

THE NATIONAL PLAN for Civil Defense and Defense Mobilization

Annex 11 PROTECTION OF ESSENTIAL FACILITIES

**This annex also includes the originally planned Annex 26,
Protection and Continuity of the National Industrial Plant**



**Executive Office of the President
OFFICE OF CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION**



THE NATIONAL PLAN for Civil Defense and Defense Mobilization

Volume II PROTECTION OF ESSENTIAL FACILITIES

This document is a reprint of the report of the National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council, Committee on the Protection of Essential Facilities, published in 1964.



Approved for Release by 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 III, Section D, **Industry**; Part V, Section C, **Reduction of Vulnerability**; and Part VI, Section C, **Protection of the National Industrial Plant**. The annex delineates responsibilities, functions, and actions of government, industry, and organizations for reducing vulnerability to enemy attack and for emergency survival and recovery measures required to provide essential production, distribution, and services in the event of enemy attack. This includes preemergency preparation for the preservation and continued operation of these facilities at all levels during and after national emergencies.

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 March 1960

(NOTE: This annex also includes the originally planned Annex 26, Protection and Continuity of the National Industrial Plant.)



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ANNEX 11

PROTECTION OF ESSENTIAL FACILITIES

I. Definitions

A. As used in this annex facilities include, but are not limited to, factories, dams, mines, tunnels, warehouses, banks, utilities, terminals, schools, hospitals, and similar industrial, commercial, financial, governmental, educational, health, welfare, or community service establishments and installations. Essential facilities are those which are capable, or can readily be made capable, of performing activities required for national defense and for survival and recovery following an attack.

B. Protection of essential facilities is the safeguarding of such establishments and services against covert and overt enemy action.¹ *Personnel protection is an intrinsic part of this.* Protective measures include but are not limited to the following:

1. Physical security—protection against espionage, sabotage, and other subversive activities.
2. Protective construction—that extraordinary construction, including shelter,² above or below ground, designed to increase resistance to weapons effects, including radiation, heat, blast, and biological and chemical warfare effects, so as to provide reasonable assurance that essential operations may be continued during and after attack.

¹Protection of military and AEC installations and facilities, including military-owned or AEC-owned industrial-type facilities, is not a function of civil defense and defense mobilization and therefore is not treated herein. For protection of government facilities, see also Annex 8, Preparations for Continuity of Government.

²See Annex 10, National Shelter Plan.



3. Dispersal—the employment of distance as a defense by creating a multiplicity of scattered targets, thus reducing overall vulnerability.
4. Continuity of operations—those preparatory measures to preserve a capability for functioning during and after emergency. They include predetermined automatic succession to positions of authority and leadership, protection of essential records and funds, and training of personnel in emergency duties.

C. For government facilities, “owners or management” refers to the agency responsible.

II. Assumptions

A. Major military installations and centers of government, industry, and population would be among the principal targets of nuclear attack. These would include areas with high concentrations of industry; Atomic Energy Commission production facilities; major dams; and major power, transportation, communications, and petroleum-handling facilities.³ Persons therein might also be subjected to biological and chemical warfare, and sabotage might be attempted.

B. Industrial centers will continue to grow in size and density, as will the various other establishments and services common to these concentrations, increasing the probability of attack on them. Dispersal of such facilities would reduce vulnerability by requiring attack with more weapons and by reducing the relative importance of each target complex. This may be difficult in many instances because of economic and operating problems.

C. The Nation’s ability to survive and recover in the event of attack will depend in large measure upon the postattack availability and operability of facilities for essential production, distribution, and services.

³See Annex 1, Planning Basis, particularly Subsection II.B.3.

III. General Responsibilities

The responsibility for protecting essential facilities is divided between government and private enterprise. While leadership is primarily government's responsibility, the success of the program is dependent upon the active and concerted participation of private industries, institutions, and organizations.

A. Federal Government

The Federal Government is responsible for:

1. Protecting essential Federal facilities required to serve the Nation during and after attack.
2. Encouraging and assisting State and local governments in executing measures necessary to insure protection of their essential facilities for effective operation during and following attack.
3. Providing encouragement, guidance, leadership, and example necessary for industries, institutions, and other organizations to protect their facilities and to insure continuity of essential operations following an attack.



B. State and Local Governments

States and their political subdivisions are responsible, in cooperation with the Federal Government, for the protection, continuance, and restoration of essential State and community facilities and for encouragement of protective measures by other essential facilities.

C. Industries, Institutions, and Organizations

Industries, institutions, and other organizations are responsible, in cooperation with government, for their self-protection and for maintaining or restoring capability for essential operations postattack.

IV. Functions

A. Personnel Protection

1. Objective

To safeguard the lives and health of all persons in any essential facility against the effects of attack.

2. Actions Required

By owners or management of each essential facility, with government guidance and assistance where appropriate:

- a. Prepare and develop plans for personnel protection, including evacuation where feasible, and coordinate them with State and local plans.
- b. Train and otherwise educate personnel in basic individual and group protective measures, including panic control, and in protective measures for the facility.
- c. Provide means for warning of attack.
- d. Provide and maintain personal protective supplies, equipment, and devices, including those for monitoring and decontamination.
- e. Provide first aid or other measures for treating the sick and injured under emergency circumstances.
- f. Construct, install, or improvise fallout shelter and, where feasible, blast protection.
- g. Provide supplies and equipment necessary to sustain, for at least 2 weeks, as many persons as may be needed to operate such facilities and as may reasonably be expected to be confined there during an emergency, and provide such protection for them as is necessary and feasible.

- h. Provide for access to emergency information, for enforcement of rules governing operation of the facility and conduct of personnel, and for other means of sustaining morale.

B. Physical Security

1. Objective

To protect essential facilities and services against espionage, sabotage, and other subversive activities.

2. Actions Required

By owners or management of essential facilities:

- a. Determine, with government guidance as appropriate, the degree of physical security protection required for a particular facility.
- b. Apply to the extent feasible the general standards for physical security issued by the Federal Government and develop special standards for a particular facility or kind of facility, if required.
- c. Establish and periodically reevaluate standard procedures for insuring physical security.
- d. Indoctrinate personnel in importance and observance of physical security.
- e. Provide necessary guard force, alarm systems, fire protection, and other measures for physical security.
- f. Control access to and use of essential records and other documents, "classified" or otherwise.
- g. Cooperate with similar and associated facilities in joint measures for physical security.



C. Protective Construction

1. Objective

To strengthen or protect essential facilities and equipment, especially those located in or near likely target areas, against blast and thermal effects of enemy weapons, and where appropriate, against radiation and biological and chemical warfare agents.

2. Actions Required

In accordance with government guidance and direction, by owners or management of essential facilities:

- a. Determine the extent of protective construction to be provided on the bases of:
 - (1) Importance of the facility to survival and recovery.
 - (2) Estimated importance as an enemy target.
 - (3) Kinds of attack effects to be anticipated.
 - (4) Existing structural vulnerability to these effects and structural requirements for sufficient protection.
 - (5) Nature of the facility's composition and operations.
 - (6) Technical, legal, and financial considerations.
- b. Provide such protection as is feasible, including that required for any personnel performing operations essential during an emergency, for both new and existing facilities.
- c. Periodically reassess protective construction adequacy in view of changes in any of the considerations in paragraph a.
- d. Seek modification of building codes, where necessary to permit protective construction.

D. Dispersal

1. Objective

To reduce the potential damage and casualties from attack by locating essential production, distribution, and service facilities away from existing target concentrations.

2. Actions Required

By owners or management of essential facilities, in accordance with pertinent government plans, guidance, and direction:

- a. Determine the practicality of dispersal, considering:
 - (1) Importance of the facility to survival and recovery.
 - (2) Estimated importance as an enemy target.
 - (3) Proximity to other probable targets.
 - (4) Nature of the facility's composition and operations.
 - (5) Technical, legal, and financial considerations.
 - (6) Comparative advantages and feasibility of dispersal and protective construction, including various degrees of both.
 - (7) Suitability of areas in which to locate, especially as to effect on personnel, availability of manpower, sources of supply, and services performed.
 - (8) Effects of locating on the vulnerability, economy, and social conditions of such areas.
- b. Recommend legislation for implementation of the program and seek modification of zoning restrictions where necessary to permit dispersal.
- c. Carry out total or partial dispersal to the extent feasible.



- d. Periodically reassess dispersal in view of changes in any of the considerations in paragraph a.
- e. Consider dispersed locating of any expansion of the facility so as not to increase vulnerability of the facility.
- f. Promote and encourage participation in the dispersal program and coordinate dispersal plans with those of related facilities.

E. Continuity of Operations

1. Objective

To preserve a capability for functioning during and after attack.

2. Actions Required

By owners or management of essential facilities:

- a. Determine and maintain procedures, including personnel protection, for conducting essential operations under emergency conditions.
- b. Establish succession lists for major managerial and supervisory positions, and familiarize those named on such lists with the duties they might be required to assume in an emergency.
- c. Train other appropriate personnel in emergency duties.
- d. Protect, by safe storage, duplication, and dispersal, records and other documents essential to operations.
- e. Maintain, as appropriate, a protected reserve of funds, accessible in the event of attack.
- f. Form agreements and coordinate plans for mutual aid, including joint use of resources in emergency.
- g. Integrate emergency operating plans with those of suppliers of materials, components, and services.

- h. Provide means for decontamination and repair, or replacement, of areas, structures, and equipment needed for essential operations.

V. Execution

A. Federal Government

1. The Director, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, shall:
 - a. With the assistance of other Federal agencies as required, provide standards of protection for essential governmental and private facilities.
 - b. Assign physical security responsibilities for specific categories of essential facilities and services to the heads of appropriate Federal agencies. These responsibilities shall include:
 - (1) Advising the owners or management of a facility as to the development and administration of a physical security program.
 - (2) Uniform application of general standards issued by the Federal Government⁴ and development of special standards as required for a particular facility or kind of facility.
 - c. With the assistance and advice of the Facilities Protection Board,⁵ develop and periodically review policies and programs for the physical security protection of essential facilities against espionage, sabotage, and other subversive activities.

⁴ See *Standards of Physical Security of Industrial and Governmental Facilities*, OCDM, March 1958, reprinted October 1958.

⁵ The Facilities Protection Board is an interdepartmental body which assists the Director, OCDM, on all matters relating to physical security.



- d. Review, for approval or revision as necessary, security ratings assigned to facilities by the Secretary of Commerce, with the advice of the Industry Evaluation Board,⁶ based on their essentiality.
 - e. Carry out the national policy of dispersal in locating new or major expansions of essential facilities,⁷ in cooperation with State and local governments and private enterprise, so as to reduce the risk of damage in the event of attack.
2. The Federal Government shall provide private enterprise and State and local governments with information respecting possible enemy targets and potential damage and defense planning.⁸
 3. The Administrator of the General Services Administration shall provide the necessary building alterations and building services, including guarding, in accordance with GSA regulations, for all buildings under its management control.
 4. The Federal Government, in cooperation with State and local governments, shall provide the owners or management of each essential facility with the necessary technical information to enable them to perform, on a voluntary basis, the functions outlined in this annex.

B. State and Local Governments

Each State and local government will:

1. Carry out the actions prescribed by this annex for those facilities which it owns, leases, or operates, in accordance with State laws and regulations, local ordinances, and civil defense and defense mobilization plans.

⁶The Industry Evaluation Board is an interdepartmental body which identifies essential facilities and assigns ratings to such facilities to indicate the degree of their essentiality.

⁷In accordance with Defense Mobilization Order I-19.

⁸See Annex 1, Planning Basis.

2. Encourage and, as appropriate, require protective measures for essential nongovernment facilities within its jurisdiction.
3. Cooperate with the Federal Government and with contiguous governments in joint uniform programs for protection of essential facilities.
4. Amend building codes or zoning ordinances where necessary to permit protective construction or dispersal.

C. Industries, Institutions, and Organizations

With cooperation and assistance of government and in conformance with government programs and regulations, the owners and management of industrial, institutional, and other private facilities will carry out the actions prescribed by this annex, with emphasis on the following measures where appropriate:

1. Self-help within the facility, including organization and training of personnel in the safeguarding of buildings and occupants in disasters.
2. Constructing shelters and equipping them with adequate survival essentials, where feasible, or designating the best existing shelter areas and improving them to the highest degree; strengthening existing buildings, incorporating protection for personnel in all new structures; providing adequate protection and subsistence for any personnel required to maintain essential operations during an emergency.
3. Evacuation of facilities, including care of evacuees in safer areas and provision for their return home if possible.



4. Continuity of management, including establishment of management succession lists, selection and equipping of alternate operating locations, provision of emergency financial systems, and all other arrangements necessary to continue essential functions after attack.
5. Protection of vital records and documents, including duplication and safe storage of all written descriptions of operations, processes, designs, legal documents, personnel records, and accounts.
6. Emergency repair and restoration, and use of substitute processes.
7. Security procedures for prevention of espionage, sabotage, and other subversive activities.
8. Mutual aid associations. This type of association is an organization of officials of a group of industrial plants, institutions, or utilities in an area or community, united by a reciprocal agreement to provide assistance to each other in disaster in the form of equipment and personnel.
9. Deconcentration of critical production and services.
10. Dispersal of facilities.

In nonessential facilities, and nonessential parts of essential facilities, owners or management should also provide for personnel protection, for other protective measures to enable early resumption of operations, and for optimum assignment and use of personnel and equipment in the protection and operation of essential facilities.

THE NATIONAL PLAN
for
Civil Defense and Defense Mobilization

Annex 12
DIRECTED MOVEMENT



Executive Office of the President
OFFICE OF CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

THE NATIONAL PLAN

for

Civil Defense and Defense Mobilization

Annex 12

DIRECTED MOVEMENT



OFFICE OF CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION
Executive Office of the President

Preface

This annex supports and amplifies the National Plan for Civil Defense and Defense Mobilization, particularly Part V, Section C, **Reduction of Vulnerability**. It concerns the principles, responsibilities, and procedures for controlling and guiding the safe and expeditious movement of essential traffic under emergency conditions. Provision of transportation for these purposes is covered by Annex 34, National Transportation Plan.

A major element of this annex is evacuation, just as Annex 10 concerns shelter. Neither annex should be interpreted as an endorsement of one means of protection as opposed to the other. Shelter and evacuation may be alternative choices in a particular area at a particular time; they should not, however, be considered as alternative policies.

Auxiliary documents will be issued as necessary and will be subordinate to and compatible with this annex. State and local plans and procedures will also conform to the principles outlined herein.

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



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ANNEX 12

DIRECTED MOVEMENT

I. Definitions

A. Directed Movement

Directed movement includes:

1. The organized relocation of population groups, along with necessary possessions and resources, from areas of anticipated or existing danger or need to areas of relative safety and adequacy (involving emergency and postemergency resettlement).
2. Guidance of essential civilian and military traffic for emergency operations.
3. Control of access to devastated or contaminated areas and of travel over available routes.

B. Evacuation

Evacuation is the movement of people and their personal resources from areas of anticipated or actual danger to areas of relative safety and adequacy. As used herein, evacuation refers to that aspect of directed movement defined in Subsection A.1. above. Evacuation, by time phase, may be of three kinds:

1. *Strategic*—discretionary or obligatory, selective or general, prior to warning that an attack has been or is about to be launched.
2. *Tactical*—usually mass, upon warning of attack about to be launched, already underway, or even partially delivered.



3. *Remedial*—after attack, to avoid effects, to seek aid, to relocate to new habitation, or to return to areas initially vacated.

C. Transportation Networks¹

A “network” refers to the total of facilities relevant to a particular mode of transportation. This annex is concerned with four major kinds:

1. *Air network*—all airports, runways, and airstrips.
2. *Highway network* — all highways, streets, and roads, both inside and outside urban areas, toll or free, regardless of system classification.
3. *Rail network*—all rail systems.
4. *Water network*—all waterways, piers, and docks.

D. Traffic Regulation

Regulation is the system of traffic management which facilitates the orderly flow of traffic under any emergency situation, including but not limited to evacuation, directed movement through dangerous areas, and clearance of priority traffic over routes of limited capacity.

1. *Traffic regulation center*—an installation in, near, or in contact with a government control center for the purpose of coordinating and supervising the transportation network for one or more modes of transportation.
2. *Traffic regulation sector*—an installation operating within a particular area as a subordinate counterpart of the traffic regulation center, receiving instructions and orders from and relaying information to the center.

¹See Annex 34, National Transportation Plan.

3. *Traffic regulation posts* — points strategically located along transportation routes to expedite regulation of traffic. They receive instructions from the traffic regulation center or sectors, if any, and report to regulation centers, through regulation sectors, concerning such matters as movement, route conditions, and transportation priorities from higher authority.
4. *Regulation areas*—geographic sections under the direction or supervision of traffic regulation posts.

E. Government Control Center

A government control center is a protected facility in which control of the operating forces of an established government is exercised during emergency periods. Communications with other emergency operating elements of government are provided.

II. Assumptions²

A. Vulnerability to attack could be substantially reduced by *any* degree of evacuation which would reduce the concentration of people and essential resources in an area of danger without unduly exposing them to greater harm in the process.

B. As a general rule, areas of relatively greater vulnerability would be evacuated if permitted by time and conditions, including the presence of any attack effects, the comparative advantages of available shelter, the existence of prepared reception areas, and the plans

²See Annex 1, Planning Basis.



of contiguous areas. *Regarding the choice between or combination of shelter and evacuation, the action to be taken in emergency is of necessity a local decision.*

C. Rapid redirection of movement of population, in order to concentrate the maximum number of people in areas least vulnerable to fallout and to meet the effects of major disasters, requires that local plans be sufficiently flexible to cope with varying situations.

D. The transportation networks of the Nation are of critical importance for the survival of the population; many transportation routes and facilities would be destroyed physically or their use denied by fallout. Well planned and skillfully executed regulation of traffic on surviving routes and facilities will be essential postattack.

E. Traffic engineers, police, and transportation personnel working together have the experience and know-how to devise and execute effective regulation plans.

III. General Responsibilities

A. Private Organizations and Individuals³

As in all other phases of nonmilitary defense, public understanding and acceptance of the directed movement procedures is necessary. As far as possible, in anticipation of a state of extreme emergency, movement plans must be completed, and the population must be fully instructed and prepared to act according to plan. To a large extent this is the responsibility of government at all levels. In instructing and preparing the people, optimum use should be made of organizations

³See Annexes 2, Individual Action; 9, Public Information; and 37, Training and Education.

and associations of professional, technical, and business people engaged in the construction, maintenance, operation, and regulation of the various forms of transportation.

B. Local Government

The local government is responsible for developing, coordinating, and implementing a directed movement plan within its boundaries which integrates with related area, State, regional, and national plans and which is designed to cope with major disasters and to function in immediate preattack and postattack periods.

C. State Government

The State government is responsible for developing, coordinating, and implementing directed movement plans, coordinating these plans with field representatives of appropriate Federal agencies and with State transportation organizations, and advising and assisting local authorities in the development of their plans.

D. Federal Government

The Federal Government is responsible for:

1. Directing the development of national plans and coordinating the development of interstate plans which will assure the most effective use of all available transportation routes and facilities in alleviating the effects of major disasters and in accomplishing essential military and nonmilitary tasks in a national emergency—before, during, and after attack.
2. Providing technical guidance to the States on directed movement requirements and techniques.



IV. Functions

A. Evacuation⁴

1. Objective

To provide for the orderly directed movement of the civilian population from areas of anticipated or actual danger to areas of relative safety and adequacy.

2. Actions Required

- a. Achievement of local, intrastate, and interstate coordination to assure maximum efficiency and effectiveness in using private and commercial transportation resources.
- b. Assurance that each local area plan provides centralized command and control of the entire local area traffic operations in conformance with overall State plans.
- c. Selection and identification of evacuation routes on maps for each local area, and coordination at the State level so that conflicts in usage of road space and reception areas do not arise.
- d. Development and coordination of traffic regulation plans with air, highway, rail, and water users to provide for both strategic and tactical evacuation movements.
- e. Establishment of traffic regulation centers in or near the government control centers for the purpose of supervising or coordinating movement of civilian and military traffic.

⁴See Annexes 13, Warning; 15, Communications; 16, Maintenance of Law and Order; and 19, Emergency Welfare.

- f. Establishment of traffic regulation sectors to supervise the traffic movement plans within specified areas. Large local areas are divided into sectors which generally will have control over no more than five major evacuation routes.
- g. Establishment of traffic regulation posts at strategic locations on the main traffic routes to deal with special emergency situations and to provide the control and communications link between the traffic regulation centers and sectors.
- h. Detailing of personnel to strategic points, after route selections have been made and movement plans devised, to assure adequate traffic control.
- i. Provision of maximum communications facilities to increase supervisory efficiency and to disseminate emergency instructions and information.

B. Movement for Recovery and Rehabilitation⁵

1. Objectives

To provide for the safe and expeditious movement of essential civilian and military traffic:

- a. Into, through, or around devastated and restricted areas of travel resulting from major disasters, blast damage, or radiological or other contamination.
- b. Through unrestricted areas, subject to limitations of available transportation routes.

⁵See Annexes 22, Explosive Ordnance Reconnaissance; 23, National Radiological Defense Plan; 24, National Biological and Chemical Warfare Defense Plan; and Annex 34, National Transportation Plan.



2. Actions Required

- a. Plotting radiation intensity on traffic maps and keeping this information current, in conjunction with radiological, biological, and chemical warfare defense operations at the State and local level.
- b. Identifying routes by regulation areas as to restricted and unrestricted travel.
- c. Restricting hazardous areas for protection of the public.
- d. Estimating the capacity and payload tonnage capabilities of the routes as necessary.
- e. Locating and operating traffic-regulating posts to warn the public of contamination hazards and to facilitate priority movements over certain routes, and to divert traffic as required.
- f. Periodically determining the traffic density for routes to prevent congestion, and planning effective regulating measures for the movement of essential traffic over such routes.
- g. Establishing traffic regulatory measures, including speed, spacing, and type of movement.
- h. Assigning traffic space in accordance with movement priorities established by appropriate emergency transportation agencies.
- i. Coordinating with State or local police agencies for the security of critical commodity shipments.
- j. Establishing and enforcing size and weight restrictions on specific routes.
- k. Disseminating route information to users by all available means of public information.

- l. Arranging for maintenance and construction of transportation facilities, including the removal of debris, and determining requirements therefor.
- m. Coordinating between highway authorities and the transportation industry to assure use of all available modes of transportation.
- n. Determining manpower, equipment, and fuel requirements to implement the traffic plans.
- o. Developing procedures for determining, and enforcing adherence to, priority missions in moving personnel, supplies, materials, and equipment over the transportation networks.

V. Execution

A. Private Organizations

There are numerous nongovernment national organizations and associations interested in, and knowledgeable about, various aspects of the transportation industry. These groups will assist in their respective segments of the industry in the development of plans and policies necessary for their part in the furtherance and execution of this plan.

B. Local Government

Each local government in a target area,⁶ in coordination with the State and with contiguous governments, will develop and execute its own directed movement plan. Local governments will:

⁶See Annex 1, Planning Basis, for categories of probable targets.



1. Seek the assistance of the transportation industry as necessary to develop and implement those portions of the directed movement plan involving civilian transportation user groups.
2. Coordinate with the State in the postattack period in the implementation of State plans on a long-range basis.
3. Provide sufficient personnel and equipment for implementing the local directed movement plan.
4. Conduct training and education programs to carry out their directed movement responsibilities, including functions and activities as defined in this annex and programs for the protection and survival of local government employees.

C. State Government

Each State government will coordinate work of highway departments, police, and transportation user groups in the development and execution of its directed movement plan on a statewide basis. Each State government will coordinate development of all target area evacuation plans involving use of routes within the State. State governments will:

1. Call upon transportation associations and agencies as necessary to develop and implement those portions of the user groups.
2. Provide sufficient personnel and equipment for implementing the State directed movement plan.
3. Conduct training and education programs to carry out their directed movement responsibilities, including functions and activities as defined in this annex, and programs for the protection and survival of State employees.

D. Federal Government⁷

1. Subject to the policy direction of OCDM, the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce, shall:
 - a. Direct and coordinate development and execution of the national directed movement program for highways, in cooperation with all State and Federal Government units or other agencies concerned.
 - b. Coordinate highway regulation activities between the various States, including planning for interstate directed movements by highways.
 - c. Exercise leadership in development and acquisition of suitable signs and other traffic control devices, and protective devices for personnel engaged in the maintenance and regulation of the transportation network.
 - d. Stimulate the development of a radiological monitoring plan in each State highway department and local highway agency and in other transport agencies which will provide the proper government control center with adequate and reliable fallout information for the identification of available highway routes and facilities, and for the protection of operating, maintenance, and regulating personnel and the traveling public during the postattack period.

⁷See Annex 5, Federal Delegations and Assignments. For additional information and guidance on "directed movement" by air, rail, and water, see Annex 34, National Transportation Plan. Federal military assistance will be made available in accordance with the provisions of Annex 7, Role of the Military.



- e. Develop a uniform nationwide system for identifying and recognizing vehicles, personnel, supplies, materials, and equipment having priority missions.
 - f. Carry out training and education programs to execute the responsibilities, functions, and activities set out in this annex.
2. Other Federal agencies having responsibilities and authority relative to transportation shall, under the direction or coordination of OCDM and in cooperation with States and localities concerned, take similar action as appropriate in directing and coordinating the development and execution of those aspects of this plan which involve use of water, rail, and air facilities. These agencies include: Interstate Commerce Commission, U.S. Coast Guard (in coordination with the U.S. Navy), Federal Aviation Agency, Civil Aeronautics Board, Department of Defense, Maritime Administration, and Federal Maritime Board.

THE NATIONAL PLAN **for** **Civil Defense and Defense Mobilization**

Annex 13 **WARNING**



Executive Office of the President
OFFICE OF CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

THE NATIONAL PLAN

for

Civil Defense and Defense Mobilization

Approved by

W. H. R. H. H.



Executive Order of the President

OFFICE OF CIVIL DEFENSE AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

Preface

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

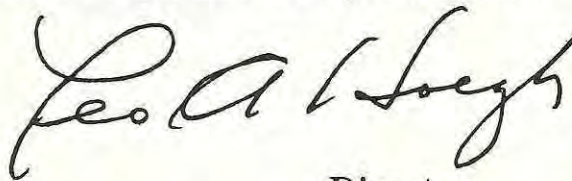
Under Section 201(c) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, the Director is authorized to "make appropriate provision . . . for dissemination of warnings of enemy attack to the civilian population."

While this annex is concerned with warning of attack and attack effects, the required methods and facilities can be used to warn of other major disasters and their effects.

(The term "States" as used herein, refers also to the District of Columbia and, where applicable, to Territories and possessions.)

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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Director

Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization

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ANNEX 13

WARNING

I. Definition

Warning is the alerting of people to the threat of extraordinary danger and the related effects of disasters. This includes the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of warning information by governments and the facilities needed to achieve this. The term "warning" includes, but is not limited to, warning of hostile aircraft and missiles, invasion, biological and chemical warfare agents, radiological contamination, clandestinely introduced weapons, conflagration, and various natural disasters.

II. Assumptions¹

A. Communication of adequate warning is contingent upon the ability of the Federal Government to detect and recognize imminent attack, before or after it is launched, and upon the capability of governments at all levels to detect and evaluate attack effects, including radiological, biological, and chemical contamination.²

B. Timely warning of possible or imminent attack or even of existing attack effects will materially assist in reducing the number of casualties.

C. Tactical warning time may range from a maximum of three hours for manned delivery systems to one-half hour maximum for unmanned delivery systems.

¹See Annex 1, Planning Basis, especially for a more detailed discussion of the kinds and possibilities of warning.

²See Annex 23, National Radiological Defense Plan, and Annex 24, National Biological and Chemical Warfare Defense Plan.



(Tactical warning is warning by mechanical or electronic means to the effect that the enemy attack has been launched.) **Attack could come at any time without warning.** However, the detonation of the first weapon could serve as warning for the entire country. Strategic warning is a possibility. (Strategic warning is evidence of enemy intentions to launch an attack against the United States.)

III. General Responsibilities

A. Federal

The Federal Government is responsible for establishing and maintaining a national warning system, for declaring and disseminating warnings to State governments and, by special arrangements, directly to political subdivisions, and for assisting State and local governments in warning the people.

B. State and Local

State and local governments are responsible for establishing and maintaining warning systems, for disseminating warnings and other emergency information throughout their political jurisdictions, and for prescribing the action to be taken by the respective government and the public upon receipt of warning.

C. Private Organizations and Individuals³

Private organizations are responsible for developing warning systems within their organizations as may be necessary to supplement and extend public warnings. Individuals are responsible for learning the Warning Signals and taking the recommended actions.

³See Annex 2, Individual Action.

IV. Functions

A. Provision of Warning Systems⁴

1. Objective

To assure the availability of adequate means and methods for disseminating warning.

2. Actions Required

- a. Establish, staff, equip, maintain, and test primary, secondary, and local warning points.
- b. Install and maintain devices and other equipment for transmitting warning at all levels.
- c. Develop reliable circuits, devices, and systems for warning and emergency instruction.
- d. Incorporate capability for relay, from, as well as to, any warning point, of essential "flash" reports of attack, other dangers, and damage.

B. Public Understanding of Warning Signals

1. Objective

To assure proper public recognition of and response to warning signals.

2. Actions Required

- a. Assure use of uniform warning signals.⁵
- b. Make use of all media to educate the public in recognizing the signals and the survival actions associated with those signals.⁶
- c. Test local warning devices periodically to familiarize the public with the sounds, as well as to check the equipment's operability.
- d. Study public reaction to these signals and determine ways to improve recognition and response.

⁴See Annex 15, Communications.

⁵See Part IV, Section E, Subsection 2, *infra*.

⁶See Annex 9, Public Information.



C. Obtaining Information for Warning

1. Objective

To obtain prompt and accurate information on impending or existing attack and other dangers.

2. Actions Required

- a. Maintain up-to-date estimates on capabilities of potential attackers and probable intentions regarding attack on the United States.
- b. Assure instant access to information, from military and other sources, indicative of attack or imminence of attack.
- c. Establish procedures for collecting and forwarding information on attack and other dangers, including "flash" and nuclear detonation reports, to the Warning Centers over the Attack Warning System.

D. Dissemination of Warning

1. Objective

To warn all concerned of attack and other dangers in time for proper protective actions.

2. Actions Required⁷

- a. Establish and test procedures at all levels for disseminating all types of warning received through the Attack Warning System.
- b. Establish criteria and procedures for the sounding of the "alert" and "take cover" signals.

E. Action on Warning

1. Governments and the public will take such action on receipt of warning as is prescribed by the government involved.

⁷For details see the OCDM *State and Local Warning Operations Manual: Procedures for Warning Points*.

- a. Evacuation or dispersal: Target cities and other areas near assumed targets will, if time and conditions permit, execute plans for evacuation or dispersal to prepared reception areas. (Other areas will "take cover," preferably in prepared shelters.)
 - b. Shelter: If time and conditions do not permit evacuation, full advantage will be taken of existing shelter, and fallout protection will be improvised.
 - c. THE ACTION TO BE TAKEN IS A LOCAL DECISION, predicated upon standard operating procedures in State and local plans and mutual-aid agreements. (Each jurisdiction within a metropolitan area will respond to a coordinated action.)
2. Where outdoor warning signals are used to warn the public, they will consist only of:
 - a. The "ALERT" signal—a 3- to 5-minute steady blast or tone, meaning "attack is probable—take action as directed by local governments."
 - b. The "TAKE COVER" signal—a 3-minute warbling tone or a series of short blasts meaning "attack is imminent—take cover immediately in the best available shelter."



V. Execution

A. OCDM

The Director, OCDM, shall:

1. Maintain liaison with the North American Air Defense Command (NORAD) at its Headquarters at Colorado Springs, Colo., and maintain Warning

Centers at NORAD Headquarters and such other NORAD installations necessary to obtain the required information.

2. Provide warnings and warning information to all States and, in accordance with Federal-State arrangements, directly to political subdivisions on the National Warning System (NAWAS), and continually maintain and operate the system for that purpose.
3. Provide warnings and warning information to Federal Agencies which request them and will install and maintain warning systems.
4. In conjunction with the State and local government concerned, establish Warning Points for the reception and further dissemination of warnings and other emergency information.
5. Establish requirements, make arrangements, and provide funds for research to improve warning methods and devices, and disseminate research findings.⁸
6. Develop and establish training courses for warning personnel at all levels of government and assist States and local governments in the execution of their warning training and public education programs.⁹
7. Provide financial and technical assistance to the States for establishment of warning systems and warning planning,¹⁰ and provide technical assistance to other Agencies of the Federal Government in the development of warning planning.

⁸See Annex 36, Research and Development.

⁹See Annex 37, Training and Education.

¹⁰See Annex 38, Federal Assistance.

8. Develop and institute periodic tests and exercises to determine the operational capability of the Attack Warning System to perform all warning functions.¹¹
9. Make NAWAS available for the further dissemination of severe weather, flood, and seismic wave information.¹²

B. Other Federal Agencies

1. The Department of Defense, through NORAD or other means, shall make available to OCDM information of impending or delivered attack.
2. Appropriate Federal Agencies shall provide OCDM with any information pertinent to strategic warning.
3. All Federal Agencies shall develop and maintain capability to warn their personnel during working hours of the imminence of attack and attack effects.

C. State and Local

State and local governments shall:

1. Operate, in conjunction with OCDM, Warning Points in accordance with Federal-State arrangements.
2. Establish, maintain, and operate warning systems and devices, with financial and technical assistance from the Federal Government.¹³
3. Provide, in accordance with section 10.9 of FCC rules, for the dissemination of attack warning by

¹¹See Annex 39, Review, Tests, and Inspection.

¹²See Annex 40, Natural Disasters.

¹³For grants-in-aid for approved systems, see OCDM Administrative Manual AM25-1, "Federal Contributions for Civil Defense Equipment," and Annex 38, Federal Assistance.



those existing public safety communications systems, as needed.

4. Issue and publicize instructions for action to be taken by governmental agencies, industries and institutions, and the public upon receipt of warnings.
5. Develop a capability to transmit to OCDM Warning Centers information concerning nuclear detonations, fallout, and chemical and biological hazards occurring in the area.¹⁴
6. Conduct periodic tests and exercises to determine the operational capability of their portions of the Attack Warning System.
7. Conduct training courses for their warning personnel.
8. Develop plans for Warning Point personnel to use in determining the public action signal to be sounded when competent authority cannot be located within a specified time.

¹⁴See Annex 14, Damage Assessment; Annex 23, National Radiological Defense Plan; and Annex 24, National Biological and Chemical Warfare Defense Plan.

*State and Local
Warning Operations Manual*

PROCEDURES FOR WARNING POINTS

NP-13-1

National Plan Appendix Series



Executive Office of the President

OFFICE OF CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

*State and Local
Warning Operations Manual*

PROCEDURES FOR WARNING POINTS



(NP-13-1 National Appendix Series)

September 1960



Executive Office of the President

OFFICE OF CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

PREFACE

This manual is designed for the use of personnel at all installations connected to the National Warning System (NAWAS). It specifies what will be heard over NAWAS, the procedures and terminology to be used, and the actions to be taken under specified conditions. While written primarily for Warning Point personnel, it will be of value to OCDM Regional Warning Officers and to State and local warning officers since it contains approved instructions and procedures.

This manual replaces "Explanation of Operating Procedures for Warning Points" dated 1957; and M18-1, "Emergency Operations," part IV, chapter 4, and part V, chapters 1, 2, and 3.

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Chapter 1

PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION



RESPONSIBILITIES

The North American Air Defense Command (NORAD) has the mission of defending the Continental United States, Canada, and Alaska against air attack. The Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization (OCDM) has the responsibility of declaring the AIR RAID WARNING and transmitting it and other warning information to the civil population of the United States. The detection system of NORAD, and other sources of information, provide the intelligence from which NORAD commanders determine the probability or imminence of air attack. This information is made available to OCDM Attack Warning Officers stationed in NORAD Combat Operations Centers, and provides the basis for their declaration and dissemination of AIR RAID WARNINGS and supplemental warning information.

ORGANIZATION OF NORAD

The North American Air Defense Command is established as an integrated (United States-Canada) command. NORAD includes forces from the United States Air Force, United States Army, United States Navy, and the Canadian Air Defense Command.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ATTACK WARNING SYSTEM

A. The Attack Warning System (AWS) is the medium through which a warning is transmitted nationwide. It consists of:

A Federal portion directly operated by OCDM.

A State and local portion that encompasses the numerous systems used by State and local areas for disseminating warnings to all local communities.

B. The Federal part consists of a special leased telephone system from the OCDM Warning Centers to Warning Points located in all States.

Warning Points are located to provide a direct warning capability to principal cities.

C. The State and local portion is composed of various existing communications systems from the Warning Points to the local levels.

D. There are two civil defense warning signals, the (1) "ALERT" and (2) "TAKE COVER", sounded on outdoor warning devices. The "ALERT" signal is a 3- to 5-minute steady blast or tone, meaning "attack is probable—take action as directed by local government." The "TAKE COVER" signal is a 3-minute warbling tone or a series of short blasts meaning "attack is imminent—take cover immediately in the best available shelter."

ORGANIZATION OF OCDM FOR WARNING OPERATIONS

The Warning Office, Communications and Warning, directs the operation of the Attack Warning System. An OCDM Liaison Officer is assigned to NORAD Headquarters for the purpose of keeping that headquarters conversant with related OCDM concepts and pertinent policies and to keep OCDM conversant with NORAD policies and plans. OCDM Warning Centers are located in the Combat Operations Centers at NORAD Headquarters and at subordinate NORAD Headquarters where intelligence of impending attack is immediately available. These Centers can transmit warnings and other emergency information to all Warning Points simultaneously.

THE NATIONAL WARNING SYSTEM (NAWAS)

NAWAS is the Federal portion of the Attack Warning System and consists of full-period, private-line voice circuits leased from the telephone companies.

(Details of this system are outlined in Chapter 2 of this manual.)

WARNING CENTER OPERATION

A. Each OCDM Warning Center is the primary control point for its area circuit. When the area circuits are tied together, each Center assists the National Warning Center in the control of NAWAS. Control is in accordance with procedures established by OCDM Operational Headquarters.

B. OCDM Warning Centers are responsible for disseminating supplemental warning information to Warning Points in their areas of responsibility following the initial AIR RAID WARNING. Each Center has the following additional specific responsibilities:

1. Based on NORAD command decisions, disseminates SCATER and/or CONELRAD announcements to Warning Points within the Center's area of responsibility.

2. Computes and disseminates estimated warning time.

3. Assumes the functions of the National Warning Center in the event it is unable to operate.

4. Assumes the warning responsibilities of other Warning Centers when necessary.

5. Advises other Warning Centers of any change in the condition of readiness of NORAD forces within the SAGE Region.

6. Participates in the testing of NAWAS.

C. Based on evaluated intelligence from CINCNORAD and existing OCDM directives, the National Warning Center declares and disseminates the initial AIR RAID WARNING. However, under certain specified conditions any OCDM Warning Center may declare and disseminate the initial AIR RAID WARNING.

NOTE: The dissemination of warnings, warning information, SCATER, CONELRAD, etc., over NAWAS will be done in accordance with procedures in Chapters 3 and 4 of this manual.

STATE AND LOCAL WARNING SYSTEMS

A. All Warning Points receive warning information over NAWAS from the OCDM Warning Centers. Warning Points designated as State Warning Points then obtain acknowledgments from the other Warning Points within the State.

B. The Warning Points further disseminate this information over the State and local portion of the Attack Warning System according to approved plans.

C. Local civil defense authorities transmit the warning to the general public in accordance with local civil defense plans.

WARNING POINT OPERATION

Each Warning Point is responsible for:

A. Disseminating warnings and other emergency information within its area of responsibility. This will be done according to the procedures established by State and/or local civil defense authorities.

B. Transmitting NUDETS and other Flash Reports over NAWAS to the Warning Centers. This will be done according to the procedures established in Chapter 4 of this manual and directives of State and local authorities.

C. Warning Point Personnel will relay information received over NAWAS only to the officials authorized to receive it. Transmissions over NAWAS are classified as privileged communications under the provisions of the Federal Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and the rules and regulations as may be promulgated thereunder.

CIVIL DEFENSE WARNING

A. The Air Raid Warning

This is a civilian warning used to notify civil authorities that an attack upon the United States is probable, imminent, or in progress. It is based on intelligence, the military situation, command decisions within NORAD, and existing OCDM directives. The AIR RAID WARNING is declared by the OCDM Warning Centers and is disseminated over NAWAS simultaneously to all Warning Points. Availability of communications will dictate the Center(s) disseminating this initial warning. Under normal conditions, the National Warning Center will make the dissemination. Supplemental information of an attack will be disseminated by the Warning Centers as it becomes available. The AIR RAID WARNING will be terminated by an announcement over NAWAS to the Warning Points.

B. Warning Signals

Upon receipt of an AIR RAID WARNING, authorities responsible for local civil defense shall activate the warning signals, ALERT or TAKE COVER, based upon warning time and local civil defense plans.

Chapter 2

NAWAS EQUIPMENT AND EQUIPMENT OPERATION

GENERAL

A. The National Warning System (NAWAS) consists of full-period, private-line voice circuits, leased from the telephone companies, interconnecting the following locations:

National Warning Center, Headquarters, North American Air Defense Command, ENT AFB, Colo.

OCDM Warning Centers at NORAD regions—

25th Warning Center, McChord AFB, Tacoma, Wash.

26th Warning Center, Hancock Field, Syracuse, N.Y.

30th Warning Center, Truax Field, Madison, Wis.

32d Warning Center, Dobbins AFB, Marietta, Ga.

Central Warning Center, Richards-Gebaur AFB, Mo.

28th Warning Center, Hamilton AFB, Calif.

OCDM Operational Headquarters, Battle Creek, Mich.

Director's Office, Washington, D.C.

OCDM National Headquarters Relocation site.

Regional Offices—

Region 1—Harvard, Mass.

Region 2—Olney, Md.

Region 3—Thomasville, Ga.

Region 4—Battle Creek, Mich.

Region 5—Denton, Tex.

Region 6—Denver, Colo.

Region 7—Santa Rosa, Calif.

Region 8—Everett, Wash.

All Warning Points.

B. NAWAS is designed for simultaneous issuance of warnings from all Warning Centers on a nationwide basis with provision for warnings and supplemental information to be issued from the other OCDM Warning Centers as alternates should this be necessary. These warnings will be issued to all stations connected to NAWAS.

C. The primary purpose of NAWAS is to provide a warning system which will enable the Warning Centers to disseminate emergency information to all locations connected to the warning circuit. Normally, the warning circuit will be separated into its area warning circuits. After prior coordination between Warning Centers concerned, the warning circuits will be connected into a nationwide circuit for warning operations, tests, or announcements. Upon completion of these operations it will be separated again into area warning circuits.

D. All communications conducted on the System will be by voice, with signaling devices where required.

DESCRIPTION OF NAWAS

A. Area Warning Circuit

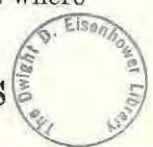
1. When the area warning circuits of NAWAS are connected together, they form the complete system. Since the various circuits may be operated independently of each other, this arrangement provides for reliability and continuity of service.

2. The country has been divided into several geographical areas. Each of these areas is served by its respective Area Warning Circuit. The Area Warning Circuit connects the Warning Points in an area with the warning source or alternate warning sources. When the warning circuit is split into its component circuits, each circuit is controlled by its supervising Warning Center. In the event that any Warning Center is unable to issue a warning, another Warning Center can perform this function.

3. The present Warning Areas are shown in Supplement 2-A, Chart of OCDM National Warning System.

B. NAWAS Circuit Within a State

Each State having more than one Warning Point is provided a voice circuit connecting the State Warning Point with the other Warning



Points in the State. This circuit is connected to the Area Warning Network at the State Warning Point and becomes part of NAWAS. The State Warning Point maintains supervision of the circuit within its State. Warning Points receive warnings and other emergency information directly from the Warning Center as well as necessary subsequent instructions from the State Warning Point. This eliminates manual relay of warning information. Warning Points can pass information on local conditions to the State Warning Point, which in turn relays the report to the Warning Center.

OPERATION OF EQUIPMENT

A. Equipment at Warning Points

1. All Warning Points are provided with:
 - a. Hang-up type handset with push-to-talk button.
 - b. Loudspeaker with volume control.
 - c. Audible incoming signal-receiver and bell.
2. When the handset is removed from the receptacle, the loudspeaker is disconnected automatically from the circuit.
3. Warning Points having two or more NAWAS extensions have the equipment of a State Warning Point. (See B. below.)

B. Equipment at State Warning Points having a State Warning Circuit (NAWAS)

1. These locations are provided with similar equipment as outlined above with the exception that an additional speaker is provided. One of the speakers is connected to the Area Warning Circuit; the second speaker is connected to the State portion of the NAWAS circuit. This insures reception of information at all times from OCDM Warning Centers and the Warning Points.
2. State Warning Points are provided with a nonlocking, foot-operated switch. When this switch is depressed, the following functions are accomplished:
 - a. State circuit is disconnected from the Area Warning circuit.
 - b. Handset is transferred from Area Warning circuit to the State circuit. However, the loudspeaker connected to the Area Warning circuit remains in operation so that incoming communications may be received from any of the Warning Centers.
 - c. Loudspeaker on State circuit is disconnected (to prevent feedback).

3. When the foot switch is released, all equipment and circuits are restored to normal operation. If the foot switch is in normal position and it is desired to talk on the area circuit, the loudspeaker automatically disconnects to eliminate feedback when the handset is removed from the receptacle and the "press-to-talk" button is depressed.

4. Signaling key is used to ring Warning Points and NAWAS extensions.

C. Equipment at State Warning Points not having a State Warning Circuit (NAWAS)

The equipment at these installations is the same as that at a Warning Point.

WARNING CIRCUIT SIGNALING

A. Warning Points to State Warning Points

Voice paging will be used by Warning Points to contact the State Warning Point or any other Warning Point on that portion of NAWAS within the State.

B. State Warning Point to Warning Points

If the State Warning Point desires to signal the Warning Points within the State, the foot switch must be operated and the signal key depressed. This will activate a bell at each Warning Point connected to that portion of NAWAS within the State.

C. State Warning Points to Warning Centers and Other State Warning Points

1. Signaling from State Warning Points to OCDM Warning Centers or to other State Warning Points connected to NAWAS *will be by voice only*. To signal Warning Centers or other locations, pick up handset and depress the "push-to-talk" button (foot switch must be in the normal position) and state the name of the location desired. Warning Centers and State Warning Points monitor the system continuously so that incoming calls will be answered promptly.

2. A State Warning Point wishing to signal another State Warning Point must request permission of the Warning Center before doing so.

NOTE: Procedures and terminology will be found in Supplement 3-A, "Calling Procedures."

D. Warning Center to All Locations

1. Two signaling keys are provided for the Warning Circuit at each of the Warning Centers.

One key is used for normal day-to-day operations. This key when depressed activates signal bells at all locations connected to NAWAS. The second signal key produces a distinctive audible signal over the system which is heard over all loudspeakers connected to the system. A safety feature is provided which prevents this key from being accidentally depressed.

2. The second key will be used preceding transmission of actual warnings or for special tests. Operating procedures governing the use of these signal keys are given in Chapters 3 and 4, Supplements 3-A, Calling Procedures, 3-C, Exercise Procedures; 4-A, Procedures for Dissemination of AIR RAID WARNINGS and Supplemental Information.

3. If any State Warning Point has depressed the foot switch, signaling from the Warning Centers *WILL NOT* be received at the Warning Point locations within that State. If the signal bell and/or the distinctive audible signal is heard at the State Warning Point while the switch is depressed, it must be released immediately so the signal from the Warning Center will reach the Warning Points within the State.

VOICE COMMUNICATIONS— NAWAS

A. The circuit from Warning Centers to State Warning Points is of the "party line" type; that is, State Warning Points can hear and talk to each other as well as to the Warning Centers, Regional Offices, Operational Headquarters, and the Director's emergency headquarters. In other words, any location connected to the circuit can hear all conversations conducted on the circuit. As long as the foot switch at the State Warning Point location is not depressed, the Warning Points can also hear all transmissions without the necessity of a relay.

B. Full control of the circuit within the State is exercised by the State Warning Point with the exception that AIR RAID WARNINGS declared and issued by a Warning Center will go through the State Warning Points, thus eliminating manual relay of this information.

C. That portion of NAWAS within a State is also of the "party line" type; that is, Warning Points within the State can hear and talk to each other as well as to the State Warning Point.

REPORTING OF TROUBLE

A. All Stations are required to report immediately to the serving testroom of the telephone company whenever any circuit difficulties are encountered or there appears to be any malfunctioning of equipment. Telephone numbers of testrooms are posted on decals on each telephone.

B. Personnel reporting trouble occurring on NAWAS to serving testrooms will specify GP circuit designation as listed on the decal.

C. Reports of interruptions to service and/or malfunctioning of equipment will be made as follows:

<i>Reporting location</i>	<i>Reports to—</i>
Warning Point-----	Local telephone company serving testroom. Telephone company will advise State Warning Point.
State Warning Point---	Local telephone company serving testroom. They will advise Area System Testroom, which will forward this information to the appropriate OCDM Warning Center.

D. Reports of restoration of service will be made as follows:

<i>Reporting location</i>	<i>Reports to—</i>
Warning Point-----	State Warning Point over NAWAS.
State Warning Point---	Warning Points and appropriate OCDM Warning Center over NAWAS.

CIRCUIT ROUTING—NAWAS

A. The circuits which comprise NAWAS are routed where possible over express and bypass routes of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company to avoid target areas. As new express and bypass routes are constructed, A.T. & T. will reroute NAWAS over them. This will provide continuity and reliability of communications on NAWAS and assure rerouting capability in event sections of the system are lost for any reason.

B. The chart attached to this Chapter is not to be interpreted as showing the actual routing of NAWAS. It is merely for the purpose of illustrating the system from an operational viewpoint. (See Supplement 2-A.)

MOVEMENT OF NAWAS EQUIPMENT

A. Should it become necessary to move NAWAS equipment within the Warning Point

or to another building, the Warning Point Supervisor will give the following information through channels to the OCDM Regional Warning Officer:

1. The reason for the move.
2. The specific item(s) to be moved if the entire equipment is not to be moved.
3. The present location of the equipment and the proposed location. (Give street address and room number or other specific identifying information.)
4. The name of the person to contact and his telephone number.
5. The date for movement of the equipment.
6. The office to be billed by the telephone company for the costs of the move. (This applies only to NAWAS extension equipment.)

7. The estimated installation and recurring costs. (Applies only to NAWAS extension.)

B. The Regional Warning Officer, upon receipt of this information, will forward it with his comments to the OCDM Warning Office.

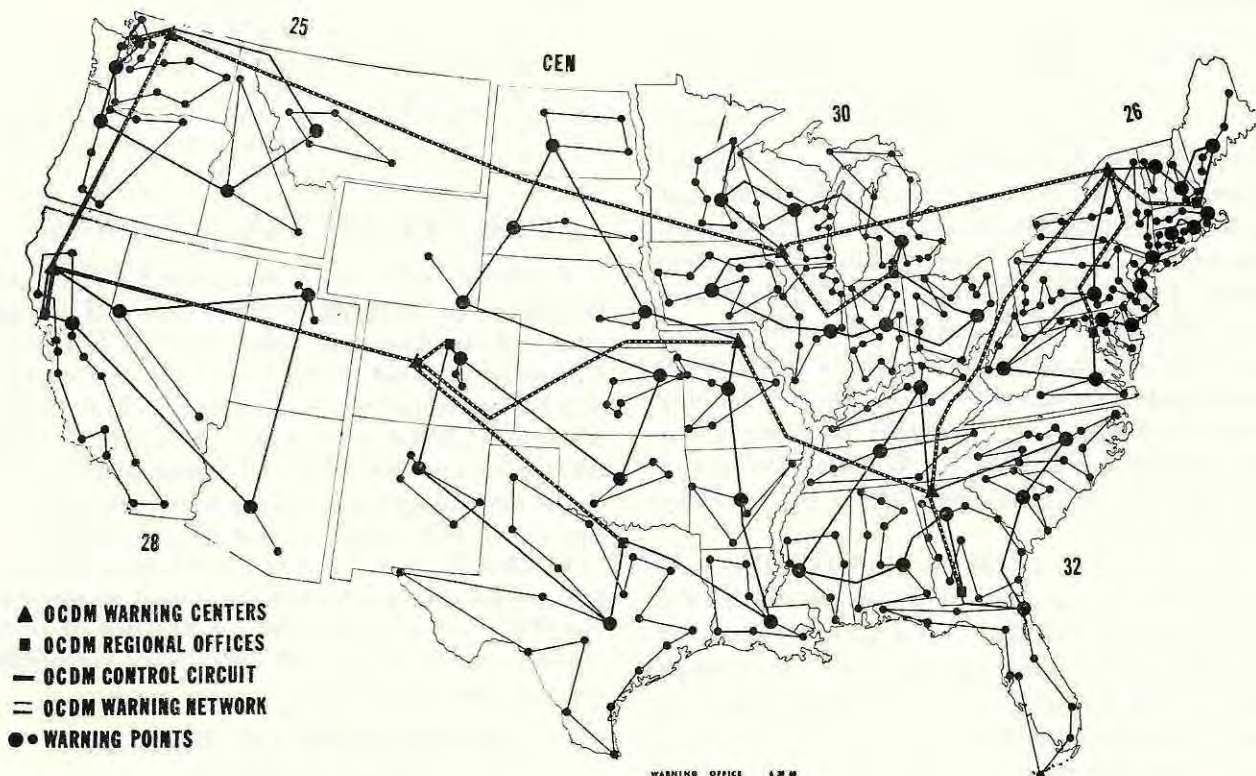
C. Six weeks should be allowed for a routine move of equipment.

D. For an emergency move the same information is required. This may be telephoned through channels to the Regional Warning Officer who will TWX or telephone it with his comments to the Warning Office.

E. No NAWAS equipment will be moved without prior authority. (This includes NAWAS extension equipment.)

SUPPLEMENT 2-A (NP-13-1)

NATIONAL WARNING SYSTEM





Chapter 3

ROUTINE OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

GENERAL

A. These operating procedures are for the guidance of personnel operating the Warning Points and other locations where NAWAS equipment is installed. Deviation is permissible when good judgment dictates. The responsibility for any deviation rests upon the operating personnel.

B. Each Warning Center will control the operations of its Area Circuit. These Centers will assist the National Warning Center in controlling operations when all Area Circuits are tied together.

WARNING POINT LOG

A. Each Warning Point will maintain a Warning Point Log giving an accurate and complete record of daily events pertaining to NAWAS. Entries will include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. Name of Warning Point attendant and the duration of his tour of duty.
2. Date and time each call was received.
3. Type of call and résumé of message.
4. Initials of person receiving call and initials of person acknowledging receipt of message when relayed.
5. Malfunctioning of equipment and/or circuit.
6. Time of reporting malfunctioning to Telco.
7. Time malfunctioning was cleared.
8. Date of Telco preventive maintenance of NAWAS equipment.

B. The OCDM Regional Warning Officer will check the entries in this log on each of his visits to the Warning Point.

THE WARNING CIRCUIT

A. All transmissions will be by voice and will be heard at all locations connected to the circuit. To provide full use of NAWAS for handling emergency information, strict control of the circuit is necessary.

B. Warning Centers and Warning Points will continuously monitor the circuit and when neces-

sary, take immediate action to stop unauthorized use of the circuit.

C. The circuit will be used only for authorized purposes. These include emergency calls, authorized tests and exercises, and for necessary reporting and/or checking of circuit and equipment.

D. Calling and answering procedures and terminology will be as prescribed in Supplement 3-A.

TESTS

A. NAWAS will be tested daily at 1930Z and at such other times as appropriate OCDM authority may direct. Tests may originate from any OCDM Warning Center. All Warning Points and NAWAS extensions will receive the initial ring and hear the inter-Warning Center announcements. State Warning Points will acknowledge when specifically requested to do so by OCDM Warning Centers. Other Warning Points will acknowledge when specifically requested by the State Warning Points.

B. Procedures and terminology for testing will be found in Supplement 3-B.

EXERCISES

A. To differentiate an exercise from a real emergency, the following code words will be used for disseminating warning information in all exercises involving the Attack Warning System:

CHECKERBOARD — Simulated AIR
RAID WARNING

FAKER—Simulated enemy aircraft
FADE OUT—End of Exercise

B. When simulated warnings and warning information are disseminated during an exercise, all messages will be preceded by and ended with the word EXERCISE affixed to the NAME of the Exercise. Code words will be used where applicable.

C. Warning Centers will advise their Warning Points of the fact that an exercise will take place. Depending on the type of exercise, the announce-

ment may or may not give the date and time of the exercise. Acknowledgment of the message will be requested by the Warning Center.

D. The State Warning Point, by depressing the foot switch to disconnect that portion of NAWAS within a State from the Area Circuit, may trigger a statewide civil defense exercise at the request of authorized State civil defense officials.

E. Procedures and terminology for exercises will be found in Supplement 3-C.

GEOGRAPHIC REFERENCE SYSTEM

A. All reference to geographic locations given by the Warning Centers over NAWAS will be in the World Geographic Reference System (GEOREF).

B. An explanation of GEOREF will be found in Supplement 3-D.

TIME REFERENCES

A. All times used in transmissions from OCDM Warning Centers will be in 24-hour "Z" time. This is Greenwich Mean Time and may be derived from the time zones in the United States as follows:

"Z" Time is—

Eastern Standard Time plus 5 hours,
Central Standard Time plus 6 hours,
Mountain Standard Time plus 7 hours,
Pacific Standard Time plus 8 hours.

B. The 24-hour clock readings begin at midnight and continue through the 24-hour period, and are always expressed in four figures. For example, 3:15 a.m. would be expressed as 0315; 3:15 p.m. would be expressed as 1515.

C. A chart to aid in time conversion is attached as Supplement 3-E. Some offices may desire to cut up the "Z" time chart, Supplement 3-E-1, and post only that time conversion factor applicable to their zone.

STANDARD PHRASEOLOGY

Standard phrases used over NAWAS will be found in Supplement 3-F.

PHONETIC ALPHABET

The phonetic alphabet authorized for use over NAWAS is given in Supplement 3-G.

WARNING MAP

A. Each Warning Point has been issued a warning map and a speed rule for ease in posting Raid Information.

B. Directions for using the map and the speed rule are given in Supplement 3-H.

MESSAGE PRECEDENCE

Supplement 3-I establishes the rules for assignment of NAWAS message precedence.



CALLING PROCEDURES

The following calling procedures will be used under the conditions indicated:

A. OCDM Warning Center calling a single State Warning Point will:

1. Ring in the usual manner or page by voice.
2. Announce: "THIS IS (Warning Center) CALLING (Name of State), COME IN PLEASE. ALL OTHERS DISREGARD."
 - a. The State Warning Point being called will answer with "(Name of State). GO AHEAD."
 - b. After the message is completed, the State Warning Point will acknowledge by saying "(Name of State), ROGER."
3. Terminate transmission by saying "(Warning Center) OUT AT (Time) ZULU."

B. OCDM Warning Center calling a group of State Warning Points will:

1. Ring in the usual manner.
2. Announce: "THIS IS (Warning Center) CALLING (Name of State Warning Points) ONLY. REPEAT. THIS IS (Warning Center) CALLING (Name of State Warning Points) ONLY. ALL OTHERS DISREGARD."
3. State the message and say "STAND BY TO ACKNOWLEDGE."
4. Then call the roll of the called State Warning Points. As the name of each State Warning Point is called, it will acknowledge by saying "(Name of State) ROGER."
5. Terminate transmission by saying "(Warning Center) OUT AT (Time) ZULU."

C. State Warning Point calling OCDM Warning Center will:

1. LISTEN first to determine that the system is not in use.
2. Pick up handset, press "talk" button, (foot switch must be in normal position), and say "(State) CALLING (Warning Center)," e.g., "OREGON CALLING OCDM 25th."
 - a. The Warning Center being called will answer, "(Warning Center), GO AHEAD."
 - b. State Warning Point will give message.
 - c. The Warning Center will acknowledge the message by saying "(Name), ROGER."

3. Terminate transmission by saying "(Name of State) OUT AT (Time) ZULU."

D. State Warning Point calling one of its Warning Points will:

1. Depress the foot switch, lift the handset, push the "talk" button, and say "(Name of Warning Point), COME IN PLEASE. ALL OTHERS DISREGARD."
 - a. The Warning Point being called will answer, "(Name of City), GO AHEAD."
 - b. State Warning Point will give message.
 - c. The Warning Point will acknowledge the message by saying "(Name of City), ROGER."

2. Terminate transmission by saying "(Name of State) OUT AT (Time) ZULU."

3. Restore foot switch to normal position.

E. State Warning Point calling a group of its Warning Points will:

1. Depress the foot switch, lift the handset, depress the signal key, push the "talk" button, and say "THE FOLLOWING IS FOR (Names of Warning Points) ONLY. REPEAT. THE FOLLOWING IS FOR (Names of Warning Points) ONLY. ALL OTHERS DISREGARD."
2. Give the message and say "STAND BY TO ACKNOWLEDGE."
3. Then call the roll of the called Warning Points. As the name of each Warning Point is called, it will acknowledge by saying "(Name of City), ROGER."
4. Terminate transmission by saying "(Name of State) OUT AT (Time) ZULU."
5. Restore foot switch to normal position.

F. Warning Point calling its State Warning Point will:

1. LISTEN first to determine if the State portion of NAWAS is clear.
2. Voice page the State Warning Point by name.
 - a. The operator of the State Warning Point will depress the foot switch and answer by saying "(Name of State) GO AHEAD."
3. Then say "THIS IS (Name of City)" and proceed with the transmission.

- a. The State Warning Point will acknowledge the message by saying "(Name of State) ROGER."
4. Terminate transmission by saying "(Name of City) OUT AT (Time) ZULU."
 - a. The operator at the State Warning Point will restore the foot switch to normal position.
- G. Warning Point calling another Warning Point within the same State will:
 1. LISTEN first to determine if the State portion of NAWAS is clear.
 2. Voice page the wanted Warning Point by name.
 - a. The called Warning Point will answer by saying "(Name of Warning Point), GO AHEAD."
 3. Then say "THIS IS (Name of Warning Point)" and proceed with the message.
 - a. The called Warning Point will acknowledge the message by saying "(Name of Warning Point), ROGER."
 4. End the transmission by saying "(Name of Warning Point) OUT AT (Time) ZULU."

TEST PROCEDURES

A. Scheduled tests of NAWAS will be made each day at 1930Z. Unscheduled tests will be made as directed by the National Warning Center and may come at any time during the 24-hour period. To test the flexibility of NAWAS, one OCDM Warning Center will occasionally call the roll of another Warning Center in addition to its own.

B. The procedures for testing are:

The Warning Center initiating the test will ring for five (5) seconds and announce "TEST, CIVIL DEFENSE NETWORK TEST. REPEAT. TEST, CIVIL DEFENSE NETWORK TEST. CENTERS ACKNOWLEDGE." (Centers will acknowledge.)

1. The Area Warning Circuits will then be disconnected and each OCDM Warning Center will say "THIS IS (Warning Center). TEST, CIVIL DEFENSE NETWORK TEST. STATES PLEASE ACKNOWLEDGE ROLL CALL."
2. The roll call of the State Warning Points and OCDM Regional Offices will be made. Each will acknowledge by saying "(State or Office) TEST," e.g., "OHIO, TEST."
3. When a Warning Center calls the roll of a Center not its own the following phraseology will be used:
"THIS IS (Warning Center). TEST, CIVIL DEFENSE NETWORK TEST. (Warning Center) WILL CALL ROLL FOR (Warning Center(s)). STATES PLEASE ACKNOWLEDGE ROLL CALL."
4. Any State Warning Point not acknowledging will be called again at the end of the roll call by the Warning Center saying "(State), PLEASE ACKNOWLEDGE TEST."
5. After roll call is completed the OCDM Warning Center will sign off with "END OF TEST.

(Warning Center) OUT (Date), (Time) ZULU." The Center will notify Telco of the failure of any State Warning Point to acknowledge a roll call.

6. The State Warning Point will call the roll of its Warning Points to insure receipt of the test. The following procedure will be used:

- a. Depress the foot switch to disconnect that portion of NAWAS within a State from the Area Warning Circuit. (NOTE: Whenever this switch is depressed, Warning Points cannot hear calls from the OCDM Warning Center, nor can the Warning Center hear the State Warning Point.)

- b. Pick up handset, depress ringing key for five (5) seconds, then press "talk" button and state: "THIS IS THE (Name) STATE WARNING POINT. STAND BY TO ACKNOWLEDGE TEST."

- c. Each Warning Point will acknowledge the roll call by answering with its name followed by the word "TEST," e.g., "PORTLAND, TEST."

- d. If any Warning Point fails to answer, it will be called again before proceeding with the roll. At the end of the roll call, Warning Points that have not acknowledged will be called again.

- e. The State Warning Point will notify the serving testroom of any failure of a Warning Point to acknowledge.

C. The following announcement will be made by the OCDM Warning Center should the "distinctive, audible signal" be disseminated inadvertently:

"THIS IS (Warning Center). ATTENTION ALL STATIONS. DISREGARD THE TONE SIGNAL. REPEAT. DISREGARD THE TONE SIGNAL. IT WAS TRANSMITTED IN ERROR. (Warning Center) OUT AT (Time) ZULU."



EXERCISE PROCEDURES

A. An exercise may be initiated nationwide by the OCDM National Warning Center, areawide, or OCDM regionwide by an OCDM Warning Center, and statewide by a Warning Center or a State Warning Point. No exercise using any part of NAWAS will be implemented without prior authority from the National Warning Center.

B. A national exercise will be initiated by the National Warning Center using the following terminology and procedures:

1. Ring for five (5) seconds.
 2. Announce "ATTENTION ALL STATIONS. EXERCISE (Name). THIS IS A CHECKERBOARD. REPEAT. THIS IS A CHECKERBOARD. FAKERS ARE OVER (Location). STAND BY FOR WARNING TIME. EXERCISE (Name). WARNING CENTERS ACKNOWLEDGE."
 3. Area Warning Circuits are then disconnected from the National Warning Circuit. Each Warning Center then says "THIS IS (Warning Center). EXERCISE (Name). PREPARE TO COPY TIME INFORMATION. TIME TO (Reference City) IS ——— HOURS FROM NOW. (Time to all Reference Cities is given.) EXERCISE (Name). STAND BY FOR ROLL CALL."
 4. Each station will acknowledge with "(State or Office), CHECKERBOARD."
 5. Each Warning Center will sign off with "FAKER INFORMATION WILL BE GIVEN IN ——— MINUTES. EXERCISE (Name). (Warning Center) OUT AT (Time) ZULU."
 6. FAKER information will be given in the following manner: "THIS IS (Warning Center). PREPARE TO COPY FAKER INFORMATION. (This information will be given in the order indicated on OCDM Form Air Raid Warning Information (See Supplement 3-J).) EXERCISE (Name). THIS IS (Warning Center) OUT AT (Time) ZULU."
 7. The CHECKERBOARD and FAKER information will be further disseminated by the Warning Points in conformity with State and local civil defense procedures.
- C. When a Warning Center initiates an exercise, it will:
1. Ring for five (5) seconds.
 2. Announce "ATTENTION ALL STATIONS. THIS IS (Warning Center). EXERCISE (Name). THIS IS A CHECKERBOARD. REPEAT. THIS IS A CHECKERBOARD. PREPARE TO COPY TIME INFORMATION. TIME TO (Reference City) is ——— HOURS FROM NOW. (Time to all Reference Cities is given.) EXERCISE (Name). STAND BY FOR ROLL CALL."
 3. Each station will acknowledge with "(State or Office), CHECKERBOARD."
 4. Each Warning Center will sign off with "FAKER INFORMATION WILL BE GIVEN IN ——— MINUTES. EXERCISE (Name). (Warning Center) OUT AT (Time) ZULU."
 5. FAKER information will be given as indicated above in paragraph B.6.
 6. The CHECKERBOARD and FAKER information will be further disseminated in conformity with State and local civil defense procedures.
- D. To terminate a CHECKERBOARD in a national exercise, the National Warning Center will:
1. Ring for five (5) seconds.
 2. Announce "ATTENTION ALL STATIONS. EXERCISE (Name). THE CHECKERBOARD IS TERMINATED. REPEAT. THE CHECKERBOARD IS TERMINATED. CENTERS ACKNOWLEDGE." (Warning Centers acknowledge with "CHECKERBOARD TERMINATED.")
 3. Area Circuits are then disconnected from the National Circuit. Each Warning Center says "THIS IS (Warning Center). EXERCISE (Name.) CHECKERBOARD IS TERMINATED. REPEAT. CHECKERBOARD IS TERMINATED. EXERCISE (Name). STAND BY FOR ROLL CALL."
 4. Each station will acknowledge with "(State or Office), CHECKERBOARD TERMINATED."
 5. Each Warning Center signs off with "(Warning Center) OUT (Date) (Time) ZULU."

6. The termination will be further disseminated by Warning Points in conformity with State and local civil defense procedures.

E. To terminate a CHECKERBOARD initiated by a Warning Center for an exercise, the following procedures will be used. The Warning Center will:

1. Ring for five (5) seconds.
2. Announce "ATTENTION ALL STATIONS. THIS IS (Warning Center). EXERCISE (Name). THE CHECKERBOARD IS TERMINATED. REPEAT, THE CHECKERBOARD IS TERMINATED. EXERCISE (Name). STAND BY FOR ROLL CALL."
3. Each station will acknowledge with "(State or Office) CHECKERBOARD TERMINATED."
4. After the roll call each Warning Center will sign off with "(Warning Center) OUT (Date), (Time) ZULU."
5. Termination will be further disseminated by Warning Points in conformity with State and local civil defense procedures.

F. To terminate an exercise the code words FADE OUT will be used. The procedure for terminating a national exercise follows:

The National Warning Center will:

1. Ring for five (5) seconds.
2. Announce "ATTENTION ALL STATIONS. EXERCISE (Name) FADE OUT. REPEAT. FADE OUT. CENTERS AC-

KNOWLEDGE." (Warning Centers acknowledge with "FADE OUT.")

3. Area circuits are then disconnected from the National Circuit. Each Warning Center says "THIS IS (Warning Center). EXERCISE (Name). FADE OUT. REPEAT. FADE OUT. STAND BY FOR ROLL CALL."
4. Each station will acknowledge with "(State or Office), FADE OUT."
5. Each Warning Center will sign off with "(Warning Center) OUT (Date), (Time) ZULU."

6. The FADE OUT will be further disseminated by Warning Points in conformity with State and local civil defense procedures.

G. To terminate an exercise initiated by a Warning Center, the following will be used. The Warning Center will:

1. Ring for five (5) seconds.
2. Announce "ATTENTION ALL STATIONS. THIS IS (Warning Center) EXERCISE (Name) FADE OUT. REPEAT. FADE OUT. EXERCISE (Name). STAND BY FOR ROLL CALL."
3. Each Station acknowledges with "(State or Office), FADE OUT."
4. After the roll call the Warning Center will sign off with "(Warning Center) OUT (Date), (Time) ZULU."
5. The FADE OUT will be further disseminated by Warning Points in conformity with State and local civil defense procedures.



WORLD GEOGRAPHIC REFERENCE SYSTEM (GEOREF)

This system was developed and is used extensively by the U.S. Air Force. The OCDM Warning Centers use this system to disseminate Track (Raid) Locations to all Regions and Warning Points connected to NAWAS.

A. Explanation

1. By this system the world is divided into 24 parallel north-south strips 15° wide, numbered from A through Z (I and O omitted), beginning at the 180th meridian, and into 12 parallel east-west strips 15° wide, numbered from A through M (I omitted), beginning at the South Pole. (See Supplement 3-D-1.)

2. Each quadrangle is subdivided into 15 lettered units reading eastward and 15 lettered units reading northward. These are lettered from A through Q with I and O omitted. (See Supplement 3-D-2.)

3. Each 1-degree quadrangle may be further subdivided into 60 numbered minute units and these may be further subdivided into decimal parts.

B. Use

The use of the "GEOREF" system by the OCDM Warning Centers will deal only with 1.

and 2. of the above. Following is an example of the Track (Raid) Information as it will be disseminated and how to locate a given Raid Number by the use of this system:

Raid No.----- A43
Location ----- DK EF*
Time ----- 1450Z
Course ----- ESE
Speed ----- 500 KTS

*1. The first letter (Delta) represents the north-south parallel by reading eastward (left to right) from the 180° meridian. (See Supplement 3-D-1.)

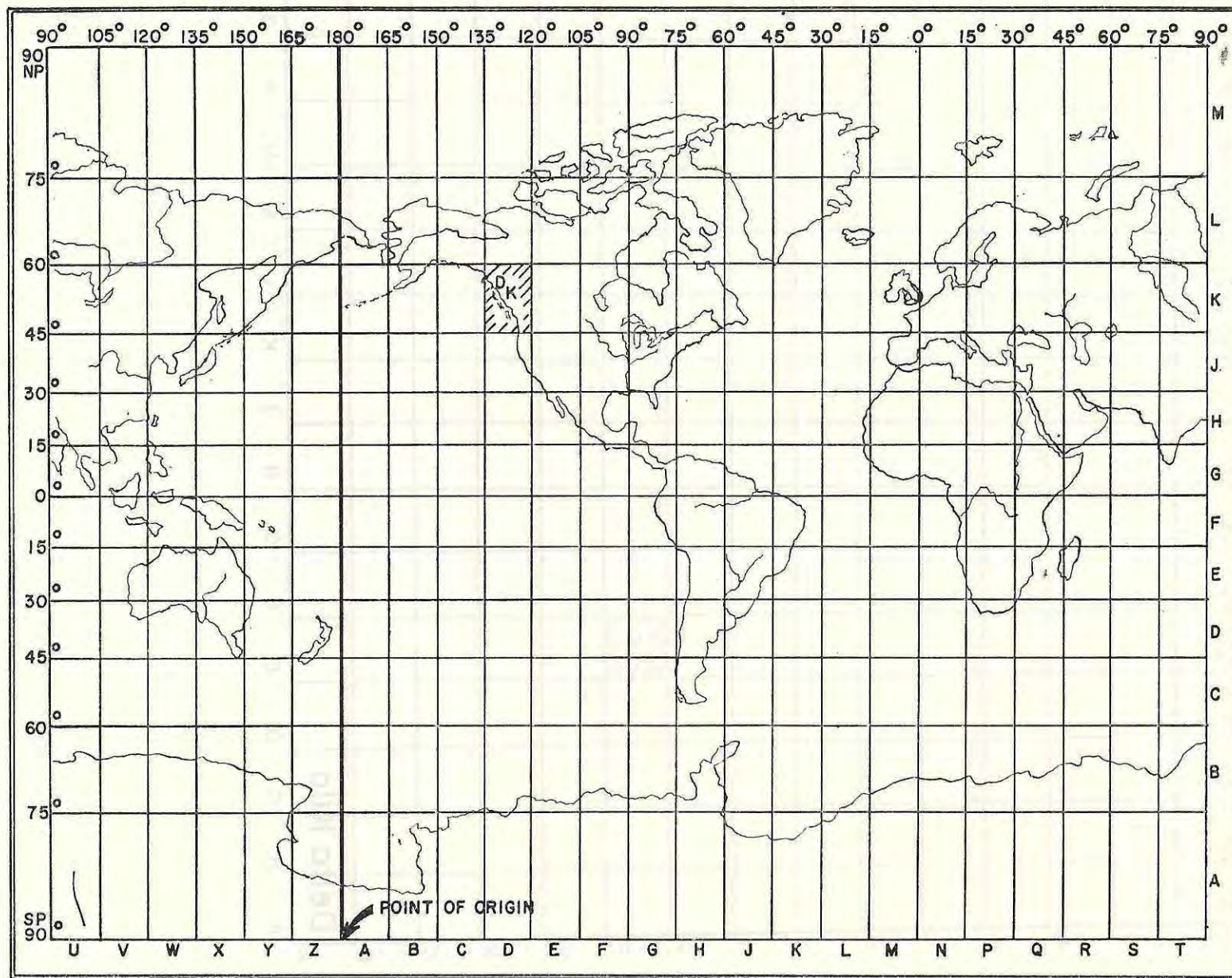
2. The second letter (Kilo) represents the east-west parallel by reading north (bottom to top) from the South Pole. (See Supplement 3-D-1.)

3. The third letter (Echo) is located by reading eastward (left to right within the quadrangle (Delta Kilo) along the east-west parallel). (See Supplement 3-D-2.)

4. The fourth letter (Foxtrot) is located by reading north (bottom to top) within the quadrangle (Delta Kilo) along the north-south parallel. (See Supplement 3-D-2.)

The intersection of Echo and Foxtrot within the Delta Kilo quadrangle is the 1-degree quadrangle in which Raid No. A43 is located.

WORLD GEOGRAPHIC REFERENCE SYSTEM (GEOREF) INDEX



SUPPLEMENT 3-D-2
(NP-13-1)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L	M	N	P	Q	
Q																Q
P																P
N																N
M																M
L																L
K																K
J																J
H																H
G																G
F					E F											F
E																E
D																D
C																C
B																B
A	Delta Kilo															A
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L	M	N	P	Q	

TIME CONVERSION CHART

<i>Greenwich Time (Z)</i>	<i>Eastern Standard</i>	<i>Central Standard</i>	<i>Mountain Standard</i>	<i>Pacific Standard</i>
2400	1900	1800	1700	1600
Midnight	7:00 pm	6:00 pm	5:00 pm	4:00 pm
0100	2000	1900	1800	1700
	8:00 pm	7:00 pm	6:00 pm	5:00 pm
0200	2100	2000	1900	1800
	9:00 pm	8:00 pm	7:00 pm	6:00 pm
0300	2200	2100	2000	1900
	10:00 pm	9:00 pm	8:00 pm	7:00 pm
0400	2300	2200	2100	2000
	11:00 pm	10:00 pm	9:00 pm	8:00 pm
0500	2400	2300	2200	2100
	Midnight	11:00 pm	10:00 pm	9:00 pm
0600	0100	2400	2300	2200
	1:00 am	Midnight	11:00 pm	10:00 pm
0700	0200	0100	2400	2300
	2:00 am	1:00 am	Midnight	11:00 pm
0800	0300	0200	0100	2400
	3:00 am	2:00 am	1:00 am	Midnight
0900	0400	0300	0200	0100
	4:00 am	3:00 am	2:00 am	1:00 am
1000	0500	0400	0300	0200
	5:00 am	4:00 am	3:00 am	2:00 am
1100	0600	0500	0400	0300
	6:00 am	5:00 am	4:00 am	3:00 am
1200	0700	0600	0500	0400
	7:00 am	6:00 am	5:00 am	4:00 am
1300	0800	0700	0600	0500
	8:00 am	7:00 am	6:00 am	5:00 am
1400	0900	0800	0700	0600
	9:00 am	8:00 am	7:00 am	6:00 am
1500	1000	0900	0800	0700
	10:00 am	9:00 am	8:00 am	7:00 am
1600	1100	1000	0900	0800
	11:00 am	10:00 am	9:00 am	8:00 am
1700	1200	1100	1000	0900
	Noon	11:00 am	10:00 am	9:00 am
1800	1300	1200	1100	1000
	1:00 pm	Noon	11:00 am	10:00 am
1900	1400	1300	1200	1100
	2:00 pm	1:00 pm	Noon	11:00 am
2000	1500	1400	1300	1200
	3:00 pm	2:00 pm	1:00 pm	Noon
2100	1600	1500	1400	1300
	4:00 pm	3:00 pm	2:00 pm	1:00 pm
2200	1700	1600	1500	1400
	5:00 pm	4:00 pm	3:00 pm	2:00 pm
2300	1800	1700	1600	1500
	6:00 pm	5:00 pm	4:00 pm	3:00 pm



For "Z" Time Add:

5 HOURS TO EST

6 HOURS TO CST

7 HOURS TO MST

8 HOURS TO PST

for "Z" job

2 hours 20 min

3 hours 00 min

4 hours 00 min

8 hours 00 min

STANDARD PHRASEOLOGY

For the purpose of brevity, speed, and accuracy, the following terminology should be used:

<i>Phrase</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
ACKNOWLEDGE -----	"Let me know that you have received and understood this message."
AFFIRMATIVE -----	"This is correct."
BREAK -----	"I hereby indicate the separation between portions of the message." (To be used only where there is no clear distinction between the text and other portions of the message.)
CORRECTION -----	"An error has been made in this transmission (or message indicated). The correct version is ----."
GO AHEAD -----	"Proceed with your message."
HOW DO YOU -----	Self-explanatory.
HEAR ME?	
I SAY AGAIN -----	Self-explanatory.
NEGATIVE -----	"That is not correct."
OUT -----	"This conversation is ended and no response is expected."
OVER -----	"My transmission is ended, and I expect a response from you."
READ BACK -----	"Repeat all of this message back to me exactly as received after I have finished."
REPEAT -----	"I say again."
ROGER -----	"I have received all of your last transmission." (To acknowledge receipt—shall not be used for any other purpose.)
SAY AGAIN -----	Self-explanatory.
SPEAK SLOWER -----	Self-explanatory.
STAND BY -----	If used by itself, means: "I must pause for a few seconds." If the pause is longer than a few seconds or if STAND BY is used to prevent another station from transmitting, it must be followed by the ending OUT.
THAT IS CORRECT ---	Self-explanatory.
VERIFY -----	"Check coding, check text with the originator, and send correct version."
WILCO -----	"I understand your request and will comply."
WORDS TWICE -----	(a) As a request: "Communication is difficult. Please say every phrase twice." (b) As information: "Since communication is difficult, every phrase in this message will be spoken twice."



PHONETIC ALPHABET

The following alphabet will be used to clarify spelling and in passing track information. When passing track information to Warning Points, use both parts of the alphabet; i.e., "A—Alfa."

A ALFA	J JULIET
B BRAVO	K KILO
C CHARLIE	L LIMA
D DELTA	M MIKE
E ECHO	N NOVEMBER
F FOXTROT	O OSCAR
G GOLF	P PAPA
H HOTEL	Q QUEBEC
I INDIA	R ROMEO

S SIERRA	0 ZEE-ROW
T TANGO	1 WUN
U UNIFORM	2 TOO
V VICTOR	3 THU-REE
W WHISKEY	4 FO-WER
X X-RAY	5 FI-YIV
Y YANKEE	6 SIX
Z ZULU	7 SEV-VEN
	8 AIT
	9 NI-NER

NOTE: It is not necessary to write the entire word of the phonetic alphabet when receiving information; write only the first letter. For example: O-OSCAR, C-CHARLIE, D-DELTA, M-MIKE would be copied OCDM.

CIVIL DEFENSE WARNING CHART AND SPEED RULE

A. Civil Defense Warning Chart

This chart was developed by OCDM to provide Warning Points with a means by which they could follow an attack situation as it is disseminated by the OCDM Warning Centers. The Centers use similar charts on which to compute warning times and to base supplemental warning information.

The plotting of track (raid) locations should be done in accordance with Supplement 3-D of this manual. It is recommended that all plots on this chart be labeled by track (raid) designator, time reported, and speed. Thus, when tracks split or change direction, they may be easily followed.

Warning time will be computed by the Warning Centers, to the Reference Cities shown on the chart.

B. Speed Rule

The purpose of the speed rule is to enable State, local, and Warning Point officials, if they desire, to compute their own warning time.

As stated in part A, the OCDM Warning Centers will compute warning time *only* to the Reference Cities shown in Supplement 3-J. This, plus supplemental warning information, will be disseminated over the National Warning System (NAWAS) to the Warning Points.

There are two possible ways of using the speed rule, after the track (raid) information has been plotted:

1. Place the center of the speed rule on your approximate location on the chart and turn it until you have the speed of the track, as indicated on the outer edge of the speed rule, then read out from the center. If the track is beyond the edge of the speed rule, mark the edge and move the speed rule. Note that the speed rule covers speeds of 250 m.p.h. to 700 m.p.h.; if faster speeds are desired, they may be computed by dividing the present figures. For example, a track has a speed of 1,400 m.p.h.; by placing the present 700 m.p.h. scale over the location and dividing by 2 the correct warning time will be obtained.
2. The second method would be a reverse of the above. Locate the track, then place the center of the speed rule on it. (The first method is recommended.)

C. Plastic Envelope

The plastic envelope was developed as a permanent cover for the Warning Chart. China marking pencils may be used on the plastic cover to post the supplemental warning information.

MESSAGE PRECEDENCE

Assignment of message precedence over the NAWAS system will be in accordance with the following.

TYPE OF MESSAGE

A. Emergency Messages

Reports of enemy attacks and messages concerning an emergency situation which gravely affects the Nation's security, or a disaster of *major* proportions which demands immediate transmission to the addressee. *These messages should be brief.*

Examples:

1. Information on actions leading to enemy attack requiring immediate action.
2. AIR RAID WARNINGS and supplemental information, including progress of enemy aircraft.
3. Reports of actual attack.
4. Proclamations of civil defense emergency.
5. Natural disaster of extreme seriousness and widespread damage.

B. Operational Priority Messages

Messages of an urgent operational nature, amplification of initial reports, or urgent messages concerning operations and messages where a delay in delivery would adversely affect current operation.

Examples:

1. Initial damage reports.
2. Amplification of attack or damage reports.

C. Priority Messages

For all types of messages which are not of sufficient urgency to justify a higher precedence but must be transmitted to the addressee with least possible delay.

Examples:

1. Assistance requests.
2. Warning Center track information.

D. Routine Messages

Messages which may be delayed.



AIR RAID WARNING INFORMATION

(For use in all Warning Areas)

1. Time AIR RAID WARNING (CHECKER-BOARD) was received_____

2. General location of HOSTILE AIRCRAFT (FAKERS) _____

3. Warning time to Reference Cities:

Augusta, Maine_____

Syracuse, N.Y._____

New York, N.Y._____

Pittsburgh, Pa._____

Washington, D.C._____

Bismarck, N. Dak._____

Rapid City, S. Dak._____

Kansas City, Mo._____

Denver, Colo._____

Oklahoma City, Okla._____

Albuquerque, N. Mex._____

Austin, Tex._____

New Orleans, La._____

Lubbock, Tex._____

St. Paul, Minn._____

Des Moines, Iowa_____

Milwaukee, Wis._____

Springfield, Ill._____

Indianapolis, Ind._____

Detroit, Mich._____

Columbus, Ohio_____

Louisville, Ky._____

Winston-Salem, N.C._____

Memphis, Tenn._____

Atlanta, Ga._____

Jacksonville, Fla._____

Jackson, Miss._____

Seattle, Wash._____

Salem, Oreg._____

Helena, Mont._____

Boise, Idaho_____

Salt Lake City, Utah_____

San Francisco, Calif._____

Los Angeles, Calif._____

Phoenix, Ariz._____

4. TRACK (RAID) INFORMATION:

Raid No.	Location	Time	Course	Speed	Remarks
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____



Chapter 4

EMERGENCY OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

GENERAL

Warning Points have the responsibility of receiving warning and other emergency information from the OCDM Warning Centers and further disseminating this information according to the plans of local authorities. To accomplish this mission in an efficient manner, Warning Point personnel must know their emergency operational procedures. All information relayed must be clear and concise.

DECLARATION AND DISSEMINATION OF THE AIR RAID WARNING

A. Based on existing OCDM directives and intelligence available to him, the OCDM Attack Warning Officer on duty at the National Warning Center will declare the AIR RAID WARNING. He will immediately disseminate it over NAWAS.

B. In the event of subsequent attacks, the above procedures will apply. However, availability of remaining communications will dictate the Warning Center(s) which will disseminate the subsequent AIR RAID WARNINGS to the Warning Points.

C. Procedures for the dissemination of the AIR RAID WARNING and supplemental information will be found in Supplement 4-A.

SPECIAL EMERGENCY ANNOUNCEMENTS

A. SCATER

1. In the interest of national security, the Commander in Chief, North American Air Defense Command (CINCNORAD) may implement the Security Control of Air Traffic and Electromagnetic Radiations (SCATER) prior to the declaration of an AIR RAID WARNING. Should this occur, the Warning Centers will make an announcement over NAWAS to all the Warning Points. These will relay the information to civil defense authorities who will take action as indi-

cated in their survival plans. This SCATER announcement does not constitute an AIR RAID WARNING and Warning Signals will not be sounded. The degree of SCATER implementation in each NORAD Region will be determined by the NORAD Region Commander.

2. Procedures and terminology for the SCATER announcement are in Supplement 4-B.

B. CONELRAD

1. When CONELRAD (Control of Electromagnetic Radiations) is implemented by CINCNORAD, an announcement will be made over NAWAS by the Warning Centers to all Warning Points. This announcement should be immediately relayed by all Warning Points throughout their portion of the Attack Warning System according to the State and local civil defense plans.

2. Procedures and terminology for the CONELRAD announcement are in Supplement 4-C.

ALTERNATE PROCEDURES

Communications difficulties may occur during the dissemination of warning and/or other emergency information. Should this occur, OCDM Warning Centers will use other available methods to get the information to the Warning Points. The procedures to be used by the Warning Centers are in Supplement 4-D.

TERMINATION OF AIR RAID WARNING AND CONELRAD

The procedures for terminating the AIR RAID WARNING and/or the CONELRAD Radio Alert are given in Supplement 4-E.

SPECIAL EMERGENCY INFORMATION

The Attack Warning System may be used for the relay of special emergency information or announcements. All messages must be short but

give all essentials. In most instances, this usage would involve only the State and local portions of the System. If a portion of NAWAS is involved, permission to use must be obtained from the Area Warning Center involved. This manual will deal only with the use of NAWAS.

A. Natural Disaster

Information of a potential disaster or information about a disaster may be given over the Attack Warning System. This information may originate either above or below a Warning Point. In either case the Warning Point would relay the information according to established procedures. Examples of this type of disaster are floods, fires, tidal waves, and earthquakes. Supplement 4-F gives the type of information which should be in disaster messages.

B. Severe Weather

1. The preparation and issuance of severe weather forecasts and severe weather warnings are the responsibilities of the United States Weather Bureau. These warnings are issued for tornadoes, severe storms, damaging winds, flash floods, and hurricanes.

2. Detailed plans must be established specifying sources of forecasts and warning, points to be advised, and procedures to be followed at each point in the Warning System. Severe weather forecasts and/or warnings relayed over the Attack Warning System will also be transmitted through other existing means. The use of the Warning System is merely a service to the Weather Bureau in further disseminating official Weather Bureau bulletins and/or warnings.

3. Any forecast and/or warning for a given area will be limited to the wording of the originating Weather Bureau Office and will be identified as a Weather Bureau Forecast or a Weather Bureau Warning. No evaluation nor interpretation of the message will be made. This will insure

coordination and eliminate the possibility of conflicting warnings.

4. Procedures and terminology for relay of severe weather forecasts and/or warnings are given in Supplement 4-G.

C. Downed Aircraft

1. Occasionally OCDM Warning Centers are asked by the Air Force to relay questions about missing military aircraft to a specific area. By the use of NAWAS the message is given to the Warning Point in the specified area. This Warning Point is asked to further relay the message to its destination without cost to OCDM.

2. Information received by a Warning Point concerning an aircraft accident, a downed aircraft, or an aircraft in flight that is obviously in distress will immediately relay this information over NAWAS to an OCDM Warning Center. The Center will handle the report as prescribed in special instructions.

3. This usage of NAWAS supplements existing instructions or agreements of any other agency pertaining to this subject.

4. Procedures and terminology for relay of this information are given in Supplement 4-H.

REPORTING POSTATTACK INFORMATION

Warning Points will report postattack information to their Warning Centers in the form of NUDET and/or other types of FLASH reports. Upon receipt of this information at the Warning Centers, the Attack Warning Officers there will relay the information to OCDM Operational Headquarters and to the Regions. Should the Region be monitoring the circuit at the time, it will acknowledge the message so a repeat to the Region will not be necessary. Supplement 4-I gives the form and type of information required in these reports.



PROCEDURES FOR DISSEMINATION OF AIR RAID WARNING AND SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

A. In general, these procedures are similar to the Exercise Procedures shown in Supplement 3-C. The biggest difference will be the use of the distinctive, audible signal, in addition to the bell, to indicate a forthcoming AIR RAID WARNING.

B. The National Warning Center, after declaring the AIR RAID WARNING, disseminates it immediately by using the following procedures and terminology:

1. Rings for five (5) seconds then places the special tone signal on the circuit for another five (5) seconds.
2. Announces "ATTENTION ALL STATIONS. EMERGENCY. THIS IS AN AIR RAID WARNING. REPEAT. THIS IS AN AIR RAID WARNING. (A statement of the cause of the warning is given.) STAND BY FOR ROLL CALL. WARNING CENTERS ACKNOWLEDGE."
3. After the Warning Centers acknowledge, the Area Warning Circuits are disconnected from the National Warning Circuit. Each Warning Center then says "THIS IS (Warning Center). PREPARE TO COPY TIME INFORMATION. TIME TO (Reference City) IS ____ HOURS FROM NOW. (Time to all Reference Cities is given.) STAND BY FOR ROLL CALL."

OR

"THIS IS (Warning Center). WARNING TIMES ARE NOT IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE. STAND BY FOR ROLL CALL."

4. Each station will acknowledge with "(State or Office), AIR RAID WARNING."
5. Should any station request a "repeat" during the roll call, the Warning Center will repeat the message. The terminology for making this request is "(Name of State), SAY AGAIN YOUR MESSAGE." This is said by the State when it is called upon to acknowledge by the Warning Center.
6. The Warning Center will recall at the end of the roll call any station which did not answer.

7. Any station not answering the roll call will be called by LD telephone using the procedures and terminology specified in Supplement 4-D.
8. Each Warning Center will sign off with "RAID INFORMATION WILL BE GIVEN IN ____ MINUTES. (Warning Center) OUT (Date) (Time) ZULU."

C. As soon as a State Warning Point has received the AIR RAID WARNING, the operator will immediately call the roll of Warning Points within the State, using the following procedures:

1. Depress foot switch to disconnect the State Warning Circuit from the Area Warning Circuit.
2. Pick up handset, depress ringing key for five (5) seconds, press "talk" button, and say: "THIS IS THE (Name) STATE WARNING POINT. STAND BY TO ACKNOWLEDGE AIR RAID WARNING."
3. Each Warning Point will acknowledge the roll call by answering with its name followed by "AIR RAID WARNING," e.g., "PORTLAND, AIR RAID WARNING."
4. Any Warning Point not answering roll call will be contacted by telephone or radio immediately after roll call, repeating the warning message and taking the acknowledgment.
5. Any circuit trouble will be reported to the serving telephone company testroom, giving the circuit number posted on the NAWAS telephone.

D. When disseminating raid information each Warning Center will:

1. Ring for five (5) seconds.
2. Announce "THIS IS (Warning Center). PREPARE TO COPY RAID INFORMATION. (This information will be given in the order indicated on OCDM Form—AIR RAID WARNING INFORMATION.) (See Supplement 3-J.) THIS IS (Warning Center) OUT AT (Time) ZULU."

E. No acknowledgment of raid information will be requested by the Warning Center.

F. The AIR RAID WARNING and raid information will be further disseminated by the

Warning Points in conformity with State and local civil defense procedures.

G. Should it become necessary, the Warning Centers will revise the warning time to Reference Cities, using the procedures and terminology

given in paragraph B.3. above.

H. Subsequent attacks will be announced by the dissemination of the AIR RAID WARNING, using the same procedures as outlined for the initial attack.

SUPPLEMENT 4-B
(NP-13-1)

**PROCEDURES AND TERMINOLOGY FOR SCATER
ANNOUNCEMENTS**

A. When SCATER is placed into effect by CINCNORAD, the National Warning Center will:

1. Ring for five (5) seconds.
2. Announce "ATTENTION ALL STATIONS. SCATER IS IN EFFECT. REPEAT. SCATER IS IN EFFECT. WARNING CENTERS ACKNOWLEDGE."

B. After the Warning Centers acknowledge, the Area Warning Circuits are disconnected from the National Warning Circuit. Each Warning Center then says "THIS IS (Warning Center). SCATER IS IN EFFECT. STAND BY FOR ROLL CALL."

1. Each station will acknowledge with "(State or Office), SCATER."
2. Should any station request a "repeat" during the roll call, the Warning Center will repeat the message. The terminology for making this

request is "(Name of State), SAY AGAIN YOUR MESSAGE."

3. The Warning Center will re-call at the end of the roll call any station which did not answer.
4. Any station not answering the roll call will be called by LD telephone, using the procedures and terminology specified in Supplement 4-D.
5. Each Warning Center will sign off with "THIS IS (Warning Center) OUT, (Date), (Time), ZULU."

C. As soon as the State Warning Point has received the SCATER announcement, the operator will immediately call the roll of the Warning Points within the State. He will use the same procedures and terminology specified in Supplement 4-A, paragraph C., but will substitute the term "SCATER" for the term AIR RAID WARNING.

PROCEDURES AND TERMINOLOGY FOR CONELRAD ANNOUNCEMENTS

A. When CINCNORAD implements a CONELRAD RADIO ALERT, the following procedures will be used:

1. National Warning Center will:
 - a. Ring for five (5) seconds.
 - b. Announce "ATTENTION ALL STATIONS. THIS IS A CONELRAD RADIO ALERT. REPEAT. THIS IS A CONELRAD RADIO ALERT. WARNING CENTERS ACKNOWLEDGE."
2. After the Warning Centers acknowledge, the Area Warning circuits are disconnected from the National Warning Circuit. Each Warning Center then says "THIS IS (Warning Center). THIS IS A CONELRAD RADIO ALERT. STANDBY FOR ROLL CALL."
3. Each station will acknowledge with "(State or Office), CONELRAD."
4. Should any station request a "repeat" during the roll call, the Warning Center will repeat the message. The terminology for making this request is "(Name of State), SAY AGAIN YOUR MESSAGE."
5. The Warning Center will re-call at the end of the roll call any station which did not answer.
6. Any station not answering the roll call will be called by LD telephone by the Warning Center using the procedures and terminology specified in Supplement 4-D.
7. Each Warning Center will sign off with "THIS IS (Warning Center) OUT, (Date), (Time) ZULU."

8. As soon as the State Warning Point has received the CONELRAD announcement, the operator will immediately call the roll of the Warning Points within the State. He will use the same procedures and terminology specified in Supplement 4-A, paragraph C., but will substitute the term CONELRAD for AIR RAID WARNING.

B. When an AIR RAID WARNING is placed in effect simultaneously with CONELRAD, the CONELRAD announcement will be included in the AIR RAID WARNING. The following procedures and terminology will be used:

1. National Warning Center will:
 - a. Ring for five (5) seconds, then place the special tone signal on the circuit for another five (5) seconds.
 - b. Announce "ATTENTION ALL STATIONS, EMERGENCY. THIS IS AN AIR RAID WARNING AND CONELRAD RADIO ALERT. REPEAT. THIS IS AN AIR RAID WARNING AND CONELRAD RADIO ALERT. (A statement of the cause of the warning is given.) STANDBY FOR ROLL CALL. WARNING CENTERS ACKNOWLEDGE."
2. The remaining steps for handling the AIR RAID WARNING AND CONELRAD RADIO ALERT are exactly the same as shown in Supplement 4-A, paragraphs B. and C., except that the phrase "AIR RAID WARNING AND CONELRAD RADIO ALERT" will be used in place of the term AIR RAID WARNING.



PROCEDURES FOR USE OF ALTERNATE MEANS OF COMMUNICATIONS

A. Should one or more Warning Centers be unable to acknowledge a roll call, it would be necessary for the Warning Center that is first in line of succession to call its roster of stations.

1. If the roll call is for an AIR RAID WARNING, the roll to be called first would be determined by the position of the known threat. Warning time would be given.

B. During an emergency, if a station does not acknowledge on NAWAS, the Warning Center will immediately place a long distance telephone call to that station using the backup telephone number. The already established precedence system, which follows, will be used:

<i>Precedence Indication</i>	<i>Type of Call</i>
Priority 1 Emergency	1. Immediate danger due to the presence of the enemy, including AIR RAID WARNING.
	2. Proclamations of Civil Defense Emergency.
Priority 2 Emergency	1. Initial report of damage due to enemy action.
	2. Civil defense activities immediately subsequent to enemy attack.

<i>Precedence Indication</i>	<i>Type of Call</i>
Priority 3 Emergency	1. Civil defense or the public health and safety.

C. Should both NAWAS and LD backup fail, the Warning Center will use every available means of communication in attempting to get the emergency message to its destination. Some of the possibilities are to:

1. Request an OCDM Region to relay the message to the State by NACOM or radio.
2. Request a State Warning Point to relay the message to adjacent States via State Police or State Patrol radio or teletype or other communication nets.

D. Warning Points should also make use of the information in paragraphs B. and C. above to get emergency information to the Warning Center and to acknowledge the message.

E. Terminology of a message will be exactly the same whether received over NAWAS or by some other means of communication.

PROCEDURES AND TERMINOLOGY FOR TERMINATING THE AIR RAID WARNING AND/OR CONELRAD

A. When attack by the enemy is no longer probable, the AIR RAID WARNING will be terminated by use of the following procedures:

1. The National Warning Center will:
 - a. Ring for five (5) seconds.
 - b. Announce "ATTENTION ALL STATIONS. THE AIR RAID WARNING IS TERMINATED. REPEAT. THE AIR RAID WARNING IS TERMINATED. WARNING CENTERS ACKNOWLEDGE."
2. After the Warning Centers acknowledge, the Area Warning Circuits are disconnected from the National Warning Circuit. Each Warning Center then says "THIS IS (Warning Center). THE AIR RAID WARNING IS TERMINATED. STAND BY FOR ROLL CALL."
3. Each Station will acknowledge with "(State or Office), AIR RAID WARNING TERMINATED."
4. Should any station request a "repeat" during the roll call, the Warning Center will repeat the message. The State making the request will use the approved terminology as shown in Supplement 4-A, paragraph B.5.
5. The Warning Center will re-call at the end of the roll call any station which did not answer.
6. Any station not answering the roll call will be called by LD telephone by the Warning Center using the procedures and terminology specified in Supplement 4-D.
7. Each Warning Center will sign off with "THIS IS (Warning Center) OUT, (Date) (Time) ZULU."
8. As soon as the State Warning Point has received the TERMINATION announcement, the operator will immediately call the roll of the Warning Points within his State. He will use the same procedures and terminology specified in Supplement 4-A, paragraph C., but will substitute the phrase "AIR RAID WARNING TERMINATED" for the term "AIR RAID WARNING."

B. When CINCNORAD terminates the CONELRAD Radio Alert, this information will be disseminated as follows:

1. The National Warning Center will:
 - a. Ring for five (5) seconds.
 - b. Announce "ATTENTION ALL STATIONS. THE CONELRAD OPERATING PROCEDURES HAVE BEEN ORDERED DISCONTINUED. REPEAT. THE CONELRAD OPERATING PROCEDURES HAVE BEEN ORDERED DISCONTINUED. WARNING CENTERS ACKNOWLEDGE."
 2. After the Warning Centers acknowledge, the Area Warning Circuits are disconnected from the National Warning Circuit. Each Warning Center then says "THIS IS (Warning Center). THE CONELRAD OPERATING PROCEDURES HAVE BEEN ORDERED DISCONTINUED. STAND BY FOR ROLL CALL."
 3. Each Station will acknowledge with "(State or Office), CONELRAD TERMINATED."
 4. The remaining steps are exactly the same as specified for the termination of the Air Raid Warning, but substituting the approved CONELRAD phraseology.
- C. When the AIR RAID WARNING and CONELRAD are terminated simultaneously, this information will be disseminated as follows:
1. The National Warning Center will:
 - a. Ring for five (5) seconds.
 - b. Announce "ATTENTION ALL STATIONS. THE AIR RAID WARNING IS TERMINATED AND THE CONELRAD OPERATING PROCEDURES HAVE BEEN ORDERED DISCONTINUED. REPEAT. THE AIR RAID WARNING IS TERMINATED AND THE CONELRAD OPERATING PROCEDURES HAVE BEEN ORDERED DISCONTINUED. WARNING CENTERS ACKNOWLEDGE."



2. After the Warning Centers acknowledge, the Area Warning Circuits are disconnected from the National Warning Circuit. Each Warning Center then says "THIS IS (Warning Center). THE AIR RAID WARNING IS TERMINATED AND THE CONELRAD OPERATING PROCEDURES HAVE BEEN ORDERED DISCONTINUED. STAND BY FOR ROLL CALL."

3. Each station will acknowledge with "(State or

Office), AIR RAID WARNING AND CONELRAD TERMINATED."

4. The remaining steps are exactly the same as specified for the termination of the Air Raid Warning but adding the phraseology pertaining to the discontinuance of CONELRAD.

D. These TERMINATION announcements will be further disseminated by the Warning Points in conformity with State and local civil defense procedures.

SUPPLEMENT 4-F
(NP-13-1)

PROCEDURES AND TERMINOLOGY FOR RELAYING NATURAL DISASTER MESSAGES

A. Messages about potential or actual natural disasters may be transmitted over the Attack Warning System. However, they must be as concise as possible. When such messages are to be relayed over any portion of NAWAS, the calling procedures prescribed in Supplement 3-A will be used. As these messages are received at a Warning Center, the Attack Warning Officer will relay them as prescribed in existing OCDM regulations.

B. Messages concerning a potential natural disaster should cover briefly the following points:

1. Source of the warning.
2. Type of destruction expected.
3. Time the disaster is expected.
4. Probable area affected.
5. Probable severity.
6. Any local actions taken or to be taken.

C. Messages of an actual natural disaster should cover briefly the following points:

1. Type of disaster.

2. Time of disaster.

3. Area affected.

4. Estimate of casualties.

- a. Dead
- b. Injured.
- c. Homeless.

5. Estimate of damage (report private and public damage separately).

- a. Whether light, medium, or heavy.

6. Local actions taken or to be taken.

7. Outside assistance needed.

- a. What type.
- b. Where.
- c. When.
- d. What extent.

D. The use of NAWAS for natural disasters will be carefully controlled by each OCDM Warning Center. Since NAWAS is a voice communications system, long messages will not be permitted.

PROCEDURES AND TERMINOLOGY FOR RELAYING SEVERE WEATHER FORECASTS AND WARNINGS

A. Severe weather forecasts and warnings to be relayed over portions of NAWAS will originate at a Weather Bureau Station near the Warning Point. The Weather Bureau has designated the Meteorologist-in-Charge at one of its stations in each State to serve as the State Civil Defense Liaison Representative. This representative will usually be the one to contact a Warning Point to relay the severe weather information.

B. The Warning Point receiving the request to relay the severe weather information will use

the calling procedures specified in Supplement 3-A. The wording of the originating Weather Bureau Station will be repeated verbatim and be identified as a Weather Bureau forecast or warning. No evaluation or interpretation will be made.

C. The Warning Point will further disseminate the severe weather forecast or warning in accordance with State and local plans. These plans should indicate who will pay the costs of any toll calls in connection with such dissemination.

PROCEDURES AND TERMINOLOGY FOR RELAYING INFORMATION ABOUT DOWNED AIRCRAFT

A. The use of NAWAS to relay questions and/or information concerning aircraft down or in trouble will supplement existing search and rescue procedures and/or agreements. Early receipt of reports of aircraft accidents could contribute materially to lifesaving operations.

B. Calling procedures outlined in Supplement 3-A will be used by Warning Centers and Warning Points in relaying this type of information.

C. Reports to Warning Centers should include the following:

1. Location (as exact as possible).

2. Time of crash or sighting.

3. Type and number of aircraft, number of engines, and identifying markings. (Civilian: commercial carrier, etc.; military: bomber, fighter, etc.)

4. Description of any fire or explosion seen.

5. Location and condition of crew and passengers, if known.

6. Name(s) and address(es) of person(s) having knowledge of the accident. (This applies only to those who can assist in pinpointing the accident.)



PROCEDURES FOR NUDET AND OTHER TYPES OF FLASH REPORTS

A. To relay this type of information, the calling procedures specified in Supplement 3-A will be used by the Warning Centers and the Warning Points. Timely and authentic information is urgently needed in any type of operation.

B. Types of flash reports:

1. Nuclear detonations (NUDETS):

- a. Location—give coordinates by GEOREF, UTM, or latitude and longitude.
- b. Size—small, medium, or large.
- c. Type of burst—air, surface, or water.
- d. Time of detonation.
- e. Source of information.

f. Remarks.

2. Biological and chemical warfare agents:

- a. Types.
- b. Location and area involved.

3. Radiological contamination:

- a. Area involved.
- b. Density.
- c. Source of information.

4. Other (not covered above):

- a. Subject.
- b. Time.
- c. Location and area involved.
- d. Source of information.

Chapter 5

GLOSSARY OF WARNING TERMS



- AIR RAID WARNING.**—A Civil Defense warning of probable or imminent attack by hostile forces.
- ALERT Signal.**—A 3- to 5-minute steady blast or tone, meaning "attack is probable—take action as directed by local government."
- Alternate Warning Point.**—See Warning Point.
- Area Warning Circuit.**—That portion of NAWAS which is within one of the warning areas and connects the Warning Points of that area with a Warning Center.
- Attack Warning Officer.**—An OCDM Warning Center staff member who is responsible for declaring and disseminating warnings and other emergency information over NAWAS.
- Attack Warning System (AWS).**—This is the system by which a warning or other emergency information is transmitted throughout the Nation. It consist of two parts—the Federal portion and the State and local portion.
- Backup Telephone.**—A telephone in Warning Points which is called by the Warning Center when no answer is received over NAWAS.
- Centralized Control of Warning Devices.**—Control for all local or area warning devices is installed at the Warning Point.
- CHECKERBOARD.**—A code word designating a simulated AIR RAID WARNING and used in civil defense exercises.
- CONELRAD (CONtrol of ELEctromagnetic RADiations).**—A system for broadcasting emergency information to the public, at 640 or 1240 kilocycles on standard-band (AM) radio.
- County Warning Point.**—See Warning Point.
- Direct Warning.**—A warning which flows from OCDM Warning Centers to Warning Points where controls for local warning devices have been centralized and where attendants have been given the authority to activate these warning devices when unable to contact competent authority within a specified time.
- FADE OUT.**—Code words used to terminate an exercise.
- FAKER.**—A code word used in civil defense exercises to designate simulated hostile aircraft.
- Flash Report.**—A short message giving the first available details of an incident, a bombing, a disaster, etc.
- GEOREF.**—World Geographic Reference system. The system used to identify the location of hostile aircraft.
- Greenwich Mean Time.**—The mean solar time at the Greenwich meridian. Also called Z time.
- Knot.**—A nautical mile per hour: 1.1516 statute miles per hour.
- Local Warning Point.**—See Warning Point.
- National Warning Center.**—The OCDM facility staffed by Attack Warning Officers and situated within the combat operations center at NORAD Headquarters. Controls NAWAS when the Warning Area Circuits are tied together.
- National Warning System (NAWAS).**—The Federal portion of the Attack Warning System, used for the dissemination of warnings and other emergency information from OCDM Warning Centers to Warning Points in each State.
- Natural Disaster Warning.**—A warning of an unusual incident resulting from natural causes which endangers the health, safety, or resources of the residents of an area.
- NAWAS Extension.**—A type of telephone service which extends without relay the transmission of warning from the Warning Point to cities or installations having a vital need for this information. (An approvable item under Federal Contributions.)
- NORAD.**—North American Air Defense Command.
- NUDET.**—Nuclear detonation.
- OCDM Warning Center.**—A facility staffed by Attack Warning Officers and located at the source of first available information that an at-

tack on the United States is probable, imminent, or in progress.

Phonetic Alphabet.—An alphabet code in which an authorized word for a letter is used in transmitting messages when a possibility of a misunderstanding exists.

RADEF Warning.—A warning of radiological fallout.

Raid Number.—See Track Designator.

Reference City.—A geographical reference point within each of the Warning Areas on which all air raid information pertaining to time is based.

Regional Warning Officer.—A staff officer, experienced in the field of Warning, located at each OCDM Regional Headquarters to assist States and local areas in solving warning problems.

SCATER.—Security Control of Air Traffic and Electromagnetic Radiations provides rules for the grounding and/or diversion of air traffic and the shutting down of navigational aids and aeronautical communications during an Air Defense Emergency.

State Warning Point.—See Warning Point.

State NAWAS Circuit.—That portion of NAWAS which connects all Warning Points within a State with their Warning Center.

State Warning Point.—See Warning Point.

TAKE COVER Signal.—A 3-minute warbling tone or series of short blasts meaning "attack is imminent—take cover immediately in the best available shelter."

Telco.—Telephone company.

Track Designator.—A combination of letters and numerals identifying an aircraft track.

Warning.—Warning is the alerting of civil defense forces and the general public to the threat of extraordinary danger and the related effects of both enemy-caused and natural disasters.

Warning Area.—A geographical area consisting of a number of States which is the responsibility of one of the OCDM Warning Centers.

Warning Center.—See OCDM Warning Center.

Warning Officer.—See Regional Warning Officer.

Warning Point.—A facility which receives warnings and other emergency information over NAWAS and which relays this information according to instructions contained in State and local civil defense plans.

Alternate Warning Point.—A facility which acts for and has the same responsibility as the Warning Point with which it alternates and which will be located in Civil Defense Control Centers. (Installation and recurring costs will be paid under the provisions of the Federal Contributions Manual, AM25-1.)

County Warning Point.—A name used in some States to designate a Secondary Warning Point whose area of responsibility is coterminous with the boundaries of the county.

Local Warning Point.—A facility in or near a target which receives the warning and activates the public warning devices in its area of responsibility according to the provisions of State and local civil defense plans.

Secondary Warning Point.—A facility which receives warning and other emergency information from Warning Points and further disseminates this information within its area of responsibility according to the provisions of State and local civil defense plans. It may be the terminus of a NAWAS Extension.

State Warning Point.—Same as Warning Point with the additional responsibility of supervising and controlling that part of NAWAS which is within a State.

Warning Signal.—An audible signal, ALERT or TAKE COVER, telling the public the survival action to take.

Warning Time.—The estimated time between detection of an attack and its earliest possible arrival at a Reference City.

Z Time.—See Greenwich Mean Time.