



County of Cumberland

Emergency Management Agency

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



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NEWS FROM DOWN UNDER

Volume V, Issue VIII

August 2013

FEMA NFIP Community Rating System

What is Floodplain Management?

Floodplain management is the operation of a community program of corrective and preventative measures for reducing flood damage. These measures take a variety of forms and generally include requirements for zoning, subdivision or building, and special-purpose floodplain ordinances.

A community's agreement to adopt and enforce floodplain management ordinances, particularly with respect to new construction, is an important element in making flood insurance available to home and business owners. Currently over 20,500 communities voluntarily adopt and enforce local floodplain management ordinances that provide flood loss reduction building standards for new and existing development. See the Community Status Book for all participating communities. (link to Maine communities below).

<http://www.fema.gov/cis/ME.html>

Community Rating System

The Community Rating System (CRS) recognizes and encourages community floodplain management activities that exceed the minimum NFIP standards. Depending upon the level of participation, flood insurance premium rates for policyholders can be reduced up to 45%. Besides the benefit of reduced insurance rates, CRS floodplain management activities enhance public safety, reduce damages to property and public infrastructure,

avoid economic disruption and losses, reduce human suffering, and protect the environment. Technical assistance on designing and implementing some activities is available at no charge. Participating in the CRS provides an incentive to maintaining and improving a community's floodplain management program over the years. Implementing some CRS activities can help projects qualify for certain other Federal assistance programs.

Purpose and Goals of CRS

The National Flood Insurance Program's (NFIP) Community Rating System (CRS) is a voluntary incentive program that recognizes and encourages community floodplain management activities that exceed the minimum NFIP requirements.

As a result, flood insurance premium rates are discounted to reflect the reduced flood risk resulting from the community actions meeting the three goals of the CRS:

1. Reduce flood damage to insurable property;
2. Strengthen and support the insurance aspects of the NFIP, and
3. Encourage a comprehensive approach to floodplain management.

How are Flood Insurance Premiums Discounts Calculated?

For CRS participating communities, flood insurance premium rates are discounted in increments of 5% (i.e., a Class 1 community would receive a 45% premium discount, while a Class 9 community would receive a 5% discount (a Class 10 is not participating in the CRS and receives no discount)). The CRS classes for local

(Continued on Page 3)

Emergency Management

Emergency management is the managerial function charged with creating the framework within which communities reduce vulnerability to hazards and cope with disasters.

Draft Maine State Hazard Mitigation Plan 2013

The Maine Emergency Management Agency has posted a draft of the 2013 Update to the Maine State Hazard Mitigation Plan for public review and comment.

The State Hazard Mitigation Plan identifies natural hazards faced by the State, and outlines different strategies both ongoing and proposed, to reduce the risk posed by these hazards.

Federal law and regulation requires each state to update its plan every three years. The draft plan has been submitted to FEMA for initial review. An approved plan is required in order to qualify the State for Public Assistance, Fire Management and Hazard Mitigation Grants from FEMA.

Every town in the State must also be covered by an approved plan in order to qualify for grant funds. Five-year plans for each of Maine's 16 counties as well as the University of Maine System were approved by FEMA earlier this year.

The draft Maine State Hazard Mitigation Plan 2013 Update may be downloaded from the MEMA website.

The document is in Adobe .pdf format, approximately 4.5 MB. Should you have difficulty accessing the file, please contact MEMA.

Comments will be accepted on the draft plan update through September 16, 2013. Comments should be directed to:

JoAnn Mooney
State Hazard Mitigation Officer
Maine Emergency Management Agency
72 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333
(207) 624-4400

Rail Incident Response for Rural Areas

In response to the train crash and explosion week of, July 6, 2013, in Quebec, the Rural Domestic Preparedness Consortium (RDPC) wishes to remind rural fire departments of their course "Rail Car Incident Response." The free 8-hour instructor-led course is available on request to qualifying jurisdictions. (www.ruraltraining.org).

The accident in Quebec destroyed nearly 4 blocks of the small town of 6,000 people; all those missing are now presumed dead. The train was hauling crude oil and firefighters and apparatus from Maine responded to help.

Freight rail traffic hauls a wide variety of goods around the United States, including hazardous materials, and often travels through rural areas. Due to the sheer volume and variety of materials being transported, it is important for first responders in rural areas to be well-trained to handle such events and understand the risks and dangers to themselves and to the communities they protect.

TransCAER also does training for first responders who have train traffic in their jurisdiction. The TransCAER calendar lists available training by date. Contact information is also available by region to facilitate training requests. (www.transcaer.com) (Source: RDPC)

2013 Exercise Schedule

- **August 8, 2013, 1:00 p.m.**
SMPPD-USPS/PVHMT Exercise Planning Meeting
Location: USPS Distribution Facility—Scarborough
- **August 20—21, 2013**
Viligant Guard (VG14) Final Planning Conference
Location: Orono, ME—University of Maine
- **August 28, 2013, 6 p.m.—9 p.m.**
Southern Maine Postal Processing and Distribution Functional Exercise w/Presumpscot Valley HazMat
Contact: Chief Thurlow, Scarborough Fire Department
- **September 9—13, 2013**
Vital Connections Communications Exercise
Location: Statewide
Contact: Jeremy Damren, MEMA (207) 624-4400
- **November 5-8, 2013**
Vigilant Guard (VG14) Exercise
Contact: LTC Colonel Diane Dunn,
Maine National Guard (207) 620-2137
diane.l.dunn.mil@mail.mil
Jeremy Damren—MEMA (207) 624-4410
jeremy.damren@maine.gov

LIGHTNING KILLS
Play It Safe!

Lightning Facts...

- ✓ No place outside is safe during a thunderstorm.
- ✓ Lightning kills more people annually than tornadoes or hurricanes.
- ✓ If you hear thunder, you're likely within striking distance of the storm.

Outdoors...

- ✓ Plan outdoor activities to avoid thunderstorms.
- ✓ Monitor weather conditions. If you hear thunder, get inside a substantial building immediately.
- ✓ If a substantial building is not available, get inside a hard-topped metal vehicle.
- ✓ Avoid open areas and stay away from isolated tall objects.

Indoors...

- ✓ Avoid contact with any equipment connected to electrical power, such as computers or appliances.
- ✓ Avoid contact with water or plumbing.
- ✓ Stay off corded phones.
- ✓ Stay away from windows and doors.
- ✓ Remain inside for 30 minutes after the last rumble of thunder is heard.

If Someone Is Struck...

- ✓ Victims do not carry an electrical charge and may need immediate medical attention.
- ✓ Call 911 for help.
- ✓ Monitor the victim and begin CPR or AED, if necessary.

For more information, visit:
www.lightningsafety.noaa.gov

Real Time Evacuation Planning Model (RtePM)

Evacuation planning is time consuming and financially taxing for many jurisdictions. Multiple plans must be considered in the event a bridge is covered by floodwaters or a road is overrun by a wildfire. Being able to do these types of plans accurately and quickly is crucial.

The Real Time Evacuation Planning Model (RtePM, or "Route-PM") is a free application enabling emergency managers and planners to determine evacuation times and routes based on multiple scenarios. Using the GIS mapping data to highlight geographical areas, users can view:

- Population both day and night;
- Major and minor arteries, highways, and smaller roads;
- The speed limits of those roads versus the actual average speed;
- The likely evacuation times based on changes to the above criteria.

According to a presentation at the 2010 Esri Homeland Security GIS Summit the program has the ability to model phased evacuation and takes into account the many dynamics surrounding highways, number of lanes, nodes where people enter and exit the network, and behavioral trends. <http://rtepm.vmasc.odu.edu/>

The **Real time evacuation Planning Model (RtePM, or "Route -P-M")** estimates the time required for evacuating vehicles to clear a user defined area for a variety of evacuation types.

The number of evacuating vehicles modeled and how quickly they are able to travel are determined using user assigned or modified variables, including the time of day when an evacuation starts, the rate at which evacuees leave, the percentage of the affected population that leave (participating rate), number of people per vehicle, etc., using functions provided within the model.

Independent verification and validation testing was conducted on RtePM for a variety of scenarios by DDL Omni Engineering. Testing determined that RtePM provides sufficiently accurate estimates of the time required for evacuating vehicles to clear an area to support its use for emergency management planning under the conditions modeled.

- You may choose whether your scenarios are saved in a public or a personal folder.
- To create a personal folder, register for an account and password below.
- You may choose whether files saved to this folder are available to the public or kept private.
- All scenarios created using a Guest login are available for public review and modification.

Questions and comments are welcome and may be sent by email to rtepm@odu.edu

Meetings

- **Cumberland County Local EMA Directors Meeting**
Date: August 14, 2013, 8:30 a.m.
Location: CCEMA, Windham, Maine
- **Cumberland County ARES**
Date: August 20, 2013, 6:30 p.m.
Location: CCEMA, Windham, Maine
Contact: Ron Brown, WA1RB
- **Mid-Coast ARES/CERT**
Date: August 22, 2013
Location: Topsham, Maine
Mid-Coast Chapter ARC, Community Way
Contact: John Goran, Maine SEC
K1JJS@arri.net (207) 865-0554
- **Cumberland County CART**
Date: August 28, 2013, 6:00 p.m.—8:00 p.m.
Location: CCEMA, Windham, Maine
Contact: Ron Jones, CCEMA
- **Maine—New Hampshire Traffic Incident Management Committee**
Date: September 20, 2013, 12:00 p.m.
Location: York Village Fire Department
Contact: Tom Reinauer, SMRPC & Kittery Area MPO
Email: treinauer@smrpc.org (207) 324-2952 ext. 18

FEMA NFIP Community Rating System

Continued from Page 1

communities are based on 18 creditable activities, organized under four categories:

1. Public Information,
2. Mapping and Regulations,
3. Flood Damage Reduction, and
4. Flood Preparedness.

For more information on the NFIP Community Rating System the following publication may be downloaded from the FEMA Library at: www.fema.gov/library

A Local Official's Guide to Saving Lives, Preventing Property Damage, and Reducing the Cost of Flood Insurance

FEMA Floodplain Management Website
www.fema.gov/floodplain-management

Chemical Facilities Anti-Terrorism Standards

In October 2006, Congress authorized and required the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to regulate security at chemical facilities that DHS determines are high-risk.¹ To implement this authority, DHS issued the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards regulation (CFATS) in 2007. Under CFATS, facilities that have been finally determined by DHS to be high-risk are required to develop and implement Site Security Plans (SSPs) or Alternative Security Programs (ASPs) that meet applicable risk-based performance standards (RBPS).

What are the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards?

CFATS is a risk-based performance program that sets the standards for security at the Nation's highest risk chemical facilities.

- High-risk facilities contain Chemicals of Interest (COI) that give rise to one or more security issues, to include the release of toxic chemicals, the theft or diversion of chemicals, and chemicals that can be used for sabotage or contamination.
- CFATS-covered facilities are required to have a Site Security Plan that addresses risk-based performance standards (RBPS).
- Facilities subject to CFATS include but are not limited
 - Chemical manufacturing
 - Mining operations
 - Storage and distribution
 - Electronics
 - Energy and utilities
 - Agriculture and food
 - Paints and coatings
 - Healthcare
 - Colleges and universities
 - Pharmaceuticals
 - Warehouses
 - Repackaging facilities

What is the Role of Emergency Responders?

Collaboration between CFATS facilities and emergency responders is critical to ensuring a secure and resilient community. Emergency responders play an important role as CFATS-covered facilities develop and implement their Site Security Plan. The SSP is created in coordination with the emergency response community, adhering to DHS risk-based performance standards. Several risk-based performance standards may impact the emergency response community including:

- Detect, deter, delay
- Specific threats, vulnerabilities, or risks
- Response
- Identifying security incidents
- Training
- Reporting security incidents

How is Chemical-Terrorism Vulnerability Information (CVI) Protected?

Chemical-terrorism Vulnerability Information (CVI) is a new category of information protection authorized by Congress

for this regulation. CVI protects information about CFAT-covered facilities and security operations.

Although most information needed by emergency responders is not CVI, DHS anticipates that certain situations will arise where emergency responders and CFATS-covered facilities would need to share some CVI. In these instances, the emergency responder would need to complete the CVI training and DHS would make a determination on their need to know prior to sharing the information.

Civil penalties may apply for the improper use or disclosure of CVI. More information on this category of information and CVI training can be accessed at

www.dhs.gov/chemicalsecurity

DHS Compliance Assistance and Outreach

DHS has developed a variety of tools to facilitate compliance with CFATS:

- The CSAT Help Desk provides timely support to chemical facility owners and operators as well as a CFATS tip-line for anonymous chemical facility security reporting. It can be reached at 1-866-323-2957, or at csat@dhs.gov
- The CFATS Knowledge Center is an online repository of Frequently Asked Questions, articles, and documents relating to CFATS and Ammonium Nitrate Programs. It can be found by visiting <http://csat-help.dhs.gov/>.
- Chemical Security Inspectors and other DHS subject matter experts are available to provide guidance to facilities through outreach meetings, calls, and other engagements.

Contact Information For more information visit: <http://www.dhs.gov/critical-infrastructure>. To ask a Department representative to speak on the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) regulatory program, please contact cfats@hq.dhs.gov.

Maine Prepares Tips New England Hurricane Awareness

July 22, 2013

Preparing for severe weather before it happens can take the stress out. The items you will need to have on hand to feel secure are more likely to be available well in advance of when disaster threatens. When the sun is shining is when the wise prepare. Check out the hurricane preparedness information at [Maine Prepares](#) and prepare to be "Hurricane-wise."

www.maine.gov/mema/prepare



ERG 2012 Lookup Guide Free for Volunteers

An e-book version of the 2012 Emergency Response Guide (ERG) is now available free to volunteer firefighters courtesy of the Sheridan Programmers Guild. The ERG2012: Quick Lookup e-book is also available to other non-volunteer first responders at a small fee. It is accessible on most tablets, smartphones, and computers.

<http://placardapp.com/volunteer-firefighters>

The format of this e-book is the same as the Emergency Response Guide itself, so users do not need to get used to a new layout. Users may also transfer it to as many personal devices as they wish, and can pass it on to other volunteers within their department. The developers hope to have at least one person with the e-book per department in order to pass updates along quickly.

Published by the Department of Transportation Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), the 2012 ERG manual is designed to help first responders in the first 30 minutes of a hazmat incident. PHMSA also has a mobile app available for free. (www.phmsa.dot.gov)

(Source: NVFC)

Homemade Chemical Bombs

Homemade Chemical Bombs (HCBs) can be made from easily available products based off instructions found on the Internet. Volatile chemicals (acids, cleaners, etc.) mixed in containers and shaken can explode causing burns, inhalation injuries, and physical trauma.

Between 2003 and 2011, 134 events involving HCBs were reported in 15 states by the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), based on data from their surveillance system. The previous tracking period (1993 to 2003) had only 29 incidents. This suggests either an increase in events or only an increase in the reporting of such events.

Often these devices are created by juveniles; the most recent report states two-thirds of the cases were carried out by youths. The ATSDR states that awareness of HCBs by people who work with youths on a regular basis might help reduce injuries.

The Department of Homeland Security Office of Bombing Prevention offers training through the Bomb Making Materials Awareness Program. Training is for local law enforcement as well as private sector partners.

www.dhs.gov/bomb-making-materials-awareness-program

(Source: CDC)

IEDs Can Be Made With Everyday Products

BMAP also works to increase public and private sector awareness of how to identify and prevent bomb-making activity. Powerful explosives can be made from precursor chemicals found in common consumer goods that are readily available commercially, making them highly attractive to terrorists attempting to avoid the obstacles to obtaining conventional explosives. Homemade explosives were used in several high-profile incidents, such as the 2005 London transit attacks, the 2001 Richard Reid "shoe bomb" plot, and the 1995 Oklahoma City bombing.



Reporting Suspicious Behavior Is Key to Prevention

Employees Are the First Line of Defense. The importance of educating employees at the point of sale cannot be overstated, as this is the best way to ensure early detection of the sale of precursor chemicals to suspect individuals. Employees' ability to recognize and report behaviors indicative of potential homemade explosive-related activity is crucial to the possible prevention of an IED attack.

Testimony during the trial of the London bombing conspirators revealed that beauty supply clerks who sold them bulk quantities of precursor chemicals did not recognize the implications of this purchasing behavior and did not know how to report the incident.

BMAP Benefits

- Private sector point-of-sale awareness
- Law enforcement/private sector partnerships
- Community-based policing
- Free, secure access to training & awareness materials

To obtain BMAP materials, contact the Office for Bombing Prevention. <http://www.dhs.gov/obp>

By e-mail:

Office for Bombing Prevention
OBP@dhs.gov

To report suspicious behavior, please contact your local police department or the Joint Terrorism Task Force immediately. Maine Information and Analysis Center (MIAC) Phone: (207) 624-7280 Email: miac@nespin.riss.net

Lyme Disease Safety

Lyme Disease is a tick-borne illness caused by a bacterium. Lyme disease is spread by the bite of a deer tick that already has the germ.

For the medical facts about Lyme Disease, we refer you to the MaineCDC's online library of information at:

<http://www.maine.gov/dhhs/boh/ddc/lyme/lyme1.htm>

According to the MaineCDC, limiting exposure to ticks reduces the likelihood of any tick-borne disease infection, including Lyme Disease. In persons exposed to tick-infested habitats, prompt careful inspection and removal of crawling or attached ticks is an important method of preventing disease. It may take several hours of attachment before microorganisms are transmitted from the tick to the host, so preventing ticks from attaching and removing any ticks promptly are important safety steps.

Important tips for Lyme Disease prevention:

- Wear light-colored clothing -- this will allow you to see ticks that are crawling on your clothing
- Tuck your pants legs into your socks so that ticks cannot crawl up the inside of your pants legs.
- Apply repellents to discourage tick attachment. Repellents containing permethrin can be sprayed on boots and clothing, and will last for several days. Repellents containing DEET (n, n-diethyl-m-toluamide) can be applied to the skin, but will last only a few hours before reapplication is necessary. Use DEET with caution on children because adverse reactions have been reported.
- Conduct a body check upon return from potentially tick-infested areas by searching your entire body for ticks. Use a hand-held or full-length mirror to view all parts of your body. Remove any tick you find on your body.
- Don't forget your pets! Lyme disease can affect them too. Check your dogs and cats regularly for ticks, and remove them promptly. Talk with your veterinarian about flea and tick prevention, and vaccination for Lyme disease.

Please visit the Maine CDC Lyme Disease Resource Center for medical information, and more information on prevention.

For More Information
Maine Center for Disease
Control & Prevention
www.maine.gov/dhhs/mecdc

Training Opportunities

- **[Anti-Terrorism Training For First Responders](#)
[Homemade Explosives: Awareness Recognition and Response](#)
 Date: September 4, 2013, 8:00 a.m.—5:00 p.m.
 Location: Augusta, ME—MEMA, Floridan Training
 Contact: Mike Grant, MEMA michael.f.grant@maine.gov
 Registration: FEMA 119-25-1 Fax (207) 287-3178**
- **[Anti-Terrorism Training For First Responders](#)
[Homemade Explosives: Awareness Recognition and Response](#)
 Date: September 10, 2013, 8:00 a.m.—5:00 p.m.
 Location: Gorham, ME—Little Falls PTA Building
 Contact: Mike Grant, MEMA michael.f.grant@maine.gov
 Registration: FEMA 119-25-1 Fax (207) 287-3178**
- **[Exercise Planning \(G139\) Part 1](#)**
 Date: October 17, 2013, 6:00 p.m.—10:00 p.m.
 Location: Wiscasset, ME—Lincoln County Comms/EMA
 Contact: Kris Draper, Lincoln County EMA 882-7559
emafinance_admin@lincolncountymaine.me
- **[Exercise Planning \(G139\) Part 2](#)**
 Date: October 24, 2013, 6:00 p.m.—10:00 p.m.
 Location: Wiscasset, ME—Lincoln County Comms/EMA
 Contact: Kris Draper, Lincoln County EMA 882-7559
emafinance_admin@lincolncountymaine.me
- **[Threat and Risk Assessment \(MGT310\)](#)**
 Date: December 3-4, 2013
 Location: South Portland, ME, Coast Guard, NNES
 Contact: Andrew C. Germann, Port Security Specialist
 Registration: andrew.c.germann@uscg.mil
 (207) 741-5489
- **[Incident Command System ICS 300](#)**
 Date: December 4-6, 2013
 Location: Portland, Maine—Maine Medical Center
 Training Facility, 995 Congress Street
 Contact: Eric Sawyer, MMC Emergency Management
 Registration: Texas A&M at:
<http://teexweb.tamu.edu/teex.cfm?templateid=14&pageid=training&area=teex&entry=22209&navdiv=ESTI>

FEMA Independent Study

Distant Learning

The Emergency Management Institute (EMI) offers self-paced courses designed for people who have emergency management responsibilities and the general public. All are offered free-of-charge to those who qualify for enrollment. To get a complete listing of courses, go to:

<http://training.fema.gov/IS>
New Courses Launched

IS-915—Protecting Critical Infrastructure Against Insider Threats (New 7/10/13).



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
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

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

2-1-1 Maine
Home: 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 EMS
Home: www.smems.org

Volunteer Maine
Home: www.volunteermaine.org

Greater Portland Council of Governments (GPCOG)
Home: www.gpcog.org



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