

Frequently Asked Questions

What is an EMAC Advance Team (EMAC A-Team)?

State EMAs sponsor personnel in their state for EMAC A-Team qualification. Members of the NG who are T32 status are eligible, but must be selected and sponsored by their State EMA. EMAC A-Team personnel are provided access to the EOS. NG EMAC A-Team members coordinate with their State EMA to develop, refine, and update NG MRPs for all-hazard domestic response and recovery capabilities.

Why can't T10 NGB personnel become EMAC

A-Team qualified? Only member state organizations and their employees are eligible for EMAC A-Team qualification. NG in T32 at the JFHQs meet this requirement, but NG in T10 do not because individuals and organizations in Federal status are not party to EMAC.

How do verbal EMAC agreements work?

The EMAC process is not designed to delay response. The Governor or Authorized Representative can make a verbal agreement to deploy NG capabilities to a Requesting State when deployment of an asset cannot wait on the completion of the RSA. However, the written agreement (RSA) must be completed within 30 days from the date of verbal agreement.

Are there additional requirements for Military Police/Security Forces or Medical EMAC Missions?

Any restrictions or requirements for the responding Military Police/Security Forces will be discussed between the states prior to the finalizing of a RSA. Any additional requirements for Medical Staff EMAC, to include Medical Control and Scope of Practice, will be discussed between the states prior to the finalizing of a RSA.

Which State has Command and Control of EMAC provided resources?

Deployed personnel remain under the command and control of their home state. Deployed personnel are under the operational control of the Requesting State for the duration of their deployment. Deployed personnel are tasked according to the mission requirements specified in the RSA. Deployed units can be recalled by the home state.



All fifty states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam have enacted EMAC legislation. EMAC was ratified by Congress in 1996 as Public Law 104-321. EMAC is implemented through the State Emergency Management Agencies (EMAs) within Member States on behalf of their respective Governors. The EMAC Operations System (EOS) is an on-line system that supports all five phases of the EMAC Process.



Emergency Management Assistance Compact

www.emacweb.org

NEMA

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Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)

Quick Reference for National Guard Domestic Operations



A state-to-state mutual aid compact for sharing resources across state lines during times of emergency or disaster



Emergency Management Assistance Compact



Key Facts

- Time is of the essence, and the development of MRPs during Phase 0 or “Blue-Sky Days” will expedite NG response in time of need.
- The State EMAs are responsible for prioritizing resource needs while the EMAC system enables the movement of those resources.
- License Reciprocity: If a person holds a state issued license, certificate, or other permit, that person is deemed licensed, certified, or permitted by the State requesting assistance when deployed through EMAC.
- EMAC works.

► Phase 1: Pre-Event Preparation Phase (NG calls this Phase 0 or Steady-State)

Focus during the Pre-Event Phase is training and readiness. JFHQ-DOMS work with their units to develop Mission Ready Packages (MRPs) and coordinate approved MRPs with respective State EMAs. EMAC courses and MRP workshops are conducted. State EMAs can sponsor JFHQ-DOMS personnel for EMAC A-Team qualification.

► Phase 2: Activation Phase

The Governor of an impacted state must declare an emergency or disaster before resources can be received. An event is opened in the EMAC EOS by the impacted state's EMAC Coordinator and a situation report is sent to EMAC member states alerting them to the potential need.

► Phase 3: Request and Offer Phase

Resources are requested and offered through State Emergency Management Agencies using the Resource Support Agreement (RSA) Form in the EOS. The executed Resource Support Agreement (RSA) between the Requesting State and an Assisting State is a legal agreement and mission order.

► Phase 4: Response Phase Mobilization, Deployment, and Demobilization

The NEMA Liaison to the NGB ensures the NGCC receives EMAC Situational Reports and also assists with point of contact information for the current EMAC National Coordinating State (NCS). More detailed information about requests, offers, acceptances, and mission status of EMAC can be obtained through coordination with the NCS or NEMA. The NCS changes annually and is responsible for day-to-day monitoring of EOS, assisting in the resourcing of EMAC requests, and answering state EMAC questions.

► Phase 5: Reimbursement Phase

This Phase ensures timely repayment for expenses incurred to support a Requesting State through the EMAC System. The NGB can support the JFHQ-states with recommendations and best practices for documenting mission expenses and for working with their State EMAs and auditors, but this is inherently the responsibility of the states.

EMAC Law Allows For:

- Providing a responsive and straightforward mutual aid system for sharing resources
- Maximizing use of available Member State resources
- Establishing a firm legal foundation
- Providing license reciprocity, tort liability protections, and workers' compensation coverage for deployed personnel
- Deploying as part of a coordinated response through the State EMAs (EMAC resources do not self-deploy)
- Working in harmony with the National Response Framework
- Providing primary mutual aid resource support when federal response is not warranted
- Establishing a standard process to reimburse states for providing assistance

EMAC Law Does NOT Allow For:

- Replacing the need for Federal support – EMAC is not part of a “hierarchy” of assistance and does not limit a state's prerogative to first request assistance from other sources including the federal government when a Presidential declaration occurs and federal assistance is available
- Permitting the use of National Guard for military purposes authorized under Title 10
- Superseding or replacing existing mutual aid agreements

Available EMAC Training

3-Day NG Understanding the EMAC Course

2-Day NG Mission Ready Package (MRP) Workshop

On-line courses available at:
www.emacweb.org

