

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

NEWS FROM DOWN UNDER

Volume V, Issue VII

July 2012

Hurricanes

Article from Ready.gov

A hurricane is a type of tropical cyclone or severe tropical storm that forms in the southern Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, and in the eastern Pacific Ocean. A typical cyclone is accompanied by thunderstorms, and in the Northern Hemisphere, a counterclockwise circulation of winds near the earth's surface.

All Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico coastal areas are subject to hurricanes. Parts of the Southwest United States and the Pacific Coast also experience heavy rains and floods each year from hurricanes spawned off Mexico. The Atlantic hurricane season lasts from June to November, with the peak season from mid-August to late October. The Eastern Pacific hurricane season begins May 15 and ends November 30.

Hurricanes can cause catastrophic damage to coastlines and several hundred miles inland. Hurricane can produce winds exceeding 155 miles per hour as well as tornadoes and microbursts. Additionally, hurricanes can create storm surges along the coast and cause extensive damage from heavy rainfall. Floods and flying debris from the excessive winds are often the deadly and destructive results of these weather events. Slow moving hurricanes traveling into mountainous regions tend to produce especially heavy rain. Excessive rain can trigger landslides or mud slides. Flash flooding can occur due to intense rainfall.

Between 1970 and 1999, more people lost their lives from freshwater inland flooding associated with tropical cyclones than from any other weather hazard related to such storms.

Before a Hurricane

To prepare for a hurricane, you should take the following measures:

To begin preparing, you should build an emergency kit and make a family communications plan.

- Know your surroundings.
- Learn the elevation level of your property and whether the land is flood-prone. This will help you know how your property will be affected when storm surge or tidal flooding are forecasted.
- Identify levees and dams in your area and determine whether they pose a hazard to you.
- Learn community hurricane evacuation routes and how to find higher ground. Determine where you would go and how you would get there if you needed to evacuate.
- Make plans to secure your property:
- Cover all of your home's windows. Permanent storm shutters offer the best protection for windows. A second option is to board up windows with 5/8" marine plywood, cut to fit and ready to install. Tape does not prevent windows from breaking.
- Install straps or additional clips to securely fasten your roof to the frame structure. This will reduce roof damage.
- Be sure trees and shrubs around your home are well trimmed so they are more wind resistant.
- Clear loose and clogged rain gutters and downspouts.

Article continued on Page 6

Emergency Management

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

Integrated Public Alert and Warning System

FEMA: www.training.fema.gov: IPAWS—IS-247.a

Course Description

This course provides basic information on the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS). The goal of this course is to provide *authorized public safety officials* with: increased awareness of the benefits of using IPAWS for effective public warnings; skills to draft more appropriate, effective, and accessible warning messages; and best practices in the effective use of Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) to reach all members of their communities.

This course consists of the following lessons:

- Lesson 1: Introduction to IPAWS
- Lesson 2: Appropriate, Effective, and Accessible Alert and Warning Messages
- Lesson 3: Common Alerting Protocol Message Composition

Course Objectives

Upon completion of this course, participants will be able to:

- Define Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS).
- Identify the benefits of using IPAWS for generating warnings.
- Describe IPAWS operation.
- Identify the basis for determining who is authorized to send IPAWS alert and warning messages.
- Apply criteria for sending appropriate alert messages.
- Identify the components of effective alert and warning messages.
- Apply criteria for creating accessible alert and warning messages.
- Describe factors that influence public response to warning messages.
- Discuss the myths associated with public response to warning messages.
- Define CAP.
- Identify some of the commonly used CAP elements and their associated values.
- Identify how a CMAS message is mapped from CAP.

Primary Audience

This course is designed for emergency managers, law enforcement officials, fire department personnel, dispatch personnel (911), National Weather Service (NWS) personnel, and other authorized centers (according to a State's EAS plan, State emergency plan, Amber Plan/Amber Alert).

Prerequisites: None Contact Hours: 2 hrs CEUs 0.2

Announcement on NIMS Compliance and AFG Applicants

NIMS Compliance Not Required at Time of Application Submission—Re-Statement of Current Policy

This is to re-state FEMA's current policy that AFG applicants are NOT required to be in compliance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) either to apply for AFG funding or to successfully receive an AFG award.

- The AFG application contains a question that asks whether the applicant organization is currently in compliance with NIMS because compliance is required of all Federal grantees. However, the fact that an applicant may not yet be in compliance with NIMS at the time of application does not mean that the applicant is ineligible, nor will it impact the applicant's chances of being awarded.
- Any department that receives a FY 2012 award will have until the end of that grant's period of performance to achieve the necessary NIMS compliance level.
- Applicants that need NIMS training may request funding for training through the Training Activity in the AFG Operations and Safety Grant application. However, many online NIMS training courses are available free of charge through the Emergency Management Institute.
- Additional detailed information on NIMS can be obtained from the NIMS Resource Center on the FEMA website.

AFG Help Desk Support: If you have questions about the FY 2012 AFG application and NIMS, call the AFG Help Desk at [1-866-274-0960](tel:1-866-274-0960), or send an e-mail to firegrants@fema.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](#)

NIMSCAST Training Webinars

From: National Integration Center
Subject: NIMSCAST Training Webinars, July 16-25, 2012

The National Integration Center will offer another series of one-hour NIMSCAST Training webinars July 16-25, 2012.

Note: This NIMSCAST Training was previously offered in April, 2012. If you participated in one of the April sessions, you do not need to participate in one of these sessions.

Webinar registration is open to all NIMSCAST users on a first-come basis. All registration dates are available to users from all FEMA Regions. Each webinar can accommodate 45 participants. To register for one of the available sessions listed below, please register by July 13, 2012 on the NIMSCAST Training registration website at

<http://nimscasttraining.eventbrite.com>

For additional information, contact Christina Thomas, by e-mail: christina.thomas@fema.gov or by phone: [703-943-5259](tel:703-943-5259).

Date -Time (EST)

Monday, July 16, 2012 10:00—11:00 AM
Monday, July 16, 2012 4:00—5:00 PM
Tuesday, July 17, 2012 10:00—11:00 AM
Tuesday, July 17, 2012 4:00—5:00 PM
Wednesday, July 18, 2012 10:00—11:00 AM
Wednesday, July 18, 2012 4:00—5:00 PM
Thursday, July 19, 2012 10:00—1:00 AM
Thursday, July 19, 2012 4:00—5:00 PM
Friday, July 20, 2012 9:00—10:00 AM
Friday, July 20, 2012 12:00—1:00 PM
Monday, July 23, 2012 11:00 AM—12:00 PM
Monday, July 23, 2012 5:00—6:00 PM
Tuesday, July 24, 2012 11:00 AM—12:00 PM
Tuesday, July 24, 2012 4:00—5:00 PM
Wednesday, July 25, 2012 11:00 AM—12:00 PM
Wednesday, July 25, 2012 3:00—4:00 PM

Additional information concerning NIMS, NIMS implementation, and NIMSCAST can be found on the NIMS Resource Center (www.fema.gov/nims). All questions can be directed to the National Integration Center at [202-646-3850](tel:202-646-3850) or via e-mail: FEMA-NIMS@fema.dhs.gov.

Formidable Footprint Pandemic / Hurricane Exercises

National Community / Neighborhood Exercise Series



July 28, 2012—Pandemic

August 25, 2012—Hurricane

The Formidable Footprint exercise series has been developed in accordance with Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) protocols. The objective of the exercise series is for CERTs, Neighborhood Watch Programs, Neighborhood Associations, Community / Faith Based Organizations, Citizen Corps, Fire Corps and others to work as a team to become better prepared for the next disaster their community may face.

There is **NO CHARGE** for participation in any of the Formidable Footprint exercises.

For additional information or to register for up-coming exercises please access the following web site today:

www.FormidableFootprint.org



**Tornado
Pandemic
Hurricane**



Meetings

- July 9, 2012, 9:00 a.m.
[Monson Chemical Full Scale Exercise Meeting](#)
Location: South Portland EOC
- **No July 2012 Local EMA Director's Meeting**
- July 17, 2012, 6:30 p.m.
[Cumberland County ARES](#)
Location: CCEMA, Windham, Maine
Contact: Ron Brown, WA1RB
- July 24, 2012, 6:00 p.m.—8:00 p.m.
[Cumberland County CART Meeting](#)
Location: CCEMA, Windham, Maine
- July 26, 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

Maine Prepares Tip

"Watch" Out Flood Watches Posted

June 1, 2012

As Mainers and visitors prepare to enjoy the great outdoors, the Maine Emergency Management Agency reminds everyone to stay aware of current conditions. Weather you are camping, hiking or just driving Maine's scenic roads, if flooding occurs, take care and stay safe.

A Flood Watch means there is a potential for flooding. Respect the power of water: a mere six inches of fast-moving flood water can knock over an adult. It takes only two feet of rushing water to carry away most vehicles. This includes pickups and SUVs.

If you come to an area that is covered with water, you will not know the depth of the water or the conditions of the ground under the water. This is especially true at night, when your vision is more limited.



Whether driving or walking, anytime you come to a flooded road, **TURN AROUND, DON'T DROWN!**

Here are some safety tips:

- Monitor the NOAA Weather Radio, or your favorite news source for vital weather related information.
- If flooding occurs, get to higher ground. Get out of areas subject to flooding. This includes dips, low spots, valleys, washes etc.
- Avoid areas already flooded, especially if the water is flowing fast. Do not attempt to cross flowing streams.
- Road beds may be washed out under flood waters. NEVER drive through flooded roadways.
- Respect all barricades in flooded areas
- Report flooded roads to local authorities
- Do not camp or park your vehicle along streams and washes, particularly during threatening conditions.
- Be especially cautious at night when it is harder to see flood dangers.

Daily Tip from: www.MainePrepares.com©

Homeowners insurance typically does not cover flood damage.

Prevention and Response to Suicide Bombings and Incident Response to Terrorism Bombings

New Training Announcement: Prevention and Response to Suicide Bombings, and Incident Response to Terrorist Bombing

12 Sep 2012 from 0700-1600

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.



Severe Weather Awareness: Focus on Severe Thunderstorms

May 2, 2012, Maine Prepares Article

Tragically, last years tornadoes in the southern and central United States have highlighted the deadly threat caused by nature's most violent storms. The National Weather Service encourages the public to become more aware of those threats so they can act appropriately when severe storms threaten.

Severe Thunderstorms: Downbursts, Microbursts, Meso-cyclones and Hail

By definition, a severe thunderstorm is one which produces **wind gusts of 58 mph or more**, or **hail 1 inch in diameter or greater**. Severe thunderstorms can also produce tornadoes.

In New England, severe thunderstorms are not uncommon during the summer. Every year, the National Weather Service gets numerous reports of wind and hail damage throughout Maine. Severe thunderstorm winds down trees and branches onto homes, buildings, vehicles, and power lines. Scattered power outages are often the result of lightning or wind-fallen trees and branches.

Also, wind-driven hail from thunderstorms flattens and/or damages crops in the states. On rare occasions, large hailstones damage homes, buildings, and vehicles. In addition to the lightning, falling trees and large hail also pose a significant threat to people, as well.

Thunderstorm Winds

Downdrafts

During the development of a thunderstorm, warm air rises upward in the atmosphere (an **updraft**) causing the formation of clouds and precipitation. As a thunderstorm matures, cool, precipitation-laden air sinks downward through the atmosphere (a **downdraft**). When a downdraft reaches the ground it spreads out causing the cool, gusty wind that often accompanies a thunderstorm.

In some thunderstorms, intense downdrafts develop. When these downdrafts reach the ground, they spread out very quickly, causing strong and often damaging winds at the ground. These intense downdrafts are called downbursts and can cause significant wind damage over large areas.

In the case of downbursts, the damage is generally referred to as *straight-line wind damage* since fallen trees generally line up in the same direction. In Maine, most thunderstorm wind damage is caused by downbursts.

Microburst

A special type of downburst is the **microburst**. Microbursts get their name because they generally affect a much smaller geographical area, but the winds in a microburst can be very intense. Like the general downburst, most of the damage with microbursts lines up in one direction, although, there may be a tendency for the damage to radiate outward. Microbursts are usually accompanied by heavy rain and/or hail and can have winds as strong as those in a small tornado.

Meso-cyclones

Under certain atmospheric conditions, thunderstorms can begin to develop a circulation within the thunderstorm cloud. These storms are often called **meso-cyclones** because of the counter-clockwise circulation that develops within the storm. The updrafts and downdrafts in these storms can persist for hours as the storm moves along its path.

Severe winds and hail are also more likely with meso-cyclones. If the rotation within the storm becomes more intense, there is an increasing possibility that the storm might produce a tornado. National Weather Service Doppler radar allows meteorologists to monitor air movement within these storms and to see the development and strength of any circulation within the storm.

Recent impact in Maine

During the summer of 2011, Maine had numerous thunderstorms that produced damaging straight-line winds. Unfortunately, one person was killed by a falling tree caused by these winds.

Falling trees caused by thunderstorm winds were also responsible for two deaths in the area in 2006. The first death occurred in Fryeburg, Maine on June 19 when a tree fell on a tent in which people were camping. The second occurred in Waterboro, Maine on September 9 when the top of a tree fell on a vehicle, killing the driver.

Hail

The circulation that accompanies a *meso-cyclone* is also a factor in hail formation. **Hail** initially forms when liquid water droplets are carried upward by the updraft to a level where the droplets freeze. Eventually, the small hail stone may begin to fall downward, only to be caught once again by the persistent updraft of a meso-cyclone.

Each time the hailstone goes through this process, it gets larger and heavier. Eventually, the hailstone will be blown away from the updraft or will become too heavy for the updraft to support and the hailstone will fall to the ground.

In Maine, hail is fairly common during well-developed summertime thunderstorms. Although most hail that reaches the ground in northern New England is an inch or less in diameter, occasionally hailstones over 2 inches in

Continued on Page 7—Thunderstorms

Hurricanes

Continued from Page 1

- Reinforce your garage doors; if wind enters a garage it can cause dangerous and expensive structural damage.
- Plan to bring in all outdoor furniture, decorations, garbage cans and anything else that is not tied down.
- Determine how and where to secure your boat.
- Install a generator for emergencies.
- If in a high-rise building, be prepared to take shelter on or below the 10th floor.
- Consider building a safe room.

Hurricanes cause heavy rains that can cause extensive flood damage in coastal and inland areas. Everyone is at risk and should consider flood insurance protection. Flood insurance is the only way to financially protect your property or business from flood damage. To learn more about your flooding risk and how to protect yourself and your business, visit the Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration (NFIP) Web site: www.floodsmart.gov or call 1-800-427-2419. For more detailed information on how you can protect your property, view NFIP's printer-friendly handout *Avoiding Hurricane Damage* at www.ready.gov

Community Emergency Response Teams

The Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Program at FEMA is pleased to announce a new library of 20 ready-to-use CERT exercises of all types, now available for download on the new *Drills and Exercises* page of the National CERT website at:

<http://www.citizencorps.gov/cert/exercises.shtm>.

The new materials will help CERT programs conduct a variety of drills and exercises based on different scenarios.

Drills and exercises are great opportunities for CERT programs to engage their volunteer members and to practice, assess, and improve their program's emergency response plans and on-the-ground operations. The scenarios, objectives, and events of each exercise can be used as is or modified to address the local CERT program's training priorities.

The new web page includes materials for 4 drills, 6 tabletop exercises, 4 functional exercises, 4 full-scale exercises and 2 competitive events that were developed according to national guidance and principles outlined by the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP). All

drills and exercises were developed with common terminology and a systematic approach consistent with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) framework to ensure that CERT programs are well-integrated with emergency management and incident response operations.

Planning exercises and drills does not have to be a daunting and time-consuming task for CERT programs. Review the drills and exercises on the National CERT website and start planning for your next CERT exercise today!

Please let CERT practitioners and advocates around the country know your thoughts about the new library of exercises or any aspect of CERT at the CERT Online Forum.

Share your ideas, suggestions and comments at <http://community.fema.gov>.

Sincerely, National CERT Program
Federal Emergency Management Agency

FEMA

Independent Study Program **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 | • Continuity Programs |
| • Operational Planning | • Public Disaster Communications |
| • Disaster Logistics | • Integrated Preparedness |
| • Emergency Communications | • Hazard Mitigation |
| • Service to Disaster Victims | |

New/Updated ISP Courses—June 2012

- IS-56 Hazardous Materials Contingency Planning
New: June 25, 2012
- IS-920 FEMA Performance Management Program
New: June 19, 2012
- IS-923 Performance Management—Goal Writing
New: June 15, 2012
- IS-271.a Anticipating Hazardous Weather & Community Risk, 2nd Edition
New: June 4, 2012

Thunderstorms

Continued from Page 5

diameter will fall. Large hailstones can fall at speeds faster than 100 mph and can do considerable damage to cars, homes, and buildings. They can be a significant threat to people, as well.

During 2011 in Maine, the most significant hail report was 2.75 inch hail in Kingfield in Franklin County. During 2010, the most significant report was 2-inch hail in South Paris in Oxford County.

Here are some of the larger hailstones reported in northern New England since 1995.

3.00 inches:

- June 19 1995 Springfield, Maine
- June 22 2008 Mt. Cardigan, New Hampshire

2.75 inches

- August 24 1998, Tamworth/Freedom, New Hampshire

- June 01 2011 Kingfield, Maine

2.50 inches

- August 4 2007 Fort Kent, Maine

- May 27 2011 Bingham, Maine

2.00 inches

- August 18 1996 Lincolnville, Maine
- July 7 11 2006 Exeter, NH
- July 11 2006 Hampton Falls, NH
- July 9 2007 Concord, NH
- August 4 2007 Grand Isle, Maine
- August 4 2007 Caribou, Maine
- August 30 2007 Rome, Maine
- July 18 2008 Strafford, NH
- June 5 2010 South Paris, Maine

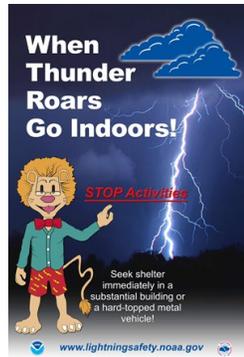
Pay attention and be safe

For both severe winds (58 mph or greater) and large hail (1 inch or greater in diameter), the National Weather Service issues **Severe Thunderstorm Watches and Warnings**. A **Watch** indicates that the atmospheric conditions are favorable for severe weather to develop. A **Warning** indicates that severe weather is imminent or is already occurring. If you hear a Warning for your area, be prepared to seek a safe shelter if you are in the path of the storm.

National Weather Service Forecast Offices in Maine:

National Weather Service Gray: covers western and Southern Maine, include York, Cumberland, Sagadahoc, Lincoln, Knox, Waldo, Androscoggin, Oxford, Franklin and Kennebec Counties, and central and southern Somerset County.

National Weather Service Caribou: covers eastern and Northern Maine, including Aroostook, Penobscot, Washington, Hancock, Piscataquis and northern Somerset County.



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

• MGT 315 Enhanced Threat and Risk Assessment—Local Jurisdiction

Date: August 16—17, 2012

Location: Augusta, Maine Florian Hall CMCC

Contact: Mike Grant, MEMA (207) 624-4400

Registration: On-line: www.teex.org

Select MGT315 and classes scheduled to Augusta, ME

Prerequisites: Recommended MGT-310 Classroom or

• Community Emergency Response Team Jamboree

6th Annual CERT Jamboree

Date; September 7—9, 2012 (Friday-Sunday)

Location: Arcadia National Park

• 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>

• 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

• 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)



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!!



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



FEMA Training Form 119-25-1 (Aug 2010) (previously 75-5) may be downloaded from: www.maine.gov/mema

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.

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