

News From Down Under

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February 2015

County of Cumberland

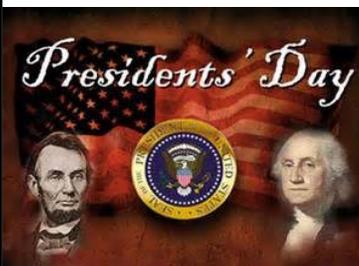
Emergency Management Agency

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Public Safety, Emergency Management and allied organizations are invited to submit articles, events, training opportunities and news.
David B. Feeney, CCEMA
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Mitigation is Not Just Culverts Anymore!

By: Margaret Cushing, CCEMA Planner

According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency, "Mitigation is the effort to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters. Mitigation is taking action *now*—before the next disaster—to reduce human and financial consequences later (analyzing risk, reducing risk, insuring against risk)".

"Mitigation Plans form the foundation for a community's long-term strategy to reduce disaster losses and break the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. The planning process is as important as the plan itself; it creates a framework for risk-based decision making to reduce damages to lives, property, and the economy from future disasters."

Since flooding is the number one hazard in Cumberland County, we tend to think of mitigation in terms of replacing culverts and rebuilding road washouts (with good reason, as demonstrated by the pictures below, taken after the August 2014 storm). These types of mitigation projects are a very necessary part of planning, but mitigation does not end with culverts and road replacement.



Photo left: Washed out shoulder on Staples Point Road, Freeport
Photo: D.Hench PPH

Photo top right: near Deering Oaks Park (Y.S. Byun PPH)

Photo bottom right: Commercial Street. (Y.S. Byun PPH)

There are various types of projects that can be considered, and the Hazard Mitigation Grant program can fund the following projects.

- Acquisition of primary residences that have been repetitively damaged by natural hazards (such as flooding) and conversion to open space
- Relocation of primary residences that have been repetitively damaged by natural hazards
- Elevation of primary residences that have been repetitively damaged by natural hazards
- Public roads/culverts – Upgrades, up-sizing and / or stabilization at repetitively flooded areas
- Minor structural flood control projects – such as low water crossings on public roads with repetitive flooding, but low traffic count
- Bank Stabilization on public roads to solve repetitive erosion problems
- Storm water management of repetitively flooded public roads / streets
- Generators for critical facilities



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Mitigation is not just Culverts Anymore!

(Continued from Page 1)

Minimum criteria that all projects must meet in order to be considered for funding:

1. Is cost-effective; it has a Benefit to Cost Ratio (BCR) of 1:1 or greater
2. Conforms with the State and Local Hazard Mitigation Plans
3. Provides beneficial impact upon the designated disaster area
4. Conforms to environmental laws and regulations
5. Solves problem independently or is functional portion of solution

Other types of mitigation planning may not be funded, but will help to prevent or diminish flooding; these could include regional assessments and mitigation of flood prone areas (instead of each town only considering its own problem and not taking into consideration what happens up or downstream) and participation in the community rating system. Zoning changes to enhance safe growth; decrease destructive growth, and promote green infrastructure all work to decrease the possibility of flood damage.



(Natural Hazards Informer)



Photo left: Green Infrastructure alleviating street runoff

For other types of hazards, there are programs that towns can participate in, such as:

FireWise Communities:

(<http://www.firewise.org/usa-recognition-program.aspx>)

Storm Water to Street Trees guide to manage runoff:

(<http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/nps/urban.cfm#guide>).

For other resources, contact Cumberland County EMA

Training Opportunities

Incident Command System ICS 300—Intermediate

February 10—13, 2015 (4-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 ICS 100 / ICS 700

February 17, 2015, 6:00 p.m.

Training offered through Lincoln County EMA

Location: Wiscasset, ME—Lincoln County EMA/911

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

Incident Command System ICS 300—Intermediate

February 24, 2015, 6:00 p.m. (Day 1)

March 3, 2015, 6:00 p.m. (Day 2)

March 17, 2015, 6:00 p.m. (Day 3)

March 24, 2015, 6:00 p.m. (Day 4)

Training offered through Lincoln County EMA

Location: Wiscasset, ME—Lincoln County EMA/911

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

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 krapr@lcc911.me

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 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

Guidance for Patient Decontamination in a Mass Chemical Incident

12/19/2014—Acting Assistant Secretary for Health Affairs
Dr. Kathryn Brinsfield

An important part of the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) mission is strengthening national preparedness and resilience, including against potential chemical incidents whether they are accidental or by malicious intent. The effects of chemical incidents, such as the explosion in West, Texas or the chemical spill in West Virginia can be devastating.

That is why the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Office of Health Affairs (OHA) Chemical Defense Program, partnered with Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) and a working group comprised of various partners to research and write "*Patient Decontamination in a Mass Chemical Exposure Incident: National Planning Guidance for Communities*." Compiled from evidence-based information, the document focuses on providing options for responses to events like chemical release and mass casualties.

This guidance is intended to support state and local civilian first responders and health care receivers, along with emergency managers, public health practitioners, law enforcement officials, and risk communications experts who are the nation's first line of defense, and must be prepared to respond to potential chemical incidents.

Developed specifically for local communities, the document provides guidance as a tool to be added to the local planner's toolkit. Providing evidence-based guidance and lessons learned before an incident occurs minimizes catastrophic effects and allows for information sharing between departments in order to enhance preparedness and improve response plans for these types of events.

During the development of this guidance, the Mass Human Chemical Decontamination Working Group (a federal inter-agency, working group of experts) identified three categories to address:

1. Risk assessment and decision making
2. Decontamination process and procedure
3. Evaluation of results and patient follow-up

The working group developed this national planning guidance with the advice of a larger group of federal and non-federal subject matter experts in emergency response, emergency medicine, toxicology, risk communication, behavioral health and other relevant fields.

The working group was established at the request of the White House National Security Council and co-chaired by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Office of Health Affairs (OHA).

The approach in this guidance is flexible and scalable according to the resource and capability limitations of the community. The recommendations should be adapted as each unique community sees fit according to their own hazard and risk assessment. Examples of how this guidance might be used include:

- **Planners:** incorporate current evidence-based recommendations during development or revision of an organization's response plans.
- **Community leaders, public health officials:** enhance system-wide coordination and develop plans for communicating with patients and the whole community.
- **Trainers:** develop, improve, or augment training of response personnel for patient decontamination operations, using current evidence-based recommendations.
- **Emergency managers:** generate policy and plans to address issues related to system-wide coordination, the whole community response, and crisis and risk communications, as well as other overarching issues.
- **Hospital emergency managers:** incorporate evidence-based recommendations into the hospital response plan and training program addressing the hospital's unique challenges, and enhance coordination of the hospital response with those of the rest of the community through effective interagency planning and communication.
- **Researchers:** identify knowledge gaps and conduct research to investigate them.

For more information, visit:

<http://www.dhs.gov/office-health-affairs>.

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>

2015 Exercise Schedule

Date: February 5, 2015

HazCom Functional Exercise—Oxford County

Location: Stephen's Memorial Hospital, Norway, ME

Contact: Allyson Hill, Oxford County EMA Director
(207) 743-6336 ema@oxfordcounty.org

Date: February 26, 2015

Irving Tank Farm Fire Tabletop Exercise—Waldo County

Location: Searsport, ME—Public Safety Building

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

Date: February 28, 2015

HazCom Tabletop Exercise—Knox County

Location: Thomaston, ME—Dragon Products, LLC

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

Date: March 7, 2015

Comex Drill —Waldo County

Location: Belfast, ME—Waldo County EOC

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

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: September 2015

Cumberland County Sheltering Functional Exercise

Location: Naples, ME Lake Regional High School

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

“Know Before You Fly” an Unmanned Aircraft

Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS), also called “drones” or unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV), increase in popularity and continue to make news. Some stories, such as this close call near London’s Heathrow Airport or the drone flyovers of France’s nuclear sites, raise concerns about accidents and security. Others show their potential in accessing remote areas after disasters, news reporting, and damage assessments.

Seeing the future prospects and the fact that UAS are not going to go away, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) joined with industry and hobby groups to inform the public on proper operations of UAS. The “Know Before You Fly” campaign aims to educate recreational users, businesses, and public entities interested in operating UAS in the laws, regulations, and rules concerning their use.

The FAA recently won an appeal through the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB), which affirmed that drones are aircraft and their operators can be fined for careless or reckless operation. This case has been closely watched. The FAA is still working on regulations specific to UAS use; some suggest those regulations aren’t expected until 2017 or later.

Many public safety agencies are looking into using UAS technology in their duties. Because of this, and because it is becoming more and more likely that first responders will encounter a hobbyist using a UAS at an emergency, it is a good idea to browse the “Know Before You Fly” website and review the current laws and regulations regarding the use of UAS. The FAA encourages reporting unsafe UAS practices, incidents, or accidents to their Aviation Safety Hotline. Hotline at: www.faa.gov/contact/safety_hotline

(Source: *Know Before You Fly*)

<http://knowbeforeyoufly.org/>

From The Cumberland County Animal Response Team



Don't leave pets outdoors when the temperature drops. During walks, short-haired dogs may feel more comfortable wearing a sweater. No matter what the temperature is, windchill can threaten a pet's life. Pets are sensitive to severe cold and are at risk for frostbite and hypothermia during extreme cold snaps. Exposed skin on noses, ears and paw pads can quickly freeze and suffer permanent damage.

A dog or cat is happiest and healthiest when kept indoors. If for some reason your dog is outdoors much of the day, he or she must be protected by a dry, insulated, draft-free shelter that is large enough to allow the dog to sit and lie down comfortably but small enough to hold in his/her body heat. The floor should be raised a few inches off the ground and covered with cedar shavings or straw. The doorway should be covered with waterproof burlap or heavy plastic.

Pets that spend a lot of time outdoors need more food in the winter because keeping warm depletes energy. Routinely check your pet's water dish to make certain the water is fresh and unfrozen. Use plastic food and water bowls; when the temperature is low, your pet's tongue can stick and freeze to metal.

The salt and other chemicals used to melt snow and ice can irritate the pads of your pet's feet. Wipe all paws with a damp towel before your pet licks them and irritates his/her mouth.

Antifreeze is a deadly poison, but it has a sweet taste that may attract animals and children. Wipe up spills and keep

antifreeze (and all household chemicals) out of reach. Coolants and antifreeze made with propylene glycol are less toxic to pets, wildlife and family

Cars are particularly attractive to animals in the winter-time, especially frigid cats that love to climb up under the hood and curl up on the warm motor. This, as you can imagine, has led to many mishaps when motorists start their car ... ouch! Avoid such accidents by tapping your car's hood before starting the vehicle. Sure, you may wake Kitty from her deep slumber, but she'll thank you in the long run.

Meetings

Cumberland County Local EMA Directors Meeting

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

Cumberland County ARES

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

Greater Portland Area Traffic Incident Management

Date: February 25, 2015, 8:00 a.m.
Location: Portland, ME—GPCOG
Contact; Maddy Adams, GPCOG,
madams@gpcog.org

Cumberland County Animal Response Team (CCART)

Date: February 25, 2015, 5:00 p.m.
Location: CCEMA, Windham, Maine
Contact: Ron Jones, CCEMA (207) 892-6785
jones@cumberlandcounty.org

Mid-Coast ARES/CERT

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

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

Cellular, GPS, Wi-Fi, and other Signal Jammers

Signal jammers are illegal and can interfere with operational channels commonly used by first responders, disrupting vital communications or affecting emergency operations. There have been documented incidents of the loss of first responder radio communications near areas where cell and GPS jammers were being used. Loss of cellular coverage was also observed in these areas which prevented 9-1-1 and other emergency calls from being made. Jammers can target cellular, GPS, Wi-Fi, and other radio signals, individually or in combination.

Indicators of Jamming:

Disruption or failure of wireless communications or mapping equipment, including cellular or GPS devices, for unknown reasons could indicate interference by a jammer.

- Inability to transmit or receive on two-way radios outside of known “dead zones”.
- Unusual sounds on designated frequencies, such as white noise, intermittent electronic chirping, or tones.
- Lack of normal sounds heard on designated frequencies or presence of “dead air”.
- Technical difficulties that appear and disappear intermittently.
- Lack of audible click when keying microphone.
- Abrupt loss of communications, especially if stationary.
- Loss of lock, intermittent disruption, or general failure.

Actions:

Incidents where a suspect operating a jammer is identified should be reported to the FCC at www.fcc.gov/complaints or 1-888-CALL-FCC (1-888-225-5332). The FCC will investigate and take follow-up administrative enforcement actions against the subject where applicable. Reports should include the following:

For an ongoing incident or if a suspect is identified, provide:

- Identification details of suspect using illegal equipment (Name, DOB, vehicle tag, etc.).
- Description or identification of suspected jamming device (including photo if available).

For all incidents, provide:

- Reporting party's name/contact information/agency, date, time, duration, location, and affected mission or operations.
- Nature of the disruption (such as single occurrence, recurring, intermittent, or loss of signal indication).
- Equipment affected (type, model, application).
- Environmental conditions (weather, topography, terrain, time of day).
- Steps taken to improve or regain ability to use equipment.
- Other wireless devices not affected by the suspected jamming or anomaly.



Applicable Laws

Federal laws prohibit any person from willfully or maliciously interfering with authorized radio communications and prohibit the manufacture, sale, marketing, importation, distribution, or shipment of jamming equipment.

State laws may also prohibit the possession or certain uses of jammers (e.g., interference to police communications) and thus provide a basis for local seizure and prosecution. Law enforcement agencies should develop a strategy in advance with their office of legal counsel.

The Communications Act of 1934

Section 301—requires person operating or using radio transmitters to be licensed or authorized under the Commission's rules (47 USC §301).

Section 302(b) - prohibits the manufacture, importation, marketing, sale or operation of these devices within the United States (47 USC §302a(b)).

Section 333—prohibits willful or malicious interference with the radio communications of any station licensed or authorized under the Act or operated by the U.S. Government (47 USC §303).

Section 503—allows the FCC to impose forfeitures for willful or repeated violations of the

7th Annual
Maine Partners in
Emergency Preparedness Conference
April 21—22, 2015 Augusta Civic Center



Maine Partners in
Emergency Preparedness
Conference

Recent Cyber Attacks Considered Game Changers

Several high-profile cyber attacks and breaches in 2014 brought considerable attention to cyber security and its consequences:

- The FBI arrested a woman after she allegedly stole information from a secure federal database listing the vulnerabilities of United States dams, possibly for the Chinese;
- North Korea's hack of Sony is considered unprecedented, costing the company millions and perhaps requiring a year of analysis to determine the true extent of the damage;
- Hacker group Lizard Squad is now selling their Dedicated Denial of Service (DDoS) tool online, allowing people to take down websites of their choice for as little as \$6/month.

The National Security Agency Director recently warned Congress that two or three countries are capable of shutting down the electrical grid and other critical systems in the United States. He believes it is a question of when, not if, such an attack will occur. Knowing that Congress still struggles with the legislative issues surrounding cybersecurity, it is increasingly up to the industries, companies, and agencies to protect themselves. (Source: FBI)

Cleveland City Website Targeted by Anonymous

The hacktivist group Anonymous recently shut down the city of Cleveland's website in retaliation for a police shooting. This is only the latest incident this year involving Anonymous and a city website; the Albuquerque, New Mexico, website was hacked in early 2014 for a shooting incident, and Orlando, Florida, had its site targeted over its laws regarding the homeless.

Anonymous' interest in law enforcement agencies dates back a few years, targeting sites in and outside of the United States based on what the group sees as police brutality, overextension of authority, or civil rights violations.

Despite the time and money spent to protect government and law enforcement websites, many are still vulnerable to hacking, malware, ransomware, and other cyber security threats. Knowing there are groups specifically targeting them, even when there is no perceived event as a trigger, all agencies should use security software and regularly use

a backup system, keeping the backup files separately on a non-networked system.

The following groups can provide more information and assistance:

- Internet Crime Complaint Center (IC3) <http://www.ic3.gov>
- National White Collar Crime Center (NW3C) <http://www.nw3c.org/>
- United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT) <https://www.us-cert.gov/>

(Source: NW3C)



Maine Prepares



Question:

What caused the highest storm surges along the Maine coast?

Answer:

Both hurricanes and winter or spring storms can cause significant storm surges along the Maine coastline. However, because the coast gets hit by many more winter storms than hurricanes, the greatest surges in the past have come from winter or spring storms. In fact, of the top ten surges recorded in Portland, nine were from winter/spring storms while only one was from a hurricane (Hurricane Carol, 1954, tie for 8th highest surge). The greatest surge reported in Portland was 4.3 feet on March 3, 1947. This compares with the 3.3 ft surge observed with Hurricane Carol.

On February 2, 1976, an intense winter storm caused a storm surge along the mid and Downeast coast of Maine from Brunswick to Eastport. After reaching the coast, the surge of water funneled up the Penobscot River causing a surge of over 10 ft in the city of Bangor. Reportedly, at around 11 am, the water level in the city rose more than 12 ft in just 15 minutes, submerging approximately 200 vehicles. Many people were trapped in buildings by the frigid water, and some had to be rescued quickly from the tops of their cars

This "Question and Answer" is courtesy of the National Weather Service Forecast Offices in Gray and Caribou, Maine

Maine Prepares—www.maine.gov/mema/prepare

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.shtml
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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