting access and functional needs requirements in general population shelters.”

Despite the establishment of the committee, challenges with Functional Needs Support Services (FNSS) still exist in Maine, though the committee is working through some solutions. At their quarterly meeting on June 19, members discussed a wide array of topics and current events that reflect such problems, as well as potential solutions.

One specific current event that was discussed at length was the November court case between the Brooklyn Center for Independence of the Disabled and the City of New York. In this case, the Brooklyn Center claimed that during Hurricane Sandy, it became apparent that New

York City’s emergency preparedness plans failed “to sufficiently accommodate people with disabilities.” New York City ultimately lost the case, not because they purposefully discriminated against those citizens with functional needs, but because of what they called “benign neglect.” The full court case can be accessed at:

<http://www.drlegal.org/bcid-v-bloomberg>

This case has caused many states to reevaluate their own emergency preparedness plans. Although Maine was no exception, committee members agreed that the state’s plans are in a “good place” right now, and they felt confident, that should an emergency arise, every citizen would be well taken care of. Because of the diversity of its members, the FNNS committee is also able to pool and share resources, that can be beneficial in aiding those with function needs, during an emergency.

For example, one such resource is the Social Vulnerability Index (SVI), a website (<http://svi.cdc.gov>) that allows users to assess the social vulnerability in their own states with different tools, such as interactive maps that make it possible to view which locations in the state are more vulnerable than others.

“We’re applying the knowledge of this group to our emergency operation plans,” and “we’re making our best efforts to make some of these changes in the State of Maine.” said Richard Higgins, the State Volunteer Agency Liaison at MEMA and committee co-facilitator.

For more information on the committee, please contact Richard Higgins or Laurie Levine, at MEMA, by calling (207) 624-4400.

Meetings

Cumberland County Local EMA Directors Meeting

Date: July 9, 2014, 8:30 a.m.

Location: CCEMA, Windham, Maine

Cumberland County ARES

Date: July 15, 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: July 22, 2014, 6:00 p.m.

Location: CCEMA, Windham, Maine

Contact: Ron Jones, CCEMA (207) 892-6785
jones@cumberlandcounty.org

Mid-Coast ARES/CERT

Date: July 24, 2014

Location: Topsham, Maine

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

2014 Exercise Schedule

July 2, 2014

Cross Border Table Top Exercise—Presque Isle

Location: Presque Isle, ME

Contact: Darren Woods, Aroostook County EMA
(207) 493-4328 Darren@aroostookema.com

July 7, 2014

CART Sheltering Drill

Location: Rockland ME, Middle School

Contact: Ray Sisk, Knox County EMA Director
(207) 594-5155 rsisk@knoxcountymaine.gov

July 9, 2014

Lobster Fest Tabletop Exercise

Location: Rockland ME, Knox County EMA EOC

Contact: Ray Sisk, Knox County EMA Director
(207) 594-5155 rsisk@knoxcountymaine.gov

July 19, 2014

Active Shooter Full-Scale Exercise

Location: Thorndike, ME, Mount View High School

Contact: Dale Rowley, Waldo County EMA Director
(207) 338-3870 emadirector@waldocountyme.gov

July 22, 2014

Waldo County Damage Assessment Drill

Location: Belfast ME, Waldo County EMA

Contact: Dale Rowley, Waldo County EMA Director
(207) 338-3870 emadirector@waldocountyme.gov

September 13, 2014

RRT/DST/IMAT Full-Scale Exercise

Location: Houlton, ME

Contact: Darren Woods, Aroostook County EMA
(207) 493-4328 Darren@aroostookema.com

September 13, 2014

MCI Drill/Functional Exercise (Snow Bowl) Camden

Location: Camden, ME

Contact: Ray Sisk, Knox County EMA Director
(207) 594-5155 rsisk@knoxcountymaine.gov

September 13, 2014

Waldo County HazMat Drill (Transportation)

Location: Northport, ME

Contact: Dale Rowley, Waldo County EMA Director
(207) 338-3870 emadirector@waldocountyme.gov

October 2014 (proposed)

Lake Region Full Scale MCI (SAD 61)

Location: TBD

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

Vetting Tool for Cellphone and Mobile Apps

Applications (apps) on mobile devices can be as big a hazard to a business or government agency's network as a computer virus. Many places of work now have a "Bring Your Own Device" policy, but most do not test or vet their employees' apps. When testing apps, IT staff must use several testing tools because there isn't one that tests for everything. This takes time and is a complex process.

AppVet, from National Institute of Standards and Technology, takes the complexity out by managing the process. Multiple tools are still used, but AppVet combines their findings into one risk assessment report. Government agencies and businesses can take that one report and determine if the app poses a data security threat to their network, and accept or reject the app.

<http://csrc.nist.gov/projects/appvet/index.html>

This tool is free and was developed from some of NIST's research for the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA), when apps were being tested for military use. This free online tool can help businesses, government agencies, and first responder departments looking to keep networks, computers, and data secure.

(Source: [NIST](#))

Training Opportunities

Two-day Grants Workshop

Date: July 21—22, 2014, 9:00 a.m.—4:00 p.m.

Location: Portland, ME—Portland Police Department

Contact: Julie Beck, Grant Writing USA
888-435-7281 julie@grantwritingusa.com

Contact: Sgt. Steven Reece, Portland PD Training Div.
207-874-8590 sar@portlandmaine.gov

Continuity Planners Train-the Trainers Workshop

Date: August 5—6, 2014, 8:30 a.m.—4:00 p.m.

Location: Scarborough, ME—Cabela's Classroom

Contact: Nate Spada, DHS-FEMA Region I
(617) 832-4745 office (617) 513-1290 mobile
nathan.spada@fema.dhs.gov

Contact: Arn M. Hegggers, Preparedness Specialist
USCG Sector Northern New England
(207) 741-5439 arn.m.hegggers@uscg.mil

Register: Fax FEMA Form 119-25-1 to Nate Spada

School and Workplace Violence:

Planning and Response

Date: August 18-19, 2014, 8:00 a.m.—4:00 p.m.

Location: Brewer, ME—Brewer Community School

Contact: Lt Christopher Martin, Brewer Police Dept.
(207) 989-7004 cmartin@brewermaine.gov

Register: Online at http://ntoa.org/training_calender.php

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

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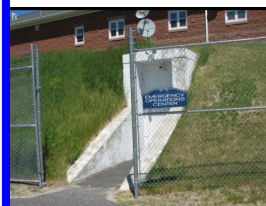
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