



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF EMERGENCY MANAGERS

THE RESPONDER

NEWS OF THE IAEM-STUDENT COUNCIL

January 2011
Volume 4 Issue 1

Misconceptions about a terrorist attack utilizing anthrax

By Joe Bechtold, EM Illinois Air National Guard

In the world of terrorism few things are feared more than a large scale attack utilizing anthrax. Much of this fear is the result of the 2001 attack through the postal service. One such legislation is the requirement for Cities Readiness Initiative (CRI) public health departments to distribute the antibiotic treatment delivered from the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) within 48 hours of an attack. Another being that CRI health departments must develop a plan to distribute the medication through the US Postal Service. However one must assess how realistic the scenarios that drive these requirements are.

The scenario scrutinized will be the scenario being utilized by the US Postal Service and the Center for Disease Control (CDC) for distribution of antibiotics from the SNS. The scenario calls for a large scale attack on a major metropolitan area with the need to distribute up to 50,000 sets of antibiotics. The method of distribution will be aerosolized due to the high fatality rate caused by the inhalation of anthrax spores.

Once enough anthrax is collected it will need to be aerosolized. This means that the anthrax spores will be dispersed in microscopic liquid droplets. Since this isn't the natural form of anthrax the terrorist will have to develop a way to combine the anthrax with another agent to create the aerosol without impacting its effectiveness. This again is a resource intensive process.

Unlike conventional terrorist attacks, biological attacks are meant to be covert as the longer the public is unaware of the attack the greater the chances they will not seek medical attention, thus increasing the number of fatalities and psychological impact. With incubation period of 1-6 days and flu like symptoms it is unlikely that a covert attack will be detected in time to start treatment of those infected (first 48 hours after an attack).

First, will there be enough supplies for everyone who is and THINKS they are infected (also known as the 'worried well')? If an attack is covert there is no way to know where and when the attack occurred adding to the inability of health services to determine who is infected. Thus, almost everyone in the area where the attack may have occurred with flu like symptoms will think they are infected with anthrax.

Resource limitation and security are also often ignored. Chicago has a population of about 3 million

people, while the SNS could potentially treat 200,000 patients. This response could leave 2.8 million people who could potentially be infected without treatment. The antibiotic will likely become the most valuable item in the area. This may lead to distribution sites requiring expansive security details. Mail carriers will be carrying potentially millions of dollars worth of antibiotics, and as people receiving treatment for anthrax will be in the minority the mail carriers may become easy targets for those looking to get their hands on the medication. One police officer per a mail carrier simply won't be enough to protect the cargo, and isn't even feasible if the city remains on high alert for civil unrest and/or future terrorist attacks.

These are some of the problems associated with the anthrax scenario that drive parts of our emergency plans. In a world of shrinking government budgets it is no longer prudent to believe that every hazard can be met head on. Focusing on this threat leaves others untouched. We must remember an enemy's capabilities are just as (if not more) important as their willingness to kill.

Dispute Over Enhanced TSA Screening Measures

By Chad Buechler, Acting Sr. Mgmt. Sys. Analyst for Seattle Public Utilities

In the summer of 2010, The Transportation Security Administration began implementing new technology to screen passengers. This included full body scans of passengers traveling by plane. Public outcry erupted when images of the body scan were released to the news media. Public sentiment upon the release of the images was that they were too revealing and that body scans were an invasion of privacy. (continued on page 2)

In this issue –

- 1 – Misconceptions of anthrax; Labor & Trans Security
 - 2 – Conference take away / Reality vs Myth
 - 3 – Homeland Security Layered / Panic, Chaos & Disorder
 - 4 - Collaborative Disaster Planning
 - 5 – Chapter News / Emergency Management Profession
 - 6 – FEMA trailers / Professional Development Series
 - 7 – Interoperability in 4 D
 - 8 – AEM/CEM Mentorship Program / Contact info for IAEM-USA SR Executive board
- www.iaem.com/students



has labeled an “enhanced” pat-down.

The current Executive Administration took a hard line stance on the necessity of the body scans and enhanced pat-downs. As of late November, 2010 it appears that the position taken by the administration and the goal of keeping security screening measures in place has been successful with the general public. However, the Associated Airline Pilots’ union members no longer have to undergo body scans or enhanced pat-downs as long as they are in uniform.

The National Security Strategy defines the objective of *Enhancing Security at Home* as, “shared efforts to prevent and deter attacks by identifying and interdicting threats and denying hostile actors the ability to operate within our borders.” (National Security Strategy, 18) The outcome of the pilots’ union opposition to enhanced screening moves away from this goal. Exempting travelers, including pilots, from security screening yields an opportunity to influence and act by those who pose a threat to transportation security. Points of transfer, border crossings, and points of origin are called “key nodes” in the NSS. Robust and thorough security measures must be present, especially at these points.

Each time the TSA grants an exemption to a group, it will become increasingly difficult for new procedures to be implemented. Although the pilots’ exemption seemed to have sucked some of the wind out of the sails of the opposition to body scans and enhanced pat-downs, it is unlikely that future exemptions will have the same effect.

If possible, the TSA should revisit the issue and apply more screening measures to pilots. At the very least, they should not grant any further exemptions to groups with similar arguments. The window of opportunity to revisit the pilot exemption may come after holiday travel is over and the inflammatory media reporting has diminished further.

In an effort to sweep the issue under the rug, the TSA made an exemption to its otherwise hard-line stance. The glaring double standard and increase in risk, even if minimal, is obvious. If the DHS and TSA are going to be successful in accomplishing their mission objectives, agencies need to move away from decisions like this and apply enhanced screening procedures equally to all travelers, including airline employees.

If you have a take-away from the San Antonio Conference email:
JHolt2010@gmail.com

Conference Take Away

By Chris Jones, EOC Manager, Naval Station Everett

I recall a person from the IAEM conference asking FEMA director W. Craig Fugate "how we can help our communities be better prepared"? Director Fugate's answer surprised me and I would venture to say, surprised the entire audience. "Lower the bar" were his words as I recall. Complicated disaster preparedness plans, with so much data, only wastes paper and complicates the situation. Mr. Fugate advised that if we can get people to fill out a family emergency plan, then they are miles ahead towards preparedness and becoming resilient communities.

In the United States Navy, our preparedness motto is "Be informed, Have a plan, Make a kit" which is similar to that of FEMA, the American Red Cross, and many other agencies. Filling out the family plan, and more importantly, talking about the information with all family members should generate discussion about making a kit and being informed.

Someone once said that proper planning prevents poor performance. Planning need not be complicated, but understanding the plan and how to execute it, is critical in preparing our communities and ourselves.

Reality vs. Myth

By Bart Batman, MSCJ, Brown Mackie College
in Tulsa

Public safety organizations respond to disaster with the intention of saving lives and property. After the immediate threat has been resolved attention is turned toward restoring the community to pre-disaster conditions. People's emotions, fears and apprehensions are overlooked in the process which can cause issues and road blocks to the recovery process. David McEntire states that most views on disasters are preconceived notions that are portrayed through the media and Hollywood which creates myths about disaster response. The most “widely held myth” is that people act irrationally during a disaster.

Events during Katrina played out on national TV, showing various elements of survival and challenges faced by the victims. The portrayal of events had various perceptions and tended to be jaded as to the actual events. One news outlet showed three white males in a supermarket and describe them as scavenging for survival,
(Continued on Page 3)



only to show a group of African-American males which it described as looters. The perception of the public became that of unruly individuals with mob mentality. This perception has been played out in Hollywood through various movies on the events of Katrina.

Movies about disasters suggest that Hollywood portrayal of a disaster is taken as entertainment and has no message to convey. This school of thought may desensitize individuals as to the dangers of a real disaster. The portrayal of a disaster as an epic journey that hero's arise against all odds can give the average citizen the ideology that disasters are survivable no matter what with little to no preparation. This myth can cause increased fatalities and injuries in victims of disasters as they try to do what worked in the movies and TV.

In conclusion, the reality is that actual disaster response makes bad entertainment and in order for a movie to sell the entertainment value needs to be present. Due to this aspect disaster movies use the "hero" persona and the "us versus them" mentality to sell movies. This has created a paradigm in society that has created problems for responders and disaster mitigation. This issue will continue to exist and create problems as long as the paradigm is perpetuated.

.....

How Can/Should, the United States Make Homeland Security a More Layered, Networked, and Resilient Endeavor Involving All Citizens?

By Richard Hildreth, Mayor, City of Pacific

In today's world of Global Jihad, shoe bombers and home grown terrorism it is critical that all Americans understand their role and responsibility in Homeland Security. We no longer are fighting a single face of an enemy in a conventional war in some far off land. We are fighting an idea, right or wrong that has facilitated a war against all of America and the ideals we stand for. The face of our enemy can look Arab, African or even our neighbor. We no longer have the luxuries of a clearly defined foe. Instead, it is critical that we remain eternally vigilant and not take our security at home for granted.

This does not mean that all Americans should live in fear. If that was the case, then terrorism has already won. Instead, we need everyone to feel empowered that they can make a difference and make their community safer. This is the same concept that is used to fight crime with programs such as block watch or to fight gangs with community rallies and marches.

We need to understand the immediate goal of a terrorist. The impacts of their attacks are not limited to the collapse of the Twin Towers or the attempted bombing of an aircraft. Their goal is to create fear and disrupt our feelings of normalcy. Following 9-11, many people walked around in a daze not truly realizing the scope of the attacks. Some acted out in anger against people of Muslim faith or in some instances people who just did not look like them. Some people avoided flying or stayed away from large gatherings out of fear that they too could end up a victim. If we care about our country we need to work together to end this fear and empower all Americans to take an active role in their own future.

Just empowering citizens is not enough by itself. We need to have a multilayered approach from reporting of suspicious activity to the vast intelligence network looking to identify and stop large scale attacks. We need to continue and in some cases increase the activities we are doing at the middle and macro scales of fighting these threats. But by empowerment of citizens we mitigate for the ability of terrorism to cripple us with fear.

Empowering citizens is an old term that has been used and misused by different political or other groups for centuries. Using the word to describe how people can rise up together to beat poverty. By working together and learning from each other we can build upon each other's strengths and help overcome each other's weaknesses. This is not a complete description. We need to help them understand that fear is the main tool a terrorist uses to control your actions. With today's access to information and education we already have the tools we need to do this job. We now need get them in the know and how to use these tools.

Panic, Chaos & Disorder: Human and Organizational Behavior

By Kevin Schaller, Graduate of APUS

You're driving to work sipping coffee passing through a busy intersection. Suddenly you hear the screech of tires and a blaring horn. You snap your head around just as your car is impacted at the driver's door. You see the other driver's face...nothing else. Airbag deploys, coffee rains and you hear nothing.

In crisis situations the human body goes through near instantaneous autonomic reactions.



Commonly referred to as “fight or flight”, this reaction is triggered by the hypothalamus in our brain. When activated, a human “rocket fuel” of adrenaline, noradrenaline and cortisol dump into our bloodstream. Respiration rushes, blood flows to our limbs, vision narrows, pain diminishes and brain function changes. Rational thought diminishes and reactive threat-detection thought pervades. Denial or disbelief of the event-trigger may occur, paralysis of action as the mind is overwhelmed by stimulus, or auditory exclusion is common.

Awareness of this natural dynamic has been the impetus of stress inoculation training amongst military and law enforcement to mitigate negative functionality. In contrast to traditional clinical settings mitigating effects of prior mental trauma, this training is commonly composed of three phases; conceptualization of stress and its' effects; mitigation and enhanced functionality skills; and finally increasingly realistic training simulation of critical incidents. This training has been proven to enhance functional performance of operators and is replicated in one form or another across a variety of professions.

Many of the same dynamics associated with fight or flight can be seen *organizationally* in stress settings. When faced with a crisis, the initial reaction is commonly disbelief (denial) often associated with paralysis of action. This can occur in the face of a slow-onset or an immediate critical incident.

While leadership in an organization may be frozen in action, the next event is predictably a panicked attempt at identifying the threat. Much the same as the human brain triggers visual threat identification, the vision of leadership can be overly focused on the cause of the crisis. Similarly, as respiration increases when a person becomes panicked, organizational hyperventilation can occur with chaotic overreaction to incident stimuli.

Auditory exclusion is likened to the failure of leadership to listen to, or filter inbound information that can bring clarity to the event. Lastly, when some focus of action is established, resources are directed to combat the incident, in the same vein as autonomic blood flow to the extremities in preparation for fight. It is important for leadership to recognize that this redirection of resources must be balanced to maintain continuity of operations.

In a study of corporate board behavior, researchers found two initial reactions that reflect these observations.³ Initially, leadership is rather insular which drives denial of the magnitude of the incident. Secondly, as panic ensues, boards often react with selfish interest short-term decision making that does not optimize resolution of the crisis.

Awareness of these dynamics is important to Emergency Management leadership. One, it points to the importance of crisis management skills in organizational leadership. Concurrently, crisis management training, coupled with critical incident planning functions as an inoculation strategy, can be shared with various stakeholders. One must also remember, emergency management organizations are not immune to internal crisis as well.

Lastly, there is certain predictability to crisis behavior, both in individuals and organizations. Foreknowledge of these behaviors facilitates more effective strategies when coming to the aid of organizations in crisis or facing crisis within your own.

Collaborative Disaster Planning for Hospitals and Emergency Management

The January 2011 edition of Live Response will introduce a Web-based course presented by the American College of Emergency Physicians (ACEP) called, "Building Collaborative Disaster Planning Processes Between Hospitals and Emergency Management." Course topics include mitigation strategies for lessening risks, regional resource agreements, a look at how the resource request process works from the local Emergency Operations Centers to the Federal level, and what steps can be taken to help prepare for that next disaster. Our guest panel of leading specialists from the medical and emergency management industries will discuss the major lessons learned from Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Ike. We'll also be featuring emergency disaster preparations for the upcoming 2011 Super Bowl at Cowboy's Stadium. Included will be interviews with representatives from the Dallas Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and a tour of a newly opened high-tech EOC in Ft. Worth, TX, a 5 million dollar facility that houses its own medical center and media room. Join us for this informative edition of Live Response.

FMI or to register: <http://tinyurl.com/2a7jma9>



Chapter News

University Of North Texas – IAEM Chapter

By Lauren Simmers

With fall 2010 semester behind us, there are many great things for the student's in IAEM-SC to look back on. The time spent in San Antonio was not only educational but also, a great time to strengthen our relationship with each other. We met with alumni of our EADP program on the River Walk, toured the amazing San Antonio joint EOC facility, and enjoyed multiple presentations from leaders in the profession. The 58th annual IAEM conference was a huge hit!

The Monday we returned from the conference, Texas Division of Emergency Management, Chief Nim Kidd came to our campus and spoke on various emergency management topics. It was such a privilege to hear a prevalent leader in the field especially in an intimate setting. The visit was facilitated by Kevin Clement at Texas Division of Emergency Management and Luis Tapia with UNT Risk Management Services. Almost as beneficial as the presentation its self was observing the interaction between local emergency managers and their questions they had for the chief.

Our organization recently participated in a tour of the largest airport in our area: Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport. We saw their EOC, one of their fire stations, and some of the fun equipment. Chief Garcia was gracious enough to show us around and help enable the tour. Our next meeting took place on the 22nd of November where we hosted David Arbuckle, a vice president for external affairs with AT&T. He spoke on facets of big business, private industry aspects of emergency management, and standard operating procedures. It was a really refreshing perspective on continuity planning. Our semester is going to round out with a final meeting where we will enjoy a planning update about Superbowl XLV and hold elections for the positions of president and treasurer for the 2011 semesters. Although we are sad to see him go, we have decided to hold a surprise send off for our beloved Dr. Kendra, EADP program coordinator, with the help of the faculty in the department. To take with him to the Disaster Research Institute, we will be presenting him with a scrap book to commemorate his time at UNT.

Attention Chapter Presidents: Please send us any updates that your chapter may be doing. Send all updates to:
JHolt2010@gmail.com

Is Emergency Management a Profession?

By Greg Guthrie, UNT Student

The concept of Emergency Management as a profession really does not seem that far-fetched considering the scope of work that is the job of an Emergency Manager. If you consider that when a significant event happens, the response that takes place includes professionals that work together regularly and ones that don't. The political dynamics of this response oriented relationship can be quite intense. There is also the possibility of working with volunteers and emergent groups as well. Another aspect to consider is the inevitability of dealing with the elected officials in whatever jurisdiction that the event may be in or who may be assisting with the response. Sometimes elected officials can interfere with a response or at the very least, get in the way and hinder the process. One must also consider the necessity of dealing with the media in a timely and informative way as well. The media can hurt or help you as an Emergency Manager. If the media is treated with professional courtesy and kept in the loop, they can be your biggest ally. But on the other hand, if the media are kept uninformed, they will find someone who will talk and can be your biggest enemy also.

It could be argued that the Emergency Manager does not possess a special set of skills or tools such as a surgeon or a dentist or even a lawyer for that matter, but I feel that those facts do not diminish the placed on an Emergency Manager. Customarily, the amount of education necessary to be an Emergency Manger usually amounts to an undergraduate level degree and usually an internship and or some volunteer experience. It has been said by my instructor Dr. James Kendra, that in the normal, daily functions of an Emergency Manager (EM) that the people that the EM will be interacting with people that usually have a higher level of education such as City Managers, Civil Engineers and City Attorneys. In this setting, the EM will not only need to hold their own, but effectively be able to state and assert their point of view in order to persuade the "policymakers" to make good policy or at least consider their own views with an "all-hazards" perspective. Prior to hearing this point of view, I had really not considered this perspective. I do however agree with it though. I feel that Dr. Kendra raises some very legitimate points and after being exposed to them I agree. I can see how an academic (continued on Page 6)



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF EMERGENCY MANAGERS

THE RESPONDER

NEWS OF THE IAEM-STUDENT COUNCIL

January 2011
Volume 4 Issue 1

could be considered not active in the field due to the common misconception that I am sure is partially derived from the old adage "Those who can do. Those who can't do, teach."

New Orleans Makes Push to Remove FEMA Trailers

Associated Press – January 1, 2011

NEW ORLEANS - The era of the FEMA trailer — a symbol of the prolonged rebuilding from Hurricane Katrina — might be drawing to a close in New Orleans. Citing the remaining 221 trailers as blight, New Orleans officials have told the last remaining residents to be out by the start of 2011 or face steep fines.

New Orleans once had more than 23,000 FEMA trailers, and for many people still living in them, they are akin to permanent homes. These residents say they will find it hard to make the city's deadline.

Edwin Weber Jr., 62, lives with his brother in a trailer crammed with stuff. He was seething at a "notice of violation" letter taped to his door shortly before Christmas.

The letter said he would be fined — up to \$500 a day — unless he took "immediate action" to move out. He said the notice was "worthy of Ebenezer Scrooge himself." Engulfed by vines, Weber's trailer looks like a permanent fixture in the Gentilly Woods neighborhood in front of a home his family has owned since the 1950s. The house, Weber acknowledged, is still in bad shape. "I haven't got the gas on yet. But I got water and electricity, so it is livable," he said, looking at the battered home. He reckoned he could move into the house, if they were forced to.

The house was flooded by 6 feet of water, but after Katrina, he opted not to take federal housing aid, administered through the state's Road Home program, because he didn't trust the bureaucracy handling the money. Insurance claims have paid for some repairs, he said.

He said the Federal Emergency Management Agency offered to house them outside the city, but they refused. "I don't know what the big deal about trailers is," he said. "It's not like a hundred trailers is going to make the city look any worse than it is. It's not like the city has been fixed and repaired and these are the remaining eyesores."

Ann Duplessis, the city's deputy chief administrative

officer, said city officials will be compassionate in considering each resident's case but hope to have most of the trailers removed within three months. "There may be some lingering, for that little old lady who has no place and no money," she said.

Still, she said the city will take a tough stance. "These trailers were meant to be temporary, not a permanent fixture."

She said many remaining trailer residents simply have not done enough to get out and refused to consider alternative housing. "People have to assume some responsibility for their decision," she said.

FEMA installed about 200,000 temporary housing units — travel trailers, park models and mobile homes — on the Gulf Coast after hurricanes Katrina and Rita devastated the region in 2005. Louisiana got about 91,860 units and Mississippi about 44,000. There are 106 FEMA trailers left in Mississippi. Across Louisiana, about 520 remain.

According to FEMA, New Orleans got 23,314 trailers. The few remaining are on the hit list of Mayor Mitch Landrieu, who's vowed to rid New Orleans of blight by eliminating 10,000 broken-down properties over the next three years.

Professional Development Series

The IAEM-USA SR created the Professional Development Series with a goal of offering sessions that students may not typically get in a classroom setting. We conduct one webinar (online/teleconference) per month. The webinar sessions are open to all IAEM Members and will be recorded and placed in the members' only section online for future reference.

The Professional Development Series schedule is below. Registration Links can be found in the Members' Only section of the IAEM-USA Student Region website at www.iaem.com/students.

- January 20, 2011 16:00 (4:00 PM) ET Social Media: How Social Media Continues to Shape Emergency Management
- February 17, 2011 16:00 (4:00 PM) ET Federal Jobs
- March 10, 2011 16:00 (4:00 PM) ET Disaster Technology / American Red Cross Response Technology

For More Information please contact: Eric Sawyer, Second Vice President, 207-671-5340 or sawyer.en@gmail.com



Interoperability in 4D: Data Driving Decisions across Domains

By Gary Maio, Exec. VP of Data Vision Group LLC

Due to security and privacy issues between sworn and non-sworn communities, cultural divides, and minimal IT infrastructure, there have historically been difficulties sharing information between law enforcement, public safety and emergency management communities.

What we've learned from the problems and limitations is that getting the data is just one big, important step in moving from reactive responsiveness to intelligent and proactive preventive operations. It's very easy for a data advantage to lead to a data dysfunction.

Looking back, we often learn of events once it's too late. In many instances, erroneous and uneven information is disseminated and emergency events occurred in an information vacuum resulting in situations that predictably got worse before they got better. The good news—that is the story of old.

The Emergency Management and Public Safety communities no longer have to concede that sharing of data, while critically necessary, is sometimes just too difficult to achieve because of privacy laws or funding. As an example, All-Hazard Fusion & Emergency Operation Centers have been set up across the country. Sharing of information has been made easier because Interoperability has gone 4D—Data Driving Decisions across Domains!

We know sharing data in real-time aids in Disaster Prevention with early warnings, dissemination of intelligence, and investigations thwarting terrorism as examples. There are now new opportunities to explore ways to improve emergency management even before emergencies happen or they progressively get worse. Advancements in technology let us ask new questions to find the next opportunities for improvement:

- What if Police/Fire/OEM knew about safety violations filed by the Department of Buildings before entering buildings?
- What if fire response knew about a methamphetamine lab in close proximity when they are rolling to a residential fire?
- What if emergency response could get a real-time assessment of the citizens residing close by—prior records, licensed animals and more?
- What if contextual information was intelligently pushed to arm officers with better situational knowledge – if they could see threats prior to arriving on a scene?

The challenge today is that data can drown you, to the point where it becomes an uncontrolled waterfall of information. Too much data can be as bad as no data. How do you cut through the noise? In order to avoid drowning in good and bad data, organizations need the right information delivered to the right people at the right time. In other words, knowing what you need to know, when you need to know it!

Complex Event Processing (CEP) is a term referring to the ability to take various streams of data, real-time and/or historical to understand a situation. Such technology plays an active role in many government and commercial applications ranging from homeland security to real-time consumer behavior identification.

CEP is an assembly of technologies that ingests both real-time and historical data to look for correlations. Those correlations can emerge in time windows that last seconds, months, or years. When the correlations are identified, alerts are triggered and can be sent to individuals in the form of e-mails, instant messages or live dashboard. Alerts can also trigger additional processes. In some cases, CEP is used as a fast alerting mechanism.

Accurate identity data drives the operational efficiency of government organizations, which need to be able to correctly identify entire populations or a particular segment—such as citizens, legal residents, overseas visitors, employers or employees, registered organizations, and multinationals. The costs of missed identity data matches are high. Missions may be compromised. Organizations may face steep fines—or even prosecution if information regarding an individual is wrongly identified. Identity Resolution technologies are used to improve the operational effectiveness and lower the costs of:

- A wide range of federal, regional, and local government processes and functions, such as law enforcement, border patrol, or national security
- Managing new data from fusing & merging data collections
- Governance, risk, and compliance processes, such detection of fraud and money laundering

The future is looking brighter with agencies of all sizes having the ability to partner with and leverage information to make the right decision, at the right time!



THE RESPONDER

NEWS OF THE IAEM-STUDENT COUNCIL

January 2011
Volume 4 Issue 1

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF EMERGENCY MANAGERS

AEM / CEM Mentorship Program

The IAEM-USA Student Region is pleased to announce the start of the 2011 CEM/AEM mentorship program for members of the IAEM-USA Student Region. This program is designed for students who plan to prepare and submit a CEM/AEM packet in 2011.

USA-Student Region is offering a \$100 reimbursement to the first 25 students who submit and gain approval for the application packet and pass the written exam

Calls will take place on 1/20, 2/17, 3/24, and 4/21 at 19:00 (7:00 PM) ET. Please follow the link below you are interested in taking part of this program and plan to complete a CEM or AEM portfolio in 2011. You will be added to the list and call information will be forwarded prior to the first call on January 20.

<http://www.surveymonkey.com/s/2011CEM-AEM>

For More Information please contact: Eric Sawyer, Second Vice President, 207-671-5340 or sawyer.en@gmail.com

Contact Info for the IAEM USA SR Executive Board

President – Nancy Harris - 847.208.9827
njharris27@comcast.net

1st VP- Michael Kelley - 843.441.4668
Kg4zre@hotmail.com

2nd VP – Eric Sawyer - 207.671.5340
sawyer.en@gmail.com

Secretary - Jeanette “Jet” Holt – 479-586-9334
JHolt2010@gmail.com

Treasurer – Mark Wanick -
Mark@thewarnickhouse.com

Past President – Brian Silva - 562.897.6677
brian.silva@the360c.com



IAEM USA SR Executive Board and Deputy Administrator Rick Serrino – Photo by: Martha Braddock

Coming in February edition –

Winners of the 2010

Student Chapter of the Year

Student of the Year

Chapter Advisor of the Year

Ally Award

Guidelines for article submission:

- No more than 700 words
- Must be relevant to emergency management, homeland security, public policy, medical, etc.
- Questions you can contact Jet Holt at information listed above