



2026 Edition

Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan



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CALIFORNIA - MASTER MUTUAL AID AGREEMENTError! Bookmark not defined.

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PREFACE

Law Enforcement Mutual Aid (LEMA) is an everyday occurrence in a state as large and diverse as California. Since the 1950's the LEMA system has been an ongoing cooperative effort amongst law enforcement agencies to ensure an effective and organized response to a wide range of human-caused and natural disasters. The LEMA system is used daily for countless situations such as missing persons, mass shootings, large-scale criminal investigations, high-risk tactical operations, Explosive Ordinance Disposal (EOD), canines, air support, and more.

California is the one of the most disaster-prone states in the nation. The Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan (LEMA Plan), known throughout the California public safety profession as the "Blue Book" is an extension of the California Emergency Services Act, the 1950 Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement and a supporting document to the California State Emergency Plan (SEP). Over many decades, and through countless human-caused and natural disasters, the Blue Book has been used to provide guidance and structure during some of California's most challenging times. The Blue Book represents the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) decades-long practice of "neighbors helping neighbors." However, the Cal OES Law Enforcement Branch is the steward of the LEMA Plan and is tasked with ensuring the system functions as designed and making necessary and appropriate updates, based on input from our allied agencies, as best practices evolve.

As signatories to the Master Mutual Aid Agreement, it is important to understand your agency's role. Planning, preparation, logistics, and operational response activities of law enforcement agencies supporting the LEMA system must be consistent with each agency's policies and procedures. Additionally, compliance with the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS) is required for most state and federal funding. It is the responsibility of all law enforcement executives, administrators, managers, and supervisors to familiarize themselves and their agency with this plan to ensure their staff understand how to properly utilize it to benefit their agency and to support neighboring agencies.

Cal OES Law Enforcement Branch staff are available 24/7 to assist with emergency response coordination during a law enforcement mutual aid incident. Additionally, Cal OES staff can assist with planning, training, and implementation of the LEMA Plan. The Cal OES Law Enforcement Branch is your partner before, during, and after an incident requiring mutual aid. The Cal OES Law Enforcement Branch encourages feedback from our partner agencies on ways to improve the LEMA Plan. While the LEMA Plan has



been amended over many decades by generations of committed public safety professionals, the core principle of "neighbors helping neighbors" to make California a safer place, remains constant.

Don O'Keefe, Chief
Law Enforcement Branch



INTRODUCTION

The Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan (LEMA Plan or Plan)

The LEMA Plan outlines current state policy and best practices concerning law enforcement mutual aid in California. The LEMA Plan describes state law concerning the application of the SEMS and the NIMS to provide a consistent approach in law enforcement mutual aid situations.

The LEMA Plan describes the standard procedures used to acquire law enforcement mutual aid resources and the methods used to ensure coordination of law enforcement mutual aid planning and readiness at the local, state, and federal levels.

The LEMA system works best when there is expeditious sharing of law enforcement incident information and situational awareness related to unusual occurrences.

The LEMA Plan includes information regarding the statutory protections afforded responders under the Emergency Services Act and provides legal background for law enforcement mutual aid.

This edition takes the basic information included in prior versions and formats it in a more complete and usable manner. No changes have been made to the LEMA system, organizational relationships, or process.

Updated information on the Cal OES Law Enforcement Branch and its resources is included in this Plan, as well as updated information on state agencies that routinely provide law enforcement mutual aid. This Plan also includes applicable updates to California law concerning the LEMA system. While this Plan is not meant to be exhaustive, it will provide easy access to key sections of the law dealing with these issues.

The Cal OES Law Enforcement Branch supports the LEMA system in California. Our peace officers can assist any California law enforcement organization in emergency response, and the development of related plans, training, and exercises for their agency. The Cal OES Law Enforcement Branch welcomes input on the LEMA system and suggestions for improvement of this Plan, or emergency operations in general.

Cal OES Law Enforcement Branch

Since 1960, the Cal OES Law Enforcement Branch has provided valuable service and assistance to California's law enforcement agencies. Staffed with experienced peace



officers, the Cal OES Law Enforcement Branch works directly with California's Sheriffs and Police Departments. Additionally, Cal OES Law Enforcement Branch personnel act as a liaison with federal agencies including the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), the U.S. Secret Service, the U.S. Department of State, and all California state law enforcement agencies.

Law Enforcement Branch Programs

Within the Cal OES Response Directorate, the Cal OES Law Enforcement Branch is responsible for several key programs:

- Law Enforcement Mutual Aid System
- Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Assistance Fund
- Search and Rescue Mutual Aid
- Coroner/Medical Examiner Mutual Aid
- Special Resources for Mutual Aid

The Cal OES Law Enforcement Branch coordinators/peace officers regularly meet with local law enforcement executives, managers, supervisors, and others to ensure that the LEMA system is ready at any time to serve California law enforcement. Cal OES staff work alongside local counterparts to develop operational plans, design, and present training and exercises; and when appropriate, coordinate mutual aid services during actual events.

Each of our staff members has years of experience in emergency management as it relates specifically to law enforcement agencies and their personnel. There is always a staff member on call to assist local law enforcement. Immediate assistance can be sought from the Cal OES Law Enforcement Branch by calling (916) 845-8911.

HISTORY AND AUTHORITY

The LEMA system has been used successfully for many years. Notable events involving the use of this system include:

- 1965 - Watts Riots (Los Angeles)
- 1986 - Northern California Floods
- 1989 - Loma Prieta Earthquake
- 1991 - East Bay Hills Fire (Oakland)
- 1992 - Rodney King Riots (Los Angeles)
- 2003/07 - Southern California Firestorms
- 2009 - Mehserle Shooting Protests (Oakland)



- 2011 - Occupy Demonstrations (Statewide)
- 2011 - Bassler Manhunt (Mendocino County)
- 2013 - Dornier Manhunt (Southern California)
- 2013 - Rim Fire (Yosemite)
- 2013 - LAX Active Shooter (Los Angeles)
- 2018 - Camp Fire (Butte County)
- 2020 – 2020 Statewide Civil Unrest
- 2022 - People's Park – Civil Unrest (Berkeley)
- 2024 - University Protests (Statewide)
- 2025 - Los Angeles Wildfires

The State of California LEMA Plan is derived and implemented in accordance with the authorities outlined in the California Emergency Services Act under Government Code section 8550, et. seq., the California Disaster Assistance Act under Government Code section 8680, et. seq., the Governor's Executive Order W-9-91, the California State Emergency Plan, Emergency Compacts, and the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Agreement.

Government Code sections 8550 to 8669.7, of the California Emergency Services Act, outline the range of disaster and emergency powers and responsibilities of state and local governments when dealing with any natural or human-caused disasters and/or emergency declarations.

IMMUNITIES

The Emergency Services Act (hereinafter referred to as the Act) provides immunity for damages arising in the course of a proper exercise of police power to state and local law enforcement agencies when those agencies are responding to mutual aid requests.¹ California courts have found that the state's police power, exercised in an emergency to protect the public interest, provides a cloak of immunity from liability under Article I, Section 9 of the Constitution and Government Code sections 8572 and 8562² when the "damage resulted from a proper exercise of police power."³ The protections afforded by the Act supplement other statutory liability protections that may apply to the routine law enforcement role, such as immunities for failure to enforce the law.⁴ The liability protections of the Act extend to mutual aid provided during a declared state of emergency and non-emergency periods.⁵

The Act provides broader immunity than the general immunity provisions under Government Code 820.2. The Act provides all of the privileges and immunities from liability to the same degree and extent while engaged in the performance of any of their functions and duties extraterritorially in carrying out their duties under the Act.⁶



Factors to consider when providing mutual aid under the ESA include:

- Act in the best interest of the public at all times to protect the order, safety, health, morals, and general welfare of society when rendering mutual aid;
- Act in accordance with this Plan;
- Respond based upon a request by the Operational Area, Regional Coordinator or State Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Coordinator;
- Act in accordance with your local emergency plan approved by the local disaster council in accordance with local ordinance; and
- Verify that your department's plans and procedures are consistent with this Plan and you are acting within the course and scope of their duties.

1 Gov. Code, § 8655; *Labadie v. State of California* (1989) 208 Cal.App.3d 1366, 1367 (finding "the purpose of Government Code, section 8655, exempting state entities from liability for claims based on the exercise or performance of, or the failure to perform, a discretionary function or duty in carrying out the provisions of the Emergency Services Act (Gov. Code, § 8625 et seq.), is to enable the state to act with speed and confidence without fear of incurring tort liability in quelling an emergency.")

2. *Farmers Ins. Exchange v. State of California* (1985) 175 Cal.App.3d 494, 503.

3 *Ibid* at p. 501.

4 Gov. Code, § 820.2; *Labadie v. State of California*, *supra*, 208 Cal.App.3d at 1367.

5 Gov. Code, § 8656.; *Soto v. State of California* (1997) 56 Cal.App.4th 196, 197.

6 Gov. Code, §§ 8655; 8656.



DEFINITIONS AND CONCEPTS

Note: Some definitions are not verbatim text from related codes and regulations but are paraphrased to provide a clearer understanding of the concepts involved.

Operational Area

An "operational area" is an intermediate level of the state emergency services organization, consisting of a county and all political subdivisions within the county area. (Gov. Code, § 8559.) A county, along with all the political subdivisions within that county area, constitutes an operational area. Each county is designated as an operational area. The governing bodies of each county and political subdivisions in the county may organize and structure their operational area. An operational area may be used by the county and the political subdivisions comprising the operational area for the coordination of emergency activities and to serve as a link in the communications system during a state of emergency or a local emergency. (Gov. Code, § 8605.)

Operational Area Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Coordinator (Operational Area Coordinator or OA Coordinator)

The county sheriff is traditionally the Operational Area Coordinator, except for the City and County of San Francisco, where the chief of police is the Operational Area Coordinator.

Mutual Aid

The purpose of mutual aid and mutual aid plans is to facilitate the rendering of aid to areas stricken by an emergency and to make unnecessary the execution of written agreements customarily entered into by public agencies exercising joint powers. Emergency plans duly adopted and approved as provided by the Governor shall be effective as satisfying the requirement for mutual aid operational plans provided in the Master Mutual Aid Agreement. (Gov. Code, § 8615.) The purpose and scope of mutual aid can be found under Government Code sections 8615 to 8619.5.

Master Mutual Aid Agreement

"Master Mutual Aid Agreement" means the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement (MMAA), made and entered into by and between the State of California, its various departments and agencies, the various political subdivisions of the state, and federally recognized California Indian tribes, to facilitate implementation of the Emergency Services Act. (Gov. Code, § 8561.)

Mutual Aid Region

A "mutual aid region" is a subdivision of the state emergency services organization, established to facilitate the coordination of mutual aid and other emergency



operations within an area of the state consisting of two or more county operational areas. A mutual aid region manages and coordinates resources among operational areas within the mutual aid region and between the Operational Areas and the state level. (Gov. Code, §§ 8559, 8600.)

Regional Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Coordinator (Regional Coordinator or RMAC)

A Regional Coordinator is a sheriff elected by their peers at a California State Sheriff's Association (CSSA) meeting from within the mutual aid region, to coordinate the collective law enforcement mutual aid response of agencies within the region.

State Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Coordinator (State Coordinator)

The State Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Coordinator is the Chief of the Law Enforcement Branch of the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES). The State Coordinator is responsible for mutual aid response coordination, management of the Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Assistance Fund, and administrative interactions between state and local law enforcement agencies during emergency and non-emergency situations, where the mutual aid system is, or could be, involved.

State of War Emergency

"State of War Emergency" means the condition which exists immediately, with or without a proclamation by the Governor, whenever this state or nation is attacked by an enemy of the United States, or upon receipt by the state of a warning from the federal government indicating that such an enemy attack is probable or imminent. (Gov. Code, § 8558, subd. (a).)

During a state of war emergency, the Governor has complete authority over all agencies of state government and the right to exercise within the area or regions designated, all police power vested in the state by the Constitution and laws of the State of California and in the exercise thereof he shall promulgate, issue, and enforce such orders and regulations as he deems necessary for the protection of life and property, in accordance with the provisions of Government Code section 8567. (Gov. Code, §§ 8567; 8620; 8571.) The scope of Gubernatorial authority during a declared state of war emergency can be found in Government Code sections 8620 to 8624.

In a state of war emergency each operational area shall serve as a link in the system of communications and coordination between the state's emergency operating centers and the operating centers of the political subdivisions comprising the operational area. (Gov. Code, § 8605.) Signatories to the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement shall provide mutual aid pursuant to the terms and conditions outlined in the Agreement.



State of Emergency

"State of Emergency" means the duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the state caused by such conditions as air pollution, fire, flood, storm, epidemic, riot, drought, cyberterrorism, sudden and severe energy shortage, electromagnetic pulse attack, plant or animal infestation or disease, the Governor's warning of an earthquake or volcanic prediction, or an earthquake, or other conditions, other than conditions resulting from a labor controversy or conditions causing a "state of war emergency," which, by reason of their magnitude, are or are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of any single county, city and county, or city and require the combined forces of a mutual aid region or regions to combat, or with respect to regulated energy utilities, a sudden and severe energy shortage requires extraordinary measures beyond the authority vested in the Public Utilities Commission. (Gov. Code, § 8558, subd. (b).)

During a state of emergency, the Governor has complete authority over all agencies of state government and the right to exercise within the area or regions designated, all police power vested in the state by the Constitution and laws of the State of California. (Gov. Code, 8627.) Signatories to the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement shall provide mutual aid pursuant to the terms and conditions outlined in the Agreement.

Local Emergency

"Local Emergency" means the duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the territorial limits of a county, city and county, or city, caused by conditions such as air pollution, fire, flood, storm, epidemic, riot, drought, cyberterrorism, sudden and severe energy shortage, de-energization event, electromagnetic pulse attack, plant or animal infestation or disease, the Governors warning of an earthquake or volcanic prediction, or an earthquake, which are or are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of that political subdivision and require the combined forces of other political subdivisions to combat, or with respect to regulated energy utilities, a sudden and severe energy shortage or de-energization event that requires extraordinary measures beyond the authority vested in the Public Utilities Commission. Conditions for a local emergency do not include those resulting from a labor controversy or conditions causing a "state of war emergency." (Gov. Code, § 8558, subd. (c)(1).)

**Proclamation of a Local Emergency is NOT required
before requesting law enforcement mutual aid.**



In periods of local emergency, political subdivisions (cities or counties) have the power to provide mutual aid to any affected area in accordance with the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement, local ordinances, resolutions, plans, and/or other agreements. (Gov. Code, § 8631.)

During a local emergency, state agencies may provide mutual aid; including personnel, equipment, and other available resources, to assist local jurisdictions in accordance with mutual aid plans or at the direction of the Governor. (Gov. Code, § 8632.) Signatories to the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement shall provide mutual aid pursuant to the terms and conditions outlined in the Agreement.

By proclaiming a local emergency, the governing body of a city or county may promulgate temporary emergency orders and regulations necessary to provide for the protection of life and property. Such orders and regulations and amendments and rescissions thereof shall be in writing and shall be given widespread publicity and notice. (Gov. Code, § 8634.)

Response costs are absorbed by the responding agency notwithstanding any other agreements to the contrary, or availability of disaster reimbursement funds from another source. (See Financial Assistance Section for more information)

Unusual Occurrence

An unusual occurrence is an event involving potential or actual personal injury or property damage arising from incidents such as natural and human-caused disasters, acts of terrorism, and civil unrest, etc.

Fifty Percent Guideline

It is a long-standing best practice that no jurisdiction should unnecessarily deplete its own personnel, equipment, and service capabilities to furnish mutual aid resources. When requested to provide mutual aid, it is generally accepted, during exigent circumstances, that a reasonable response will consist of up to 50% of available on-duty uniformed personnel.

Cal OES Law Enforcement Branch

The Cal OES Law Enforcement Branch is the state facilitator of inter-regional law enforcement mutual aid response resources to operational areas. The Cal OES Law Enforcement Branch provides ongoing collaboration with operational areas, municipalities, and state and federal agencies during non-emergency periods to facilitate emergency preparedness planning and mutual aid awareness training. The Cal OES Law Enforcement Branch also coordinates the state's search and rescue and



coroner/medical examiner mutual aid programs, as well as other activities in support of local law enforcement mutual aid response. Additional information is provided later in this plan.

Mission Numbers

The Cal OES Law Enforcement Branch assigns law enforcement mission numbers to track law enforcement mutual aid resources.

Mission numbers are a database tracking tool to memorialize mutual aid incidents and their disposition. **Mission numbers are a mandatory requirement for LEMA fund reimbursable responses.**

A Cal OES law enforcement mission number consists of three parts: the year, the letters "LAW", and an eight-digit randomized number. (e.g. 2024-LAW-12345678)

Search and Rescue (SAR) incidents are recognized as emergency events, often requiring specialized resources from various parts of the state. Most SAR responders are volunteer professionals. It is recommended that any out-of-county SAR mutual aid mission requests be routed directly to the Cal OES Law Enforcement Branch for the assignment of a state mission number. This facilitates immediate Statewide SAR Mutual Aid (as defined in the SAR Annex) and identifies the authorized state mutual aid mission providing Disaster Service Worker (DSW) coverage for properly registered volunteer personnel.

LEMA that is not eligible for reimbursement from the LEMA Assistance Fund within an operational area does not require a Cal OES Mission number. However, mission numbers may be issued at the request of the Regional Law Coordinator, or Operation Area Law Coordinator. If law enforcement resources (in the form of mutual aid) respond outside of their Region (i.e., SWAT from a county in Region 4 being requested by a County in Region 3) the Cal OES Law Enforcement Branch will issue a mission number and track those responding resources until the operation has concluded.

If a county within a region requests a Cal OES Law Mission number for county-to-county mutual aid requests, or in-county mutual aid requests, the request must be directed to the Regional Mutual Aid Coordinator (RMAC) for approval. Upon approval, the RMAC will contact the Cal OES Law Enforcement Branch Duty Officer and request that a mission number be issued. Any request for law enforcement mutual aid outside of the originating region must be coordinated by, and have the approval of, the RMAC and the Cal OES Regional Officer.



The existence of a law enforcement mission number under these circumstances implies that the law enforcement duty officer worked with the requestor to ensure that mutual aid criteria were met prior to tasking an out-of-county mutual aid response.

It is suggested that any county routinely providing law enforcement mutual aid (typically a specialized resource, i.e., EOD, SWAT, air support, canines etc.) to another county within its region develop an internal "unusual occurrence" numbering system to document and track each deployment.

Day-to-Day Mutual Aid

During day-to-day law enforcement activities, incidents occur that may require immediate emergency assistance, such as back-up on a traffic stop, perimeter control for a fleeing suspect, vehicle pursuits, and/or immediate assistance for an exigent circumstance. Officers from nearby jurisdictions may respond to these emergency broadcasts on their own (department policy permitting) without a formal mutual aid request.

LEVELS OF MUTUAL AID

Mutual aid response within the State of California is based on four governmental levels. Each level of mutual aid requires exhaustion of resources at the lower level to justify requesting aid at the next level. These levels are (1) cities (or other similar local jurisdictions), (2) operational areas, (3) mutual aid regions, and (4) the state. The Cal OES Law Enforcement Branch can also assist a local agency in seeking the assistance of federal law enforcement agencies or resources.

Throughout this segment of the LEMA Plan, the terms chief of police/sheriff are used as the initiators of a mutual aid request. The volatility of some incidents necessitates immediate support, and designated command, management or supervisory-level officer/ deputies also have the ability to requestor provide, law enforcement mutual aid on behalf of the chief/ sheriff, if authorized under their respective agency policy.

1. City

City police departments are charged with the responsibility of maintaining law and order and protecting life and property within the municipal geographic boundaries of their jurisdiction.

The chief of police is the official responsible for determining the magnitude of a law enforcement emergency within their jurisdiction, the extent of locally committed resources, and the necessity for requesting law enforcement mutual aid. In many contract cities, the designated command-level manager from the contracted agency functions as chief.



2. Operational Area

The Operational Area (county sheriff) is the next level of law enforcement mutual aid responsibility (See Operational Area map). The Operational Area is a composite of its political subdivisions, i.e., municipalities, contract cities, special districts, and county agencies. The county sheriff is the Operational Area Coordinator (or, in the case of San Francisco, the chief of police of the city and county of San Francisco).

3. Region

To facilitate the coordination of mutual aid, the State of California is geographically divided into seven law enforcement mutual aid Regions (See Mutual Aid Regional map). Each LEMA Region is comprised of multiple Operational Areas and has a Regional LEMA Coordinator. (Gov. Code, § 8600.)

The Regional LEMA Coordinator is granted the authority to coordinate the mutual aid response of law enforcement resources within the region to support a mutual aid request from a jurisdiction within the region. Requests for mutual aid resources between regions are coordinated by the Chief of the Law Enforcement Branch at Cal OES.

Note: Coroner's Mutual Aid is coordinated in the same manner as LEMA beginning at the Operational Area level. See the Cal OES Coroners' Mutual Aid Plan and the California Mass Fatality Resource Guide companion documents that describe the Coroner/Medical Examiner Mutual Aid.

4. State

On behalf of the Governor, the Director of Cal OES, through the Chief of the Law Enforcement Branch, has the responsibility for coordination of state law enforcement mutual aid resources in support of local jurisdictions during a state of war emergency, state of emergency, or local emergency. (Gov. Code, § 8587, subd. (a).) Information on the resources available from state agencies appears later in this plan.

Several state law enforcement agencies help on an "emergency need" basis, similar to "day-to-day" mutual aid response situations. Nothing in this plan should be construed to limit this process. Use of state law enforcement resources for mutual aid beyond the local level should be coordinated through the Cal OES Law Enforcement Branch.

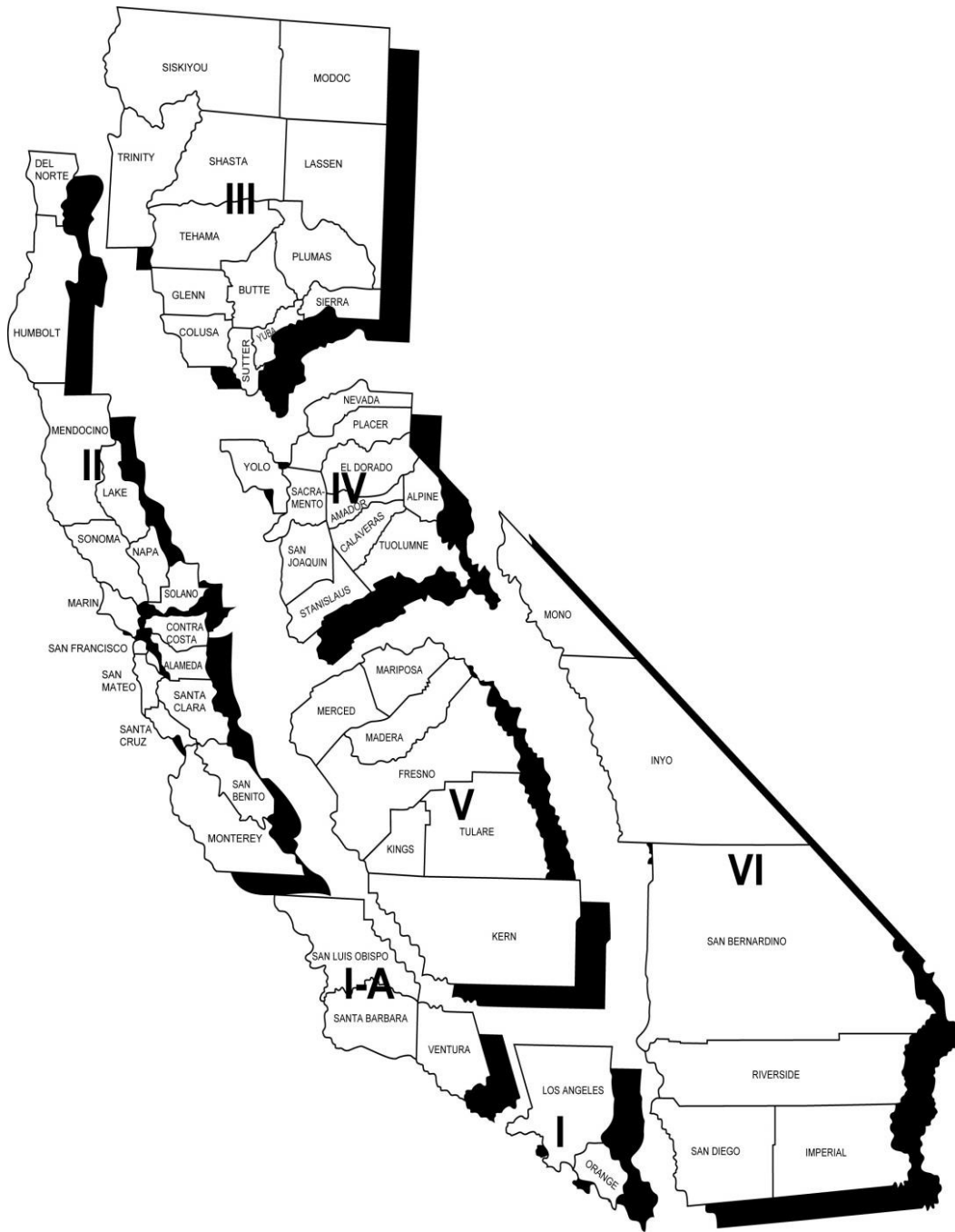


5. Federal Requests

The Cal OES Law Enforcement Branch can assist local agencies seeking assistance or resources from federal law enforcement agencies. Cal OES Law Enforcement Branch can assist local law enforcement organizations with requests to the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the U.S. Department of Justice, or other federal agencies. In some cases, federal reimbursement for response costs is available through these agencies. The Cal OES Law Enforcement Branch can provide guidance for potential reimbursement.



LAW ENFORCEMENT REGIONAL MAP





MUTUAL AID REQUEST PROCEDURES

Local Request for Mutual Aid

When a chief of police of a local jurisdiction (or the sheriff, acting as chief law enforcement officer for the unincorporated or a contract city) determines that an unusual occurrence may become or is already beyond the control of local law enforcement resources, it is the chief's (or duly authorized representative's) responsibility to request mutual aid from the Operational Area LEMA Coordinator.

A declaration of local emergency may or may not be appropriate for the circumstances. However, the chief of police may request mutual aid prior to the activation of an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) or formal declaration of a local emergency. Mutual aid requests and response are not dependent on a declaration of local emergency.

Operational Area Mutual Aid

When an emergency develops or appears to be developing, which cannot be resolved by a law enforcement agency within an Operational Area, it is the responsibility of the Operational Area Coordinator to assist.

In response to a request for law enforcement mutual aid by a chief of police within the Operational Area, the sheriff will initiate procedures to activate mutual aid. The sheriff will coordinate the Operational Area response of law enforcement resources including, the sheriff's own resources, the local California Highway Patrol (CHP), and other law enforcement agencies within the Operational Area, to assist the impacted jurisdiction.

If it appears the resources of an Operational Area will be significantly depleted or insufficient in responding to the event, or the event may be reimbursable through the LEMA Fund, the RMAC and Regional Assistant Chief shall be advised.

Regional Mutual Aid

Should an existing or anticipated emergency be of such magnitude as to require the commitment of the resources of one or more Operational Areas, it is the responsibility of the RMAC to organize the notification and response of resources within that region.

The RMAC will keep the State LEMA Coordinator advised of the situation status by way of their Regional Assistant Chief or Duty Officer. The State LEMA Coordinator may support the regional response by ensuring appropriate resources are available, potentially providing access to the LEMA reimbursement fund, and tasking state agencies within the region should the need arise.



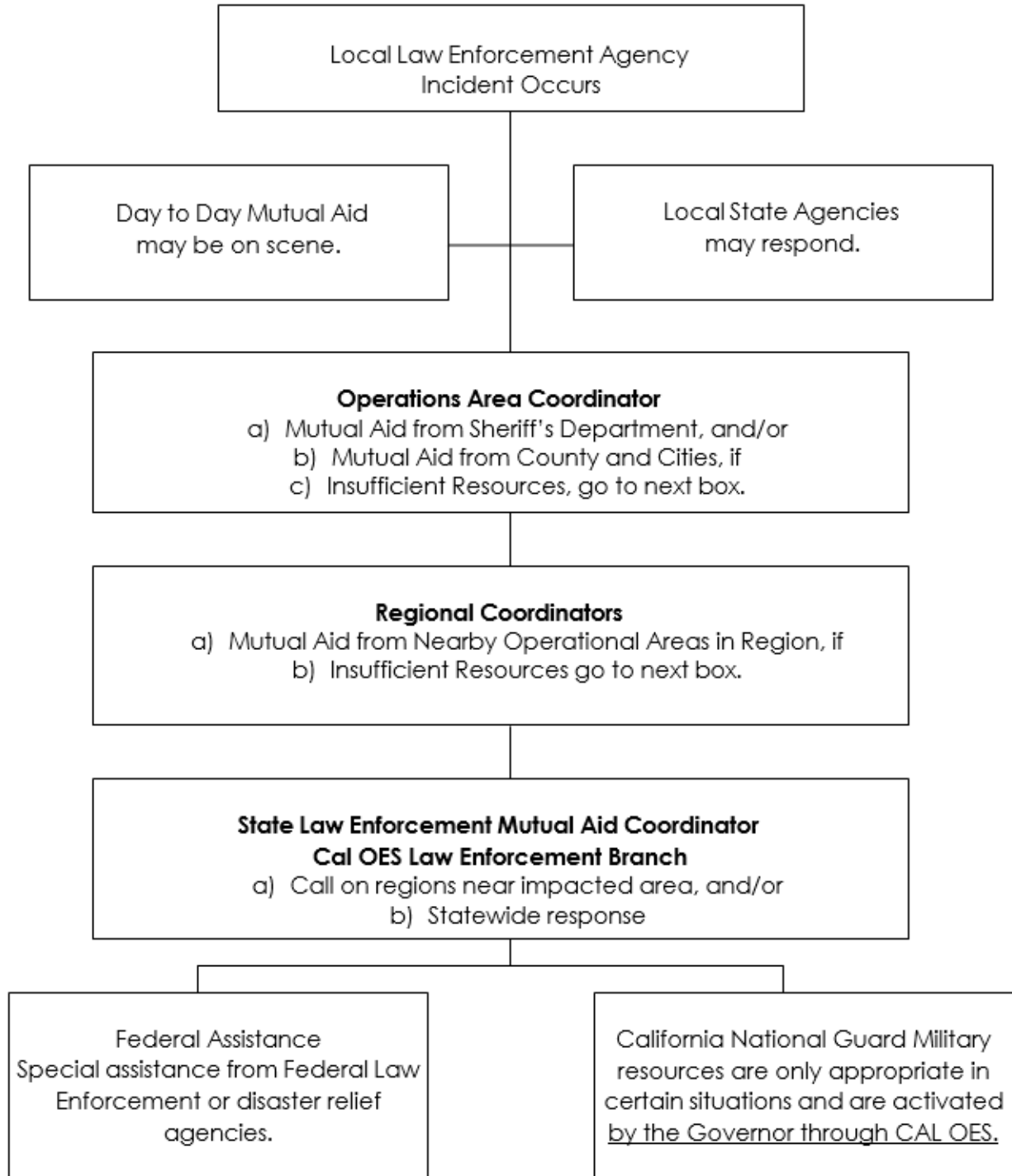
An unusual occurrence necessitating regional law enforcement mutual aid does not require a proclamation of a state of emergency.

Statewide Mutual Aid

If the combined resources of a region are not sufficient to cope with an emergency, the RMAC may request additional assistance through the State LEMA Coordinator by way of their Regional Assistant Chief or Duty Officer. The State LEMA Coordinator may then task law enforcement resources statewide.



LAW ENFORCEMENT MUTUAL AID CHART





MUTUAL AID PROCEDURES AND EXPECTATIONS

The LEMA Plan is an outgrowth the of the 1950 California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement. As such it is not intended to infringe upon the agreement made and entered into by and between the State of California, its various departments and agencies, and the various political subdivisions, municipal corporations, and other public agencies of the state of California.

Expectations

Reasonable commitment of local law enforcement resources prior to the initiation of a mutual aid request is a fundamental component of mutual aid operations. LEMA does not require a jurisdiction to expend all personnel resources but does assume that the agency has reasonably committed most available, on-duty personnel or resources to the incident. It is a long-standing best practice that no jurisdiction should unnecessarily deplete its own personnel, equipment, and service capabilities to furnish mutual aid resources. When requested to provide mutual aid, it is generally accepted, during exigent circumstances, that a reasonable response will consist of up to 50% of available on-duty uniformed personnel.

For protracted mutual-aid requests, requesting agencies must be mindful of the significant impacts their request have on responding agencies and the populations they serve during extended mutual aid incidents. Given the uptick in mutual aid requests over the years, California law enforcement agencies appears to be in a near constant mutual aid cycle. As such, it is critical requesting agencies have taken measures to demonstrate their commitment to staff incidents within their own jurisdiction. For example, requesting agencies should consider modifying their own shifts to increase coverage (12 hours on/12 hours off temporary schedules), cancellation of discretionary time off, cancellation of vacation time, cancellation of trainings, conferences etc. to support events withing their own jurisdiction. It should be further noted, notwithstanding very rare circumstances, it is the responsibility of the requesting agency to provide fuel, meals, and lodging to the responding agencies. The Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Assistance Fund does not alleviate the responsibility of the requesting agency to provide logistical support during the incident as there are multiple funding sources for requesting agencies to be reimbursed.

A request for LEMA requires the approval of the chief law enforcement officer of the requesting jurisdiction. A duly authorized sworn staff or command officer acting on behalf of the chief/sheriff may make the request.

Unless otherwise expressly provided by the parties, the responsible local law



enforcement official of the jurisdiction requesting mutual aid shall remain in charge of the response to the incident and is responsible for the direction of personnel and equipment provided through mutual aid. (Gov. Code, § 8618.)

The integrity of responding forces and the policies and procedures of their departments, must be maintained during LEMA deployments. Exceptions will require approval of the requesting department. (Refer to the Law Enforcement Guide for Emergency Operations for further guidance)

Situation reports should be shared in a timely fashion with all interested parties and agencies who request said reports, including the RMAC and the Cal OES Law Enforcement Branch.

The agency **requesting** mutual aid is responsible for the following:

1. Identifying numbers and types of mutual aid resources requested.
2. Identifying specific missions for mutual aid responder tasking.
3. Advising responders what equipment they should bring.
4. Establishing a staging area (Incident Command Post) for responding resources.
5. Identifying communications channels compatible with command and control of field resources.
6. Designating a liaison officer to facilitate a coordinated assimilation of responding mutual aid resources.
7. Preparing a situation briefing including local maps as necessary for first responders.
8. Providing logistical support such as food, lodging, rest intervals and equipment maintenance as appropriate, for mutual aid personnel.

The **responding** agency is responsible for the following:

1. Properly equipping its personnel.
2. Assigning a supervisor to maintain unit integrity, when possible.
3. Completing response rosters.
4. Dispatching personnel to the staging area or Incident Command Post.
5. Providing relief for assigned personnel at protracted events.
6. Record keeping as to dates and times of arrival and departure, rank, timekeeping, mileage, damage, and expended resources.
7. Completion and submission of appropriate Incident Command System forms.



Mutual Aid Within the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS)

Mutual Aid is intended to augment local resources that have become overwhelmed due to an emergency event. In California the organizational structure adopted to manage responding resources for all disciplines is the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS). SEMS includes the field level Incident Command System (ICS). (Gov. Code, § 8607.) SEMS must be used by all emergency response agencies in responding to, managing, and coordinating multiple agency or multiple jurisdiction incidents, whether single or multiple discipline. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 19, §§ 2403 subd., (a); 2402 subd., (h).)

Incident Command System

For a detailed description of the Law Enforcement Incident Command System (LEICS) including mutual aid operational procedures, it is recommended that the Law Enforcement Guide for Emergency Operations, also known as the Red Book, be reviewed. The five command staff functions of the ICS are: (1) Incident Command, (2) Operations, (3) Planning, (4) Logistics, (5) Finance/Administration.

Planned Events

Planned events are those which are not a result of an emergency and are not mutual aid incidents for planning purposes. Scheduled events that by their nature are potentially beyond the ability of local control require the affected jurisdiction, as a matter of responsible planning, to meet with the promoters, the sheriff, and any other appropriate government entity to ensure that the law enforcement presence is adequate, and that public safety is protected. Such planning may require a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or contract between the local government hosting the event, specific law enforcement agencies involved, and the event promoter.

The mutual aid system is not intended to prevent MOU agreements between concerned parties to ensure an adequate law enforcement presence at planned events. Policing costs are frequently recovered through event revenues, and this should be considered during the planning process.

Even with adequate planning, some events are inherently more likely than others to develop into an unusual occurrence. During the planning process, it is recommended that the mutual aid organization be alerted to the potential of an unusual occurrence. By doing so, those agencies which can be expected to provide support in the event of an unusual occurrence will be afforded the opportunity to plan and deploy accordingly



during the dates of the event. Proper planning will ensure an optimum mutual aid response should it become necessary.

It is recommended that pre-event planning participants be organized according to the SEMS organization structure. By doing so, each entity can see exactly where it fits in a well-defined organizational relationship. At multi-agency events, all levels of event staffing must be knowledgeable of the command hierarchy. If addressed prior to the event, it minimizes confusion and helps facilitate the transition from planning to operations.

Unforeseen emergencies may occur at planned events and result in a mutual aid response. Mutual aid does not occur until the local law enforcement authority within the jurisdiction determines that an emergency exists, local resources have been reasonably committed or are unavailable and mutual aid assistance is required to restore the peace.

Cal OES Law Enforcement Branch personnel are available for event planning consultations and will staff appropriate positions during the event to facilitate mutual aid response. Some events will be of a nature that the federal government will declare them National Security Special Events (NSSE). In these cases, the U.S. Secret Service will convene a multi-agency planning team, to include local law enforcement. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) also assigns Special Event Response Levels (SERL) to certain events. Cal OES Law Enforcement Branch staff can describe the NSSE and SERL processes and put local law enforcement officials in touch with appropriate officials for further information.

Reserve Officers

Mutual Aid normally consists of sworn officers, technical personnel (sworn and non-sworn), and other resources. Some agencies utilize reserve peace officers to supplement local field policing. In a LEMA response, reserve peace officers may best be utilized within their own jurisdiction to backfill vacant positions created by full-time peace officers who have been deployed to the emergency jurisdiction.

Reserve peace officers, employed by a law enforcement agency authorized to field reserve officers, may be utilized to enforce laws in the State of California. (Pen. Code, §§ 830.6, subds., (a)(1) and (a)(2); 832.6.)



Communications

An essential need during any emergency is the ability of an agency to effectively communicate both internally and externally with response agencies. Communications should be a priority in LEMA planning before an incident occurs.

The State of California has established the California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Radio System (CLEMARS) with special frequencies for LEMA purposes. For a detailed description it is recommended that the California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Radio System Plan be reviewed. The CLEMARS system is intended for command-and-control purposes among agencies taking part in emergency operations. It is not to be used as a primary local channel. Local departments may be allowed to use these channels in their day-to-day operations as an auxiliary to their primary frequency upon approved request through Cal OES Telecommunications.

In addition to CLEMARS, Cal OES Telecommunications can deploy interoperable communications vehicles to incident command posts. These vehicles can coordinate dissimilar radio frequencies to facilitate communications among responding agencies.

Cal OES Telecommunications is also able to deploy satellite trailers to an Incident Command Post that will permit a combination of up to ten satellite data and telephone links, even in remote areas.

The Cal OES Law Enforcement Branch maintains a cache of handheld radios that are available to law enforcement agencies for emergency deployment. These radios are programmable in Ultra High Frequency (UHF) and Very High Frequency (VHF) ranges. Caches of encrypted radios for sensitive situations, investigations, or incidents are also available.

STATE AND FEDERAL RESOURCES AND ASSISTANCE

Acquisition of federal resources in support of local law enforcement emergency operations can be coordinated through the Cal OES Law Enforcement Branch. While day-to-day cooperation from federal law enforcement agencies need not involve the Cal OES Law Enforcement Branch, during emergencies or major unusual occurrences it is important to ensure that federal assistance is provided in a coordinated and equitable basis.



Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)

In 1995, Congress ratified the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) into federal law (Public Law 104-321), formally establishing EMAC as the nation's authorized framework for interstate mutual aid. California adopted the EMAC Articles of Agreement and ratified the compact in 2005 (CA Gov Code Section 179), granting the State the ability to both request assistance from and provide resources to other member-states during a Governor-proclaimed state of emergency. As of 2025, all 50 U.S. states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands are signatories to the EMAC. It remains the nation's only congressionally ratified state-to-state mutual aid system.

Cal OES Equipment Loans

To assist California law enforcement, the Cal OES Law Enforcement Branch has developed an inventory of special resources. This equipment is available for short-term loan to local and state law enforcement agencies. Hand-held radios, portable radio base stations, mobile communications vehicles and other law enforcement items are available upon request.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Law enforcement agencies may be eligible for disaster-related financial reimbursement from the state and/or federal government. The Cal OES Recovery Directorate administers both state and federal disaster assistance programs. Briefings on program information are held following State of Emergency proclamations by the Governor and after state disaster assistance is approved or following federal disaster declarations. Cal OES Recovery personnel are available at these briefings to provide guidance to agency personnel on providing necessary documentation to establish project eligibility.

All responding law enforcement agencies should keep accurate and complete records concerning personnel timekeeping, payroll records, detailed activity descriptions, mission tasking and resource expenditures during the period of any incident that may become eligible for state or federal reimbursement.

This Plan does not discuss other grant programs for preparedness activities such as those involving funds for terrorism equipment, training, and exercises. Contact the Cal OES Law Enforcement Branch for information about these programs.



California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA)

State financial assistance/reimbursement may be provided through the [California Disaster Assistance Act \(CDAA\)](#) when the Governor proclaims a state of emergency and authorizes assistance under the CDAA. (Gov. Code, § 8680, et. seq.; Cal. Code Regs., tit. 19, §2900, et. seq.) Additional information can be found at: <https://www.caloes.ca.gov/office-of-the-director/operations/recovery-directorate/recovery-operations/public-assistance/california-disaster-assistance-act/>.

Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Assistance Fund (LEMA Fund)

In May of 2022, Governor Newsom, in collaboration with the CSSA proposed the creation of the LEMA Assistance Fund to reimburse local law enforcement agencies that respond to disasters and other emergencies. The [LEMA Fund](#) is appropriated on an annual basis. The Cal OES Law Enforcement Branch manages the LEMA Fund. Additional information on the LEMA Fund can be found on our website at: <https://www.caloes.ca.gov/office-of-the-director/operations/response-operations/law-enforcement/law-enforcement-mutual-aid-fund/>.

Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG)

The Federal Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) provides assistance and reimbursement for the mitigation, management, and control of fires that threaten such destruction as would constitute a major disaster. The purpose of an FMAG is to provide supplemental federal assistance/reimbursement to states and local government to fight fires burning on public (non-federal) or privately owned forest or grassland.

The Fire Management Assistance declaration process is initiated when a State submits a request for assistance to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Regional Director at the time a "threat of major disaster" exists. The entire process is accomplished on an expedited basis and a FEMA decision is typically rendered in a matter of hours. If an FMAG is approved by FEMA, 75 percent of direct emergency response costs, including local law enforcement, may be eligible for federal reimbursement. (44 C.F.R. §§ 204.1, et. seq.; 206.1, et. seq.; Pub. Law 93-288.)

Cal OES Law Enforcement Branch staff can assist a local agency that wishes to submit a reimbursement request for an approved [FMAG Declaration](#). More information can be found here: <https://www.caloes.ca.gov/office-of-the-director/operations/recovery-directorate/recovery-operations/fire-management-assistance-grant/>.



Major Disaster Declarations

Federal financial assistance/reimbursement may also be provided under the Stafford Act when there is a Presidential Major Disaster Declaration. Emergency protective measures, including law enforcement costs, may be eligible for reimbursement under FEMA's Public Assistance Program. FEMA reimbursement is typically 75% of the obligated project amount. CDAA is typically granted with a Major Disaster Declaration and will typically cost share at 75% of the non-federal share.

Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance (EFLEA) Program

The Justice Assistance Act of 1984 created the Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance (EFLEA) Program administered through the U.S Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) can assist state and local law enforcement agencies with funding, equipment, training, intelligence information, and personnel to assist in emergency situations. (28 C.F.R. § 65.1, et. seq.; 34 U.S.C. § 10101.) The EFLEA Program is not intended to be a routine source of federal financial assistance for criminal justice activities. This fund is managed through the California Department of Justice.



STATE AGENCY ROLES AND RESOURCES

Generally, state law enforcement agency peace officers may be used at any level of law enforcement mutual aid. They may be utilized at the local level as part of an operational area or regional day-to-day operations or localized response or coordinated at the state level by the Cal OES Law Enforcement Branch as part of a statewide response. The following is a list of participating state agencies, their roles, responsibilities, resources, and procedures.

Specific State Agencies

Agency	California Department of Consumer Affairs - Division of Investigation
Authority	California Penal Code, California Business and Professions Code
Roles	<p>The Division of Investigation provides centralized law enforcement investigative services for the various regulatory boards, bureaus, programs, committees, and commissions within the Department of Consumer Affairs. Most of the investigators employed by the Division of Investigation are P.O.S.T. certified sworn peace officers who are authorized to conduct criminal and administrative investigations, obtain, and execute search warrants, serve legal processes and make arrests anywhere within the State of California.</p> <p>The goal is to protect the health, safety, and welfare of California consumers by conducting investigations and by filing criminal, administrative and civil actions against licensees on behalf of the client agencies with the Department of Consumer Affairs. Examples of such investigations include fraud, unlicensed activities, assault and battery, narcotics and drug violations, sexual misconduct, patient abuse, wrongful death, impairment, negligence, incompetence, workplace violence, and threat assessment. Investigators are also detailed for dignitary protection, peacekeeping, security services at hearings, and public meetings held by the client agencies.</p>
Resources	Approximately 163 peace officers assigned to Division of Investigation offices statewide.
Procedures	Request for staff or resources should be directed through the office of the Chief Investigator or the Deputy Chief Investigator. The contact telephone numbers are: (916) 515-5100 or (916) 515-5119.



Agency California Department of Cannabis Control – Enforcement Division

Authority California Penal Code, California Business and Professions Code

Roles The Enforcement Division has primary statewide law enforcement jurisdiction for investigating and enforcing violations of criminal law associated with illicit commercial cannabis activity. All detectives employed by the Enforcement Division are armed, P.O.S.T. certified, sworn peace officers who are authorized to conduct criminal investigations, obtain, and execute search and arrest warrants, and make arrests anywhere within the State of California. Enforcement Division detectives specialize in conducting undercover operations, static and dynamic surveillance, operations planning and serving moderate and high-risk search warrants.

The Enforcement Division is available to assist state, city, and county law enforcement jurisdictions by making sworn law enforcement personnel available for mutual aid and emergency assistance, i.e., civil unrest, major disasters (earthquakes, fires, and flooding, etc.)

Resources Approximately 77 sworn peace officers statewide.

Procedures Requests for assistance should be made through the Chief (Deputy Director of Enforcement) at 916-216-6980 or by contacting any Enforcement Division Regional Commander or field office Sergeant.



Agency California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Authority Government Code sections 8598 and 8628

Roles Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation employees of the correctional series, responding under formal mutual aid, have the full powers of peace officers as defined under Section 830.2 of the California Penal Code. When mutual aid response is authorized, missions accepted will not be limited to operation of detention facilities.

Ensure that the mission tasking requested is consistent with the level of training and experience of the responders by consulting with the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation Emergency Operations staff.

Resources Approximately 19,000 correctional peace officers at 92 facilities and institutions throughout the state. Additional support may be available from 1,600 parole agent personnel also stationed throughout the state. The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation also maintains and operates a large fleet of prisoner transportation vehicles which may also be made available on official request.

Policy It is the policy of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to assist local law enforcement in a manner consistent with the California Mutual Aid Plan when sufficient resources are available.

Procedures Contact the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services Law Enforcement Branch to request assistance from CDCR personnel during emergency or mutual aid conditions.



Agency California Highway Patrol

Authority California Penal Code, California Vehicle Code, Executive Orders

Roles The California Highway Patrol's primary role is to ensure safety and provide service to the public as they use the state's highway transportation system, and to provide safety and security to state employees and state property. Additionally, its role is to assist local governments during emergencies or situations beyond their capabilities.

Resources Approximately 8,000 peace officers assigned in eight geographic divisions throughout the state.

Policy Emergency traffic and officer-safety assistance can be requested at any time. This should be considered day-to-day mutual aid. Formal mutual aid will be granted on approval from the Commissioner of the California Highway Patrol. Division Chiefs and Area Commanders have authority to mobilize as many of their personnel as necessary for effective response prior to obtaining headquarters' approval.

Procedures Contact the closest CHP Area Office or Communications Center to initiate a request for assistance.



Agency State Military Forces (California National Guard)

Authority California Military Code and Veteran's Code

Roles To assist civil authority in the discharge of lawful responsibilities by performing tasks which include but are not limited to; restoration and maintenance of law and order, protection of life and property, limited removal of debris, medical evacuation and limited medical treatment, search and rescue, emergency communications, and general logistics support.

Normally, the CNG will be placed in support of law enforcement agencies and will not usurp or accept the responsibility or authority of civil authorities. Military assistance once provided will be terminated at the earliest practical time at the restoration of law and order, or the resumption of control of local law enforcement.

In order for the Adjutant General, CNG, to properly evaluate the emergency and the need to implement certain procedures that will reduce the reaction time of CNG forces upon call-up, it is essential that early and frequent evaluations of the disturbance or condition and its potential be made by senior law enforcement officials and forwarded through the normal Cal OES communication channels, or directly to the liaison detachment of the Military Department when on the scene.

Resources Resource availability is dependent on federal deployments and other commitments; numbers vary accordingly.

Policy The Governor may order the CNG to perform military duty of every description. The Governor will normally commit the CNG resources in support of civil authority, but only upon determination that emergency conditions exist or are imminent, that all civil resources reasonably available have been or will be committed, that civil authority cannot or will not be able to control the situation, and that military assistance is required and has been requested as provided in law. CNG resources cannot be used in violation of the Economy Act, which requires civilian or commercial resources to be sought before considering use of the Guard.

Under the provisions of Section 143 of the California Military and Veterans Code, the Governor may commit CNG resources without a request from civil authority only under highly perilous conditions where local civil authority no longer exists or is unable or unwilling to employ available civil resources to control or mitigate a situation.



CNG in support of local law enforcement will receive and execute broad mission-type orders of the civil officer in charge but will always remain under the military chain of command. The provisions of Section 365 of the Military and Veterans Code assign all decisions as to tactical direction of troops, type, and extent of force to be used, and particular means to be employed to accomplish the objective or goal specified by the civil officer in charge directly to the military commander.

Procedures Any request for National Guard resources must be forwarded to the Governor through the Cal OES.

Note: Under the stress of emergency conditions, local officials occasionally disregard the mutual aid system in requesting CNG assistance. This results in unnecessary delays in providing a response. Requests must be directed through the Law Enforcement Regional Coordinator to the Cal OES Law Enforcement Coordinator to ensure that all available manpower has been reasonably committed. If at that time it is determined that activation of CNG forces is the most appropriate and expedient means of meeting the requirement, a Cal OES mission number will be issued, and military support rendered.

Response The CNG will make every effort to respond to the scene of an unusual occurrence in the most expeditious manner. Some responses may require the mobilization of additional personnel that are not on active duty at the time of the request. In such cases the CNG will respond initially with liaison personnel and upon gubernatorial approval, will expand deployment based on their assessment of the situation and its potential to worsen. Depending upon global and statewide commitments, additional CNG field resources can be expected to arrive on-scene no later than 24 hours after approval of the initial request.



Agency California Department of Justice

Authority California Constitution Article 5 (13), Government Code section 12510 et. seq.; California Penal Code

Roles Provide legal advice to State and local agencies involved in mutual aid situations. Assist city and county law enforcement jurisdictions by making sworn law enforcement personnel available for mutual aid and emergency assistance, i.e. civil unrest, major disasters (earthquakes and flooding).

Activate the Department of Justice Emergency Operations Center to assist local law enforcement agencies with regional or statewide response for mutual aid requests, disasters or major emergencies. During normal and emergency circumstances, the Command Center and Telecommunications Units operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week to provide expedited Criminal Offender Record Information (CORI), Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) i.e., wanted persons, stolen vehicles, stolen property, missing and unidentified persons and other automated file information to law enforcement agencies. Assist in the gathering, analyzing and dissemination of criminal intelligence and terrorism information through the State Terrorism Threat Assessment Center.

Make DOJ aviation resources available for local, regional or statewide mutual aid requests. These resources will be used for the transportation of emergency personnel and materials, aerial observation and damage assessment, and evacuation of persons from imminent danger or for medical purposes. During mass casualty/mass fatality incidents, provide identification services for living or deceased persons in support of local law enforcement or at the request of the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services, Law Enforcement Branch.

Resources Approximately 500 peace officers statewide.

Policy The Attorney General's Policy is to assist law enforcement and local units of government during emergencies in accordance with the Emergency Services Act and the California Mutual Aid Plan.

Procedures M-F: Chief, Bureau of Criminal Information and Analysis, DOJ's EOC Commander, at 916-227-3519. EOC Coordinator contact 24 hours 916-227-3244.



- Agency** California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection - CAL FIRE
- Authority** California Penal Code, Public Resources Code, Health and Safety Code, Government Code, State Administrative Orders, State Administrative Order, and California Emergency Services Act.
- Roles** The primary responsibility of CAL FIRE is to provide fire and life safety services, emergency response to disasters, forest and fire law enforcement and protection to the natural resources in the areas of the state designated as State Responsibility Areas (SRA), and to Local Responsibility Areas (LRA) or federal lands where the federal or local governmental agency has requested the state to provide these services through an agreement or contract.
- CAL FIRE also has the responsibility to protect state employees and state property from fire, explosion, and related perils, to investigate all fires and explosions occurring in or on state property or building that is determined to be "state occupied." Explosives and fireworks are under the primary jurisdiction of CAL FIRE through the Office of the State Fire Marshal. CAL FIRE may assist in the disposal and/or rendering safe fireworks and explosives.
- CAL FIRE provides mutual aid to local fire and law enforcement agencies in the investigation of fires, arson, bombings, fireworks, or ordinance disposal and rendering safe procedures and other requests for law enforcement assistance.
- The Governor's Special Arson Task Force is chaired by the State Fire Marshal and provides arson investigative assistance to local governmental agencies, upon request.
- Resources** There are approximately 180 peace officer personnel throughout CAL FIRE, most are assigned suppression duties. There are approximately 60 dedicated CAL FIRE peace officers, 1 K9 team, and 5 bomb technicians assigned at various locations statewide performing general fire prevention patrol and fire/ arson investigation duties.
- Policy** The assignment of CAL FIRE peace officers and the degree of their commitment will be decided by the CAL FIRE Unit, Region, or Sacramento Headquarters Duty Chief and will be based on the capability and availability of resources. All requests will be handled through existing dispatch procedures and notification policies. Formal requests for



activation of CAL FIRE law enforcement mutual aid from outside the affected operational area will conform to the mutual aid activation policy for state agency contributors found at the beginning of this chapter. Mission Tasking through Cal OES is another method of requesting CAL FIRE law enforcement personnel when there is a disaster.

Procedures Informal requests for local level law enforcement, investigative assistance, fireworks, ordinance requests, and Governor's Special Arson Task Force assistance will be made to the local CAL FIRE Unit Emergency Command Center (ECC) or the Region Emergency Operations Command Center (EOCC), or Sacramento Headquarters' Duty Chief:

Sacramento Duty Chief:	(916) 327-3063
NO. California Duty Chief:	(530) 224-4944
SO. California Duty Chief:	(951) 782-4236



Agency California Department of Parks and Recreation

Roles The primary responsibility of the California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR) is to acquire, develop, operate, protect, and maintain the peace in the State Park System.

The secondary responsibilities include assisting local government agencies in reacting to emergencies by performing tasks which include, but are not limited to, the restoration and maintenance of law and order, protection of life and property, first aid treatment, search and rescue, emergency communication and logistics support and where possible, provide displaced residents within the affected area with temporary camping locations with potable water and sanitation facilities.

Resources Approximately 725 peace officer [ranger/lifeguard] personnel are assigned to various state parks, recreational areas, and other facilities throughout the state. Each report to a District Superintendent.

Policy Requests for mutual aid support will only be acted upon when received from properly constituted local authorities as identified in the Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan.

Prior to Division approval to commit resources, District Superintendents have the authority to mobilize as many of their existing personnel and resources as necessary. Resources that require additional budgetary support or future reimbursement will not be committed without Division approval.

For incidents which occur within their Division, Division Chiefs are authorized to mobilize as many existing personnel and resources within the Division as they deem appropriate prior to receiving approval from the Deputy Director for Operations. Resources that require additional budgetary support or future reimbursement will not be committed without approval from the Chief Deputy Director for Operations or designee.

Procedures Contact the closest Parks and Recreation regional dispatch center:

NORCOM (Northern California):	(916) 358-1300
CENCOM (Central California):	(831) 649-2810
SURCOM (Southern California):	(951) 443-2964/65



Agency California Department of Insurance (CDI)

Authority California Penal Code and Master Mutual Aid Agreement

Roles The primary responsibility of the California Department of Insurance (CDI) Fraud Division is to protect the public from economic loss and distress by actively investigating and arresting those who commit insurance fraud. Secondary responsibility is to assist city, county, and state law enforcement jurisdictions by making sworn law enforcement personnel available for mutual aid and emergency assistance by performing tasks which include restoration and maintenance of law and order, protect life, property and the environment. Sworn peace officers can also provide assistance in investigative tasks including, but not limited to, locating and apprehending suspects, interviewing witnesses, and collection of evidence.

Resources Approximately 200 sworn peace officers trained through regular basic academies assigned to California Department of Insurance offices statewide.

Officers are provided with safety attire consisting of police identification patches, ballistic vests, ballistic helmet, enforcement equipment including firearm, expandable baton, pepper spray, conducted electrical weapon, impact munitions, tactical rifle, and portable state UHF radios. Each officer has a full code three equipped unmarked vehicle with a mobile state UHF radio.

Policy Mutual aid involving officer safety and other emergency traffic is considered day-to-day immediate need and can be requested at any time.

Formal mutual aid will be granted upon notification by the Cal OES Law Enforcement Branch and issuance of a mission number, the Enforcement Branch Deputy Commissioner, and/or Fraud Division chain-of-command will make internal notifications and fill resource requests.

Deputy Chiefs are authorized to commit resources from the Regional Offices under their command as they deem appropriate prior to receiving approval from the Enforcement Branch Deputy Commissioner or Chief of the Fraud Division.



Prior to Division approval to commit resources, Regional Office Captains have the authority to mobilize as many of their existing personnel and resources as necessary. Resources that require additional budgetary support or future reimbursement will require additional authorization.

Procedures Primary contact is the Enforcement Branch Deputy Commissioner.



- Agency** California Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control
- Authority** California Penal Code, California Business and Professions Code
- Roles** The mission of the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control is to administer the provisions of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act in a manner that fosters and protects the health, safety, welfare, and economic well-being of the people of the state of California. Investigators are available to assist local law enforcement as needed, consistent with the mission of the department, and the Master Mutual Aid Agreement.
- Resources** Approximately 216 peace officer investigators statewide. The Department is in partnership with law enforcement agencies which have formed task forces with full time staffing to address such problems as drug trafficking (IRNET).
- Policy** Upon determination that Mutual Aid is requested from the Department, the Division Chief of either Northern Division (From: Oregon Border to Kern County line) or Southern Division (From: Kings County Line to Mexico Border) will be contacted for staff dispatch.
- Procedures** Dependent upon geographic location, a requesting agency will notify Cal OES of the request for Mutual Aid. Once Cal OES issues a mission number, Cal OES or the requesting agency will notify the appropriate Division Chief. The Division Chief will notify and deploy personnel as needed and will advise the Department's Director of the request. The Division Chief will remain the contact person throughout the request period.

*NOTE: If the Division Chief cannot be contacted, the Chief Deputy Director will become the contact person for the Department.

Southern Division Chief:
Business 562-402-0650

Northern Division Chief:
Business 916-928-7940

Chief Deputy Director:
Business # 916-419-2513

After hours, contact the Cal OES Law Enforcement Branch to request mutual aid resources from the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control.



Agency California Department of Fish and Wildlife-Law Enforcement Division

Authority California Fish and Wildlife Code, California Penal Code, California Government Code, and Administrative Orders

Roles The mission of the DFW Law Enforcement Division is to protect California's natural resources and provide public safety through effective and responsive law enforcement.

Secondary responsibilities include assisting local government agencies in reacting to emergencies by performing tasks which include but are not limited to the restoration and maintenance of law and order, protection of life, property and the environment, search and rescue operations, air operations, emergency communications, and logistics support.

Resources Approximately 500 peace officers statewide and assigned into one of four geographic districts or specialized units within the state. Wildlife Officers are equipped for both on and off-road patrols, offshore, and inland water responses. Wildlife Officers work in both urban and rural environments. Wildlife Officers has unique skill sets for rural enforcement and response duties. CDFW maintains a fleet of vessels, ATV's, 4x4 vehicles, air operations encompassing fixed wing and helicopter, and canine officers. CDFW also has specialized officers for ICS/Incident Management and Command Responsibilities.

Policy Law Enforcement Mutual Aid requests shall be routed to the CDFW Law Enforcement Division, Emergency Management Unit Captain. Contact Northern Dispatch 24/7, (916) 358-1300. Emergency and officer safety assistance can be requested at any time.

Procedures Requests for mutual aid support will be acted upon per the guidelines of the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan. Mutual aid will be granted on approval from the Chief of the Law Enforcement Branch or designee. Prior to headquarters approval, Assistant Chiefs and District Captains have authority of mobilize as many of their personnel as deemed necessary for an effective response. Contact the Department of Fish and Wildlife Communications Center to initiate a mutual-aid request for assistance.



Agency California Department of Motor Vehicles

Authority California Penal Code, California Vehicle Code

Roles The California Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) Investigations Division protects and serves the public interest and maintains the integrity, security, and reliability of the Department's data, services, and products by providing consumer protection through the enforcement of laws, rules, and regulations applicable to licensees, business partners, the public, and employees of the Department.

DMV Investigators improve public safety through protection of the programs and interests of the Department and through active prevention/detection of fraud and counterfeit of the Department's indicia.

The Investigations Division enforces laws, rules, and regulations that apply to new and used vehicle dealers, brokers, dismantlers, registration services, vehicle verifiers, driving schools, traffic violator schools, and other vehicle-related businesses.

DMV is a participant in the State's Emergency Preparedness Alert System and has a fully equipped Department Emergency Operation Center (DEOC) available for State or National emergencies. The primary function of the DEOC is to coordinate Department resources for the protection of agency personnel, customers, facilities, information depositories, and to assist local, State and Federal authorities. Investigators are sworn peace officers under California Penal Code section 830.3 (c) and are available to assist local law enforcement when needed, consistent with the mission of the department and the Master Mutual Aid Agreement.

Resources DMV's Investigation Division is staffed with 240 sworn peace officers assigned to three geographic Regions within the State.

Policy Requests for mutual aid will only be acted upon when received from local authorities as identified in the Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan. The Chief has the authority to mobilize personnel and resources as necessary. Area Commanders must receive approval prior to committing resources. Resources that require additional budgetary support or future reimbursement will not be committed without approval.



Procedures 24-hour Contact-Incident Response Hot Line: (916) 657-8100

MUTUAL AID MANUALS AND TRAININGS

The Cal OES Law Enforcement Branch produces several manuals designed to assist local law enforcement agencies in utilizing the LEMA system in addition to the LEMA Plan.

The Law Enforcement Guide for Emergency Operations (Red Book)

The Law Enforcement Guide for Emergency Operations, also known as the [Red Book](#), helps law enforcement agencies better understand the State's Emergency Management System, the Incident Command System, and how to plan for law enforcement response to major emergencies.

Coroner Mutual Aid Plan

The Coroner Mutual Aid Plan provides detailed information on concepts in the context of mass fatality operations.

California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Radio System (CLEMARS)

As an adjunct to effective mutual aid, the Cal OES Law Enforcement Branch, in coordination with the California Interoperability Communications Office (CICO) manages the CLEMARS plan. documenting the application and use of emergency radio systems.

California Search and Rescue Mutual-Aid Program (Green Book)

Pursuant to the Emergency Services Act, the Cal OES Law Enforcement Branch manages and maintains the State of California Search and Rescue Mutual-Aid Program, commonly known as the Green Book. The Green Book serves as an annex to the LEMA Plan. The Green Book explains in detail, the organizations involved in Search and Rescue (SAR), their roles and capabilities, and the process for obtaining their assistance. Cal OES receives and coordinates interstate requests under the National Search and Rescue Plan. Cal OES Law Enforcement Branch coordinates all local, state and federal requests for SAR mutual aid.

Because Search and Rescue missions are often life threatening, requests for Search and Rescue resources can be made directly to the Cal OES California State Warning Center (CSWC) by calling (916) 845-8911. The CSWC is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The CSWC will route the call to the Cal OES Law Enforcement Branch duty officer.



Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Training (LEMA Training)

The LEMA Training Course is a Peace Officers Standards and Training (P.O.S.T.) certified course in the concepts and principles of LEMA.

Search and Rescue Training

The Law Enforcement Branch offers P.O.S.T. certified training for the individuals responsible for SAR management. Direction and Control of the Search Function is offered as an introductory course for SAR coordinators. An advanced course in Direction and Control of the Search Function is offered as an extended search management tool for proper documentation and control of extended multi-day SAR operations. The Direction and Control of the Search Function-Winter SAR Operations course is an advanced course designed for managing severe winter weather SAR incidents. The Search Methods and ID in a Burned Environment course is designed for SAR coordinators and team members in agencies that may need to conduct a SAR mission during an all-hazards incident. Over many decades these courses have provided [valuable training on effective search methods and management](https://www.caloes.ca.gov/office-of-the-director/operations/response-operations/law-enforcement/search-rescue-mutual-aid/) to SAR Coordinators throughout the state. Additional information can be found at: <https://www.caloes.ca.gov/office-of-the-director/operations/response-operations/law-enforcement/search-rescue-mutual-aid/>.

ROLE OF THE OPERATIONAL AREA LEMA COORDINATOR

The Operational Area LEMA Coordinator (OA Coordinator) plays a critical role in California's LEMA system. It is a dual role, wherein the mutual aid activities of an individual's own department and those of all other law enforcement agencies within the operational area are coordinated.

Duties and Responsibilities:

- The OA Coordinator must have a working knowledge of the LEMA system and the procedures that enable it to operate efficiently.
- One or more points-of-contact should be identified at the OA Coordinator's employing agency. This individual should serve as the Operational Area's "subject matter expert" and should assist in the actual development and maintenance of their Operational Area's LEMA capability.
- The OA Coordinator should assess the mutual aid resources in the operational



area, as well as the level of training related to mutual aid.

- Maintain 24/7 communications availability for cities within the Operational Area.
- The OA Coordinator should serve as a relay point for communication of threat, warning and preparedness information to all law enforcement agencies in the operational area.
- The OA Coordinator should ensure that communication links exist to share appropriate threat, warning and preparedness information with fire and emergency medical services agencies in the operational area.
- The OA Coordinator should organize and chair an operational area law enforcement coordinating group, composed of the police chiefs and law enforcement executives within the operational area. The group may include others as deemed necessary by the chair. This committee should meet at least once each year and hold additional meetings as necessary.
- This group should:
 - Aid and encourage the development of mutual aid protocols and uniform law enforcement response plans within their operational area.
 - Aid and encourage the development of countywide law enforcement communications networks. The communication network should tie each law enforcement communications facility to the Operational Enforcement Dispatch Center, alternate dispatch centers, and allied agency centers, such as those for fire and EMS.
 - Develop a dispatching procedure for mutual aid use of law enforcement resources, both for in-county and out-of-county response.
 - The OA Coordinator is responsible for coordinating the response of all law enforcement resources within the operational area for mutual aid operations.
 - The OA Coordinator evaluates requests for assistance from local agencies and determines the resources within the operational area that can provide timely assistance and initiates their response. This may consist of a response by any combination of Sheriff's personnel or local police from within the operational area. When resources within the operational area are insufficient, either for lack of timely response or the resource order is beyond operational area capability to fill, the request shall be forwarded to the



RMAC.

- The OA Coordinator justifies the need for ordered resources and monitors the length of time the resources will be deployed and periodically, evaluates the justification and commitment to the local agency of these resources, and keeps the RMAC informed.
- The OA Coordinator will advise the requesting jurisdiction of the origin of resources responding to the request for assistance.
- The OA Coordinator must keep the RMAC informed of all operations.

The Operational Area Law Enforcement Coordinator is not responsible for direction of emergency operations except those that occur within the OA Coordinator's employing agency jurisdiction. The local official in whose jurisdiction the emergency exists shall remain in full charge of all resources, staffing, and equipment furnished for mutual aid operations.

ROLE OF THE REGIONAL LEMA COORDINATOR (RMAC)

The RMAC's role is more complex than the role of an OA Coordinator, the RMAC's role balances the needs and resources of the employing agency, as well as those of the operational area and the other operational areas within the region. The RMAC must be proficient in the mutual-aid system and be able to provide guidance to other agencies when appropriate.

Duties and Responsibilities:

The RMAC has all the duties of an OA Coordinator, as well as the following:

- One or more points-of-contact should be identified at the RMAC's employing agency to assist with coordination of the mutual aid activities of the region. The RMAC should assess the region's law enforcement mutual aid capabilities and communicate this information to the State LEMA Coordinator.
- Maintain 24/7 communication availability for the Operational Areas.
- The RMAC should serve as a relay point for the communication of threat, warning, and preparedness information to all law enforcement agencies in the region.
- The RMAC should periodically meet with the OA Coordinators in the region, to



exchange information to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of mutual aid operations.

- The RMAC is responsible for coordinating the response of all law enforcement resources within the region, with the assistance of operational area coordinators, on major mutual aid operations.
- The RMAC evaluates requests for assistance from an operational area and determines the resources from that operational area(s) within the region that can aid and initiates an appropriate response. When resources within the region are insufficient, either for lack of timely response or when the resource order is beyond regional capability, the request must be made to the state.
- The RMAC must keep the State LEMA Coordinator informed regarding all region-level operations.

RMAC Election Process

There are seven RMACs representing regions: I, IA, II, III, IV, V, VI. The RMAC election process is facilitated through the California State Sheriff's Association (CSSA).

Term

Elections for RMAC Coordinators are conducted by the CSSA to coincide with the RMAC's term of office as Sheriff. If an RMAC Sheriff leaves office during an un-expired term, a notification shall be made to the State LEMA Coordinator. The CSSA will conduct a special election. When such a vacancy occurs, the State Coordinator will appoint an "Acting" RMAC to serve until the election process is completed.

Election Process

RMAC elections shall be conducted pursuant to the terms and conditions as established by the CSSA. The CSSA will facilitate the election and advise the State Law Enforcement Coordinator of the results.



**CALIFORNIA
DISASTER AND CIVIL DEFENSE
MASTER MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT**

This agreement made and entered into by and between the STATE OF CALIFORNIA, its various departments and agencies, and the various political subdivisions, municipal corporations, and other public agencies of the State of California;

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, it is necessary that all of the resources and facilities of the State, its various departments and agencies, and all its political subdivisions, municipal corporations, and other public agencies be made available to prevent and combat the effect of disasters which may result from such calamities as flood, fire, earthquake, pestilence, war, sabotage, and riot; and

WHEREAS, it is desirable that each of the parties hereto should voluntarily aid and assist each other in the event that a disaster should occur, by the interchange of services and facilities, including, but not limited to, fire, police, medical and health, communication, and transportation services and facilities, to cope with the problems of rescue, relief, evacuation, rehabilitation, and reconstruction which would arise in the event of a disaster; and

WHEREAS, it is necessary and desirable that a cooperative agreement be executed for the interchange of such mutual aid on a local, countywide, regional, statewide, and interstate basis;

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY AGREED by and between each and all of the parties hereto as follows:

1. Each party shall develop a plan providing for the effective mobilization of all its resources and facilities, both public and private, to cope with any type of disaster.
2. Each party agrees to furnish resources and facilities and to render services to each and every other party to this agreement to prevent and combat any type of disaster in accordance with duly adopted mutual aid operational plans, whether heretofore or hereafter adopted, detailing the method and manner by which such resources, facilities, and services are to be made available and furnished, which operational plans may include provisions for training and testing to make such mutual aid effective; provided, however, that no party shall be required to deplete unreasonably its own resources, facilities, and services in furnishing such mutual aid.
3. It is expressly understood that this agreement and the operational plans adopted pursuant thereto shall not supplant existing agreements between some of the parties hereto providing for the exchange or furnishing of certain types of facilities and services on a reimbursable, exchange, or other basis, but that the mutual aid extended under this agreement and the operational plans adopted pursuant thereto, shall be without reimbursement unless otherwise expressly



provided for by the parties to this agreement or as provided in Sections 1541, 1586, and 1587, Military and Veterans Code; and that such mutual aid is intended to be available in the event of a disaster of such magnitude that it is, or is likely to be, beyond the control of a single party and requires the combined forces of several or all of the parties to this agreement to combat.

4. It is expressly understood that the mutual aid extended under this agreement and the operational plans adopted pursuant thereto shall be available and furnished in all cases of local peril or emergency and in all cases in which a *STATE OF EXTREME EMERGENCY* has been proclaimed.
5. It is expressly understood that any mutual aid extended under this agreement and the operational plans adopted pursuant thereto, is furnished in accordance with the "California Disaster Act" and other applicable provisions of law, and except as otherwise provided by law that: "The responsible local official in whose jurisdiction an incident requiring mutual aid has occurred shall remain in charge at such incident including the direction of such personnel and equipment provided him through the operation of such mutual aid plans." (Section 1564, Military and Veterans Code.)
6. It is expressly understood that when and as the State of California enters into mutual aid agreements with other states and the Federal Government, the parties to this agreement shall abide by such mutual aid agreements in accordance with the law.
7. Upon approval or execution of this agreement by the parties hereto all mutual aid operational plans heretofore approved by the State Disaster Council, or its predecessors, and in effect as to some of the parties hereto, shall remain in full force and effect as to them until the same may be amended, revised, or modified. Additional mutual aid operational plans and amendments, revisions, or modifications of existing or hereafter adopted mutual aid operational plans, shall be adopted as follows:
 - a. Countywide and local mutual aid operational plans shall be developed by the parties thereto and are operative as between the parties thereto in accordance with the provisions of such operational plans. Such operational plans shall be submitted to the State Disaster Council for approval. The State Disaster Council shall notify each party to such operational plans of its approval, and shall also send copies of such operational plans to other parties to this agreement who did not participate in such operational plans and who are in the same area and affected by such operational plans. Such operational plans shall be operative as to such other parties 20 days after receipt thereof unless within that time the party by resolution or notice given to the State Disaster Council, in the same manner as notice of termination of participation in this agreement, declines to participate in the particular operational plan.



- b. Statewide and regional mutual aid operational plans shall be approved by the State Disaster Council and copies thereof shall forthwith be sent to each and every party affected by such operational plans. Such operational plans shall be operative as to the parties affected thereby 20 days after receipt thereof unless within that time the party by resolution or notice given to the State Disaster Council, in the same manner as notice of termination of participation in this agreement, declines to participate in the particular operational plan.
 - c. The declination of one or more of the parties to participate in a particular operational plan or any amendment, revision or modification thereof, shall not affect the operation of this agreement and the other operational plans adopted pursuant thereto.
 - d. Any party may at any time by resolution or notice given to the State Disaster Council, in the same manner as notice of termination of participation in this agreement, decline to participate in any particular operational plan, which declination shall become effective 20 days after filing with the State Disaster Council.
 - e. The State Disaster Council shall send copies of all operational plans to those state departments and agencies designated by the Governor. The Governor may, upon behalf of any department or agency, give notice that such department or agency declines to participate in a particular operational plan.
 - f. The State Disaster Council, in sending copies of operational plans and other notices and information to the parties to this agreement, shall send copies to the Governor and any department or agency head designated by him; the chairman of the board of supervisors, the clerk of the board of supervisors, the County Disaster Council, and any other officer designated by a county; the mayor, the clerk of the city council, the City Disaster Council, and any other officer designated by a city; the executive head, the clerk of the governing body, or other officer of other political subdivisions and public agencies as designated by such parties.
8. This agreement shall become effective as to each party when approved or executed by the party, and shall remain operative and effective as between each and every party that has heretofore or hereafter approved or executed this agreement, until participation in this agreement is terminated by the party. The termination by one or more of the parties of its participation in this agreement shall not affect the operation of this agreement as between the other parties thereto. Upon approval or execution of this agreement the State Disaster Council shall send copies of all approved and existing mutual aid operational plans affecting such party which shall become operative as to such party 20 days after



receipt thereof unless within that time the party by resolution or notice given to the State Disaster Council, in the same manner as notice of termination of participation in this agreement, declines to participate in any particular operational plan. The State Disaster Council shall keep every party currently advised of who the other parties to this agreement are and whether any of them has declined to participate in any particular operational plan.

9. Approval or execution of this agreement shall be as follows:
 - a. The Governor shall execute a copy of this agreement on behalf of the State of California and the various departments and agencies thereof. Upon execution by the Governor a signed copy shall forthwith be filed with the State Disaster Council.
 - b. Counties, cities, and other political subdivisions and public agencies having a legislative or governing body shall by resolution approve and agree to abide by this agreement, which may be designated as "*CALIFORNIA DISASTER AND CIVIL DEFENSE MASTER MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT.*" Upon adoption of such a resolution, a certified copy thereof shall forthwith be filed with the State Disaster Council.
 - c. The executive head of those political subdivisions and public agencies having no legislative or governing body shall execute a copy of this agreement and forthwith file a signed copy with the State Disaster Council.
10. Termination of participation in this agreement may be effected by any party as follows:
 - a. The Governor on behalf of the State and its various departments and agencies, and the executive head of those political subdivisions and public agencies having no legislative or governing body, shall file a written notice of termination of participation in this agreement with the State Disaster Council and this agreement is terminated as to such party 20 days after the filing of such notice.
 - b. Counties, cities, and other political subdivisions and public agencies having a legislative or governing body shall by resolution give notice of termination of participation in this agreement and file a certified copy of such resolution with the State Disaster Council, and this agreement is terminated as to such party 20 days after the filing of such resolution.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF this agreement has been executed and approved and is effective and operative as to each of the parties as herein provided.



Signed by: EARL WARREN
GOVERNOR

On behalf of the State of California and all its
Departments and Agencies

ATTEST:

November 15, 1950

Signed by: FRANK M. JORDAN
SECRETARY OF STATE





Note:

There are references in the foregoing agreement to the California Disaster Act, State Disaster Council, and various sections of the Military and Veterans Code. Effective November 23, 1970, by enactment of Chapter 1454, Statutes 1970, the California Disaster Act (Sections 1500 ff., Military and Veterans Code) was superseded by the California Emergency Services Act (Sections 8550 ff., Government Code), and the State Disaster Council was superseded by the California Emergency Council.

Section 8668 of the California Emergency Services Act provides:

- (a) Any disaster council previously accredited, the State Civil Defense and Disaster Plan, the State Emergency Resources Management Plan, the State Fire Disaster Plan, the State Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan, all previously approved civil defense and disaster plans, all mutual aid agreements, and all documents and agreements existing as of the effective date of this chapter, shall remain in full force and effect until revised, amended, or revoked in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

In addition, Section 8561 of the new act specifically provides:

"Master Mutual Aid Agreement" means the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement, made and entered into by and between the State of California, its various departments and agencies, and the various political subdivisions of the state, to facilitate implementation of the purposes of this chapter.

Substantially the same provisions as previously contained in Section 1541, 1564, 1586 and 1587 of the Military and Veterans Code, referred to in the foregoing agreement, are now contained in Sections 8633, 8618, 8652 and 8643, respectively, of the Government Code.