

THE NATIONAL PLAN
for
Civil Defense and Defense Mobilization

Annex 7

ROLE OF THE MILITARY



Executive Office of the President
OFFICE OF CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

Preface

This annex supports and amplifies the National Plan for Civil Defense and Defense Mobilization by setting forth the responsibilities of the Armed Forces of the United States in assisting civil authority in time of civil defense emergency.

Auxiliary documents will be issued as necessary and will be subordinate to and compatible with this annex and the National Plan.

The annex is published in looseleaf form in order that pages may be added or replaced easily whenever revisions are made.



Director

Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization

Issued August 1959



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ANNEX 7

ROLE OF THE MILITARY

I. Introduction

A. Military assistance to local or State authorities in peacetime, as well as in wartime emergency, is a long-standing tradition of the Armed Forces of our country. Modern warfare has created a condition wherein the entire resources of the Nation must be fitted into the war plan. The plans for the nonmilitary defense of the Nation are contained in the National Plan for Civil Defense and Defense Mobilization, of which this military annex is a part.

B. The Department of Defense recognizes the essential interdependence of the civil and military defense efforts of our Nation in achieving our total posture of national security. Military support to civil authorities in civil defense operations is an emergency task within the mission of all Federal active duty and reserve units of the military services, to be performed when essential military requirements will permit.

C. Military resources are acquired by the Department of Defense to meet operational and support requirements which are levied by the military mission of the Armed Forces. These resources represent only a



small proportion of the total gross national resources, and civil authorities must be aware of the limitations on their use and availability. MILITARY ASSISTANCE SHOULD COMPLEMENT BUT NOT BE A SUBSTITUTE FOR CIVIL PARTICIPATION IN CIVIL DEFENSE and may be limited or denied completely if the military situation so dictates.

II. Mission

A. The Department of Defense has issued positive guidance to the military departments concerning the responsibilities of the Armed Forces in rendering assistance to the national civil defense effort. Inherent in the acceptance of this responsibility by the Department of Defense are these two basic principles:

1. In the event of an attack on the United States, the active defense of the Nation, and its offensive combat operations and immediate deployments and essential preparations therefor, will be the paramount and most immediate tasks of certain United States Armed Forces. Also, certain other military manpower and materiel resources will be required for the support of these defensive and counteroffensive actions.
2. Military resources other than those in "1," above, can be made temporarily available to assist the civil authorities in civil defense operations, provided that:

- a. Such support does not interfere with the essential military mission.
- b. Resources thus committed will be responsive to military command and remain under military control (with the exception of consumable items, such as food, fuel, and clothing) and will be subject to recall to meet the operations requirements of the military mission.

B. The Department of Defense provides planning and training assistance to civil authorities at all levels to assist them in the attainment of an adequate national capability for civil defense operations.

III. Planning and Basic Procedures

A. PLANNING AND OPERATIONAL LIAISON has been established between the Zone of the Interior Army Commanders¹ and the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization Regional Directors. Planning and operational liaison between appropriate local military commanders and State and local civil defense directors has been directed. This liaison provides the necessary coordination between military and civil authorities for preattack planning as well as cooperation during an actual civil defense emergency.

¹There are six U.S. Armies within the Zone of Interior:
First U.S. Army, Governors Island, New York City.
Second U.S. Army, Fort Meade, Md.
Third U.S. Army, McPherson, Ga.
Fourth U.S. Army, San Antonio, Tex.
Fifth U.S. Army, Chicago, Ill.
Sixth U.S. Army, Presidio, Calif.



Zone of Interior Army Commanders, acting in the role of the Department of Defense coordinators of military assistance to civil defense, have established the essential coordination and control channels with their opposite numbers in the Navy and Air Force.

Representatives have been selected to serve on the Regional Boards of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization to represent the Army Commander and to expedite the military assistance to civil defense activities. In this regard the appropriate representatives of the Departments of the Navy and the Air Force are responsible for coordination with the appropriate representatives of the Department of the Army in the planning for and the rendering of military assistance to civil authorities, as jointly deemed necessary.

Resources furnished to meet requests for assistance received from the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization Regional Director are coordinated by the Zone of Interior Army Commander, consistent with any priorities on available assistance established at that level in accordance with the Department of Defense policies.

B. NATIONAL GUARD FORCES which are not in the active Federal military service are available to the State governors for support of civil defense operations, and remain under State control, until ordered or called into active Federal military service.

Emergency military assistance for maintenance of law and order, short of martial law, is provided as a supplement to, rather than a substitute for, State and local law enforcement agencies and is rendered through those agencies.

C. *Preparations for the continuity of government*² at Federal, State, and local levels will be strengthened in order to avoid the necessity for imposition of martial law. Martial law will not be imposed except when the agencies of the civil law have been paralyzed, overthrown, or overpowered and are unable to operate and function adequately. Martial law cannot be imposed without specific executive authorization. Priority will be given to support civil authorities in maintaining law and order.

D. MILITARY AREAS are specific geographical areas in which an overriding military mission exists and which have specifically been declared as such by the Secretary of Defense. Within such areas, civil government will accord precedence to military requirements and will conduct civil affairs in such manner as not to interfere with the discharge of the military mission. The Armed Forces in such areas will not exercise jurisdiction over civil government, populations, or resources except as absolutely required for the successful accomplishment of the military mission.

E. MILITARY COMMANDERS receive orders relating to civil relief and control through the established chain of military command. In areas where martial law has been declared by the President, the military authorities may perform all acts reasonably necessary for the restoration and maintenance of public order, until such time as it is determined by the President that the appropriate civil authorities are able to operate and function adequately.

²See Annex 8, Preparations for Continuity of Government.



IV. Responsibilities

The Department of Defense has directed that training programs be established, for both active and reserve military forces, which will emphasize military skills useful to the civil defense mission.

Appropriate military personnel are responsible for current knowledge of civil defense plans and resources at national, regional, State, and local levels.

A. Contingency Plans

1. The military departments are responsible for developing domestic emergency plans. These plans are made necessary to cope with any foreseeable contingency. They include provisions for emergency assistance, consistent with the execution of the primary military mission, to local and State government authorities in civil defense emergencies wherein civil authorities are incapable of operating without this support.
2. Military domestic emergency plans at appropriate levels of command will be coordinated as necessary with Federal, State, and local civil defense plans to a degree consistent with military security. Particular cognizance will be taken of those aspects of the plan which are of common interest to both military and civil defense operations. Mutual support during emergency conditions should be the guiding principle for both the military plans and the civil defense plans.

B. Attack Warning and Reports of Nuclear Detonations

The Commander in Chief, North American Air Defense Command, provides attack warning information and reports of nuclear detonations to responsible officials of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization.

C. Radiological Fallout Reports

The Department of the Air Force monitors and reports, through military weather teletype circuits, observed radiation intensities at all Air Force locations served by the Air Weather Service.

D. Aerial Reconnaissance

The Department of the Air Force, to the extent feasible, performs certain postattack aerial photo reconnaissance for bomb damage assessment purposes. Headquarters, United States Air Force, will make the information available to OCDM and other appropriate Government Agencies as required.

E. CONELRAD

The Commander in Chief, North American Air Defense Command, initiates CONELRAD as the military situation requires and informs appropriate Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization officials concerning the status of the CONELRAD Alert.

F. Explosive Ordnance Disposal

The Department of the Army conducts explosive ordnance disposal operations in civil emergencies requiring such assistance, except as indicated in the following paragraphs:



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1. Department of the Navy: Responsible for explosive ordnance disposal under water, for coastal areas to and including the high water mark, for enclosed bodies of water, for rivers or canals, and at all Navy and Marine Corps installations, and for disposal of explosive ordnance or nuclear materials aboard naval aircraft.
2. Department of the Air Force: Responsible for explosive ordnance disposal on Air Force installations and for disposal of explosive ordnance or nuclear materials in the physical possession of the Air Force at the time of any incidents and/or accident.
3. Armed Forces Special Weapons Project: Has been delegated the authority for conduct of all explosive ordnance disposal operations at all Armed Forces Special Weapons Project installations.

NOTE: The Atomic Energy Commission is responsible for taking custody of enemy atomic weapon components after the components have been rendered safe by the Service having disposal responsibility in accordance with the above. Local civil authorities are responsible for disposal of nonmilitary, nonnuclear commercial-type explosives and explosive devices in areas under civil jurisdiction. Army Explosive Ordnance Disposal personnel are responsible for disarming nuclear devices in such areas.

V. Local Assistance in Catastrophes

A. While the accomplishment of the military mission is paramount and must not be jeopardized, nothing said in the foregoing paragraphs shall be construed so as to interfere:

1. With immediate action by a command where necessary to prevent damage to or destruction of government property or other vital national defense materials, premises, and utilities.
2. With immediate assistance by a local command to the civil community in case of a catastrophe, in accordance with law, established custom, and regulations of proper authority.

B. MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO CIVIL AUTHORITIES IS A TEMPORARY MEASURE. IT WILL BE TERMINATED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE IN ORDER TO CONSERVE MILITARY RESOURCES AND TO AVOID INFRINGEMENT ON THE RESPONSIBILITY AND AUTHORITY OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES.



VI. Implementation

A. The decision regarding the degree of support to be given at the time of emergency will be announced by the Zone of Interior Army Commander and will be based upon the military mission and situation at that time.

B. Requests for emergency military assistance are submitted through civil defense channels to the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization Regional Director, thence to the Zone of Interior Army Commander. The responsibility for initially providing assistance to civil authorities in domestic emergencies is that of the military service having resources nearest the afflicted area. In instances where immediate assistance from the military is required to prevent starvation, extreme suffering, and property loss, or where local resources available to State and municipal authorities are clearly inadequate to cope with the situation, requests from local communities for emergency assistance should first be made directly to the commander of the nearest military installation.

C. The military departments have issued implementing instructions unilaterally which provide that local military commanders will coordinate their domestic emergency plans with like plans of local civil authorities, as appropriate. Local coordination does not require the military commander to precommit his resources for civil defense operations, but it does provide the military commander with a quick response capability when an emergency arises, if the needed resources can be made available.

D. Military plans are not considered as taking the place of adequate and timely civilian plans.

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THE NATIONAL PLAN
for
Civil Defense and Defense Mobilization

Annex 8
PREPARATIONS FOR CONTINUITY
OF GOVERNMENT



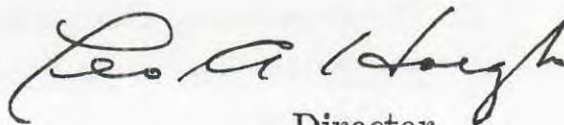
Executive Office of the President
OFFICE OF CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

Preface

This annex supports and amplifies the National Plan for Civil Defense and Defense Mobilization, particularly Part V, Section A, **Continuity of Government**. It states the principles, responsibilities, requirements and broad courses of nonmilitary action incident to this subject.

Auxiliary documents will be issued as necessary and will be subordinate to and compatible with this annex and the National Plan.

The annex is published in looseleaf form in order that pages may be added or replaced easily whenever revisions are made.



Director

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ANNEX 8

PREPARATIONS FOR CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

Definition

For the purpose of this annex, "preparations for continuity of government" means a specific program consisting of four major functions (see Part IV) designed to assure the preservation and effective operation of the Federal, State and local governments of the United States in the event of attack or other disaster.

Assumptions¹

A. The survival of the Nation depends on the ability of Federal, State and local governments to carry out their responsibilities in the event of a massive nuclear attack.

B. An attack on the United States might

1. Completely destroy or damage seats of Federal, State and local governments
2. Disrupt or destroy communications and transportation to the extent that State and local governments might be isolated for protracted periods
3. Seriously affect all government operations.

¹ See Part I of the NATIONAL PLAN and Annex 1, PLANNING BASIS.



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C. The basic foundation for all civil defense efforts is the ability of government to operate effectively during an emergency.

D. Volunteers can be used most effectively as auxiliaries to units of government.

General Responsibilities

Each government is responsible for determining the function it must carry on in an emergency, such determination to be based on the essential requirements for national survival. Other governmental functions shall be discharged only after these essential requirements have been met.

Each government will advise the public within its jurisdiction, as appropriate, of its preparations for continuity.

A. Federal

1. The Federal Government is responsible for developing and executing measures necessary to insure its survival and effective operation during emergencies.
2. The Federal Government is responsible for stimulating, guiding and assisting State and local governments in executing measures necessary to insure their survival and effective operations during emergencies.

B. State and Local

State and local governments are responsible for taking the steps necessary to insure their survival and effectiveness during emergencies and to contribute to the Nation's survival.

C. Private Organizations and Individuals

Private organizations and individual citizens are responsible for serving as volunteer auxiliaries to their governments.

Functions

A. Assurance of Leadership and Authority

1. Objective

To preserve constitutional leadership and authority under all conditions.

2. Actions Required

- a. Issuance of executive orders, enactment of legislation and amendment of constitutions for the establishment of automatic emergency lines of succession in depth for top executives, legislators, the judiciary and other key personnel.
- b. Promulgation of succession lists.
- c. Maintenance of succession lists on a current basis.



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B. Preservation of Documents and Records

1. Objective

To provide the documentary basis and information required for the protection of the rights and interests of individuals and for the effective operation of government in emergency and thereafter.

2. Actions Required

- a. Identify documents and records essential to the objective.
- b. Determine the method and kind of preservation required.
- c. Provide protected and accessible storage for essential documents and records and insure their safety and currentness.

C. Establishment of Emergency Operating Centers

1. Objective

To provide secure facilities in which top executive officials, legislative bodies, members of the judiciary and other key personnel can carry out their emergency responsibilities.

2. Actions Required

- a. Determine governmental requirements for secure facilities and the uses to which the facilities will be put.

- b. Select, and acquire where appropriate, sites for emergency operating centers.
- c. Modify or erect structures as necessary, provide adequate protection and provide essential equipment and supplies.

D. Full Use of Government Personnel, Facilities and Equipment

1. Objective

To achieve maximum effectiveness in emergency operations of government through the full and efficient use of all government personnel, facilities and equipment.

2. Actions Required

- a. Identify the emergency functions of government and the departments responsible for them.
- b. Reinforce these departments with the resources of other departments which do not have emergency functions.
- c. Augment these departments by recruiting, assigning and training nongovernment personnel as auxiliaries.



Execution

A. Preparations for continuity of government shall be directed and coordinated by the Director, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, as a measure for protection of life and property, in accordance with Part IV, Section A and Part V, Section A of the National Plan.

B. Execution of Federal responsibilities assigned to but not reserved by the Director shall be in accordance with Part IV, Section A and Part V, Section A of the National Plan and Annex 5, "Federal Delegations and Assignments."

C. Execution of State and local government responsibilities shall be in accordance with Part IV, Section B and Part V, Section A of the National Plan and in coordination with the authorities applicable to execution of Federal responsibilities.

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Annex 9
PUBLIC INFORMATION



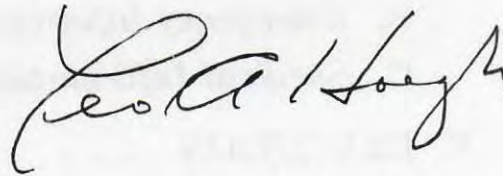
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Preface

This annex supports and amplifies the National Plan for Civil Defense and Defense Mobilization, particularly Part V, Section B, **Public Information and Education**. It states the responsibilities, requirements, and broad courses of action for the dissemination of survival information to the public before, during, and after attack. These shall apply also, where pertinent, to other major disasters.

Auxiliary documents will be issued as necessary and will be subordinate to and compatible with this annex and the National Plan.

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ANNEX 9

PUBLIC INFORMATION

I. Definition

In this annex the term "public information" means news, other information, and instructions required, in both preemergency and emergency periods, for individual, community, and national survival and recovery in event of attack upon the United States.

II. Assumptions¹

A. The will of the people to survive and recover will be an essential factor for victory in event of a nuclear war.

B. The public must be well informed if it is to survive.²

C. Nuclear attack could and probably would disrupt for an indefinite time normal means of distributing news and other information over nationwide facilities. Many local facilities for distributing information, however, would survive and be operable.

D. Surviving local and regional media, deprived of normal sources of news, would require information over emergency systems until normal distribution could be restored.

¹See Annex 1, Planning Basis.

²See Annex 2, Individual Action.



III. General Responsibilities

A. Government

Government—Federal, State, and local—is responsible for preparing and distributing to the public, by the most effective available means, before, during, and after emergencies, information on survival and recovery measures to be taken by individuals and by government. The Federal Government is responsible for assisting State and local governments in this effort.

B. Information Media

Public information media upon which the people normally depend for news are responsible for helping to disseminate information and instruction essential to the public safety, well-being, and morale in emergencies.

C. Private Organizations

Veterans, church, school, industrial, professional, labor, farm, civic, and other organizations, local and national, are urged to assist government in informing their memberships and the public on warning, shelter, evacuation, and other survival measures and plans.

IV. Functions

A. Preparedness Information

1. Objective

To inform the public on weapons effects and on how to survive nuclear, biological, and chemical warfare.

2. Actions Required

- a. Obtain and develop essential information such as weapons effects and preventive and remedial measures.
- b. Prepare handbooks, pamphlets, releases, transcriptions, scripts, and other material for

informing the public by all available oral and visual means.³

- c. Disseminate such information through:
 - (1) Direct public distribution of printed materials.
 - (2) All mass media, including radio, television, films, newspapers, and magazines.
 - (3) The support of professional, patriotic, fraternal, industrial, labor, civic, church, school, and other national and local organizations, in activities such as discussion groups, public speaking campaigns, and special conferences.
- d. Improve techniques for informing and instructing the people, through study of public reactions and other research.⁴
- e. Utilize the capability of all Federal agencies in the program to establish in the public mind the need for civil preparedness as an integral part of national defense.

B. Emergency Information Capability

1. Objective

To provide for the use of every available means of communication to keep the public informed under emergency conditions.

2. Actions Required

- a. Organize emergency information staffs at all levels of government, supplemented in emergency by personnel from the information media.
- b. Establish procedures for collecting and distributing information during an emergency.

³Use of such material for systematic instruction is covered in Annex 37, Training and Education.

⁴See Annex 36, Research and Development.



These should include:

- (1) Obtaining of damage assessment data⁵ and all other information, including that from newsgathering sources, essential to the preparation of reports to the public.
 - (2) Methods of disseminating information by all available means⁶ to the public directly, to news media, and to other government levels or government agencies; and methods of receiving from government agencies information on their essential functions.
 - (3) Arrangements to assure that information for dissemination to the public conforms to national security requirements.
- c. Establish policy on the type of information and news that should receive priority during an emergency. Generally, these priorities should be followed:
- (1) Presidential proclamations and announcements by other government officials.
 - (2) Other survival information and instructions.
 - (3) Information on the progress of the war, especially that relative to enemy capabilities for further attack.
 - (4) Information on recovery measures.
 - (5) Information on attack effects on population and resources.

⁵See Annex 14, Damage Assessment.

⁶See Annex 15, Communications.

- d. Train emergency information staffs, including reservists, through training and education courses in emergency information techniques and especially through participation in tests and exercises.⁷
- e. Develop procedures and emergency program material for CONELRAD broadcasts in cooperation with the radio-TV industry, the Federal Communications Commission, OCDM Regions, and the States.
- f. Prepare proclamations, messages, and other statements as guidelines or for use orally or visually during an emergency.
- g. Advise all information media on protective measures, such as shelter and dispersal, that will increase their chances of surviving nuclear attack in operational condition.

C. Survival Information in Emergency

1. Objectives

- a. To warn the public against dangers of attack and attack effects.⁸
- b. To instruct the public during emergencies—before, during, and after attack—on survival measures.
- c. To stimulate and sustain the public will and capability to survive, recover, and win.

2. Actions Required

- a. Activate the public information organization for emergency operations immediately upon proclamation of emergency or upon attack.
- b. Obtain and confirm news and other essential and useful data.

⁷See Annex 37, Training and Education.

⁸See Annex 13, Warning.



- c. Inform the public as rapidly as possible on all matters pertinent to survival, such as:
 - (1) Actions to be taken by the people.
 - (2) Attack, contamination, and other dangers.
 - (3) Sources of food, shelter, medical care, and other emergency relief.
 - (4) Survivors and surviving resources.
 - (5) Relief and recovery plans and progress.
- d. Disseminate all information possible to maintain public confidence, combat rumors, and apprise the public of the progress of the war, the state of the Nation, and the prospects for relief and recovery.
- e. Provide radio, newspaper, and other information media employees with access to information and means of communicating it, within the limits of security and capability.
- f. Assist in any way possible to restore radio networks and stations, newspapers, magazines, and other public information media to operational condition.
- g. Direct workers to public employment offices for referral to emergency survival work.

V. Execution

A. All Federal Agencies

Federal departments and agencies shall:

1. Provide emergency information facilities and methods, where feasible and necessary, to supplement or substitute for normal peacetime procedures.
2. Release directly or through OCDM information useful to the public, State and local governments, industries and institutions, and other agencies.

3. Specify and assign representatives for emergency duty with the Federal information staffs at OCDM relocation sites.

B. Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization

The Director of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization shall direct and coordinate the preemergency and emergency public information programs of the Federal Government. In executing its statutory responsibility to publicly disseminate appropriate civil defense and defense mobilization information by all appropriate means, OCDM shall:

1. Familiarize the public with Federal civil defense and defense mobilization policies and programs.
2. Support and advise State and local governments, information media, and national organizations in conducting information programs.
3. In cooperation with other agencies, provide facilities, procedures, and organization for use of the departments and agencies of the Executive Branch of the Federal Government to disseminate information in emergencies.
4. Provide emergency information facilities if necessary to supplement or substitute for normal peacetime news dissemination systems.
5. Advise and cooperate with State and local governments in the preparation of emergency information material and the facilities and procedures to disseminate it.

C. Department of Defense

The Department of Defense shall use its own facilities and those of OCDM to disseminate, within the limits of security, information on the progress of the war, the state of United States' defenses, and retaliatory measures.



D. State and Local

State and local governments, in accordance with State plans will:

1. Disseminate warning and survival information and instructions on:
 - a. Individual and family survival measures.
 - b. Home, school, factory, office, and other shelter.
 - c. Details, objectives, and progress in implementing the National Plan.
 - d. Details and requirements of State and local plans.
2. Plan and prepare emergency information communications and programing in cooperation with information media.
3. Establish working liaison with church, school, veterans, industrial, professional, labor, civic, and other organizations for preemergency and emergency information programing.
4. Establish and staff emergency communications facilities.
5. Prepare for local CONELRAD programing broadcasts.