Maine Cumberland County

News From Down Under

Volume VI, Issue VI June 2016

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, CCEMA

feeney@cumberlandcounty.org

The Great Fire of 1947

By Margaret Cushing, CCEMA Planner

The Great Fire of 1947, really a series of wildfires that occurred that year, left many areas of Maine devastated. The destruction included:

- 16 Dead
- 2,500 Homeless
- 1,068 Homes Destroyed
- 9 Communities Leveled or Partially Wiped Out
- 4 Other Communities Suffered Extensive Damage
- 200,000 Acres Of Timberland Ravaged

Recently, we have been reading about the Fort McMurray, Alberta, Canada wildfire and of the thousands of people evacuated from the area. The fire began on May 1, and is expected to continue for months. Over 200,000 people have evacuated, 2400+ homes have been destroyed and over 1,100 fire fighters are involved. Over a million acres have burned.

Is Maine, and specifically Cumberland County, at risk of a wildfire this season? While not likely at the level of the Fort McMurray fire, we do need to recognize that wildland/urban interface fires are very possible. In fact, the Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation Plan lists wildfire as one of the five most significant natural threats to the County. (The others are flooding, severe summer storms, severe winter storms, and coastal erosion.)

Firefighting expertise and equipment has come a long way since 1947. The professional firefighters and volunteers are well trained. Zoning ordinances and land use ordinances are

Maine, 1947

in place to control growth.

The Maine Forest Service watches over the vast areas of forest in Maine. Everyone, however, bears a responsibility to be aware of fire conditions and mitigation practices that help to alleviate fire danger. Programs like FireWise, supported by the National Fire Protection Association, helps to create fire resistant communities. Expending $2 per capita (that's right – two dollars per person) the participating communities engage in educational activities that provide information and resources to give property owners the knowledge of fire resistant home materials and landscaping that could retard a fire.

We all need to be aware of the current fire danger and daily reports can be accessed at:

www.maine.gov/dacf/mfs/wildfire_danger_report/daily_updates_signup.html

and an explanation of the rating system can be found at:

www.maine.gov/dacf/mfs/wildfire_danger_report/fire_rating.html

Cumberland County is in Zone 1

(Continued on Page 2)

The Great Fire of 1947

(Continued from Page 1)

Weather Zones	Predicted Fire Danger & Class Day
One	High, Class 3
Two	Moderate, Class 2
Three	Moderate, Class 2
Four	Moderate, Class 2
Five	Moderate, Class 2
Six	Moderate, Class 2

So far this year, over 100 fires have been extinguished, having each burned over 100 acres. Most of these fires were caused by careless people while burning outdoors, according to Lincolnville Fire Chief Ben Hazen. Either the fire got away from them or they failed to fully extinguish the fire and it rekindled the next day.

We CAN avert most causes of wildfire and work to protect our communities by gaining awareness of this hazard and becoming proactive in mitigation activities.

If you dial 9-1-1 accidentally

DO NOT HANG UP

Please stay on the line and speak with the Emergency Communications Officer.

National Safety Month 2016

By Diane Eastwood, CCEMA Planner

In the United States, injuries are the third leading cause of death, and are a leading cause of disability for people of all ages. Injuries in homes and in communities are the leading cause of death for Americans ages 1 to 44. It is important to note that most events resulting in injury, disability, or death are predictable and preventable.

Beyond their immediate health consequences, injuries and violence have a significant impact on the well-being of Americans by contributing to premature death, disability, poor mental health, high medical costs, and low productivity.

The effects of injuries and violence extend beyond the injured person or victim of violence to family members, friends, coworkers, employers, and communities. Factors that can affect the risk of unintentional injury and violence may be individual behaviors; physical environment; access to services, and social environment.

Efforts to prevent unintentional injury may focus on:

- Modifications of the environment
- Improvements in product safety
- Legislation and enforcement
- Education and behavior change
- Technology and engineering
- Improving problem-solving skills (for example, parenting, conflict resolution, coping)
- Changing policies to address the social and economic conditions that often give rise to violence
- Changing social norms about the acceptability of violence

There is a better need to better understand the trends, causes, and prevention strategies for:

- Motor vehicle crashes due to distracted drivers
- Injuries related to recreational activities
- Bullying, dating violence, and sexual violence among youth
- Elder maltreatment

How Can National Safety Month Make a Difference?
We can raise awareness about important safety issues in our communities, such as:

(Continued on Page 3)

National Safety Month 2016

(Continued From Page 2)

- Medication safety, prescription painkiller abuse, and drug overdoses
- Driving, biking, and working safely
- First-aid and emergency preparedness
- Preventing slips, trips, and falls
- Tick and mosquito bite protection
- Sun overexposure
- Severe weather
- Accidental poisoning
- Flooding
- Firework Safety
- Immunizations
- Campus safety
- Fire
- Recalled toys
- Swimming

How Can You Get the Message Out?
You can get the message out by using tools such as Social Media (Facebook, Twitter, Website, and Blogs), Newsletters, Local News and Radio Stations, Local Newspapers, Hosting Community Events, Poster, Coloring, Video Contests, and notification of free webinars.

Websites for Safety Information:

- National Safety Council (NSC)
- www.nsc.org
- American National Standards Institute (ANSI)
- www.ansi.org
- Healthfinder
- http://healthfinder.gov
- Healthy People
- www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/injury-and-violence-prevention

In time, more communities will focus on improving their ability to withstand, recover, and learn from an emergency. To become healthy and resilient communities, they will need to:

- Account for and address their vulnerabilities
- Develop capabilities that aid the community in preventing, withstanding, and mitigating the stress of a health incident
- Recover in a way that moves the community to a state of self-sufficiency and at least the same level of health and social functioning following adversity as before it, if not better
- Use knowledge gained from one incident to strengthen the community's ability to withstand the next

Additional research and experiences will likely reinforce the importance of the following factors that contribute to a community's preparedness and resilience:

- Informed and empowered communities
- Pre-incident planning that engages citizens and at-risk individuals
- Social interconnectedness
- Robust and prepared infrastructures for health services

Availability of nongovernmental sources of assistance during and after an incident

"Follow" and "Like" our postings on safety and ways to disseminate information to your municipalities on Cumberland County/CCEMA Facebook and CCEMA Twitter pages.

Information obtained from National Safety Council, Healthy People, and Healthfinder websites.

National Health Security Preparedness Index

Overall, the nation scored 6.7 out of 10 this year on the National Health Security Preparedness Index, a study by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation that tracks over 100 key measures to determine how well the nation and individual states can handle widespread health emergencies.

http://nhspi.org

The national score has climbed marginally in the past two years as some states work to improve their capabilities. Overall, "Incident and Information Management" scored highest at 8.4 while "Healthcare Delivery" scored lowest with 5.1. Compliant drinking water and laboratory testing capabilities of drinking water both went down, while the ability to mitigate biologic, chemical or nuclear incidents went up.

Each state's data is available and provides a breakdown of the measures and the state's scores as well as where data is lacking. This information may help identify areas for improvement unique to each state and provides a defensible and persuasive data source to use when discussing policy changes and budget with state officials. *(Source: NHSPI)*

The Individual's Role

The idea of a terrorist or other violent attack is frightening. We may feel there is nothing the private citizen can do to help.

But there have been cases across the country where information from the public has helped prevent a violent crime, or has led officials to those responsible. And as in any emergency, if we have planned ahead and can take care of ourselves and our families, it allows responders to focus their efforts on helping those more vulnerable.

- **Build an emergency plan with your family**
  Think about what could happen at home or away, what you might need for supplies, where you would go if you had to leave your home, and most of all, how to communicate with each other

- **Make sure your plan includes how you will communicate with each other in an emergency**
  Families can be spread out across the globe these days. In an emergency, landline and cell phone networks may be unreliable. Set up texting and other ways to stay in touch, and practice, practice, practice. When you do connect, keep calls short to help keep lines open for responders and others

- **Be aware of your surroundings**
  Be alert to anything in public places, your neighborhood, workplace surroundings or along your commute route that seems out of place. Those who are most familiar with an area are more likely to notice things out of the ordinary.

- **If you see something, say something**
  If you believe you have seen or heard something suspicious, report it to security or law enforcement. Be clear and accurate with your information

- **Stay informed**
  This applies both before or during an actual event. Keep abreast of any concerns in your area or industry. Know how your community would alert you in an emergency. During an event, stay tuned to official information and recommendations

- **Be sure of your information**
  Information flies around the world in seconds, and most of it, especially early in an event, is not accurate. Be responsible in what your share via social media, making sure it is official and accurate information. But do share official safety instructions, especially with those who may not see the news, or use social media.

www.dhs.gov/see-something-say-something
(Source: Maine.gov/mema)

Hurricane Preparedness

New WebEOC Policy

Intermedix is encouraging MEMA, for the sake of cyber security, to enforce the Account Inactivity Lock-out. This will also help us keep the database clean when people leave their position and we may not be notified.

The Account Inactivity Threshold has been set to 45 days. This means if you do not log into WebEOC for 45-days your account will be locked out and possibly deleted after a period of time. You will need to call/email Alana or Barbara (624-4431/624-4400) to have your account unlocked.

This could help us all remember to login faithfully so we know our account works in case of an Activation when we really need it.

Alana J. Santos
Maine Emergency Management Agency
207-624-4431 alana.j.santos@maine.gov

FEMA Launches New Children and Disasters Webpage

Children comprise nearly one-quarter of the entire U.S. Population, with approximately 69-million under the age of 18 in the United States. One of FEMA's strategic priorities is to be survivor-centric in mission and program delivery by maximizing speed, efficiency, accessibility and ease of use of FEMA's programs and services for individuals and communities. We work diligently to ensure that we meet this goal and effectively address the needs of all survivors, including children.

The Children and Disasters webpage is comprised of resources to support the integration of children's disaster-related needs into preparedness, planning, response and recovery efforts. These resources may be helpful for state, local and tribal governments, as well as stakeholders responsible for the temporary care of children

http://www.fema.gov/children-and-disasters

Meetings

Cumberland County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) meeting
Date: June 1, 2016, 1:00 p.m.
Location: CCEMA, Windham, Maine

Cumberland County Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) meeting
Date: June 3, 2016, 9:00 a.m.—11:00 a.m.
Location: CCEMA, Windham, Maine

Cumberland County Local EMA Directors meeting
Date: June 8, 2016, 8:30 a.m.
Location: CCEMA, Windham, Maine

Southern Maine Regional Resource Center (SMRRC) Regional Healthcare Coalition meeting
Date: June 16, 2016, 9:00 a.m.– 12:00 p.m.
Location: South Portland, ME—VNA, 50 Foden Road
Contact: Paul Weiss, Director SMRCC
director@smrrc.org (207) 662-3954

Southern Maine Planning and Development Commission Annual Meeting
Date: June 22 2016.
Location: Sanford, ME—Above & Beyond Catering at the Town Club
Contact: Marian Alexandre, SMPDC (207) 571-7065

Mid-Coast ARES/CERT
Date: June 23, 2016 .
Location: Topsham, Maine
Mid-Coast Chapter ARC, Community Way
Contact: John Goran, K1JJS
arsk1jjs@gmail.com (207) 865-0554

Cumberland County Animal Response Team (CCART) meeting
Date: June 28, 2016, 6:00 p.m.– 8:00 p.m.
Location: CCEMA, Windham, Maine

Greater Portland Traffic Incident Management Committee meeting
Date: June 29, 2016, 9:00 a.m.
Location: Portland, ME—Greater Portland Council of Governments
Contact: Maddy Adams, GPCOG (207) 774-9891

Cumberland County Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) meeting
Date: July 1, 2016, 9:00 a.m.—11:00 a.m.
Location: CCEMA, Windham, Maine

State Emergency Response Commission
Date: July 12, 2016
Location: Augusta, ME—MEMA
Contact: Robert Gardner, robert,s.gardner@maine.gov

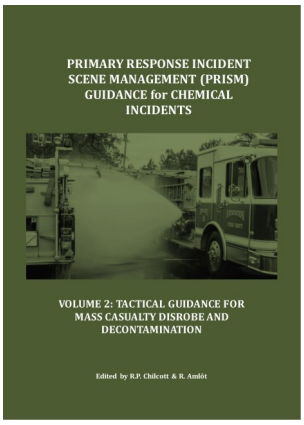
Decontamination Guidance for Chemical Incidents

A recently released HHS ASPR-sponsored study found that ninety-nine percent of chemical contamination can be removed by carefully removing clothes and wiping skin with a paper towel or dry wipe. The Primary Response Incident Scene Management (PRISM) guidance was written to provide authoritative, evidence-based guidance on mass casualty disrobe and decontamination during a chemical incident. It is comprised of three volumes: strategic guidance, tactical guidance, and operational guidance.

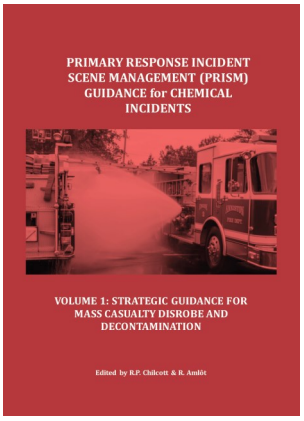
https://www.medicalcountermeasures.gov/barda/cbrn/decontamination-guidance-for-chemical-incidents/

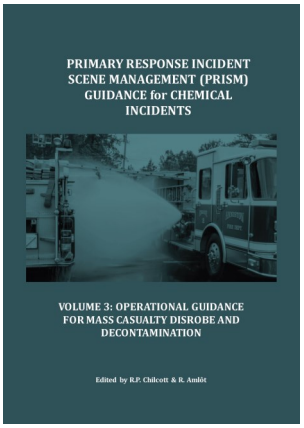
The Primary Response Incident Scene Management (PRISM) series was written to provide authoritative, evidence-based guidance on mass casualty disrobe and decontamination during a chemical incident. The PRISM documentation comprises three volumes:

Volume 1: Strategic Guidance Presents a review of best practices, collates available evidence and identifies areas that require further investigation. The document is relevant to senior incident responders (e.g. Chief Officers) and those responsible for emergency planning and civil contingencies, as it describes the supporting technical information which underpins the rationale for each stage of disrobe and decontamination and highlights potential challenges.



Volume 2: Tactical Guidance The second volume provides an overview of the processes involved in mass casualty disrobe and decontamination and the rationale which underpins each process. The document does not include supporting technical information or potential challenges. Volume 2 has particular application in the training and exercising of first responders and officials involved with domestic preparedness and emergency management.





Volume 3: Operational Guidance The salient features of mass casualty disrobe and decontamination are presented in Volume 3. The purpose of Volume 3 is to provide all Federal, State or Tribal first responders with a simple and readily accessible guide to the critical aspects of the initial incident response process. The underpinning basis of the PRISM guidance documentation is scientific evidence accrued from a recent program of research sponsored by the Biomedical Advanced Research Development Agency (BARDA), the aim of which was to ensure that all casualties exposed to potentially hazardous chemicals receive the most effective treatment possible during the initial stages of an incident.

Source: www.medicalcountermeasures.gov
Article link provided by:

Robert S Gardner, SERC Coordinator
Technological Hazards Unit Program Manager
Maine Emergency Management Agency

Exercise Schedule 2016

Date: June 10, 2016
Central Maine RRT/DST HazMat Full-scale Exercise
Location: Augusta, Maine
Contact: Sean Goodwin, (207) 623-8407

Date: September 7, 2016, 8:00 a.m.—3:00 p.m.
USCG Area Committee Spill Tabletop Exercise
Contact: Wyman Briggs, USCG, SNNE
(207) 741-5437

Date: October 14, 2016
Regional HazMat Full-Scale Exercise
Contact: Robert Gardner—MEMA
(207) 624-4440
Location: Gray—New Gloucester, ME

Date: October 15, 2016
Regional HazMat Full-Scale Exercise
Contact: Robert Gardner—MEMA
(207) 624-4440
Location: Gray—New Gloucester,

Public Information Notice National Weather Service Headquarters Washington DC

943 AM EDT Mon May 16 2016
Public Iinformation Notice 16-12

To: Subscribers:
NOAA Weather Wire Service
Emergency Managers Weather Information Network
NOAAPORT
Other NWS Partners, Users, and Employees

From: John Murphy
Chief Operating Officer, National Weather Service

SUBJECT: Comments Sought by July 15, 2016, on National Weather Service Philosophy for Impact-Based Decision Support Services

The NWS is soliciting comments until July 15, 2016, on a description of the Impact-Based Decision Support Services (IDSS) operating philosophy it proposes to adopt as it moves forward in refining the scope of its products and services providing impact-based decision support services to support a Weather-Ready Nation.

The NWS Roadmap 2.0 is focused on building a Weather-Ready Nation (WRN), which means building community resilience in the face of increasing vulnerability to extreme weather-dependent impacts.

For information on the NWS Roadmap see:

http://www.nws.noaa.gov/com/weatherreadynation/

To implement our WRN Roadmap, the NWS is currently engaged in a process of examining its operating philosophy and internal operational structure to realign the NWS's resources, organization, and processes to achieve its WRN goals. The NWS aims to improve clarity about its intent, capabilities, and capacities to provide IDSS as well as work within the context of a broader Environmental Information Enterprise in meeting the public safety needs of the nation.

At this stage, we would like to articulate our proposed IDSS operating philosophy as we engage in providing these services and seek stakeholder input as we form this foundation for building further clarity on details of the NWS's plans for IDSS. A description of the NWS's IDSS operating philosophy is available at:

http://weather.gov/sp/OWA_IDSS_Philosophy_Material.pdf

This document describes our definition of IDSS and on whom we will focus our services. The intent is for the NWS to focus on building deep relationships with those government partners who have a mutual focus on public safety and who possess the authority for making public safety decisions and/or where there is an existing mandate for NOAA/NWS to engage with these partners. The NWS plans to work with these partners to understand their operating needs and to become an integral resource supporting their operations in support of public safety.

Input on this material may be provided by July 15, 2016 to

nws.idss.comments@noaa.gov

We plan to follow up with more detailed information on how the NWS's plans to provide IDSS once we have had an opportunity to incorporate stakeholder feedback on these basic concepts of our operating philosophy. For those who have previously provided input on the NWS's plans for IDSS over the past few years, we appreciate your patience as we work to integrate those operational plans within the context of this overall operating philosophy and our internal review of the NWS's resources, capabilities, and operating structure. Some of the content may have changes from previous materials you have reviewed.

If you have comments or questions regarding this Public Information Statement, please contact:

Wendy Levine
National Weather Service
Silver Spring Maryland 20910
301-427-9062
wendy.levine@noaa.gov

National Public Information Notices are online at:

http://www.weather.gov/os/notif.htm

Incidents of Ransomware on the Rise

Protect Yourself and Your Organization

Submitted by: D.B.Feeney, CCEMA

Hospitals, school districts, state and local governments, law enforcement agencies, small businesses, large businesses—these are just some of the entities impacted recently by ransomware, an insidious type of malware that encrypts, or locks, valuable digital files and demands a ransom to release them.

The inability to access the important data these kinds of organizations keep can be catastrophic in terms of the loss of sensitive or proprietary information, the disruption to regular operations, financial losses incurred to restore systems and files, and the potential harm to an organization's reputation.

And, of course, home computers are just as susceptible to ransomware, and the loss of access to personal and often irreplaceable items—including family photos, videos, and other data—can be devastating for individuals as well.

Ransomware has been around for a few years, but during 2015, law enforcement saw an increase in these types of cyber attacks, particularly against organizations because the payoffs are higher. And if the first three months of this year are any indication, the number of ransomware incidents—and the ensuing damage they cause—will grow even more in 2016 if individuals and organizations don't prepare for these attacks in advance.

In a ransomware attack, victims—upon seeing an e-mail addressed to them—will open it and may click on an attachment that appears legitimate, like an invoice or an electronic fax, but which actually contains the malicious ransomware code. Or the e-mail might contain a legitimate-looking URL, but when a victim clicks on it, they are directed to a website that infects their computer with malicious software.

Once the infection is present, the malware begins encrypting files and folders on local drives, any attached drives, backup drives, and potentially other computers on the same network that the victim computer is attached to. Users and organizations are generally not aware they have been infected until they can no longer access their data or until they begin to see computer messages advising them of the attack and demands for a ransom payment in exchange for a decryption key. These messages include instructions on how to pay the ransom, usually with bitcoins because of the anonymity this virtual currency provides.

Ransomware attacks are not only proliferating, they're becoming more sophisticated. Several years ago, ransomware was normally delivered through spam e-mails, but because e-mail systems got better at filtering out spam, cyber criminals turned to spear phishing e-mails targeting specific individuals.

In newly identified instances of ransomware, some cyber criminals aren't using e-mails at all. According to FBI Cyber Division Assistant Director James Trainor, "These criminals have evolved over time and now bypass the need for an individual to click on a link. They do this by seeding legitimate websites with malicious code, taking advantage of unpatched software on end-user computers."

The FBI doesn't support paying a ransom in response to a ransomware attack, said Trainor, "paying a ransom doesn't guarantee an organization that it will get its data back—we've seen cases where organizations never got a decryption key after having paid the ransom. Paying a ransom not only emboldens current cyber criminals to target more organizations, it also offers an incentive for other criminals to get involved in this type of illegal activity. And finally, by paying a ransom, an organization might inadvertently be funding other illicit activity associated with criminals."

So what does the FBI recommend? As ransomware techniques and malware continue to evolve—and because it's difficult to detect a ransomware compromise before it's too late—organizations in particular should focus on two main areas:

- Prevention efforts—both in terms of awareness training for employees and robust technical prevention controls; and
- The creation of a solid business continuity plan in the event of a ransomware attack. (See sidebar for more information.)

"There's no one method or tool that will completely protect you or your organization from a ransomware attack," said Trainor. "But contingency and remediation planning is crucial to business recovery and continuity—and these plans should be tested regularly." In the meantime, according to Trainor, the FBI will continue working with its local, federal, international, and private sector partners to combat ransomware and other cyber threats.

If you think you or your organization have been the victim of ransomware, contact your local FBI field office and report the incident to the Bureau's Internet Crime Complaint Center.

(Source: www.fbi.gov/news/stories)

New Version of CAMEO

Dear CAMEO Community Members,

A new version of CAMEO Chemicals is now available.

- Visit the CAMEO Chemicals website version at https://cameochemicals.noaa.gov
- Visit the CAMEO Chemicals mobile website version at: https://m.cameochemicals.noaa.gov
- Download the CAMEO Chemicals 2.6 desktop version at:

http://response.restoration.noaa.gov/cameochemicals

Note: If you're using the desktop version of CAMEO Chemicals already, you can use the automatic update feature to get the latest version. When CAMEO Chemicals tells you a new version is available, you have the option to let the program download and install the new version for you automatically as a replacement for your current version.

What's changed in CAMEO Chemicals 2.6?

- Updated to the 2016 Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG) data, including new response guides and revised initial isolation and protective action distances.
- Updated Levels of Concern to the latest AEGLs and PACs.
- Updated Hazmat Table (49 CFR 172.101) values, Department of Transportation Hazard Labels, and DuPont Tychem? suit fabric information.
- Revised helps.
- Made additional minor changes and bug fixes.

Want to know if your software is up to date? The latest versions of the CAMEO software suite programs are ALOHA 5.4.6, CAMEO Chemicals 2.6, CAMEO*fm* 3.2, MARPLOT 5.0.3, and Tier2 Submit 2015.

Regards,

The CAMEO Team at EPA and NOAA
Article provided by: Robert S. Gardner, MEMA

Tips for Dealing with the Ransomware Threat

While the below tips are primarily aimed at organizations and their employees, some are also applicable to individual users.

Prevention Efforts

- Make sure employees are aware of ransomware and of their critical roles in protecting the organization's data.
- Patch operating system, software, and firmware on digital devices (which may be made easier through a centralized patch management system).
- Ensure antivirus and anti-malware solutions are set to automatically update and conduct regular scans.
- Manage the use of privileged accounts—no users should be assigned administrative access unless absolutely needed, and only use administrator accounts when necessary.
- Configure access controls, including file, directory, and network share permissions appropriately. If users only need read specific information, they don't need write-access to those files or directories.
- Disable macro scripts from office files transmitted over e-mail.
- Implement software restriction policies or other controls to prevent programs from executing from common ransomware locations (e.g., temporary folders supporting popular Internet browsers, compression/decompression programs).

Business Continuity Efforts

- Back up data regularly and verify the integrity of those backups regularly.
- Secure your backups. Make sure they aren't connected to the computers and networks they are backing up. (Source: FBI.gov)

The first person at your house to help your family in an emergency... is you

MAINE PREPARES

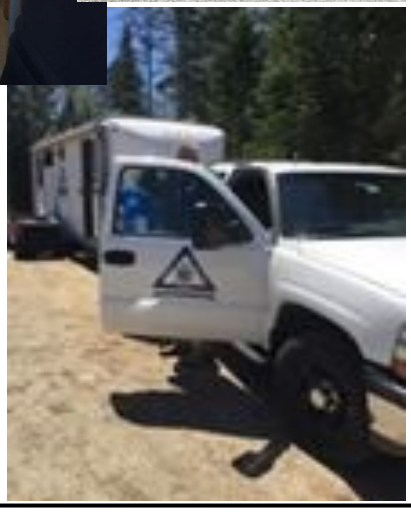
Maine Prepares
www.maine.gov/mema/prepare

2016 Mobile Communications Unit Rally & Interoperability Exercise

Communications teams and Com-Ls from Maine and New Hampshire participated in a day-long interoperability training and field exercises event sponsored by the New Hampshire Telecommunications Emergency Response Taskforce (NH-TERT). The Communications training was held in various field sites in the location of Bethlehem, New Hampshire on May 18, 2016.

Participants included communications members of New Hampshire Public Safety, U.S. Coast Guard Auxillary, New Hampshire State Police, New Hampshire Emergency Management Agency, and teams from Maine who sent members included Oxford County EMA Communications Unit, Cumberland County Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) and from the Scarborough Regional Communications Command Unit.

(Photos courtesy of : K. Donovan, CCIMAT)



USFA: New Wildland Urban Interface Toolkit

Wildfire season is upon us already. Fire activity in the United States is picking up and over 88,000 residents of Fort McMurray in Alberta, Canada, were forced to evacuate as a fast-moving fire has already destroyed an estimated 1,600 buildings and may destroy the city.

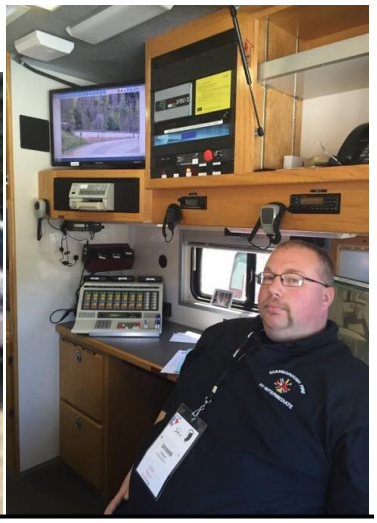
Last week, the U.S. Fire Administration (USFA) released the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Toolkit. The collection contains:

- Outreach materials – information on organizations that focus on creatingfire adapted communities, such as Firewise and Ready, Set, Go!
- Codes and Standards – links to the International WUI Code and the National Fire Protection Association's codes;
- Assessment Tools – things both residents and the fire service can takestock of to determine the community's risk;
- Research – current research on WUI and wildfires;
- Training – links to training for members of the community.

This collection of recommended resources will assist fire departments, community organizations, local governments, emergency managers, and citizens alike to strengthen the way their city or town prepares for a wildfire emergency.

https://www.usfa.fema.gov/wui_toolkit

(Source: USFA)



Training Opportunities

Debris Management Planning for State, Tribal and Local Officials
Date: June 2—3, 2016, 8:15 a.m.—4:30 p.m.
Location: Bangor, ME—Eastern Maine Community College
Contact: Michelle, Tanguay, Penobscot County EMA
(2070 945-4750 mtanguay@penobscot-county.net

40-Hour Basic Crisis Negotiation Course
Date: June 6—10, 2016, 9:00 a.m.—5:00 p.m.
Location: Cape Elizabeth Police Department
Contact: Alex Centrella, FBI (617) 223-6132
alexandra.centrella@ic.fbi.gov

Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program
Date: June 7--8, 2016, 8:15 a.m.—4:30 p.m.
Location: Augusta, Maine—MEMA Training Room
Contact: Kevin Rousseau, MEMA
(207) 624-4410 kevin.rousseau@maine.gov

COOP Manager's Train-the-Trainer—L548
Date: June 8—9, 2016, 8:30 a.m.—4:00 p.m.
Location: South Portland, Maine—Coast Guard SNNEContact:
Nate Spada, Continuity Manager
DHS-FEMA Region I
Nathan.spada@fema.dhs.gov (617) 957-7538

Recovery from Disaster: The Local Government Role (G205)
Date: June 13—14, 2016, 8:15 a.m.—4:30 p.m.
Location: Augusta, Maine—MEMA Training Room
Contact: Mike Grant, MEMA
(207) 624-4460 michael.f.grant@maine.gov

Protecting Public Gathering Sites and Special Events—IED Threat Awareness
Date: June 14, 2016—Augusta, 8:00 a.m.— 4:00 p.m.
Date; June 17, 2016—Bangor, 8:00 a.m.— 4;00 p.m.
Date: June 27, 2016—Portland, 8;00 a.m.— 4:00 p.m.
Register: Lisa Cody, MEMA lisa.b.cody@maine.gov
FMI: Bill Delong, DHS Protective Security Advisor
William.delong@hq.dhs.gov or
Darin Frye, TSA Field Intelligence Officer
darin.frye@tsa.dhs.gov

Incident Command System: Intermediate ICS 300
Date: June 14—15, 2016, 8:00 a.m.—4:00 p.m.
Location: Lewiston, ME, Central Maine Medical Center
Contact: Kris Gammon, CMHC
(207) 795-2962 gammonkr@cmhc.org

Traffic Incident Management Responder Training Program
Date: June 16, 2016, 6:00 p.m.—10 p.m.
Location: Naples, ME, Lake Region High School
Contact: Kevin Donovan, kdonovan0320@gmail.com
(207) 251-2448

Traffic Incident Management Train-the-Trainer
Date: June 16, 2016, 8:00 a.m.—5:00 p.m. and,
June 17, 2016, 8:00 a.m.—12:00 p.m.
Location: Bangor, ME, Maine DOT Region 4 Facility
Contact: Wayne Emington, FHWA Maine Division
(207) 512-4919 wayne.emington@dot.gov
Register: For information see Page 12

Incident Command System: Advanced ICS 400
Date: June 21, 2016, 8:00 a.m.—4:00 p.m.
Location: Lewiston, ME, Central Maine Medical Center
Contact: Kris Gammon, CMHC
(207) 795-2962 gammonkr@cmhc.org

Planning Section Chief (L962) (All-Hazards Position Specific)
Date: August 8—11, 2016
Location: Concord, New Hampshire
Contact: Jo Beaudoin joann.beaudoin2dos.nh.gov
(603) 223-3638

Incident Command System: Intermediate ICS 300
Date: August 13—16, 2016. (Limited Seating Available)
Location: South Portland, Maine—Coast Guard SNNE
Contact: Wyman Briggs or LCDR Laura Miller
wyman.w.briggs@uscg.mil
laura.s.miller1@uscg.mil

Incident Command Systems Forms Review (MGT347)
Date: August 30, 2016, 8:15 a.m.—12:00 p.m.
Location: Augusta, Maine—MEMA Training Room
Contact: Mike Grant, MEMA
(207) 624-4460 michael.f.grant@maine.gov

Incident Command Systems Forms Review (MGT347)
Date: August 30, 2016, 12:00 p.m.—4:30 p.m.
Location: Augusta, Maine—MEMA Training Room
Contact: Mike Grant, MEMA
(207) 624-4460 michael.f.grant@maine.gov

EOC Operations Planning for All-Hazards (MGT346)
Date: September 13-15 2016, 8:15 a.m.—4:30 p.m.
Location: Augusta, Maine—MEMA Training Room
Contact: Mike Grant, MEMA
(207) 624-4460 michael.f.grant@maine.gov

Liaison Officer (L-0956) (All-Hazards Position Specific)
Date: October 17-18, 2016.
Location: Saco, Maine
Contact: Mike Grant, MEMA
(207) 624-4460 michael.f.grant@maine.gov

Make a Plan

Stay Informed

Help Others

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Maine 2-1-1 Get Connected. Get Answers. United Ways of Maine The Opportunity Alliance

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www.maine.gov/mema/prepare

TRAINING ANNOUNCEMENT

Train-the-Trainer Course

Why this is important… Responders are being struck and killed at traffic incidents in the U.S. on average:

- **5** Firefighters each year
- **1** Law Enforcement Officer each month
- **1** Tow Truck Operator each week
- Numerous transportation professionals each year from DOTs, Public Works, and Safety Service Patrols

The National TIM Responder Training Program was developed by responders for responders, and was designed to establish the foundation for and promote consistent training of all responders to achieve the three objectives of the TIM National Unified Goal (NUG):

- Responder Safety
- Safe, Quick Clearance
- Prompt, Reliable, Interoperable Communications

The Train-the-Trainer (TtT) course is intended to provide participants (i.e., trainers) the knowledge and materials necessary for them to conduct TIM training for TIM responders in their area or state. The TtT is a 1½-day course that covers 11 hours of material, including classroom training as well as hands-on and outdoor activities. Once trainers have completed the TtT course, they will have the flexibility to train others as appropriate using either the full version of the training or through use of a condensed 4-hour version of the training.

The target audience for this course is experienced trainers from all TIM disciplines, including: Law Enforcement, Fire/Rescue, Emergency Medical Service, Towing and Recovery, Emergency Management, Communications, and Highway/Transportation. ***Each TtT participant is expected to have both prior instructional and TIM experience.***

Details for the Bangor, ME TtT session are as follow:

Day 1: Thursday, June 16, 2016 • 8:00 am – 5:00 pm
Day 2: Friday, June 17, 2016 • 8:00 am – 12:00 pm

Location: Maine Department of Transportation Region 4 Facility
Address: 219 Hogan Road, Bangor, ME 04401

Registration Site: https://fhwatimtraining.wufoo.com/forms/national-tim-ttt-registration-bangor-me/

This training is being provided **free of charge**, however, agencies are responsible for all travel related expenses including lodging and meals.

If you have any questions regarding local TIM initiatives or your participation in this training, please contact Wayne Emington, FHWA - ME Division, at wayne.emington@dot.gov or via phone at (207) 512-4919.

HOSTED BY:

U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration

This training has also been endorsed by the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), the International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC), the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO), the National Volunteer Fire Council (NVFC), the International Association of Directors of Law Enforcement Standards and Training (IADLEST), and the Towing and Recovery Association of America (TRAA).

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

MARSEC LEVEL 1 2 3 SIGNIFICANT RISK

FEMA Training Form: 119-25-1 available at:
www.maine.gov/mema/training

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