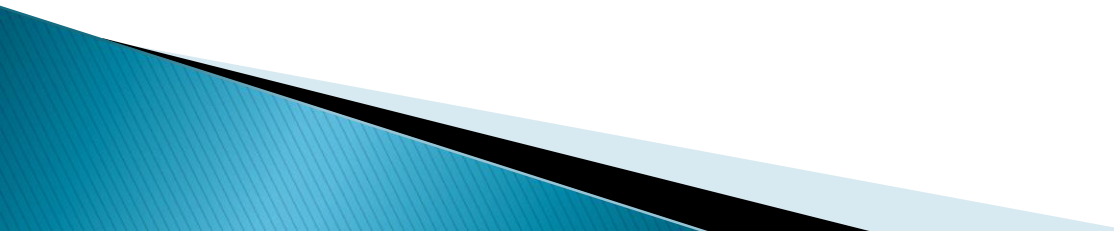


The Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)

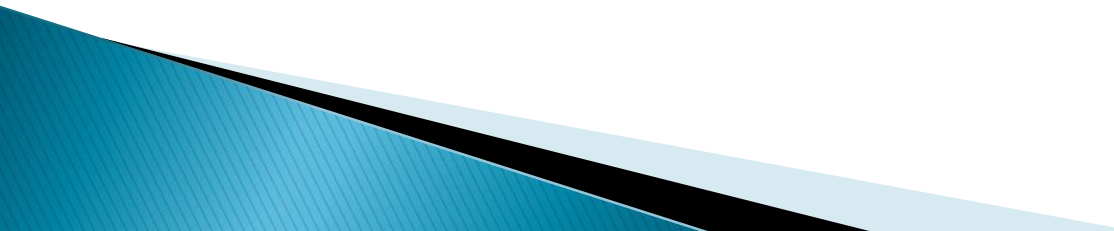
What is EMAC

- ▶ National interstate mutual aid compact
 - ▶ • Formalized into law by member states
 - ▶ • Implemented by State Emergency Management Agencies
- 

Who Does it Cover?

- ▶ 50 States
 - ▶ the District of Columbia
 - ▶ Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands have enacted EMAC legislation
 - ▶ (as of May 2006)
- 

Why EMAC

- ▶ Maximizes the use of available resources
 - ▶ Coordinates resource deployments with the NRP structure and resources
 - ▶ Expedites and streamlines delivery of assistance between member states
 - ▶ Protects state sovereignty
 - ▶ Provides management and oversight for interstate aid
- 

How Does the Request Process Work?

- ▶ Event occurs or is imminent and Governor declares an emergency or disaster



- ▶ Affected State alerts National Coordinating Group (NCG)



- ▶ Affected State uses in-house personnel or requests an A-Team



- ▶ Team Needs identified and defined



- ▶ Member states determine matches, availability, and cost

- ▶ Member states determine matches, availability, and cost



- ▶ Member states make offer of assistance (authorized)



- ▶ Affected state considers offers and accepts, rejects, or negotiates



- ▶ REQ-A completed

Other Important Notes

- ▶ Reimbursement can only be to a single entity, not individuals
 - ▶ The team agreeing to provide those services is responsible for covering all up front costs
 - ▶ Reimbursement can take up to a year to be received
 - ▶ Only tort liability is covered. It is generally expected that the employer of the person deploying will cover their other protections, such as workers compensation.
 - ▶ Licensure is reciprocal from the sending state to the receiving state.
- 