

County of Cumberland

Emergency Management Agency

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Directory

\$1.5 Million in FEMA Aid	1
Bomb Prevention Training	1
National Infrastructure Plan ..	2
FBI—Active Shooter Events..	2
Active Shooter Statistics	2
Meetings.....	2
2013 Exercise Schedule.....	3
FEMA IS—Distant Learning...	3
NWS Gray Heat Index.....	3
Hurrevac 2013.....	4
CSB Safety DVD	5
Lightning Awareness/Safety .	5
Training Opportunities.....	6
Maine Prepares Tips	6
Preventing Tanker Rollover Deaths and Injuries	6
Fire Fighter Deaths Tanker Truck Rollovers	6
Important Links	7
Communications Test.....	7
CCEMA Staff	7

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

if you SEE something SAY something™

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NEWS FROM DOWN UNDER

Volume V, Issue VII

July 2013

\$1.5 Million in FEMA Aid Helps Maine with Blizzard Costs

FEMA, June 17, 2013

PORTSMOUTH, N.H. -- The Federal Emergency Management Agency has provided \$1.5 million to help Maine with costs due to the February 8-9 blizzard. A federal disaster declaration authorized aid for Androscoggin, Cumberland, Knox, Sagadahoc, Washington and York counties.

"This assistance reduces the blizzard's financial impact on local governments and agencies," said FEMA Federal Coordinating Officer James N. Russo. "FEMA continues working to assure that all receive the maximum disaster aid we can provide."

FEMA's Public Assistance program reimburses public agencies and certain private non-profits for 75 percent of their eligible costs. For the snowstorm, most of the costs were for emergency response overtime work and for clearing tons of snow from public roads and other public facilities.

Bomb Prevention Training

The Department offers training to state, local, and private sector partners to enhance awareness of terrorist threats to the nation's critical infrastructure and key resources. Workshops and courses educate participants on strategies for detecting and mitigating these threats.

The Office for Bombing Prevention develops and maintains the training and works with state homeland security officials and state training offices to coordinate course delivery. (www.dhs.gov/obp)

State, local, tribal, and territorial agencies and critical infrastructure owners and operators can request courses through the Department's Regional Directors and Protective Security Advisors. Bombing prevention training complements other measures to protect critical infrastructure sites by developing the capabilities of facility security officials to identify, detect, and prevent terrorist activities. (www.dhs.gov/protective-security-advisors).

Training Courses

- **Private Sector Counterterrorism Awareness Workshop:** Educates private sector security professionals about counterterrorism tactics and techniques through exposure to key elements of soft target awareness, surveillance detection, and improvised explosive device (IED) recognition.
- **Bombing Prevention Workshop:** Enhances effectiveness in managing a bombing incident, for regional-level stakeholders and planners within emergency management, security, and law enforcement, through analysis of current strategy development and regional best practices.
- **Improvised Explosive Device (IED) Awareness / Bomb Threat Management Workshop:** Enhances participants' knowledge, skills, and abilities concerning IEDs. Outlines specific safeties associated with bomb threat management and IED awareness, incidents, and prevention.

(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.

National Infrastructure Protection Plan Review

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) invites the public to give suggestions and comments for the rewrite of the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP). DHS's National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) Office of Infrastructure Protection (IP) is currently reviewing the NIPP to conform to the requirements of Presidential Policy Directive 21, Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience.

Comments providing the most assistance will explain the reason for recommended changes; include data, information, or authority that supports such recommendations; or links to specific sections of the NIPP. There will be an opportunity to review the revised document sometime this summer.

The original notice appearing in the Federal Register on June 6, 2013 provides instructions. Written comments are encouraged and will be accepted until July 8. Source: (DHS) (EMR-ISAC, June 13, 2013)

FBI Unveils Page for Active Shooter Events

The FBI has collected its active shooter information and resources into one convenient page. The site Active Shooter and Mass Casualty Incidents lists:

- Guides for developing operations plans for schools, houses of worship, and institutes of higher education.
- Links to active shooter information from other agencies.
- Information on the Office for Victims Assistance (OVA).
- Active shooter statistics.

The page also lists training for local law enforcement, specifically the Advanced Law Enforcement Rapid Response Training (ALERT) program. ALERT was started in Texas and adopted by the FBI as a national standard in tactical instruction. www.fbi.gov

Ready Houston's 6-minute video "Run. Hide. Fight" shows real actions people can take to survive if encountered with an active shooter event. It stresses always trying to escape over hiding, and commit with aggression if you must fight back. The video received widespread attention nationally and internationally after its release.

(Source: FBI)

Active Shooter Statistics

The average active shooter incident lasts 12 minutes, while 37 percent last less than five minutes. (Source: John Nicoletti, lecture entitled "Detection and Disruption of Insider/Outsider Perpetrated Violence")

Two percent of the shooters bring improvised explosive devices (IEDs) as an additional weapon. (Source: Blair & Martaindale, "United States Active Shooter Events from 2001 to 2010") In 10 percent of the cases, the shooter stops and walks away. In 20 percent of the cases, the shooter goes mobile, moving to another location. (Source: Blair & Martaindale)

Forty-three percent of the time, the crime is over before police arrive. In 57 percent of the shootings, an officer arrives while the shooting is still underway. (Source: Blair & Martaindale)

Patrol officers are most likely responding alone or with a partner. When responding alone, 75 percent had to take action, and a third of those officers are shot by the intruder. (Source: Blair & Martaindale)

(Article Source: www.fbi.gov)

Meetings

- **Cumberland County Local EMA Directors Meeting**
Date: July 10, 2013, 8:30 a.m.
Location: CCEMA, Windham, Maine
- **Cumberland County ARES**
Date: July 16, 2013, 6:30 p.m.
Location: CCEMA, Windham, Maine
Contact: Ron Brown, WA1RB
- **L.L.Bean—RSS Operations Meeting**
Date: July 17, 2013, 9:00 a.m.
Location: L.L.Bean—Freeport, ME
- **Cumberland County Vigilant Guard 14 Meeting**
Date: July 18, 2013, 9:00 a.m.
Location: Portland, Maine City Hall, Room 209
Contact: David Feeney, CCEMA (207) 892-6785
feeney@cumberlandcounty.org
- **Cumberland County CART**
Date: July 23, 2013, 6:00 p.m.—8:00 p.m.
Location: CCEMA, Windham, Maine
Contact: Ron Jones, CCEMA
- **Mid-Coast ARES/CERT**
Date: July 25, 2013
Location: Topsham, Maine
Mid-Coast Chapter ARC, Community Way
Contact: John Goran, Maine SEC
K1JJS@arri.net (207) 865-0554

Bomb Prevention Training

(continued from Page 1)

- Improvised Explosive Device Search Procedures:** Increases preparedness of security personnel and facility managers of sites that are hosting a special security event. Focuses on general safeties used for specialized search and explosives sweeps and can be tailored to meet specific participants' needs.
- Soft Target Awareness:** Enhances individual and organizational terrorism awareness and facilitates information sharing. Commercial infrastructure facility managers, supervisors, operators, and security staff learn to be proactive and better understand their roles in deterring, detecting, and defending facilities from terrorism. Participants choose from five focus areas within the commercial facilities sector: Stadiums and Arenas; Places of Worship; Education; Malls and Shopping Centers; and Large Buildings, Hotels, and Medical Facilities.
- Protective Measures:** Enhances commercial sector individual and organizational awareness on how to devalue, detect, deter, and defend facilities from terrorism, providing the knowledge and skills necessary to understand common vulnerabilities and employ effective protective measures. Serves as a follow-up to the Soft Target Awareness Course, focusing more on implementation than awareness.
- Surveillance Detection Training for Municipal Officials and State and Local Law Enforcement:** Provides the knowledge and skills necessary to establish surveillance detection operations to protect critical infrastructure and key resources during periods of elevated threat. Reviews terrorist tactics and attack history and illustrates the means and methods to detect surveillance. Designed for municipal security officials and state and local law enforcement with jurisdiction over nationally significant CIKR.
- Surveillance Detection Training for Commercial Infrastructure Operators and Security Staff:** Teaches commercial infrastructure operators and security staff of nationally significant CIKR facilities how protective measures can detect and deter potential threats to CIKR and fundamentals for detecting surveillance activity. Participants apply skills such as vulnerability and red zone analysis, surveillance detection, and observation and reporting during practical exercises.



For more information about bombing prevention training programs, contact your local Regional Director or Protective Security Advisor (www.dhs.gov/protective-security-advisors) or OBP@dhs.gov

2013 Exercise Schedule

- August 20—22, 2013**
Vigilant Guard (VG14) Final Planning Conference
 Location: TBD (Portland Area)
- 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

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-360—Preparing for Mass Casualty Incidents: A Guide for Schools, Higher Education, and Houses of Worship.

IS-916—Critical Infrastructure Security: What You Can Do.

furnished by National Weather Service Gray, ME

		Relative Humidity (%)																	
		40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100					
Air Temperature	°F	110	136														Heat Index (Apparent Temperature)	With Prolonged Exposure and/or Physical Activity Extreme Danger Heat stroke or sunstroke highly likely Danger Sunstroke, muscle cramps, and/or heat exhaustion likely Extreme Caution Sunstroke, muscle cramps, and/or heat exhaustion possible Caution Fatigue possible	
	108	130	137																
	106	124	130	137															
	104	119	124	131	137														
	102	114	119	124	130	137													
	100	109	114	118	124	129	136												
	98	105	109	113	117	123	128	134											
	96	101	104	108	112	116	121	126	132										
	94	97	100	103	106	110	114	119	124	129	135								
	92	94	96	99	101	105	108	112	116	121	126	131							
	90	91	93	95	97	100	103	106	109	113	117	122	127	132					
	88	88	89	91	93	95	98	100	103	106	110	113	117	121					
	86	85	87	88	89	91	93	95	97	100	102	105	108	112					
	84	83	84	85	86	88	89	90	92	94	96	98	100	103					
	82	81	82	83	84	84	85	86	88	89	90	91	93	95					
	80	80	80	81	81	82	82	83	84	84	85	86	86	87					

Hurrevac 2013

Key Features of Hurrevac

HURREVAC (short for **Hurricane Evacuation**) is a storm tracking and decision support tool. The program combines live feeds of tropical cyclone forecast information with data from various state Hurricane Evacuation Studies (HES) to assist the local emergency manager in determining the most prudent evacuation decision time and the potential for significant storm effects such as wind and storm surge.

Program access is restricted to officials in **government emergency management**. As a general rule, if you are the Emergency Manager for a county in the hurricane prone states (Texas to Maine), in Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands, state Emergency Management Agency (EMA), a FEMA office, Corps of Engineers office, or National Weather Service office, you are eligible to use the HURREVAC program.



New User Registration

In order to qualify for HURREVAC, you must be an active member of the government emergency management community--meaning that you are directly involved in hurricane evacuation decision-making for the residents in your state or community when a hurricane threatens.

Examples of eligible users are hurricane evacuation decision-makers in FEMA, Corps of Engineers, National Weather Service, State Emergency Management Agencies, and County or Parish Emergency Management Agency Offices.

State and county agencies other than the State Emergency Management Agency and County/Local Emergency Management Agency offices will need confirmation from those EM offices that you indeed do help those offices in hurricane evacuation decision-making and need the program for that purpose. Without such approval and confirmation, registration will be refused.

The program is distributed free-of-charge to eligible users who register here.

<http://www.hurrevac.com/register.php>

What can HURREVAC do?

HURREVAC tracks hurricanes using the National Hurricane Center's Forecast Advisories. The software translates forecast track and wind extent information from the NHC's text-based products into interactive maps and

reports that are used to chart the progress of an advancing storm. The program also assembles rainfall, flood, tide, and river forecast information from various sources to assist users in evaluating inland flooding threats.

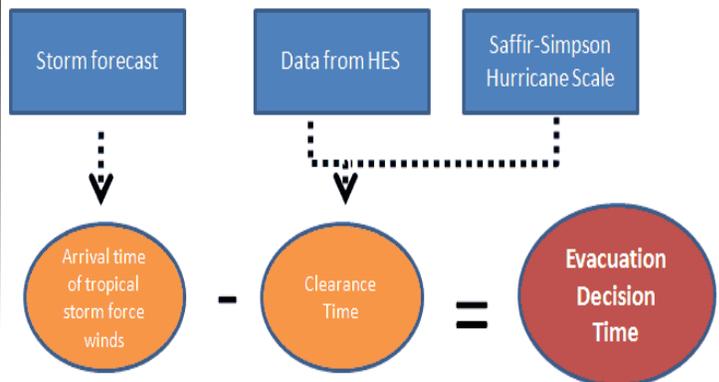
The most key feature of HURREVAC, however, is its ability to keep to the local emergency manager apprised of how many hours (or days) a community has for preparation and planning in advance of a threatening storm. As new forecast information becomes available, HURREVAC continually updates and reports on the community's **Evacuation Decision Time**, or *last possible time by which an evacuation could be initiated if it is to be completed before the arrival of the storm hazards*.

The decision to evacuate a community is not always an easy or obvious one and the advantage of fine-tuning your Evacuation Decision Time in HURREVAC is that you can base decisions upon the closest (and therefore most accurate) projections for the storm track, intensity, and size.

HURREVAC cannot make the evacuation decision for you. It is merely one tool that you may elect to use to help you in the hurricane decision-making process. Evacuation decisions are very complex and should only be made after consultation with all officials involved in the process, from NHC and the Weather Service, to state and local emergency management officials.

How is the Evacuation Decision Time calculated?

HURREVAC arrives at an evacuation decision time using input from the official hurricane forecast and the Hurricane Evacuation Study for the county or parish of interest



To determine the arrival time of tropical storm force winds, the program takes a worst-case scenario of a direct hit in which the movement speed and wind extents of the official forecast are retained, but the track is straightened and re-directed to the county of interest. A clearance time (or number of hours to evacuate) is selected from a matrix of times in the local HES based upon storm intensity (SS Category) and various local factors. Subtracting the number of clearance time hours from the arrival of the first hazards, we arrive at an earlier point in time....the Evacuation Decision Time.

Chemical Safety Board Releases Safety DVD

The U.S. Chemical Safety Board (CSB) announced production and release of a new three-disc, single-box set containing all safety videos produced to date for completed CSB accident investigations. The DVD set is free and may be ordered by filling out the DVD request form at the CSB Web site (www.csb.gov).

Included on Disc 3 are two videos released since distribution of the last two-volume DVD compilation:

- “Deadly Contract,” showing how five federal subcontractors died from an explosion during a fireworks disposal operation in Hawaii.
- “Inherently Safer: The Future of Risk Reduction,” examining the concept of inherent safety and its application across industry.

CSB Safety Videos usually feature detailed animation sequences to show the chemical processes and sequence of events leading to dangerous explosions, fires, and releases. The videos received numerous awards and are often used in training, seminars, board presentations, and other venues as “object lessons in the consequences of inadequate process safety management.”

CSB videos may be streamed and downloaded from the CSB media room. (<http://www.csb.gov/media-room>)

Source: CSB / EMR-ISAC, 06/13/13

Lightning: Awareness and Safety

Lightning Kills! Play it Safe

Maine has the 8th highest per capita lightning casualties rate in the US.

And over the past 10 years (2001-2010), Maine's fatality rate per capita ranked 9th highest in the country. These statistics are rather alarming since Maine and New Hampshire have considerably less lightning than virtually all of the country east of the Rocky Mountains. With all our summer recreation activities, and all the visitors to our great outdoors, sometimes we forget to take basic safety precautions.

Lightning Facts...

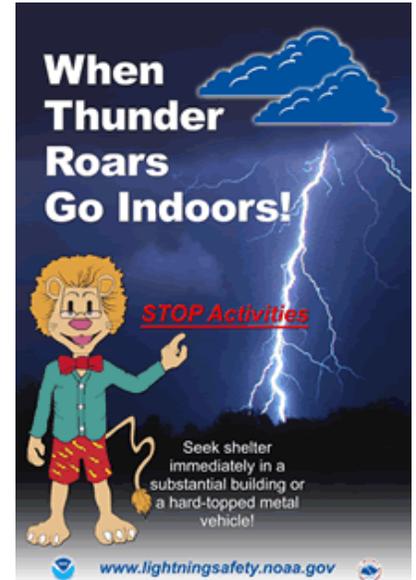
- No place outside is safe during a thunderstorm.
- Lightning kills more people annually than tornadoes or hurricanes.
- If you hear thunder, you're likely within striking distance of the storm.

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 use an AED if necessary.

For More Information...

National Weather Service—Gray, Maine: Lightning Safety
<http://www.erh.noaa.gov/er/gyx/>

National Weather Service: Lightning Safety
<http://www.lightningsafety.noaa.gov/>

**LIGHTNING KILLS
Play It Safe!**

Lightning Facts...

Outdoors...

- ✓ 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.
- ✓ 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

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

Maine Prepares Tips So You Think We Don't Have Tornadoes in Maine ?

July 1, 2013

Maine has on average two tornadoes a year, often associated with severe thunderstorms. In fact we've had two already this year! The safest place to be during a tornado is in a basement, under a sturdy piece of furniture. If you don't have a basement, find an interior room or hallway on the ground floor, away from windows, and use pillows or blankets to pad your body. Never stay in a mobile home or vehicle. Get out and go to the nearest sturdy shelter, or lie flat in a ditch or other low spot, and cover your head with your hands. For more information visit Maine Prepares at www.maine.gov/mema/prepare



Preventing Tanker Rollover Deaths and Injuries

National Tank Truck Carriers (NTTC) developed a new version of their Cargo Tank Rollover Prevention Video to help target the fire service. The original intention of the video was to target cargo and commercial tankers “to help educate water tanker drivers on the special characteristics of tank truck vehicles and the actions they can take to avoid rollovers.”

Developed with the U.S. Department of Transportation, the lessons translate easily to fire department water tankers. Topics covered are safe driving techniques, understanding how liquids move while operating the vehicle, how different vehicles affect travel, and highway factors.

A National Centers for Disease Control and Prevention National Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) report published in 2001 states that 62 people were killed in tanker rollovers between 1977 and 1999 (PDF, 102.1Kb). In fact, deaths from tanker rollovers top the list in apparatus accident fatalities. The report did not discuss injuries from tanker rollovers.

The 20-minute online video is ideal for training, and DVDs may be requested. (Source: NTTC—www.tanktruck.org)

Fire Fighter Deaths from Tanker Truck Rollovers

Mobile water supply vehicles, known as tankers or tenders, are widely used to transport water to areas beyond a water supply system or where the water supply is inadequate. Incidents involving motor vehicles account for approximately 20% of U.S. fire fighter deaths each year; cases involving tankers are the most prevalent of these motor vehicle incidents. During 1977-1999, 73 deaths occurred in 63 crashes involving tankers. Of those deaths, 54 occurred in 49 crashes in which tankers rolled over (no collision), and 8 occurred in 6 crashes in which the tankers left the road (no collision). The other cases involved collision with another vehicle (10 deaths in 7 crashes) and collision with stationary object(s) (1 death) [NFPA 2000].

Tanker drivers may not be fully aware that tanker trucks are more difficult to control than passenger vehicles. A tanker truck requires a much greater distance to stop. Tankers weigh substantially more, and their air brake systems take more time to activate than the hydraulic/mechanical brake systems on smaller passenger cars. The effect is influenced by the amount of water the tanker is hauling and whether the tanker is baffled.

Source: www.cdc.gov/niosh



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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