

**County of
Cumberland**
Emergency
Management
Agency
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November 11, 2014

News From Down Under

Volume VI, Issue XI

November 2014

Lake Region SAD 61 Full-scale Exercise

By CCEMA Staff: D.B.Feeney

The Lake Region School Administrative District (SAD) 61 conducted an operations-based mass casualty incident (MCI) exercise held on, Saturday, October 18, 2014. Venue location of the MCI exercise incident was on the Willis Park Road in Bridgton, and at Bridgton Hospital where injured victims were transported for triage and treatment. Bridgton Emergency Manager, Todd Perreault, was the Exercise Director. Departments and agencies participation include:

- Bridgton Fire/Rescue
- Bridgton Police Department
- Lake Region SAD 61 School Department
- Bridgton Hospital
- Naples Fire/Rescue
- Sebago Fire/Rescue
- Harrison Fire/Rescue
- Fryeburg Fire/Rescue
- Denmark Fire/Rescue
- Casco Fire/Rescue
- Brownfield Fire/Rescue
- Standish Fire/Rescue
- United Ambulance Service
- Pace Ambulance Service
- Lake Region Towing Service
- Cumberland County Sheriff Department
- Cumberland County Sheriff VIP Service
- Cumberland County Regional Communications Center
- Oxford County EMA
- Oxford County Regional Communications Center
- Cumberland County EMA

The objectives for this exercise were to determine the capability of the SAD 61 Lake Region fire and rescue departments to dispatch, establish radio communications and coordinate with responding mutual aid departments in support of a mass casualty incident; and extricate, triage, and transport of victims to hospitals. The scenario involved an overturned school bus transporting twenty (20) students.

The students portraying the victims attend

Lake Region High School Vocation Center. Each were moulaged and provided with a script to simulate the extent of their injury. Fire and rescue teams extricated nine students from the overturned school bus, who were triaged with severe multiple injuries and transported by ambulance to the Bridgton Hospital Emergency Department.

A participant debriefing (Hot Wash) was held at Bridgton Hospital immediately following the conclusion of the exercise.

An After Action Report and Improvement Plan (AAR/IP) will be drafted upon consolidation of the recommendations and comments made by participants completing the Participant Feed-back Form, along with those received from observers and the exercise evaluators. The Exercise Planning Team will meet within 60-days following



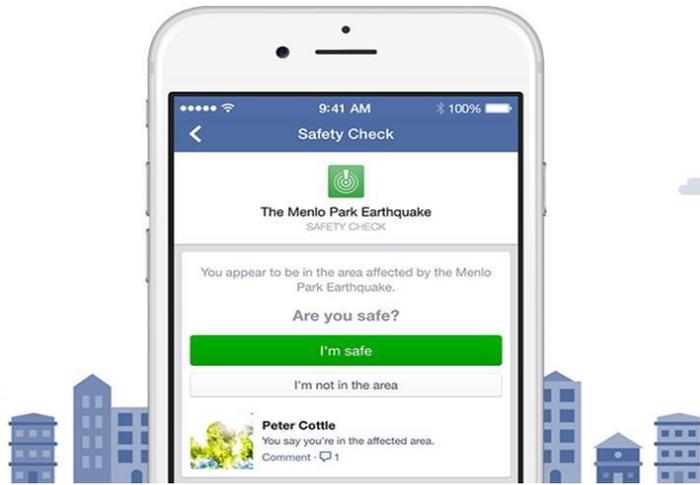
the date of the exercise, to review the initial draft copy of the After Action Report, discuss the lessons-learned and corrective actions, and finalize the report. The Improvement Plan identifies, from the exercise, any weaknesses or limitations in resources, training, procedures, or plans. The team will designate to whom corrective actions will be implemented and completed by, within a specified date. Additional exercise photos are illustrated in this newsletter.



Safety Check on Facebook®

By Anne Marie Brett, CCEMA Deputy Director

There's a growing trend of social media being used in the aftermath of natural disasters for information sharing—but Facebook® is now working to formalize it. It's launched a service which allows people to register themselves as “safe” when large-scale disasters occur.



The new feature, called Safety Check, sends users a push notification if a natural disaster happens in the area they list as their current location. It asks them if they're OK, and they can either check in as being safe or tell Facebook® they're not actually in the region. Other users can see a list of their Facebook® friends in the region, and whether they're registered themselves as being safe or not. Facebook® will work with local authorities and experts to figure out what counts as a disaster, on a case-by-case basis.

It's a simple tool, but an effective one—far more efficient than relying on status updates to ascertain that a long list of people are safe. For those with privacy concerns, it's good to see that only friends will see the safety updates, too. Let's just hope the feature doesn't have to be used very often.

Facebook® Safety Check link:
www.facebook.com/about/safetycheck

New First Responder Crude Oil Reference Guide

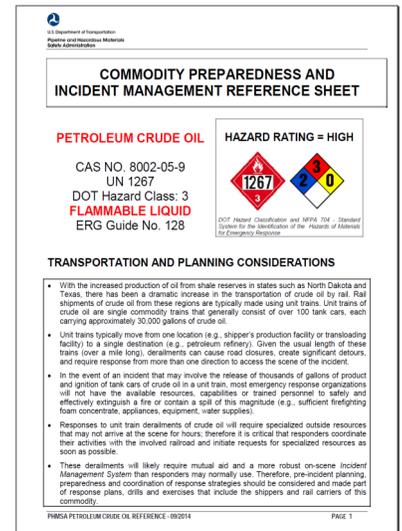


The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) are working with the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) and the U.S. Fire Administration (USFA) to develop incident management “best practices” reference materials for emergency responders; to prepare them to safely and effectively, respond to crude oil transportation incidents. Subject matter experts from public safety, railroads, government, and industry met in June 2014 to develop a reference document for first responders.

The result of the meeting is the Commodity Preparedness and Incident Management Reference Sheet. The document contains incident management best practices for crude oil rail transportation emergency response operations, including a risk-based hazardous materials emergency response operational framework.

The framework gives first responders key planning, preparedness, and response principles to successfully manage a crude oil rail incident. It also assists fire and emergency services personnel in decision-making and developing an appropriate response strategy to an incident (i.e., defensive, offensive, non-intervention).

To obtain a copy of the reference sheet, visit www.phmsa.dot.gov and enter keyword search: Crude Oil Reference Sheet. (Source: PHMSA)



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

**Maine Partners in
 Emergency Preparedness
 Conference**

Animal Emergency Services and Disaster Sheltering for Companion Animals

By Donna Somma, CCEMA/CCART Member

The course Basic Animal Emergency Services and Disaster Sheltering for Companion Animals was held September 27-28th in Orono, Maine. Eleven CART Teams, including myself, another member of CCART, and the Canadian Red Cross, participated in the two-day course. *Jeff Eyre, team leader and specialist for the American Humane Association and the Red Star Rescue presented topics to educate those individuals involved in animal rescue and sheltering in the event of a manmade or natural disaster.

As a result, of Hurricane Katrina, in 2005, Congress passed federal legislation in 2006, the Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006, and incorporated into the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. The Act is intended to ensure that state and local emergency operations plans address the needs of individuals with household pets and service animals, following a major disaster or emergency.

www.aspcapro.org/resource/disaster-cruelty-disaster-response/what-pets-act

cruelty and the logistics and considerations of setting up an emergency shelter for animals.

Discussions were held on safety of personnel and animals, roles and responsibilities of the Incident Command; the human side of taking care of someone who has lost a family member, home, and/or pet(s); and animal behavior and animal handling.

Consideration of prospective facility's electrical availability, lighting, heat or cooling capability, airflow, water access, areas for exercising, etc., and equipment including cages, crates, catchpoles, etc., were also discussed.



The second day of the course provided the opportunity for planning for disaster response; listing shelter positions and assignments; schedules, documentation, and a thorough understanding of Incident Command and the Incident Command System.

(continued on Page 4)



Statistics show that 62% of U.S. households have at least one pet, which resulted in approximately:

- 78.2 million dogs
- 86.4 million cats
- 13 million reptiles

Based on the 2013 American Veterinary Medical Association's (AVMA) number of households (estimated at 497,491) in the State of Maine, it is projected that there are 312,922 pets which are comprised of: 34.6% dogs, 46.4% cats, 2.7% birds, 1.0% horses and 14.1% which make up exotics such as fish, pocket pets (gerbils, hamsters, etc.), livestock and reptiles.

Presented was information on animal rescue and sheltering in the event of a manmade or natural disaster; information and insights into breeding mills, seizures, animal

Updated Pandemic Influenza Response Framework

Past influenza outbreaks prompted the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to update the preparedness and response framework for pandemic influenza. The updated framework replaces the “stages” listed in the 2006 National Strategy for Pandemic Influenza implementation plan with new progression “intervals” and “domains.”

The new guidance takes experience from previous influenza events to better describe a potential outbreak by using intervals, which are based on segments of influenza’s epidemic curve. The six intervals more clearly represent a timeline of what is taking place along that curve and provide state, local, tribal, and territorial authorities better guidance of how and when to intervene.

Public health officials at all levels of government can use the updated framework to update plans and support decisions during an influenza crisis. A more complete explanation of the changes, breakdowns of the new intervals, and discussion on its decision-making application can be found in this issue of the CDC’s Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report. (Source: [CDC](#))

2014 Exercise Schedule

November 3, 2014

Knox County CART Sheltering Tabletop Exercise

Location: Union, ME—Elementary School

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

November 6, 2014

Advance Pierre Foods Full-scale Exercise

Location: Portland, ME—56 Milliken Street

Contact: Mike Shutts, Cumberland County EMA
(207) 892-6785 shutts@cumberlandcounty.org

November 11, 2014

Knox County Severe Winter Storm Tabletop Exercise

Location: Hope, ME

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

If you dial 9-1-1 accidentally

DO NOT HANG UP

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

Animal Emergency Services and Disaster Sheltering for Companion Animals

(Continued from Page 3)

Resources and cooperative agreements with businesses and agencies e.g., Pet Smart, AmeriCorps for supplies and volunteer assistance were reviewed. Our training concluded with a tour of the Banfield Pet Hospital Trailer, as well as “hands on” training for setting up cages, packing, the use of animal restraint equipment, etc.



*Jeff Eyre’s background includes 20 years as a police officer, a volunteer with the United States Humane Society, forensics with the American Society for the Protection of Cruelty to Animals field investigative unit and cruelty section. He currently oversees the Lois Pope’s Red Star Rescue Banfield Pet Hospital Trailer with assistance from his rescued canine, Dooley.

Responding to Carbon Monoxide Calls

As the season turns colder, homeowners turn on their furnaces and gas fireplaces for the first time. Some will haul their generator out of the back of their garage with hopes they won't have to use it this winter. Some will even move their outdoor grills inside the garage so they can extend the cookout season.

Every year, too many homeowners don't have their heaters or generators serviced to maintain safety and efficiency, or don't use the items properly, and sometimes this leads to carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning or death. In addition, cases spike after disasters causing power outages – such as heavy snow or ice storms.

9-1-1 dispatchers and EMS personnel should know the common signs and symptoms of CO poisoning: headache, weakness, dizziness, nausea and vomiting, confusion, blurred vision, shortness of breath, and loss of consciousness.

Every year, first responders walk into a deadly CO environment without warning. As symptoms listed above are not exclusive to CO exposure, it is important for first responders to carry CO monitors. Only about half of states have laws requiring CO detectors in buildings, so it is important not to rely on a CO detector in a home or school. This gives first responders not only the chance to treat potential victims quickly, but to detect high CO levels before they become victims themselves. (Source: CDC)



Maine Prepares Tips *It's cold and flu season; stock up on orange juice*

For colds and flu, sometimes the old remedies are the best—plenty of rest and plenty of fluids. Check your cupboards to see what you have on hand if someone in your family is sick and you don't want to make a run to the store. Orange juice? Chicken soup? Tissues? Aspirin or other pain relievers? Visit <http://www.mainflu.gov> for lots more information, and to learn about flu vaccination clinics in your area.

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

Training Opportunities

Supervising Patrol Critical incident by the National Tactical Officers Association (NTOA) (fee applies)

November 10-11, 2014. 8:00 a.m.—4:00 p.m.

Location: Brewer, ME—Brewer Police Department

Contact: Lt. Chris Martin Brewer Police Department
(207) 989-7003 cmartin@brewermaine.gov

Register: <http://ntoa.org/public/index.php?action=training>

Continuity Planners Workshop—L550

November 19—20, 2014, 8:15 a.m.—4:15 p.m.

Location: Concord, NH—NH Dept. of Transportation

Contact: Nate Spada, DHS-FEMA Region 1
(617)832-4745

Register: On-line:

https://apps.nh.gov/blogs/irc/?page_id=1407&ee=589

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

See Page 9 for Information/Registration

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)

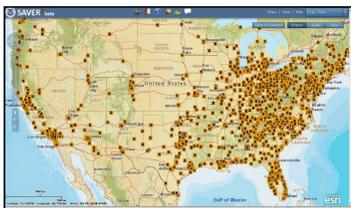
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Contact: Arn M. Hegggers, Preparedness Specialist
arn.m.heggers@uscg.mil

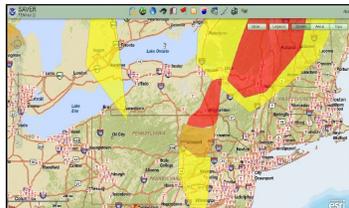
Situational Awareness Viewer for Emergency Response & Recover

What is SAVER2?

FEMA has developed a geospatial viewer called the Situational Awareness Viewer for Emergency Response & Recovery (SAVER2). This viewer has the ability to display available data from multiple emergency management partners and other stake-holders to enable a more integrated operational approach during daily operations and disasters. SAVER2 is a web-based information sharing system consisting of software and hardware that collects, processes, and displays real-time disaster related data from governmental and non-governmental partners.



Big Lots locations displayed in SAVER2



Example of how NOAA data feeds imported into SAVER2 can show areas of potential flood risk for Target stores

What Makes Up The Viewer?

SAVER2 consumes a large number of static layers, live data feeds, and services to include: weather fore-casts, flood/hurricane, earthquake information, critical infrastructure information, demographic information, retail locations, congressional districts, sheltering locations, evacuation routes, Disaster Recovery Center locations, commodity staging areas, and locations of resources in transit. FEMA is also working with partners to expand this list and improve the quality of data.

Why is This Important To The Private Sector?

SAVER2 will allow for the visualization and analysis of operationally relevant information to be shared among authorized emergency management operation centers. The agency plans to make it accessible to other trusted partners, like the private sector, in the future. The primary goal of SAVER2 is to facilitate collaborative planning, assist in achieving shared situational awareness, and improve decision-making during emergencies. For example, SAVER2 will have the ability to show state evacuation routes, which can be shared with federal, state, and local emergency management officials and the private sector to help assist in mobilizing assets, routing resources, and ensuring every community is supported.

How Can You Help?

FEMA needs your help in expanding the private sector data in SAVER2. At this time, we are requesting information on the locations of your retail stores and distribution centers. During a disaster response, we may also seek store operational status and in-stock levels of essential life saving and life sustaining items. This information will help emergency management officials effectively provide critical commodities to communities in need without duplicating efforts being done by private industry. By supporting and not competing

with local and regional businesses; federal, state, and local partners can speed up disaster response and recovery efforts and help rebuild stronger communities.

How To Provide Input?

We (FEMA) prefer to receive data as a data service. FEMA can ingest currently supported geospatial data standard services directly into SAVER2 if your company has the ability to provide them. If you would like information regarding how to create a geospatial data service there are a number of solutions available, including open source software. If you have questions please contact FEMA-DMSE-SAVER2@dhs.gov.

Other and more traditional approach will be to use one of the following formats, listed in our order of preference:

- Web Feature Service (WFS)
- Really Simple Syndication (RSS) a feed
- Extensible Markup Language (XML) a feed
- Web Map Service (WMS)
- Shapefile (ESRI vector data file)
- Excel Spreadsheet (template provided upon request)

Regardless which approach you select for submission, the data at a minimum should include:

- Unique store id (join field to existing data we already have) - number, double
- Status – text 10 characters

Additionally we request the following data structure:

- Street address – text 50 characters
- City – text 30 characters
- State – text 25 characters
- Zip – text 9 characters
- Lat – number, double
- Lon – number, double
- Hours of operation – text 30 characters
- Phone – text 15 characters
- Type – text 20 characters (this would indicate if location is a warehouse, super store, retail, etc...)
- Existing or new location or closed (we can use this as a flag to add an new or remove facility to our database)

Please email FEMA-DMSE-Saver2@dhs.gov for assistance on submitting data using one of the preferred methods above.

FEMA will endeavor to provide all appropriate safeguards to ensure this data is not distributed or used for anything other than specified homeland security and emergency response needs.

CONTACT US:

For general feedback and questions regarding SAVER2, please contact FEMA's Private Sector Division at FEMA-Private-Sector@dhs.gov. Please send all technical inquiries to the Disaster Management and Support Environment (DMSE) Program Management Team at: FEMA-DMSE-Saver2@dhs.gov. (Source: FEMA Fact Sheet)

Highway HazMat

By CCEMA Staff: Mike Shutts

How could a hazmat incident on the highway, or any roadway be more dangerous than an incident at a fixed facility?

Consider that firefighters know their territory, and are familiar with the businesses that use, produce or store hazardous chemicals. The local fire department is armed with the annual Tier II report, for each facility that is required to submit. They develop a working relationship with plant employees as they plan, train, and exercise with the facility personnel.

From the Tier II, the fire department can learn which chemicals are onsite, and the average and max amount of each chemical. They can learn the chemical's hazards; how it is stored, the frequency of delivery, how much is delivered and in what kind of container is it stored. Firefighters have had the chance to preplan the facility, and learn the dangers associated with the chemicals, and how to handle fires, spills, and first aid treatment for exposure to the chemical. EMS personnel know, in advance, what antidote, if necessary, to have ready for an exposure.



Figure 1 Seen at a popular truckstop, in Herman Maine, just off the turnpike. Can you tell what this truck is carrying?
Photograph by Mike Shutts

On Highways, the hazard and the risk are real. Major highways run through Cumberland County, and U.S. Route 1, and many state routes run through every town. The heaviest concentration of facilities that report hazardous substances and Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) in the state is in Cumberland County.

A hazmat incident on the highway can be more dangerous than one at a fixed facility because "the materials may be unknown; the warning signs obscured by rollover, smoke or debris; and knowledgeable operatives may be absent or casualties of the event." (Village of Briarcliff Manor, New York, All Hazards Mitigation Plan)

Reliance on training is crucial, make the scene safe, don't put yourself or your crew in harm's way, and use



Figure 2 Can you see what this truck is carrying? Clue: This accident happened near Raymond, NH, on May 14, 2014, and was the first crash involving the carried product in the U.S.. Answer: CNG Photograph by www.navbug.com

your resources (visual clues, training, experience, the DOT's orange guidebook, NIOSH Guide to Chemicals, WISER, CAMEO-ALOHA-MARPLOT, etc.) which can help you determine what you're up against.

Information gathering is vital. If you still can't determine the substance, and it is escaping from the container, or is threatened by fire; you may consider following the suggestions of Guide 111 for Mixed Load/Unidentified Cargo in the U.S. Department of Transportation's 2012 Emergency Response Guidebook.



Figure 3 It is not always easy to identify the substance on-board a truck. Photograph by Mike Shutts

Before you encounter a highway hazmat incident, you can prepare yourself by learning about the chemicals used by the facilities in your own community; and by training on hazmat awareness and recognition. Conduct progressive exercises that involve a release of a hazardous substance during transportation. The best exercises include players from a variety of agencies; be sure that representatives from fire, EMS, law enforcement, public works, Maine Department of Environmental Protection, hospitals, facility representatives, and other agencies that may be called, get a chance to participate.

For more information, contact Mike Shutts, LEPC Planner, at Cumberland County Emergency Management Agency.

About ChemView

EPA Chemical Database

To improve chemical safety and provide more streamlined access to information on chemicals, EPA has built and is populating a new database. This new database, named ChemView, greatly improves access to health and safety data on chemicals regulated under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). It contains information EPA receives and develops about chemicals including those on EPA's Safer Chemical Ingredient List.

ChemView is part of EPA's commitment to strengthen its chemicals management programs, by improving access to and the usefulness of chemical information. The goal is for people to easily get information they need to make safe chemical choices. It can help businesses, individuals, and others make more informed decisions about the chemicals they use.

While the current version of ChemView contains a substantial amount of information, when fully populated, it will also contain data for thousands of chemicals regulated under TSCA. In the months ahead, EPA will be continually adding chemicals, data, assessments, functionality, and links to source documents.

What's in ChemView Right Now? **New!**

With this October, 2014 update, enhanced data functions now include improved display and content for the Chemical Data Reporting information and adding a new link that displays the pollution prevention information generated as part of the Toxics Release Inventory program. Additionally, we would like your participation in a survey that will tell us what enhancements you would like to see made to Chemview.

The updated database now includes the following new information: 244 consent orders, an additional 1,205 Significant New Use Rules (SNURs) for new and existing chemicals, 18 additional chemicals with test rule data, and updates to the Safer Chemicals Ingredient List (SCIL). This is the first time EPA has posted consent orders and new chemical SNURs to ChemView. With these additions, ChemView now contains information on almost 10,000 chemicals.

- *Manufacturing, Processing, Use, and Release Data*
- Chemical Data Reporting for 7,232 chemicals in an updated template ChemView format
- Toxics Release Inventory data for 609 chemicals
- Pollution Prevention (P2) information for 347 TRI chemicals

If the user needs background or more detailed information, than provided in the summary templates, links are provided to the original source documents.

ChemView also contains links to other data, which is not yet summarized in uniform data templates, including:

- Data Submitted to EPA
- Health and Safety Studies submitted under TSCA section 8(d) for 140 chemicals
- Substantial Risk Reports submitted under TSCA section 8(e) for 261 chemicals
- High Production Volume Information System voluntary submissions for 1,498 chemicals

As ChemView is populated, EPA will compile the summary level information and format it into easy-to-read data templates.

Features and Search Capabilities

Highlights:

- Easy access to thousands of documents, including hazard characterizations, alternative assessments, test data submitted to EPA, and TSCA regulatory actions
- Summary information with links to more detailed information, e.g., the submitted study or Federal Register notice
- Chemical synonyms with auto-fill to power the search engine

ChemView enables searches on:

- Individual or multiple chemicals (by chemical name or CAS number)
- Endpoint (health or environmental effect)
- Use
- Chemical Category
- Chemical Group (Work Plan chemicals or Safer Chemical Ingredients List)
- Use categories for Significant New Use Rules (SNURs)
- Accession Number

For one or multiple chemicals, users can select the type of information they wish to obtain including:

- Data Submitted to EPA
- EPA Assessments
- EPA Actions
- Manufacturing, Processing, Use and Release Data

ChemView can be used to:

- Tailor a search by using various combinations from the criteria listed above
- Identify chemicals by searching for certain health effects (endpoints)
- Compare data for multiple chemicals
- Identify specific actions EPA has taken on the chemical
- Export data for additional analysis
- Identify and view documents on safer chemical ingredients
- Identify and view TSCA-related information
- Obtain source documents

To access and search the ChemView database, link to:

<http://www.epa.gov/chemview>

(Article Source: www.epa.gov/chemview)

Ebola Update Monitoring Travel

October 25, 2014
Human Services

On October 23, the Maine Department of Health & Human Services' Center for Disease Control and Prevention started daily post-arrival monitoring of travelers to Maine whose travel originated in Liberia, Sierra Leone or Guinea pursuant to the federal CDC guidelines.

As you may be aware, a physician who traveled to that region of the world and returned to New York on October 17 tested positive in New York for Ebola. That patient has been hospitalized and is in isolation in New York. Currently, all flights that originate in Liberia, Sierra Leone, or Guinea travel through one of five airports. New Jersey Governor Chris Christie and New York Governor Andrew Cuomo have implemented mandatory quarantine of any medical personnel who have come in contact with a patient with Ebola.

Maine continues to be in close contact with our federal partners and is actively monitoring travelers from this region of the world with Maine as their final destination. We are currently monitoring one traveler who has returned to Maine. The individual has no symptoms of the disease and had no contact with an Ebola patient.

Maine has established protocols for the monitoring of any individual who returns to Maine after traveling from the impacted West African regions. We have implemented these protocols, which include monitoring the individual for 21 days after the last possible exposure to Ebola. Twenty-one days is the longest time it can take from the time a person is infected with Ebola until that person has symptoms of Ebola.

In addition, the following information will be monitored daily: Temperature; the presence or absence of other Ebola symptoms, such as headache, joint and muscle aches, weakness, diarrhea, vomiting, stomach pain, lack of appetite or abnormal bleeding; and additional travel plans.

Ebola is transmitted only if an individual has direct contact with blood or bodily fluids from a person who is showing symptoms. It is not an airborne disease, nor can a person get Ebola when they have contact with a person who is not showing symptoms.

For the latest information regarding this disease, please go to <http://www.maine.gov/ebola> . This site is updated frequently and will feature the most-up-to-date information available from the United States Center for Disease Control.

Source: www.maine.gov

Annual Tier 2 Workshops

Maine Emergency Management is providing four Tier 2 reporting workshops at various locations throughout Maine. This 3-hour workshop is for facilities that are required to report extremely hazardous substances and/or hazardous materials above reporting quantities.

The Tier 2 workshops are half day. Please see schedule of dates and locations.

If you attend this workshop, you will have an understanding of:

- EPCRA Federal Law Public Law 99-499, Oct. 17, 1986: 42 U.S.C. 11001 et seq.
- EPCRA Maine Law Public Law 464, Title 37-B, M.R.S.A., Chapter 13.
- What chemicals do or do not need to be reported and why
- How to use Tier 2 Submit to complete and submit chemical inventory reports
- How to fill out the Fee Worksheets
- Use the List of Lists
- Updates in the program
- Questions about EPCRA answered

This workshop will be offered at the dates, times, and locations. Please take advantage of this training and register early or **at least 10 business** days prior to the scheduled date.

January 7, 2015
8:30—11:30 a.m.
Ramada Inn
490 Pleasant Street
Lewiston, ME 04240

January 14, 2015
8:30—11:30 a.m.
Jeff's Catering
15 Littlefield Way
Brewer, ME 04412

January 22, 2015
8:30—11:30 a.m.
Ramada Inn Conference Center
352 North Street
Saco, ME 04072

January 28, 2015
1:00—4:30 p.m.
Jasper's
200 High Street
Ellsworth, ME 04605

Email, Fax or Mail Registration to:

Maine Emergency Management Agency
72 State House Station, Augusta, ME 04333-0072
Phone: 207-624-4400 or 800-452-8735
Fax: 207-287-3178 Email: maine.semc@maine.gov

Registration Information Required

Name: _____
Company: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____
Email: _____

Class Attending: _____

NOAA: Another Warm Winter Likely For Western U.S., South May See Colder Weather

Repeat of last year's extremely cold, snowy winter east of Rockies unlikely

October 16, 2014—NOAA.gov

Below average temperatures are favored in parts of the south-central and southeastern United States, while above-average temperatures are most likely in the western U.S., Alaska, Hawaii and New England, according to the U.S. Winter Outlook, issued today by NOAA's Climate Prediction Center.

While drought may improve in some portions of the U.S. this winter, California's record-setting drought will likely persist or intensify in large parts of the state. Nearly 60 percent of California



(Credit: NOAA)

is suffering from exceptional drought – the worst category – with 2013 being the driest year on record. Also, 2012 and 2013 rank in the top 10 of California's warmest years on record, and 2014 is shaping up to be California's warmest year on record. Winter is the wet season in California, so mountainous snowfall will prove crucial for drought recovery. Drought is expected to improve in California's southern and northwestern regions, but improvement is not expected until December or January.

"Complete drought recovery in California this winter is highly unlikely. While we're predicting at least a 2 in 3 chance that winter precipitation will be near or above normal throughout the state, with such widespread, extreme deficits, recovery will be slow," said Mike Halpert, acting director of NOAA's Climate Prediction Center. "This outlook gives the public valuable information, allowing them to make informed decisions and plans for the season. It's an important tool as we build a Weather-Ready Nation."

El Niño, an ocean-atmospheric phenomenon in the Tropical Pacific that affects global weather patterns, may still develop this winter. Climate Prediction Center forecasters announced on Oct. 9 that the ocean and atmospheric coupling necessary to declare an El Niño has not yet happened, so they continued the El Niño Watch with a 67 percent chance of development by the end of the year. While strong El Niño episodes often pull more moisture into California over the winter months, this El Niño is expected to be weak, offering little help.

The Precipitation Outlook favors above-average precipitation across the southern tier, from the southern half of California, across the Southwest, South-central, and Gulf Coast states, Florida, and along the eastern seaboard to Maine. Above-average precipitation also is favored in southern Alaska and the Alaskan panhandle. Below-average precipitation is favored in Hawaii, the Pacific Northwest and the Midwest.



(Credit: NOAA)

Last year's winter was exceptionally cold and snowy across most of the United States, east of the Rockies. A repeat of this extreme pattern is unlikely this year, although the Outlook does favor below-average temperatures in the south-central and southeastern states.

In addition, the Temperature Outlook favors warmer-than-average temperatures in the Western U.S., extending from the west coast through most of the inter-mountain west and across the U.S.-Canadian border through New York and New England, as well as Alaska and Hawaii.

The rest of the country falls into the "equal chance" category, meaning that there is not a strong enough climate signal for these areas to make a prediction, so they have an equal chance for above-, near-, or below-normal temperatures and/or precipitation.

The U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook, updated today and valid through January, predicts drought removal or improvement in portions of California, the Central and Southern Plains, the desert Southwest, and portions of New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts. Drought is likely to persist or intensify in portions of California, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Oregon and Washington state. New drought development is likely in northeast Oregon, eastern Washington state, and small portions of Idaho and western Montana.

This seasonal outlook does not project where and when snowstorms may hit or provide total seasonal snowfall accumulations. Snow forecasts are dependent upon the strength and track of winter storms, which are generally not predictable more than a week in advance.

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

Source: www.noaanews.npaa.gov, link provided by: John Jensenius, NWS Gray.

Lake Region SAD 61 Mass Casualty Exercise

October 18, 2014

Photos by CCEMA Staff: D.B. Feeney



Meetings

Cumberland County Local EMA Directors Meeting

Date: November 12, 2014, 8:30 a.m.
Location: CCEMA, Windham, Maine

Cumberland County Functional Shelter Exercise Planning Meeting

Date: November 12, 2014, 10:00 p.m.
Location: CCEMA, Windham, Maine
Contact: David B. Feeney (207) 892-6785
feeney@cumberlandcounty.org

Cumberland County ARES

Date: November 18, 2014, 6:30 p.m.
Location: CCEMA, Windham, Maine
Contact: Bryce Rumery, K1GAX
(207) 415-0498 k1gax@juno.com

ME—NH Traffic Incident Management Committee

Date: November 21, 2014, 1200 p.m.
Location: West Kennebunk Fire Station
Contact: Tom Reinauer, Transportation Director
Southern Maine PDC and Kittery AREA MPO
(207) 324-2952, ext 18, treinauer@smpdc.org

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

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.org

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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