

RESOLUTION NO. 500

RELATING TO APPROVING AND ADOPTING PROPOSED LAW ENFORCEMENT
MUTUAL AID PLAN AND AUTHORIZING PARTICIPATION IN THE PLAN BY
ITS OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

....

WHEREAS, there has been submitted to this Council a proposed plan for receiving and dispatching law enforcement mutual aid between and among the various political subdivisions and municipal corporations of this State in times of emergency, as defined in the plan; and

WHEREAS, it is deemed in the interest of and for the protection of the citizens of this community and their properties that such a plan be adopted and approved:


NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That that certain plan designated "State of California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan", a copy of which is attached hereto and hereby made a part hereof, as though set forth herein in full, be and the same is hereby approved and adopted; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That the Chief of the Police Department be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to order the performance of such law enforcement mutual aid services, including the use of personnel and facilities, as may be requested and he may deem available without unnecessarily depleting the city's agencies, outside the territorial limits of this jurisdiction in accordance with and pursuant to said Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan, and subject to all provisions of law governing such extra-territorial service.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Council this 5th day of February, 1945.


MAYOR

ATTEST:


City Clerk.

EXCERPTS QUOTED FROM
NINTH SERVICE COMMAND
WAR DISASTER RELIEF PLAN 1944

"4. Scope of Military Assistance.

Military assistance in the event of war disaster may vary from the loan of supplies and equipment in a minor emergency, to complete responsibility and control in the event of a declaration of martial law or its equivalent. It must be emphasized that in the event the Army assumes control, civilian agencies are still responsible for providing assistance in the form of personnel, organizations, and equipment of all types. In no case can the Army provide all of the above.

6. Available Forces.

a. The following forces are under the control of the Commanding General, Ninth Service Command, and are available for war disaster relief:

- (1) Military police units.
- (2) Bomb disposal units.
- (3) Station complements.
- (4) Organizations training for extended field duty under control of this headquarters, and not alerted for movement overseas.

b. Army Ground Force and Western Defense Command units which may be made available by higher authority.

10. Emergencies not Covered by this Plan.

The following types of emergencies may occur coincidentally with war disasters. Methods of dealing with these emergencies are set forth in other plans, which will become operative when necessary. Hence, such emergencies are not provided for in this plan.

a. Fifth column action.

b. Civil disturbances beyond the power of local and state governments to control.

c. Forest fires."

EXCERPTS QUOTED FROM
WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND
COUNTER FIFTH COLUMN PLAN 1944

"2. Purpose of Plan

This plan established the basis and principles upon which Western Defense Command Sector Commanders, and the Commanding General, Ninth Service Command, will prepare plans to organize, train and operate coordinated federal and state troops, police forces and volunteer agencies to deal with the Fifth Column and its supporting troops.

II. ESTIMATE OF THE SITUATION

5. Potential Fifth Column.

The following types of persons are potential Fifth Columnists:

a. Enemy aliens and sympathizers, including persons having personal or political grievances against the government and those amenable to promises of money or power.

b. Those with property or close relatives in enemy, enemy-occupied or pro-enemy countries.

c. Those educated in, residents there-in over a long period, or frequent visitors to enemy countries.

d. Enemy agents disguised as refugees.

e. Trained saboteurs and Fifth Column organizers infiltrated into the country before or during the war.

f. Fanatics, citizen or alien, such as extreme radicals, pacifists, religious zealots, habitual criminals (especially arsonists), racketeers and those in narcotic and other vice rings and unbalanced, perverted and thwarted individuals such as sadists, frustrated 'geniuses', disgruntled failures and swindlers.

g. Members of so-called minority groups stirred by subversive propaganda to resentment against the government and military forces or imbued with the possibility of utilizing the war to gain special social or political advantage.

h. Former employees of enemy commercial and banking firms, travel and press bureaus, information agencies and cultural, athletic and sports organizations.

6. Types of Operations.

Fifth Column activities can be classified generally into the following types:

a. Seizure of points of strategic importance to the advance of the enemy to be held momentarily until the arrival of airborne or ground troops.

b. Disorganization of military forces by sniping, spreading false rumors, issuing false orders or destroying facilities and installations valuable to defending forces, such as communications, transportation, electric power, housing and supplies.

c. Disorganization of civilian population by destruction of vital facilities and installations and by causing panic and rioting.

d. Signalling to guide enemy ground, air or air-borne troops to their objective such as warnings by rockets, lights in chimneys and wells or by definite ground patterns.

e. Storage of gasoline, vehicles, food and other supplies needed by advancing hostile forces.

f. Organized acts of sabotage, striking simultaneously at different plants, facilities and critical points in conjunction with external attack.

7. Probabilities.

The lack of proven enemy-inspired sabotage to date confirms the possibility that the Fifth Column is well disciplined and awaiting planned and unified major action when directed. To direct their activities it may be expected that attempts will be made to land trained saboteurs and spies or to infiltrate them from neighboring nations. Such saboteurs are not limited to citizens or subjects of Axis powers, but may be citizens of friendly or allied countries or of the United States. Fifth Column activities may be expected during a period of serious civil disorder.

10. Responsibilities.

a. Western Defense Command Sector Commanders are responsible for Counter Fifth Column planning and action for the area within the section boundaries.

b. The Commanding General, Ninth Service Command, is responsible for Counter Fifth Column planning and action for the care of the Ninth Service Command not included within Western Defense Command sectors.

13. Detailed Plans.

Western Defense Command Sector and Ninth Service Command Security District Supporting Counter Fifth Column Plans will include such of the following as may be appropriate:

a. Information documents, studies, situation and operation maps.

b. Necessary instructions for coordination of plans, operations, and such training as may be practicable, of other local military and civilian agencies furnishing personnel and equipment for operation under the plan.

c. Maintenance of established contact with the counter-intelligence net, State and local law enforcement agencies, (see paragraphs 11 and 12), adjoining sectors or sub-sectors, security districts, Coast Guard, Coastal Lookouts, and other agencies capable of furnishing information of potential Fifth Column activity.

d. Organization of all available means of communication for the receipt and dissemination of information and the transmission of orders. Provisions for alternate means of communication are essential.

e. Plans for assembly and employment of all local forces in the event of operation under this plan, as well as for supporting forces which may be made available by higher headquarters.

f. Utilization of liaison with local Civilian Defense agencies to allay panic and permit effective civil counter measures (see paragraphs 11 and 12).

g. Establishment of effective contact with radio broadcasting stations and local newspapers as the most rapid and effective means of keeping the public informed, advising civilians of action to be taken.

h. Provision for constant revision of existing plans of operations for the local defense of vital installations and areas subject to Fifth Column action as may be necessary because of changing personnel available or revised information concerning such installations as may be issued from time to time from higher headquarters."

"WAR DEPARTMENT
Headquarters, Army Service Forces
Washington 25, D. C.

MEMORANDUM)
No. S-500-1-43)

24 July 1943.

USE OF FEDERAL TROOPS AT REQUEST OF STATE

1. The use of Federal forces to protect a State is a constitutional duty of the National Government (Const., art. IV, sec. 4) and is governed by R.S. 5297 and 5300; 50 U.S.C. 201 and 204. (See par. 4a(1) and 6, AR 500-50, 5 April 1937.) Until further orders, the following procedure will govern the furnishing of Federal aid pursuant thereto:

a. The request for Federal assistance must be made by the State legislature if it is convened or if it can be convened in time to meet the emergency; otherwise, by the Governor. (See President's Proclamation No. 2581, 21 June 1943; S FR, 8733.)

b. The request must be made by the State direct to the President, and a copy of such request should be furnished the commanding general of the service command, or his local representative, as soon as practicable. The request should assert that the forces of the State are insufficient to cope with the emergency. A suggested form of request is inclosed. (Incl. No. 1).

c. The Federal forces may be moved to the general vicinity of the disturbance, but will not be brought to the scene of the disturbance until the president has issued the proclamation required by law. This proclamation may demand the immediate dispersal of the insurgents or may set a time within which the insurgents must disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes. The commanding officer of the Federal forces will govern his action accordingly. A draft of the form of proclamation to be used by the President is inclosed. (Incl. No. 2).

d. The commanding general of the service command should enter into an agreement with the State whereby any State forces present will be subject to orders of the local commander of the Federal forces. (See par. 7c, AR 170-10, 24 Dec. 1942.)

e. The Federal forces will be withdrawn by the War Department upon the recommendation of the commanding general of the service command when the necessity for the use thereof has ceased. The Governor should be informed, at a reasonable time in advance, of the plan to withdraw the Federal troops. No further proclamation or instruction from the President is necessary to effect such withdrawal. (See par. 7e, AR 500-50.)

24-41514

2. The instructions concerning the use of Federal troops at the request of a State do not affect the use of Federal troops in an emergency in accordance with paragraph 5b, AR 500-50; nor do they restrict the wartime responsibility of the commanding general of the service command, and other designated commanding officers, on their own initiative to establish and maintain military guards and patrols and to take other appropriate measures necessary or desirable to protect national defense material, premises, and utilities, as required by Executive Order No. 8972, 12 December 1941. (See Cir. 57, WD, 1943.) Where action of the latter nature is to be taken in a situation which might involve a request by the State for assistance under R.S. 5297, the responsible commanding officer should issue a proclamation stating that the sole object of his action is the protection of national defense material, premises, or utilities (specifying the location thereof) in furtherance of the war effort, as required by Executive Order No. 8972.

3. The information contained in this memorandum will be brought to the attention of the Governor of each State within the limits of the respective service commands.

(SPX 370.6 (21 Jul 43) SPMGJ-MB-E)

By Command of Lieutenant General SOMERVELL:

/s/ H. B. Lewis
/t/ H. B. LEWIS,
Brigadier General,
Adjutant General"

24-41614

In all cases when, in the opinion of local authorities, the assistance of Federal troops is required, the request therefor must be made through the Governor.

Digest of
LAW ENFORCEMENT MUTUAL AID PLAN
for the
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

1. What is a mutual aid plan?

A mutual aid plan, as contemplated under the California War Powers Act, simply seeks to provide the means and methods whereby any jurisdiction in the State, faced with an emergency of such magnitude that local facilities and personnel are unable to adequately cope with it, may request and receive aid from neighboring jurisdictions.

2. What is the authority for the adoption of such a plan for law enforcement?

- a. Under the California State War Powers Act it is mandatory that such a plan be in existence to provide the utmost protection to the people of the State of California or any region thereof, during a state of extreme emergency as proclaimed by the Governor of the State of California.
- b. The California War Powers Act further recognizes, approves and authorizes the adoption of mutual aid plans for law enforcement when, from any cause, any local law enforcement agency requires the dispatch to it of law enforcement assistance from any other jurisdiction.

3. How was the proposed plan prepared?

Under the authority of the California War Powers Act, the Governor of the State of California appointed a State Advisory Committee on Law Enforcement, composed of the following members:

Charles W. Dullea, Chief of Police, San Francisco - Chairman
Jesse L. Elliott, Sheriff, Orange County - Vice Chairman
Anthony Brazil, District Attorney, Monterey County - Secretary
Orvie H. Clyde, Sheriff, Kings County
D. Oliver Germino, Judge, No. 3 Township, Merced County
Loyd E. Hewitt, District Attorney, Sutter County
C. B. Horrall, Chief of Police, Los Angeles
Ralph E. Hoyt, District Attorney, Alameda County
James S. Markey, Marshal, Municipal Court, Santa Monica
Robert B. Powers, Chief of Police, Bakersfield
A. A. Ross, Sheriff, Humboldt County
David N. Wright, Judge, Napa Township, Napa County

In selecting the Committee personnel, the Governor was guided by recommendations made by representatives of all California law enforcement agencies.

This Committee, at its first regular meeting, appointed a subcommittee on mutual aid plans with the Honorable Ralph E. Hoyt, District Attorney of Alameda County, as Chairman. The Committee also submitted to the Governor names of candidates for the position of Chief Law Enforcement Officer under the War Powers Act, one of whom was appointed.

On August 25, 1944, this subcommittee submitted to the Committee a proposed draft of the Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan. After a full day's discussion the plan as proposed, with minor amendments, was adopted, and ordered submitted to the California State War Council.

The War Council approved the plan on September 15, 1944, and at the same time approved the appointment of a Chief Law Enforcement Officer of the State War Council to assist the Director in the development and administration of the plan as approved.

4. What is the purpose of the plan?

To coordinate the dispatch and use of law enforcement equipment and personnel whenever --

- a. a state of extreme emergency has been declared by the Governor; or
- b. because of enemy action, disaster, civil disturbance or other cause, any local law enforcement agency requires the dispatch to it of law enforcement assistance from any other jurisdiction.

5. Why is such a plan necessary?

- a. We are still at war. Every possible threat to interruption of the war effort, no matter from what source, must be guarded against and its effect minimized.
- b. The State, as such, must have a plan for the use of all facilities during a period of extreme emergency. There is no need nor desire to attempt to superimpose a new organization upon existing agencies, such as exist in the field of law enforcement; the Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan simply provides for the coordination and integration of such agencies. Coordination of activities of existing local authorities and facilities provides the most effective and efficient means of coping with a disaster or emergency of whatever scope.

- c. Every peace officer will concede that emergencies have arisen and will arise which have endangered or will endanger not alone the lives and property of its own citizens, but also those in neighboring jurisdictions.
- d. Past experience has demonstrated that an emergency situation, or sudden disaster, once created, may rapidly expand to the point that all facilities and personnel available within the jurisdiction are taxed beyond their strength.
- e. While mutual aid has frequently been extended by one city or county to another city or county, our wartime experiences have taught us that there is need that the means and methods to be employed in securing and dispatching aid must be planned in advance, so that, on the one hand all required aid will be immediately forthcoming, and, on the other hand, no endangered area will be called upon to contribute its manpower and equipment when it might well be needed at home.
- f. In order to intelligently furnish aid, those responsible for dispatching it must be kept informed of all conditions existing as to the development of the emergency, the amount of aid called for and received, the amount needed, the amount available in the immediate jurisdictions affected, and the amount available in other areas; thus the provision for County and Regional Coordinating Centers as clearing houses for essential information during emergencies. If the emergency increases in scope, all information must reach the Governor, who, under the War Powers Act as noted, has the responsibility of declaring a state of extreme emergency, if warranted. This information must be relayed quickly and through previously established channels.

6. How are the objectives of the plan to be accomplished?

By providing --

- a. Channels through which requests for law enforcement assistance from one jurisdiction to another are to be routed.
- b. Methods and means by which such aid is to be secured and dispatched.
- c. Securing and collecting of information as emergencies develop, on all levels.

7. What persons are responsible for the operation of the plan?

Responsible local officials in the jurisdictions in which an incident requiring mutual aid has occurred, including, of course, local

law enforcement officers in such jurisdiction, county and regional law enforcement coordinators, the Director of the State War Council and his assistant for law enforcement, and the Governor of the State of California.

8. How does the plan operate?

- a. When an emergency exists within one jurisdiction only, and no other jurisdiction is endangered thereby?

The Chief of Police or Sheriff in whose jurisdiction the emergency occurs shall be and continue to be in command in connection with all matters pertaining to law enforcement.

If an emergency, as defined in the plan, exists within the jurisdiction of either of these officers and no other jurisdiction is endangered, he may request such law enforcement mutual aid as is required from another jurisdiction and agency within the county, directly or indirectly through the County Law Enforcement Coordinator. That is, he may call for aid from a neighboring jurisdiction or agency; or he may request the County Law Enforcement Coordinator to do so, who may request aid from any one or more of the agencies within the county.

- b. When the cause of the emergency is of such nature that more than one jurisdiction is endangered?

Requests for law enforcement mutual aid shall be made in the first instance to the County Law Enforcement Coordinator. If such sufficient law enforcement mutual aid is not immediately available in the county in which the emergency exists, the Chief of Police or Sheriff, as the case may be, shall request such additional aid as is required from the County Law Enforcement Coordinator, who shall transmit such request to the Regional Law Enforcement Coordinator. The Regional Law Enforcement Coordinator shall thereupon, through the County Law Enforcement Coordinators of his Region, request such law enforcement mutual aid as is required and available from the law enforcement agencies within the Region. In the event sufficient law enforcement mutual aid is not available within the Region, the Regional Law Enforcement Coordinator shall request the additional aid required from such other Regional Law Enforcement Coordinators as he deems advisable, who shall transmit such requests through their respective County Law Enforcement Coordinators.

9. How will information concerning the development of emergencies and mutual aid movements be transmitted and collected?

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

LAW ENFORCEMENT MUTUAL AID PLAN

* * * * *
* * *
*

Developed by
STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON LAW ENFORCEMENT

Approved by
CALIFORNIA STATE WAR COUNCIL
September 15, 1944

Section Six of the Plan provides for the establishment of County and Regional Coordinating Centers, through which all information concerning developments in connection with the emergency and all requests for mutual aid will be cleared. Thus --

- a. When any Chief of Police or Sheriff requests mutual aid directly from any other law enforcement agency within his county, he is required to immediately inform the County Law Enforcement Coordinator of such request and to thereafter keep him fully advised as to all developments in connection with the emergency. Likewise, departments receiving requests for mutual aid are required to report them to the County Law Enforcement Coordinator.
 - b. The County Law Enforcement Coordinator must advise the Regional Law Enforcement Coordinator of all requests for mutual aid made to him or of which he becomes informed, and must transmit to the Regional Law Enforcement Coordinator all information concerning the existence or the development of an emergency within his county.
 - c. The Regional Coordinator must, in the same manner, advise the State Law Enforcement Officer of requests made to him for mutual aid and inform the latter of the existence of any emergency within his Region.
10. Will the County Law Enforcement Coordinating Center serve as a general information or "control" center during emergencies?

This may be decided by local authorities when adopting local general disaster plans.

11. What is a County Law Enforcement Coordinator and how is he appointed?

A County Law Enforcement Coordinator, under the Plan, will be an experienced law enforcement officer. He is to be appointed by a majority vote of the heads of the law enforcement departments and agencies within the county, immediately upon the plan becoming effective. He will be responsible for manning the County Coordinating Center, compiling lists of equipment and personnel available within the county, and performing the functions, during an emergency, outlined above. He will not be in command, in any sense of the word.

12. What is a Regional Law Enforcement Coordinator?

The Regional Law Enforcement Coordinator will likewise be an experienced law enforcement officer, selected by majority vote of the

County Law Enforcement Coordinators within his Region. He will be responsible for compiling lists of equipment and personnel available within his Region and for performing, during an emergency, the functions hereinbefore outlined.

13. What does the State Law Enforcement Officer do?

He is responsible, under the Director of the War Council, for the development and administration of the Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan. He must compile and keep available lists of law enforcement equipment and personnel available in the State. During periods of emergency he must receive all reports concerning the development of the emergency and the operation of the mutual aid Plan.

14. Is there any line of authority or "chain of command" set up by the Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan?

There is not. Section 1564 of the California War Powers Act provides "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."

The wisdom and effectiveness of permitting those charged by law with the duty and responsibility of protecting the lives and property of the citizens within their jurisdiction to remain in charge at all times is recognized in both the War Powers Act and the Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan.

15. May a city or county, under the plan, be compelled to render aid, or may an officer be compelled to leave his jurisdiction?

Not unless a situation has developed leading the Governor to declare a state of extreme emergency to exist.

Unless this contingency arises, mutual aid between and among various jurisdictions within the State will be rendered pursuant to the terms of the plan as agreed upon.

The agreement contemplates that aid shall be furnished according to said plan, but specifically provides that no city, city and county, town, county, or state, nor its agencies, shall be required to unnecessarily deplete its own law enforcement agencies in furnishing mutual aid thereunder.

16. Who will pay for the services of officers dispatched from one jurisdiction to another in accordance with mutual aid plans?

By the provision of Chapter 323, Statutes of 1941, any services performed or expenditures made in connection with controlling or coping with great public calamities, from whatever cause, whether within or without the territorial limits of the public agencies immediately involved, are deemed conclusively to be for the direct protection and benefit of the inhabitants of the property of such agencies.

It is contemplated that the jurisdiction dispatching personnel and equipment in response to a request for mutual aid would be doing so for their own benefit and thus there would be no change in the method or manner of compensation of employees. Jurisdictions receiving mutual aid should undoubtedly provide housing facilities and food.

17. Will officers dispatched beyond the territorial limits of their jurisdictions in response to a request for mutual aid be protected?

Yes. By express provision of law all of the privileges and immunities from liability, exemptions from law, ordinances and rules, all pension, relief, disability, workmen's compensation and other benefits which apply to the activity of officers, agents and employees of a public agency, when performing their respective functions within the territorial limits of their respective public agencies, shall apply to them to the same degree and extent while engaged in the performance of any of their functions extraterritorially during any of the emergencies prescribed by law.

18. When does the plan go into effect?

- a. The plan, having been approved by the State War Council, becomes immediately operative throughout the State during any period of a state of extreme emergency duly proclaimed in accordance with the provisions of the California War Powers Act.
- b. In the absence of a declaration of a state of extreme emergency by the Governor, the plan will become operative as to each city in the State when it is approved by the legislative body of the city; as to the City and County of San Francisco when it is approved by its Board of Supervisors; as to the unincorporated areas of each county, when approved by the Board of Supervisors of such county.

19. Does the plan provide any means for obtaining assistance from federal troops or from the California State Guard?

Yes. The plan, as drawn, includes an Annex in the form of a memorandum from the War Department, Headquarters Army Service Forces, Washington, D. C., entitled "Use of Federal Troops at Request of State."

It is to be noted that in all cases when in the opinion of local authorities, the assistance of federal troops is required, the request therefor must be made through the Governor.

Concerning the use of the State Guard or other State law enforcement agencies, you will shortly receive a written statement setting forth the conditions under which these agencies may be used and the means of obtaining their assistance.

* * * * *

LAW ENFORCEMENT MUTUAL AID PLAN

SECTION ONE - - - - - P U R P O S E

The purpose of this plan is to coordinate the dispatch and use of law enforcement personnel and equipment whenever, because of enemy action, disaster, civil disturbance, or other cause, any local law enforcement agency requires the dispatch to it of law enforcement assistance from any other jurisdiction.

SECTION TWO - - - - - D E F I N I T I O N S

- a. "State Law Enforcement Coordinator" as used herein means the person appointed by the Governor in accordance with the provisions of Subdivision b of Section 1532 of the California War Powers Act.
- b. "Regional Law Enforcement Coordinator" as used herein means the person selected in any region of the state by the county law enforcement coordinators of such region to act in such capacity.
- c. "County Law Enforcement Coordinator" as used herein means the person selected in any county by the chiefs of the police departments, the sheriff and the heads of the other law enforcement agencies within such county to act in such capacity.
- d. "Region" as used herein means those areas designated by the Governor as "protective regions" in accordance with the authority contained in the California War Powers Act.
- e. "Coordinating Centers" as used herein means those locations where law enforcement coordinators receive and transmit information and requests for aid.
- f. "Emergency" as used herein means the existence, or threatened existence, of conditions, resulting from enemy action, disaster, civil disturbance, or other cause, of such magnitude that a local law enforcement agency requires the dispatch to it of law enforcement assistance from any other jurisdiction in order to effectively combat the same.

SECTION THREE

A I D T O B E F U R N I S H E D

Each city, city and county, township, county and state law enforcement agency shall render to each other city, city and county and county law enforcement mutual aid as herein provided, provided,

however, that no city, city and county, township, county or state law enforcement agency shall be required to unreasonably deplete its own law enforcement agencies in furnishing mutual aid hereunder.

SECTION FOUR - - - - - LOCAL COMMAND AND REQUESTS
FOR MUTUAL AID

a. Whenever an emergency as herein defined exists, the Chief of Police or Sheriff in whose jurisdiction the emergency occurs, shall be, and continue to be, in command in connection with all matters pertaining to law enforcement. He may request such law enforcement mutual aid as is required from other jurisdictions and agencies within the county (directly or through the Coordinator) provided, however, that when the cause of the emergency is of such a nature that more than one jurisdiction is endangered, then such request shall be made in the first instance to the County Law Enforcement Coordinator. If such sufficient law enforcement mutual aid is not immediately available in the county in which the emergency exists, the Chief of Police or Sheriff, as the case may be, shall request such additional aid as is required from the County Law Enforcement Coordinator who shall transmit such request to the Regional Law Enforcement Coordinator. The Regional Law Enforcement Coordinator shall thereupon through the County Law Enforcement Coordinators of his region request such law enforcement mutual aid as is required and available from the law enforcement agencies within the region. In the event sufficient law enforcement mutual aid is not available within the region, the Regional Law Enforcement Coordinator shall request the additional aid required from such other Regional Law Enforcement Coordinators as he deems advisable who shall transmit such requests through their respective County Law Enforcement Coordinators. Each law enforcement department and agency receiving any of the aforementioned requests shall comply with the same in so far as it can do so without unreasonably depleting its own law enforcement personnel and equipment.

b. Whenever any Chief of Police or Sheriff requests mutual aid directly from any other law enforcement agency within his county, he shall immediately inform the County Law Enforcement Coordinator of such request and shall thereafter keep him fully advised as to all developments in connection with the emergency.

c. Whenever any County Law Enforcement Coordinator receives any request for mutual aid or any information concerning the existence of an emergency within his county he shall immediately advise the Regional Law Enforcement Coordinator of such request and furnish such information to him.

d. Whenever any Regional Law Enforcement Coordinator receives any request for mutual aid or is informed of the existence of any emergency within his region he shall immediately advise the State Law Enforcement Coordinator of such request and furnish such information to him.

e. Whenever any law enforcement department or agency receives any direct request for mutual aid or dispatches any mutual aid, the head of such department or agency shall immediately notify his County Law Enforcement Coordinator of the same.

f. Whenever any County Law Enforcement Coordinator is unable to communicate a request for mutual aid to his Regional Law Enforcement Coordinator, he may make such request to any County Law Enforcement Coordinator within the region and shall thereafter, as soon as possible, inform the Regional Law Enforcement Coordinator of the action taken.

SECTION FIVE - - - - - ORGANIZATION

a. In each county there shall be a County Law Enforcement Coordinator, who shall be appointed by a majority vote of the heads of the law enforcement departments and agencies within the county immediately upon this plan becoming effective, who shall be an experienced law enforcement officer, and who shall serve at the pleasure of the appointing authority.

b. In each region there shall be a Regional Law Enforcement Coordinator, who shall be appointed immediately upon this plan becoming effective by a majority vote of the County Law Enforcement Coordinators within the region, who shall be an experienced law enforcement officer and who shall hold such position at the pleasure of the appointing authority.

SECTION SIX - - - - - COORDINATING CENTERS

a. In each county there shall be established a Coordinating Center which shall have on a twenty-four hour basis, two-way shortwave radio facilities, if the same are available within the county, as well as adequate telephone communications. The County Law Enforcement Coordinator shall arrange to man such Coordinating Center continuously on a twenty-four hour basis either personally or by his duly authorized representatives.

b. In each region there shall be established a Coordinating Center which shall have on a twenty-four hour basis, two-way shortwave radio facilities, if the same are available within the region, as well as adequate telephone communications. The

Regional Law Enforcement Coordinator shall arrange to man such Coordinating Center continuously on a twenty-four hour basis either personally or by his duly authorized representative,

SECTION SEVEN - - - - - C O M M U N I C A T I O N S

Request for mutual aid shall be transmitted by either radio, telephone, teletype or messenger, whichever means may be available and most expeditious, but shall not be broadcast indiscriminately by means of commercial or amateur radio broadcasts.

SECTION EIGHT - - - - - A D D I T I O N A L D U T I E S O F C O O R D I N A T O R S

a. Each County Law Enforcement Coordinator shall compile and keep current a list of special law enforcement equipment and specially trained personnel and the number of men in his department within his county. He shall retain this list at the Coordinating Center and shall transmit three copies thereof to his Regional Law Enforcement Coordinator.

b. Each Regional Law Enforcement Coordinator shall compile and keep current a list of all special law enforcement equipment and specially trained personnel and the number of men in his department within his region, the original of which shall be retained at the Regional Coordinating Center, two copies of which he shall transmit to the State Law Enforcement Coordinator.

c. The State Law Enforcement Coordinator shall compile a complete list of special law enforcement equipment and specially trained personnel and the number of men in his department within the state, the original of which he shall retain, and copies of which he shall furnish to each of the Regional Law Enforcement Coordinators.

d. Each coordinator shall inform himself as to the assistance which can be rendered within his area by the State Guard and shall make arrangements for the utilization of the same when required. Each coordinator shall inform himself as to the assistance which may be obtained from the United States Armed Forces within his area, as to the circumstances under which it will be available, shall make such arrangements as are necessary with the appropriate authorities for its utilization, and shall keep his immediate superior coordinator fully advised as to any and all such arrangements which have been made.

e. Each coordinator within his area shall ascertain the assistance which may be obtained from state agencies and make, in writing, the necessary arrangements for the utilization of the same when required.

A N N E X

FLOW OF OPERATIONS

REQUESTS FOR MUTUAL AID FROM WITHIN THE COUNTY:

From chief of police or sheriff directly to other law enforcement departments and agencies within the county, or to county law enforcement coordinator and from him to other law enforcement departments and agencies within the county.

REQUESTS FOR MUTUAL AID FROM WITHIN THE REGION, BUT OUTSIDE THE COUNTY:

From chief of police or sheriff to county law enforcement coordinator, to regional law enforcement coordinator; from regional law enforcement coordinator to other county law enforcement coordinators; and from such other county law enforcement coordinators to law enforcement departments and agencies within their respective counties.

REQUESTS FOR MUTUAL AID FROM OUTSIDE THE REGION:

From chief of police or sheriff to county law enforcement coordinator, to regional law enforcement coordinator, to other regional law enforcement coordinators; from other regional law enforcement coordinators to their county law enforcement coordinators, to law enforcement departments and agencies within such other county law enforcement coordinator's county.

EXCERPTS QUOTED FROM
ACT 2323 DEERING'S GENERAL LAWS 1944

"In the event of National or local emergency created by military attack or sabotage or in the providing for adequate National or local defense, or upon the occasion of a great public calamity such as extraordinary fire, flood, storm, epidemic, earthquake, or other disaster, any services performed, or expenditures made in connection therewith, by any public agency with respect thereto, whether within or without the territorial limits of such agency, shall be deemed conclusively to be for the direct protection and benefit of the inhabitants and property of such agency. When such services are to be performed outside the territorial limits of the public agency so performing them, such services shall be ordered by the chief administrative officer in charge of the office or the department of such agency performing such services unless otherwise provided by the governing body of such agency."

"All the privileges and immunities from liability, exemptions from laws, ordinances and rules, all pension, relief, disability, workmen's compensation and other benefits, which apply to the activity of officers, agents or employees of such agency when performing their respective functions within the territorial limits of their respective public agencies shall apply to them to the same degree and extent while engaged in the performance of any of their functions or duties extraterritorially during any of the emergencies prescribed in Section 1 hereof."