

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

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Pediatric Emergency Preparedness

By: Margaret Cushing, CCEMA

In 2010, the National Commission on Children and Disasters presented a report to the President and Congress listing over 100 recommendations covering eleven areas disaster preparedness. In July of 2015, Save the Children presented an update on progress: "Nearly four in five of the recommendations issued by the National Commission on Children and Disasters in its 2010 final report have not been fully met, according to the new national disaster report card, titled: "Still at Risk: U.S. Children 10years After Hurricane Katrina.""



According to this report, "More than 5,000 cases of missing children were reported separated from their families after Katrina, many for weeks, and some for months. Children suffered the deaths of loved ones or the loss of their most precious possessions and pets. The storm destroyed child-care centers and schools, setting children back and leaving parents with fewer resources to assist their children in the storm's aftermath. And children from low-income families often suffered the most."

Among the recommendations partially met or not met are:

- emergency medical services and pediatric transport,
- disaster management and recovery,
- child physical health and trauma; and
- mental health

Continued on Page 2

SBA Deadline for Economic Injury Disaster Loans

for Private NonProfit Organizations in Maine is Dec. 14

ATLANTA – The U.S. Small Business Administration is reminding Private Non-Profit (PNP) organizations in Maine of the **Dec. 14** deadline to submit Economic Injury Disaster Loan applications for damages caused by the severe winter storm, snow-storm and flooding on January 26 to January 28, 2015.

PNPs that provide non-critical services located in the following counties are eligible to apply: Androscoggin, Cumberland, Sagadahoc, and York. Examples of eligible non-critical PNP organizations include, but are not limited to, food kitchens, homeless shelters, museums, libraries, community centers, schools, and colleges.

Applicants may apply online using the Electronic Loan Application (ELA) via SBA's secure website at:

<https://disasterloan.sba.gov/ela>

Disaster loan information and application forms may also be obtained by calling the SBA's Customer Service Center at 800-659-2955 (800-877-8339 for the deaf and hard-of-hearing) or by sending an email to disastercustomerservice@sba.gov. Applications can also be downloaded from the SBA's website at www.sba.gov/disaster. Completed applications should be mailed to: U.S. Small Business Administration, Processing and Disbursement Center, 14925 Kingsport Road, Fort Worth, TX 76155.

The deadline to return economic injury applications is **Dec. 14, 2015**.

For more information about the SBA Disaster Loan Program, visit website at www.sba.gov/disaster.

Pediatric Emergency Preparedness

(Continued from Page 1)

From a medical standpoint, Cumberland County is privileged to have the Barbara Bush Children's Hospital. BBCH is a non-profit...with 109 beds, including 31 Level III NICU Beds and 20 Level II Continuing Care Nursery beds, and is Maine's primary referral hospital, offering services not available elsewhere in the state." (from the BBCH website)

However, from the emergency management standpoint, there is still much that must be done to address the needs of our smallest citizens in the event of a disaster. Some beginning steps involve:

- Use social vulnerable indices to locate areas where there are high concentrations of children
- Bring Emergency Medical Services into the planning process
- Develop MOUs/MOAs with local social service agencies who serve children
- Find someone in the community who will act as a child advocate with emergency personnel
- Encourage child care programs to share their disaster plans with emergency management
- Include pediatric disaster information in public messaging

"Progress is not yet trickling down". As the commission noted, state and local entities are "where the bedrock of the nation's disaster planning and management systems lie," but many states and local entities do not follow nonbinding federal guidance and rarely prioritize children's needs when seeking federally funded preparedness grants.

-"Still at Risk: U.S. Children 10 Years After Hurricane Katrina"

A Federal Emergency Management Agency class entitled "Pediatric Disaster Response and Emergency Preparedness (MGT-439)," is offered throughout the country as a two-day training, is a valuable way to gain necessary information.

If you are interested in attending Pediatric Disaster

Response and Emergency Preparedness, according to the TEEX.org webpage, the following MGT-439 class is scheduled:

Burlington, Massachusetts - December 8—9, 2015

To register, go to TEEX Webpage at <https://teex.org>



Meetings

Cumberland County Local EMA Directors Meeting

Date: December 9, 2015, 8:30 a.m.

Location: CCEMA, Windham, Maine

Greater Portland Area Traffic Incident Management Committee

Date: January 16, 2016, 9:00 a.m.

Location: Portland, Maine—GPCOG

Contact: Maddy Adams, GPCOG, (207) 774-9891

Southern Maine Regional Resource Center (SMRRC) Regional Healthcare Coalition meeting

Date: December 3, 2015, 9:00 a.m.– 12:00 p.m.

Location: Pending

Contact: Paul Weiss, Director SMRRC

director@smrrc.org (207) 662-3954

Southern Maine Regional Resource Center (SMRRC) Regional Healthcare Coalition meeting

Date: January 8, 2016, 9:00 a.m.– 12:00 p.m.

Location: Pending

Contact: Paul Weiss, Director SMRRC

director@smrrc.org (207) 662-3954

If you dial 9-1-1 accidentally

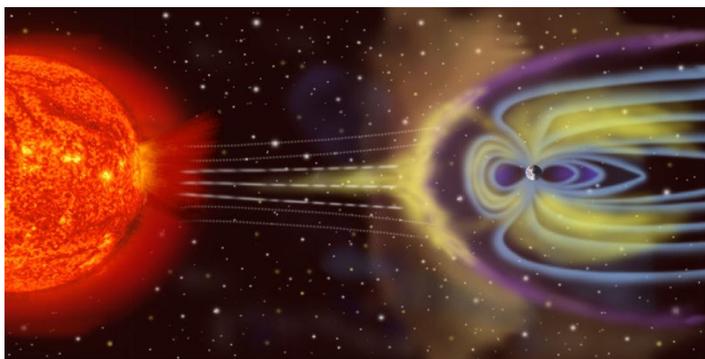
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Please stay on the line and speak with the

What is Space Weather, and What is the Big Deal?

By Diane Eastwood, CCEMA Planner

The term "space weather" refers to the variable conditions on the sun and in space that can influence the performance of technology we use on Earth. -FEMA



Artist's depiction of the solar wind colliding with Earth's magnetosphere.

The term describes a naturally occurring phenomena with high-energy x-rays, magnetized plasma and charged particles that are projected toward the earth from the Sun. These substances have the ability to interact with our Earth's magnetic field, which, in turn can light up the northern and southern skies with beautiful auroras, commonly known as Aurora Borealis.

However, when the Sun releases a coronal mass ejection (CME), (a large burst of plasma energy) it can cause large geomagnetic storms that generate tremendous electric currents in the upper atmosphere. Some of these currents strike earth's ground and can be channeled by conductive materials (certain rocks, pipes, electric cables, etc) with the most extreme reaction from a large storm feeding into our grids, which could damage transformers, the heart of power distribution centers, potentially disrupt electric power systems; satellite, aircraft, and spacecraft operations; telecommunications; position, navigation, and timing services; and other technologies and infrastructures that contribute to the Nation's security and economic vitality.



Orange outlines most vulnerable to electrical outages due to geomagnetic storm. 2008 Report, National Research Council

The effect of an outage at one distribution center could spread far-and-wide, affecting millions of communities. "In the case of electric power grids, both the manner in which systems are operated and the accumulated design decisions, engineered into the present-day networks around the world, have tended to significantly enhance geomagnetic storm impacts," -John Kappenman, *Space Weather Consultant/Electrical Engineer*.

Think worldwide power and telecommunications outages, lasting weeks to months. Everything that relies on electricity, from our computers to our refrigerators, to our water supply, could break down.

"Let's just posit for the moment that we lost power in a large region of the United States for a few months or years. Immediately, most commerce shuts down. A few shops might be open and use cash, but as a general rule commerce stops immediately," -Richard Andres, *Program Director of Energy and Environmental Security Policy at National Defense University in Washington, D.C.*

In Cumberland County, we are encouraging municipalities to invest in back-up generators for gas/fuel stations. Fuel pipelines, for the most part would stop working; ATMs would go down; both landline and cell phones would fail. In cities where, instead of gravity flow, use pumps for water, would stop working, and wastewater treatment centers would also shut down, and could overflow into drinking water.

Most emergency facilities have generator backup, but would eventually lose electricity too, when their limited fuel supplies run out. People in these facilities, firefighters and police would eventually thin out when employees go home to protect their families. Not to mention what might happen to Nuclear reactors and the inability to cool down the reactor vessels and spent fuel pools.

"The yardstick event against which severe space weather is measured occurred 150 years ago. In 1859, the Carrington Event lit up tropical skies with auroras, which normally only occur in high-latitude regions. It also induced currents along telegraph cables, the only long-distance electrical technology at the time, causing sparks, fires, and garbled signals that plagued telegraph operators.

The Carrington Event is the single most severe geomagnetic storm to strike the planet in recorded history. If such an event were to occur today — with the sparse web of U.S. telegraph lines now grown into a massive grid of 160,000 kilometers of high-voltage power lines — what might happen?" – *Earth The Science Behind the Headlines; The dangers of solar storms: That which gives power can also take it away, Jay R. Thompson (freelance writer in Baltimore, Md., and a former EARTH science writing intern).*

(Article continued on Page 4)

What is Space Weather, and What is the Big Deal?

(Continued from Page 3)

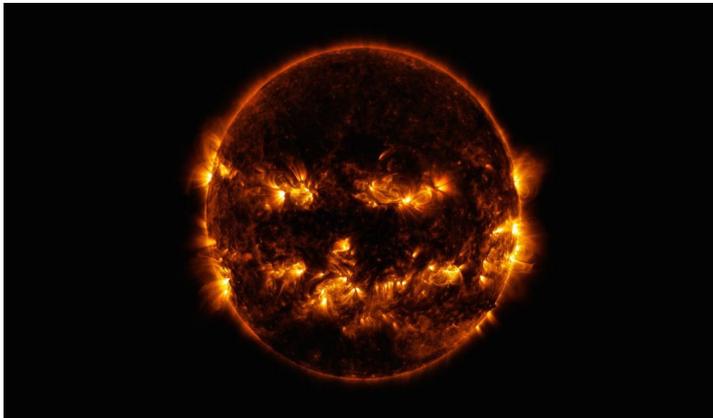


Image released by NASA shows the sun emitting a mid-level solar flare, on 01/12/2015

“One of the first things that should be done is to build community resilience... At the local level, action is needed to find alternative power sources to keep hospitals and fire and police stations operating in case of a severe geomagnetic storm... Where possible, onsite diesel generators should be provided with fuel that could last weeks to months, Kappenman adds. Local governments also need to find a place where the families of emergency personnel can be kept safe, he says, thereby keeping responders on the job and maintaining order and safety. People then need to take action themselves: As for the household supplies of food, water and medicine, three days probably isn't enough, Andres says. A three-week supply would be better... The one thing to keep in mind is that “fear and panic are never productive,” ...Preparation is key”.

It is time that we start thinking about how to prepare for the possibility of a large geometric storm. The National Space Weather Action Plan has recently been released and describes how the US Government will coordinate efforts on space weather forecasting, infrastructure preparations, and education.

Read the National Space Weather Action Plan:

www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/microsites/ostp/final_nationalspaceweatheractionplan_20151028.pdf

Space Weather Information and Forecasts:

- 1- <http://www.swpc.noaa.gov/>
- 2- <http://www.ready.gov/space-weather>
- 3- http://www.nswp.gov/nswp_agency.htm
- 4- <http://www.emergencymgmt.com/disaster/Space-Weather-Emergency-Managers-2012.html>

Mental Illness Response Overloads Departments

People with untreated severe mental illness are more likely to encounter situations in their life that can put them in high-risk or vulnerable situations or cause them to react violently. There are a number of cases in the past several years where people with untreated severe mental illness carried out violent incidents or shootings (e.g., Sandy Hook school shooting, Aurora Theater shooting, shooting of Gabi Giffords).

There are decades of statistics and reports recounting the limitations and shortfalls of our country's mental healthcare system, yet little appears to be changing. This issue is a critical concern to the Emergency Services Sector as it is often EMS and fire personnel or law enforcement that respond when there is a problem.

The InterAgency Board (IAB) published a White Paper on this topic to support emergency services. “Prevalence of Untreated Severe Mental Illness in U.S. Communities Places Unmanageable Burden on First Responders and Law Enforcement” (PDF, 615 Kb) details the wide-ranging factors that make up this broad issue and make a variety of recommendations communities and first responder agencies can take.

One identified need is to better divert people from the court system and prosecution to into the mental health system. The IAB advises first responder agencies to become strong advocates of a comprehensive, functional, and proactive mental health and addictions treatment recovery system in their state and at a national level.

First responders use significant time and resources responding to incidents involving people with severe mental illness, and those incidents often do not result in the individual getting the care they need, which then perpetuates the problem. Ensuring people who need help get to the correct services as soon as possible and advocating for a stronger response to mental health issues are the first steps to fixing the problem. (Source: IAB/InfoGram)



Homeland Security Commemorations and Anniversaries

The next few months mark commemorations and anniversaries of significant homeland security events. Featured below are select incidents affecting the U.S., accompanied by pertinent Homeland Security Digital Library (HSDL) documents. For the full list, visit the Upcoming Homeland Security Events at <http://hsdl.org>

- December 7, 2015
Pearl Harbor Day of Remembrance
- December 14, 2015: Anniversary:
Sandy Hook Elementary School in Newtown, CT.
- January 8, 2016—Anniversary;
Shooting attack at Gabrielle Giffords' Congress on your Corner, event in Tuscon, Arizona
- February 26, 1993—Anniversary
World Trade Center Bombing

EMP Knocks Swedish Air Traffic Control Off Line

Aviation officials in Sweden had a shock last week when the planes disappeared from the radar screens. A solar storm [Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP)] knocked air traffic control systems out of commission for an hour, a very long time to have no tracking of dozens of flights. Once the problem was discovered, new flights were grounded. Systems eventually came back online with no problems.

Space weather can affect radio and satellite communications, GPS tracking, and the electrical power grid. These are things first responders and others in the emergency management field rely on every day to do their jobs. Even a minor storm – like the one that affected Sweden last week – could have major consequences.

The Space Weather Prediction Center provides a great deal of information and forecasts on solar storms, their intensity, and potential problems they can cause .

In addition, the National Space Weather Strategy and the National Space Weather Action Plan were just released at the end of October, providing us with specific response and recovery capabilities to work toward.

(Source: SWPC/InfoGram 11/12/15)

Maine Prepares Tips Severe Winter Storms

Severe winter weather conditions are typically characterized by low temperatures, strong winds, and large quantities of snow. Possible types of winter storms in Maine include:

- **Blizzards:** Sustained winds or frequent gusts of thirty five miles per hour; falling or blowing snow with visibility less than a quarter mile for greater than three hours.
- **Ice Storms:** Rain that freezes upon impact; ice coating at least one-half inch in thickness and is heavy enough to damage trees, overhead wires, and similar objects, and produce widespread power outages.
- **Sleet Storms:** One half inch or more of frozen rain drops (ice pellets) which bounce when hitting the ground.
- **Snow Storms:** Seven inches or more within twelve hours OR ten inches or more within twenty four hours.



The **entire** State is vulnerable to severe winter storms **every winter**. During winter months, Maine often has heavy snowfall, or snow combined with high winds, freezing rain or ice storms. The snowfall season usually runs from late October (in the north) or November (most of the rest of the State) to April and sometimes into May. Total seasonal snowfall ranges between 50 and 80 inches on the coast, between 60 to 90 inches in the southern part of the state and 90 to 110-plus inches in the north. Coastal areas are also susceptible to tide surges and flooding when high winds accompany coastal storms.



Maine Prepares
www.maine.gov/mema/prepare

Exercise Schedule 2016

Date: January 14, 2016

American Red Cross Tabletop Shelter Exercise

Location: Portland, ME—Portland Water District

Nixon Training Center—225 Douglass Street

Contact: Laurie Levine—Red Cross Liaison MEMA

Date: March 12, 2016

American Red Cross Full-scale Shelter Exercise

Location: Falmouth, ME High School Regional Shelter

Contact: Laurie Levine—Red Cross Liaison MEMA

New Versions of CAMEOfm and Tier2 Submit

Dear CAMEO Community Members,

New versions of CAMEOfm and Tier2 Submit are now available.

**PLEASE REMEMBER TO BACK UP YOUR CAMEO DATA
PRIOR TO DOWNLOADING CAMEOfm 3.2.**

FAILURE TO BACKUP THE DATA WILL RESULT IN LOST DATA AS CAMEO WILL OVERWRITE THE EXISTING DATA NOW STORED IN THE EARLIER VERSION.

- Download CAMEOfm 3.2
<http://www2.epa.gov/cameo/cameo-software>
- Download Tier2 Submit 2015
<http://www2.epa.gov/epcra/tier2-submit-software>

Note: If you're upgrading to CAMEOfm 3.2 from a previous version of CAMEOfm, follow the instructions in the guidance document (provided on the download page) to ensure that you don't lose your current data.

What's changed in CAMEOfm 3.2?

- Added intersections to the Advanced Search for the Routes module
- Added new "Find Broken Links" and "Remove Broken Links" items in MARPLOT Sharing menu to help quickly resolve problems with CAMEOfm records that are linked to map objects that no longer exist in your current copy of MARPLOT
- Replaced EHS checkbox with Yes/No radio buttons
- Updated to latest FEMA resource typing definitions
- Updated to latest NAICS list (used in ID drop-down list for Facilities)
- Updated to allow import of Tier2 Submit 2015 files
- Updated state-specific fields
- Upgraded to FileMaker 14
- Revised helps
- Made minor bugs fixes and changes

What's changed in Tier2 Submit 2015?

- Added a requirement that Title be filled out for Emergency Contact, Tier II Information Contact, and Fac. Emergency Coordinator contact types
- Replaced EHS checkbox with Yes/No radio buttons
- Added new "Replace Field Contents in Found Set" feature that will allow you to copy the contents of the current field to the same field on all the records in the found set

- Updated to latest NAICS list (used in ID drop-down list for Facilities), which also means that NAICS is now required to be a 6-digit code
- Added two new program checks to let you know when data is missing for cases where (a) you have marked a facility as subject to the Risk Management Program, but you haven't filled in an RMP ID value, and (b) you have marked a facility as subject to section 302 of EPCRA, but you haven't provided a Fac. Emergency Coordinator contact for the facility
- Updated state-specific fields
- Upgraded to FileMaker 14
- Revised helps
- Made minor bug fixes and changes

Regards,

The CAMEO Team at EPA and NOAA

EPCRA On-line Training for States, Tribes, LEPCs, and Local Planners and Responders (Non-313)

This course explain the requirements of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) and its implementing regulations. It provides key information to States, Tribes, LEPCs, and local planners and responders on their role under EPCRA and supports these agencies in fulfilling their responsibilities prescribed in the law in order to prepare and protect the community from chemical emergencies.



It is available at the NETI website:

http://epawebconferencing.acms.com/epcranon313nonepa/event/event_info.html.

If you have any questions please call or email me.

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Fax: (617) 918-0835

Portable and Mobile Radio Use at the International Border with Canada

When are you allowed to use your radios?

Article provided by: Jim Fraser, Cumberland County IMAT



National Public Safety Telecommunications Council

November 10, 2015

First responders require constant access to mission critical voice and data communications and utilize their mobile and portable radios to communicate with the dispatch center and with other public safety personnel. The need for immediate voice and data access does not stop at the U.S. border with Canada.

Law enforcement, fire, and EMS units in the U.S. must be able to communicate with each other and with other public safety agencies responding to the scene, including first responders from Canada.

A treaty between the U.S. and Canada signed in 1951 and ratified in 1952 allows public safety agencies to operate their mobile radios as they approach the border and to continue using their mobile radio after they have crossed into the other country. This treaty did not specifically authorize the use of portable radios and was also silent on the need for data devices.

On October 8, 2014, the U.S. Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and Industry Canada (IC) signed a letter of intent which clarifies the implementation of the treaty. Both countries have acknowledged that public safety agencies may also use portable radios at the border and across the border in the other country.

This Cross Border Outreach document created by NPSTC and the Canadian Interoperability Technology Interest Group (CITIG) explains exactly what the treaty allows in simple, concrete terms and provides website addresses for further information.

The FCC and IC have also reaffirmed their joint decision to

not require the issuance of a federal permit or other authorization to a public safety radio user who needs to use their licensed frequency across the border. This permitting process was provided for in the 1952 treaty at the discretion of either country and has never been implemented.

Section 90.421 of FCC rules allows U.S. public safety agencies to grant permission for Canadian first responder units to access their radio systems. State and local public safety agencies in the U.S. who allow Canadian public safety units onto their radio channels should document their approval for such access.

Intelligence Guide for First Responders

The Joint Counterterrorism Assessment Team (JCAT) has released the revised "Intelligence Guide for First Responders". Produced by first responders for first responders to encourage information sharing between all governmental agencies and levels, it is designed to assist public safety personnel in accessing and understanding intelligence reporting. The information in this guide was derived, compiled, and adapted from existing unclassified Intelligence Community and open-source information.

National Counterterrorism Center

www.nctc.gov/jcat.html

Federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial governments produce intelligence products every day that can be used by first responders. Learning first responders' roles and responsibilities as consumers of this information is a step in gaining access to this information. The guide also discusses how and why it must be protected, ways to access intelligence products, and what is required to gain access.

The guide is comprised of three sections:

- **How To** – discusses handling Sensitive But Unclassified information; gaining access to intelligence community information; understanding estimative language; and reporting suspicious activity with a nexus to terrorism.
- **General Information** – what intelligence is; what it can and cannot do; the intelligence cycle; categories of finished intelligence; the intelligence community; and intelligence products often available to first responders.
- **Reference** – terminology, acronyms, and abbreviations.

State, local, tribal, and territorial first responders and public safety professionals from around the country work side by side with federal intelligence analysts at the JCAT to research, produce, and disseminate counterterrorism intelligence. They offer fellowship opportunities to public safety professionals from state, local, tribal, and territorial government agencies such as law enforcement, emergency medical services, fire service, and public health officials.

(Source: JCAT)



MEMA Announcement

Senior Planner

Exercise Coordinator

I am pleased to announce that MEMA's two newest members will begin here on Monday, November 16th. One or both may be familiar to many of you!

Joe Legee will be MEMA's new Senior Planner, filling the role formerly held by Deb Couture. Joe comes to us from Maine CDC and has been instrumental in developing the State Strategic National Stockpile Plan, as well as many other public health emergency preparedness initiatives within Maine CDC. Joe will take over Deb's planning projects as well as a few new projects that are kicking off right now.

Kevin Rousseau comes to us from Maine DEP, but also with experience at the Department of Marine Resources and Maine DOT. He is also a member of the Coast Guard with deployment experience to major disasters outside of Maine. Kevin will be MEMA's newest Exercise Coordinator and we look forward to getting him involved in the Tri-Cat exercise strategy as well as providing assistance to other exercises at the State, County and local levels. With the Point Lepreau and Seabrook exercises next week, Kevin will be hitting the ground running.

Thanks and please join me in welcoming these two new members of the MEMA team.

Bruce Fitzgerald, Director
Maine Emergency Management Agency

Emergency Management's

Cyber Risk

The Lessons Learned Information Sharing (LLIS) team took a look at cybersecurity trends and capabilities of the emergency management community based on reporting from the 2012 State Preparedness Reports and cybersecurity-related After Action Reports (AARs). What they found is outlined in six key trends that state and local agencies can use as a litmus test to determine the effectiveness of their own cybersecurity practices.

Cybersecurity is high on the lists of serious threats affecting this country. In fact, "cyber" took top spot from "terrorism" on the threat list nearly three years ago. While specific high profile hacks of government and business websites in the past year make headlines, the truth is we are under a constant barrage of cyber attacks and have been for some time. This week, Congress passed a cybersecurity bill in an attempt to address this issue.

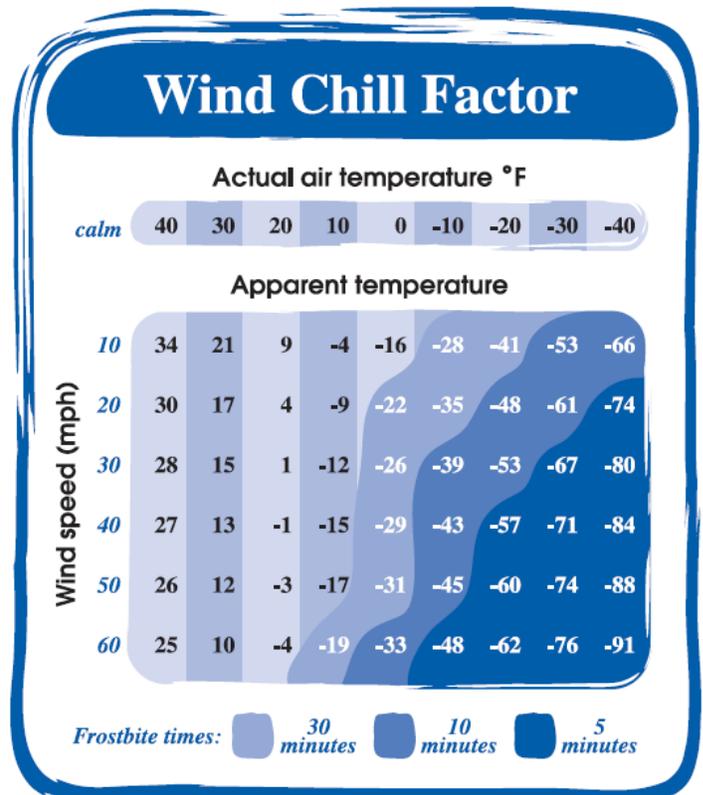
LLIS's two-page analysis finds gaps and areas of interest

in planning; coordination; incident response; prevention; exercises and training; and funding and personnel. Overall, the analysis points to the need of more training, better prevention, and improved coordination and communications among state and federal entities. These topics were mentioned in all 16 of the AARs reviewed.

The LLIS Trend Analysis series covers topics that can help communities "build, sustain, and deliver the Core Capabilities assessed as being areas of both high priority and low proficiency." More from the Trend Analysis series can be found on the Homeland Security Digital Library. (Source: HSDL)

Understand Wind Chill

Understand Wind Chill The Wind Chill index is the temperature your body feels when the air temperature is combined with the wind speed. It is based on the rate of heat loss from exposed skin caused by the effects of wind and cold. As the speed of the wind increases, it can carry heat away from your body much more quickly, causing skin temperature to drop. When there are high winds, serious weather-related health problems are more likely, even when temperatures are only cool. The Wind Chill Chart below shows the difference between actual air temperature and perceived temperature, and amount of time until frostbite occurs.



National Weather Service (NWS) Wind Chill Chart adapted May 2004 from <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/windchill/>

Hazard Mitigation Assistance updates

Program Digest, Climate Resilient Mitigation, Cost Estimating

Recently, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Federal Insurance Mitigation Administration (FIMA) published several new documents in the FEMA Resource & Document Library to support the Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) programs.

Hazard Mitigation Assistance Program Digest 2015

The HMA Program Digest is an easy-to-read, easy-to use, summary of the basic HMA program elements. The Digest was updated to include program changes resulting from the publication of the 2015 Hazard Mitigation Assistance Guidance.

Climate Resilient Mitigation Activities

The President's 2015 Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative (OGSI); Executive Order 13653 Preparing the United States for the Impacts of Climate Change; the President's 2013 Climate Action Plan; FEMA's Climate Change Adaptation Policy; and the 2014-2018 FEMA Strategic Plan, all identify the risks and impacts associated with climate change on community resilience to natural hazards, and direct Federal agencies to support climate resilient infrastructure.

FEMA is helping communities to incorporate methods to mitigate the impacts of climate change into HMA funded risk reduction activities by providing guidance on Climate Resilient Mitigation Activities. FEMA has developed initial guidance on Climate Resilient Mitigation Activities including green infrastructure methods, expanded ecosystem service benefits, and three flood reduction and drought mitigation activities: Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR), Floodplain and Stream Restoration (FSR), and Flood Diversion and Storage (FDS)

FEMA encourages communities to use this information in developing eligible HMA project applications that leverage risk reduction actions and increase resilience to the impacts of climate change

Cost Estimating Principles for HMA Applications Presentation Slides

FEMA is sharing slides from a previous webinar on cost estimating for project applications. The presentation provides a general overview of the principles of reviewing cost

estimates for HMA projects (throughout grant lifecycle). The presentation provides a process for determining "reasonable costs" as part of grant application review, and discusses the bidding process and contract types. States and local communities are encouraged to use these training materials to help prepare HMA project applications

HMA Home Page:

www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-assistance

FEMA Regional Office

www.fema.gov/organizational-structure

FEMA State Hazard Mitigation Officers:

www.fema.gov/state-hazard-mitigation-officers

HMA Helpline: 1-866-222-3580 or

email: HMAGrantsHelpline@fema.dhs.gov

MT eGrants Helpdesk: 1-855-228-3362 or

email: MTeGrants@fema.dhs.gov

Learn the Signs of Hypothermia

Winter is just around the corner, and it's time to think about cold weather safety; specifically hypothermia. Hypothermia is a dangerous drop in body temperature, usually caused by prolonged exposure to cold temperatures.



According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), hypothermia is particularly dangerous because a person may not know it's happening. Some signs of hypothermia include shivering, exhaustion, and slurred speech.

The CDC offers tips for helping someone who may be experiencing hypothermia, including:

- Get the victim into a warm room or shelter;
- If the victim has on any wet clothing, remove it;
- Warm the center of the body first using an electric blanket, if available; and
- Get medical attention as soon as possible.

CDC Website:

<http://emergency.cdc.gov>

Topics and Presenters Sought for Preparedness Conference

MEMA—November 16, 2015

The **8th Annual Maine Partners in Emergency Preparedness Conference** will be held Tuesday and Wednesday, April 19 and 20, 2016 at the Augusta Civic Center, Augusta, Maine.

Conference organizers are seeking suggestions for workshop proposals from those interested in conducting workshops at the conference.

The two highlighted areas for this conference are Power Grid Failure and Cyber Threats, in addition to other related Emergency Management topics. The presentation can involve any of the five mission areas of Emergency Management: Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response or Recovery.

Workshops are presented at breakout sessions throughout the two days of the conference. The sessions are 60 minutes long. Topics may be presented in a variety of ways. In previous conferences, presentation styles have ranged from "Lessons Learned" from exercises and events, to traditional classroom presentation, to panel discussions with experts on a particular subject. Based on your evaluations from previous conferences, *the most popular workshops have been those that draw on real-world experiences*. Other popular sessions take a concept and "Show me How" to implement the idea.

The Conference is part of the "Maine Prepares" initiative, which focuses on emergency preparedness for a range of audiences.

- Technological Hazards Responders
- Schools, from preschool to university
- Business / Non-Profit Organizations
- Communities, encompassing public officials and administrators and leaders of libraries and cultural institutions
- Emergency Management
- *Healthcare*

Some guidelines for topic proposals:

- Topics should address one of the two highlighted areas or other related topic of Emergency Management interest
- Submitters are free to propose more than one topic
- The Conference Committee will review all proposals

and may contact submitters for more information. The Committee also reserves the right to solicit presentations through other avenues.

- Presentations must not feature **any** promotional content for any commercial enterprise
- No materials promoting the presenter or a particular commercial interest may be distributed or displayed

The annual Maine Partners in Emergency Preparedness Conference grew out of the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) popular annual Hazardous Materials (Hazmat) Conference. In the spirit of "all hazard preparedness", in 2009 MEMA expanded this platform to address the full spectrum of hazards in Maine, as well as to involve an even wider circle of public, private and non-profit partners. Session materials from previous conferences can be reviewed at the Conference website.

The annual conference has consistently provided a unique educational and networking opportunity. Please let us know if you would like to present.

Help make the 8th Annual the best Maine Partners in Emergency Preparedness Conference to date!

Contact:
Conference Planning Team
800-452-8725 (in-state) / 207-624-4400
maine.prepares@maine.gov



NVFC Online Courses Free for a Limited Time

The National Volunteer Fire Council (NVFC) is now offering 16 health and safety courses free for a limited time as a result of receiving a Fire Prevention and Safety grant. The courses are available through the NVFC Virtual Classroom, an online training center that hosts a variety of self-paced, on-demand courses.

The grant is specifically for health and safety courses, including:

- Emergency Vehicle Safe Operations
- Incident Safety Officer (ISO) Series
- Injury Prevention for the Fireground
- Cancer in the Fire Service: A Growing Epidemic
- Flawed Situational Awareness: The Stealth Killer of First Responders

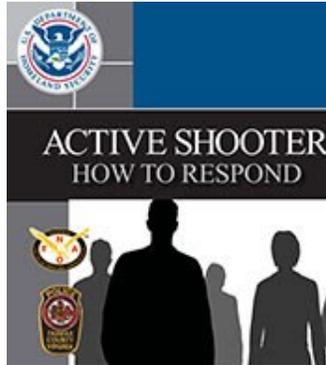
The NVFC Virtual Classroom has courses on a variety of topics available for a fee. Take advantage of the health and safety courses while they are no-charge.

(Source: NVFC Virtual Classroom/InfoGram-11.19.15)

Active Shooters

A recent spate of active shooter/hostile events (ASHEs) has once again stunned and saddened our nation, resulting in loss of life and life altering mental and physical injuries. The Homeland Security Digital Library (HSDL) has exercises, plans and reports to help you, your workplace and your community prepare.

- The Active Shooter: How to Respond pamphlet has been specifically designed for the workplace. This pamphlet provides guidance to individuals, including managers and employees, who may be caught in an active shooter situation.
- Improving Active Shooter/Hostile Event (ASHE) Response: Best Practices and Recommendations for Integrating Law Enforcement, Fire, and EMS helps prepare an integrated response to an ASHE event.
- HSDL Featured Topic on school violence includes reports, planning resources, guides and websites.
- Critical Infrastructure Learning Series: Active Shooter Awareness Virtual Roundtable is a comprehensive presentation covering three types of active shooters, workplace/school, criminal and ideological, in multiple settings.
- Active Shooter Planning and Response in a Healthcare Setting Active shooter events in a healthcare setting present unique challenges.
- Best Practice Considerations for Schools in Active Shooter and Other Armed Assailant Drills was developed by school psychologists and resource officers to provide this guidance on armed assailant training.



Homeland Security Digital Library
www.hsdl.org

OHA: Resources for Active Shooter Response

The Department of Homeland Security Office of Health Affairs (OHA) has released the “

Active Shooter and Complex Attacks Resource”,

a 2-page list of resources available to first responders and related fields.

Complex attacks are a very real possibility here in the United States and it is vital first responders have a response plan in place before such an event. Multiple mass casualty events occurring simultaneously, as seen in Paris, can bring chaos to a community without an integrated response plan. The document lists information on:

- Integrated Response;
- Hemorrhage Control;
- Prevailing Response Models and Concepts;
- Bystander Preparedness and Response;
- Grant Opportunities.

www.dhs.gov/office-health-affairs

This OHA document reminds us that not only are there now years of incident data to learn from, but also that many cities and municipalities already have such plans in place that others can use as models. Planning and training for an incident such as this will make any response go more smoothly and will ultimately save lives.

(Source: *DHS OHA*)

Training Opportunities

Communications Unit Leader Training

Date: December 8 -- 10, 2015
Location: Augusta, ME, MEMA Training Room
Contact: Steven Mallory, MEMA (207) 624-4476
steven.mallory@maine.gov

Emergency Exercise Design Course (G139)

Date: December 9 -- 10, 2015, 8:15 a.m.—4:30 p.m.
Location: Augusta, ME, MEMA Training Room
Contact: Mike Grant, MEMA (207) 624-4460
michael.f.grant@maine.gov

Social Media for Natural Disaster Response and Recovery (PER-304)

Date: January 11, 2016, 9:00 a.m.—5:00 p.m.
Location: Presque Isle, ME
Northern Maine Community College
Contact: Leah Buck, NMCC
lbuck@nmcc.edu (207) 768-2768
Register: <https://ndptc.hawaii.edu/training>

Social Media for Natural Disaster Response and Recovery (PER-304)

Date: January 12, 2016, 9:00 a.m.—5:00 p.m.
Location: Presque Isle, ME
Northern Maine Community College
Contact: Leah Buck, NMCC
lbuck@nmcc.edu (207) 768-2768
Register: <https://ndptc.hawaii.edu/training>

Public Safety WMD Response—Sampling Techniques and Guidelines (PER-222)

Date: March 2—4, 2016, 8:00 a.m.—4:00 p.m.
Location: Westbrook, ME—Public Safety Building
Contact: John Carroll, Scarborough FD
(207) 730-4211 jcarroll@ci.scarborough.me.us

8th Annual Maine Partners in Emergency Preparedness Conference

Date: April 19-20, 2016
Location: Augusta, ME—Augusta Civic Center

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 (MEMA)
Home: www.maine.gov/mema

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

Domestic Preparedness Support
U. S. Department of Homeland Security www.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

National Weather Service—Gray, Maine
Web Page: www.weather.gov/gyx
Operations Phone: (207) 688-3216

Central Maine Power—Power Outages
www.cmpco.com/outages



2-1-1 Maine 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

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



Volunteer Maine
Home: www.volunteermaine.org

Northern New England Poison Center—Portland, ME
<http://www.nnepc.org> 1-800-222-1222

Sector Northern New England
U. S. Coast Guard—South Portland, ME
(207) 767-0320 Phone
(207) 767-0303 24-hour Phone
(207) 780-3675 Response



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

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