

**County of
Cumberland**
Emergency
Management
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Public Safety, Emergency Management and allied organizations are invited to submit articles, events, training opportunities and news.
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News From Down Under

Volume VI, Issue XII

December 2014

Climate Change: Up Close and Personal

By CCEMA Staff: Margaret Cushing

We read about it in the news, we hear it on television; the politicians argue about it, the scientists study it. Climate change, for whatever reason, is happening. There's talk of temperature increases, increased numbers of extreme precipitation events, seasonal droughts, sea level rise, decreasing length of time ice is on lakes; and other trends. We see graphs like those below that show clear signs of change, but we wonder if maybe it's happening elsewhere and not in Maine; if only that were true.

What does climate change mean to us, here in southern Maine? And in particular, what does it mean to emergency management in Cumberland County? Well, as you can see from the graphs below, Portland has had temperature and precipitation increases over the past 30+ years (and more so if you look back over longer time periods.)

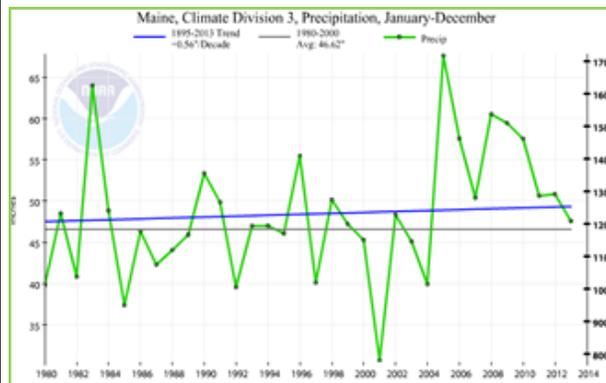
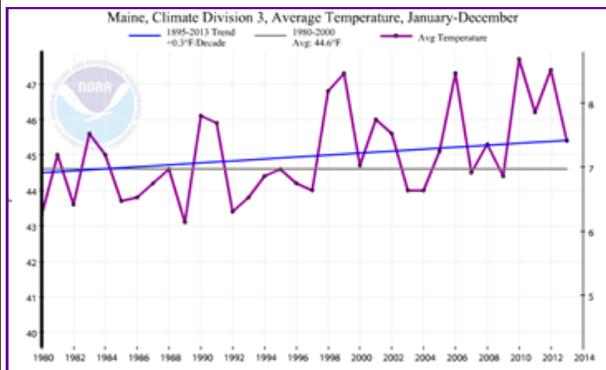
Increases in precipitation lead to storm-water discharge problems, flooded streets and parking lots, residential basements, etc. We have only to look back to storms like the one on August 12-13 of this year. According to the National Weather Service, "In terms of rainfall throughout the whole day, it ranked as a 50-year storm. From 9-10 p.m., we received 2.57", qualifying the storm as a 100-year flooding event. From 10-11 p.m., we received another 1.64" of rain, bringing the 2-hour total to a whopping 4.21", officially qualifying the event as a 200-year storm!"



Portland, Maine on Aug. 13, 2014 via Kevin Burns



Yoon S. Byun, PPH Staff Photographer



This type of storm, with increased amount of rainfall in short time periods, have already been observed and are predicted to come our way more often.

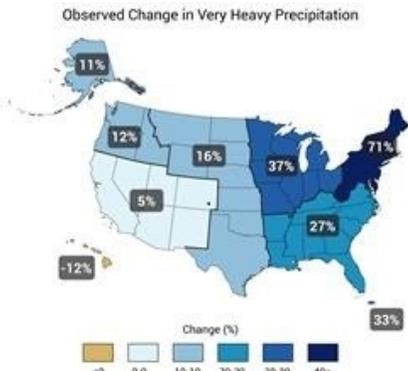
Increased infrastructure protections and adaptations will become very necessary. No longer will we be able to replace the old culverts with the same size and design; we will need to look at environmentally friendly alternatives, which allow

Continued on Page 2

Climate Change: Up Close and Personal

Continued from Page 1

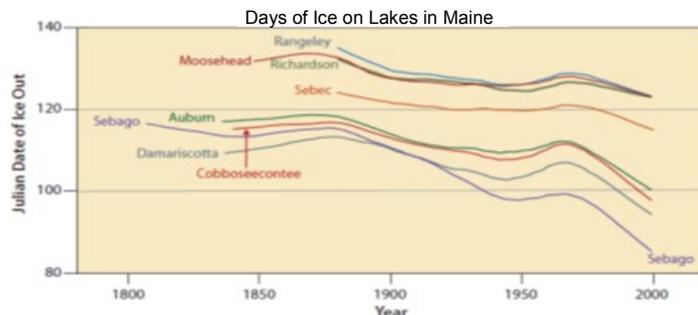
fish and animal passages. Agricultural interests will need to make adaptations to adjust to longer growing seasons with longer periods between heavy rainfalls. Pests adapted to warmer temperatures may become more destructive in our fields, and to our health.



NOAA National Climatic Data Center

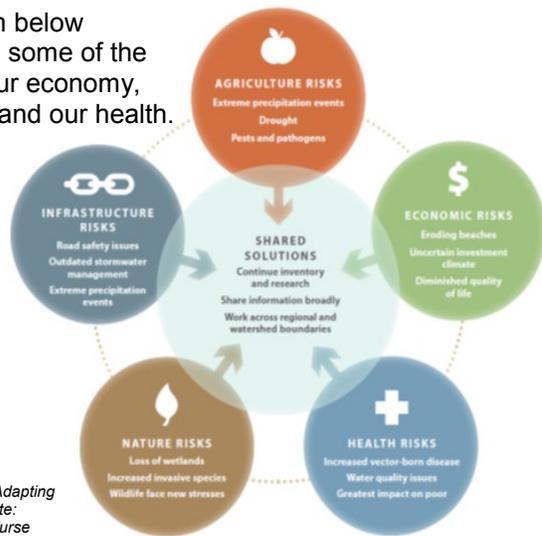
Our economy is, in some areas, driven by tourism. Warmer temperatures may decrease the length of time snow is on the ground or ice is on the lakes. While this may be great for warm

weather tourism, winter sports may decline. Ice out on Sebago Lake has started earlier, as evidenced by the following graph. What does this mean for spring runoff and water storage for summer drought?



Lake ice-out dates, or the dates of ice break-up, are the annual dates in spring when winter ice cover leaves a lake. Lake ice-out dates in Maine have advanced by up to two weeks since the 1800's (Hodgkins et al 2002).

The diagram below summarizes some of the effects on our economy, our wildlife, and our health.



Credit: People and Nature Adapting to a Changing Climate: Charting Maine's Course

Finally, and to different degree, some of our most treasured wildlife may become less prevalent. Two of our most recognized species are at their southern-most range here. Spruce and balsam trees and the black capped chickadee, our state bird, may be seen less often as the climate warms. "A lot of the time climate change doesn't really seem tangible," said Scott Taylor, a postdoctoral researcher at the Cornell Lab of Ornithology. "But here are these common little backyard birds we all grew up with, and we're seeing them moving northward on relatively short time scales."

Climate Change and Bird Distribution Patterns

Of the 114 bird species currently in Maine, two species are likely to be lost and seven gained under moderate climate change predictions, versus a loss of 22 and a gain of 12 species under the most severe climate change (Matthews et al. 2004, Rodenhouse et al. 2008).

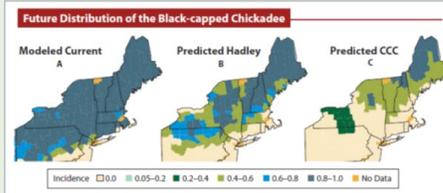


Figure 19 The black-capped chickadee, Maine's state bird, currently ranges from the Great Lakes east through New York and north throughout New England (a). Depending on the magnitude of climate change, the black-capped chickadee could become less widespread and less common in southern Maine (b), or could disappear from most areas except for western and northern Maine (c). Maps from Matthews et al. 2004.



These predictions are illustrated for the black-capped chickadee, Maine's state bird and a common bird from the Great Lakes east through New York and north throughout New England (Figure 19). Depending on the magnitude of climate change, the black-capped chickadee could become less widespread and less common in southern Maine (Figure 19b), or could disappear from most areas except for western and northern Maine (Figure 19c).

Maine's Climate Future, University of Maine 2009

And if that isn't enough to convince us to think twice about climate change, just plan on Maryland type weather in your back yard by 2100 (Union of Concerned Scientists).

For more information on the effects of climate change on Maine, read Maine's Climate Future, UM 2009. An updated version of that report is expected in the Spring of 2015.

National Model EMS Clinical Guidelines Released

The National Association of State EMS Officials (NASEMSO) announced the completion of the "National Model EMS Clinical Guidelines." Intended to be a "comprehensive set of EMS performance measures," the guidelines can be adopted by state EMS systems as a whole or in parts. The guidelines are not intended to be mandatory.

The guidelines offer a more standardized approach by providing uniformity in patient care. They also serve as a standard on which EMS medical directors can base practice. NASEMSO plans on updating and adding to these guidelines over time.

This current document is consensus-based, and the long-term goal is to update it, with evidence-based guidelines as they are developed. The 2-year project was undertaken in cooperation with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. <https://www.nasemso.org>

(Source: NASEMSO) (InfoGram 11/13/14)

Detecting and Recognizing Radiological Devices

Training Announcement

This one-day training is for planners who require a basic knowledge of the threats they face and first responders who might encounter these threat devices in the performance of their duties.

Date and Location

Date: December 3, 2014
Time: 9:30—3:30 p.m.
Bangor, Maine
Regional Training Institute
289 Hildreth Street, North

Date: December 4, 2014
Time: 9:30—3:30 p.m.
Augusta, Maine
Dept of Transportation
45 Commerce Drive

RADIOLOGICAL THREAT DEVICES

This one-day event will feature a combination of presentations by DHS's Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO), which includes Dr. Gary Richter from the Sandia National Laboratory (see biography).

Presenters will describe nuclear explosive devices in general (nuclear weapons, nuclear warheads and other radiological devices), explain the differences among these various devices, and provide a broad overview of the size, shape, and appearance of these devices. They will also discuss sources for Radiological Dispersal Devices (RDDs), including sizes, weights, and visual signatures.

Two identical training sessions will be held on December 3 and 4. Please indicate which date you prefer. Seating may be limited so please respond as soon as possible. Operation Stonegarden personnel are asked to attend the Dec. 3rd session, and to arrive at 8:30am

There is no charge for registration or attendance.

DR. GARY RICHTER

Dr. Gary Richter, PhD, is a Distinguished Member of the Technical Staff, Sandia National Laboratories, California location. He has been with this group for over twenty-six years as an International Security Analyst responsible for studies involving homeland security, counter-terrorism, nuclear weapons design, nuclear weapons security, and other national-security related topics.

Much of his recent experience is in the area of intelligence analysis, investigating trends in terrorism, terrorist interest in weapons of mass destruction, and the capabilities of various terrorist groups. For many years, he taught courses on international terrorism at various NATO facilities throughout Europe and has worked internationally with many countries on issues related to counter-terrorism.

Gary also has extensive experience with arms control, having lived in Russia as an arms control inspector with responsibility for monitoring Russian compliance with the US-Russian HEU Transparency Agreement. His technical training is in physics; he received a B.S. degree in Astrophysics from Michigan State University in 1977, an M.S. degree in nuclear physics from Michigan State in 1979, and a Ph.D. in theoretical physics from the University of Texas in 1983.

POC: Garret Hubbard, MEMA
PHONE: 207-624-4473/207-620-4437
E-MAIL: garret.hubbard@maine.gov

Presented By:

- United States Department of Homeland Security, Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
- Maine Emergency Management Agency
- Maine Information and Analysis Center, Maine State Police
- Anti-Terrorism Advisory Counsel, U.S. Attorney's Office - District of Maine

E-Cigarettes, Poisonings, and Illegal Drug Use

Primarily marketed as a tool to help people quit smoking, the e-cigarette is a battery-powered vaporizer billed as being safer than regular cigarettes. The vaporizer heats a liquid solution containing nicotine and other chemicals, creating a mist.

E-cigarettes are fairly easy to get and have much less stigma than cigarettes, and even have a growing popularity. Due to this, there is an increase in their use among teenagers. This is concerning because it can lead to lifelong nicotine addiction, and medical groups have raised concerns about the lack of e-cigarettes regulation.

Unfortunately, there is also a growing trend to use e-cigarettes as a way to "smoke" illegal drugs such as marijuana, hash oil, or the synthetic drug spice. It is easier to hide and it doesn't smell as strongly as smoking marijuana does. Sites like YouTube have many videos available on adapting vaporizers for illegal drug use.

In addition, there are some reports of children coming into contact with e-cigarette liquid nicotine refills accidentally, which can cause nicotine poisoning. The candy or fruit flavors draw them. Poisoning can occur by swallowing the liquid, inhaling the vapor, or absorbing the liquid through the skin, which can cause nausea, vomiting, and seizures.

EMS workers should be on the lookout for the symptoms of nicotine poisoning in children listed above. They should also be aware of the symptoms of the illegal drug spice: agitation, sweating, trouble breathing, racing pulses, confusion, and hallucinations. (Source: DrugAbuse.gov)

National Traffic Incident Management Responder Training - Web-Based

Three injury crashes occur every minute in the United States, putting nearly 39,000 incident responders potentially in harm's way every day. Congestion from these incidents often generates secondary crashes, further increasing traveler delay and frustration. The longer incident responders remain at the scene, the greater the risk they, and the traveling public, face. A cadre of well-trained responders helps improve traffic incident response. Better incident response improves the safety of responders and drivers, reduces crashes that occur because of incident-related congestion, decreases traffic delays caused by incidents, and can cut incident response time.

The National Traffic Incident Management Responder Training was created by responders for responders. This course provides first responders a shared understanding of the requirements for safe, quick clearance of traffic incident scenes; prompt, reliable and open communication; and motorist and responder safeguards. First responders learn how to operate more efficiently and collectively. This training covers many TIM recommended procedures and techniques, including:

- TIM Fundamentals and Terminology
- Notification and Scene Size-Up
- Safe Vehicle Positioning
- Scene Safety
- Command Responsibilities
- Traffic Management
- Special Circumstances
- Clearance and Termination

Prerequisite Note:

It is recommended that you take the following courses offered by FEMA: (<http://training.fema.gov/IS>)

- IS 700—National Management System (NIMS), An Introduction to NIMS
- ICS 100—Introduction to Incident Command System
- ICS 200—ICS for Single Resources and Initial Action Incidents

This training was developed through the second Strategic Highway Research Program (SHRP2).

Outcomes:

Upon completion of the course, participants will be able to:

- Use a common set of practices and advance standards across all responder disciplines.
- The National Traffic Incident Management Training Program equips responders with a common set of core competencies and assists them in achieving the TIM National Unified Goal of strengthening TIM

programs in the areas of: Responder safety; Safe, quick clearance; and Prompt, reliable, and interoperable communications.

Target Audience:

The target audience for the training is individuals from all TIM responder disciplines, including: Law Enforcement, Fire/Rescue, Emergency Medical Service, Towing and Recovery, Emergency Management, Communications, Highway/Transportation and Dispatch within States, regions and localities.

Course Title: National Incident Management Responder Training—Web-based

Course Number: FHWA-NHI-133126

Fee: \$0, Course Length 4 hours, CEU: 4 Units

Design and Traffic Operations—Website:

www.nhi.fhwa.dot.gov

NHI Customer Service: (877) 558-6873

nhicustomerservice@dot.gov

Meetings

Cumberland County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)

Date: December 3, 2014, 1:00 p.m.

Location: CCEMA, Windham, Maine

Contact: Mike Shutts (207) 892-6785
shutts@cumberlandcounty.org

Cumberland County Local EMA Directors Meeting

Date: December 10, 2014, 8:30 a.m.

Location: CCEMA, Windham, Maine

Cumberland County ARES

Date: December 16, 2014, 6:30 p.m.

Location: CCEMA, Windham, Maine

Contact: Bryce Rumery, K1GAX
(207) 415-0498 k1gax@juno.com

Maine—New Hampshire Traffic Incident Management

Date: January 30, 2015, 12:00 p.m.

Location: York Village Fire Station

Contact: Tom Reinauer, Transportation Director
Southern Maine PDC and Kittery Area MPO
(207) 324-2952, x 18, treinauer@smpdc.org

If you dial 9-1-1 accidentally

DO NOT HANG UP

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

LEEDIR Leverages Citizen Witnesses

In the aftermath of the Boston Marathon Bombing, pictures taken by eyewitnesses during the incident played a large role in the capture of the suspects. At that time, the public response to the call for help was literally overwhelming, as a key problem with soliciting media from the public is storage of the large amount of data.

The Large Emergency Event Digital Information Repository (LEEDIR) may be a solution to that problem. LEEDIR helps agencies request and collect media from the public and store it on LEEDIR's Cloud, for follow-up during an investigation.

Interested agencies can register for LEEDIR on their website and receive updates and training. Pre-registration and training makes it easier to activate the system quickly. In addition, the public may download the LEEDIR app for their iPhones or Android devices, enabling them to send in photos or video using their social media accounts.

LEEDIR is free to law enforcement and relief agencies if they meet these criteria:

- Involve multiple jurisdictions or disciplines, and
- Cover at least 5 square miles or have at least 5,000 people in attendance.

While these criteria may initially seem quite limiting, keep in mind events like strings of arsons, wildfires, crime sprees, and riots fit LEEDIR's terms. Current information requests are viewable on their website as well, as is a short overview video. <http://www.leedir.us/howitworks>

(Source: LEEDIR) (InfoGram 11.13.14)



Maine Prepares



Question:

Does a blizzard warning mean that there will be more snow than a winter storm warning?

Answer:

Not necessarily. Blizzard warnings are issued for situations where the combination of snow and/or blowing snow and wind will cause reduced visibilities (1/4 mile or less) for 3 hours or longer. This combination creates extremely hazardous conditions. While no minimum amount of snowfall is required for blizzard conditions, heavy snow, near zero visibility, deep drifts, and dangerous wind chills are often a part of these hazardous weather events.

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

Training Opportunities

Detecting and Recognizing Radiological Devices (see training announcement Page 3)

December 3, 2014, 9:30—3:30 p.m.

Location: Bangor, Maine—Regional Training Institute
289 Hildreth Street, North

December 4, 2014, 9:30—3:30 p.m.

Location: Augusta, ME—Department of Transportation
45 Commerce Drive

Contact: Garret Hubbard, MEMA (207) 624-4473
garret.hubbard@maine.gov

Emergency Planning Community Right-to-Know Act EPCRA Reporting Workshops

January 7, 2015, 8:30—11:30 a.m. — Lewiston

January 14, 2015, 8:30—11:30 a.m.— Brewer

January 22, 2015, 8:30—11:30 a.m.— Saco

January 28, 2015, 1:00—4:30 p.m.— Ellsworth

Contact: Maine Emergency Management Agency
1-800-452-8735 or e-mail maine.serc@maine.gov.

Incident Command System ICS 300

January 23, 2015, 1800 hrs—2100 hrs

January 24 & 25, 2015, 0800—1600 hrs

Location: Town of Falmouth Fire –EMS, Central Station
Contact: D.B. Feeney, CCEMA (207) 892-6785
feeney@cumberlandcounty.org

Incident Command System ICS 300

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

ICS Division/Group Supervisor Training (ICS 339)

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

Disaster Resilience Framework Document

The Disaster Resilience Framework will identify typical performance goals; existing standards, codes, and practices to enhance resilience; and gaps that must be addressed to enhance community resilience. The first version of the Framework will provide the basis for convening a Disaster Resilience Standards Panel (DRSP) representing the broad spectrum of the stakeholder community to further develop and refine the Framework.



Photo Credit: NIST

Framework Goals:

The Disaster Resilience Framework will aim to:

- Define community-based disaster resilience for the built environment
- Identify consistent performance goals and metrics for buildings and infrastructure and lifeline systems to enhance community resilience,
- Identify existing standards, codes, guidelines, and tools that can be implemented to enhance resilience, and
- Identify gaps in current standards, codes, and tools that if successfully addressed, can lead to enhanced resilience.

The Framework will consider: (1) societal needs; (2) performance goals for buildings and infrastructure lifelines, including their return to functionality; (3) emergency communication systems and plans; and (4) economic factors. The Disaster Resilience Framework will provide a starting point for stakeholders to advance from current practice to resilience-based approaches that can be adapted by communities of varying size and complexity.

Current Framework Document:

The 50% working draft represents the input received to date. We encourage your input and comments on the draft document and on the initial set of performance goals/matrices.

NIST would like comments on the 50 percent draft by December 8th, when they will be considered for inclusion into the next working draft of the framework. For more information or to comment, visit NIST Website at:

www.nist.gov/el/building_materials/resilience/framework.cfm
Stephen Cauffman, resilience@nist.gov (301) 975-6051
Source: www.nist.gov

On the Job Preparedness

Disasters can have a major impact on the workplace, both for the employees who work there, and to workplace operations. After a disaster, workplaces cannot recover without their employees and people cannot recover without a job to go back to.

Organizations can have tremendous influence on their personnel when it comes to preparing for a disaster. For example, when employers encourage employees to be prepared for disasters, employees are 75 percent more likely to take action. And with more than 63 percent of the U.S. population aged 16 or older in the labor force, the workplace is one of the most effective environments for educating and encouraging people to take steps to be ready for disasters.

America's PrepareAthon! has tools and resources, such as hazard-specific Playbooks, to help business owners talk with their employees about emergency preparedness. America's PrepareAthon! will benefit your organization by helping to:

- Increase knowledge of safety policies and procedures;
- Reduce a disaster's effects, including injury and loss of life, property or inventory damage, and financial loss from business disruption; and
- Build morale and trust by demonstrating a commitment to safety and well-being.

Source: FEMA e-Brief, 10.29.2014

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>

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



OIT/MEMA Publish RegionNet Frequencies

November 21, 2014

At the request of Maine Office of Information Technology (OIT) Radio and MScCommNet Project offices, Maine Emergency Management Agency is providing advance notice of the RegionNet Interoperability Frequencies for use by all partner agencies in communicating with State agency personnel. These frequencies will become operational once the MScCommNet public safety radio system is launched next year. The release of the frequency list will allow public safety agencies to begin programming radios to use the frequencies in advance of the MScCommNet launch.

OIT Radio currently anticipates the cutover to the full MScCommNet system to begin in February 2015, at which point partner agencies will utilize RegionNet frequencies for interoperable communications with State agency users.

OIT and MEMA have developed a RegionNet Pocket Guide and an ICS-217 document which details MScCommNet tower locations and their associated RegionNet frequencies. These documents include a map of the MScCommNet system, information on RegionNet and the frequencies that will be assigned to each tower location. Printed copies of the Pocket Guide will be available through EMA offices at a later date.

The frequencies for the Sugarloaf Mountain site are still being finalized and will be announced in a future version of the Pocket Guide and ICS-217. The Pocket Guide also reiterates the CONOPS protocol for interoperable communications at large scale events, and is updated to include a new interoperability channel (CONOPS 7) and a repeated hailing frequency (CONOPS-R) that can be requested by Incident Commanders when needed. The ICS-217 form includes specific information for each RegionNet channel that will be useful during radio programming.

For more information on MScCommNet and RegionNet please see the [OIT/MScCommNet web site](http://www.maine.gov/oit) at:

<http://www.maine.gov/oit>

2014 Tier 2 Software Released

MEMA—November 19, 2014

The State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) announces that the 2014 Tier 2 Submit software has now been released by the United States Environmental Protection Agency. This software allows facilities with reportable quantities of hazardous materials to document and submit their reports electronically, through e-mail or on a CD, as required by the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA).

This law requires facilities to report inventories of 10,000 pounds of a Hazardous Material (HM) or 500 pounds or the threshold planning quantity (TPQ), whichever is less, of an Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS). This information is used by local first responders to assist them in identifying where there are chemical risks in their community and Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC) in developing regional response plans. To access this free software please go to the following link:

<http://www2.epa.gov/epcra-tier-i-and-tier-ii-reporting/tier2-submit-software>

For more information on reporting or assistance in completing your reporting, please contact you county EMA office or call the Maine Emergency Management Agency at 1-800-452-8735 or e-mail maine.serc@maine.gov.

Contact:

Faith Mayer 207-624-4441
faith.e.mayer@maine.gov

Exercise Schedule

December 10, 2014, 1:00 p.m.—3:00 p.m.

Rural School Union (RSU) 2014 Tabletop Exercise

Location: Windham, Maine

Spring 2015

Cumberland County Sheltering Functional Exercise

Location: Regional Shelter—TBD

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

Spring 2015

Portland International Jet Port Functional Exercise

Location: TBD

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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