

County of Cumberland Emergency Management Agency

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March 17, 2015

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

News From Down Under

Volume VI, Issue III

March 2015

Protection From Cyber Attacks

Diane Eastwood, CCEMA

With recent cyberattacks on major businesses, agencies, and/or organizations in the United States, it is clear that all internet users should know about the personal risk and exposure when we use the internet for various reasons; remember knowledge is power.

Key Facts:

- Computer hackers are here to stay
- Hackers are getting more sophisticated at penetrating companies firewalls
- Companies do not let consumers know about a cyber-security breach until there is factual evidence of the breach
- As consumers, American's personal information is tied to corporate retail data
- Not all websites or advertisements are legitimate – there is no accountability for what you put on the internet

The following preventative strategies are intended to help our public and private partners proactively look for emails attempting to deceive users into "clicking the link" , answering bogus email, or opening attachments to seemingly real websites:

- Never click on links in emails if you do not know who they are from or are legitimate.
- Never open the attachments from re-tailers.
- Do not give out personal information over the phone or in an email if unsolicited. Social engineering is a process of deceiving individuals into providing personal information to seemingly trusted agents who turn out to be malicious actors.
- Set secure passwords and don't share them with anyone. Avoid using common words, phrases, or personal information and update regularly. Routinely change passwords and make them strong.

- Keep your operating system, browser, anti-virus, and other critical software up to date.
- Verify the authenticity of requests from companies or individuals by contacting them directly.
- Pay attention to the URLs of websites you visit. Malicious websites sometimes use a variation in common spelling or a different domain to deceive unsuspecting computer users.
- E-Mail, turn off the option to automatically download attachments.
- Be suspicious of unknown links or requests sent through email or text message.
- Set one day a week to monitor your credit card statements.
- Sign up for real-time alerts.
- Keep your private information private.
- Subscribe to identity protection.

The Obama administration announced Feb. 10, 2015, that a new office charged with analyzing and integrating cybersecurity threat data, collected by regional intelligence agencies, aims to do for cybersecurity what the National Counterterrorism Center did for terrorism. The new Cyber Threat Intelligence Integration Center (CTIIC) will operate under the Office of the Director of National Intelligence. The center will serve as a single government entity to coordinate cybersecurity data for cybercenters and policy makers around the nation.

CTIIC will serve similar functions as the National Counterterrorism Center for Terrorism, integrating intelligence about cyberthreats, providing all source analysis to policy makers and operators; supporting the work of existing federal cybercenters – network defenders, and law enforcement.

Recommended Practices for Pipelines and Hazard Mitigation Planning

Abridged article: D.B. Feeney, CCEMA

PHMSA in coordination with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), released the new guidance document, "**Hazard Mitigation Planning: Practices for Land Use Planning and Development near Pipelines.**" It outlines best practices for communities to reduce the risks from pipeline incidents, including those caused by natural hazards. It was prepared by PHMSA's Pipelines and Informed Planning Alliance (PIPA) Communications Team and is sponsored by PHMSA in coordination with FEMA as a primer for incorporating pipeline hazards into hazard mitigation plans.

The guidance aims to provide emergency managers, planners, and others involved with developing hazard mitigation plans with the knowledge and understanding of:

- how pipelines operate;
- the common products that may be transported through transmission lines;
- the potential impacts (risks) of pipeline incidents, and
- mitigation strategies they can implement to reduce these risk.

To obtain a copy of the pipeline mitigation guidance, visit webpage: www.phmsa.dot.gov/pipeline



PHMSA and FEMA join forces with guidance to assist emergency planners with incorporating pipelines into hazard mitigation plans.

Hazardous liquid and gas transmission pipelines run through nearly 2,800 of the 3,141 counties in the United States. Pipelines transport hazardous materials that, when released, can pose a significant threat to people as well as the built and natural environment near the pipeline. Pipeline failures are characterized as low-probability, high-consequence events. They do not happen often; however, the residents of any community that have experienced a significant pipeline failure are likely, in retrospect, to wish they had become more aware of the pipeline and informed of the potential risk.

How well do you understand the risks of potential pipeline incidents in your community? Land development in close proximity to hazardous liquid and gas transmission pipelines increases the likelihood of damage to the pipelines and the potential for impact to the community from a pipeline failure. Additionally, without appropriate planning, land development can impede access needed for the safe operation and maintenance of the pipeline; and for emergency response in the event of a pipeline accident. Figure 1 (below) illustrates how expanding suburban land development into previously rural areas brings people and pipelines into close proximity.



Figure 1 Left—1990—Undeveloped land around pipeline
Right—2002—Same Land, developed

Transportation of hazardous liquids and gas by pipeline is safeguarded through many layers of protection designed to prevent and mitigate the consequences of pipeline incidents. Under regulatory requirements, pipeline operators develop and maintain management practices to assure the integrity and safe operation of their pipelines. Pipeline operators also document that personnel working on pipelines are qualified to perform the work, recognize abnormal conditions, and respond appropriately to protect life and property.

As the Federal agency primarily tasked with regulating the safety of gas and hazardous liquid pipelines, the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) continually evaluates pipeline operator inspection and accident data to determine when operational practices and requirements need to be enhanced or when other corrective actions must be taken.

Public awareness and education is another important layer of pipeline safety. Pipeline operators develop and implement public awareness programs to communicate with key stakeholders, including the public, emergency officials, local public officials, and excavators. Operator public awareness programs inform these stakeholders about the potential hazards associated with the materials transported by the pipelines in their neighborhoods; and how to recognize, respond to, and report pipeline accidents.

However, even with these layers of protection, pipeline accidents still occur and, in some cases, impacts to a community can be overwhelming.

Article reference sources:

PHMSA, www.phmsa.dot.gov/pipeline

Hazard Mitigation Planning: Practices for Land Use Planning and Development Near Pipelines

Recommended Practices for Pipelines and Hazard Mitigation Planning

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PHMSA, www.phmsa.dot.gov/pipeline

Hazard Mitigation Planning: Practices for Land Use

"If You See Something, Say Something™" Protect Your Every Day

Suspicious activity is any observed behavior that could indicate terrorism or terrorism-related crime. This includes, but is not limited to:

- **Unusual items or situations:** A vehicle is parked in an odd location, a package/luggage is unattended, a window/door is open that is usually closed, or other out-of-the-ordinary situations occur.
- **Eliciting information:** A person questions individuals at a level beyond curiosity about a building's purpose, operations, security procedures and/or personnel, shift changes, etc.
- **Observation/surveillance:** Someone pays unusual attention to facilities or buildings beyond a casual or professional interest. This includes extended loitering without explanation (particularly in concealed locations); unusual, repeated, and/or prolonged observation of a building (e.g., with binoculars or video camera); taking notes or measurements; counting paces; sketching floor plans, etc.

Some of these activities could be innocent—it's up to law enforcement to determine whether the behavior warrants investigation. The activities above are not all-inclusive, but have been compiled based on studies of pre-operational aspects of both successful and thwarted terrorist events over several years.

Protecting Citizens' Privacy & Civil Liberties

The "If You See Something, Say Something™" campaign respects citizens' privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties by emphasizing behavior, rather than appearance, in identifying suspicious activity.

Factors such as race, ethnicity, and/or religious affiliation are not suspicious. The public should only report suspicious behavior and situations (e.g., an unattended backpack or package, or someone breaking into a restricted area). Only reports that document behavior that is reasonably indicative of criminal activity related to terrorism will be shared with federal partners.

How to Report Suspicious Activity

Public safety is everyone's responsibility. If you see suspicious activity, report it to local law enforcement or a person of authority.

Describe specifically what you observed, including:

- Who or what you saw;
- When you saw it;
- Where it occurred; and
- Why it's suspicious.



Meetings

Cumberland County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)

Date: March 4, 2015, 12:30 p.m.—2:30 p.m.
Location: Long Horn Steakhouse, 300 Maine Mall Rd South Portland, Maine

Cumberland County Local EMA Directors Meeting

Date: March 11, 2015, 8:30 a.m.
Location: CCEMA, Windham, Maine

Cumberland County ARES

Date: March 17, 2015, 6:30 p.m.
Location: CCEMA, Windham, Maine
Contact: Bryce Rumery, K1GAX
(207) 415-0498 k1gax@juno.com

Mid-Coast ARES/CERT

Date: March 26, 2015
Location: Topsham, Maine
Mid-Coast Chapter ARC, Community Way
Contact: John Goran, K1JJS
arsk1jjs@gmail.com (207) 865-0554

ME-NH Traffic Incident Management (TIM) Meeting

Date: April 10, 2015, 12:00 p.m. (noon)
Location: Portsmouth, NH Fire Station 2
Contact: Tom Reinauer, Transportation Director
Southern Maine PDC and Kittery Area MPO
(207) 324-2952 x 18, treinauer@smpdc.org

Register Now!



For the Seventh Annual

Maine Partners in Emergency Preparedness Conference

Augusta Civic Center
Tuesday & Wednesday • April 21 – 22, 2015

Visit www.maineprepares.com/conference for registration.



Partner with hundreds of public, private and non-profit leaders, officials, administrators, managers, responders and providers for a stimulating learning and networking experience.

Wind Chill Chart

Temperature(F)

Wind (kt)	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-30
5	36	30	24	18	12	6	0	-6	-12	-17	-23	-29	-35	-41	-47
10	33	27	21	14	8	2	-5	-11	-17	-23	-30	-36	-42	-48	-55
15	31	25	18	12	5	-1	-8	-14	-21	-27	-34	-40	-47	-53	-60
20	30	23	17	10	3	-3	-10	-17	-23	-30	-37	-43	-50	-56	-63
25	29	22	15	8	2	-5	-12	-19	-25	-32	-39	-46	-53	-59	-66
30	28	21	14	7	0	-7	-14	-20	-27	-34	-41	-48	-55	-62	-68
35	27	20	13	6	-1	-8	-15	-22	-29	-36	-43	-50	-57	-64	-71
40	26	19	12	5	-2	-9	-16	-23	-30	-37	-44	-51	-58	-65	-73

Training Opportunities

Hospital Incident Command System—HICS Refresher

March 20, 2015, 8:00 a.m.—12:30 p.m.

Location: Augusta, ME—Riverview Psychiatric Center

Contact: Kris Gammon, (207) 795-2962
gammonkr@cmhc.org

COOP Program Manager Train-the-Trainer (L-548)

March 25—26, 2015, 8:30 a.m.—4:00 p.m.

Location: Augusta, ME, Central Maine Commerce Center

Contact: Mike Grant, MEMA (207) 624-4400
michael.f.grant@maine.gov

Mitigation for Emergency Managers (G393)

March 31 thru April 2, 2015, 8:30 a.m.—4:00 p.m.

Location: Augusta, ME, Central Maine Commerce Center

Contact: Mike Grant, MEMA (207) 624-4400
michael.f.grant@maine.gov

Essentials of Community Cyber Security (TEEX)

March 31, 2015, 8:00 a.m.—12:00 p.m.

Location: Portsmouth, N.H.

Contact: Andrew C. Germann, Port Security Specialist
Sector Northern New England Area Maritime Security
Committee. andrew.c.germann@uscg.mil

Incident Command System ICS 400—Advanced

March 31, 2015, 6:00 p.m. (Day 1)

April 7, 2015, 2015, 6:00 p.m. (Day 2)

April 14, 2015, 6:00 p.m. (Day 3)

Training offered through Lincoln County EMA

Location: Wiscasset, ME—Lincoln County EMA/911

Contact: Kris or Ken at Lincoln County EMA
(207) 882-7559 kramer@lcc911.me

Essential of Community Cyber Security (TEEX)

April 2, 2015

Location: Ellsworth, ME

Contact: Andrew C. Germann, Port Security Specialist
Sector Northern New England Area Maritime Security
Committee. andrew.c.germann@uscg.mil

Hospital Emergency Response Team—HERT Training

April 6—7, 2015, 8:00 a.m.— 4:00 p.m.

Location: Norway, ME—Stephens Memorial Hospital

Contact: Kris Gammon, (207) 795-2962
gammonkr@cmhc.org

ICS Division/Group Supervisor Training (ICS 33)

April 7—8, 2015 (2-days)

Training offered through USCG Sector Northern New England. Seats are limited

Location: South Portland, ME, USCG Sector NNE

Contact: Arn M. Hegggers, Preparedness Specialist
arn.m.heggers@uscg.mil

Incident Command System Advanced—ICS 400

April 8, 2015, 8:15 a.m.—4:30 p.m. (2-days)

April 9, 2015, 8:15 a.m.—12:00 p.m.

Location: Bangor, ME, Penobscot County EMA

Contact: Mike Grant, michael.f.grant@maine.gov

Register: FEMA Training Form 119-25-1
MEMA Fax -- (207) 287-3178

Incident Command System Advanced—ICS 400

April 9-10, 2015 (2-days)

Training offered through USCG Sector Northern New England. Seats are limited

Contact: Arn M. Hegggers, Preparedness Specialist
arn.m.heggers@uscg.mil

Warning Coordination (G272) (see article Page 6)

May 6-7, 2015, 8:15 a.m.—4:30 p.m.

Location: Augusta, ME, Central Maine Commerce Center

Contact: MEMA T&E Office

Register: FEMA Training Form 119-25-1
MEMA Fax -- (207) 287-3178

Incident Command System Refresher—Overview of IS100, ICS200, IS700

May 7, 2015, 8:00 a.m.—12:00 p.m.

Location: South Paris, ME—Paris Fire Department

Contact: Kris Gammon, (207) 795-2962
gammonkr@cmhc.org

Senior Officials Workshop For

All-Hazards Preparedness (TEEX MGT-312)

May 16, 2015, Saturday, 9:00 a.m.—3:00 p.m.

Location: Topsham, ME—American Red Cross

Contact: Jason Shedlock, Sagadahoc County EMA
jshedlock@sagcounty.com (207) 443-8210

Hospital Incident Command System Refresher—HICS

June 4, 2015, 8:00 a.m.—12:30 p.m.

Location: Farmington, ME—Franklin Memorial Hospital

Contact: Kris Gammon, (207) 795-2962

FEMA 119-25-1 Training Form available at:
www.maine.gov/mema/training

The National Conversation on Homeland Security Technology

Join the Conversation

What is the National Conversation?

The *National Conversation on Homeland Security Technology* is a series of online and in-person discussions designed to get people talking about how to innovate solutions for the Nation's homeland security challenges. The National Conversation is intended to foster exchange between responders/operational users and innovators to generate sustainable homeland security solutions that will help keep our communities and those who protect them safe and resilient.



What is the National Conversation about?

The National Conversation addresses any issue related to homeland security technology capabilities. Topics include sensors, wearable technologies for responders, multi-directional situational awareness and decision making, cybersecurity, screening, and community resilience.

While you can start a topic of your own at any time, the National Conversation's structured "dialogues" will address the following five issue areas.

- Dialogue 1: Responder of the Future
- Dialogue 2: Enable the Decision Maker
- Dialogue 3: Screening at Speed
- Dialogue 4: A Trusted Cyber Future
- Dialogue 5: Resilient Communities



Each dialogue is comprised of the following phases.

1. A Q&A phase to clarify operational needs
2. An Ideation phase for pitching and ranking innovative ideas to meet needs identified during the Q&A
3. A showcase webinar that will present dialogue highlights
4. A potential Inspiration Awards competition

Why is the National Conversation so important?

First and foremost, successful innovation in the area of homeland security means safer, more resilient communities. Each of us not only plays a key role in achieving success, but we are also consumers. The safety of ourselves, our families, our friends, and our communities is a shared responsibility.

DHS S&T hopes that the National Conversation will help:

- Clarify operational user needs and use cases;
- Inform and educate industry on user needs, use cases, and science and technology gap areas;

- Facilitate opportunities for operational users, researchers, and scientists to provide feedback to industry on the viability of innovative concepts;
- Identify secondary markets by helping industry relate how their solutions and product may have applicability to homeland security;
- Increase the impact of homeland security science and technology research and development programs; and
- Organize a network of industry partners with a common mission to establish mutually beneficial relationships and perpetuate continuous innovation of homeland security solutions.

Who should participate, and why?

Everyone! All stakeholders who play a role in shaping the future of homeland security technology should participate. This means responders, operational users, citizens, academia, and industry.

- **Operational users** can clarify capability gaps and provide input on the usefulness of technology that is currently available.
- **Industry & academia** can obtain a better understanding of operational capability gaps and market opportunities, become better connected, and expand partnerships.
- **Government organizations** can take advantage of a new window of opportunity to collaborate, plan ahead, and expand networks.
- **Citizens** can provide insight and ideas on how solutions can best support the pace of daily life.

How do you participate?

- **Online**—Join us virtually through the [S&T Collaboration Community](http://scitech.ideascale.com). <http://scitech.ideascale.com> Q&A and Ideation forums are not facilitated, so feel free to post at any time. The community is active 24/7.
- **Events**—Participate in in-person and virtual meetings, roundtables, workshops, and webinars

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>

New/Revised Courses

IS-288.a—The Role of Voluntary Organizations in Emergency Management, new 02/12/15

2015 Exercise Schedule

Date: March 7, 2015

Comex Drill

Location: Statewide

Contact: Steve Mallory—MEMA

Date: March 7, 2015

Shelter Drill Functional Exercise Aroostook County

Location: Presque Isle, ME—High School

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

Date: March 10, 2015

Cruise Ship Tabletop Exercise—Waldo County

Location: Belfast, ME—Waldo County EOC

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

Date: March 24, 2015

Forest Fire Tabletop Exercise—Waldo County

Location: Belfast, ME—Waldo County EOC

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

Date: March 25, 2015

Tsunami Alert Tabletop Exercise—Waldo County

Location: Belfast, ME—Waldo County EOC

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

Date: March 28, 2015

Canoe Race Drill —Waldo County

Location: Liberty, ME—St. George Lake

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

Date: May 2015

Portland International JetPort Functional Exercise

Location: TBD

Date: August 10-13, 2015

488th Military Police—Maine National Guard

Location: Portland, ME

Contact: Stephen Soucy—MEMA

Date: September 12, 2015

Cumberland County Sheltering Functional Exercise

Location: Naples, ME Lake Region High School

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

Date: October 18, 2015

Lake Region SAD 61, MCI Full-scale Exercise

Location: Naples, ME Lake Region High School

Contact: Todd Perreault, Bridgton EMA

Warning Coordination (G272) May 6&7, 2015

This program addresses warning coordination for weather- or flooding-related events. It provides training to help facilitate the process whereby state, local, tribal, and territorial officials responsible for warning coordination and communication work closely with the National Weather Service (NWS) and the news media, to provide effective warnings, that can be received and understood by people at risk. The effective coordination of these warnings is paramount to saving lives and protecting property.

Target Audience and Prerequisites:

The target training audience for Warning Coordination includes state, local, tribal, and territorial government emergency program managers, or officials responsible for coordination and communication. The secondary audience includes federal emergency management personnel and employees of federal, state, local, tribal and territorial governments who work in the emergency management field.

Anyone with warning coordination responsibilities will benefit from this training. It is highly recommended that participants take IS271, *Anticipating Hazardous Weather and Community Risk*, G271, *Hazardous Weather and Flooding Preparedness*, and IS-247, *Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS)*, before attending this course. Other recommended courses are the COMET program's SKYWARN® Spotter Training course and G365, *Partnerships for Creating and Maintaining (Weather) Spotter Groups*.

Course Location:

The course will be held in the MEMA classroom at CMCC. The Central Maine Commerce Center is located at 45 Commerce Drive off Route 27 in North Augusta. **Classes will run from 8:15 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. daily.** Lunch and breaks will be provided, lodging may be offered on a per case basis for those traveling more than 50 miles to attend the course; all other expenses are the responsibility of the student.

For further information or to register, please contact
MEMA T&E office.

All applications should be submitted by email/fax via
FEMA training application form found at:

<http://www.maine.gov/mema/training>
Maine Emergency Management Agency
72 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333-0072
(800) 452-8735
(207) 624-4460
Fax: (207) 287-3178

Who benefits from the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act?

Mike Shutts, CCEMA

Under the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA), facilities that use, produce, or store hazardous substances must report to the State, the County, and the local fire department each year by March 1. Since there are over 400 facilities that must submit the report, known as a Tier II report in Cumberland County, of which I have been receiving an avalanche of reports.

Who benefits when facilities turn in information about hazardous substances? The quick answer is everyone. Citizens, health professionals, industry, public interest groups, fire departments, EMS, law enforcement, and local, state, and federal agencies responsible for emergency planning; public health and environmental protection all benefit from a working relationship focused on keeping us all safe.

The information contained in a Tier II report is the basis for emergency response plans for the facility, the community, the county, and the state. Through the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), stakeholders have a voice in assessing the risks and preparing the response to hazmat incidents.



The risk assessment and response plans have led to coordinated actions that notify first responders, and protect plant personnel, nearby populations, and the environment. What are some of the specific incident benchmarks that we may see when prior comprehensive planning takes place?

- Notifications to first responders and affected populations

- First responders size-up the situation, and recognize the potential risks
- Incident Command becomes Unified Command
- Defensive actions are taken to limit the harm to people, infrastructure, and the environment
- Appropriate monitoring of the situation
- Actions taken to effectively control or shut down further hazmat release.
- Recovery of the site
- After-Action Review of the incident
- Update the Emergency Action Plan

Through a progressive exercise program, the above benchmarks should, and will, happen seamlessly.

If you want to know more about what the LEPC is doing to make our County safer, you can contact me at 207-892-6785.

New Resource Launched: Disasters.data.gov

Emergency managers have a new tool in their disaster response arsenal. Over the past 2 years since Hurricane Sandy so severely impacted the East Coast, ongoing meetings and discussions led to the development of Disasters.data.gov “to foster collaboration and the continual improvement of disaster-related open data.”

Webpage at: <http://www.data.gov/disasters>

The site contains information targeted towards different audiences, including emergency managers, first responders, and the public. The new website offers:

- “Types of Disasters” Landing Pages: categorizes open data sets, apps, and tools to make relevant resources easier to find;
- Apps & Tools: includes apps and tools that can be deployed at minimal cost by first responders, emergency managers, volunteer organizations, and survivors;
- Innovator Challenge: highlights needs from the disaster preparedness community.

The website is also working to make select disaster-related datasets available. Often these datasets are closed to the public; working with the private sector and various levels of government. To make the datasets public will provide communities with resources that can strengthen community resilience. (Source: *Disasters.data.gov*)

 The image shows two overlapping forms. The top form is titled 'Section 302 of SARA Title III Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportin Form'. The bottom form is titled 'Section 311 of SARA Title III List of Reportable chemicals under Section 312 Form. 312 REPORTING FOR'. The bottom form includes fields for 'Reporting Period: From January 1 to December 31 2008', 'Facility Identification' (Name, Street Address, City, County, Zip, SIC Code, Date Received), and 'EMERGENCY AND HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL INVENTORY'. There are also checkboxes for 'Check if Inform' and 'Official Use Only (Do Not Fill)'.

MaineDOT

Regional Public Input

Meetings

MaineDOT Region 1

The Maine Department of Transportation (MaineDOT) is looking to "Talk Transportation" and seek public input regarding any and all types of transportation issues during a series of 40 regional public meetings throughout the State.

Input from the meetings will help MaineDOT understand the needs of the public and various stakeholders to help the Department formulate its Long-Range Transportation Needs Assessment. The Long-Range Transportation Needs Assessment documents anticipated transportation system needs for the future 20 years, with particular emphasis on the next 10 years. Public input is an important part of this long-range planning process. The meetings will also allow for the Department to inform the public about its activities and programs while obtaining information regarding any immediate concerns or needs from the participants.

Please attend one or more of the following meetings in MaineDOT Region 1! (NOTE: two separate meetings at each location:

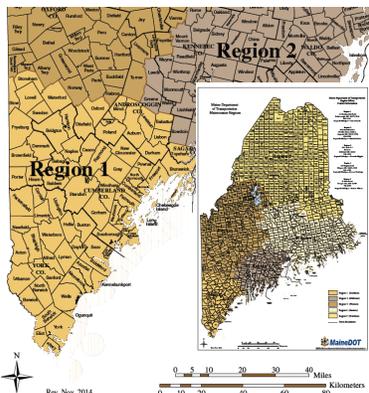
March 30, 2015 - Sanford
Sanford City Council Chambers, 919 Main Street
2:00 PM to 4:00 PM, and
6:00 PM to 8:00 PM

March 31, 2015 –York
York Hospital, Henry Warner Building, 16 Hospital Drive
2:00 PM to 4:00 PM, and
6:00 PM to 8:00 PM

April 1, 2015 - Bridgton
Bridgton Town Office, (rear entrance) 3 Chase Street
2:00 PM to 4:00 PM, and
6:00 PM to 8:00 PM

(Article Source/Credit:
Southern Maine Planning &
Development Commission
(SMPDC), v3,1 Newsletter)

(Map Insert Source:
MeDOT)
www.maine.gov/mdot



Commuter Train Accident

Response Training

Two recent commuter train accidents involving fatalities put a deeper focus on emergency responder training for commuter train incidents:

- In January, one person was killed after a District of Columbia Metro train stopped in a tunnel, went dark, and cars filled with smoke; other passengers were hospitalized.
- Two weeks ago, a commuter train hit an SUV 20 miles north of New York City, killing 6 people. The impact of the collision coupled with the resulting fire injured at least 15 others, some severely.

Fire and EMS departments, within range of commuter train lines, should be fully versed in the workings of these trains, accessing and extricating passengers; and the safety precautions when dealing with the possibility of high voltage. Many urban transit authorities have training available to local departments, such as the Washington (DC) Metropolitan Area Transit Authority and New York City's Subway Simulator, used for both fire and terrorism training.

In addition, the Center for Domestic Preparedness offers Mass-Casualty Incident Training on subway cars, and the Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service (TEEX) offers a Passenger Rail Rescue course. (Source: FEMA)

Training Resources:

Texas A&M Engineering
Passenger Rail Rescue (TNG23P)
<https://teex.org>

Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority
Office of Safety and Risk Protection
Carmen E. Turner Training and Maintenance Facility
3500 Pennsy Drive, Landover, MD 20785
301-618-1155 or 1149
www.metroopensdoors.com

New York City Fire Department
Subway Simulator
www.nyc.gov/fdny

If you dial 9-1-1 accidentally

DO NOT HANG UP

Please stay on the line and speak with
the emergency communications officer.

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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