

State of Alabama Emergency Operations Plan



March 2017

**Prepared by the
Alabama Emergency Management Agency
Response Division
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STATE OF ALABAMA
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

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TO: HEADS OF ALL STATE DEPARTMENTS, BOARDS
COMMISSIONS AND AGENCIES
EXECUTIVE HEADS OF COUNTY AND CITY GOVERNMENTS
DIRECTORS OF LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCIES
CITIZENS OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA

DATE: June 2017

Under the authority vested in me as Governor of the State of Alabama by the Constitution of Alabama and the Alabama Code of Laws, the Alabama Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is hereby revised and supersedes the previous edition dated February 1, 2012. This plan reflects and establishes policy of the State as to the planning, concept of operations, emergency response, and recovery.

This plan is designed to clearly and succinctly define the roles, responsibilities, resources and procedures necessary to ensure that emergency assistance becomes available as soon as possible following a disaster or major incident that exceeds Local capabilities.

It incorporates the format of the National Response Framework (NRF) 2nd Edition and the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Region IV Regional Response Plan to allow rapid integration of federal and state agencies' planning and response efforts.

It also incorporates procedures and doctrine contained in the National Incident Management System (NIMS) to ensure efficient and effective coordination between Local, State and Federal agencies utilizing common terminology, operational procedures and organizational structure.

Kay Ivey
Governor

FOREWORD

This is the State of Alabama Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).

The EOP, using the National Response Framework (NRF) 2nd Edition and the National Incident Management System (NIMS), establishes the mechanisms to:

- Maximize the integration of incident-related prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery activities;
- Improve coordination and integration of State, County, Local, Tribal, Private-Sector, and Nongovernmental Organization Partners;
- Maximize efficient utilization of resources needed for effective incident management;
- Improve communications and increase situational awareness;
- Facilitate mutual aid and State support to County, Local, and Tribal governments;
- Facilitate State-to-State support;
- Provide proactive and integrated State response to catastrophic events; and
- Determine priorities and coordinate protection, response, and recovery of critical infrastructure.

This EOP is based upon guidelines contained in the National Response Framework (NRF) 2nd Edition and the Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101, Version 2. The NRF, as a core guide for national incident management, is linked to an array of incident or hazard-specific Federal contingency plans that are designed to implement the specific statutory authorities and responsibilities of various departments and agencies. Therefore, State agencies that partner with Federal agencies should be operating under the same guidelines to ensure complete and comprehensive coordination.

Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) to the EOP are functional and expand upon the concept of operations contained in the Base Plan. Annexes provide specific responses for agencies of government and define their responsibilities.

The Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs) required for the implementation of the State EOP are not included because of their voluminous nature. SOGs are the general operating guidelines for departments and agencies and are maintained by those departments and agencies.

An annual review of the EOP will be undertaken by the AEMA Director and those agencies and departments of State government having emergency assignments. The Director will ensure that a list of all plan holders is maintained at the AEMA Office and that updates are sent to each one of these individuals.

This plan requires fair and equal treatment to all regardless of race, creed, color, national origin, sex, age, or disability.

The priorities will be: Life Safety, Incident Stabilization, Protection of Property and the Environment, and Needs and Damage Assessment.

The State will conduct all response and recovery operations using the Incident Command System (ICS). The Integrated Emergency Management System (IEMS) refers to an all-hazard approach to the coordination, direction and control of disasters independent of their type, origin, size, and complexity and is the cornerstone of the State's Emergency and Disaster Preparedness, Response, Recovery, and Mitigation program. This includes both governmental and non-governmental organizations that have a role in saving lives, caring for the sick/injured, recovering casualties, mitigating property loss, and restoring services and infrastructure.

This plan, including updates, remains in effect from the time of adoption until modified by changes in policy, planning guidance, or executive order.

Authorities

This plan is developed, promulgated, and maintained under State and Federal statutes and regulations.

- A. Code of Alabama, Title 31, Chapter 9, Section 6 (31-9-6) known as “Alabama Emergency Management Act of 1955; Act 47”.
- B. Executive Order No. 27, March 3, 1966
- C. Executive Order No. 14, June 14, 1971
- D. Executive Order No. 40, July 23, 1985
- E. Executive Order No. 4, March 6, 1987
- F. Executive Order No. 15, February 15, 1994
- G. Executive Order No. 24, February 10, 2005
- H. Alabama Code – Article 7: THE ANTI-TERRORISM ACT of 2002

Letter of Agreement

The State of Alabama Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is an all-discipline, all-hazards plan that establishes a single, comprehensive framework for incident management. It provides the structure and mechanisms for the coordination of State support to State, Local, and Tribal incident managers and for exercising direct State authorities and responsibilities. The EOP assists in reducing the vulnerability to all natural and man-made hazards; minimizing the damage and suffering caused by any disaster; and assisting in the response to and recovery from all-hazard incidents.

By signing this letter of agreement, State departments, agencies and other organizations commit to:

- Supporting EOP concepts, processes, and structures while executing their assigned functional responsibilities to ensure effective and efficient incident management, to include designating representatives to staff interagency coordinating structures, as required;
- Providing cooperation, resources, and support in the implementation of the EOP, as appropriate and consistent with their own authorities and responsibilities;
- Cooperating with appropriate State incident management leadership including the State Coordinating Officer (SCO), Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) and other resource coordinators, as appropriate and consistent with their own authorities and responsibilities, in order to enable effective and efficient incident management;
- Modifying existing interagency and agency incident management and emergency response plans to facilitate compliance with the EOP;
- Developing and maintaining incident management partnerships with State, Local, Tribal, and Regional Entities, the Private Sector, and Nongovernmental Organizations (NGO);
- Utilizing department- and agency- specific authorities, resources, and programs to facilitate incident management activities in accordance with the EOP; and
- Developing, exercising, and refining State and Regional capabilities to ensure sustained operational readiness in support of the EOP.

Signatory departments and agencies follow:

Alabama Emergency Operations Procedure
Signature Page

Administrator, Alabama Alcohol Beverage Control Board

Executive Director, Alabama Board of Pardons and Parole

Commissioner, Alabama Department of Agriculture and Industries

Commissioner, Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources

Commissioner, Alabama Department of Corrections

Director, Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs

Superintendent, Alabama Department of Education

Director, Alabama Department of Environmental Management

Director, Alabama Department of Finance

Secretary, Alabama Law Enforcement Agency

Commissioner, Alabama Department of Human Resources

Commissioner, Alabama Department of Industrial Relations

Commissioner, Alabama Department of Insurance

Commissioner, Alabama Department of Mental Health

Alabama Emergency Operations Procedure
Signature Page

Chancellor, Alabama Community College System

Director, Alabama Department of Public Health

Commissioner, Alabama Department of Senior Services

Director, Alabama Department of Transportation

Director, Alabama Department of Emergency Management Agency

State Forester, Alabama Forestry Commission

Adjutant General, Alabama National Guard

Disaster Services Coordinator, American Red Cross

Communications Director, Governor's Office

Coordinator, Governor's Office of Volunteer Services

Executive Director, Alabama Indian Affairs Commission

Director, Information Services Division, Department of Finance

ALABAMA EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
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DISTRIBUTION

Governmental Entity (Agency, Dept., etc.)	Number of Copies
Alabama Board of Funeral Services	
Alabama Board of Pardons and Paroles	
Alabama Department of Agriculture and Industries	
Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources	
Alabama Department of Corrections	
Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs	
Alabama Department of Education	
Alabama Department of Environmental Management	
Alabama Department of Finance	
Alabama Department of Human Resources	
Alabama Department of Industrial Relations	
Alabama Department of Insurance	
Alabama Department of Mental Health	
Alabama Community College System	
Alabama Department of Public Health	
Alabama Department of Senior Services	

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Alabama Emergency Management Agency	
Alabama Forestry Commission	
Alabama Governor's Office	
Alabama Indian Affairs Commission	
Alabama Law Enforcement Agency	
Alabama National Guard	
Alabama Power Company	
American Red Cross	
Alabama Sheriff's Association	
Civil Air Patrol	
TOTAL COPIES	

EOP CHANGE REQUEST

TO: Director
Alabama Emergency Management Agency
5898 County Road 41
Clanton, Alabama 35046

Recommended Changes, Corrections, Additions, and Deletions to the Emergency Operations Plan

Any user of this plan is encouraged to recommend changes to this plan that the user feels might enhance or clarify a particular portion of the area being addressed. Suggested changes should be submitted to the Director of Alabama Emergency Management Agency (AEMA), at the above address, for coordination, comment, concurrence, and approval. The format of suggested changes should be by Base Plan or Annex, Section, Paragraph/Subparagraph and page number.

CHANGE:

SHOULD READ:

Submitted by: _____

Date: _____

Phone Number: _____

ACRONYMNS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AC	Area Command
ADECA	Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs
ADEM	Alabama Department of Environmental Management
ADPH	Alabama Department of Public Health
AEMA	Alabama Emergency Management Agency
SEOC	Alabama Emergency Operations Center
AERC	Alabama Emergency Response Commission
AFC	Alabama Forestry Commission
AHP	All Hazards Plan
ALEA	Alabama Law Enforcement Agency
ALNG	Alabama National Guard
ALVOAD	Alabama Volunteer Agencies Active in Disasters
APG	Alabama Preparedness Guide
ARC	American Red Cross
ARM	Aerial Radiological Monitoring
ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Services
BFNPP	Browns Ferry Nuclear Power Plant
BSI	Base/Basic Support Installation
CAP	Civil Air Patrol
CHEMTREC	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDRG	Catastrophic Disaster Response Group
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
COG	Continuity of Government
CONOPS	Concept of Operations
CONPLAN	Concept of Operations Plan
COP	Common Operating/Operational Picture
COTS	Commercial-off-the-Shelf
CP	Command Post
CPG	Comprehensive Preparedness Guide
CSG	Counterterrorism Security Group
CST	Civil Support Team
CT	Counterterrorism
DALO	Disaster Area Liaison Officer
DCE	Defense Coordinating Element
DCO	Defense Coordinating Officer
DEST	Domestic Emergency Support Team
DFO	Designated Federal Official
DHR	Department of Human Resources
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency
DISC	Disaster Information Systems Clearinghouse

<i>DMAT</i>	Disaster Medical Assistance Team
<i>DMORT</i>	Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team
<i>DNDO</i>	Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
<i>DOC</i>	Department of Commerce
<i>DOD</i>	Department of Defense
<i>DOE</i>	Department of Energy
<i>DOI</i>	Department of the Interior
<i>DOJ</i>	Department of Justice
<i>DOL</i>	Department of Labor
<i>DOS</i>	Department of State
<i>DOT</i>	Department of Transportation
<i>DPA</i>	Defense Production Act
<i>DPE</i>	Department of Postsecondary Education
<i>DRC</i>	Disaster Recovery Center
<i>DRM</i>	Disaster Recovery Manager
<i>DSCA</i>	Defense Support of Civil Authorities
<i>DTRIM</i>	Domestic Threat Reduction and Incident Management
<i>DWI</i>	Disaster Welfare Information (or Inquiry)
<i>EAL</i>	Emergency Action Levels
<i>EAS</i>	Emergency Alert System
<i>ECC</i>	Emergency Communications Coordinator
<i>ECLs</i>	Emergency Classification Levels
<i>ED</i>	Department of Education
<i>EDA</i>	Economic Development Administration
<i>EEI</i>	Essential Element of Information
<i>ELT</i>	Evacuation Liaison Team
<i>EMAC</i>	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
<i>EMAP</i>	Emergency Management Accreditation Program
<i>EMITS</i>	Emergency Management Incident Tracking System
<i>EMCs</i>	Emergency Management Coordinators
<i>EMPG</i>	Emergency Management Performance Grant
<i>EMS</i>	Emergency Medical Services
<i>EOC</i>	Emergency Operations Center
<i>EOD</i>	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
<i>EOP</i>	Emergency Operations Plan
<i>EPA</i>	Environmental Protection Agency
<i>EPLO</i>	Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officer
<i>EPZ</i>	Emergency Planning Zone
<i>ERL</i>	Environmental Research Laboratories
<i>ERT</i>	Emergency Response Team
<i>ERT-A</i>	Emergency Response Team – Advanced Element
<i>ERT-N</i>	National Emergency Response Team
<i>ESF</i>	Emergency Support Function
<i>ESFLG</i>	Emergency Support Functions Leaders Group
<i>EST</i>	Emergency Support Team
<i>ETIS</i>	Evacuation Traffic Information System

<i>EW</i>	Emergency Worker
<i>FBI</i>	Federal Bureau of Investigation
<i>FCC</i>	Federal Communications Commission
<i>FCO</i>	Federal Coordinating Officer
<i>FCP</i>	Field/Forward Command Post
<i>FCT</i>	Forward Coordinating Team
<i>FDA</i>	Food and Drug Administration
<i>FECC</i>	Federal Emergency Communications Coordinator
<i>FEMA</i>	Federal Emergency Management Agency
<i>FHWA</i>	Federal Highway Administration
<i>FICO</i>	Flood Insurance Claims Officer
<i>FMC</i>	Federal Mobilization Center
<i>FNARS</i>	Federal Emergency Management Radio System
<i>FNPP</i>	Farley Nuclear Power Plant
<i>FOC</i>	FEMA Operations Center
<i>FOG</i>	Field Operation Guide
<i>FOSC</i>	Federal On-Scene Commander or Federal On-Scene Coordinator
<i>FRC</i>	Federal Resource Coordinator
<i>FRERP</i>	Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan
<i>FRMAC</i>	Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center
<i>FRMAP</i>	Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Plan
<i>FRP</i>	Facility Response Plan
<i>FRPCC</i>	Federal Radiological Preparedness Coordinating Committee
<i>GAR</i>	Governor's Authorized Representative
<i>GCO</i>	Grant Coordinating Officer
<i>GIS</i>	Geographic Information System
<i>GOTS</i>	Government-off-the-Shelf
<i>GPS</i>	Global Positioning System
<i>GSA</i>	General Services Administration
<i>HASP</i>	Health and Safety Plan
<i>HAZMAT</i>	Hazardous Material
<i>HAZWOPER</i>	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Standard
<i>HHS</i>	United States Department of Health and Human Services
<i>HLT</i>	Hurricane Liaison Team
<i>HMGP</i>	Hazard Mitigation Grants Program
<i>HQ</i>	Headquarters
<i>HSAS</i>	Homeland Security Advisory System
<i>HSAC</i>	Homeland Security Advisory Council
<i>HSEEP</i>	Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program
<i>HSIN</i>	Homeland Security Information Network
<i>HSPD</i>	Homeland Security Presidential Directive
<i>HUD</i>	United States Department of Housing and Urban Development
<i>IAC</i>	Incident Advisory Council
<i>IAIP</i>	Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection
<i>IAP</i>	Incident Action Plan
<i>IC</i>	Incident Command

<i>ICC</i>	Increased Cost of Compliance
<i>ICD</i>	Infrastructure Coordination Division
<i>ICP</i>	Incident Command Post
<i>ICS</i>	Incident Command System
<i>IEMS</i>	Integrated Emergency Management Systems
<i>IMAT</i>	Incident Management Assistance Team
<i>IMCS</i>	Incident Management Communications Systems
<i>IMT</i>	Incident Management Team
<i>IOF</i>	Interim Operating Facility
<i>IPZ</i>	Ingestion Exposure Pathway
<i>IRR</i>	Initial Response Resource
<i>ISAC</i>	Information Sharing and Analysis Center
<i>IST</i>	Incident Support Team
<i>JAC</i>	Joint Analysis Center
<i>JDCC</i>	Joint Data Coordination Center
<i>JDOMS</i>	Joint Director of Military Support
<i>JFO</i>	Joint Field Office
<i>JFOCG</i>	Joint Field Office Coordination Group
<i>JIC</i>	Joint Information Center
<i>JIS</i>	Joint Information System
<i>JOC</i>	Joint Operations Center
<i>JTF</i>	Joint Task Force
<i>JTTF</i>	Joint Terrorism Task Force
<i>LEOC</i>	Local Emergency Operations Center
<i>LEPC</i>	Local Emergency Planning Committee
<i>MAC</i>	Mapping and Analysis Center
<i>MAC Gp</i>	Multi-agency Coordinating Group
<i>MACS</i>	Multi-agency Coordination Systems
<i>MERS</i>	Mobile Emergency Response Systems/Support
<i>MOA</i>	Memorandum of Agreement
<i>MOU</i>	Memorandum of Understanding
<i>NASA</i>	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
<i>NAWAS</i>	National Warning System
<i>NBC</i>	Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical
<i>NCC</i>	National Coordinating Center (for Telecommunications)
<i>NCP</i>	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
<i>NCS</i>	National Communications System
<i>NDMS</i>	National Disaster Medical System
<i>NDTA</i>	National Defense Transportation Association
<i>NEOC</i>	National Emergency Operations Center
<i>NFIP</i>	National Flood Insurance Program
<i>NGO</i>	Nongovernmental Organization
<i>NICC</i>	National Infrastructure Coordinating Center
<i>NIEOC</i>	National Interagency Emergency Operations Center
<i>NIFC</i>	National Interagency Fire Center
<i>NIH</i>	National Institutes of Health

<i>NIJ</i>	National Institute of Justice
<i>NIMS</i>	National Incident Management System
<i>NIST</i>	National Institute of Standards and Technology
<i>NJTTF</i>	National Joint Terrorism Task Force
<i>NOAA</i>	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
<i>NOUE</i>	Notice of Unusual Event
<i>NOC</i>	National Operations Center
<i>NOS</i>	National Ocean Survey
<i>NPP</i>	Nuclear Power Plant
<i>NRC</i>	United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission
<i>NRCC</i>	National Response Coordination Center
<i>NRCS</i>	Natural Resources Conservation Service
<i>NRF</i>	National Response Framework
<i>NRP</i>	National Response Plan
<i>NRS</i>	National Response System
<i>NRT</i>	National Response Team
<i>NSA</i>	National Security Agency
<i>NSSE</i>	National Special Security Event
<i>NTSP</i>	National Telecommunications Support Plan
<i>NUREG</i>	Nuclear Regulation
<i>NVOAD</i>	National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
<i>NWS</i>	National Weather Service
<i>OET</i>	Office of Emergency Transportation
<i>OMB</i>	Office of Management and Budget
<i>OPM</i>	Office of Personnel Management
<i>OPSEC</i>	Operations/Operational Security
<i>ORC</i>	Office of Radiation Control
<i>OSC</i>	On-Scene Coordinator
<i>OSHA</i>	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
<i>PA</i>	Public Assistance
<i>PAC</i>	Public Assistance Coordinator
<i>PAO</i>	Public Affairs Office/Official/Officer
<i>PARs</i>	Protective Action Recommendations
<i>PCC</i>	Policy Coordination Committee
<i>PDA</i>	Preliminary Damage Assessment
<i>PEP</i>	Positioned Equipment Program
<i>PHS</i>	Public Health Service
<i>PI</i>	Public Information
<i>PIO</i>	Public Information Officer
<i>PNS</i>	Prompt Notification System
<i>POC</i>	Point of Contact
<i>PPE</i>	Personal Protective Equipment
<i>PRND</i>	Preventive Radiological/Nuclear Detection
<i>PVO</i>	Private Volunteer Organization
<i>RACES</i>	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service
<i>RAP</i>	Radiological Assistance Program

RCA	Radiological Control Agency
RCP	Regional Contingency Plan
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
REP	Radiological Emergency Preparedness
REPLO	Regional Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officer
RETCO	Regional Emergency Transportation Coordinator
RFA	Request for Federal Assistance
RFMT	Radiological Field Monitoring Team
RISC	Regional Interagency/Interoffice Steering Committee
ROSS	Resource Ordering and Status System
RRCC	Regional Resource Coordination Center
RRT	Regional Response Team
RST	Regional Support Team
S&T	Science and Technology Directorate
SA	Support Agency
SAC	Special Agent-in-Charge
SAE	Site Area Emergency
SBA	Small Business Administration
SCC	Secretary's Command Center
SCG	State Coordinating Group Call
SCO	State Coordinating Officer
SDC	State Donations Coordinator
SDO	Standards Development Organization
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
SEOP	State Emergency Operations Plan
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SERT	State Emergency Response Team
SFLEO	Senior Federal Law Enforcement Official
SFO	Senior Federal Official
SIOC	Strategic Information and Operations Center
SITREP	Situational Report
SLGCP	Office of State and Local Government Coordination and Preparedness
SLOSH	Sea, Land and Overland Surges from Hurricanes
SME	Subject Matter Expert
SMRAP	Southern Mutual Radiation Assistance Plan
SNC	Southern Nuclear Company
SNOC	Southern Nuclear Operation Center
SNPP	Sequoyah Nuclear Power Plant
SNS	Strategic National Stockpile
SOGs	Standard Operating Guidelines
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SOSC	State On-Scene Coordinator
SRMAC	State Radiological Monitoring Assessment Center
SSEB	Southern State Energy Board
START	Scientific and Technical Analysis and Response Team
STOLS	System to Locate Survivors

<i>THIHA</i>	Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment
<i>TLD</i>	Thermoluminescent Dosimeter
<i>TREAS</i>	Department of Treasury
<i>TSA</i>	Transportation Security Administration
<i>TSC</i>	Terrorist Screening Center
<i>TTIC</i>	Terrorism/Terrorist Threat Integration Center
<i>TVA</i>	Tennessee Valley Authority
<i>UAC</i>	Unified Area Command
<i>UC</i>	Unified Command
<i>UC/IC</i>	Unified Command/Incident Command
<i>UOC</i>	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Operations Center
<i>US&R</i>	Urban Search and Rescue
<i>USACE</i>	United States Army Corps of Engineers
<i>USCG</i>	United States Coast Guard
<i>USDA</i>	United States Department of Agriculture
<i>USFS</i>	United States Forest Service
<i>USGS</i>	United States Geological Survey
<i>USPS</i>	United States Postal Service
<i>USSS</i>	United States Secret Service
<i>USTRANSCOM</i>	United States Transportation Command
<i>VA</i>	United States Department of Veteran's Affairs
<i>VAL</i>	Voluntary Agency Liaison
<i>VOAD</i>	Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters
<i>VOLAG</i>	Voluntary Agency
<i>WMD</i>	Weapon of Mass Destruction

ALABAMA EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

BASE PLAN

I. Introduction and Purpose

I.A. Introduction

I.A.1. The Alabama Emergency Management Agency (AEMA) was established pursuant to Section 4 of the Alabama Emergency Management Act of 1955 (Public Law 31-9), Act 47, June 1955.

I.A.2. The AEMA Mission Statement: Alabama's coordinating agency for disaster preparedness, response, and recovery.

I.A.3. The AEMA responsibilities:

I.A.3.a. Provide timely and accurate information for senior elected officials and the general public.

I.A.3.b. Manage the flow of state/federal/private resources, services, and personnel to the incident.

I.A.3.c. Establish and provide a Unity of response, recovery, coordination, and control.

I.A.4. The AEMA Standing Priorities:

I.A.4.a. Life Saving.

I.A.4.b. Incident Stabilization.

I.A.4.c. Protection of Property.

I.A.4.d. Needs/damage Assessment.

I.A.5. The AEMA Goal:

I.A.5.a. To successfully respond to and recover from any incident that impacts the lives Alabamians.

I.B. Purpose. This plan is an all-hazards incident preparedness, response, and recovery plan that provides:

I.B.1. Policy and guidance for State and Local disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation operations. This plan details capabilities, concept of operations, incident

management actions, authorities and responsibilities, and establishes mutual understanding among Federal, State, Local, and other Public, Private Non-profit Organizations, and NGOs.

I.B.2. Effective utilization of government (Federal, State, and Local) and private sector resources in preparing for, responding to, recovering, and mitigating from the effects of disasters.

I.B.3. Coordination, administration, integration of the emergency management plans and programs of the Federal, State and Local governments.

I.B.4. An outline of State and Local government responsibilities in relation to Federal disaster assistance programs under Public Law 93-288 (The Stafford Act), other applicable laws, the National Response Framework 2nd Edition and other applicable Federal response plans.

I.C. Scope and Applicability: This EOP establishes the guidance for State Government involvement in coordination of incident management and consequence management. This plan follows guidelines established in the National Response Framework (NRF) 2nd Edition and incorporates the Emergency Support Functions (ESFs), Support Annexes, and Incident Annexes contained in the NRF, as they pertain to State and Local incident management.

II. Planning Assumptions and Considerations

II.A. Situation: Alabama is subject to many natural, technological, and/or terrorism hazards that could result in an emergency or disaster. The following hazards, which are a composite for the State, are listed in descending order and subjectively ranked on the basis of probability of occurrence (frequency) and impact if it occurs (vulnerability).

II.B. Hazards Analysis Discussion: The hazard analysis for the State of Alabama was based on the following premises:

II.B.1. Hazards are defined as a source of potential danger or adverse conditions. Each hazard has an expected frequency, or probability, which is simply a calculation of how likely it is to occur in a given time period, such as a year. Statistical studies were reviewed to determine the types of hazards Alabama has been subjected to in the past and the possible or probable frequency of recurrence of these events. These studies were drawn from several agencies that maintain records of events of natural and technological events that have created hazardous incidents in Alabama and the natural hazards are contained in the State of Alabama Hazard Mitigation Plan.

II.B.2. Risk Assessments consider not only the probability and expected severity of hazards, but also their effects on physical elements in the community (people, infrastructure, and the operation of government and businesses). Each of these assets has some vulnerability to hazards. For example, buildings are vulnerable to damage from high winds and flood damage. Vulnerabilities can be quantified, and combined with the value of the assets or services to determine risk. These figures were used to determine the amount of vulnerability of Alabama to certain hazards.

II.B.3. Other Hazards threaten Alabama, but could not be accurately projected as to frequency or vulnerability. These hazards either have never occurred or had very limited consequences when they did occur. However, because of the growing population and urbanization of Alabama, the influx of business that utilizes more hazardous materials, and the rapid expansion of cities, the likelihood of these hazards creating incidents increases each day. Therefore, we have made an estimate based on the worst case scenario for these hazards and their effects.

II.B.4. Table 1 – Hazard Analysis (Source: State Hazard Mitigation Plan Update April 2013)

HAZARD RANKING		RISK			IMPACT		
		HIGH	MED	LOW	HIGH	MED	LOW
NATURAL HAZARDS							
1	Flooding	H			H		
2	High Wind Storms (Hurricanes, Tornadoes & High Winds)	H			H		
3	Winter/Ice Storms	H				M	
4	Landslides			L			L
5	Sinkholes and Land Subsidence			L			L
6	Earthquakes		M			M	
7	Drought		M				L
8	Hail		M				L
9	Wildfire		M				L
10	Extreme Temperatures		M				L
11	Lightning		M				L
12	Dam failure			L			L
13	Tsunamis			L			L
14	Sea Level Rise			L			L
TECHNOLOGICAL HAZARDS							
1	Energy Crisis		M			M	
2	Transportation (Air/Sea/Rail)		M			M	
3	Terrorism			L	H		
4	Radiological (Attack)			L	H		
5	Radiological (Fixed Facility)			L		M	
6	Dam Failure/Breach			L		M	
7	Hazmat (Fixed Facility)			L		M	
8	Cyber-Terrorism			L	H		
9	Hazmat (Transportation)			L			L
10	Civil Disturbance			L			L
11	Radiological (Transportation)			L			L

II.C. Assumptions

II.C.1. Incident management activities will be initiated and conducted using the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

II.C.2. The whole community is responsible for the safety and welfare of the citizens in time of a disaster or a threat of a disaster. Incidents are managed at the lowest possible geographic, organizational, and jurisdictional level. However, citizens have a personal responsibility to be prepared for the different types of disasters that can occur in their area.

II.C.3. Disasters may occur in the State at any time and may cause varying degrees of damage, human suffering, injury, death, property damage, and economic hardship to individuals and private businesses, Local government, and State government.

II.C.4. This plan assumes three organizational levels of emergency preparedness and response; namely, the Local, State, and Federal levels of government. Preparedness, warning protection, and relief are general responsibilities of all levels of government working together. Emergency operations are initiated at the level most appropriate for a rapid response to the situation.

II.C.5. Local governments, to varying degrees, have capabilities, plans, and procedures to provide for the safety and welfare of citizens' during times of emergency and will deploy resources in a timely fashion to the extent of their capabilities.

II.C.6. The State agencies have emergency resources and expertise available, which can be utilized to relieve emergency or disaster related problems that are beyond the capabilities of Local government.

II.C.7. Federal agency resources and expertise can be mobilized to augment Local and State efforts in relieving emergency or disaster related short falls beyond the capabilities of both State and Local governments.

II.C.8. Private and volunteer organizations may provide immediate life sustaining relief to individuals and families when such relief is not normally available from government resources. The private and volunteer organizations can directly support recovery efforts. These private organizations coordinate activities among themselves to prevent duplication of efforts or omission of needed assistance. Government agencies provide information, guidance, and coordination for use by these organizations. Private and volunteer organizations cooperate with Federal and State Coordinating Officers following a Presidential Declaration of emergency or major disaster.

III. Incident Management Activities – Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery

III.A. Prevention consists of actions that reduce risk from human-caused incidents, primarily terrorism. Prevention planning can also help mitigate secondary or opportunistic incidents that may occur after the primary incident.

III.A.1. State Coordinating Group (SCG): The purpose of the SCG is to establish coordination among state agencies for special, notice, and no-notice incidents. The SCG will be utilized for all-hazards. The call will be established by the AEMA but any member can request a call of the group to discuss potential impacts from an incident. The call can be utilized by agencies that may require coordination or support from external agencies. The AEMA planning section will send out the call number with timeframe of the call. Preparation time will be given when the situation allows, however during a no-notice event the call may be established quickly. AEMA will provide the initial situation briefing for the call. At the conclusion of each call a recommendation or course of action will be established. The agreed recommendations will be sent to the Governor either directly or through the Director of AEMA for concurrence.

III.A.2. The State Coordinating Group will be comprised of the following primary agencies:

III.A.2.a. AEMA Director or designee

III.A.2.b. Governor Chief of Staff

III.A.2.c. ALDOT Director or designee

III.A.2.d. ALEA Secretary or designee

III.A.2.e. ALDHR Commissioner or designee

III.A.2.f. ALNG TAG or designee

III.A.2.g. ALSDE designee

III.A.2.h. ALDPH State Health Officer or designee

III.A.2.i. ALDOC Commissioner or designee

III.A.2.j. Power Providers (as needed)

III.A.3. The State Coordinating Group Objectives:

III.A.3.a. Ability to quickly discuss and establish response strategies/objectives with key agencies

III.A.3.b. Formulate a coordinated activation recommendation to the Governor and other Senior State Officials.

III.A.3.c. Conduct briefings as requested/scheduled.

III.A.3.d. Establish initial limiting factors for response operations

III.A.3.e. Meet initial logistical requirements.

III.B. Protection reduces or eliminates a threat to people, property, and the environment. Primarily focused on incidents, the protection of critical infrastructure and key resources is vital to local jurisdictions, national security, public health and safety, and economic vitality.

III.C. Mitigation with its focus on the impact of a hazard, encompasses the structural and non-structural approaches taken to eliminate or limit a hazard's presence; peoples' exposure; or interactions with people, property, and the environment.

III.D. Response embodies the actions taken in the immediate aftermath of an incident to save and sustain lives, meet basic human needs, and reduce the loss of property. These actions can include:

III.D.1. Emergency: When advised that a natural, technological, or a terrorism event is imminent or has occurred, the AEMA notifies the appropriate Local emergency management offices, State and Federal agencies, and volunteer organizations. The State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) may be activated as a central coordinating and control facility.

III.D.2. Levels of Response: When notified that a natural disaster or man-made threat is impending, AEMA will issue warnings and advisories to appropriate Local emergency management offices and State and Federal agencies. The SEOC and the Division EOCs operational activities, staffing, and notifications will be based on the principles of the NIMS / ICS with one of the following four levels of response:

III.D.2.a. LEVEL IV – Involves an event likely to be within the capabilities of Local government and results in only limited need for State assistance (does not require involvement beyond the Division Coordinator and several assistants). Typical daily activities continue while the event is monitored. Notification is limited to those State agencies that have normal day-to-day emergency responsibilities or regulatory requirements. If the event occurs during non-duty hours, the operations officer may be required to report to the SEOC to monitor the situation and respond to requests for State assistance.

III.D.2.b. LEVEL III – Involves any event that has the potential to develop into an emergency or disaster and will likely require the assistance of at least two or three State agencies. A limited staff will be in place in the SEOC and the appropriate Division EOCs with AEMA personnel and those agencies essential to the response. Twenty-four hour staffing may be required. Daily activities are altered to accommodate the situation. All applicable State agencies are alerted.

III.D.2.c. LEVEL II – Involves an event that has become, or is becoming, an emergency or disaster and requires significant State response and possible Federal response and recovery assistance (Local government capabilities are clearly exceeded). The Command Staff, Operations Section, Planning Section, Logistics Section, and Finance/Administration Section are at least partially staffed on a 24-hour basis in the SEOC and the appropriate Division EOCs

are at least partially staffed. Support agencies are alerted and most AEMA personnel are assigned to emergency/disaster functions. The Governor may declare a State of Emergency. The Alabama EOP is implemented. DHS/FEMA Federal Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) and State Liaison may be requested.

III.D.2.d. LEVEL I - Involves a declared disaster, which requires an extensive State response, where the State and Local governments are clearly overwhelmed. The SEOC is fully staffed for 24-hour operations by the Command Staff, Operations Section, Planning Section, Logistics Section, and the Finance/Administration Section. The appropriate AEMA Division EOCs are fully staffed for 24-hour operations. The State requests assistance from the Federal Government through implementation of the NRF 2nd Edition, the presence of the FEMA Region State Liaison and the IMAT, if not previously requested.

III.E. Recovery includes: Short-term and long-term actions taken to return the individuals and their communities to a state of normalcy as in the same condition prior to the incident.

III.E.1. After the immediate threat to life and property has passed, or if a Presidential Declaration is received, State and Federal Recovery Operations will be coordinated and programs will be administered from the Joint Field Office (JFO) and Joint Division Offices. Long-term recovery efforts will be coordinated directly with the individual agencies after the JFO closes.

III.E.1. Typical recovery actions may include, but are not limited to:

- Repair and replacement of damaged public facilities;
- Cleanup and removal of debris;
- Temporary housing and other assistance for disaster victims and their families;
- Low-interest loans to help individuals and businesses with long-term rebuilding and hazard mitigation measures;
- Decontamination and re-opening of facilities;
- Restoration of public services (power, water, sewer, telecommunications);
- Disaster mental health services;
- Unemployment and displacement services; and
- Planning and programs for long-term economic stabilization, community recovery, and hazard mitigation.

III.E.2. State agencies and Local governments shall develop Standard Operating Guides (SOGs) to support and implement policy addressed in the Alabama Emergency Operations Plan (Governor's Executive Order #15, dated February 15, 1994).

IV. EOP Organization

IV.A. Interface with the National Response Framework (NRF) 2nd Edition

IV.A.1. The NRF is a guide to how the Nation conducts an all-hazards response. It is built upon scalable, flexible, and adaptable coordinating structures to align key roles and responsibilities across the Nation, linking all levels of government, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector. It is intended to capture specific authorities and best practices for managing incidents that range from the serious but purely local, to large-scale terrorist events or catastrophic natural disasters. It builds upon the National Incident Management System (NIMS), which provides a consistent template for managing incidents. The Framework establishes that effective response to an incident is a shared responsibility of governments at all levels, the private sector, non-government organizations (NGO), and individual citizens. It is comprised of the core document, the Emergency Support Function (ESF), Support and Incident Annexes, and the Partner Guides. Each annex provides detailed descriptions of the mission, policies, structure, and responsibilities of Federal agencies for coordinating resource support to a State during an incident. This plan incorporates these ESF Annexes and assigns corresponding State agencies to provide interface with required functions in support of the NRF.

IV.A.2. The plan also provides for the insertion of a Federal Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) into a State before or immediately following the onset of a potentially catastrophic event. The IMAT initially operates from the SEOC and from the disaster area. When the Joint Field Office (JFO) is operational, the IMAT transitions to the JFO.

IV.A.3. State and Local level interfacing with the IMAT and ESFs is essential. Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) is the grouping of governmental and certain private sector capabilities into an organizational structure to provide support, resources, program implementation, and services that are most likely needed to save lives, protect property and the environment, restore essential services and critical infrastructure, and help victims and communities return to normal following domestic incidents. Each State ESF is implemented by a designated State agency working with its Federal counterpart to identify and fulfill needs in a coordinated, cohesive, and rapid manner. Accordingly, a summary of the ESFs and their assigned Primary State agencies along with matrices assigning support duties to other agencies are included in TAB A. Local jurisdictions should use this information as a guide to interface Local functions with the IMAT, and with the State Coordinating Officer (SCO).

IV.B. National Incident Management System (NIMS) / Incident Command System (ICS): NIMS/ICS will be the operative management and command system for the State of Alabama Emergency Management Program.

V. Roles and Responsibilities

V.A. Roles

V.A.1. Federal: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Federal Emergency Management Agency's Administrator is the principal advisor to the President, the Secretary of DHS, and the Homeland Security Council on all matters regarding emergency management. DHS/FEMA coordinates Federal activities for all disaster situations and provides Federal planning, training, and funding to support State and Local efforts.

V.A.2. State

V.A.2.a. The Governor shall direct and control all State activities in response to the effects of disasters and State of Emergencies as specified in Alabama State Code 31-9-6.

V.A.2.b. AEMA was created by ACT 47 of the Emergency Management Act of 1955, Chapter 9, Title 31, Code of Alabama 1975; this code mandates that a Governor-appointed State Emergency Management Agency Director carries out the program for emergency management throughout the State. AEMA coordinates State resources to support Local governments when an event or incident exceeds their capability. If the event or incident exceeds State and Local capabilities, AEMA may request Federal disaster assistance through the Governor's Office. The AEMA Director is also designated as the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR), Alabama Department of Homeland Security Director of Emergency Preparedness and Response under the Alabama Law Enforcement Agency (ALEA).

V.A.2.c. The Alabama Law Enforcement Agency (ALEA) was created by Act 2013-67 and represents the consolidation and realignment of twelve State law enforcement agencies/functions. The Alabama Department of Homeland Security (ALDHS) was created by legislative action on June 18, 2003 and is part of ALEA. ALDHS develops, coordinates and implements a State policy to secure the State of Alabama from terrorist threat or attack. The ALEA/ mission is to efficiently provide quality service, protection, and safety for the State of Alabama through the utilization of consolidated law enforcement, investigative, and support services.

V.A.2.d. At the direction of the Governor, all State agencies are responsible for providing personnel and equipment to support the State of Alabama Emergency Management Program upon request of the AEMA.

V.A.2.e. The State agencies with disaster responsibilities or capabilities shall appoint an Emergency Management Coordinator (EMC) and alternates to coordinate with AEMA in the development of agency disaster-related Standard Operating Guidelines and annexes or appendices to this plan to most effectively utilize agency resources. EMC's with response capabilities will be available on a 24-hour basis to commit agency resources as required. Each designated EMC shall have the appropriate level of authority to commit resources to include personnel, equipment, and funds on behalf of their respective agencies or departments.

V.A.2.f. AEMA established Divisions to support disasters and emergencies in regional areas of the state. The primary role of the Division is to ensure that efficient communications and coordination bridges are built between local government and the SEOC to ensure lifesaving, life sustaining, and disaster assistance efforts are as effective and efficient as practical. The DIV provides a point of contact for local officials; manages, directs, and coordinates resources in the division to meet the requests and needs of the local entities; and fosters and gains cooperation with and between local entities.

V.A.3. Local

V.A.3.a. Alabama State Code Section 31-9-10 directs the establishment of Local organizations for emergency management in accordance with the State emergency management plan and programs. The Local emergency management offices have the responsibility of coordinating the Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response and Recovery of Local governments.

V.A.3.b. Local agencies are assigned disaster responsibilities based upon existing capabilities as provided in Local emergency operations plans and programs.

V.A.4. Private and Volunteer Organizations

V.A.4.a. Many private and non-governmental organizations are involved in disaster situations. If the objective of disaster response in general is to bring the maximum amount of resources necessary to bear on a problem while avoiding duplication of effort to the detriment of other areas and people, then it follows that private and non-governmental organizations have a two-fold responsibility. The first responsibility is to cooperate and coordinate with government agencies to help ensure broad and thorough coverage of relief. The second, and more important responsibility, is to provide relief not provided by government on a complementary and supplementary basis to that relief which is provided by government.

V.B. Responsibilities

V.B.1. Federal

V.B.1.a. The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) coordinates and implements the comprehensive national strategy as well as the National Response Framework in context of terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies. Pursuant to the Homeland Security Act of 2002, the Secretary of DHS is responsible for coordinating Federal operations and resource deployment within the United States *to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks, major disasters, or other emergencies*. The secretary shall coordinate the Federal Government's resources utilized in response to these events if and when any one of the four conditions apply: (1) a Federal department or agency has requested the assistance of the Secretary; (2) the resources of State and Local authorities are overwhelmed and Federal assistance has been requested by those authorities; (3) more than one Federal department or agency has become substantially involved in responding to the incident; or (4) the Secretary has been directed by the President to assume incident management responsibilities. The Secretary of Homeland Security is the Federal Coordinating Official (FCO) for domestic incident management. For an incident in Alabama, the Secretary will either designate an interim FCO or designate a FCO to handle the specific incident. That can be a DHS official from Washington, D.C or a local DHS agency Head from the USSS, TSA, ICE, Coast Guard, FEMA, etc. The strategic intent is to unify domestic incident management under the Secretary of Homeland Security. The National Operations Center (NOC) is the primary national-level hub for operational communications and information pertaining to domestic incident management.

V.B.1.b. The DHS/FEMA is responsible for the following areas of planning and operations:

V.B.1.b.1. Supporting State and Local governments in Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response and Recovery operations.

V.B.1.b.2. Coordinating Federal aid for presidential declared disasters and emergencies by implementing the National Response Framework.

V.B.1.b.3. Coordinating civil emergency preparedness for the possibility of nuclear power plant accidents, radiation accidents, and attacks.

V.B.1.b.4. Ensuring continuity operations of government and coordinating mobilization of resources during national security emergencies.

V.B.1.b.5. Determining which materials are critical and strategic; and setting goals for the national defense stockpile.

V.B.1.b.6. Providing training and education.

V.B.1.b.7. Administering the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

V.B.1.b.8. Developing public information programs.

V.B.1.b.9. Conducting research to address disaster and emergency operations issues and problems.

V.B.1.c. When the President declares a major disaster or emergency under the Stafford Act, the Governor and the DHS/FEMA Region implement a Federal/State Agreement. In the agreement, the Governor designates the State Coordinating Officer who works with the Federal Coordinating Officer in the coordination of relief operations for State and Local government agencies and affected individuals in support of Stafford Act disasters and emergencies.

V.B.1.d. The Federal Coordinating Officer is responsible for organizing and coordinating the administration of Federal assistance, including those quasi-public organizations agreeing to operate under the FCO's direction.

V.B 2. State: Governor

V.B 2.a. The Governor's general powers and duties with respect to emergency management are specified in the State Code 31-9-6 and emergency powers are specified in State Code 31-9-8.

V.B 2.b. The Governor should also ensure command and control procedures are in place, conduct command and control readiness actions, alert government personnel and population, and provide staff for an SEOC and Division EOC Activation.

V.B 2.c. The Governor has overall responsibility for economic stabilization, if so required. Economic stabilization is to provide, in concurrence with Federal and State policy, interim economic stability controls and emergency measures for the rationing of food, petroleum products, and other essential items to consumers and the stabilization of prices, wages, salaries, and rents.

V.B 2.d. The Governor is Commander in Chief of the State's National Guard. To become operational, the Governor or a legally designated alternate must place the Alabama National Guard in "State Active Duty" Status. The request for activation may originate at the Local level by the county chief executive officer or mayor and be forwarded to the AEMA. The Governor can activate State military forces without any Local request.

V.B.3. State: Director of the Alabama Emergency Management Agency: The Alabama Emergency Management Agency is the lead State agency for coordinating events and all-hazard planning, response, and relief efforts. AEMA, in coordination with the State Command Coordinating Group, is responsible for advising the Governor, State and Local officials, and others to the nature, magnitude, and possible effects of a natural, technological, or national security emergency. The AEMA also:

V.B.3.a. Coordinates the efforts of all State, county and municipal agencies and departments in developing a statewide emergency management system.

V.B.3.b. Conducts a Statewide preparedness program to ensure the capability of local governments to execute Local emergency plans.

V.B.3.c. Coordinates the activities of the various State agencies, counties and municipalities in preparing for and operating in disasters.

V.B.3.d. Establishes, organizes, and operates the SEOC and Divisions.

V.B.3.e. Establishes an effective system for reporting, analyzing, displaying, and disseminating emergency information in the SEOC and the seven Division EOCs.

V.B.3.f. Receives and reviews Local Emergency Operations Plans.

V.B.3.g. Establishes and directs operation of the AEMA emergency communication systems.

V.B.3.h. Provides timely and accurate information to the media and public through the External Affairs Section.

V.B.3.i. Coordinates evacuation of areas affected or threatened by a disaster.

V.B.3.j. Coordinates search and rescue operations.

V.B.3.k. Assists in coordinating debris removal operations.

V.B.3.l. Coordinates the damage assessment and needs assessment process with Local and Federal assessment teams.

V.B.3.m. Receives, processes, and recommends appropriate response to requests for assistance.

V.B.3.n. Augments Federal Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) operations.

V.B.3.o. Prepares reports and records (Information and Planning).

V.B.3.p. Co-chairs the Alabama State Emergency Response Commission to ensure the requirements of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act of 1986, also known as SARA Title III (PL 99-499), are properly implemented in Alabama.

V.B.3.q. Primary agency for ESFs #1, #2, #3, #5, #7, #9, and #15 and supports all other ESFs.

V.B.3.r. Serves as the State Liaison Officer (SLO) for REP. The SLO is the key person in the State to keep the Governor informed on issues under the NRC's jurisdiction (specifically matters addressing nuclear regulation, nuclear security, and radiological public health and safety), and provides the NRC with State information on these issues. The SLO serves as the primary individual responsible for handling sensitive information, including Safeguards Information (SGI), from the NRC. The State Liaison Officer is responsible for ensuring that recipients of such information have a "need-to-know" and for implementing the appropriate measures for storing and protecting the information from unauthorized disclosure in accordance with Title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 73.21.

V.B.4. State: Directors of State agencies, departments, and commissions are responsible for the emergency functions of their agencies as follows:

V.B.4.a. Technical/operational response to certain disasters or their effects (such as radiological incidents or forest fires) is the responsibility of the State agency normally concerned with these matters. As in other disasters, supporting services are provided through procedures contained in the Alabama Emergency Operations Plan. Any agency may be tasked to participate in the disaster response and damage assessment process.

V.B.4.b. Develop and maintain current plans and SOGs for effective performance of the organization's assigned disaster functions, including contingency plans for disaster situations within the purview and areas of cognizance of the individual organization.

V.B.4.c. Maintain a liaison with Federal counterparts in disaster functions and ensure current agency knowledge of counterpart's resources and their means of utilization.

V.B.4.d. Develop cooperative agreements and maintain liaison with all private groups and associations which possess resources related to the respective organization's primary functions.

V.B.4.e. Within existing capabilities, provide assistance and guidance to local emergency counterparts.

V.B.4.f. Provide SEOC and Division office representation as indicated in the State EOP or as requested by the AEMA Director. The agency representative shall have the appropriate level of authority to commit resources to include personnel, equipment, and funds on behalf of their respective agencies.

V.B.4.g. Each State agency with a primary or support role in disasters must designate an Emergency Management Coordinator (EMC) to represent the agency in conducting emergency planning and operations functions. The EMC facilitates an agency’s integration into the operations of the State EOC. ESF Coordinators are assigned to the Division EOCs.

V.B.4.h. Each State agency assigned primary support responsibilities will be responsible for implementing and maintaining respective Emergency Support Annexes.

V.B.4.i. Provide representation to the State Command Group as requested by AEMA Director.

V.B.5. State: Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) – The scope of each of the ESFs and their Primary Agencies are shown in Figure 1. Additional assignments of Support Agencies are contained in Tab A.

FIGURE 1.—Emergency Support Functions

ESF	SCOPE
ESF #1 – Transportation Primary Agency: Alabama Department of Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State and civil transportation support • Transportation safety • Restoration/recovery of transportation infrastructure • Movement restrictions • Damage and impact assessment
ESF #2 – Communications Primary Agency: Alabama Emergency Management Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with Telecommunication and IT Industry • Restoration/repair of telecommunication infrastructure • Cyber and Information Technology • Oversight of communications within the State incident management and response structure
ESF #3 – Public Works and Engineering Primary Agency: Alabama Department of Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure protection and emergency repair • Infrastructure restoration • Engineering services, Construction Management • Critical Infrastructure Liaison
ESF #4 – Firefighting Primary Agency: Alabama Forestry Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Firefighting activities on State lands • Resource support to wild land, rural and urban firefighting operations
ESF #5 - Emergency Management Primary Agency: Alabama Emergency Management Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information collection, analysis and dissemination • Reports, bulletins, advisories and assessments • Action planning and tracking • Resource tracking • Science and Technology support (modeling, information provision and interpretation)
ESF #6 - Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing & Human Services Primary Agency: Alabama Department of Human Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass care • Emergency assistance • Disaster housing • Human Services
ESF #7 – Logistics Management and Resource Support Primary Agency: Alabama Emergency Management Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource Support • Logistics planning, management, and sustainment capability
ESF #8 - Public Health and Medical Services Primary Agency: Alabama Department of Public Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Health • Medical • Disaster Mental Health services • Assays, disease models • Mortuary Services • Radiological Incidents

ESF #9 –Search and Rescue Primary Agency: Alabama Emergency Management Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lifesaving assistance • Search and rescue operations
ESF #10 - Oil and Hazardous Materials Response Primary Agency: Alabama Department of Environmental Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oil and hazardous materials (chemical, biological, etc.) response • Environmental safety and short & long-term cleanup
ESF #11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources Primary Agencies: Alabama Department of Agriculture and Industries, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (Fish and Wildlife)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutritional services • Food Safety and Security • Animal and plant disease/pest response • Natural and Cultural resources and historic properties protection and restoration • Safety and well-being of household pets
ESF #12 – Energy Primary Agency: Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy infrastructure assessment, repair/restoration • Energy industry utilities coordination • Energy forecast
ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security Primary Agency: Alabama Law Enforcement Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facility and resource security • Security planning and technical resource assistance • Public safety/security support • Support to access, traffic, and crowd control
ESF #14 – Long-Term Community Recovery Primary Agency: Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social and economic community impact assessment • Long-term community recovery assistance • Mitigation analysis and program implementation • Coordinate NGOs and Private organizations.
ESF #15 - External Affairs Primary Agencies: Governor’s Office of Communications and Alabama Emergency Management Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency public information and protective action guidance • Media and Community Relations • Legislative Affairs • Tribal Affairs

V.B.6. State: Support Annexes and Incident Annexes. Support Annexes provide functional descriptions and specific administrative requirements for operational elements common to most incidents that are not addressed in the body of the EOP. Incident Annexes describe the mission, policies, concept of operations, and responsibilities in specific disaster responses.

V.B.6.a. Support Annexes:

- (A) Continuity of Operations
- (B) Critical Infrastructure (CI)
- (C) Financial Management
- (D) Evacuation Plans
- (E) Public Affairs
- (F) Strategic National Stockpile
- (G) Tribal Relations
- (H) Volunteer and Donations Management
- (I) Worker Safety and Health
- (J) AEMA Field Operations/Divisions
- (K) Field Division Branch and Established Divisions

V.B.6.b. Incident Annexes:

V.B.6.b.1. Biological Incident. Describes the response to a biological terrorism event, pandemic influenza, emerging infectious disease, or novel pathogen outbreak.

V.B.6.b.2. Catastrophic Incident. Establishes the strategy for implementing and coordinating an accelerated response to a catastrophic incident.

V.B.6.b.3. Cyber Incident. Establishes procedures for a broad based approach to the preparation for, remediation of, and recovery from catastrophic events impacting critical state processes and the state economy.

V.B.6.b.4. Food and Agricultural Incident. Describes the actions during a terrorist attack, major disaster, or other emergencies involving agriculture, livestock and the food system.

V.B.6.b.5. Nuclear/Radiological Incident. Provides an organized and integrated capability for timely, coordinated response by State agencies to nuclear/radiological incidents at fixed facilities and transportation incidents.

V.B.6.b.6. Terrorism Incident Law Enforcement and Investigation. Describes the law enforcement and criminal investigation activities in response to a terrorist event.

V.B.7. Local

V.B.7.a. Local government has the responsibility for initial response and relief to the extent of their capabilities and should request State assistance only after their resources and mutual aid have been expended or are clearly inadequate to cope with disaster.

V.B.7.b. Planning should occur before a disaster to provide such functions as warning, public information, search and rescue, public safety, emergency medical care, emergency shelter, evacuation, mass feeding, and damage assessment.

V.B.7.c. Mutual aid agreements should be promulgated and coordination should be established with locally sited State and Federal agencies, Local chapters of quasi-governmental organizations, and the Local private sector. These agreements should outline any provisions for reimbursement of expenses (material and personnel) that are incurred during non-declared and declared emergencies.

V.B.7.d. Emergency operations plans and standard operating procedures must be kept current and individuals must be trained in disaster operations.

V.B.7.e. The Local Emergency Management Agency should maintain close liaison with the SEOC and their Division Coordinator to keep State government informed from the onset of a disaster as to the situation, availability of resources, and response/recovery to enhance effectiveness of support.

V.B.7.f. The Local Emergency Management Agency should also be instrumental in participating in Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) activities. The LEPCs will be grouped by AEMA Divisions starting in 2016 and will be Regional Emergency Planning Committees. (SARA Title III, PL 99-499).

V.B.8. Private Sector and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

V.B.8.a. An essential element of almost any disaster relief effort is the assistance provided by private relief organizations in the distribution of food, medicine, and supplies, in the provision of emergency shelter, and in the restoration of community services.

V.B.8.b. Private Sector. Private sector organizations play a key role before, during, and after an incident. First, they must provide for the welfare and protection of their employees in the workplace. In addition, emergency managers must work seamlessly with businesses that numerous other services upon which both response and recovery are particularly dependent.

V.B.8.c. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). NGOs provide sheltering, emergency food supplies, counseling services, and other vital support services to support response and promote the recovery of disaster victims through coordination with Serve Alabama, Governor's Office of Volunteer Services as well as the Local and State VOAD (Volunteer Organizations Assisting in Disasters) organizations. These groups often provide specialized services that help individuals with special needs, including those with disabilities. The American Red Cross, which operates under a Federal Charter (Public Law 58-4, January 5, 1905, 33 Stat. 599), provides grants and other types of assistance to individuals and families in disaster emergencies. The Salvation Army, Mennonite Disaster Service, food banks, other charitable organizations, and religious groups also provide valuable assistance.

VI. Concept of Operations

VI.A. General

VI.A.1. When a disaster is imminent or has occurred, Local governments have the primary responsibility and will respond to preserve life and property. Local officials may implement emergency statutes and ordinances and may declare a Local State of Emergency that will permit them to mobilize and commit their emergency resources.

VI.A.2. Local government will inform AEMA using the reporting procedures in the Local EOP, and utilizing EMITS. When Local resources cannot meet the needs created by a disaster, a Local government that is signatory to mutual aid compacts will call for the aid of any and all other signatories.

VI.A.3. When disaster conditions appear likely to exceed the combined capabilities of a Local jurisdiction and mutual aid compact signatories, Local governments will request the support of the State through the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC); State resources will be assigned to supplemental to Local resources.

VI.A.4. AEMA will evaluate Local requests for assistance based upon the established state priorities and the availability of State resources. If the Director determines that Local assets and resources have been fully utilized and State resources are available, he/she will recommend to the Governor to authorize the state's commitment to the emergency.

VI.A.5. The Governor may then proclaim a "State of Emergency" and the provisions of the Alabama EOP will be invoked.

VI.A.6. At this time, the SEOC and Division EOCs may be fully activated or partially activated and necessary State agency Emergency Management Coordinators (EMCs) will be called to their EOC positions. All State resources will be committed through the SEOC. Local damage and needs assessment teams (augmented by State personnel) will be formed and dispatched to the impacted area(s). The Governor will usually provide direction and control from the SEOC but may also locate a forward operations center whenever the situation so requires.

VI.A.7. In case of hostile actions or international hostilities, a warning will be disseminated to Local governments and State agencies. The Governor or his legal successor and the heads of selected State agencies will carry out their emergency responsibilities from the SEOC or from an alternate site designated by the Governor. The State Director of Emergency Management will directly supervise the State warning communications, dissemination of public information, search and rescue functions, and coordinate the emergency functions of other State agencies.

VI.A.8. State disaster relief can be provided to Local governments without a Declaration of a "State of Emergency" when such resources are needed for life saving missions or to relieve suffering and hardship. If State capabilities are exceeded, the State can request assistance from other States under provisions of the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) or any existing Mutual Aid Compacts. Requests for EMAC assistance will be submitted as outlined in the EMAC SOG.

VI.A.9. If capabilities (financial or operational) of State government are exceeded, the Governor can request Federal disaster emergency assistance. The Governor makes requests for assistance from Federal agencies administering disaster assistance programs under separate statutes to the head-administering agency. In the case of a disaster in which additional disaster assistance is required beyond that generally administered by individual Federal agencies, the Governor may make a request for Federal emergency, major disaster, or fire suppression assistance under the authority of PL 93-288, as amended by the Stafford Act, to the President through the Regional Administrator of the DHS/FEMA.

VI.A.10. Once the President approves the request for assistance, Federal disaster assistance to the State, authorized by the Stafford Act, is coordinated by the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO). A State Coordinating Officer (SCO) is appointed by the Governor for the purpose of coordinating State and Local disaster assistance efforts with those of the Federal government. Federal disaster assistance authorized under separate statute is coordinated and provided by the administering agency.

VI.B. Direction and Control

VI.B.1. The Governor is the Chief Executive/Incident Commander and has broad powers under the State Code. These powers include the authority to declare a State of Emergency, direct and allocate resources in the State, and to request Federal assistance.

VI.B.2. In the absence of the Governor, the following line of succession will be followed: (1) Lieutenant Governor, (2) President Pro Tempore of the State Senate, (3) Speaker of the State House of Representatives, followed – if ever necessary – (4) Attorney General, State Auditor, Secretary of State, or State Treasurer in the order herein named (Article I, Section 127, Constitution of Alabama of 1901).

VI.B.3. Emergency/Disaster operational decisions are normally implemented through the Director of the Emergency Management Agency who in times of disaster is designated the State Coordinating Officer. In his absence, the Deputy State Coordinating Officer (DSCO) or designated successor will direct actions authorized by statute, regulation, and provisions of this plan.

VI.B.4. Each Agency/Department head appoints a EMC and alternate with authority to commit resources during an emergency. These persons may operate from the SEOC or other locations, depending upon the severity of the emergency and the directions of the AEMA Director.

VI.B.5. The SEOC is located at 5898 County Road 41 in Clanton, AL. Responsibilities of the AEMA staff and various agency coordinators are summarized in Paragraph IV.

VI.C. Continuity of Operations

VI.C.1. Line of Succession

VI.C.1.a. Agency

VI.C.1.a.1. The line of succession for the Alabama Emergency Management Agency is as follows: Director, Assistant Director, Executive Operations Officer, General Counsel, Director of Response Operations, Director of Recovery Operations, and Director of Administrative Operations.

VI.C.1.a.2. Additionally, each State agency is tasked with developing their own line of succession to ensure each agency has the ability to perform its public duties.

VI.C.1.b. Administrative Division

VI.C.1.b.1. The line of succession for Administration is as follows: Director of Administrative Operations, Grants and Contracts Coordinator, Accounting Director.

VI.C.1.c. Recovery Division

VI.C.1.c.1. The line of succession for Recovery is as follows: Director of Recovery Operations, Public Assistance Section Chief, Mitigation Section Chief, Recovery Plans Section Chief.

VI.C.1.d. Response Division

VI.C.1.d.1. The line of succession for Response Division is as follows: Director of Response Operations, Operations Section Chief, Planning Section Chief, Logistics Section Chief, Exercise Officer.

VI.C.1.e. Field Operations Divisions

VI.C.1.e.1. The line of succession for the Field Operation Division is as follows: Director of Field Operations, Field Operations Branch Director, Division Coordinator.

VI.C.2. Delegation of Authorities

VI.C.2.a. Section 31-9-8 of The Code of Alabama and the Alabama Emergency Management Act of 1955 authorizes the Governor to delegate emergency responsibilities to the officers, agencies of the State, and political subdivisions. The Governor may also appoint a State Coordinating Officer to act in his/her behalf as necessary during an emergency or disaster situation. Additionally, each, State agency head is authorized by Alabama statutes to delegate powers, duties, and functions within the department.

VI.C.3. Alternate Facilities

VI.C.3.a. The identified alternate facility for AEMA Continuity of Operations is located at Fort George C. Wallace on the State Military Department Headquarters in Montgomery, AL.

VI.C.4. Safekeeping Vital Records

VI.C.4.a. In accordance with Article 5 of the Alabama Computer Crime Act of 1985, and Section 41-4-220 of the Code of Alabama all State records will be maintained. All AEMA data is protected on a “Network Common Drive” and/or a cloud storage drive enabling the performance of IT duties off-base. Daily backups of data files are maintained at an off-site location and can be used to operate if the main drives are not available.

VI.C.5. Security

Security for the facility is provided by Clanton Police. In the event Clanton Police is unable to provide security for the AEMA, security will be provided from Alabama Law Enforcement Agency (ALEA), or the Alabama National Guard (ALNG).

VI.C.6. Communications

VI.C.6.a. The State of Alabama Department of Information Services Communications Division and the Alabama Supercomputer Authority will ensure the continued operations of the AEMA Data Communications. AEMA maintains its own communications equipment and systems.

VI.D. Resources

VI.D.1. The State of Alabama has resources strategically located throughout the State which may be utilized upon activation of corresponding ESFs.

VI.E. Administration and Logistics

VI.E.1. Appointment of Officials: 44 CFR § 206.41 Code of Federal Regulations, requires appointment of the following officials:

VI.E.1.a. State Coordinating Officer (SCO): The State Director of Emergency Management or designee, as appointed by the Governor, shall serve to coordinate all activities of State and Local governments conducting emergency operations and cooperating with the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) appointed by the Administrator of FEMA or by the President (44 CFR § 206.41 Code of Federal Regulations).

VI.E.1.b. Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) The State Director of Emergency Management or designee will execute, on behalf of the State, all necessary documents for Federal assistance following a Presidential Declaration of an emergency or major disaster (44 CFR § 206.41 Code of Federal Regulations).

VI.E.2. Funding and Accounting

VI.E.2.a. Local

VI.E.2.a.1. Each political subdivision may allocate and expend funds as appropriate for Local emergency operations. State Agency Emergency Operations are funded by the budgeted allocations of each agency performing emergency operations.

VI.E.2.a.2. Funds may be available from the Federal government, through the State, for approved project applications resulting from declared emergencies or major disasters.

VI.E.2.a.3. Accounting

VI.E.2.a.3.i. Complete and accurate accounts of emergency expenditures and obligations, including personnel and equipment costs, must be maintained.

VI.E.2.a.3.ii. Despite the difficulty in maintaining such records in the stress of an emergency, accountants are required to identify and document (a) funds for which no Federal reimbursement will be requested should a declaration be made and (b) those funds eligible for reimbursement under emergency or major disaster project applications. See the FEMA Handbooks on Public Assistance, for guidance on eligible expenditures for reimbursement.

VI.E.2.a.3.iii. When Federal public assistance is provided under the Disaster Relief Act, Local projects approved by FEMA are subject to both State and Federal audit.

VI.E.2.b. State

VI.E.2.b.1. State agencies will use their current appropriations to fund emergency operations.

VI.E.2.b.2. Expenditures of State monies for emergency operations will be conducted in accordance with Alabama laws and appropriations bills. Under emergency powers, vested by the State, the Governor may use all available resources of the State government as reasonably necessary to cope with the emergency or disaster. State agency resources that are used will be reported to the appropriate State agency and forwarded to the State EOC. Counties must request approval for use of State resources prior to deployment of these resources. When the available funds are not sufficient for the purpose of paying expenses incurred by the State incident to the emergency or disaster, the Governor may transfer from any available fund in the State treasury such sum as may be necessary to meet such emergency or disaster needs. Accounting for expenditure of State funds will be conducted under State laws and regulations and is subject to audit by the State Auditor and the Examiner of Public Accounts. State agencies and Local governments are responsible for the collecting, reporting, and maintenance of records of obligated expenditures incurred during an emergency or disaster situation. These records shall serve as a database determining the need and preparation of requests for Federal assistance.

VI.E.2.b.3. Federal funds made available to the State pursuant to any emergency or disaster program will, to the extent provided by law, be channeled through the Governor or designated representative. Use of Federal funds is subject to audit and verification by State and Federal audit. Local governments and Heads of State Department/Agencies will establish systems to report on and account for any public funds used for emergency or disaster purposes.

VI.E.3. Records: will be kept in such a manner to separately identify disaster-related expenditures and obligations from general programs and activities of State agencies and Local political subdivisions.

VI.E.3.a. Complete and accurate records are necessary for the following reasons:

VI.E.3.a.1. To document requests for assistance.

VI.E.3.a.2. For reimbursement under approved applications pertaining to declared emergencies or major disasters.

VI.E.3.a.3. For audit reports. Detailed records will be kept from the onset of the disaster, which include, but are not limited to:

VI.E.3.b. Work which is performed by force account:

VI.E.3.b.1. Appropriated extracts from payrolls, with cross-references needed to locate original documents.

VI.E.3.b.2. A schedule of equipment used on the job.

VI.E.3.b.3. Invoices, warrants, and checks issued and paid for materials and supplies used on the job.

VI.E.3.c. For work which is contracted out:

VI.E.3.c.1. Copies of requests for bids and/or proposals.

VI.E.3.c.2. The legal contract.

VI.E.3.c.3. Invoices submitted by the contractor.

VI.E.3.c.4. Warrants authorizing check issuance.

VI.E.3.c.5. Checks issued in payment.

VI.E.3.d. Disaster related expenditures and obligations of State agencies and Local political subdivisions may be reimbursed under a number of Federal programs. Reimbursement of approved costs for the Federal government may authorize work performed in the restoration of certain public facilities after a major disaster declaration by the President or under the statutory authority of certain Federal agencies.

VI.F. Agreements and Understandings

VI.F.1. General

VI.F.1.a. Emergency use of resources and capabilities of organizations not part of a government structure should be pre-arranged through agreements to the maximum extent feasible. Agreements will be entered into by duly authorized officials and will be formalized in writing whenever possible. This is extremely important at the Local government level when the use of State agency resources is anticipated without an emergency declaration being issued.

VI.F.2. Mutual Aid Agreements

VI.F.2.a. The statewide Mutual Aid Agreement has been accepted and signed by all 67 counties and the Federally Recognized Poarch Band of Creek Indians. The agreement allows the sharing of resources from State to County and Tribal governments; provides a mechanism

for recognition of licenses and certifications; affords tort protection as allowed by state law; and provides a reimbursement mechanism for allowable expenses incurred during the provision of support.

VI.F.2.b. There are two additional Compacts that facilitate the sharing of resources between and among city and county governments within the state. These agreements are the North Alabama Mutual Aid Compact and the South Alabama Mutual Aid Assistance Compact. Like the statewide agreement, these documents allow the sharing of resources from state to county governments; provide a mechanism for recognition of licenses and certifications; afford tort protection as allowed by state law; and provide a reimbursement mechanism for allowable expenses incurred during the provision of support.

VI.F.2.c. Agreements between elements of the same government will be included within the plans of those elements. Details of such agreements, which are inappropriate for inclusion in these plans, will be set forth in supporting operations procedures, instructions, or other directives of the units of government concerned.

VI.F.2.d. Unless otherwise provided, agreements remain in effect until rescinded or modified. Annual or other periodic updates will prevent them from becoming outdated.

VI.F.2.e. A clear Statement of agreement regarding payment reimbursement for personal services rendered, equipment costs, and expenditures of material is mandatory.

VI.F.3. Agreements

VI.F.3.a. Agreements with private relief organizations provide immediate aid to disaster victims, and provide some types of aid that government is unable to render.

VI.F.3.b. The Fire Suppression Agreements used by the Alabama Forestry Commission provide for appropriate assistance between States in wildfire fighting situations. The State of Alabama is a signatory of the Southeastern Forest Fire Compact and may give/receive resources to/from other regional compacts, especially the South-central Forest Fire Compact.

VI.F.3.c. A signed continuous Federal and State Agreement for emergency situations is maintained between the Governor of Alabama and the FEMA Regional Administrator acting for the President. This agreement is amended for each specific occurrence. In addition, FEMA Region IV and the AEMA periodically renew a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) which outlines Federal and State responsibilities in a major or catastrophic disaster. This MOU is maintained in the office of the Director AEMA.

VI.F.4. Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)

VI.F.4.a. The Emergency Management Assistance Compact, as codified by state law, recognizes that certain situations require effective coordination and cooperation between States to achieve effective response and provide for the general safety and health of citizens. These documents provide guidance on requesting, or providing, aid between the State of Alabama

and other EMAC States. Each EMAC member State must stand prepared to coordinate a request for, or the provision of, interstate mutual aid between member States when needed, usually in response to an actual or threatening major disaster. Alabama is currently a member state in the EMAC.

VI.F.5. AMAS (Alabama Mutual Aid System)

VI.F.5.a. The Statewide Aid program was developed to assist cities and counties to more effectively and efficiently exchange services and resources, especially in response to a major disaster wherein assistance needs to be provided from one area or region of the State to another. AMAS resolves inconsistencies and uncertainties concerning the insurance and liability coverage of emergency workers when deployed from one locality to another and take full advantage of opportunities for Federal/State reimbursement of deployment related costs.

VI.F.5.b. The AMAS is supplemental to, and does not affect, existing day-to-day mutual aid agreements between adjacent or nearby localities.

VI.F.5.c. The program is in two parts. Under the Authorizing Resolution, cities and counties will sign on to the concept of statewide mutual aid thereby agreeing to provide assistance when asked and if able to do so. Then in time of emergency, an Event Agreement can be quickly developed and consummated whereby the specific manpower and equipment resources to be provided and the terms and conditions of the assistance will be identified and officially agreed to by both Requesting Party and Assisting Party.

VI.F.6. State Regional Mutual Aid Organizations

VI.F.6.a. North Alabama Mutual Assistance Association (NAMAA)

VI.F.6.a.1. The purpose of the North Alabama Thirteen-County Emergency Management/Civil Defense Mutual Assistance Association is to provide an understanding between and among counties and municipalities of the North Alabama Thirteen-County Emergency Management/Civil Defense Mutual Assistance Association in providing and receiving mutual aid as a result of an act of war, natural or man-made disaster; and to provide the authority for utilization and implementation of the Emergency Operations Plan for Mutual Assistance Deployment developed by the North Alabama Thirteen-County Emergency Management/Civil Defense Mutual Assistance Association.

VI.F.6.a.2. This agreement and plan encompasses the area represented by the North Alabama Mutual Aid Assistance Association whose membership consists of the Emergency Management Director/Coordinator of the sixteen (16) counties of Blount, Cherokee, Colbert, Cullman, DeKalb, Franklin, Jackson, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Limestone, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Morgan, Walker and Winston.

VI.F.6.b. South Alabama Mutual-Aid Organization

VI.F.6.b.1. The purpose of the South Alabama Mutual Aid Compact is to provide an understanding between and among counties and municipalities of the South Alabama Mutual Aid Compact in providing and receiving mutual aid as a result of an act of war, natural or man-made disaster, or emergencies that exceed the capabilities of the Local jurisdiction(s).

VI.F.6.b.2. The South Alabama Mutual-Aid Organization currently consists of the political jurisdictions in the twenty four (24) counties of Baldwin, Barbour, Butler, Choctaw, Clarke, Coffee, Conecuh, Covington, Crenshaw, Dale, Dallas, Geneva, Henry, Houston, Lowndes, Marengo, Monroe, Montgomery, Pickens, Pike, Sumter, Tallapoosa, Washington, and Wilcox.

VI.G. Assistance Stipulations

VI.G.1. Insurance

VI.G.1.a. The commercial insurance companies and their adjustment agencies are the primary point of contact for insurance claims. Complaints should be referred to the State Insurance Commissioner. A representative of the Alabama Insurance Underwriting Association is usually dispatched to a disaster area to assist with claim problems.

VI.G.1.b. The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) makes available from commercial companies or flood insurance to communities, families, and individuals. The community having flood prone areas, as identified by the Federal Insurance Administration, must enter the NFIP and adopt and enforce land use and control measures before private citizens may become eligible for flood insurance.

VI.G.1.c. Failure to participate in the NFIP can preclude these communities and residents from receiving Federal financial assistance to repair, restore, or replace any structures or property damaged or destroyed within the designated hazard areas. However, Federal assistance may become available if the community concerned can qualify for and enter the NFIP within six months after the date of the Federal Damage Survey Report and shall obtain and maintain the necessary flood insurance policy. Eligibility for applicants for public assistance shall be contingent upon compliance with these requirements within a six-month period.

VI.G.1.d. Maintenance of hazard insurance (flood, wind, fire, etc.) is a conditional requirement for receipt of Federal assistance provided under the Stafford Act for the permanent repair and restoration of public and private non-profit facilities. The Alabama Commissioner of Insurance will determine the types and extent of insurance, which are reasonably available, adequate, and necessary to communities and residents to meet the above conditions. The commissioner will thereby serve as the State's certifying authority for these Federal requirements. The State shall maintain a policy of flood plain management in addition to the State self-insurance program to comply with the Federal Insurance Administration's requirement for assistance to State facilities in designated flood prone areas.

VI.G.2. Consumer Protection

VI.G.2.a. The Attorney General’s Office of Consumer Protection monitors emergency or disaster activities to provide consumer protection. Complaints can be initiated by calling the Consumer Protection Office.

VI.G.3. Environment

VI.G.3.a. All actions taken following repair and restoration by a government agency, individual, or private entity will comply with State and Federal laws, rules, and regulations regarding the environment. Additional information on requirements can be obtained from the Alabama Department of Environmental Management.

VI.G.4. Minimum Standards for Public and Private Structures

VI.G.4.a. A recipient of any disaster loan or grant under the Stafford Act agrees that any repair or construction shall be in accordance with applicable standards of safety and sanitation. Additionally, the State or Local government agrees that the natural hazards in the disaster area shall be evaluated and appropriate action shall be taken to mitigate such hazards, including safe land use and construction practices in accordance with standards prescribed or approved by the President. The State shall furnish such evidence of compliance as may be required (see Stafford Act Section 409).

VI.G.5. Availability of Materials

VI.G.5.a. The President is authorized, at the request of the Governor of an affected State, to provide for the survey of construction materials needed in the area affected by a major disaster. Based on this survey, appropriate action may be taken to assure the availability and fair distribution of needed materials for a period of not more than 180 days after the disaster. Any allocation program shall be implemented by the President to the extent possible by working with and through the companies which traditionally supply construction materials in the affected area (Stafford Act, Section 315). The authority granted the President has been delegated to the Regional Administrator of FEMA.

VII. Incident Management Actions

VII.A. Actions: This section describes incident/event management actions ranging from the initial notification to early coordination efforts to assess and deter, to activation of the EOP and deployment of State resources.

VII.A.1. Notification and Assessment: Counties, cities, towns, tribes, unincorporated areas, and nongovernmental organizations report incidents and potential incidents using established communications and reporting channels. The AEMA gathers and disseminates information about incidents or potential incidents to evaluate threats and determine the need for coordination of State incident management actions.

VII.A.1.a. Reporting Requirements. State, County, Municipal, private-sector, and non-governmental organizations are required or encouraged to report incident information through their Local EMA office to the SEOC.

VII.A.1.a.1. AEMA is required to report information relating to actual or potential emergency or disaster situations in accordance with established reporting protocols. This information may include:

VII.A.1.a.1.i. Implementation of an incident management or emergency response plan to prevent for, respond to, or recover from an incident;

VII.A.1.a.1.ii. Announcement of emergency declarations made under State or Local authority;

VII.A.1.a.1.iii. Activation of State or National mutual-aid agreements or compacts in response to incidents resulting in emergency declarations or requiring Federal assistance.

VII.A.1.a.2. Local Governments and response partners use established reporting mechanisms with State departments and agencies.

VII.A.1.b. Threat Monitoring and Initial Incident Assessment. The AEMA maintains daily situation awareness to identify threats and hazards inside of or approaching the borders of the State of Alabama and passes that information to State and Local Emergency Management Agencies, as appropriate. This includes monitoring the following networks/agencies for continuous updates.

Emergency Management Information Tracking System (EMITS)

National Weather Service Broadcasts

AEMA Southern LINC and UHF radio systems

Toll free HAZMAT and reporting telephone line

National Warning System (NAWAS) Hotline (State and Regional circuits)

Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) Hotline

Farley Nuclear Hotline and 800Mhz Radio System

Satellite telephone

Commercial and Satellite broadcast Networks

Internet based systems

National Response Center (NRC)

Alabama National Guard Radio Network

The Emergency Alert System (EAS)

VII.A.1.c. Dissemination of Warnings and Bulletins

VII.A.1.c.1. Watches, warnings and bulletins are issued by various agencies based on their missions and authorities. For example, the National Weather Service issues weather-related notices to warn the public of storms and severe weather.

VII.A.1.c.2. The AEMA monitors these warnings and bulletins and disseminates them to the appropriate Local governments and/or agencies to inform them of possible or probable incidents that will require action.

VII.A.2. Activation: The SEOC and the appropriate AEMA Division EOCs will activate personnel based on the level of emergency as outlined in the State EOP

VII.A.3. Requests for Assistance

VII.A.3.a. State Support to Counties. AEMA processes requests for assistance from Local governments once Local resources are clearly insufficient to respond to the Local incident/emergency.

VII.A.3.b. State Support to other states. Once it is apparent that Local and State resources are not adequate to respond to the incident/emergency, the Governor can request assistance from States that are members of the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).

VII.A.3.c. Federal Support to States. The Governor can request, through FEMA, Presidential disaster or emergency declarations under the Stafford Act. These requests indicate the extent of the damage and the types of Federal assistance required. FEMA forwards the request to the White House, simultaneously notifying the Secretary of Homeland Security. If a declaration is issued, FEMA designates the types of assistance to be made, and the counties eligible to receive assistance.

VII.A.4. Preparedness Actions: Preparedness, in the context of an incident, involves actions to enhance readiness to respond to a potential incident and minimize its impact. The majority of initial preparedness and incident mitigation actions are performed by Local government, and include efforts to protect the public and minimize damage to property and the environment.

VII.A.4.a. Public Health and Safety. These actions focus on the detection, prevention, or reduction of impact to public health and safety. These actions can include environmental analysis, plume modeling, evacuation planning, emergency shelter planning, air monitoring, emergency broadcasts, etc. They may also include site and public health surveillance and testing, immunizations, and isolation or quarantine for biological and agricultural incidents.

VII.A.4.b. Responder Health and Safety. The safety and health of responders is also a priority. These actions could include training of responders for certain known or suspected hazards, purchase of special equipment, analysis of previous incidents and integration of lessons learned during those incidents, and assembly of lists and characteristics of hazardous materials stored or used in the jurisdiction.

VII.A.4.c. Property and the Environment. This could include such actions as sandbagging in anticipation of a flood, or booming of environmentally sensitive areas in response to a potential oil spill.

VII.A.5. Response Actions

VII.A.5.a. Once an incident occurs, the priorities shift from prevention, preparedness, and mitigation to immediate and short-term response activities to the Standing Priorities:

VII.A.5.a.1. Life Saving

VII.A.5.a.2. Incident Stabilization

VII.A.5.a.3. Protection of property

VII.A.5.a.4. Needs/Damage Assessment.

VII.A.5.b. Response actions include, but are not limited to:

VII.A.5.b.1. Activate Local, Division, and State EOC, as required.

VII.A.5.b.2. Search and Rescue operations

VII.A.5.b.3. Establishment of mass care facilities

VII.A.5.b.4. Provision of public health and medical services

VII.A.5.b.5. Firefighting

VII.A.5.b.6. Furnishing food, water, ice, and emergency essentials

VII.A.5.b.7. Emergency debris removal

VII.A.5.b.8. Emergency restoration of critical infrastructure

VII.A.5.b.9. Public Emergency Information

VII.A.6. Recovery Actions

VII.A.6.a. Recovery actions are key to help individuals and communities return to a state of normalcy. In Presidential Declared Emergencies, these actions are initiated through the Disaster Recovery Center (DRC). The need for and location(s) of DRCs are coordinated with the Local government. The DRCs are staffed with knowledgeable personnel to provide recovery program information, advice, counseling, and related technical assistance to include representatives from tasked State agencies.

VII.A.7. Mitigation Actions

VII.A.7.a. Hazard mitigation involves the reduction or elimination of long-term risk to people and property from hazards and their side effects. These actions could include, but not be limited to flood plain mapping, initiation of improved building codes and enforcement of National Flood Insurance Program requirements, improving flood control physical measures, and installing systems to assist in warning the public of possible or impending incidents.

VII.A.8. Demobilization

VII.A.8.a. When a centralized County or State coordination presence is no longer required in the affected area, the State implements the demobilization plan to transfer responsibilities and close out the DRC. After the closing of the DRC, long-term recovery program management and monitoring transitions to individual agencies, as appropriate.

VII.A.9. After-Action Report

VII.A.9.a. Following the incident, an after-action report detailing operational successes, problems, and key issues effecting incident management. The report includes feedback from all agencies participating in the incident. This report is utilized to identify strong areas, weak areas, and areas needing improvement for emphasis in future training and planning.

VIII. Training and Exercises.

VIII.A. Training: Training for emergency management personnel in the State will be identified during an annual training needs assessment conducted by AEMA. Training will be tailored to the needs of the emergency managers throughout the State.

VIII.A.1. Formal training sessions will be conducted in accordance with emergency management doctrine and procedures approved by appropriate accredited organizations.

VIII.A.2. All training conducted by this agency will be documented by the training office. The training office will maintain student rosters and lesson critiques on completed training. In addition, the training office will evaluate and document training instructor qualification. The training officer will maintain a list of qualified instructors and the individual courses they are qualified to teach.

VIII.B. Exercises: Exercises are the most efficient method of evaluating the current status of personnel and agency proficiency without actual participation in an active emergency or disaster. They provide a snapshot of the capabilities that were exercised. Exercises are designed, conducted, evaluated and reported utilizing the Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation Program (HSEEP).

VIII.B.1. Several exercises are scheduled to be conducted on an annual basis. These include the Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) exercises for Farley and Brown's Ferry Nuclear Power Plants, and State level exercises for the State Emergency Operations Center and AEMA Division Emergency Operation Centers.

VIII.B.1. Other exercises are conducted as required and as funds are available. These include all hazards workshops and exercises for the other State agencies and the Counties as well as Mutual Aid Teams.

VIII.B.2. Exercise participation is documented by the agency Exercise Officer and the results are utilized to identify issues requiring training, revision of plans, procedures, and procurement

of equipment and to establish best practices for inclusion in future operations plans. Any issues are reported to program managers and the training officer for utilization in scheduling additional or remedial training to increase agency personnel proficiency.

IX. Preparedness and Plan Maintenance. The State of Alabama uses the “whole community” concept described for preparedness and maintenance of the EOP. These organizations typically include all agencies with a role in incident and response management and provide a forum for coordination of planning, training, equipping, and other preparedness requirements.

IX.A. Plan Maintenance: AEMA maintains the plan in coordination with the Governor of Alabama, State and Local governmental agencies, private volunteer agencies, and other private entities involved in response activities. The EOP is updated periodically as required to incorporate new directives, legislative changes, and procedural changes based on lessons learned from exercises and actual events.

IX.A.1. Types of changes. Changes include additions of new or supplementary material and deletions of material that is no longer applicable. No proposed change should contradict or override authorities or other plans now contained in statute or regulation.

IX.A.2. Coordination and Approval. Any department or agency may propose and develop a change to the EOP. The department or agency proposing the change is responsible for coordinating the change among primary and support agencies of each effected ESF and any associated agency program areas as required. The proposing agency must then:

IX.A.2.a. Obtain the official written approval for the change from the appropriate senior officials of the effected agency; and

IX.A.2.b. Provide the final change to the Alabama Emergency Management Agency for tracking, review, and official issuance.

IX.A.3. Notice of Change. After coordination has been accomplished, including receipt of the necessary signed approval supporting the final change language, AEMA will issue an official notice of change.

IX.A.3.a. AEMA will distribute each notice of change to all participating agencies, the Office of the Governor of Alabama, and FEMA.

IX.A.4. Reissuance of the EOP. AEMA is responsible for coordinating full reviews and updates of the EOP as required.

IX.B. The NIMS Integration Center: This EOP uses NIMS. In accordance with NIMS, NIMS Integration Center is responsible for facilitating the development and adoption of national level standards, guidelines, and protocols related to NIMS. AEMA researches current doctrine issued by NIMS Integration Center in the maintenance of the EOP as appropriate.

X. EOP Implementation Guidance: This EOP becomes effective upon issuance and will remain in effect until superseded or replaced by a revised EOP. Changes to the EOP will be posted as they occur, but do not change the basic functionality of the EOP. The Response Division will be the lead for implementing suggested changes or revisions to this document.

Pete Allen – 27March2017