

THE NATIONAL PLAN
for
Civil Defense and Defense Mobilization

Annex 34
NATIONAL
TRANSPORTATION PLAN



Executive Office of the President
OFFICE OF CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

Preface

This annex supports and amplifies the National Plan for Civil Defense and Defense Mobilization. It states the policy governing transportation mobilization, describes the organizational structure designed to administer the mobilization plan, outlines major programs, and sets forth the broad courses of action to be followed in the event of a national emergency.

Auxiliary documents in support of this annex will be issued as necessary.

This 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 October 1959



Contents

PREFACE	iii
I. DEFINITION	1
II. ASSUMPTIONS	1
A. <i>Nuclear Attack</i>	1
B. <i>International Tension and Limited War</i>	2
III. GENERAL RESPONSIBILITIES	2
A. <i>Federal</i>	2
B. <i>State and Local</i>	3
C. <i>Industries and Users</i>	3
IV. ORGANIZATION	4
A. <i>National</i>	4
B. <i>Regional</i>	5
C. <i>State and Local</i>	6
V. FUNCTIONS	6
A. <i>Establishment of Emergency Organization</i>	6
B. <i>Determination of Transportation Capabilities</i>	7
C. <i>Analysis and Action on Movement Requirements</i>	7
D. <i>Industry Defense, Maintenance, and Restoration</i>	8
E. <i>Implementation of Operational Assignments</i>	9
VI. PROCEDURES	9
A. <i>Air Transportation</i>	9
B. <i>Domestic Surface Transportation and Storage</i>	10
C. <i>Ports and Ocean Shipping</i>	12
VII. EXECUTION	15
A. <i>Air Transportation</i>	15
B. <i>Motor and Highway Transportation</i>	15
C. <i>Rail Transportation</i>	16
D. <i>Water Transportation</i>	16
E. <i>Ocean Shipping</i>	16
F. <i>Ocean Ports</i>	16

ANNEX 34

NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION PLAN

I. Definition

Transportation, as covered in this annex, is the movement of passengers and freight by land, water, and air; the ports and terminals through which they move; and the personnel, equipment, facilities, and storage necessary to accomplish movement.¹

II. Assumptions²

A. Nuclear Attack

A massive attack on the United States would seriously damage transportation facilities and disrupt transportation systems. Radioactive fallout would isolate areas of the country, temporarily cutting their normal transportation lines of supply.

Local transport would be pressed into disaster service. As quickly as larger transport systems could be restored and brought under orderly control, service to essential users would be extended.

Government embargoes and priorities on movements would be imposed to the extent warranted.

¹Transportation (and storage) not covered by this annex includes that organic or preallocated to the military. Aspects of transportation covered in other annexes include population evacuation and relocation (Annex 12, Directed Movement), agricultural movements and storage (Annex 31, National Food Plan), pipelines and petroleum storage (Annex 33, National Energy and Minerals Plan), and administrative transportation and traffic services provided Federal Agencies by General Services Administration (Annex 35, Emergency Administration of Essential Facilities).

²See Annex 1, Planning Basis.



Because of transportation's importance to other survival and recovery activities, it would have a high priority for restoration and the provision of manpower and supplies.

Centralized Federal controls at regional and national levels would be implemented by flexible State, local, and systemwide industry operational plans.

B. International Tension and Limited War

Under circumstances of international tension, overseas limited war, or other long-term involvement requiring the mobilization of civilian resources, the transportation industry will be encouraged to meet demands upon it through voluntary measures and self-imposed restraints.

As the production industries expand, transport capacities will be taxed at ever-increasing rates to meet the growing load. Resulting overuse of transport facilities will generate shortages in labor and supplies.

Increased government regulation of transportation may be necessary to assist industry to step up movement and turnaround times of increased traffic levels and to conserve critical manpower and materials.

III. General Responsibilities

A. Federal

The Federal Government has broad responsibility for the mobilization of transportation resources and for the exercise of controls as may be necessary over civil air transport and ocean shipping, ports and storage areas, and interstate rail, motor, and water transportation services. The Government will rely on the industries to operate their systems and facilities, within their

capabilities, subject to such direction as Government may give in order to assure that essential civil and military defense needs are met.

Such of these responsibilities as it may be impractical or impossible to carry out at the national level will be delegated to regional offices of the Federal Government.

B. State and Local

State and local governments are responsible for the emergency control and use of intrastate local transportation, including automobiles, local buses, street railways, taxicabs, local cartage, tow boats, barges, small watercraft (except harbor craft under Federal port control), and aircraft under 12,500 pounds, unless particular segments are placed under Federal control.

They are also responsible for coordinating with adjoining areas and States in the joint use of these local modes of transportation for emergencies and for developing requirements and arranging with Federal regional offices for use of other transportation to meet their needs.

C. Industries and Users

Transportation industries are responsible to so operate their systems and facilities as to provide the maximum possible service, within their capabilities, in fulfilling essential needs as specified by appropriate government authorities. This includes responsibility for management continuity, personnel and facility protection, conservation of supplies, restoration of damaged lines and terminals, and the expansion or improvement of systems as practical and as necessitated under emergency conditions.

Users of transportation, including Government agencies shipping personnel and goods for their own



account, are responsible for their own internal transportation procedures and for arranging directly with carriers for the actual accomplishment of movements (e.g., Department of Defense requirements will be submitted through the established military traffic management agency).

Government agencies serving as claimants for broad segments of the industrial economy are responsible for making known to the transport control agency their peak and continuing requirements for transportation service (see V.C.2.a. below) and such specific requirements as cannot otherwise be arranged.

IV. Organization

The organizational structure for transport mobilization consists of Federal, State, and local government agencies having responsibilities in this field. Federal agencies may function in their existing status or within unified emergency transport organizations. Wartime staffs would be made up of present personnel and industry and professional men in the National Defense Executive Reserve.

A. National

The national level organization establishes transportation policy, sets forth standards for the execution of priorities, and determines procedures for coordination of interregional transportation and the use of domestic transportation in international trade.

Federal transport agencies at the national level (except those of the Department of Defense), whether acting under existing structure of government or within an emergency organization, would comprise a head-

quarters group under OCDM coordination and would be located at a single relocation site. Agencies represented in the headquarters group include the Defense Air Transportation Administration, the Maritime Administration, the Bureau of Public Roads, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the Civil Aeronautics Board. (See Part VII with regard to the Federal Aviation Agency and the Defense Shipping Authority.)

When activated, the emergency transport agency would assume control over national transportation resources (except military) and would continue such prior emergency actions of the permanent agencies as necessary. It would have overall jurisdiction over the use of transport, adjustment of traffic patterns, and restoration of essential service and facilities.

B. Regional

The regional transport organization extends Federal policy and control to a level where transportation efforts can be channeled to meet the most pressing military and civil defense needs.

OCDM Regional Offices coordinate the establishment of regional transportation organizations to include the participation of Federal agency field representatives. Technical channels with the parent or emergency transportation agency remain intact. Upon the breakdown of communications with higher headquarters, the Regional Office, operating independently within the limits of its jurisdiction, assumes direction over emergency transportation activities. When the latter conditions exist, Federal agencies serving as claimants for transportation services would likewise exercise their claimant functions under guidance of the OCDM Regional Office.



C. State and Local

State and local government agencies having responsibilities with respect to transportation, storage, and ports act directly on matters within their jurisdiction. They also become directly associated in emergency with regional transportation operations of the Federal Government. State agencies, acting under regional guidance on matters subject to Federal authority, use their own authority and administrative facilities to assure optimum use and rapid restoration of transportation in the national interest.

Transportation at the local level must be closely associated with the police and traffic engineering functions of Government agencies.

V. Functions

A. Establishment of Emergency Organization

1. Objective

To provide governmental operating capability at national and regional levels in the combined efforts and modes of transportation, by combining the efforts of the transportation agencies.

2. Actions Required

- a. Strengthen by Executive order the emergency functions of existing transport agencies and, through these agencies, make provision for standby actions to go into effect immediately upon an emergency.
- b. Assign Executive Reservists to duty stations to which they would report upon declaration of emergency.
- c. Activate the emergency transport agency and establish its headquarters and field offices.

- d. Establish industry advisory groups and claimant agency liaison.

B. Determination of Transportation Capabilities

1. Objective

To determine what transport equipment and facilities are available for emergency use.

2. Actions Required

- a. Maintain an accurate inventory of current transportation resources: equipment, terminals, shops, facilities, bridges, etc.
- b. Arrange for and conduct assessment of damage sustained by transportation as a result of attack and determine what remaining resources are usable or recoverable.³
- c. Analyze capability of remaining transportation in terms of persons and tonnages which may be moved by various available modes, and in terms of routes and systems remaining open.

C. Analysis and Action on Movement Requirements

1. Objective

To know and be able to respond to the needs of shippers of essential persons and goods in emergency.

2. Actions Required

- a. Obtain information from shipper groups and Government agencies as to their peak and continuing needs for transportation services: what must be moved, when, and the points involved.
- b. Compile and consolidate these movement data by area and intended modes of transport to determine impact of total load upon the systems.

³See Annex 14, Damage Assessment.



- c. Compare these movement compilations with the capabilities of available transportation in the area.
- d. Make arrangement for such adjustments in equipment distribution or the phasing or routing of movements as will overcome foreseeable bottlenecks.
- e. Forestall or resolve conflicting claims by allocations of transport space and establishment of priorities for movement as necessary.

D. Industry Defense, Maintenance, and Restoration

1. Objective

To assure that the transport industry has the capability and supporting resources to accomplish its emergency missions.

2. Actions Required⁴

- a. Build within the industry a capability to minimize the effects of an attack, to recover, and to meet the essential demands placed upon it for a sustained mobilization period.
- b. Specify, in consultation with industry, the lines and facilities to be given high priority for recovery in the postattack period and make provision for their early restoration.
- c. Authorize industries to self-certify orders for essential materials and make claim upon appropriate resource agencies for manpower, fuels, repair parts, and supplies necessary to restore and sustain transportation services.
- d. Provide, through industrial managements, measures to step up services while effectively conserving critical manpower and resources.

⁴See Annex 35, Emergency Administration of Essential Facilities.

E. Implementation of Operational Assignments

1. Objective

To accomplish emergency transportation jobs.

2. Actions Required

- a. Obtain cooperation of State authorities in the initiation or adjustment of regulatory measures for flexible and effective transport operations.
- b. Provide for the joint use of terminals, facilities, and lines and for the pooled use of equipment, where warranted.
- c. Make provision for the control and use of public warehousing space.
- d. Assure that transport operators are able to make movements to meet the various commitments to military forces, disaster services, and other essential users, on the basis of availability of transport and relative urgency of need.

VI. Procedures

The following standby emergency programs and procedures have been established by Federal agencies for early implementation in event of emergency:

A. Air Transportation

1. Emergency Programs

- a. By agreement with commercial carriers, specific long-range, four-engine passenger and cargo planes are to be released from civilian service and made available to augment the military airlift. This is called the Civil Reserve Air Fleet.
- b. Civil air routes, schedules, and services will be readjusted to accommodate remaining aircraft and to conform to postattack requirements specified under the War Air Service Pattern.



- c. Executive-type, nontransport aircraft exceeding 12,500 pounds have been organized under the National Emergency Defense Airlift program to respond immediately for assignment to civil emergency tasks. (State and local governments are responsible for aircraft under 12,500 pounds.)

2. Priorities Procedure

The Air Priorities System⁵ for control of air transport space in emergencies will be administered by the Department of Defense (Director of Air Priorities) under the policy guidance of the Air Priorities Board, consisting of a representative of the Secretary of Defense and a representative of the Department of Commerce.

It consists of four classes of priority based on degree of urgency and importance of movement. Applications for priorities will be submitted to Regional Air Priorities Control Offices. Notwithstanding priority received, applicants must arrange their own space reservations with the carrier. Normally, through traffic moving on priority will not be displaced by higher priority traffic originating at intermediate points.

B. Domestic Surface Transportation and Storage

1. Emergency Programs

Standby orders⁶ for the control of rail, motor, and inland water transportation have been placed in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission's representatives and given to industry for immediate implementation in event of declaration of a national civil defense emergency.

⁵Reference *Wartime Air Priorities Manual*, issued by the Department of Defense and developed in cooperation with the Department of Commerce.

⁶Reference *General Orders ICC TM* 1 through 12. (10 and 11 relate to Port Controls; see Part VI, Section C.)

These orders are designed to give general preference and priority over other traffic to transportation of military personnel and essential civilian workers and of United States mail; to embargo freight shipments into areas subjected to attack, except shipments moving under OCDM symbol or consigned to a State or local civil defense authority or to any establishment of the Department of Defense or the Atomic Energy Commission; to allow carriers to dispose of or obtain Federal accountability for certain undeliverable shipments bound for attacked areas; to authorize carriers to divert or reroute traffic over any available route or to another carrier in order to expedite movement; to extend operating authorities of carriers within specified radius of attacked areas so that they may engage in emergency movements; to control liquid transport vehicle movements; and to control shipments to ports or storage areas.

2. Priorities and Permit Procedure

Within or in addition to the general priorities⁷ for military, civil defense, and atomic energy movements, precedence will be given to the following movements (no precedence being specified in advance between the items): processed or unprocessed food for humans; medical, hospital, and sanitation supplies; emergency housing supplies; fuels, parts, and materials for restoration of utilities; domestic fuel; shipments for restoration of production capacity; supplies for public information media; first class mail; and newspapers.

⁷Reference Appendix A to *General Orders ICC TM 2, 3, and 4*.



Shippers are to arrange their own movements directly with carriers. Movement controls are implemented through ICC permit agents, who may be contacted through carrier representatives. Military departments and other Government agencies are issued blocks of permits for internal distribution and use by subordinate agencies.

C. Ports and Ocean Shipping

1. Emergency Programs (Ocean Shipping, General)

- a. During time of war or national emergency, merchant shipping is subject to a comprehensive system of controls sufficient to accomplish the national objectives under the existing circumstances.

These controls apply to the employment and movement of vessels, the use of port facilities for loading and discharge, the use of ship fueling and repair facilities, and security precautions against sabotage and espionage.

- b. One method for exercising these controls may be by the issuance of *ship warrants*. The ship warrant is a document issued by the national shipping authority to ship operators, without which warrant the vessel is not permitted to use any of the facilities of a United States port. The warrant is made in exchange for an agreement to cooperate with the Government as to the vessel's employment.
- c. Under circumstances requiring more stringent controls, the United States will requisition for title or use all ocean-going merchant ships owned by United States citizens, including those

ships controlled by United States citizens but registered under flags of other nations. The Government will then operate these ships for the Government account, in most cases through general agency agreements with the former operators.

- d. During emergencies certain merchant ships are allocated to the exclusive custody, jurisdiction, and control of the military for employment as required. In the event the emergency involves the North Atlantic Treaty Organization area, all ocean and coastwise shipping not allocated to the military is placed in a common pool for the use of NATO nations. This pool is controlled by the Defense Shipping Authority. The United States will be claimant for, and will receive an allocation of, a portion of this shipping.

2. Emergency Programs (Port Controls)

- a. The controls over water ports are of four general types. The selection of a port of loading or discharge for a vessel is under the control of a national shipping authority responsible for considering all factors entering into such a decision, such as the conditions existing in the port and the transportation network serving it, the future employment planned for the ship, repairs needed by the ship, and, in cooperation with military authorities, the military situation existing at the time.
- b. The use of the facilities of a port for the purpose of securing expeditious loading or discharge in time of emergency is under the control of a local port control officer, who will assign



berths and wharfage and control the movement of freight through the port.⁸ This officer represents the authority of the United States in the port and will work in cooperation with the shipping authority at the national level of Government in carrying out his responsibilities.

- c. The third control exercised in United States ports during emergencies is the scheduling of ships into and out of repair facilities. Since these facilities are necessarily used by naval vessels, merchant ships are scheduled into repair yards by the national shipping authority in cooperation with naval authorities by passing orders to the vessel through the general agent.
- d. Another control exercised in United States ports during emergencies is the security control maintained by the military (including the United States Coast Guard) in protecting the vessels from sabotage, espionage, and overt enemy action. This control usually extends to such things as access to the waterfront area, security patrols, and entry and departure from the port.

3. Priorities and Permits Procedures

- a. Interdepartmental priorities for the use of vessel space for the ocean movement of freight and passengers will be controlled by the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization. Intradepartmental priorities will be in accord with procedures established by the shipping agency.

Commercial organizations shipping commodities in support of the war effort will receive

⁸*Manual for the Emergency Utilization and Control of United States Ports*, U. S. Department of Commerce, Maritime Administration.

an assignment of priority from the Federal Government agency sponsoring the program being supported.

- b. The land transportation of traffic moving to ports will be controlled by the issuance of permits to shippers, allowing the traffic to move to a specific port during a specific time period. Overall control of export traffic will be vested in the emergency transport agency. This agency will issue block permits to shipping agencies consistent with the intradepartmental priorities established by the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization and with the traffic situation existing inland, in the ports, and at sea. Shipping agencies will establish procedures for the issuance of unit permits to shippers for the movement of specific shipments.

VII. Execution

Provisions of the National Plan will be executed in the various areas of transportation by Federal agencies acting on existing authorities and on Executive delegations. Following are the primary nonmilitary control functions and agencies assigned to execute them.

A. Air Transportation

1. Carrier and Service Controls: Civil Aeronautics Board.
2. Transport Controls: Defense Air Transportation Administration, Department of Commerce.
3. Facility and Navigation Controls: Federal Aviation Agency.⁹

B. Motor and Highway Transportation

1. Carrier Service Controls: Interstate Commerce Commission (Motor Carriers).

⁹Not a part of the planned emergency transport organization.



2. Facility and Roadway Controls: Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce.

C. Rail Transportation

Interstate Commerce Commission (Safety and Service).

D. Water Transportation

1. Carrier Service Controls: Interstate Commerce Commission (Water Carriers and Freight Forwarders).
2. Facility and Navigation Controls: Corps of Engineers¹⁰ (Civil Works), Department of the Army.
3. Other Special Control: St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, Department of Commerce.

E. Ocean Shipping

1. International: Defense Shipping Authority, NATO.¹⁰
2. United States Vessels (other than military): Maritime Administration, Department of Commerce.

F. Ocean Ports

Maritime Administration, Department of Commerce.

Execution of Federal measures shall be in accordance with Part IV, Section A; and Part VI, Sections F and G, of the National Plan; and Annex 5, Federal Delegations and Assignments.

Execution of State and local government and private industry and individual responsibilities shall be in accordance with Part IV, Section B; and Part VI, Sections F and G, of the National Plan.

¹⁰Not a part of the planned emergency transport organization.

THE NATIONAL PLAN
for
Civil Defense and Defense Mobilization

Annex 35

**EMERGENCY
ADMINISTRATION OF
ESSENTIAL FACILITIES**



Executive Office of the President
OFFICE OF CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

Preface

This annex supports and amplifies the National Plan for Civil Defense and Defense Mobilization, particularly Part VI, Section G, **Management of Facilities After Attack on the Continental United States**. It sets forth the objectives to be accorded priority in the immediate postattack operation of all facilities, both government owned and privately owned, requisite to national survival. It also describes responsibilities for preemergency identification of facilities essential to attainment of these objectives in an emergency, and provides guidance for the emergency administration of all such facilities.

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 January 1960



Contents

	Page
PREFACE	iii
I. DEFINITION	1
II. ASSUMPTIONS	1
III. PRIORITY OF USES OF FACILITIES AFTER ATTACK	2
IV. GENERAL RESPONSIBILITIES AND FUNCTIONS	4
A. <i>Federal Government</i>	4
B. <i>State Governments</i>	5
C. <i>Local Governments</i>	6
D. <i>Industries</i>	7
V. EXECUTION	7

ANNEX 35

EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATION OF ESSENTIAL FACILITIES

I. Definition

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.

II. Assumptions¹

A. Under conditions of international tension or limited war, it is assumed that, with communications, transportation, and other facilities in the Nation intact, the Federal Government would be capable of directing any necessary programs and actions with respect to the use of facilities to meet the needs of national defense, including civil defense. These programs will be adapted to the particular circumstances of the international tension or limited war.

B. In event of general war with a devastating attack on the United States, the means of communication among Federal, State, and local governments and between any of them and the operating personnel of their own or privately owned facilities might be seriously disrupted or nonexistent for some time after the attack.

¹See Annex 1, Planning Basis.



III. Priority of Uses of Facilities After Attack

Because of the possible lack of communication capabilities it is of vital importance to the mission of civil defense and defense mobilization that governments at all levels and industries be furnished, prior to an attack, with guidelines on the uses to which their facilities should be devoted in the immediate postattack period. These guidelines are stated below:

A. After an attack and in the absence of direction by appropriate Federal Government authority, all facilities—regardless of ownership, and each according to the function it normally performs or can be readily adapted to perform—shall be devoted to the production and the provision of the following goods and services, including utilities, needed in the immediate post-attack period for national survival: (The numerical sequence of listings below does not indicate order of priority.)

1. Essential Survival Items, listed in Appendix 1 to this annex.
2. Maintenance and operation of the following essential services:² Transportation; communications; electric power; fuels; water; health services; welfare services; disaster services; fire defense; processing, storage, and distribution of food; emergency shelter; and essential government services.
3. Military items necessary to support offensive and defensive combat operations, including immediate deployment and other counteroffensive operations.

²Other annexes cover the essential services in detail.

4. Supplies and equipment needed to maintain atomic energy operations and to meet requirements for the development and production of atomic weapons and of atomic materials and equipment for essential military purposes, as described in the preceding paragraph.
5. Supplies, equipment, and other support items needed to maintain production of the essential survival items, essential services, and military and atomic energy production.
6. Repair, maintenance, and construction of facilities required for production of survival and support items, urgent military and atomic energy production, and operation of essential services.
7. Production of supplies and equipment, construction of emergency facilities, and conduct of emergency programs, including those undertaken by State governments, which were determined in the preattack period by the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization as essential for civil defense purposes.

B. In the postattack administration of facilities, every effort will be made:

1. To conserve resources in short supply without impeding essential production or service.
2. To salvage or modify facilities, or adjust their operations, to meet priority needs.

C. As soon as the Federal Government can assess postattack conditions and determine what uses of resources would contribute most effectively to national survival and recovery, and as soon as communication capability will permit, it will provide further directions concerning the use of specific facilities or categories of facilities.



IV. General Responsibilities and Functions

In developing a state of readiness to achieve the above-described objectives in a postattack situation and in administering facilities after an attack, the Federal Government and—under Federal guidance—the State and local governments and private organizations have the responsibilities listed below:

A. Federal Government

1. In its preemergency planning:
 - a. Identifies selected facilities and specific categories of facilities, including industrial facilities, utilities, and other services, essential to the supply of the Armed Forces and the maintenance and operation of the national economy to assure survival. Pending receipt of notification of such identification, all facilities producing goods and services as set forth in Part III above are a part of this plan.
 - b. Advises State governments concerned regarding such selected facilities and categories of facilities.
 - c. Advises the owners or operators of the facilities identified under paragraph a. above concerning their specific responsibilities for the emergency administration of such facilities.
 - d. Provides standards for the development by States, local governments, and industries of plans to assure maximum effectiveness in use of facilities serving multiple States and facilities which are parts of interstate systems.

- e. To help assure continuity of operation of facilities to supply the goods and services set forth in Part III above, develops a plan for implementation postattack to insure the producers of such goods and those who provide such services against financial loss with respect to the production and distribution of such goods and services until otherwise directed by Federal authority.
2. In its postattack action: Establishes as rapidly as possible Federal direction and programs to achieve optimum use of surviving facilities in the interest of national defense, survival, and recovery.

B. State Governments

1. In their preemergency planning:
 - a. Cooperate with the Federal Government, and work with local governments, in planning for their support of the postattack operation of those facilities identified as essential (in accordance with paragraph A. 1. a. above) which are located within their respective boundaries.
 - b. In accordance with information provided by the Federal Government, advise local governments which facilities in their respective communities have been identified as essential (in accordance with A. 1. a. above) and inform them of the guidelines for emergency use of the facilities.
2. In their postattack actions:
 - a. Assist in the emergency repair and restoration of essential facilities in accordance with guidelines and priorities established by the Federal Government.



- b. Provide assistance within the State's area of responsibility to achieve needed production and services from essential facilities within its boundaries.

C. Local Governments

1. In their preemergency planning:
 - a. Under direction and coordination of State governments, and in accordance with Federal guidance provided through State governments, prepare to support the postattack operation of essential facilities within their respective areas.
 - b. As part of this planning, consult with area industries and establish arrangements for mutual support of the objectives expressed in Part III of this annex.
2. In their postattack actions:
 - a. Direct repair and restoration of vital public facilities and determine the order in which essential needs for local services should be met.
 - b. If locally available resources are inadequate for emergency repair and restoration of essential facilities, invoke mutual assistance arrangements with other local governments.
 - c. If help available through mutual assistance arrangements with other governments is inadequate, request assistance from State governments.
 - d. If Federal assistance is required, request it through the State government unless other arrangements approved by the State exist for requesting such assistance.

D. Industries

1. In cooperation with Federal, State, and local governments, plan and execute readiness measures for postattack operation of their facilities in support of the objectives described herein.
2. After attack, strive to maintain or restore facilities for the production and distribution of goods and services in accordance with the guidelines in Part III above.³

V. Execution

A. To achieve readiness for effective application of the principles governing priority uses of facilities after an attack, planning for the emergency administration of essential facilities shall be directed and coordinated by the Director of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization as a function of mobilization and management of resources and production in accordance with Part IV, Section A, and Part VI, Section G, of the National Plan.

B. Under the direction and coordination of the Director, OCDM, Federal agencies assigned civil defense and defense mobilization functions shall identify the essential facilities within their respective jurisdictions and—in cooperation with State governments, with local governments as coordinated by State governments, and with industries—carry out programs and activities designed to advance readiness for emergency administration of such facilities. Execution of these responsibilities shall be in accordance with Part IV, Section A, and Part VI, Section G, of the National Plan and

³See Annex 11, Protection of Essential Facilities, especially Section V.C., for preemergency protective measures necessary to the continued operation or early restoration of facilities in emergency.



Annex 5, Federal Delegations and Assignments, which indicates the categories of products and facilities assigned to the respective Federal agencies performing civil defense and defense mobilization functions.

C. State and local governments will carry out their responsibilities with respect to the emergency administration of essential facilities, as required to enable postattack application of the principles described in this annex, in accordance with Part IV, Section B, and Part VI, Section G, of the National Plan and Part IV, Sections B and C, of this annex.

D. Industries will carry out the applicable provisions of this annex pertaining to the emergency administration of essential facilities in accordance with Part III, Section D, of the National Plan; will cooperate with appropriate government authorities in developing plans for operation of their facilities in accordance with the guidelines set forth in this annex; and in the event of attack, will follow these guidelines and such government direction as may then be given.

The National Plan Appendix series amplifies annexes to *The National Plan for Civil Defense and Defense Mobilization*. Each appendix is associated specifically with one or more of the National Plan annexes. This appendix supplements Annex 35, "Emergency Administration of Essential Facilities."

ESSENTIAL SURVIVAL ITEMS

NP-35-1

National Plan Appendix Series



Executive Office of the President

OFFICE OF CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

February 1960

ESSENTIAL SURVIVAL ITEMS

This appendix presents a list of essential items¹ that would be needed in an immediate postattack period to sustain life at a productive level and to assure national survival. The list is to be used as a check for supply requirements studies and assessment of deficiencies in supplies. It is subject to revision as more information is obtained from these studies.

This appendix identifies categories of items in six major areas: (1) Health supplies and equipment; (2) food groups; (3) body protection and household operation; (4) light, power, and fuels; (5) sanitation and water supply items; and (6) emergency housing and lodging.

Some of the items included in this list may be substituted for other items. For instance, no single food item nor group of food items is essential to all people. However, over a period of time a reasonably adequate diet is essential for survival. Daily diets should include one or more foods from each of the six food groups in the list. Many construction materials, as well as other listed supplies and equipment, are also interchangeable. In meeting post-attack demands, alternate materials must be considered in terms of suitability and availability.

¹ Developed by the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization; the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, the Interior, and Health, Education, and Welfare; the Bureau of the Budget; and the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

LIST OF ESSENTIAL SURVIVAL ITEMS

I. HEALTH SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

A. Pharmaceuticals

Acetylsalicylic acid
Alcohol
Antibiotics
Atropine sulfate tablets and injections
Barbiturates
Blood derivatives for shock therapy
Cardiac and respiratory stimulants
Digitalis and derivatives
General anesthetics
Insulin
Intravenous solutions for replacement therapy
Local anesthetics
Lubricant, surgical
Morphine and substitutes
Oral electrolytes
Oxygen
Surgical antiseptics
Surgical detergents
Sulfa drugs
Synthetic plasma volume expanders
Water for injections

B. Blood collecting and dispensing supplies

Blood collecting and dispensing containers
Blood donor sets, disposable, field
Blood grouping and typing sera
Blood recipient sets, disposable, field
Intravenous injection sets
Tube, blood collecting, vacuum

C. Biologicals

Antirabies serum
Botulism antitoxin, type A and B
Cholera vaccine
Diphtheria antitoxin
Diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and pertussis vaccine
Gas gangrene antitoxin
Plague vaccine
Rabies vaccine
Smallpox vaccine
Tetanus antitoxin
Tetanus and diphtheria toxoid
Tetanus toxoid, A. P.
Typhoid and paratyphoid vaccine
Typhus vaccine, epidemic
Yellow fever vaccine



D. Surgical textiles

Abdominal pads
Adhesive plaster
Bandage, gauze and muslin
Bandage, plaster of paris
Cellulose, absorbent
Compresses (including burn dressings)
Cotton, U.S.P.
Dressing, first aid
Gauze, absorbent
Gauze, packing, abdominal
Gauze, pads
Gloves, cotton, white for burns
Mask and cap, surgical
Sanitary pads
Stockinette, surgical
Wadding, cotton sheet

E. Emergency surgical instruments and supplies

Airway, rubber or plastic
Apron, surgical, plastic
Blades, surgical knife
Catheters, urethral
Clinical thermometers
Drain, Penrose
Drape, surgical, plastic
Ether mask—inhaler, Yankauer
Forceps, dressing
Forceps, hemostat
Forceps, obstetrical
Forceps, tissue
Gloves, surgical, rubber
Handles, surgical knife
Holder, needle
Knife, cast cutting
Needles, hypodermic
Needles, surgical
Probe, general operating
Razor and blades (for surgical preparations)
Retractor set, general operating
Rongeur, bone
Saw, bone
Scissors, bandage
Scissors, general surgical
Splint leg, Thomas
Splint, wire, ladder
Stethoscope
Sutures, absorbable
Sutures, nonabsorbable
Syringes, hypodermic, Luer
Tourniquet, nonpneumatic

Tracheotomy, set
Tray, instrument
Tube, duodenal
Tubing, rubber or plastic, and connections
Webbing, textile

F. Common-use items

Brush, scrub, surgical
Buckle, textile webbing splint
Light source, portable, surgical
Litter

II. FOODS

A. Milk group

Milk in all forms, milk products (important for calcium, riboflavin, protein, and other nutrients)

B. Meat group

Meat, poultry, fish, eggs; also dry beans, peas, nuts (important for protein, iron, and B vitamins)

C. Vegetable-fruit group

Dark green and yellow vegetables (important for Vitamin A)

Citrus fruit or other fruit or vegetables (important for Vitamin C)

Other fruits and vegetables, including potatoes

D. Grain products

Particularly enriched and restored whole grain cereals, bread, flours, and meals (important for energy, protein, iron, and B Vitamins)

E. Fats and oils

Including butter, lard, and margarine (important for food energy; some for Vitamin A and essential fatty acids)

F. Sugars and syrups

(Important for food energy)

III. BODY PROTECTION AND HOUSEHOLD OPERATION— EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

A. Clothing

Gloves and mittens
Outerwear
Shoes and other footwear
Underwear
Waterproof outer garments

B. Personal hygiene items

Diaper cloth
First aid items
Nipples
Nursing bottles
Pins, safety
Soaps, detergents, and disinfectants

C. Household equipment

Bedding
Cots
Heating and cooking stoves
Kitchen, cooking, and eating utensils
Matches
Sleeping bags

IV. LIGHT, POWER, AND FUELS— EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

Canned heat
Coal
Conductors (copper and/or aluminum), including insulated wire for lighting circuits serving dwellings, medical and dental equipment, water supply systems, and sanitation plants
Cutouts (fused switches)
Distillates
Electric fuses
Fuse blocks or cutouts
Gasoline
Incandescent hand portable lighting equipment (including flashlights, lamps, and batteries)
Insulators
Kerosene
Lamps (incandescent, medium base)
Lamp holders
Liquefied-petroleum (LP) gas
Lubricating oils
Natural and manufactured gas
Nonelectric lighting equipment
Pole line hardware
Prime-mover generator sets (up to 501 kilowatts and 2,400 volts)
Residual fuel oils
Tools for live-circuit operations, including rubber protective equipment, and linemen's tools
Transformers (distribution)
Utility repair trucks, fully equipped, and repair parts for same

V. SANITATION AND WATER SUPPLY ITEMS

A. General items

1. Heavy equipment:

Trucks, up to 5 ton (25% to be equipped with power takeoffs). Truck tractors and trailers—including low bed
Bulldozers

2. Light equipment and tools:

Rigging tools—cable, rope, tackle, hoists, etc.

3. Chemical, biological, and radiological (CBR) detection and protective items:

Chemical agent detection kits—air, food, and water
Dose-rate and total-dose calculators
High-range survey meter (beta-gamma)
High-sensitivity—alpha, beta, and gamma—laboratory-type equipment for counting
Low-range survey meter (Geiger counter)
Medium-range survey meter (gamma)
Protective masks, clothing, helmets
Self-reading dosimeters, with chargers
Warning signs—biological, chemical, and radiological contamination

B. Water supply materials

1. Coagulation

Ferric chloride, ferrous sulfate, chlorinated copperas
Filter alum
Hydrated lime
Pulverized limestone
Soda ash

2. Disinfection chemicals

Chlorinated lime
High-test hypochlorites (70%), in drums, cans, ampules
Iodine tablets (for individuals)
Liquid chlorine, including containers

3. Miscellaneous chemicals

Activated carbon
Diatomaceous earth

C. General supplies and equipment

Chemical feeders
Chlorinators (gas and hypochlorite)
Mobile and portable pressure filters
Pumps (hand, electric, gasoline, diesel) with appurtenances



Welding equipment and supplies (electric and acetylene)

Well-drilling equipment, including well tubing and well points

D. Storage and transport equipment

Lyster bags

Storage tanks, collapsible, portable

Storage tanks, rigid, transportable

Tank railroad cars

Tank trucks and trailers

E. Laboratory equipment and supplies

Membrane filter kits with filters and media

Ortho-tolodine-arsenite chlorine comparators with pH disc and reagents

F. Insect and rodent control items

1. Insecticides:

DDD technical grade powder and emulsifiable concentrate (for spraying operations)

DDT—10% dust (delousing powder)

Malathion

Solvents and emulsifying agents

2. Rodenticides:

Anticoagulant type

3. Equipment:

(See also items under VI.)

Aircraft spraying equipment

Hand dusters, plunger type

Hand sprayers

Outfit, delousing

Sprayers, compression

VI. EMERGENCY HOUSING AND LODGING— MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT

Asphalt and tar roofing and siding products

Builders hardware—hinges, locks, handles, etc.

Building boards, including insulating board, laminated fiberboard, hardpressed fiberboard, gypsum board, and asbestos cement (flat sheets and wallboard)

Building papers

Fire-protection equipment

Plastic patching, couplings, clamps, etc., for emergency repairs

Plumbing fixtures and fittings

Prefabricated emergency shelters

Rough hardware—nails, bolts, screws, etc.

Sewer pipe and fittings

Tents and canvas products, including tarpaulins

Light equipment, hand tools

Lumber and allied products:

Lumber, principally 1" and 2", minor quantities of small and large timbers; siding and flooring; plywood; millwork, doors, and windows; utility poles, including crossarms

Masonry products

Translucent window coverings

Water pipe and hose, plus fittings—all types, including fire hose

THE NATIONAL PLAN
for
Civil Defense and Defense Mobilization

Annex 36
RESEARCH AND
DEVELOPMENT



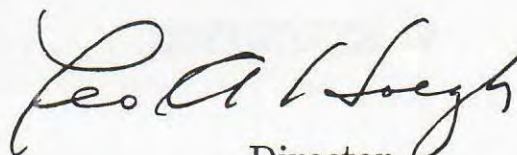
Executive Office of the President
OFFICE OF CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

Preface

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

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

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



Director

Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization



Issued July 1959

Contents

PREFACE	iii
I. DEFINITION	1
II. REQUIREMENTS	1
III. GENERAL RESPONSIBILITIES	2
A. <i>Federal Government</i>	2
B. <i>State and Local Governments</i>	2
C. <i>Industries and Nongovernment Organizations</i>	2
IV. AREAS OF RESEARCH	2
V. EXECUTION	5

ANNEX 36

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

I. Definition

For the purpose of this annex, "research and development" for civil defense and defense mobilization means the investigation of or experimentation in matters affecting or affected by government, industrial, or individual actions for protection of life and property and for mobilization and management of resources and production.

II. Requirements

A. Changes in world affairs, economic and social conditions, science and technology, and techniques of warfare require constant reappraisal and improvement of civil defense and defense mobilization methods and procedures.¹

B. The requirement for perfected and appropriate civil defense and defense mobilization preparations necessitates research into physical, psychological, political, sociological, economic, and operational aspects.

C. The scope of the research effort needed requires effective use of all appropriate and available government and private research and research capability.

¹See Annex 1, Planning Basis.



III. General Responsibilities

A. Federal Government

The Federal Government is responsible for developing, managing, and directing a program for research and development necessary to the national civil defense and defense mobilization program and for coordinating with and assisting, to the extent possible, State and local governments, industries, and nongovernment organizations in research relevant to their civil defense and defense mobilization activities.

B. State and Local Governments

State and local governments are responsible for research and development necessary to their civil defense and defense mobilization programs and for coordinating their research with related research by the Federal Government, other States or other local governments, industries, and nongovernment organizations.

C. Industries and Nongovernment Organizations

Industries and other nongovernment organizations are responsible for cooperating with and contributing to the civil defense and defense mobilization research efforts of government.

IV. Areas of Research

Emphasis will be placed on research and development in areas such as the following as they apply to civil defense and defense mobilization:

- A. The design of structures, equipment, materials,

and systems in connection with field and laboratory testing.

B. The basic physical effects of weapons, including radiation physics, radiation measurement, meteorology, radiation chemistry, and thermal characteristics, as well as measures for the control or easing of effects, including protective devices and methods and agents of decontamination.

C. The biologic effects of nuclear, biological, chemical, and conventional weapons on humans, animals, and plants, including biophysics and medical sciences, with special emphasis on improving:

1. Preventive, counteractive, and therapeutic measures.
2. Emergency casualty and medical care.
3. Supplementation and extension of health resources.
4. Emergency sanitation.
5. Criteria for reserve medical supplies and equipment.
6. Safety standards for plant and animal ecology.
7. Food supply through determination of nutritional values of food substitutes.

D. The effects of attacks and other war situations upon governmental, social, and economic organizations and systems; the psychological reactions of people to disaster; and the requirements essential to meet government, economic, and human needs, with emphasis on:



1. Preparation of government, economic, and social controls to insure prompt and effective defense mobilization, equitable distribution of goods and services, and a return to a stable economic system.
2. Measures to strengthen, protect, and utilize the democratic processes in problems relevant to reconstruction and rehabilitation.
3. Preparation of the civilian population to withstand the emotional impact of an attack and effectively participate in recovery programs.
4. Plans designed to expedite recovery to post-attack normalcy and nongovernment control of daily life.

E. The development of physical facilities and systems in the fields of:

1. Warning, communications, and electronics.
2. Shelters and other protective construction.
3. Protective service equipment.
4. Methods of emergency repair for vital utilities and community facilities.

F. The application of operations-research and systems-analysis techniques, including electronic data processing, in comparing cost effectiveness of programs and in improving operational capabilities.

V. Execution

A. Research and development for civil defense and defense mobilization purposes shall be coordinated on the Federal level by the Director, OCDM. OCDM shall:

1. Determine the general requirements and objectives of civil defense and defense mobilization research.
2. Recommend to appropriate Agencies the initiation of research and development programs that are within the scope of such Agencies' authority by law or by custom.
3. Contract for the performance of research and development activities that do not fall within the programs or present capabilities of other Agencies.
4. Maintain a scientific and technical library of civil defense and defense mobilization research.
5. Assure the proper dissemination and application of research findings related to civil defense and defense mobilization.
6. Provide financial and other assistance to State and local governments for research appropriate to their civil defense and defense mobilization responsibilities.²

B. Other Federal Agencies will cooperate with OCDM to assure effective coordination of civil defense and defense mobilization research and development.

²See Annex 38, Federal Assistance.



Within the limits of their responsibilities and in accordance with Section A above, each Agency shall determine specific research programs or projects required in the conduct of its delegated or assigned responsibilities.³

C. State and local governments will direct the civil defense and defense mobilization activities within their jurisdiction. Where States are charged with, and agree to carry out, responsibilities delegated by the Federal Government, the State and local organizations will conform to requirements prescribed by the Director.

³See Annex 5, Federal Delegations and Assignments.

THE NATIONAL PLAN
for
Civil Defense and Defense Mobilization

Annex 37
TRAINING AND EDUCATION



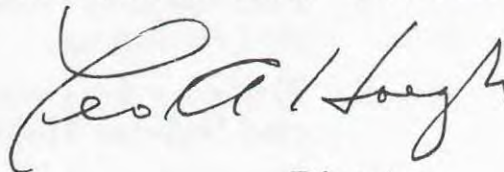
Executive Office of the President
OFFICE OF CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

Preface

This annex supports and amplifies the National Plan for Civil Defense and Defense Mobilization, particularly Part VII, Section B, **Training and Education**.

Auxiliary documents specifying methods and procedures for training and education in civil defense and defense mobilization will be issued as necessary and will be subordinate to and compatible with the National Plan and this annex.

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 September 1959



Contents

PREFACE	iii
I. DEFINITIONS	1
A. <i>Training</i>	1
B. <i>Education</i>	1
II. ASSUMPTIONS	1
III. GENERAL RESPONSIBILITIES.	2
A. <i>Federal Government</i>	2
B. <i>State Governments</i>	2
C. <i>Local Governments</i>	2
D. <i>Organizations</i>	2
IV. FUNCTIONS	3
A. <i>Education of Government Leaders and Personnel</i>	3
B. <i>Training for Government Civil Defense and Defense Mobilization Activities</i> . . .	4
C. <i>Integration of Theory and Practice into Curricula of Schools and Colleges</i>	5
D. <i>Adult Education and Training</i>	5
V. EXECUTION	6
A. <i>Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization</i>	6
B. <i>Department of Health, Education, and Welfare</i>	7
C. <i>All Federal Agencies</i>	7
D. <i>State and Local Governments</i>	8

ANNEX 37

TRAINING AND EDUCATION

I. Definitions

As used in this annex, training and education are defined as follows:

A. Training

Systematic instruction designed to teach the knowledge and skills required to do a job.

B. Education

Systematic instruction designed to develop knowledge, attitudes, and broad general understanding.¹

II. Assumptions²

A. Government and public attitudes toward training and education in civil defense and defense mobilization will vary. Interest and support will be high during periods of international tension, limited war, and post-attack rehabilitation. During other periods interest and support will probably be less.

B. The subject matter of civil defense and defense mobilization training and education will need revising to keep current with changes in both military and non-military technology.

¹The dissemination of survival and other essential information to the public through mass media is covered by Annex 9, Public Information.

²See Annex 1, Planning Basis.



III. General Responsibilities

Public education and training essential for survival and recovery is a joint responsibility of governments at all levels, just as is operational readiness for an emergency.

A. Federal Government

The Federal Government is responsible for direction and coordination of the total national effort. The Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization (OCDM) is responsible for guidance and leadership to assist governments at all levels in civil defense and defense mobilization training and education.

B. State Governments

The government of each State is responsible for the direction and coordination of the civil defense and defense mobilization training and education activities of the State and its political subdivisions.

C. Local Governments

The government of each political subdivision is responsible for the direction and coordination of the civil defense and defense mobilization training and education activities of that subdivision.

D. Organizations

Educational, youth, women's, fraternal, veterans', agricultural, labor, industrial, commercial, financial,

professional, civic, service, volunteer health and welfare, religious, cultural, and other organizations and institutions are responsible for (1) training and educating their personnel in protective measures and emergency duties and (2) assisting community training and education programs in civil defense and defense mobilization.

IV. Functions

A. Education of Government Leaders and Personnel

1. Objectives

- a. To educate government leaders and personnel at all levels in the need for civil defense and defense mobilization, its essential role in government, and its relationship to other government functions.
- b. To achieve the integration of civil defense and defense mobilization requirements into all government activities.

2. Actions Required

- a. Maintain up-to-date material to reach various official audiences.
- b. Administer a program of instruction of government leaders and personnel, particularly through:
 - (1) Orientation programs.
 - (2) Seminars, conferences, and exercises.
 - (3) Formal courses of instruction.



- c. Develop cooperative arrangements with other government units for such purposes as:
 - (1) Exchange of training and education material.
 - (2) Joint use of training facilities.
- d. Where practicable and appropriate, establish minimum qualifications of civil defense and defense mobilization instruction as a condition of government employment.

B. Training for Government Civil Defense and Defense Mobilization Activities

1. Objectives

- a. To contribute to the civil defense and defense mobilization capability of government.
- b. To achieve the maximum usefulness of all government personnel for civil defense and defense mobilization activities.
- c. To provide a reserve of persons trained in civil defense and defense mobilization skills, available to augment normal government manpower.

2. Actions Required

- a. Maintain standards and techniques for special skills training.
- b. Administer programs of training in special civil defense and defense mobilization techniques and operations.

- c. Develop cooperative training arrangements with other government units.

C. Integration of Theory and Practice into Curricula of Schools and Colleges

1. Objectives

- a. To orient students in public and private education systems to the purpose of government actions for nonmilitary defense.
- b. To encourage the study and discussion of civil defense and defense mobilization in the education systems.
- c. To integrate civil defense and defense mobilization concepts into the curricula of schools and colleges.

2. Action Required

Achieve endorsement of the above objectives by, and obtain the cooperation of, (1) school boards, (2) professional education organizations, (3) education administrators, supervisors, and teachers, and (4) organizations of students and parents.



D. Adult Education and Training

1. Objective

- a. To educate the adult public on effects of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.
- b. To train the adult public in actions necessary for survival.

2. Actions Required

- a. Provide course content in weapons effects and survival actions.
- b. Provide for training and retaining of instructors.
- c. Obtain support and participation of labor, fraternal, veteran, civic, and other organizations.
- d. Provide incentive for attendance and completion of courses.
- e. Provide followup and refresher courses.

V. Execution

The following summarizes procedures by the various authorities to execute Part VII, Section B, **Training and Education**, of the National Plan for Civil Defense and Defense Mobilization and the responsibilities and functions set forth in this annex.

A. Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization

1. The Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization shall train key leaders and instructors by operating the following schools and instructional programs:
 - a. OCDM Staff College (Battle Creek, Mich.),
 - b. OCDM Instructor Training Centers (located at Manhattan Beach, N. Y., and Alameda, Calif.
 - c. OCDM Radiological Defense School (Battle Creek, Mich.).
 - d. OCDM traveling training teams to supplement OCDM resident schools.

2. OCDM shall make available contributions³ for:
 - a. Establishment of State and local training centers.
 - b. Training courses for civil defense and defense mobilization personnel.
 - c. Travel and other essential expenses for personnel attending OCDM schools.
3. OCDM shall implement actions called for in Part IV of this annex, including coordination, guidance, and assistance where some responsibility is placed on other organizations, education systems and institutions, and units of government.

B. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Through its Office of Education, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare shall develop and issue through appropriate channels suggestions and guidance to assist schools and colleges in incorporating into their curricula civil defense and defense mobilization concepts.⁴



C. All Federal Agencies

1. Each Federal Agency shall train and educate its employees, reservists, and other appropriate personnel in self-protection and in performance of emergency missions.

³See Annex 38, Federal Assistance.

⁴The Office of Education shall also assist schools and colleges in incorporating into their programs emergency protective measures. See Annex 11, Protection of Essential Facilities.

2. Each Federal Agency shall provide, by agreement with OCDM and other interested Agencies, for joint use of its training and education resources supplementing those of OCDM.

D. State and Local Governments

In accordance with their operational survival plans, State and local governments will execute these training and education functions through:

1. State and local training centers.
2. State followup courses (to OCDM traveling-team courses).
3. On-the-job training under supervision of graduates of OCDM schools.
4. Vocational and adult education programs.
5. School and college programs.
6. In-service training in State and local governments.
7. Labor, fraternal, veteran, civic, and other organizations.