

**County of  
Cumberland**  
Emergency  
Management  
Agency  
(207) 892-6785  
Fax (207) 892-8617

## Directory

September National Preparedness Month .....	1
Cumberland County FY2014 HSGP .....	2
FEMA's 2014 National Preparedness Report .....	2
The New FEMA Flood Map Service Center .....	3
Grant Program Targets Disaster Training .....	3
New Website, Guide Helps Keep Schools Safe .....	4
New Blast Injury App for Medical Workers .....	4
Social Media in Emergency Management .....	4
2014 Exercise Schedule .....	5
Gorham Active Shooter Training Exercise .....	6
Social Media & School Violence Training for Law Enforcement .....	6
FEMA Independent Study .....	6
Meetings .....	7
NASFM Pipeline Emergencies On-line Training .....	7
What If? - HazMat .....	8
USGS Update Earthquake Hazard Maps .....	9
Lightning Safety Myths and Facts .....	10
Dam Repair Application Period .....	11
Training Opportunities .....	11
Maine Prepares Tip .....	11
Important Links .....	12
Cumberland County EMA Staff .....	12

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

# News From Down Under

Volume VI, Issue IX

September 2014

## *September is National Preparedness Month Are You Ready?*

By Anne-Marie Brett, CCEMA Deputy Director

National Preparedness Month is designed to encourage businesses, communities and individuals to prepare and plan for emergencies.

One of the most frequent questions asked by individuals is how they can assist the emergency responders when an emergency occurs. The answer is: BE PREPARED!

Another way people can get better prepared for emergencies is to become actively involved in the preparedness activities in their own community/county.

There are many organizations searching for volunteers where someone could become involved, such as: Community Animal Response Teams (CART), Medical Reserve Corps (MRC), and Community Organizations Active in Disasters (COAD), just to name a few.

The better prepared for emergencies citizens are, the more pressure it removes from the local responders so that they are better able to focus on the most critical situations.

Being prepared is a shared responsibility and it takes input and work from everyone to make a community resilient.

### **Get a Kit, Make a Plan, Be Informed!**

#### Get a Kit:

A disaster supplies kit is really just a collection of items in your household that you may need in an emergency. Here are some examples of what you may want to

have in your kit. This information can also be found here:

[www.ready.gov/document/family-supply-list](http://www.ready.gov/document/family-supply-list)

### Family Supply List

#### Emergency Supplies:

Water, food, and clean air are important things to have if an emergency happens. Each family or individual's kit should be customized to meet specific needs, such as medications and infant formula. It should also be customized to include important family documents.

Recommended Supplies to Include in a Basic Kit:

- Water, one gallon of water per person per day, for drinking and sanitation
- Food, at least a three-day supply of non-perishable food
- Battery-powered radio and a NOAA Weather Radio with tone alert, and extra batteries for both
- Flashlight and extra batteries
- First Aid kit
- Whistle to signal for help
- Infant formula and diapers, if you have an infant
- Moist towelettes, garbage bags and plastic ties for personal sanitation
- Dust mask or cotton t-shirt, to help filter the air
- Plastic sheeting and duct tape to shelter-in-place
- Wrench or pliers to turn off utilities
- Can opener for food (if kit contains canned food)

*Continued on Page 2*

# SEPTEMBER IS NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS MONTH



AMERICA'S  
PrepareAthon!



## National Preparedness Month

Continued from Page 1

### Make a Plan:

- Because you and your family may not be together when an emergency occurs, it's important to develop a communication plan to assist you and your family to connect and get help. Here are some tips:
- Identify an out-of-town contact, such as a friend or relative, who family members can call to let them know they are safe. It may be easier to make a long-distance phone call than to call across town, because phone lines can be jammed. An out-of-town contact may be in a better position to communicate among separated family members.
- Teach your family members how to text. It may seem like second nature to some of us, but not everyone texts. During an emergency it's often easier to get a text message delivered rather than a phone call.
- Subscribe to an emergency alert system.
- Post emergency telephone numbers by home phones or save them in your cell phone (fire, police, ambulance, etc.).
- Teach children how and when to call 911 for help.



### Be Informed:

Learn what protective measures to take BEFORE, DURING and AFTER an emergency.

Some basic protective actions are similar across many different hazards:

- Physical safety is a concern for all hazards and it may involve leaving your home and temporarily relocating (perhaps to a community or regional shelter).
- Develop a family communications plan.
- Make an emergency supply kit.
- Learn about receiving emergency alerts and local emergency plans.

Recovering from a disaster is a gradual process. Safety is a primary issue, as are physical and mental wellbeing. It is important to know where you can find assistance after a disaster in order to begin to get your home, your community and your life back to normal.

## Cumberland County

### FY2014 Homeland Security Grant Program

Cumberland County has been awarded \$147,882.51 in FY2014 Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) funds through the Maine Emergency Management Agency (MEMA). The purpose of this award is to improve preparedness and response capabilities for Homeland Security related events in Cumberland County and it is being made available to jurisdictions (minus the Cities of Portland and South Portland as they receive grant funds separately) and "eligible local entities" via a competitive grant application process.

Cumberland County Emergency Management Agency (CEEMA) is accepting Applications through 1630 8 September, 2014. If you have questions or are interested in applying for grant funds, contact your municipal EMA Director or the CEEMA Finance Assistant, Donna Somma, at 892-6785.

## FEMA's 2014 National Preparedness Report

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) released the 2014 National Preparedness Report (NPR) last week; it serves as an "annual status report on the Nation's progress toward reaching the National Preparedness Goal of a secure and more resilient nation." The NPR delivers on one of the requirements of Presidential Policy Directive 8/PPD-8: National Preparedness.

The report found the nation continues to improve in building preparedness in crucial areas and also identified areas for improvement. Some key findings:

- Areas needing improvement include cybersecurity, health and social services, housing, and infrastructure systems;
- Major events in 2012-2013 served to promote change in preparedness programs;
- Budget and funding barriers challenge the state and local levels;
- Incorporation of tribal partners in preparedness planning is improving but there is still room for improvement;
- Established wildfire suppression resources may not keep up with the more complex larger wildfires seen more frequently as of late.

The NPR reviews all 31 core capabilities outlined in the National Preparedness Goal, and gives a national perspective on trends, allowing all levels of government to use it to prioritize programs, training, funding, and resources.

(Source: FEMA NPR)

## The New FEMA Flood Map Service Center

July 28, 2014 — **Welcome to the New FEMA Flood Map Service Center!** A series of major changes, including a complete site redesign, have taken effect on the MSC.

The FEMA Flood Map Service Center (MSC) is the official public source for flood hazard information produced in support of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The latest generation MSC serves as a streamlined product portal that provides both general and advanced users with intuitive, powerful, and completely free access to flood maps.

### All Products and Services Free of Charge

Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), Flood Insurance Studies (FIS) and all other information available on the MSC may be accessed and downloaded at no cost. This move realizes considerable efficiencies, enabling FEMA to retire a series of legacy applications that supported the purchase and delivery of products. These applications include the Digital Post Office (DPO), Express Document Delivery (EDD) for Disasters.

In addition, with free direct downloads now available to the general public, the MSC is discontinuing the purchase and shipment of physical orders. The designated local official for each community will continue to receive a printed FIS report and set of maps; as well as GIS data on hard disk, when new flood mapping studies are completed in that community.

### Enhanced Address Search

For users looking to quickly find flood hazard information for a particular address or point of interest, the Address Search feature provides results through an easy-to-use map interface. New enhancements include the ability to download FIRMs and Letters of Map Change (LOMCs) directly from the search results page, as well as a direct link to view flood hazard GIS data for a selected area in the FEMA GeoPlatform.

### Custom Subscription Service

A fully-customizable individual subscription service allows any user to receive email notifications when new products matching their provided parameters become available. Ideal for floodplain managers, community officials and others interested in one or more specific areas, this feature also enables subscribers to download new products directly from their subscription account.

An email address is all that is required to set up an account and individual subscriptions may be added, modified, or removed at any time. Users may specify subscriptions by community, state, FEMA Region and product type.

With the move to free availability, prior paid subscription services are discontinued.



### Upgraded Help Text and FAQ

To assist first-time and novice users in using the site, the updated MSC features strategically placed help text. Accessible by selecting a “?” icon, this feature enables users to seek clarification while maintaining a streamlined overall page design. Rather than displaying multiple paragraphs of text for each user to read through, the help text allows individuals to opt into additional information as needed.

For more detailed guidance and explanations, users also have access to an extensive set of responses to Frequently Asked Questions. Map Specialists from the FMIX are available by phone, email, and chat during business hours to answer other questions if users need additional support. <http://msc.fema.gov> · 1-877-FEMA MAP (Source: [www.fema.gov](http://www.fema.gov))

## Grant Program Targets Disaster Training

The Homeland Security National Training Program (HSNTP) Continuing Training Grants (CTG) program provides funding to state, local, tribal, territorial agencies, and nonprofit organizations for training of emergency responders. Training through this program will support core capabilities to achieve the National Preparedness Goal (NPG).

\$11,000,000 is available for FY2014 to be used for training in the following areas:

- Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction;
- Cybersecurity;
- Countering Violent Extremism;
- Maturing the Role of Private/Public Partnerships;
- Medial Readiness/Immediate Victim Care;
- Rural Training.

More information about this grant program is available on the [grants.gov](http://grants.gov) website, including the full announcement, all application materials; and other details about the opportunity. This grant program is administered by the Department of Homeland Security. (Source: [www.grants.gov](http://www.grants.gov))

## *New Website, Guide Helps Keep Schools Safe*

School administration, law enforcement, emergency dispatch, and communities working to keep schools safe now have two new resources at their disposal, thanks to the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center (NLECTC).

SchoolSafetyInfo.org is a “clearinghouse of information and contacts for law enforcement and other public safety officials to prepare, respond, and recover” as they work to keep schools as safe as possible.” In addition to the information above, funding resources will be added soon.

Sharing Ideas & Resources to Keep our Nation’s Schools Safe Volume II (PDF, 2.4 Mb) provides examples of real programs and success stories around the country preparing for and responding to school violence. Topics include cooperative efforts in communities, training programs, and projects such as smartphone apps and direct lines to emergency dispatch. Volume I (PDF, 2.3 Mb) was published in 2013.

### **Safe and Sound at School**

--- Meeting the Challenges of the Modern School Day

All across America, parents send their children off to school in the morning with the expectation that they will be in a safe and secure learning environment for the day. But, in light of recent events, including shootings at Columbine, Virginia Tech, and Sandy Hook; that expectation has come into question. Related safety issues such as bullying and gang activity in schools are in the news and in the minds of parents, teachers, and administrators. Those dedicated to public safety are recognizing the need to be proactive in preventing violence in schools. The U.S. Department of Justice’s National Institute of Justice (NIJ) is joining forces with law enforcement and other first responders to address new training and technology needs.

Federal, state, and local jurisdictions are joining forces to find new and innovative ways to keep children and adults safe in school settings. That’s where SchoolSafetyInfo.org steps up to the plate.

This site provides information on:

- Government organizations and publications;
- Professional associations;
- University research and resources;
- NIJ services;
- National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center (NLECTC) products and services;
- Networking opportunities;
- Original articles on success stories;
- Reposts of news articles from around the country.

Working together, we can make schools safer and communities stronger. (Source: NLECTC)

## *New Blast Injury App for Medical Workers*

The CDC released a new mobile application (app) targeted toward those working in public health, pre-hospital, or hospital healthcare. The CDC Blast Injury App helps medical workers prepare for blast events, treat injuries, and save lives.

The CDC developed the app to make critical response information available in the quickest and most mobile way possible. Responders can view the quick reference guide on the way to an event or at the scene. The app provides:

- Personal safety information;
- Critical information about understanding explosions and blasts;
- Medical surge capacity guidance;
- Blast injury patterns and their treatment considerations.

More CDC resources on blast injuries are available on their website, including blast injury fact sheets, mass casualty information for EMS, and coping skills.

<http://emergency.cdc.gov/masscasualties/index.asp>

The app also provides quick links back to the CDC’s Blast and Bombing Injuries website. App updates will automatically load, providing users the most current information. (Source: CDC) ([www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov))

## *Social Media in Emergency Management*

Social media provides real-time situational awareness to first responders, giving them a better grasp of exactly what they may be walking into. When used together with traditional media sources, radios, dispatch systems, traffic cameras, and other sources, social media helps provide a distinct window into an event or incident.

A new report by the Department of Homeland Security’s Science and Technology Directorate focuses on social media’s use during emergencies. Using Social Media for Enhanced Situational Awareness and Decision Support (PDF, 1 Mb) describes how best to identify, collect, verify, and contextualize information gathered using social media to make it more actionable for use in decision-making and response.

The Science and Technology Directorate addresses

*Continued on Page 5*

## 2014 Exercise Schedule

**September 13, 2014**

**RRT/DST/IMAT Full-Scale Exercise**

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

**September 13, 2014**

**MCI Drill/Functional Exercise (Snow Bowl) Camden**

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

**September 13, 2014**

**Waldo County HazMat Drill (Transportation)**

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

**September 18, 2014**

**Waldo County White Powder Drill with CST**

Location: Belfast, ME, Waldo County Sheriff's Office  
 Contact: Dale Rowley, Waldo County EMA Director  
 (207) 338-3870 emadirector@waldocountyme.gov

**September 24, 2014**

**Severe Winter Storm Tabletop Exercise**

Location: South Thomaston, ME  
 Contact: Knox County EMA

**September 24, 2014**

**Piscataquis County Full Scale HazMat Exercise**

Location: Milo, Maine  
 Contact: Thomas Capraro, Piscataquis County EMA  
 (207) 564-8660 pcema@myfairpoint.net

**September 30, 2014**

**Active Shooter— Full Scale Exercise**

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

**October 4, 2014**

**Hancock County Mass Casualty Incident (MCI Full-Scale Exercise)**

Location: Trenton, ME, Bar Harbor Airport  
 Contact: Andrew Sankey, EMA Director, Hancock Cty.  
 ema@co.hancock.me.us (207) 667-8126

**October 11-12, 2014**

**Waldo County Base Camp Field Exercise with Kennebec County EMA**

Location: Windsor ME  
 Contact: Dale Rowley, Waldo County EMA Director  
 emadirector@waldocountyme.gov

**October 18, 2014**

**Lake Region SAD 61 Full Scale MCI**

Location: Bridgton, ME  
 Contact: Todd Perreault, Bridgton EMA Director

**October 18, 2014**

**Train vs Bus —York County Full Scale Exercise**

Location: Wells, Maine  
 Contact: David Francoeur, Acting Director  
 York County EMA (207) 324-1578  
 deputyema@co.york.me.us

**October 28, 2014**

**Waldo County EOC Tabletop Exercise—Winter Storm**

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

**October 31, 2014**

**Caribou CERT Drill**

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

**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 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

---

## *Social Media in Emergency Management*

*Continued from Page 4*

some of the problems listed in the 2013 publication Lessons Learned: Social Media and Hurricane Sandy (PDF, 4.6 Mb), such as a lack of integration of social media data with incident command, inability to validate data, and difficulty locating and sharing information and resources. Other issues in the report include:

- Challenges related to volume and access to information;
- Data management considerations;
- Security, privacy, and legal challenges;
- Complications when using third-party platforms.

*(Source: FirstResponder.gov)*

## *Gorham Active Shooter Training Exercise*

The Gorham Police Department, Cumberland County Sheriff Department Emergency Services Unit (ESU), and the Gorham Fire Department conducted a full-scale active shooter training exercise on August 19, 2014. The exercise was held at the Great Falls Elementary School and incorporated law enforcement and fire/EMS response. Participants included Fire/EMS/Rescue strike teams from Buxton, Standish, Scarborough, Cumberland, Westbrook, and Windham, the University of Southern Maine Police, South Portland Police and Windham Police Departments. CCEMA Staff provided exercise evaluators.

Article/Photos by: D.B. Feeney, CCEMA



## *Social Media & School Violence Training for LE*

We often seem to live in two worlds – the real world and the online world. For many of us, social media plays a small role in our lives; some, especially teens, rely on social media sites for the majority of their interaction, communication, and sharing of information. Recent incidents of school violence have been linked to social media postings, and many went unnoticed or unreported.

The National White Collar Crime Center (NWC3) now has a 6-part training video series available entitled Social Media and School Violence. The training is targeted toward law enforcement, specifically school resource officers, as a way to understand the junction between social media and school violence.

The six training segments are:

- Case Study: Jeff Weise (a 2005 case);
- Historical Perspective;
- Evolution of Online Social Networks;
- Interactions with Internet Service Providers;
- Emerging Trends;
- Interacting in Social Communities.

All NWC3 training is free to members. Law enforcement agencies or other government agencies involved in the prevention, investigation, or prosecution of economic crime, cybercrime, and terrorism may apply for membership through the online application process. Membership in NWC3 is also free.

(Source: NWC3)

---

## *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>

*September 11, 2014*

*13th Anniversary*

*911*

## Meetings

### Cumberland County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) Meeting

Date: September 3, 2014, 1:00 p.m.  
 Location: CCEMA, Windham, Maine  
 Contact: Mike Shutts, LEPC Planner  
 shutts@cumberlandcounty.org

### Lake Region SAD 61 Full-scale Exercise Planning Meeting

Date: September 4, 2014, 6:30 p.m.  
 Location: Lake Region High School—Library  
 Contact: Todd Perreault—Bridgton EMA Director  
 ema@bridgtonmaine.org

### Cumberland County Local EMA Directors Meeting

Date: September 10, 2014, 8:30 a.m.  
 Location: CCEMA, Windham, Maine

### Cumberland County ARES

Date: September 16, 2014, 6:30 p.m.  
 Location: CCEMA, Windham, Maine  
 Contact: Bryce Rumery, K1GAX  
 (207) 415-0498 k1gax@juno.com

### Cumberland County Animal Response Team (CART)

Date: September 23, 2014, 6:00 p.m.  
 Location: CCEMA, Windham, Maine  
 Contact: Ron Jones, CCEMA (207) 892-6785  
 jones@cumberlandcounty.org

### Mid-Coast ARES/CERT

Date: September 25, 2014  
 Location: Topsham, Maine  
 Mid-Coast Chapter ARC, Community Way  
 Contact: John Goran, K1JJS  
 arsk1jjs@gmail.com (207) 865-0554

### NH-ME TIM Meeting / Greater Portland TIM Meeting

Date: September 26, 2014, 1200 p.m.  
 Location: Saco, Maine—Central Fire Station  
 Contact: Tom Reinauer, SMPDC (207) 324-2952 x18

## NASFM Pipeline Emergencies On-line Training

The National Association of State Fire Marshals is pleased to announce the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition of the *Pipeline Emergencies* curriculum program, and is now available in an interactive, on-line, and free training portal.

Simply go to <http://nasfm-training.org/pipeline> to register, here you can access the program in one of three courses: Awareness level, Operations Level or Technician Level classes are all available.

When the student completes each one, they will receive a certificate of completion. This certificate will show the average hours it takes to complete the program, and in several states will help many individuals with continuing education credits.

This program has been provided with assistance of the American Petroleum Institute, and the Association of Oil Pipelines, and is available by linking through the International Association of Fire Chiefs on-line HAZMAT Fusion Center. We would also like to thank Shell Pipeline, LP for their assistance.

This on-line program has been developed to provide the best possible learning experience for the user and combines that with the “Best in Class” training curriculum *Pipeline Emergencies* 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition. While on-line training certainly isn’t new or unique, this program is designed with the user in mind and to be interactive and engaging.

Given the incidents of this type, which have occurred in the past, and will likely happen in the future, all responders can benefit from this learning, which covers all manner of pipeline related incidents. From the small residential gas leak, to the large crude oil pipeline, and highly volatile liquids incidents; all types are covered, along with the strategies and tactics to deal with these high risk low frequency events, safely and effectively.

Written by responders for responders and now free for responders to take on line, we invite you to go to <http://nasfm-training.org/pipeline> and see for yourself.

You can also go to <http://nasfm-training.org> for additional free classes on other topics as well.

Be Safe.

Philip Oakes  
 National Program Director/Trainer – NASFM  
 Vice President - Narva & Associates, Inc.  
 307-433-8078 w 307-547-2260 fax  
 poakes@narvaassociates.com admin@firemarshals.org

Article provided courtesy of Maine State Fire Marshal Joe Thomas and National Association of State Fire Marshals



## 7th Annual Maine Partners in Emergency Preparedness Conference

## What If?

By CCEMA Staff: Mike Shutts, LEPC Liaison

Is your community prepared for a hazmat incident? Do you have a plan? Do your personnel receive recurrent training in the plan, and the Incident Command System (ICS)? Are there drills on the offensive and defensive strategies and tactics? Do exercises include all the agencies that have designated responsibilities in the plan?

Given a scenario, do your Dispatchers and First Responders have the knowledge and tools to successfully manage the incident? Do they know where to find help and resources?

Let's walk-through a hazmat incident:

Scene Size-up:

- Keep yourself and others safe !!
- Draw a verbal picture of the scene to dispatch and incoming units
- Fact-Finding: Are there any obvious spills, vapors, smoke or fire?
- Use the available information to determine the hazardous substance: look at the shape of the container, placards, info from operator, etc.

Establish Incident Command:

- Given your level of training and equipment, take immediate actions to protect life, property, and the environment.
- Defensive measures may be best.
- It may take a while to get the resources at the scene that can neutralize the threat.

Priorities: Can a rescue be made safely?

What are the exposures?

- Lives
- The environment
- Water source
- Property

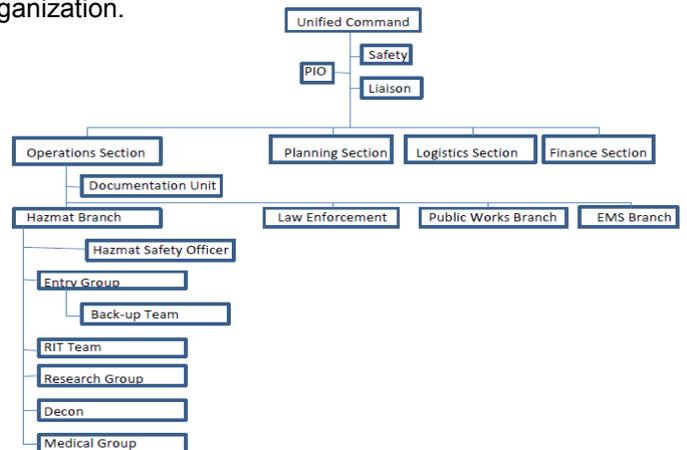
Call for the resources you need.

- Make notifications to the appropriate stakeholders, which may include the National Response Center (NRC) at: 1-800-424-8802.
- Use the Incident Command System (ICS) to develop the response organization required by the incident.
- Will operations extend to an additional Ops period(s)?

Here are a few pictures to get you started on 'What If ??' scenarios:



Build an ICS Chart for your hazmat incident. The chart that follows is only a guide. Make one that works for your organization.



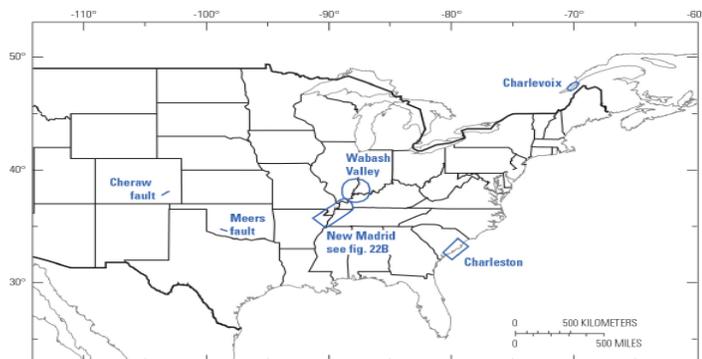
Thank you for taking the time to read this article. Send your comments to me at [shutts@cumberlandcounty.org](mailto:shutts@cumberlandcounty.org) or call (207) 892-6785. I would like to hear your thoughts on the suggestions, and the ICS Form 207 Organization Chart presented above. Mike Shutts.

## USGS Updates Earthquake Hazard Maps

Abridged article by D.B. Feeney, CCEMA

The U.S. Geological Survey released their updated National Seismic Hazard Maps, showing 42 of the lower 48 states have a reasonable chance of facing damage from ground shaking in the next 50 years. Last updated 6 years ago, these new maps were developed with new ground motion models and compare changes between the 2008 maps and the 2014 ones.

The highest risk is on the west coast, intermountain west, and several clusters in the central and eastern United States. That really hasn't changed since the 2008 map; instead, the potential severity and strength of earthquakes was upgraded for those areas based on new data. For example, risk was upgraded in the eastern United States and the New Madrid Zone based in part on recent earthquakes there.



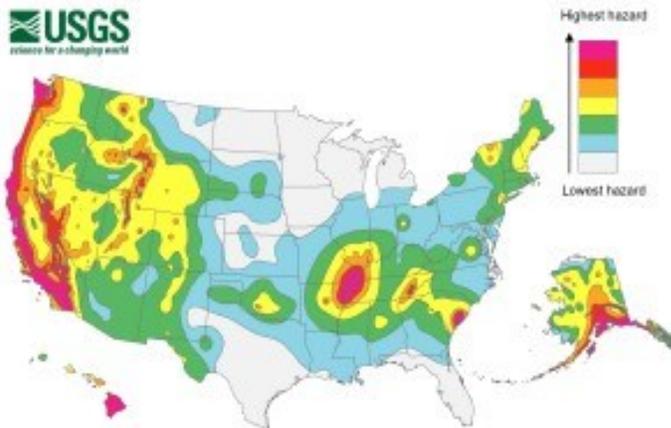
The Pacific Northwest's risk was upgraded due to similarities between its seismic hazards and those of Japan and Chile, both of which experienced very strong earthquakes in the past several years. New faults recently discovered in parts of California lead to increased hazard estimates there.

The report is essential for anyone involved in risk analysis, earthquake resistant construction and engineering, building codes, or emergency preparedness planning.

### Key Updates

#### **East Coast**

The eastern U.S. has the potential for larger and more damaging earthquakes than considered in previous maps and assessments. As one example, scientists learned a lot following the magnitude 5.8 earthquake that struck Virginia in 2011. It was among the largest earthquakes to occur along the east coast in the last century, and helped determine that even larger events are possible. Estimates of earthquake hazards near Charleston, SC, have also gone up due to the assessment of earthquakes in the state.



2014 USGS National Seismic Hazard Map, displaying intensity of potential ground shaking from an earthquake in 50 years.

In New York City, the maps indicate a slightly lower hazard for tall buildings than previously thought (but still a hazard nonetheless). Scientists estimated a lower likelihood for slow shaking from an earthquake near the city. Slow shaking is likely to cause more damage to tall structures in contrast, compared to fast shaking which is more likely to impact shorter structures.

#### **Central U.S.**

The New Madrid Seismic Zone has been identified to have a larger range of potential earthquake magnitudes and locations than previously identified. This is a result of a range of new research, part of which was recently compiled by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

#### **West Coast**

In California, earthquake hazard extends over a wider area than previously thought. Most notably, faults were recently discovered, raising earthquake hazard estimates for San Jose, Vallejo and San Diego. On the other hand, new insights on faults and rupture processes reduced earthquake hazard estimates for Irvine, Santa Barbara and Oakland. Hazard increased in some parts of the San Francisco Bay Area and Los Angeles region and decreased in other parts. These updates were from the new Uniform California Earthquake Rupture Forecast Model, which incorporates many more potential fault ruptures than did previous assessments. Recent earthquakes in Alaska, Mexico and New Zealand taught scientists more about complex ruptures and how faults can link together. This insight was applied to California, for which approximately 250,000 potential complex ruptures were modeled.

The complete report may be downloaded from the USGS Website at: <http://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2014/1091>

(Source: U.S. Geological Survey [www.usgs.gov](http://www.usgs.gov))

## *Lightning Safety Myths and Facts*

**Myth:** Lightning never strikes the same place twice.

**Fact:** Lightning often strikes the same place repeatedly, especially if it's a tall, pointy, isolated object. The Empire State Building is hit nearly 100 times a year.

**Myth:** If it's not raining or there aren't clouds overhead, you're safe from lightning.

**Fact:** Lightning often strikes more than three miles from the center of the thunderstorm, far outside the rain or thunderstorm cloud. "Bolts from the blue" can strike 10-15 miles from the thunderstorm.

**Myth:** Rubber tires on a car protect you from lightning by insulating you from the ground.

**Fact:** Most cars are safe from lightning, but it is the metal roof and metal sides that protect you, NOT the rubber tires. Remember, convertibles, motorcycles, bicycles, open-shelled outdoor recreational vehicles and cars with fiberglass shells offer no protection from lightning. When lightning strikes a vehicle, it goes through the metal frame into the ground. Don't lean on doors during a thunderstorm.

**Myth:** A lightning victim is electrified, if you touch them, you'll be electrocuted.

**Fact:** The human body does not store electricity. It is perfectly safe to touch a lightning victim to give them first aid. This is the most chilling of lightning Myths. Imagine if someone died because people were afraid to give CPR!

**Myth:** If outside in a thunderstorm, you should seek shelter under a tree to stay dry.

**Fact:** Being underneath a tree is the second leading cause of lightning casualties. Better to get wet than fried!

**Myth:** If you are in a house, you are 100% safe from lightning.

**Fact:** A house is a safe place to be during a thunderstorm as long as you avoid anything that conducts electricity. This means staying off corded phones, electrical appliances, wires, TV cables, computers, plumbing, metal doors and windows. Windows are hazardous for two reasons: wind generated during a thunderstorm can blow objects into the window, breaking it and causing glass to shatter and second, in older homes, in rare instances, lightning can come in cracks in the sides of windows.

**Myth:** If thunderstorms threaten while you are outside playing a game, it is okay to finish it before seeking shelter.

**Fact:** Many lightning casualties occur because people do not seek shelter soon enough. No game is worth death or life-long injuries. Seek proper shelter immediately if you hear thunder. Adults are responsible for the safety of children.

**Myth:** Structures with metal, or metal on the body (jewelry, cell phones, MP3 players, watches, etc), attract lightning.

**Fact:** Height, pointy shape, and isolation are the dominant factors controlling where a lightning bolt will strike. The presence of metal makes absolutely no difference on where lightning strikes. Mountains are made of stone but get struck by lightning many times a year. When lightning threatens, take proper protective action immediately by seeking a safe shelter; don't waste time removing metal. While metal does not attract lightning, it does conduct it so stay away from metal fences, railings, bleachers, etc.

**Myth:** If trapped outside and lightning is about to strike, I should lie flat on the ground.

**Fact:** Lying flat increases your chance of being affected by potentially deadly ground current. If you are caught outside in a thunderstorm, you keep moving toward a safe shelter.

Storm Fatalities	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Average Storm Related Fatalities 1983-2012	Average Storm Related Fatalities 2003-2012
Flood	76	87	82	53	91	113	29	89	76
Tornado	67	81	125	126	21	553	70	74	109
Lightning	48	45	28	34	29	26	28	52	35
Hurricane	0	1	12	2	0	9	4	47	109

Thunder is nature's early warning sign for lightning. If you hear thunder, lightning is close enough to strike and you need to immediately need to seek shelter in a substantial building or a vehicle with a metal top and side. Stay inside 30 minutes after you hear the last sound of thunder. Learn more at [www.lightningsafety.noaa.gov](http://www.lightningsafety.noaa.gov).



- Seek shelter immediately in a substantial building but stay away from corded telephones, electrical appliances, and plumbing.

- The second safest place is a vehicle with a metal roof and metal sides.
- If you are caught outside, stay away from open areas and water. Never stand under a tall, isolated tree.
- Lightning victims are safe to touch. If someone is unresponsive or not breathing, immediately call 9-1-1 and do CPR.

*Abridged article submitted by D.B.Feeney, CCEMA*  
 Content/Statistics Source: National Weather Service  
[www.nws.noaa.gov](http://www.nws.noaa.gov)    [www.lightningsafety.noaa.gov](http://www.lightningsafety.noaa.gov)

## *Application Period*

### *Dam Repair and Reconstruction*

### *Revolving Loan Program*

August 20, 2014-MEMA

The Maine Emergency Management Agency's Dam Safety Program is currently accepting applications from municipalities quasi-municipal corporations for the Dam Repair and Reconstruction Revolving Loan Program.

This program allows municipalities and quasi-municipal corporations looking to study, repair, or replace a municipally or quasi-municipally owned dam; to apply for up to \$100,000 in low interest loans in order to fulfill such needs. This program is made possible through the Dam Repair and Reconstruction Fund, established under Maine law (Title 37-B MRSA §1130 ) for municipalities to use for various projects related to dam reconstruction.

Applicants will submit an application to MEMA that will undergo a review process in which the Agency will rank the applications based on 1) hazard potential of the dam, 2) condition and 3) risk for failure. Once a project has been approved by MEMA, the applicant may submit a loan application through the Maine Municipal Bond Bank. The complete rules governing the program are available from the [Secretary of State's State Agency Rules website](#).

Approximately 105 dams in Maine are owned by municipalities and quasi-municipal entities such as water districts. All eligible applicants will be contacted directly with the details of the financing opportunity. In total, 631 dams in Maine fall under the oversight of the State Dam Safety program.

Applications must be submitted to MEMA by October 15th 2014 at 5:00 PM. Applicants will be notified as to whether or not they are approved by November 7th. Application packets should be submitted to:

Maine Emergency Management Agency  
Attn: Dam Safety Program  
72 State House Station  
Augusta, Maine 04333-0072

Anyone with questions relating to the application rules or processes may contact Mark Hyland at MEMA at (207) 624-4443 or [mark.hyland@maine.gov](mailto:mark.hyland@maine.gov).

**If you dial 9-1-1 accidentally**

**DO NOT HANG UP**

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

## *Training Opportunities*

### National Traffic Incident Management (TIM) Responder Training Program

Date: September 9, 2014. 8:00 a.m.—12:00 p.m.  
Location: New Gloucester Fire Rescue

Date: September 19, 2014, 8:00 a.m.—12:00 p.m.  
Location: Waterville Fire Department

Date: September 23, 2014, 8:00 a.m.—12:00 p.m.  
Location: Augusta Maine Public Safety Building

Date: September 30, 2014, 6:00 p.m.—10:00 p.m.  
Location: West Kennebunk Fire Station

FMI/Contact: Bill Guindon, Maine Fire Service Institute  
(207) 844-2076 [bguindon@smccme.edu](mailto:bguindon@smccme.edu)

### Tank Truck Rollover Training

Date: September 13, 2014. 8:00 a.m.—4:00 p.m.  
Location: Newcastle, ME—Reny's Distribution Center  
Contact: Faith Mayer, MEMA, 207-624-4400  
[faith.e.mayer@maine.gov](mailto:faith.e.mayer@maine.gov)

### Tank Truck Rollover Training

Date: September 20, 2014. 8:00 a.m.—4:00 p.m.  
Location: Houlton, ME—Houlton Fire Department  
Contact: Faith Meyer, MEMA 207-624-4400  
[faith.e.mayer@maine.gov](mailto:faith.e.mayer@maine.gov)

## *Maine Prepares Tip*

### *Keep the Poison Center*

### *Number Handy*

Maine Prepares: August 21, 2014

**1-800-222-1222** is the emergency number for every Poison Control Center in the country. Add **1-800-222-1222** to your emergency phone list. The Poison Center provides immediate treatment advice for poison emergencies. They also provide information about poisons and poison prevention, twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week.

Wherever you are in the US, you can call **1-800-222-1222** and reach the Poison Control Center nearest you. In Maine, you can also reach the Northern New England Poison Center by TTY/TDD at: **TTY/TDD: (877) 299-4447 (ME only) or (207) 871-2879**

Maine Prepares  
[www.maine.gov/mema/prepare](http://www.maine.gov/mema/prepare)



## Important Links

**Cumberland County Emergency Management Agency**  
Home: [www.cumberlandcounty.org/EMA](http://www.cumberlandcounty.org/EMA)

**Cumberland County Local Emergency Planning Committee**  
Home: [www.cumberlandcounty.org/EMA/lepc.htm](http://www.cumberlandcounty.org/EMA/lepc.htm)

**Maine Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)**  
Home: [www.maine.gov/mema](http://www.maine.gov/mema)  
Library: [www.maine.gov/mema/mema\\_library.shtml](http://www.maine.gov/mema/mema_library.shtml)

**Maine Information and Analysis Center (MIAC)**  
Phone: (207) 624-7280  
Email: [miac@nespin.riss.net](mailto:miac@nespin.riss.net)

**Boston FBI**  
Phone: (617) 742-5533  
Home: <http://boston.fbi.gov>



**Maine Prepares**  
Home: [www.maine.gov/mema/prepare](http://www.maine.gov/mema/prepare)

**Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)**  
Home: [www.fema.gov](http://www.fema.gov)  
Training: <http://training.fema.gov>  
Grants: [www.fema.gov/government/grant/index.shtm](http://www.fema.gov/government/grant/index.shtm)  
Assistance: [www.DisasterAssistance.gov](http://www.DisasterAssistance.gov)

**Domestic Preparedness Support**  
U. S. Department of Homeland Security [www.dhs.gov](http://www.dhs.gov)  
NIMS Resource Center <http://www.fema.gov/emergency/nims>  
Lessons Learned Information Sharing System [www.llis.gov](http://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](http://www.smrrc.org)

**Ready America:** [www.ready.gov](http://www.ready.gov)

**National Weather Service—Gray, Maine**  
Home Page: [www.erh.noaa.gov/gyx](http://www.erh.noaa.gov/gyx)

**Central Maine Power—Power Outages**  
[www.cmpco.com/outages](http://www.cmpco.com/outages)

**Maine ARES** <http://www.maineares.org>

**2-1-1 Maine** [www.211maine.org](http://www.211maine.org)

**5-1-1 Maine (Maine DOT Travel Information)**  
Home: [www.511maine.gov](http://www.511maine.gov)

**American Red Cross of Southern Maine**  
Home: [www.maineredcross.org](http://www.maineredcross.org)

**PROP**  
Home: [www.wherepeoplecomefirst.org](http://www.wherepeoplecomefirst.org)

**Southern Maine COAD**  
P.O.Box 7192, Scarborough, ME (207) 228-4777  
Home: [www.southernmainecoad.org](http://www.southernmainecoad.org)

**Volunteer Maine**  
Home: [www.volunteermaine.org](http://www.volunteermaine.org)

## Cumberland County EMA Staff:



**DIRECTOR**  
James E. Budway  
[budway@cumberlandcounty.org](mailto:budway@cumberlandcounty.org)



**DEPUTY DIRECTOR**  
Anne-Marie Brett  
[brett@cumberlandcounty.org](mailto:brett@cumberlandcounty.org)



**PLANNER**  
David B. Feeney  
[feeney@cumberlandcounty.org](mailto:feeney@cumberlandcounty.org)



**PROJECT COORDINATOR**  
Ron Jones  
[jones@cumberlandcounty.org](mailto:jones@cumberlandcounty.org)



**FINANCE ASSISTANT**  
Donna M. Somma  
[somma@cumberlandcounty.org](mailto:somma@cumberlandcounty.org)



**PLANNER**  
Margaret Cushing  
[cushing@cumberlandcounty.org](mailto:cushing@cumberlandcounty.org)



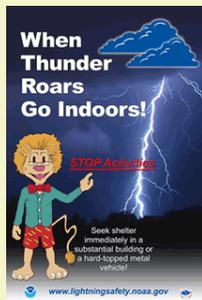
**LEPC PLANNER**  
Mike Shutts  
[shutts@cumberlandcounty.org](mailto:shutts@cumberlandcounty.org)



**PLANNER**  
Diane J. Eastwood  
[eastwood@cumberlandcounty.org](mailto:eastwood@cumberlandcounty.org)



**SPECIAL PROJECTS VOLUNTEER**  
Harry L. Marsters II



**THE BUNKER**  
22 High St  
Windham, ME  
207.892.6785

