

Mutual Aid

If it is determined that local, state or possibly federal aid will be needed, a Campus Emergency will be proclaimed when necessary and a request will be made to the jurisdiction in which the campus is located to proclaim a Local Emergency, and formal request will be submitted by the local jurisdiction through the State Office of Emergency Services (OES) requesting that the Governor proclaim a State of Emergency.

As provided in the California Emergency Plan, certain state agencies will provide assistance to threatened or stricken areas. State agency representatives will establish liaison with their local counterparts to relay information and mutual aid requests. The OES regional manager will coordinate interregional mutual aid and state assistance as necessary.

The foundation of California's emergency planning and response is a statewide mutual aid system that is designed to ensure that adequate resources, facilities and other support is provided to jurisdictions whenever their own resources prove to be inadequate to cope with a given situation(s). The basis for the system is the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement as provided for in the California Emergency Services Act. This Agreement was developed in 1950 and adopted by California's incorporated cities and by all 58 counties. It created a formal structure within which each jurisdiction retains control of its own personnel and facilities, but may give and receive assistance. State government, on the other hand, is obligated to provide available resources to assist local jurisdictions in emergencies.

To facilitate the coordination and flow of mutual aid, the state has been divided into six Office of Emergency Services (OES) Mutual Aid Regions. Through this mutual aid system, the state OES can receive a constant flow of information from every geographic and organizational area of the state. This includes direct notification from a state agency or department or from a local government entity that a disaster exists or is imminent. In some cases, it also includes information that makes it possible to anticipate an emergency and mitigate its effects by accelerated preparations, or perhaps prevent a situation from developing to disaster proportions.

To further facilitate the mutual aid process, particularly during day-to-day emergencies involving public safety agencies, Fire Coordinators and Law Enforcement Coordinators have been selected and function at the Operational Area (County-wide), Mutual Aid Region (two or more counties), and at the state (OES) level. It is expected that during a catastrophic event, such as an earthquake, coordinators will be assigned at all levels for other essential services (e.g., medical, care and shelter, rescue, etc.).

County and City

County and City Law Enforcement Coordinators have responsibility for coordinating law enforcement and traffic control operations within their respective jurisdictions. They will coordinate the provision of available resources from their jurisdiction to support the campus in response to requests through established mutual aid procedures.

Operational Area

The county Operational Area Law Enforcement Coordinator is the County Sheriff. When an emergency cannot be handled by a law enforcement agency within an Operational Area, the Area Coordinator is responsible for providing assistance and coordination to control the problem.

Mutual Aid Region

Each Office of Emergency Services (OES) Mutual Aid Region has a Regional Law Enforcement Coordinator who is elected by the Operational Area Coordinators (Sheriffs) within the region. Should a present or anticipated emergency be so great as to require the resources of one or more Operational Areas, the Regional Law Enforcement Coordinator is responsible for organizing and coordinating the dispatch of resources from within the Region to the affected area.

State

The Governor's Office of Emergency Services coordinates the procurement of state resources required to support local jurisdictions during an emergency. The OES Director,

through the State Law Enforcement Coordinator (a member of the OES Staff), has the responsibility for law enforcement mutual aid coordination at the state level.

State agencies have resources to support local law enforcement and traffic control operations that include the following:

- ◆ California Highway Patrol (CHP)
- ◆ Military Department
- ◆ Department of Justice
- ◆ Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control
- ◆ Department of Corrections
- ◆ Department of Forestry
- ◆ Department of Fish and Game
- ◆ Department of General Services
- ◆ Department of Transportation

Coordination of mutual aid support will be accomplished through established channels. Requests should include, as applicable:

- ◆ Number of personnel needed.
- ◆ Type and amount of equipment.
- ◆ Reporting time and location.
- ◆ Authority to whom they are to report.
- ◆ Access routes.
- ◆ Estimated duration of operations.

All law enforcement mutual aid support will, to the maximum extent possible, be provided in accordance with the California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan.

California Highway Patrol (CHP) support of mutual aid operations is normally provided after local and adjacent governmental resources within a given Operational Area have been reasonably committed. Such support also may be provided earlier if the Governor determines it to be in the best interest of the public. CHP personnel committed to the support of local authorities shall remain under the command and control of their department. Commanders and designated supervisors may accept missions from the responsible local authorities. Requests for support by the CHP will be submitted to the appropriate Area Commander, who may commit half of the Area's on-duty forces.

(NOTE: All local law enforcement resources do not necessarily have to be committed prior to requesting such support.)

State Military Forces (National Guard) in support of local law enforcement will accept and execute broad mission-type orders from the civil officer in charge, but will at all times remain under the military chain of command. The Military and Veteran's Code place, solely on the military commander, all decisions as to tactical direction and troops, kind and extent of force to be used, and particular means to be employed to accomplish, the objective specified by the civil officer in charge.

(NOTE: The Department of the Army has issued certain regulations regarding temporary loan of federal military resources to National Guard Units and local civil authorities.)

When the State has committed all of its available forces, including State Military Forces, and when such forces are unable to control the emergency, only the Governor may request that the U.S. President assign federal troops to assist in restoring or maintaining law and order.