

NEWS FROM DOWN UNDER

Volume V, Issue VIII

August 2012

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

Maine Will Not Meet Threshold For Disaster Relief From June Rains

Article from MEMA, July 27, 2012

Maine Emergency Management Agency determined today that Maine will not reach the threshold required to receive federal disaster assistance through FEMA for the communities including Brownville and Patten that were struck by a severe rainstorm in late June. Accordingly, the State will not be requesting FEMA assistance for this storm.

work with the Department of Economic and Community Development to assess the economic impact on businesses in the areas, and to explore other potential sources for assistance. He also praised local officials and the Maine DOT for their swift response to the severe damage and re-opening roads quickly after 8 inches of rain in just over 3 hours caused extensive washouts. Maine DOT estimates they performed close to \$300,000 of repairs in Piscataquis County from this one storm.

One death was attributed to the storm.

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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

Ready
Prepare. Plan. Stay Informed.

Visit Ready.gov for all disaster preparedness content, including winter weather, hurricanes, floods and wildfires

Initial cost estimates were approximately \$1.2 million in Piscataquis and Penobscot Counties, primarily in the areas of Brownville, Milo and Patten. While this did not reach the level normally needed to qualify for FEMA assistance (\$1.8 million) it was thought the State might qualify under a provision in the program that allows for a lower threshold to be considered in the case of significant localized impact.

“After FEMA visited the affected towns and conferred with MaineDOT, it was found that some of the previously estimated damage figures could not be included, and our statewide estimate dropped to below \$700,000,” said MEMA Director Rob McAleer. “This takes us below the point that we could qualify for assistance, even under this specific exception in the rules.”

Governor Paul LePage requested the FEMA survey last week, after also requesting an extension of the time period to make a disaster request, in order to ensure that all avenues of possible assistance were being explored.

McAleer said his staff is continuing to

Hurricane Awareness: Winds and Tornadoes

MEMA, July 18, 2012

Both hurricanes and tropical storms produce dangerous winds that can produce life-threatening conditions to those who are caught in them. Hurricane-force winds can easily destroy poorly constructed buildings and mobile homes. Debris such as signs, roofing material, and small items left outside can become flying missiles in hurricanes. Extensive damage caused by falling trees can lead to lengthy power and phone outages.

Continued on Page 4

Emergency Management

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

Maine Information and Analysis Center

As Maine's designated fusion center, it is the mission of the Maine Information and Analysis Center (MIAC) to collect, analyze and appropriately share intelligence between the federal government and the State of Maine. The MIAC also provides analytical and investigative support for crimes of a complex, organized or statewide nature.

The MIAC accomplishes this task through processes of intelligence collection, contextual analysis, and dissemination to our federal, state, county, and municipal public partners as well as relevant private sectors.

The MIAC is also a resource to help Maine citizens to their part in helping to keep Maine safe. Citizens are encouraged to contact us when they observe or learn of suspicious persons, incidents or activities that may arouse their concerns. The information will be evaluated and referred to the appropriate agency is warranted.

To Report Suspicious Activity:

Use our online form at:
http://maine.gov/miac/miac_activityform.htm
 Or call, 24 hours a day:
 877-786-3636
 (toll-free throughout New England)
 (207) 624-7280
 TTY: 877-789-0200 (toll free) / 207-629-5793

Critical Infrastructure Protection Program:

A significant objective of Maine's Homeland Security strategy is to improve the protection of critical infrastructure and key resources across the State. The MIAC supports this initiative through the Critical Infrastructure Protection Program (CIPP), which aims to improve the flow of information and intelligence to and from various public and private entities. CIPP is

- Agriculture and Food
- Defense Industrial Base
- Energy
- Public Health and Healthcare
- National Monuments and Icons
- Banking and Finance
- Drinking Water and Treatment Facilities
- Chemical Facilities
- Commercial Facilities
- Dams
- Emergency Services
- Commercial Nuclear Reactors, Materials, and Waste
- Information Technology
- Telecommunications
- Postal and Shipping
- Transportation Systems
- Government Facilities

Maine has both public and private assets that fall into each of the CIPP sectors. Under Homeland Security Presidential

Directive #7 (HSPD-7) and the Department of Homeland Security's National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP), Maine Emergency Management Agency and the MIAC are working to build partnerships across the various sectors that include State, County, and Local officials, as well as private sector representatives from each of the seventeen sectors.

CIPP efforts extend beyond vulnerability assessments and improved physical security at key facilities in Maine. Through partnerships and information exchange, we hope to provide homeland security alerts and warnings, security assessments and advisories, and other critical information to sector leadership. The results of CIPP will be a better informed and better prepared public and private sector, leading to increased protection of Maine's critical assets.



Maine Information and Analysis Center

STATE OF MAINE

More information on the NIPP is available at www.dhs.gov/nipp or by contacting the MIAC directly.

Save the Date: 2012 CERT Jamboree

September 7 - 9, 2012—Winter Harbor, Maine

CERT Jamboree:

This 2-day event is an annual event that provides training and exercises to all of our CERT, CART, SAR, and ARES/EMCOMM groups. There will be several new classes along with a traditional CERT course as well as potentially a 3 day Disaster Animal Response Team Training (DART).

Target Audience:

Team members who are a formal/recognized CERT, CART, SAR, or ARES/EMCOMM team

Course Location:

The event will be held at Schoodic Education and Research Center (SERC) in Winter Harbor, Maine.

Registration:

Registration information posted on MEMA Training Website: www.maine.gov/mema <Programs> <Training> tabs.

Contact:

Jeremy Damren—MEMA
Jeremy.damren@maine.gov (207) 624-4400

Lightning Strike Victims: The Facts

MEMA Article: June 29, 2012

In the United States, each year, lightning kills an average of 54 people and injures more than 300 people based on documented cases from 1982 through 2011. While any death is tragic and also devastating to the family, injuries can be equally tragic and even more devastating to the family.

For those who have a relative that suffers a significant disability from lightning, life changes forever. In addition to the physical pain and mental anguish suffered by the victim and the victim's family, the incident may lead to a loss of income for the family. Over time, medical expenses for treatment may drain the family's assets.

If someone is struck by lightning, it is important that they receive the appropriate medical attention immediately. Some deaths can be prevented if the victims are attended to promptly. Lightning victims do not carry an electrical charge and are safe to handle.

First, have someone call 9-1-1 or your local ambulance service. Check to see that the victim is breathing and has a pulse, and continue to monitor the victim until help arrives. Cardiac arrest is the immediate cause of death in lightning fatalities. If necessary, begin cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (CPR) or use an Automated External Defibrillator (AED).

Also, if possible, move the victim to a safer place. Don't let the rescuers become lightning victims. Lightning **can** strike the same place twice.

Physically, only few lightning strike victims actually suffer burns. Due to the conductivity of the human body, lightning burns are usually minor, and most lightning burns are caused when objects next to the body (such as necklaces, rings, or metal coins) are heated by the lightning. In addition, sweat, vaporized by lightning, can also cause burns.

Mentally, lightning strike victims may face many challenges that they'll have to live with for the rest of their lives. When the brain is affected by a lightning strike, the person often has difficulty with many of the mental processes that most people take for granted. The person may suffer from short-term memory loss, and may have difficulty mentally storing new information and accessing old information. Victims may often find it very difficult to carry on more than one task at a time, and may be easily distracted. Their personality may change and they may become easily irritated.

Victims often complain of becoming easily fatigued and may become exhausted after only a few hours work. This may

may be because mental tasks that were once automatic may now require intense concentration to accomplish. Although some victims may sleep excessively at first, after a few weeks, many find it difficult to sleep more than two or three hours at a time.

Another common long-term problem for survivors is pain. Medically, pain is difficult to quantify. Lightning strike victims often suffer irreparable nerve damage from which they will suffer for the rest of their lives. The pain can be so intense that it affects the person's ability to function. Many survivors complain of chronic headaches, some of which are very intense and debilitating.

It is important to remember that, while many lightning victims survive, **their lives are changed forever**, and their dreams for the future and those of their family will never be the same.

Lightning Question of the Day

What are the chances that a person will be struck by lightning during his or her lifetime?

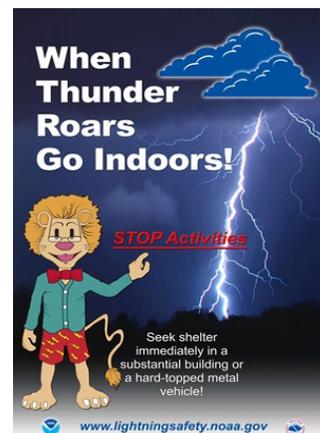
Answer:

Based on estimated cases of lightning deaths and injuries for the last 10 years, the nationwide odds of being killed or injured by lightning are about 1 in 775,000 for each year of your life. Assuming a life span of 80 years, that's lifetime odds of more than 1 in 10,000.

Keep in mind, though, that your behavior around thunderstorms will determine your individual odds. If you are aware of all the threats posed by lightning and act accordingly, your chances for being struck by lightning will be considerably lower. On the other hand, if you are not aware of those dangers or don't take the appropriate safety precautions, your odds of being struck by lightning will be higher.

Learn More:

To learn more about lightning safety, visit the National Weather Service Lightning Safety page:
<http://www.lightningsafety.noaa.gov/>



Hurricane Awareness: Winds and Tornadoes

Continued from Page 1

Tropical circulations are classified based on the following wind speed criteria:

Hurricanes are further divided into 5 categories based on the destructive power of their winds. The scale used in hurricane classification is called the **Saffir-Simpson scale**. Below is a list of the Saffir-Simpson scale, the typical damage that occurs with storms of each category, and examples of each category of storm (at landfall).

Wind Speed	Name
Less than 39 mph	Tropical Depression
39 to 73 mph	Tropical Storm
74 mph or greater	Hurricane

Hurricanes can also produce tornadoes that add to the storm's destructive power. Tornadoes are most likely to occur to the right side of the hurricane track. However, they can also form in the rain bands, well away from the center of the hurricane. Studies have shown that more than half of land-falling hurricanes produce at least one tornado.

In general though, tornadoes associated with hurricanes are less intense than those that occur in the Great Plains. Nonetheless, the effects of tornadoes, added to the larger area of hurricane-force winds, can produce substantial damage. Fortunately, hurricane-spawned tornadoes are *infrequent in Northern New England*.

Fact for the Day: [It makes a difference which side of the hurricane you are on—page 5](#)

Question of the Day: How often do we get hurricanes of each category in Maine? [Find out the answer - page 5](#)

The National Weather Service has declared the week of July 16th through the 20th to be Hurricane Awareness Week in New England. (This information was prepared by the National Weather Service, Gray, Maine.)

For additional information about hurricanes and hurricane safety, visit the [National Hurricane Center's web site](#) <http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/>

Also visit [National Weather Service Caribou](#)
<http://www.erh.noaa.gov/car/>
 and [Gray](#)
<http://www.erh.noaa.gov/gyx/>

Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale

Category	Definition / Effects
1	Winds: 74-95 mph (64-82 kt) No real damage to well-constructed buildings. Damage primarily to poorly constructed buildings and unanchored mobile homes, shrubbery, and trees. Also, some coastal flooding and minor pier damage is possible. Examples: Irene 1999 and Allison 1995
2	Winds: 96-110 mph (83-95 kt) Some damage to building roofs, doors, and windows. Considerable damage to vegetation, mobile homes, etc. Flooding damages piers. Examples; Bonnie 1998, Georges (FI/LA) and Gloria 1985.
3	Winds: 111-129 mph (96-112 kt) Some structural damage to small residences, and utility buildings, with a minor amount of curtainwall failures. Mobile homes are destroyed. Flooding near the coast destroys smaller structures with larger structures damaged by floating debris. Terrain may be flooded well inland. Examples: Katrina 2005, Fran 1996, Opal 1995, Alicia 1983, and Betsy 1965
4	Winds: 130-155 mph (113-136 kt) More extensive curtainwall failures with some complete roof structure failure on small residences. Major erosion of beach areas. Terrain may be flooded well inland. Examples: Hugo 1989 and Donna 1960
5	Winds: 157 + mph (137 + kt) Complete roof failure on many residences and industrial buildings. Some complete building failures with small utility buildings blown over or away. Flooding causes major damage to lower floors of all structures near the shoreline. Massive evacuation of residential areas may be required. Examples: Andrew 1992, Camille 1969, and Labor Day - Florida Keys 1935.

Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)

The Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Program at FEMA is pleased to announce publication of the new *CERT Liability Guide*, now available for download on the Supplemental Information page of the National CERT website at

http://www.citizencorps.gov/cert/downloads/pdf/CERT_Liability_Guide.pdf.

CERT programs across the nation support post-disaster response and help ensure that CERT efforts are as safe and effective as possible. CERT advocates have understood that program activities can create risk and adverse consequences; however, perceptions about liability may become a larger barrier to CERT formation, activities and partnerships than is justified by reality. The purpose of this Guide is to offer information and suggested techniques to help local CERT programs overcome this barrier. The audience includes local programs, their sponsoring government agencies and legal advisors, and CERT members themselves.

The new *CERT Liability Guide* presents the benefits of risk management for CERT programs, including building confidence and a positive public image for the program, reducing the cost of insurance and avoiding other costs, helping to preserve a local program's investment in its members, and increasing overall participation in CERT.

The Guide also presents five steps to effective risk management for local CERT programs: 1) Securing leadership support; 2) Collecting information to identify liability exposure; 3) Identifying and analyzing risks; 4) Adopting strategies to manage risk; and, 5) Adopting standard practices for ongoing risk management. Specific activities and considerations are described under each of the five steps

Local CERT programs that consistently follow the process described in the new Guide can benefit themselves, their sponsors, their members, and the community. Please download and review the CERT Liability Guide. And please let CERT practitioners and advocates around the country know your thoughts about the new Guide or any aspect of CERT at the CERT Online Forum. Share your ideas, suggestions and comments at:

<http://community.fema.gov>

Thank you!

Sincerely,
National CERT Program
Federal Emergency Management Agency

Meetings

- August 8, 2012, 8:30 a.m.
[Local EMA Director's Meeting](#)
Location: CCEMA, Windham, Maine
- August 21, 2012, 6:30 p.m.
[Cumberland County ARES](#)
Location: CCEMA, Windham, Maine
Contact: Ron Brown, WA1RB
- August 22, 2012, 6:00 p.m.—8:00 p.m.
[Cumberland County CART Meeting](#)
Location: CCEMA, Windham, Maine
- August 23, 2012
[Mid-Coast ARES/CERT](#)
Location: Topsham, Maine
Mid-Coast Chapter ARC, Community Way
Contact: John Goran, Maine SEC
K1JJS@arrl.net (207) 865-0554

Hurricane Frequently Asked Questions

What's the difference between the right and left sides of a hurricane?

The **strongest winds** in a hurricane usually occur on the **right side** of the track. If a hurricane makes landfall on the northern New England coast, the strongest winds will be to the **east** of the center of the storm.

In contrast, most of the **rain** falls on the **left side** of the storm track. Hurricane Gloria, which made landfall over Long Island and Southern Connecticut, and traveled west of Portland, produced wind gusts of 70 mph in Portland, but produced only .41 inches of rainfall in the City.

How often do we get hurricanes in Maine and New Hampshire?

The National Hurricane Center estimates "return periods" for the various categories of hurricanes for locations along the East and Gulf Coasts. In this determination, the likelihood of the center of a hurricane passing within 75 miles of a location is estimated. However, because Northern New England does not have many strong hurricanes, it is difficult to determine the frequency of the stronger hurricanes.

Return periods for New England Hurricanes

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Cat 1—NH / SW ME—30 years | Mid/DE ME—30 years |
| Cat 2—NH/SW ME—150 years | Mid/DE ME—100 years |
| Cat 3—NH/SW ME—400 years | Mid/DE ME—200 years |

Prevention and Response to Suicide Bombings

Incident Response to Terrorist Bombing

Date: September 12, 2012

Time: 7:00 AM - 4:00 PM

Location: 101st ARW Bangor Air National Guard Base
102 Glenn Ave, Bangor, Maine

Course provides technical operations and awareness training for firefighters, law enforcement, and other personnel who have a significant responsibility for providing a response to Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) incidents involving explosives or incendiary materials.

Course Topics

- Understanding the terrorist threat
- Improvised explosive devices (IEDs)
- Safety issues
- Departmental or agency policies to ensure compliance with local requirements

Target Audience

Local, State, Federal, and Military law enforcement, security officers, first responders, emergency responders, and incident managers with the potential to support Bangor International Airport and Bangor Air National Guard Wing during an incident, accident, or emergency.

Course Location:

101st ARW Bangor Air National Guard Base (102 Glenn Avenue, Suite 491, Bangor Maine)

Registration:

By email darin.frye@dhs.gov

Please include name, agency and a contact phone number.

You may also contact Chief Master Sergeant Bob Peer, 101st Wing Command Chief, at 207-404-7456 or email him at Robert.Peer@ang.af.mil for additional information.

For more information, contact:

Darin Frye darin.frye@dhs.gov

Exercise Schedule

- **September 14—15, 2012**
[Monson Chemical HazMat Full Scale Exercise](#)
Contact: Deputy Chief Jim Wilson—South Portland
- **October 2012**
[Simulated Emergency Test \(SET\) - Amateur Radio ARES Emergency Communications Exercise](#)

Advanced Incident Command System (ICS400)

August 16-17, 2012

The Maine Emergency Management Agency will be conducting a training seminar on the new updated Federal Emergency Management Agency training program for Public Safety Chief Officers. Prior completion of the ICS 100 – 300 series is a prerequisite for attendance to this program. This course provides training on and resources for personnel who require advanced application of the Incident Command System (ICS).

At the end of this course, the participants should be able to:

- Explain how major incidents pose special management challenges.
- Describe the circumstances in which an Area Command is established.
- Describe the circumstances in which multiagency coordination systems are established

Selection Criteria:

The target audience for this course includes senior chief personnel who are expected to perform in a management capacity at an incident or event. This includes individuals who may serve as Incident Commander or as members of the Command or General Staff, Area Command, or multi-agency coordination entity/Emergency Operations Center (EOC) management. This course expands upon information covered in the ICS-100 through ICS-300 courses. These earlier courses are prerequisites for ICS-400.

Course Location:

The course will be held in the Florian Hall at Maine Public Safety, 45 Commerce Drive, Augusta. Class will run from 8:15 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. daily concluded by an exercise the afternoon of day 2. Lunch and breaks will be provided; lodging can be provided on a per case basis, call Mike Grant, STO for details. All other expenses are the responsibility of the student.

Registration:

For further information or to register, please contact Mike Grant from MEMA.

Contact:

Mike Grant, STO, MEMA
207-624-4400
michael.f.grant@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>

FEMA's Independent Study Program offers courses that support the nine mission areas identify by the National Preparedness Goal.

- Incident Management
- Operational Planning
- Disaster Logistics
- Emergency Communications
- Service to Disaster Victims
- Continuity Programs
- Public Disaster Communications
- Integrated Preparedness
- Hazard Mitigation

New/Updated ISP Courses—July 2012

- IS-325 Earthquake Basics: Science, Risk, and Mitigation
New: July 19, 2012
- IS-720 An Introduction to NET Guard
New: July 19, 2012
- IS-42 Social Media In Emergency Management
New: July 18, 2012
- IS-144 Tele-communicators Emergency Response Taskforce
New: July 13, 2012
- IS-613 Technical Writing
New: July 3, 2012

Federal Highway Administration Presents: SHRP 2 National Traffic Incident Management Responder Training Webinar

Description: The SHRP 2 National Traffic Incident Management (TIM) Responder Training is one of the first products from Strategic Highway Research Program 2 (SHRP 2) Reliability Program ready for implementation.

The SHRP 2 project, Improving Traffic Incident Scene Management, is expected to provide a significant move forward in developing a coordinated, multi-discipline training program for all emergency responders and those supporting TIM operations. This webinar will discuss this National program, its relationship to the new Every Day Counts initiative and how it is being rolled out across the country in an effort to reach thousands of people over the next few years.

Introductions:

- Jeff Lindley, FHWA Office of Operations
- Tennessee Colonel Tracy Trott, International Association of Chiefs of Police

Presenters:

- Paul Jodoin, FHWA TIM Program Manager
- Tim Lane, FHWA Public Safety Liaison Program Manager
- Hari Kala, FHWA Director, Center for Accelerating Innovation

Register Now!

Registration Link:

https://www.nhi.fhwa.dot.gov/resources/webconference/web_conf_learner_reg.aspx?webconfid=24832

Advance registration is required. We ask that you share the registration information with your colleagues, stakeholders and the emergency transportation operations community of practice.

If you have any questions, please contact Ray Murphy, at: ray.murphy@dot.gov





The Maine Emergency Management Agency (MEMA),
The County Emergency Management Agencies, and
Citizen Corps



Presents • The 6th Annual
**Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)
Jamboree**

Mark Your Calendars!

Schoodic Education and Research Center (SERC)
<http://www.nps.gov/acad/serc.htm>
Friday-Sunday • September 7-9, 2012

Partner with Over 80 CERT/CART/ARES/EMCOMM/SAR Members!

Possible New Courses:
Disaster Mental Health, CERT Train the Trainer,
Disaster Animal Response Training (DART)
And MORE!!

Training Opportunities

- **L262—Instructional Techniques for Subject Matter Experts**

Date: August 13—16, 2012, 8:30 a.m.—4:00 p.m.
 Location: Boston, MA—FEMA Region I
 Contact: Daisy Sweeney—FEMA Region I
 daisy.sweeney@fema.dhs.gov Fax: (617) 956-7538
 Registration: Forward completed/signed FEMA 119-25-1 to MEMA, Mike Grant—STO

- **SHRP 2—National Traffic Incident Management (TIM) Responder Training Webinar**

Date: August 13, 2012, 2:00 p.m.—3:30 p.m.
 Information: See Article Page 7

- **Advanced Incident Command System (ICS 400)**

Date: August 16—17, 2012, 8:15 a.m.—4:30 p.m.
 Location: Augusta, Maine Florian Hall CMCC
 Contact: Mike Grant, MEMA (207) 624-4400
 Registration: Forward FEMA Form 119-25-1 to:
 Mike Grant STO, MEMA. michael.f.grant.maine.gov

- **Community Emergency Response Team Jamboree**

Date: September 7-9, 2012
 Location: Winter Harbor, Maine
 Schoodic Education and Research Center (SERC)
 Contact: Jeremy Damren—MEMA, (207) 624-4400
 Registration Form available at: www.maine.gov/mema

- **Prevention and Response to Suicide Bombings and Incident Response to Terrorist Bombing**

Date: September 12, 2012, 7:00 a.m.—4:00 p.m.
 Location: Bangor, Maine 101st ARW Bangor ANG
 Contact: Darin Frye DHS or Chief Master Sergeant Bob Peer 101st Wing Command Chief, (207) 404 7456 or email: robert.peer@ang.af.mil
 Registration: Email darin.frye@dhs.gov

- **Tank Truck Rollover Training**

Date: September 15, 2012, 8:00 a.m.—4:00 p.m.
 Location: Fort Kent, Maine, Fort Kent Fire Department
 Contact/FMI: Robert Gardner—MEMA (207) 624-4400
 Registration: Email/Fax Registration to:
 Fax: (207) 287-3178 maine.serc@maine.gov
 (Name, Agency, Contact Info, Number Attending)

- **2012 Hospital Hazmat Operations Training**

Date: September 20-21, 2012
 Location: Bangor, Maine—EMMC
 Contact: Roxanne Landers, NMRRC
 (207) 973-5917 rmushrall@emh.org
 Registration: On-line <http://apps.emh.org>

- **Aloha Class**

Date: September 25, 2012
 Location: Augusta, Maine, MEMA
 Contact: Faith E. Mayer, MEMA
faith.e.mayer@maine.gov (207) 624-4441
 Registration: Contact Faith Mayer—MEMA

- **Medical Preparedness and Response to Bombing**

Date: October 9-10, 2012, 8:00 a.m.—4:30 p.m.
 Location: Auburn, Maine, Fireside Inn & Suites
 Contact/FMI: Kris Gammon (207) 795-2959
gammonkr@cmhc.org
 Registration: Kris Gammon (207) 795-2962

- **Tank Truck Rollover Training**

Date: October 20, 2012, 8:00 a.m.—4:00 p.m.
 Location: Skowhegan, Maine, Community Center
 Contact/FMI: Robert Gardner—MEMA (207) 624-4400
 Registration: Email/Fax Registration to:
 Fax: (207) 287-3178 maine.serc@maine.gov
 (Name/Agency/Contact Info, No. Attending)

- **CAMEO Train-The-Trainer Class**

Date: November 7-9, 2012
 Location: Saco, Maine, Ramada Inn, 352 North Street
 Contact: Faith E. Mayer, MEMA
faith.e.mayer@maine.gov (207) 624-4441
 Registration: Contact Faith Mayer—MEMA

- **MGT 310 Threat and Risk Assessment—Local Jurisdiction**

Date: November 14-15, 2012
 Location: Augusta, Maine Florian Hall CMCC
 Contact: Mike Grant, MEMA (207) 624-4400
 Registration: On-line: www.teex.org
 Select MGT310 and classes scheduled to Augusta, ME
 Prerequisites: Recommended IS700.a and AWR-160
 online at TEEX (not required)



NTAS
 National Terrorism Advisory System

NO ACTIVE ALERTS

www.DHS.gov/alerts



Important Links

Cumberland County Emergency Management Agency

Home: www.cumberlandcounty.org/EMA

Maine Emergency Management Agency

Home: www.maine.gov/mema

Library: www.maine.gov/mema/mema_library.shtml

Maine Prepares

Home: www.maine.gov/mema/prepare

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

Home: www.fema.gov

Training: <http://training.fema.gov>

Grants: www.fema.gov/government/grant/index.shtm

Assistance: www.DisasterAssistance.gov

Domestic Preparedness Support

U. S. Department of Homeland Security www.dhs.gov

NIMSCAST www.fema.gov/nimscast

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

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

FLU.GOV

Know what to do
about the flu.

VISIT FLU.GOV

**When
Thunder
Roars,
Go Indoors!**

STOP all activities.

Seek shelter in a substantial building
or hard-topped vehicle.

Wait 30 minutes after storm to
resume activities.



www.lightningsafety.noaa.gov



Monthly Communications Test

August 9, 2012, Thursday

- Log onto WebEOC
- HAN Notification—12:45 p.m.
- Conference Call—1:00 p.m.
- Open Radio Check—1:10 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Cumberland County EMA Staff:



DIRECTOR

James E. Budway

budway@cumberlandcounty.org



DEPUTY DIRECTOR

Anne-Marie Brett

brett@cumberlandcounty.org



PLANNER

Bonnie Canfield

canfield@cumberlandcounty.org



PLANNER

David B. Feeney

feeney@cumberlandcounty.org



PROJECT COORDINATOR

Ron Jones

jones@cumberlandcounty.org



FINANCE ASSISTANT

Donna M. Somma

somma@cumberlandcounty.org



PLANNER

Margaret Cushing

cushing@cumberlandcounty.org



THE BUNKER

22 High St

Windham, ME

207.892.6785

(F) 207.892.8617