



EMAC

Emergency Management Assistance Compact Overview

NGB-J37
(JOC 101)



Terminal and Enabling Learning Objectives

Terminal Learning Objective (TLO)

- **Task:** Understand the fundamentals of EMAC
- **Condition:** In an instructor-facilitated classroom environment, given authoritative references and an informational presentation
- **Standard:** Demonstrate an understanding of the information presented through Checks on Learning

Enabling Learning Objectives (ELO)

- Describe the history and Strengths of EMAC
- Describe key components of its organization and governance structure
- Describe the effects of EMAC Legislation on NG missions
- Describe how EMAC works
- Describe the importance of EMAC planning



Agenda

- Introduction to EMAC
- History and Strengths of EMAC
- EMAC Legislation
- How EMAC Works
- EMAC Planning
- Lessons Learned
- Check on Learning



Introduction

The Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) is a congressionally ratified mutual aid compact that legally establishes a national system to facilitate resources across state lines during an emergency or disaster.

EMAC offers assistance during governor-declared states of emergency through a responsive, straightforward system that allows states to send personnel, equipment, and commodities to help disaster relief efforts in other states. Through EMAC states can also transfer services, such as shipping newborn blood from a disaster-impacted lab to a lab in another state.

Through EMAC, states are able to join forces and help one another when they need it the most: whenever disaster strikes!

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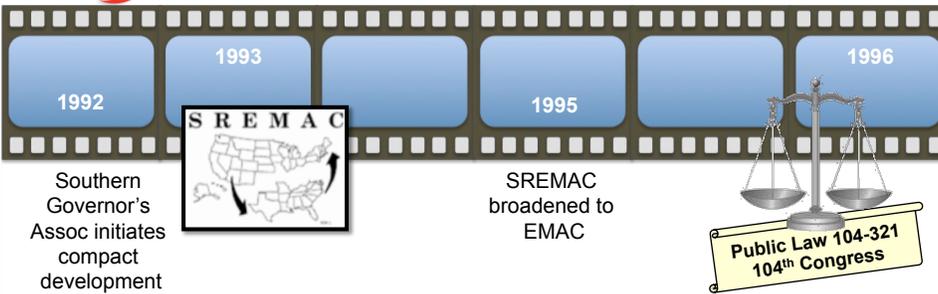
History and Strengths



SREMAC adopted by Southern Governor's Association



National Governor's Association endorsed EMAC, and it is ratified by U.S. Congress and signed into law



The strength of EMAC and the quality that distinguishes it from other plans and compacts lies in its governance structure, its relationship with federal organizations, states, counties, territories, & regions, and the ability to move just about any resource one state has to assist another state, including medical resources.

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Recent History

- EMAC experienced significant growth and development as a result of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks. Until then, only 28 states were members.
- In 2004, the 49-member states of EMAC responded to Hurricanes Charley, Frances, Ivan & Jeanne in Florida, Alabama, and West Virginia.
- In late August 2005, EMAC scaled operations more than twenty times than in 2004, when member states deployed 65,929 personnel in response to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita to Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Alabama, and Florida.
- National Guard resources accounted for 50.2% of the resources deployed to Hurricane Irene.
- Today, EMAC stands as a model all-hazards/all-disciplines Compact for disaster response.

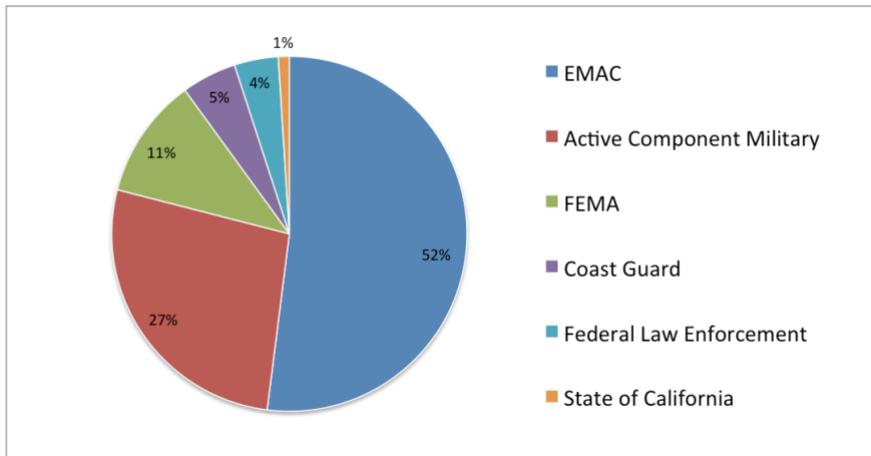
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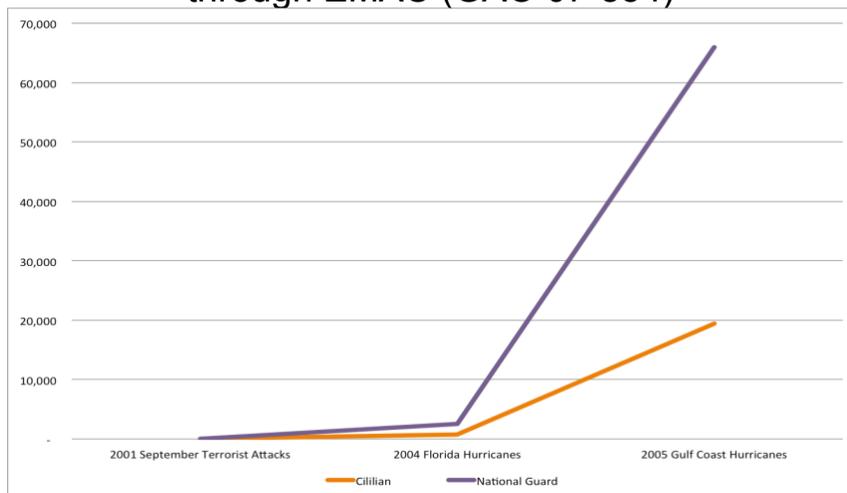
EMAC in Action

Percentage of Out-of-State Personnel Deployed on September 10, 2005, in Response to Hurricane Katrina (GAO 07-854)



EMAC in Action

Civilian and National Guard Personnel Deployed through EMAC (GAO 07-854)





States' Responsibilities

All Member States have the following responsibilities (as defined in the EMAC Articles):

- To be familiar with possible joint member situations
- To be familiar with other states' emergency plans
- To Develop an emergency plan and procedures for managing and provisioning assistance
- Assist in warnings
- Protect and ensure uninterrupted delivery of services, medicine, water, food, energy and fuel, search and rescue, and critical lifeline equipment, services, and resources
- Inventory and set procedures for interstate loan and delivery of human and material resources, including procedures for reimbursement or forgiveness
- Provide for the temporary suspension of any statutes or ordinances that restrict implementation



EMAC Articles

- The EMAC agreement consists of 13 Articles. All members of EMAC, by adopting the language of the compact into law, agree to abide by and fulfill the Articles of the compact.
- The Articles define, among other things:
 - EMAC's purpose
 - Member state responsibilities
 - Limitations of the agreement
 - License and permit recognition across member states
 - Liability arrangements
 - Compensation and reimbursement
 - Implementation requirements



EMAC Provisions

- "...the state rendering aid may withhold resources to the extent necessary to provide reasonable protection for such state."
- "...licenses, certificates, or other permits...shall be deemed licensed, certified, or permitted by the state requesting assistance"
- "shall provide for the payment of compensation and death benefits to injured workers of the emergency forces of that state...in case such members sustain injuries or are killed..."
- "...any party state rendering aid...shall be reimbursed by the party state receiving aid for any loss or damage to or expense incurred..."
- "Nothing in this compact shall authorize or permit the use of military force by the National Guard of a state at any place outside that state in any emergency for which the President is authorized by law to call into federal service the militia, or for any purpose for which the use of the Army or the Air Force would in the absence of express statutory authorization be prohibited under Section 1385 of Title 18 of the United States Code"



EMAC Concept of Operations in a Nutshell

- EMAC seeks to ensure that states have the emergency relief resources (expertise, services or goods) they need to protect the public's safety and quickly restore the state's infrastructure in a time of emergency or disaster.
- EMAC resources are deployed only when a member state in need formally requests and accepts assistance. Member states willing and able to provide the requested assistance then work with the Requesting State to agree on the costs and terms to provide the emergency resources.
- Once they agree, the paperwork to formally request assistance is completed and exchanged, and the Assisting State provides the emergency resources as agreed.
- Later, the Requesting State reimburses the Assisting State for the costs of the assistance provided, as agreed upon in the request.



Example EMAC CONOPS – State Roles

Supported State:

- Identifies Requirement
- Initiates RFA (2 options)
 - Direct state to state
 - Through NGCC via JIEE
- Initiates Req-A & sends to supporting state (SEOC to SEOC)
- Direct coordinates with supporting state, receives LNO as appropriate
- Conducts JRSOI
- Employs forces
- Releases forces & reverse JRSOI
- Insures state closes EMAC & reimburses supporting state

Supporting State:

- Actively Monitors RFA
- Identifies capability/forces & attains TAG/GOV approval
- State EOC receives, completes and returns Req-A
- Preps, plans, & executes movement & support enroute
- Addresses:
 - Forces have 72-96 hr self-sufficiency
 - MOU for security if required
 - Ammo if security force
 - Internal Communications
- Documents all costs & expenses for reimbursement

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Potential EMAC Applications

- Aviation Support
- Communications
- Information and Planning
- Mass Care
- Emergency Medical Services
- Fire fighting
- Hazardous Materials
- Generators
- Any capability of member states!
- State/Local EOC Support
- Damage/Impact Assessment
- Disaster Recovery Administration
- Mitigation Team
- Community Outreach
- Search and Rescue
- Debris Clearance
- Resource/Donations Management
- Security

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What It **DOES**...

- Maximizes use of all available resources
- Coordinates deployment of EMAC resources with National Response Framework resources
- Expedites and streamlines delivery of assistance between member states
- Protects state sovereignty
- Provides management and oversight



What It Does **NOT** Do...

- Replace federal support
- Alter operational direction and control
- Move resources from county to county, city to city, or locality to locality. All EMAC resources must be from state to state. County, local, and other personnel/resources must work through the state emergency management office
- Endorse self-deployments



EMAC Benefits

- Resolves fiscal and legal issues of crossing state lines
- Places responding assets under operational control of requesting governor
- Encourages deliberate planning and coordination between states
- Provides assets for state personnel/equipment shortfalls
- FEMA recognizes cross-state support as reimbursable
- EMAC A-Team deploys to assist State. Team may deploy to FEMA HQ for multi-state, multi-region event



EMAC Benefits

- Assistance may be more readily available than other resources.
- Quick response to disasters using the unique human resources and expertise possessed by member states.
- State-to-state assistance during Governor declared state of emergencies.
- Establishes a firm legal foundation.
- Fast and flexible assistance.
- Move resources other compacts can't - like medical resources.



How It Works

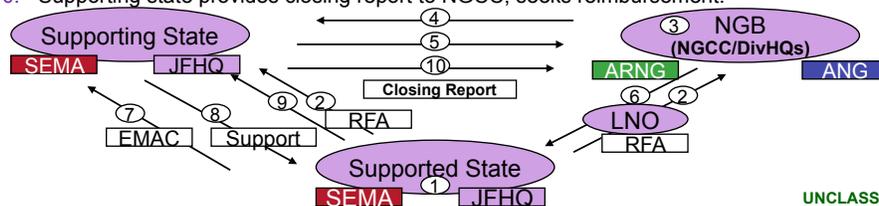
Repeated as many times as needed to fill open requests

1. Governor issues state of emergency
2. EMAC is activated (Operation level determined by NCG)
3. State assesses needs for resources
4. A-Team (in-house or from other state) helps to find resources and determine costs and availability
5. States complete negotiation of costs
6. States complete EMAC REQ-A Form
7. Resources are sent to Requesting State from Assisting States (mobilized)
8. Resources are sent back to home state (demobilized)
9. Assisting State sends Requesting State Reimbursement Package (after internal audit)
10. Requesting State Reimburses Assisting State



Process for Sourcing NG EMAC Requests

1. TAG/JTF-Cdr determine additional NG force capability is required. Validates requirement and acquires GOV/SCO approval.
2. Supported state NG elevates specific requirement (RFA) direct to supporting state or forwards request for forces to NGCC (via JIEE).
3. NGB receives request, coordinates sourcing through the services/DivHqs and prepares recommendation for fill ICW the supported state.
4. NGB-ANG & ARNG/DivHqs coordinates sourcing with potential supporting state(s).
5. Potential supporting state(s) confirm resource availability and TAG/GOV concurrence to release forces to support state (Nominated Force)
6. Nominated force data is sent to supported state.
7. SEMA of supported state sends EMAC agreement (REQ-A) to supporting state with signature for execution.
8. Supporting state completes REQ-A, signs, returns and deploys force for response.
9. Upon mission completion or previously agreed upon end date, supported state releases forces to supporting state and closes out EMAC agreement.
10. Supporting state provides closing report to NGCC, seeks reimbursement.



Emergency Management Assistance (EMAC)
Interstate Mutual Aid Request for Assistance
Form REQ-A, 2008

PART 1

SECTION I: TO BE COMPLETED BY THE REQUESTING STATE																	
Event Name:	California Lightning Fire	Requesting State:	California														
Date:	7/1/2008	State Mission TN #:	2008-OES2012														
Time:	2045	EMAC TN #:															
REQ-A Contact Name:	Lori Lopez - Emergency Services Coordinator																
Phone:	916-845-8670	E-mail:	lori.lopez@oes.ca.gov														
Mission Type:	National Guard	If State:	Fire - HazMat	If NG:	Pick Status:												
Mission Assignment:	FLORIDA - (1) Type I Helicopter (Firehawk) with water dropping bucket(s), troop transport capabilities & aerial firefighting for 7/1/08 to Duration of NEED. Mission to include support materials i.e., fuel tenders and personnel. For logistical questions on specific aircraft, please contact the CA-CNG at 916-854-3440 or John Chin at 760-250-8230. Reporting instructions: Mather Field CNA Facility (Lat: 38.33.23 Long: 121 17.86)																
Resources Needed:	Fiscal Responsibility: CA-CDF-000359. (1) Type I helo for duration of need.																
Mobilization:	Date Needed:	7/1/2008	Time needed:	8:00	hrs												
Demobilization:	Date Released:	Duration of NEED	Time needed:	Pick hrs:	hrs												
Deployment Considerations:	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Work Location/Facilities:</td> <td>Field - impacted area</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Working Conditions:</td> <td>Supplies & Equipment Needed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Living Conditions:</td> <td>Normal - all amenities available</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Health & Safety Concerns:</td> <td>Personal Protective Equipment Needed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Safety Concerns/Remarks:</td> <td>Specific safety issues will be briefed through incident command.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Additional Conditions Comments:</td> <td>Average Flight hours - 6</td> </tr> </table>					Work Location/Facilities:	Field - impacted area	Working Conditions:	Supplies & Equipment Needed	Living Conditions:	Normal - all amenities available	Health & Safety Concerns:	Personal Protective Equipment Needed	Safety Concerns/Remarks:	Specific safety issues will be briefed through incident command.	Additional Conditions Comments:	Average Flight hours - 6
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Additional Conditions Comments:	Average Flight hours - 6																
Requesting State Resource Coordination Contact:	Name/Title:	Lori Lopez															
Phone:	E-mail:																
Staging Area:	Location:	Mather Field															
Address 1:	City:	State:	CA	Zip:	95655												
Address 2:																	
Name of EMAC Authorized Representative:	Tom Maruyama				7/1												
Signature of EMAC Authorized Representative with date:					7/1/2008												

Emergency Management Assistance (EMAC)
Interstate Mutual Aid Request for Assistance
Form REQ-A, 2007

PART 2

SECTION II: TO BE COMPLETED BY THE ASSISTING STATE					
The EMAC Authorized Signature below certifies that information contained herein is a mission estimate to be accepted or declined by the EMAC Requesting State.					
Name of EMAC Authorized Representative:					
Signature of EMAC Authorized Representative with date:					Date:
Date:	2-Jul-08	Time:	1030R		
From the State of:	Florida	To the State of:	California		
Event Name:	California Lightning Fires	EMAC #:			
State Mission #:	2008-OES2017	Requesting State Tracking Number:			
REQ-A Contact Name:	LTC Pat Mignon				
Phone:	904-814-6104	E-mail:	william.mignon@fl.ngb.army.mil		
Mission Type:	National Guard	If State:	Pick Discipline:	If NG:	State Active Duty
Mission Assignment:	AASF#2, Brooksville, FL				
Resources Available:	1xUH-60L Firehawk and crew (4 pax)				
In-state Resource Point of Contact:	CW3 Jimmy Gurr				
Phone:	352-797-5814	E-mail:	jim.gurr@fl.ngb.army.mil		
Mobilization:	Date Available:	5-Jul-08	Time needed:	ASAP	hrs
Demobilization:	Date Released:	5-Aug-08	Time needed:	ASAP	hrs
COST ESTIMATE (details on subsequent pages):					
Total Cost Estimate:	Total Cost Estimate (Total from Excel sheet):				\$782,248.00

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as of 20JAN10

Florida Capabilities

Mission	CAT 1 (Type 4)	CAT 2 (Type 4)	CAT 3 (Type 3)	CAT 4 (Type 2)	CAT 5 (Type 1)	EMAC Requirements (Explanation)	EMAC Capabilities Exportable to other States	EMAC Providers
JRHQ/C2			NGB JET	JTF Staff Team(30) SOD / ALT	JTF Staff Team	*Increase C2 capability	JTF Staff Team(30)	GA, MS, NC, AL NY, PA, IN, VA
Transportation		1xLT/MED TRK CO	1xMED TRK CO	1xLT/MED TRK CO 1xPOL CO	1xHHC TRANS BN 1xMED TRK CO 1xHVY TRK CO	*Provides high wheeled transportation and line haul capability for personnel, supplies and equipment	NA-due to deployments	AL, GA, SC, TN, NC NY, OK, IN, VA, WV
Communications		1xFREQ MNGMT TM		7xJISCC 2xSIG JRSOI TMS	9xJISCC SIG BN/CBT COMS	*JISCC capability down to BN/Separate TF Level	8xRERNs 2xJISCC 8 Mobile Case Sets 1xSIG BN (Enhanced)	GA, LA, MS, TN DE, MA, NJ, PA, NY
Aviation			1 x Air MVMNT Plans Cell (ANG) 1xUH-60 PLT (4) 1xCH-47 PLT (4)	1 x CH-47 PLY (4) 1 x UH-60 CO (8) 2 x FSMT (6 x UH-60) 1 x ATC CO Fixed Wing Sorties (as req'd) 1 x GSAB HQ	1 x CAB HHC 1 x AASLT BN 2 x CRGE (USAF)	*Provide Aerial RECON, SAR, Air Mvmt, EVAC *CRGE open and run Airfields	6xUH-60L 3xHH-60M (FSMT) 1xOH-58 2xLUH-72 2xCH-47 1xC-130 1xC-23 1xC-12	GA, MS, LA, AL, TN, KY IN, WV, CT, IN, ME, NJ, PA, NY CRGE-RFAMA AE/SAR-RFAMA IAA-RFAMA
Logistics			1xSPT BN		1xSPT BN	*LSAs support civilians, responders, military	1 x CSSB	MS, TN, GA, LA, NC, CT, IN, KS
JRSOI				1xSPT GRP HQ 1xSPT CO		*Runs 3rd JRSOI Site	1 x JRSOI Pckg	GA, LA, TN, MA, IN, NJ, PA
Power Generation						*Contractor support	NA	NA
Security			1xBCT (SEC,SAR,HA,PODS) 1xSF CO	1xBCT (SEC,SAR,HA,PODS)	1xBCT (SEC,SAR,HA,PODS) 1 x SF CO	*Deploy Multi-Functional BDE/BN TFs *SF CO w/ Boat TMS	NA-due to BCT deployment	GA, MS, AL, NC, TN, KY, SC NJ, NY, RI, PA
Engineering				1xEN BN/RHS SODRN	1xMulti Role Bridge 1 x EN BN / RHS	*Mobility/Debris Removal *Minor Construction	RHS, 1xEN CO(HOR) 1xEN CO (VERT)	GA, MS, LA, TN, PA, OK, WV, DE MRBC-RFAMA
Medical			1xArea SPT MED CO or USAF EMED		1xArea SPT MED CO or USAF EMED	*Provide MED SPT to deployed forces	1xEMED 1xASMC	GA, KY, TN, WV, KS, CT, DE, PA MS, WV, VA, TN, NY, OK, NJ
Maintenance			1xDS/IGS MAINT CO	1xDS/IGS MAINT CO	1xHHC MAINT BN 1xDS/IGS MAINT CO	*Provides MAINT SPT to deployed forces	NA-due to deployments	GA, AL, MS, TN, KY, NC, SC, WV
CST / CERFP / WMD				1xCERFP 1xCST	1xCERFP 1xCST	*Provide CBRNE, MED, USAR and C2 capability	1xCERFP 1xCST	

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Resource Availability Matrix

	C2	Trans	Comms	Aviation	Logistics	JRSOI	Power Gen	Sec	EN	Med	Maint	CST/ CERFP/ WMD
IN	1-DIV TF or 2-BDE TF C2 5- BN TF C2	1 - MED TRK CO 7 - MFFP	NA	NA	1x CSSB 1x ASG HHC (also listed under JRSOI)	1x CSSB 1x ASG HHC (also listed under logistics)	3x 30-60 KW	1x CAV SQDN 1x MP CO (-) 6x SFP	1x EN Co (horizontal or vertical)	NA	1x AVN MAINT DET	1x CST
KY	1 BDE HQ	1x Trans CO.	1 JISCC system w/ operators	CRG, 3 x C-130	None	None	None	1 x Security Forces Squadron, 2 x MP Co, 2 x Gen Purpose Battalions	1 EN Battalion	1 x EMED	1x Maint CO	1 x CST
MA	N/A	N/A	1x JISCC, 1x ICE-S	4x UH-60 2 bambi buckets 2x OH-58	1x RSG	N/A	N/A	1x Multi-purpose BN (NGRF) 200 PAX	N/A	Air Medical Section (pax only)	1x Maint CO	1x CST 1x CERFP
MS	JTF	1x Trans Co	1 x JISCC, 255th ACS, 238th ASOS; 3x Segovia packages (Bn)	5X UH-60 4x CH-47	1 x CSSB	1X ESC TM	1x 20 Man Tm w/ Gens	1x MP Co, 1x Security Bn	1EN Bn	N/A	1x Maint Co	1x CST

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EMAC Lessons Learned

- Fiscal challenges within the states may impact EMAC execution.
- Unpredictability of threats (e.g. Hurricanes, Terrorism) makes planning for EMAC requirements challenging.
- Pre-scripted mission sets and resource Typing facilitates RFA process. (Force Packaging)
- EMAC may not include armed security forces. (Issues: Article XIII language, state to state MOU is recommended)
- Provisional task organizations are viable options for general humanitarian missions.
- NGB Joint Enabling Team (JET) and NGB NGCC are critical coordination entities for the states.
- Placing National Guard (NG) representatives with A-Team members when the NG is activated improves the efficiency of the response, coordination and tracking of deployed members.



EMAC Lessons Learned

- Responding units must come prepared for 72-96 hr. self-sufficiency: C2, fuel, water, maintenance, food, comms, etc...
- States must have a plan for JRSOI.
- State J3s/JDOMS play critical role in pre-event planning and facilitating EMAC.
- Long War OPTEMPO and regional threats challenge EMAC support. (Issue: states hesitant to order troops to SAD or choose to hold for intrastate use)
- Recognize that, even with EMAC, T10 may be required. (Issue: Dual-Status T32/10 “Unity of Command” versus “Unity of Effort”)
- States must participate in Conference Calls & monitor RFAs via JIEE or GKO; one-on-one with requesting state is a challenge in major events.



Summary

- EMAC offers assistance during governor-declared states of emergency through a system that allows states to send personnel, equipment, and commodities to help disaster relief efforts in other states.
- Understanding the purpose, history and structure of EMAC establishes confidence that it will work for your state if needed.
- Article XIII should not be viewed as an immovable obstacle in preventing performance of security missions by EMAC NG personnel.
- Planning for the worst case scenario helps identify capability gaps that can be pre-coordinated with other states to fill under EMAC.