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ID Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
252092 MINUTES	EMPB, NINTH BOARD MEETING	3	5/18/1983	P5
252093 PAPER	EMERGENCY AUTOMATED INFORMATION PROCESSING - DECISION	1	ND	P5
252094 PAPER	BRIEFING OF THE NATIONAL DISASTER MEDICAL SYSTEM	10	5/18/1983	P5
252095 LIST	ATTENDANCE, PARTIAL PAR 8/5/2000 F96-115 #12, CAS	1	5/18/1983	B3
252096 MINUTES	EMPB, 10TH BOARD MEETING	5	8/10/1983	P5

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The above documents were not referred for declassification review at time of processing

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150435 PD

140545

PD

FC378

OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT

STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 6/20/83

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: fyi

SUBJECT: MINUTES OF NINTH BOARD MEETING OF EMEGENCY MOBILIZATION

PREPAREDNESS BOARD

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
HARPER	☐	☐	DRUG POLICY	☐	☐
PORTER	☐	☐	TURNER	☐	☐
BARR	☐	☐	D. LEONARD	☐	☐
BLEDSE	☐	☐	OFFICE OF POLICY INFORMATION		
BOGGS	☐	☐	HOPKINS	☐	☐
BRADLEY	☐	☐	PROPERTY REVIEW BOARD	☐	☐
CARLESON	☐	☐	OTHER		
DENEND	☐	☐		☐	☐
GALEBACH	☐	☐		☐	☐
GARFINKEL	☐	☐		☐	☐
GUNN	☐	☐		☐	☐
B. LEONARD	☐	☐		☐	☐
LI	☐	☐		☐	☐
McALLISTER	☐	☐		☐	☐
MONTOYA	☐	☐		☐	☐
ROPER	☐	☐		☐	☐
SMITH	☐	☐		☐	☐
SWEET	☐	☐		☐	☐
✓ UHLMANN	☐	☒		☐	☐
ADMINISTRATION	☐	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS:

enclosure is f to Uhlmann
 Staff Memo sent with ID 140545 PD

Please return this tracking
 sheet with your response

Edwin L. Harper
 Assistant to the President
 for Policy Development
 (x6515)



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EMERGENCY MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS BOARD
Washington, D.C. 20472

JUN 15 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR: BOARD MEMBERS

FROM: Jeffrey S. Bragg
Executive Secretary

SUBJECT: Approved Minutes of Ninth Board Meeting

Attached are the minutes of the Ninth Board Meeting held May 18, 1983. The minutes were approved by the Chairman on June 10, 1983. Included with the minutes is a Required Action paper which outlines Actions necessary as a result of the Board decisions. Would you please give the necessary Actions your personal attention to ensure that all requirements are met.

Attachment

cc: Working Group Chairmen
Liaison Officers
Points of Contact

NINTH BOARD MEETING

May 18, 1983

Minutes

Any reference to classified material has been eliminated.

Judge Clark opened the meeting by thanking all those in attendance for their participation in preparing the Plan of Action. He pointed out that this Board meeting had been expanded to include as many participants as possible so that he could pass on the personal thanks of the President for their efforts on behalf of the Board.

He observed that the President signed the Plan on March 30, and that the agencies were now in the implementation phase and should be looking to inclusion of additional measures in the budget process for FY 85, because the FY 85 budget is soon to be locked in. He indicated that since the Plan is now signed, perhaps Board meetings on a quarterly basis would be appropriate. He stated that he looked forward to future meetings and encouraged the members to keep future meetings high on their list of priorities, in spite of the fact that many other duties compete for their time.

Judge Clark then introduced Mr. Jeffrey Bragg, the new Executive Secretary, who presented a status report on accomplishments to date.

Mr. Bragg pointed out that 75 milestones had been scheduled for completion through March 31, 1983. He observed that six milestones were not completed on schedule and that no exception reports had been submitted to the Board as required by the Plan of Action. He indicated that the reports were due on April 21, 1983, and that those Agencies who have not complied will be contacted with a request that they provide their reports and new suspense dates to the Chairman. He noted that since the approved Plan was not distributed until the last week in April, there may have been some uncertainty about the reporting requirement, but there should no longer be any uncertainty. He added that the Board Secretariat staff will be aggressively monitoring adherence to the reporting procedure.

In referring to noteworthy milestones which have been completed to date, Mr. Bragg stated that the National Disaster Medical System has been developed under the aegis of the Health Working Group, and that the Board would be briefed on the system later in the meeting.

In the area of Civil Defense, he pointed out that a design for blast shelters has been developed and that, in accordance with NSDD-26, blast sheltering will be analyzed so that a funding decision can be made on a shelter program for key workers. In addition, critical military installations and defense contractors that are at risk from a catastrophic earthquake in California have been identified. This is the first step in deciding how best to assure continuation of these vital facilities.

Mr. Bragg pointed out that one of the most important initiatives incorporated in the Plan concerns a review and update of Executive Order 11490, which identifies and assigns emergency responsibilities to the various Federal agencies. He stated that the formal review process had fallen behind schedule.

In concluding his presentation, Mr. Bragg cited a letter signed by Secretary of Labor Donovan as an excellent example of a management approach being taken to implement Labor's responsibilities under the Plan. Copies were distributed for the information of the members.

Mr. Bragg then introduced Mr. Giuffrida, Director of FEMA, who gave a presentation on the National Defense Stockpile issue.

Mr. Giuffrida opened his remarks by pointing out that at a recent meeting of the Cabinet Council on Economic Affairs (CCEA), concerns were raised about the validity of the wartime economic policy assumptions underlying the material goals of the Stockpile. As a result, a recommendation was made that a separate interagency group be established to deal with the issue.

Mr. Giuffrida advised that he had expressed nonconcurrence in the proposal. He observed that the Stockpile methodology has been objectively evaluated by experts with relevant competence from organizations such as the GAO, Institute for Defense Analysis, and the National Academy of Science. He noted, moreover, that current Administration policy is explicit in assigning responsibility for Stockpile policy to the Board, citing the President's report to congress entitled "National Materials and Minerals Program Plan and Report to Congress," dated April 5, 1982; and NSDD-47, the "National Policy Statement on Emergency Mobilization Preparedness," prepared by the Board and signed by the President on July 22, 1982.

In this connection, he pointed out that action is already underway in an interagency subgroup (Strategic Materials Task Force) of the Board's Industrial Mobilization Working Group (IMWG) to review various Stockpile considerations. He suggested, therefore, that, if required, an economic policy review be conducted by the Strategic Materials Task Force of the IMWG with added representation from Treasury, CEA, OMB, and FRB.

In concluding his presentation, Mr. Giuffrida suggested that the issue need not be put to a vote by the Board at this meeting.

Mr. McBrien, representing the Treasury member, advised that Treasury's views on the stockpiling issue are going forward to Judge Clark with a recommendation, supported by OMB and CEA, for a separate study of the issue under the auspices of the NSC. Mr. McBrien stated that he believed the issue need not be put to a vote by the Board.

Colonel Joseph Wheeler, representing the Chairman of the Emergency Communications Working Group (ECWG), then presented an issue for the Board's resolution involving

Automated Information Processing (AIP). A discussion paper on the issue had been circulated prior to the meeting and appears at attachment 1.

The basic issue for the Board's consideration was to determine which organization within the Federal structure should have responsibility for the AIP problem as outlined in the discussion paper. The ECWG had developed three alternatives:

1. Recommend to Federal agencies that they address the AIP issue both with respect to their agency and with respect to the private sector groups for which they represent the principal government liaison;
2. Assign action to an EMPB working group (existing or new) for development of an integrated EMPB approach;
3. The EMPB recommend the Cabinet Council for Management and Administration (CCMA) establish an initiative on AIP for emergency operations.

Colonel Wheeler informed the members that the majority of the ECWG membership had recommended alternative 3. He also noted that there was a minority position of the ECWG, and that the minority group favored alternative 2.

During the ensuing discussion, General Dalton, OJCS, indicated that referral of the issue to the CCMA would be inconsistent with the broad overview approach which is supposed to be taken by the Board. He indicated that a considerable number of agencies would be looking at various aspects of the problem and that the issue, therefore, could best be handled within the framework of the Board. In light of that, he advised that OJCS favors alternative 2.

Mr. Giuffrida agreed with General Dalton and suggested that the most appropriate body to handle the issue would be the Government Operations Working Group. He indicated that the Board was carefully constructed to handle matters such as this and suggested that it would set a dangerous precedent to start splintering off emergency preparedness issues for consideration by other government entities.

Mr. Wright, OMB, suggested that the problem should be referred to the 2 or 3 agencies that are most technically qualified to deal with information processing, and are able to coordinate with the other departments and agencies. He pointed out that for the past 30 years agencies have been developing separate unintegrated systems with no overall analysis of government-wide requirements. He stated that the government has 16,000 computers, most of which are incompatible. He expressed concern with the budgetary impact of a new, separate system that takes on a life of its own and which is incompatible with existing systems.

Mr. McBrien, representing Treasury, spoke in favor of treating the AIP issue within the Board structure rather than transferring it to the CCMA. He also pointed out that not all Departmental Assistant Secretaries for Management are responsible for AIP matters.

Mr. Devine, OPM, expressed the opinion that the emergency AIP effort need not be referred to the CCMA, but that somewhere along the way it should be looked at in terms of the Administration's "Reform 88" project.

Mr. Lett, Department of Agriculture, agreed that the issue need not be referred to the CCMA. He indicated that if Reform 88 is successful, emergency preparedness will naturally become a part of the project.

After additional discussion on the subject, Mr. Lilley, EMPB Secretariat, suggested a compromise which would be compatible with Mr. Wright's proposal and would keep the matter within the EMPB. He recommended that the Government Operations Working Group establish a subworking group co-chaired by GSA and FEMA, which would look strictly at the AIP problem. With the formation of an entirely new subgroup the necessary expertise could be assembled from the interested agencies.

The members concurred in this approach with the stipulation from Mr. Devine that the subgroup coordinate closely with the Reform 88 project.

Mr. Bragg next introduced Mr. William Foege, Director of the Centers for Disease Control, and Alternate Chairman of the Health Working Group, who presented a briefing on the National Disaster Medical System. A text of Mr. Foege's briefing and charts appear at attachment 2.

Mr. John Brinkerhoff, representing FEMA, then presented a briefing on the Conceptual Framework for Emergency Management (attachment 3).

Mr. Bragg closed the meeting by pointing out that Judge Clark had observed that attendance by Principals had fallen off significantly. He asked the members to continue to make every attempt to attend meetings and requested that those acting as surrogates remind the Principals that their attendance is desired at future meetings. The attendance list is at attachment 4.

The meeting adjourned at 5:10 p.m.

See attachment 5 which is a summary of required follow-on actions.

Attachments

Board Discussion/Decision Paper

SUBJECT: Emergency Automated Information Processing

ISSUE: How best to incorporate the requirement for Emergency Automated Information Processing support of emergency operations into the Federal government's management process

POLICY GUIDANCE: NSDD-47 Emergency Mobilization Preparedness, prepared by the Board and signed by the President on July 22, 1982, sets forth the policy of the United States to have an emergency mobilization capability that can respond decisively and effectively to any major national emergency. More specifically, the NSDD directs that Federal agencies

- will identify and manage their resources to meet military and civilian requirements in a mobilization,
- establish preparedness measures to address the full spectrum of national security emergencies, and emphasize a rapid and effective transition from routine to emergency operations

The Policies and Procedures Section directs that provision will be made for

- reduction of vulnerability of services and of the infrastructure;
- effective management and allocation of Federal resources to facilitate emergency response operations and long-term rehabilitation and recovery;
- the prompt recovery and restoration of national systems

The Government Operations Section directs that systems and plans will be developed

- to ensure the maintenance of necessary government functions at the Federal, state and local levels;
- to ensure continuous performance of government functions and provide a timely transition from routine to emergency government operations; and
- to provide a mechanism for the reconstitution of the operations of government.

The NSDD is clear, the government must make provision for emergency automated information processing. Under the auspices of the EMPB, the Emergency Communications Working Group (ECWG) examined the issue of the Nation's critical dependence on automated information processing which supports the operations of the Government and industry across the full spectrum of emergencies. The scope of the Board's interest in the issue is the reduction of the vulnerability of national security/emergency preparedness functions resulting from the nation's dependence upon automated information processing.

ALTERNATIVES:

1. Recommend to Federal agencies that they each address the AIP issue both with respect to their agency and with respect to the private sector groups for which they represent the principal government liaison.
2. Assign action to an EMPB working group (existing or new) for development of an integrated EMPB approach with supporting action assigned to each of the existing working groups for their respective functional areas.
3. Recommend to the Cabinet Council for Management and Administration (CCMA) that a Presidential Initiative on Automated Information Processing for Emergency Operations be established.

RECOMMENDATION: The majority of the principals of the ECWG agreed and recommended that the most effective course of action would be for the Board to recommend to the Cabinet Council for Management and Administration that a Presidential Initiative on Automated Information Processing for Emergency Operations be established. This would provide a government-wide coordinated approach to contingency planning for AIP. Four departments, the Department of Agriculture, Defense, Justice and Treasury, did not concur with that recommendation. They recommend that the issue be retained within the EMPB structure to receive the proper emergency preparedness orientation.

Automated Information Processing
Definition

Public Law 96-511, Paperwork Reduction Act, states that automated information processing (AIP) is a part of Information Resources Management.

AIP: Collection, storage, manipulation, presentation and distribution of data to provide intelligence for some specific purpose.

AIP Resources: Processors, systems and application programs, data bases, procedures, human resources and telecommunications.

NATIONAL DISASTER MEDICAL SYSTEM BRIEFING

EMERGENCY MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS BOARD

MAY 18, 1983

BEFORE I BEGIN MY PRESENTATION ON THE NATIONAL DISASTER MEDICAL SYSTEM, I'D LIKE TO CONVEY TO YOU DR. ED BRANDT'S REGRET AT NOT BEING ABLE TO BE HERE TODAY. DR. BRANDT, WHO AS YOU KNOW CHAIRS THE PRINCIPAL WORKING GROUP ON HEALTH, IS IN GENEVA, SWITZERLAND THIS WEEK PARTICIPATING IN THE WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY AND IN MEETINGS OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION EXECUTIVE BOARD.

IT IS A PLEASURE TO HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO PRESENT TO THE BOARD A NEW PROGRAM IN DISASTER MEDICAL CARE. DR. BRANDT SUBMITTED THE SYSTEM DESIGN CONCEPT PAPER FOR THE NATIONAL DISASTER MEDICAL SYSTEM (NDMS) TO THE BOARD EARLY IN FEBRUARY, FOLLOWING ITS APPROVAL BY THE PRINCIPAL WORKING GROUP ON HEALTH LAST DECEMBER.

THE NATIONAL DISASTER MEDICAL SYSTEM WOULD, BASICALLY, EXPAND THE SCOPE AND SIZE OF THE ALREADY ESTABLISHED CIVILIAN-MILITARY CONTINGENCY HOSPITAL SYSTEM (CMCHS) WHICH WAS DEVELOPED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DoD). AS PART OF THE CMCHS, CIVILIAN HOSPITALS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES HAVE VOLUNTEERED TO MAKE AVAILABLE, ON SHORT NOTICE, A PORTION OF THEIR CURRENT BED CAPACITY FOR THE CARE OF CASUALTIES OF AN OVERSEAS CONVENTIONAL MILITARY CONFLICT.

THE NATIONAL DISASTER MEDICAL SYSTEM WILL INVOLVE UTILIZATION OF THAT BED CAPACITY FOR THE CARE OF CIVILIAN VICTIMS OF MAJOR PEACETIME DISASTERS, IN ADDITION TO EXPANDING AND ENHANCING OUR NATION'S COMMITMENT TO THE PROVISION OF CARE FOR MILITARY CASUALTIES.

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO BRIEFLY DISCUSS THE MAJOR ELEMENTS OF THE SYSTEM:

SLIDE 1 THE PURPOSE OF NDMS IS TO PROVIDE A SINGLE NATIONAL MEDICAL SYSTEM WHICH COULD: (1) SUPPLEMENT STATE AND LOCAL MEDICAL RESOURCES IN RESPONSE TO MAJOR PEACETIME DISASTERS AND (2) PROVIDE BACKUP MEDICAL SUPPORT TO THE MILITARY MEDICAL CARE SYSTEM DURING A NATIONAL SECURITY EMERGENCY.

SLIDE 2 THREE OBJECTIVES HAVE BEEN DEFINED FOR THE SYSTEM: (1) MEDICAL RESPONSE -- PROVIDING MEDICAL ASSISTANCE AT THE DISASTER SITE, (2) PATIENT EVACUATION -- MOVEMENT OF THE PATIENT FROM THE DISASTER SITE TO MEDICAL CARE, AND (3) DEFINITIVE MEDICAL CARE -- PROVISION OF ACUTE INPATIENT CARE.

LET'S EXAMINE THESE THREE ASPECTS OF THE SYSTEM:

SLIDE 3 WE HAVE DIVIDED DISASTER MEDICAL RESPONSE INTO TWO GENERAL AREAS: (1) ASSISTANCE TEAMS AND (2) MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT.

OF COURSE, IN A NATIONAL SECURITY EMERGENCY, MEDICAL RESPONSE IN THE MILITARY THEATRE OF OPERATIONS WILL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DoD). HENCE, MY REMAINING REMARKS ON THIS SUBJECT WILL PERTAIN TO RESPONSE TO A MAJOR PEACETIME DISASTER..

LET ME POINT OUT HERE THAT WE DO NOT PLAN TO INCLUDE "SEARCH AND RESCUE" TEAMS AS PART OF THE NATIONAL RESPONSE SYSTEM. THIS FUNCTION IS, AND WILL REMAIN, THE RESPONSIBILITY OF LOCAL AND STATE OFFICIALS. PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS RELATING TO TIME AND DISTANCE AND FAMILIARITY WITH LOCAL CONDITIONS WILL PRECLUDE THE PROVISION OF SEARCH AND RESCUE ASSISTANCE FROM OTHER THAN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF THE DISASTER OR FROM SURROUNDING, CONTIGUOUS JURISDICTIONS.

HENCE, WE WILL BE CONCENTRATING ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF CASUALTY CLEARING TEAMS AND MOBILE SURGICAL UNITS.

SLIDE 4 BEFORE I DISCUSS THE ACTUAL UNITS, LET'S LOOK AT THE FLOW OF PATIENTS FROM THEIR RESCUE IN THE FIELD TO DEFINITIVE CARE AT ACUTE CARE HOSPITALS, AND THE PLACEMENT OF THE MEDICAL RESPONSE TEAMS. NATURALLY, THE LOCAL SEARCH AND RESCUE TEAM WOULD PROVIDE INITIAL CARE. PATIENTS WILL BE TRANSPORTED FROM THE RESCUE SITE TO CASUALTY CLEARING POINTS. IT WILL BE AT THESE LOCATIONS THAT WE PLAN TO HAVE THE FIRST FUNCTIONING MEDICAL UNIT.

A MOBILE SURGICAL UNIT MAY BE COLLOCATED WITH THE CASUALTY CLEARING POINT. FROM THESE LOCATIONS PATIENTS WILL BE MOVED TO A PATIENT EVACUATION SITE FOR MOVEMENT TO HOSPITAL CARE. WHEN LOCAL HOSPITAL CARE IS NOT AVAILABLE, PATIENTS WILL BE FLOWN TO OTHER COMMUNITIES IN THE UNITED STATES. UPON ARRIVAL AT THESE COMMUNITIES, THEY WILL BE MET BY A PATIENT RECEPTION UNIT AND TRANSPORTED TO THE APPROPRIATE HOSPITAL FOR DEFINITIVE CARE.

SLIDE 5 THE CASUALTY CLEARING TEAM IS A MULTIFUNCTION UNIT. IT'S PURPOSE IS TO TRIAGE AND STABILIZE THE PATIENT FOR TRANSPORT TO DEFINITIVE CARE. THIS UNIT WILL HAVE A LIMITED SURGICAL CAPABILITY (TRACHEOTOMIES, INSERT CHEST TUBES, TIE VESSELS OR DO SIMPLE AMPUTATIONS). IT WILL OPERATE APPROXIMATELY 250 BEDS WITH A TOTAL STAFF OF 102 PERSONNEL. BY MODIFYING ITS ORGANIZATION (I.E. REDUCING THE SURGICAL CAPABILITY), THIS TEAM CAN FUNCTION AS EITHER A PATIENT EVACUATION UNIT OR A PATIENT RECEPTION UNIT. BASED ON A DISASTER WHICH COULD RESULT IN 100,000 PATIENTS, FOR EXAMPLE, A MAJOR EARTHQUAKE, WE CURRENTLY ESTIMATE THAT APPROXIMATELY 150 TO 200 SUCH UNITS MAY BE REQUIRED NATIONALLY.

SLIDE 6 THE OTHER UNIT IS THE MOBILE SURGICAL UNIT. ITS PURPOSE IS TO PROVIDE EMERGENT SURGICAL SERVICE TO THOSE PATIENT WITH LIFE-THREATENING CONDITIONS. THIS UNIT SHOULD NOT ATTEMPT TO DO MINOR MEDICAL CARE. IT WILL HAVE CAPABILITY OF 36 EXPEDIENT OPERATING ROOM PROCEDURES PER 24-HOUR PERIOD AND WILL OPERATE A 60-BED ICU. IT WILL REQUIRE A TOTAL OF 215 PERSONNEL. ONE SURGICAL UNIT WOULD SUPPORT SEVERAL CASUALTY CLEARING TEAMS AND WOULD BE LOCATED AT PATIENT TRANSPORTATION SITES.

SLIDE 7 THE SECOND KEY ASPECT IS THE PATIENT EVACUATION SYSTEM. OUR GOAL IS TO DEVELOP A SIMPLE, BUT RAPID SYSTEM. AT PRESENT, WE COULD COORDINATE MEDICAL TRANSPORTATION THROUGH THE ARMED SERVICES MEDICAL REGULATING OFFICE (ASMRO). THIS OFFICE, LOCATED AT SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE, ILLINOIS, COORDINATES THE EVACUATION OF OVER 250 PATIENTS DAILY BETWEEN MILITARY, VA, AND IN LIMITED SITUATIONS, CIVILIAN HOSPITALS. ASMRO PERSONNEL HAVE EXISTING PROCEDURES AND COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITY TO ACCESS HOSPITAL CARE AND COORDINATE AEROMEDICAL EVACUATION.

SLIDE 8 THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, ESPECIALLY THE AIR FORCE, HAS UNIQUE AEROMEDICAL CAPABILITY WITH ITS C-9 NIGHTINGALE. THIS AIRCRAFT IS DESIGNED TO CARRY 40-LITT PATIENTS OR 4 LITTERS AND 40 AMBULATORY PATIENTS OR COMBINATIONS THEREOF. IT HAS A RANGE OF 2,500 MILES AND A CREW OF 8, INCLUDING 2 FLIGHT NURSES AND 3 MEDICAL TECHNICIANS.

SLIDE 9 THE AIR FORCE CAN ALSO RECONFIGURE VARIOUS CARGO AIRCRAF FOR AEROMEDICAL EVACUATION, FOR EXAMPLE, THE C-141. THIS AIRCRAFT IS USED TODAY TO TRANSPORT PATIENTS FROM OVERSE AREAS TO THE UNITED STATES.

SLIDE 10 IT CARRIES ONBOARD EQUIPMENT FOR 32 LITTER AND 70 AMBULATORY PATIENTS. WHEN USED AS AN AEROMEDICAL AIRCRA A MEDICAL CREW OF 2 FLIGHT NURSES AND 3 MEDICAL TECHNICI IS ASSIGNED.

SLIDE 11 THE C-130 CARGO AIRCRAFT CAN ALSO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL AEROMEDICAL SUPPORT. THIS AIRCRAFT COULD BE CONFIGURED TO CARRY APPROXIMATELY 50 PATIENTS.

THE NATIONAL SYSTEM WILL ALSO EXAMINE THE USE OF COMMERCIAL TRANSPORTATION CAPABILITIES, INCLUDING THE POSSIBLE USE OF PASSENGER TRAINS AND COMMERCIAL PASSENGER JETS TO TRANSPORT PATIENTS. WE WILL ALSO DEVELOP PROCEDURES TO ACCESS THIS CAPABILITY.

SLIDE 12 IN DEVELOPING THE DEFINITIVE MEDICAL CARE COMPONENT OF THE SYSTEM, THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA WERE USED TO SELECT POTENTIAL PATIENT RECEPTION AREAS. FIRST, WE CONSIDERED THOSE METROPOLITAN AREAS IN WHICH HOSPITALS ARE CURRENTLY OPERATING 2,500 OR MORE BEDS. THERE WERE SOME EXCEPTIONS RELATED TO EITHER GEOGRAPHIC CONSIDERATIONS OR CURRENT PARTICIPATION IN THE CMCHS PROGRAM. WE ALSO IDENTIFIED THE NEED FOR A COORDINATING CENTER IN EACH AREA. GENERALLY, THESE WILL BE FEDERAL HOSPITALS; HOWEVER, IN A FEW INSTANCES, A NONFEDERAL INSTITUTION WILL HAVE TO BE CONSIDERED. FINALLY, AIRPORT FACILITIES MUST BE AVAILABLE WHICH CAN ACCEPT AEROMEDICAL AIRCRAFT.

SLIDE 13 USING A DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES DATA BASE, AN ANALYSIS OF OPERATING HOSPITAL BEDS WAS CONDUCTED. THIS MAP, BASED ON METROPOLITAN AREAS, INDICATES THE RESULTS OF THE ANALYSIS. THE MAP IS COLOR CODED AS FOLLOWS: GREEN REPRESENTS AREA WITH OVER 10,000 BEDS; BLUE -- 2,501 TO 10,000 BEDS; RED -- 1,501 TO 2,500 BEDS; AND WHITE LESS THAN 1,500 BEDS. AS ONE CAN SEE, MEDICAL CAPABILITIES WITHIN THE UNITED STATES ARE CONCENTRATED.

THE METROPOLITAN AREAS WITHIN THE BLACK CIRCLES ARE CURRENTLY INCLUDED IN THE CIVILIAN-MILITARY CONTINGENCY HOSPITAL SYSTEM AND WOULD FORM THE BASE OF THE NATIONAL SYSTEM. THESE AREAS CURRENTLY HAVE APPROXIMATELY 635,000 TOTAL OPERATING BEDS, OF WHICH ABOUT 57,000 HAVE BEEN COMMITTED TO THE CMCHS PROGRAM.

SLIDE 14 THIS SLIDE DEPICTS THE TOTAL NATIONAL DISASTER MEDICAL SYSTEM AREAS. THE SOLID WHITE CIRCLES ARE THOSE AREAS THAT WOULD BE ADDED. THE TOTAL NUMBER OF OPERATING BEDS WITHIN THE PROJECTED NATIONAL SYSTEM AREAS IS APPROXIMATELY 726,000. WE HAVE ESTABLISHED A GOAL OF 100,000 BEDS FOR THE NATIONAL SYSTEM. THIS NUMBER REPRESENTS APPROXIMATELY 15 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL BEDS IN THE PROJECTED NDMS AREAS.

TO COORDINATE THE SYSTEM, A NATIONAL DISASTER MEDICAL OPERATIONS CENTER WILL BE ESTABLISHED. THE CENTER WILL BE LOCATED IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND VARIOUS FEDERAL AGENCY REPRESENTATIVES WILL STAFF THE CENTER AND RELAY REQUIREMENTS TO THEIR RESPECTIVE ORGANIZATIONS FOR APPROPRIATE ACTION.

SLIDE 15 THE NATIONAL DISASTER MEDICAL SYSTEM WILL HAVE PRESCRIBED PROCEDURES FOR ACTIVATION. GENERALLY, TWO SITUATIONS WOULD CAUSE ITS ACTIVATION. FIRST, A PRESIDENTIAL DECLARATION OF A MAJOR DISASTER COMBINED WITH A REQUEST FOR MEDICAL ASSISTANCE. THE SECOND METHOD OF ACTIVATION WOULD BE DECLARATION OF A NATIONAL SECURITY EMERGENCY. ACTIVATION PROCEDURES WILL BE DESIGNED TO ENSURE PROMPT MEDICAL RESPONSE.

SLIDE 16 WE HAVE ALREADY IDENTIFIED SEVERAL ISSUES REQUIRING RESOLUTION. VARIOUS TASK FORCES OF THE PRINCIPAL WORKING GROUP ON HEALTH HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED TO WORK TOWARD RESOLUTION OF THESE ISSUES. POLICY MATTERS WHICH SURFACE DURING THE COURSE OF THESE EFFORTS WILL BE SUBMITTED TO THE BOARD FOR ACTION, AS NECESSARY.

SLIDE 17 AS I MENTIONED AT THE OUTSET, THE NATIONAL DISASTER
(LAST MEDICAL SYSTEM CONCEPT WAS APPROVED BY THE PRINCIPAL
SLIDE) WORKING GROUP ON HEALTH IN DECEMBER, 1982. PRIOR TO THIS APPROVAL, SEVERAL PROFESSIONAL HEALTH ORGANIZATIONS PROVIDED INFORMAL COMMENTS, AND WE WERE PLEASED TO NOTE THEIR SUPPORT. IN FEBRUARY, DR. BRANDT INFORMED THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EMERGENCY MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS BOARD OF THE INTENT TO ESTABLISH THE SYSTEM.

NATIONAL DISASTER MEDICAL SYSTEM

**PURPOSE: TO PROVIDE A SINGLE MEDICAL RESPONSE
SYSTEM WHICH COULD:**

- 1. SUPPLEMENT STATE AND LOCAL MEDICAL
RESOURCES IN RESPONSE TO MAJOR
PEACETIME DISASTERS;**
- 2. PROVIDE BACKUP MEDICAL SUPPORT TO THE
MILITARY MEDICAL CARE SYSTEM DURING A
NATIONAL SECURITY EMERGENCY.**

SYSTEM OBJECTIVES

- **MEDICAL RESPONSE**
- **PATIENT EVACUATION**
- **DEFINITIVE MEDICAL CARE**

MEDICAL RESPONSE

- **DISASTER MEDICAL ASSISTANCE TEAMS**
 - **SEARCH AND RESCUE TEAMS**
 - **CASUALTY CLEARING TEAMS**
 - **MOBILE SURGICAL UNITS**
 - **PATIENT EVACUATION UNITS**
 - **PATIENT RECEIVING UNITS**
- **MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT**

PATIENT FLOW



SEARCH &
RESCUE
TEAMS

CASUALTY
CLEARING
TEAMS

PATIENT
EVACUATION
UNITS

PATIENT
RECEPTION
UNITS

CASUALTY CLEARING TEAM

PURPOSE: TO TRIAGE AND STABILIZE FOR TRANSPORT
FOR DEFINITIVE CARE — LIMITED SURGICAL
CAPABILITY

CAPABILITY: 250 PATIENTS HOLDING CAPABILITY

COMPOSITION: 16 HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
2 HEALTH CARE ADMINISTRATORS
84 SUPPORT STAFF

MOBILE SURGICAL UNIT

PURPOSE: PROVIDE EMERGENT SURGICAL SERVICE

CAPACITY: 36 EXPEDIENT LIFESAVING PROCEDURES PER
24-HOUR PERIOD AND A 60-BED INTENSIVE
CARE UNIT.

COMPOSITION: 58 HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
5 HEALTH CARE ADMINISTRATORS
152 SUPPORT STAFF

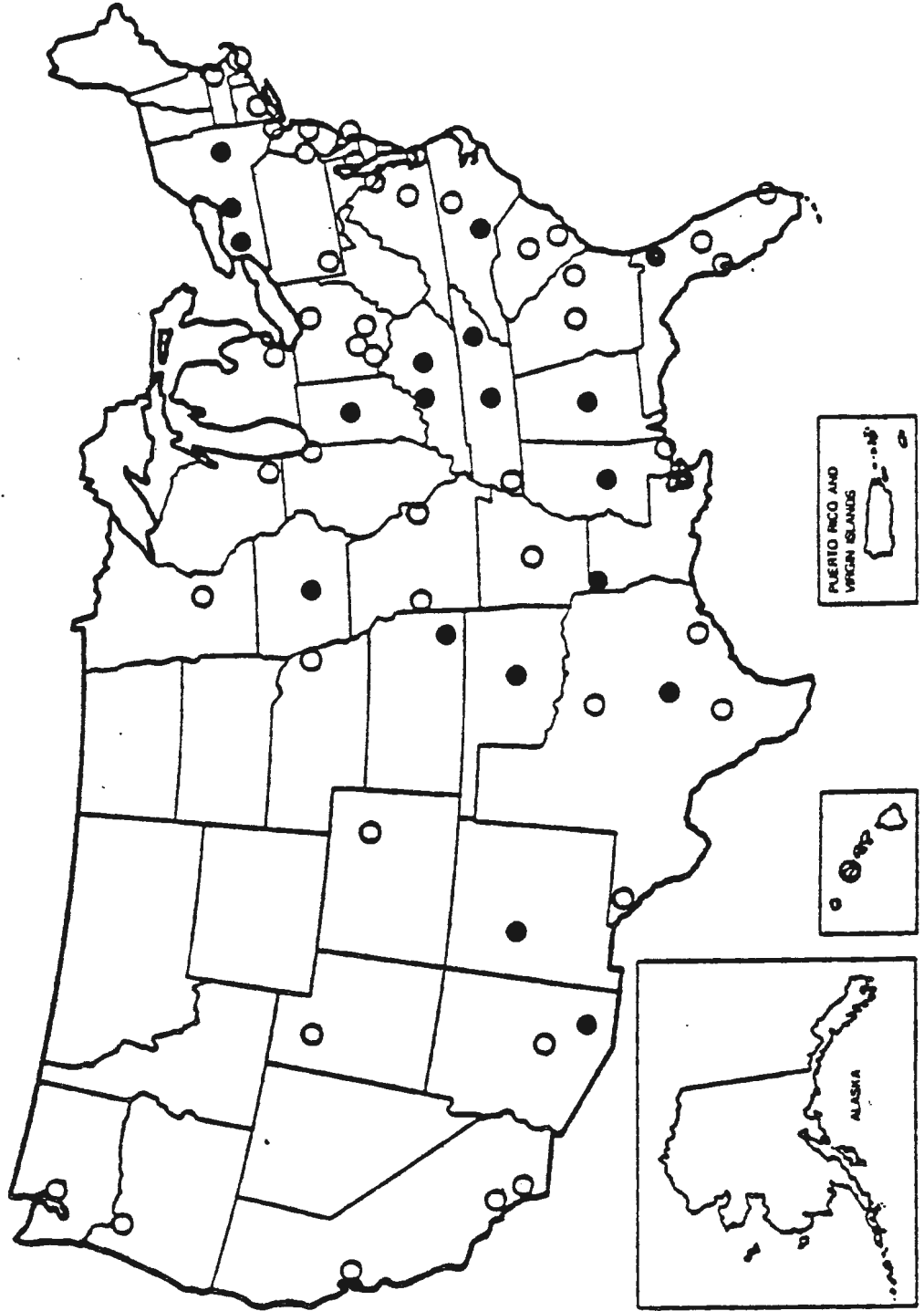
PATIENT EVACUATION

- **SIMPLE AND RAPID**
- **LIMITED PATIENT MEDICAL INFORMATION**
- **USE ALL TYPES OF TRANSPORTATION**

AREA SELECTION CRITERIA

- **MINIMUM OF 2500 ACUTE CARE HOSPITAL BEDS**
- **COORDINATING CENTER**
- **AIRPORT ACCOMMODATES HEAVY AIRCRAFT**

SYSTEM AREAS



SYSTEM ACTIVATION

- **PRESIDENTIAL DECLARATION OF THE DISASTER
COMBINED WITH REQUEST FOR MEDICAL
ASSISTANCE.**
- **DECLARATION OF A NATIONAL SECURITY
EMERGENCY.**

ISSUES FOR RESOLUTION

- **LIABILITY**
- **FINANCING**
- **MEDICAL SUPPLIES**
- **MEDICAL COMMUNICATIONS**
- **MEDICAL DISASTER EXERCISES AND EVALUATIONS**
- **EDUCATION**

CURRENT STATUS

- **PRINCIPAL WORKING GROUP ON HEALTH**
- **EMERGENCY MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS BOARD**
- **IMPLEMENTATION**



EMERGENCY MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

EMP

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK TOPICS

- **EMERGENCY SPECTRUM**
- **PLANNING SITUATIONS**
- **INTEGRATED EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT**
- **MOBILIZATION CATEGORIES**
- **TIME PHASING**

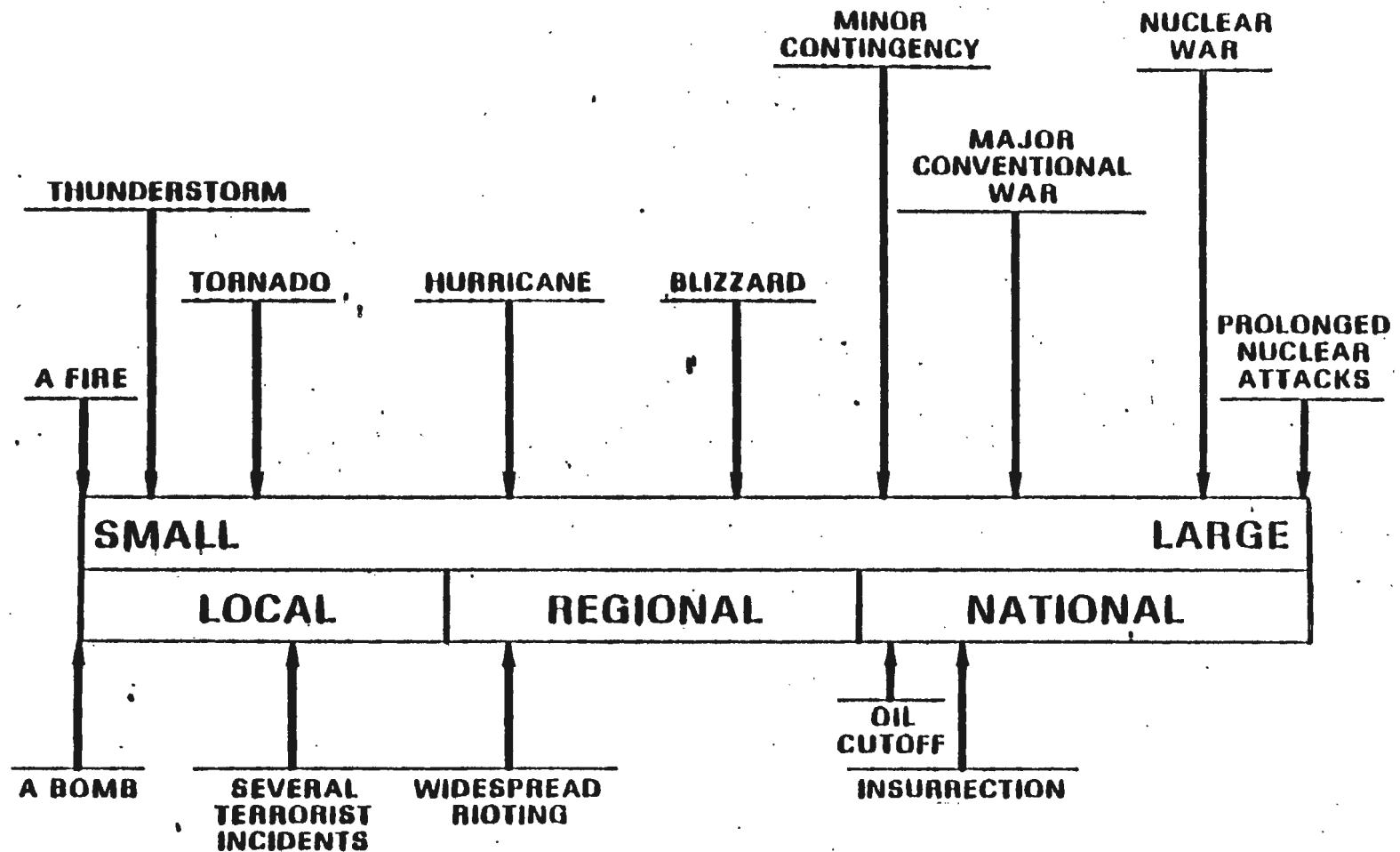
EMP

KINDS OF EMERGENCIES

<u>DISASTERS (NATURAL)</u>	<u>DISASTERS (TECHNOLOGICAL)</u>	<u>RESOURCE SHORTAGES</u>	<u>DISORDERS</u>	<u>WAR</u>
EARTHQUAKE	FIRE	OIL CUT OFF	CRIME	INSURGENCY
TSUNAMI	EXPLOSION		TERRORISM	THEATER WAR
DROUGHT	HAZARDOUS MATERIALS		SABOTAGE	MAJOR CONVENTIONAL
FOREST FIRE	RADIOLOGICAL ACCIDENT		SUBVERSION	NUCLEAR
LANDSLIDE	DAM FAILURE		RIOTS	
MUDFLOW			INSURRECTION	
THUNDERSTORM				
TORNADO				
HURRICANE				
FLOOD				
VOLCANIC ERUPTION				
BLIZZARD				

EMP

SPECTRUM OF EMERGENCIES



EMP

EMERGENCY SPECTRUM

DOMESTIC			NATIONAL SECURITY		
SMALL			→ LARGE		
NATURAL HAZARD DISASTERS					
TECHNOLOGICAL HAZARD DISASTERS					
RESOURCE SHORTAGES					
DISORDERS					
			THEATER WAR	MAJOR CONVENTIONAL WAR	NUCLEAR WAR
LOCAL	REGIONAL	NATIONAL	→ INTERNATIONAL		
A	B	E	C		D

PLANNING SITUATIONS

NON-SIMULTANEOUS EVENTS:

- **LOCAL RESOURCES CAN BE APPLIED CONSECUTIVELY**
- **REINFORCEMENT POSSIBLE FROM OTHER LOCALITIES, STATE, REGIONS AND NATION**
- **MAXIMUM RESPONSE POSSIBLE**

SIMULTANEOUS EVENTS:

- **ALL LOCAL RESOURCES APPLIED INSTANTLY**
- **NO REINFORCEMENT POSSIBLE**
- **DECISIONS ON LESS-THAN-MAXIMUM RESPONSE**

EMP

SIMULTANEITY: RELATIONSHIP OF DOMESTIC & NATIONAL SECURITY EMERGENCIES

- **NATURAL HAZARDS WILL CONTINUE TO
CAUSE EMERGENCIES DURING WAR**
- **TECHNOLOGICAL HAZARDS WILL
INCREASE DURING WAR**
- **DISORDERS WILL INCREASE DURING
WAR**
- **RESOURCE SHORTAGES WILL BECOME
THE RULE DURING WAR**

EMP

INTEGRATED EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT:

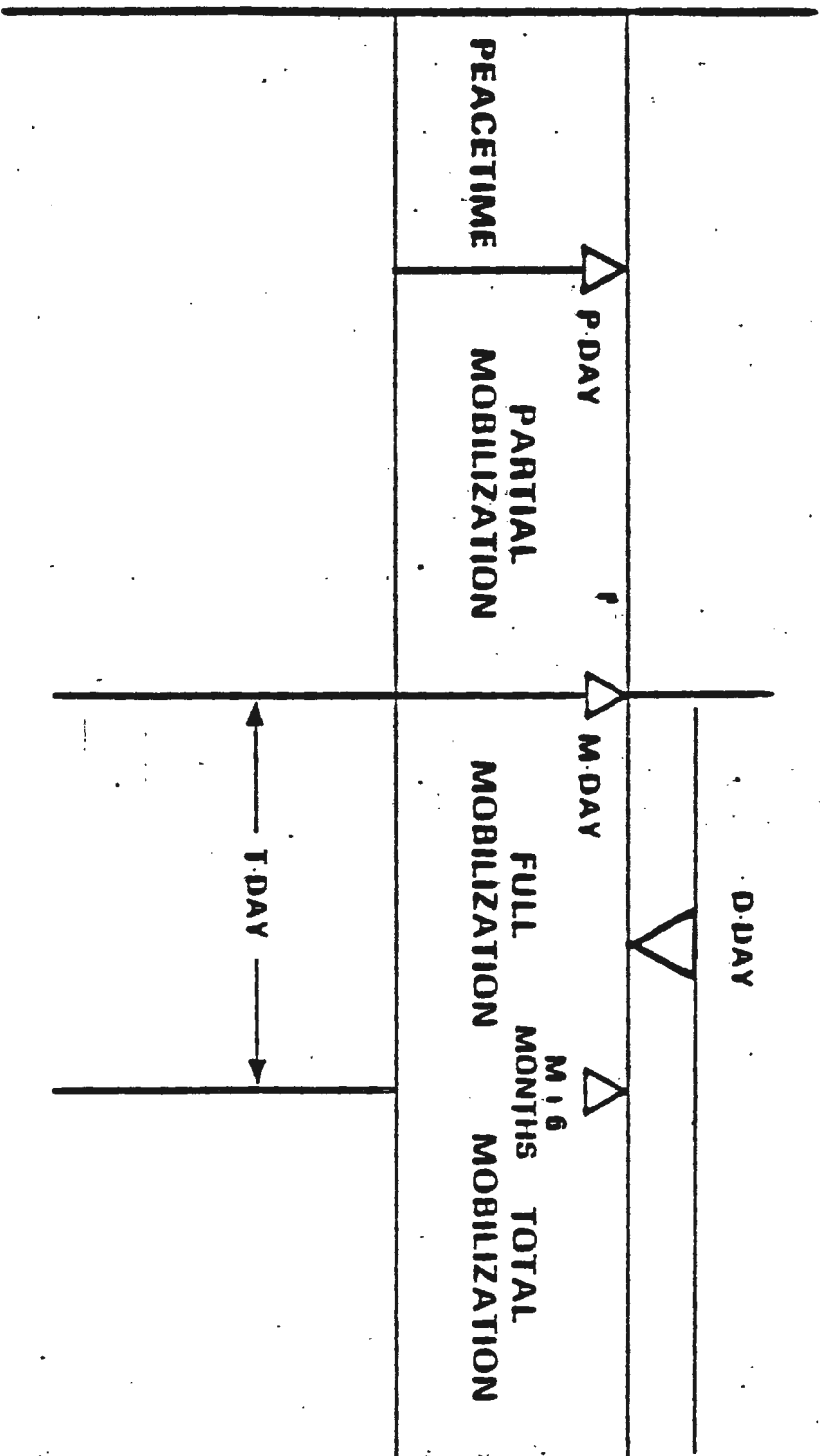
- **A SINGLE, NATIONAL SYSTEM**
- **CAPABLE OF BEING AUGMENTED &
ADJUSTED**
- **TO MANAGE EMERGENCIES THAT
OCCUR**
- **WHILE PRESERVING PREPAREDNESS TO
MANAGE POTENTIAL FUTURE
EMERGENCIES**

EMP

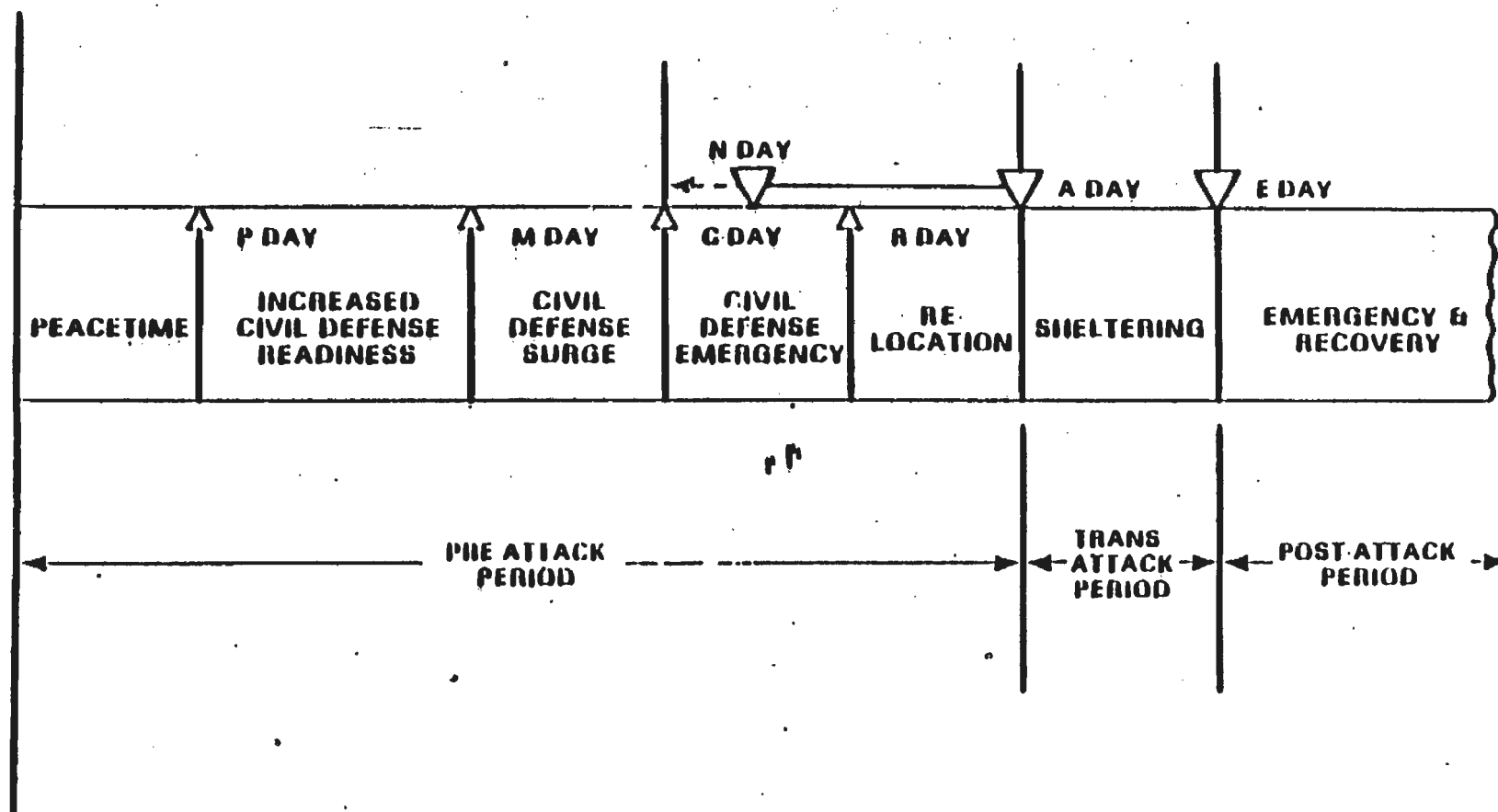
MOBILIZATION CATEGORIES

- **MILITARY**
- **INDUSTRIAL**
- **ECONOMIC**
- **INFRASTRUCTURE**
- **HUMAN RESOURCES**
- **CIVIL**
- **GOVERNMENTAL**

EMP **TIME RELATIONSHIPS OF SITUATION C EVENTS**



TIME RELATIONSHIPS OF SITUATION D EVENTS



EMP**TIME RELATIONSHIPS OF NATIONAL
SECURITY EMERGENCIES**

ENEMY SCHEDULE	D-DAY N-DAY A-DAY E-DAY						
			▽	▽		▽	▽
MILITARY MOBILIZATION	NORMAL READINESS	PARTIAL MOBILIZATION	FULL MOBILI- ZATION	TOTAL MOBILIZATION		DEMOBILIZATION	
INDUSTRIAL MOBILIZATION	PEACETIME PRODUCTION	INDUSTRIAL PREPARATION	INDUSTRIAL MOBILIZATION		INDUSTRIAL SURVIVAL		INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY
ECONOMIC MOBILIZATION	NORMAL MARKET ECONOMY	IMPACTED ECONOMY — PARTIAL	IMPACTED ECONOMY — FULL		ECONOMIC SURVIVAL		ECONOMIC RECOVERY
INFRASTRUCTURE MOBILIZATION	NORMAL OPERATIONS	INFRASTRUCTURE PREPARATION	INFRASTRUCTURE MOBILIZATION		INFRASTRUCTURE SURVIVAL		INFRASTRUCTURE RECOVERY
HUMAN RESOURCES MOBILIZATION	NORMAL OPERATIONS	HUMAN RESOURCES PREPARATION	HUMAN RESOURCES MOBILIZATION		HUMAN RESOURCES SURVIVAL		HUMAN RESOURCES RECOVERY
CIVIL MOBILIZATION	PROGRAM EXECUTION	INCREASED READINESS	SURGE	EMERGENCY	RE- LOCA- TION	SHEL- TER- ING	RECOVERY OPERATIONS
GOVERNMENTAL MOBILIZATION	NORMAL GOVERNMENT	AUGMENTED GOVERNMENT	MOBILIZATION GOVERNMENT		EMERGENCY GOVERNMENT		RECONSTITUTED GOVERNMENT
PHASES	1 PEACETIME PHASE	2 PREPARATION PHASE	3 CONVENTIONAL WAR PHASE		4 NUCLEAR WAR PHASE		5 RECOVERY PHASE
OUR SCHEDULE		▲ P-DAY	▲ M-DAY	▲ C-DAY	▲ R-DAY		▲ E-DAY

FIVE STANDARD PHASES

PHASE 1	PHASE 2	PHASE 3	PHASE 4	PHASE 5
PEACETIME PHASE	PREPARATION PHASE	CONVENTIONAL WAR PHASE	NUCLEAR WAR PHASE	RECOVERY PHASE

P-DAY

M-DAY

R-DAY

E-DAY

- PARTIAL
MOBILIZATION
- PARTIAL
MOBILIZATION
- FULL
MOBILIZATION
- TOTAL
MOBILIZATION
- TOTAL
MOBILIZATION

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR EMP

- **SPECTRUM OF EMERGENCIES**
- **5 PLANNING SITUATIONS**
- **7 MOBILIZATION CATEGORIES**
- **5 STANDARD PHASES**

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252095	LIST ATTENDANCE, PARTIAL	1	5/18/1983	B3

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EMERGENCY MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS BOARD
ATTENDANCE LIST
9th BOARD MEETING
NEW EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING
ROOM 2008
MAY 18, 1983

CHAIRMAN: William P. Clark, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs	
Louis O. Giuffrida	Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency
Donald J. Devine	Director, Office of Personnel Management
(ALT) Jerome W. Van Gorkom	Under Secretary, Department of State
Fred C. Ikle	Under Secretary of Defense for Policy
Edward C. Schmults	Deputy Attorney General, Department of Justice
Joseph J. Simmons II	Assistant Secretary, Department of Interior
Joseph R. Wright	Deputy Director, Office of Management and Budget
LTG James E. Dalton	Director, Joint Staff, Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
(ALT) Raymond Karam	Deputy Assistant Secretary, Department of Transportation
(ALT) Ronald L. Winkler	Deputy Assistant Secretary, Department of Energy
(ALT) Vincent DeCain	Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Export Administration Department of Commerce
(ALT) Raymond D. Lett	Executive Assistant, Department of Agriculture
(ALT) John J. Knapp	General Counsel, Department of Housing and Urban Development
(ALT) BG Horace Russell	Liaison Officer, National Security Council
(ALT) [REDACTED]	Chief, Planning Staff, Central Intelligence Agency
(ALT) Wayne Kay	Military Assistant, Office of Science and Technology Policy
(ALT) J. Robert McBrien	Deputy for Security Affairs, Department of the Treasury
(ALT) Robert W. Lewis	Special Assistant, Department of Education
(ALT) William J. McLaughlin	Emergency Coordinator, Department of Labor
(ALT) Daniel Oliver	White House Fellow, Department of Health and Human Services

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8/5/00



REQUIRED ACTIONS

for

EMERGENCY MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS BOARD

As a result of the Ninth Board Meeting, the following ACTIONS were recommended. Each DEPARTMENT/AGENCY must follow through on these required ACTIONS.

ISSUE 1. Six milestones were not completed on time, and required exception reports have not been received.

ACTION: Notify the responsible officials of the necessity for exception reports. The six exception reports currently outstanding will be addressed individually by the Executive Secretary.

ISSUE 2. As the FY85 budget is being formulated, Judge Clark asked that all departments/agencies include necessary funding for scheduled requirements in their budget requests.

ACTION: Direct Working Group Chairman/and or Subgroup Chairman of necessity for the departments/agencies to include funding requirements in their agency's budget submissions.

ISSUE 3. The Emergency Automated Information Processing issue was resolved by the Board. It will be a responsibility of the Government Operations Working Group to establish a subgroup, jointly chaired by GSA and FEMA. REFORM 88 objectives must be considered.

ACTION: All Agencies with concern in this issue should seek membership on the subgroup and provide a high-level member to the subgroup.

ISSUE 4. The National Defense Stockpile issue was discussed. An interagency subgroup of the Industrial Mobilization Working Group is to address this issue.

ACTION: It was requested that the Department of the Treasury, Council of Economic Advisers, Office of Management and Budget, and The Federal Reserve Board provide members to the Strategic Materials Task Force of the Industrial Mobilization Working Group. All other departments/ agencies should assess the necessity of representation on the task force.



EMERGENCY MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS BOARD
Washington, D.C. 20472

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MEMORANDUM FOR: BOARD MEMBERS

FROM: Jeffrey S. Bragg
Executive Secretary

John R. Lilly II, for

SUBJECT: Approval of Tenth Board Meeting

Attached are the minutes of the Tenth Board Meeting held August 10, 1983. *Comments*
The minutes were approved by the Chairman on August 27, 1983.

Please note the Chairman's emphasis on inclusion of funding for the implementation phase of the National Plan of Action in the FY 85 budget process.

Attachment

cc: Working Group Chairmen
Liaison Officers
Points of Contact

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Tenth Board Meeting
August 10, 1983
Minutes

Classified material has been deleted.

The Chairman opened the meeting by observing that the Board has been sitting for 18 months and that the departments and agencies have done a great deal of work. He stated that the President is appreciative of this effort in support of the Administration's commitment to renew the emphasis on emergency mobilization preparedness for the Nation. He indicated that the President believes the commitment is being met. He pointed out that the President, by memorandum of July 27, 1983, had reiterated to the secretaries and heads of executive departments and agencies that he expects full personal support and strong management commitment to the initiatives in the Plan of Action. The Chairman emphasized that during the FY 85 budget cycle, which is currently in process, the Board Liaison Officers should review the budget to ensure that necessary funding for the milestones in the Plan of Action for FY 85 has been included. Agency Liaison Officers may call the Board Secretary if they are not sure about the milestones for which their agencies have prime responsibility. He also emphasized that the program would work only if those who were seated around the table would ensure that when the budgets are going through the process, lower priority programs are deferred in favor of the accomplishment of Plan of Action measures. This would be in keeping with the President's desire to more effectively utilize existing resources.

The Chairman asked the Executive Secretary, Mr. Jeffrey Bragg, to give a status report and to conduct the meeting in accordance with the agenda.

The Honorable Ford B. Ford, the new Board member from the Department of Labor was introduced by Mr. Bragg.

Mr. Bragg reaffirmed that the work is going forward as evidenced by the fact that requests have been made for improvements in the Plan of Action, in accordance with its dynamic nature. Since these improvements had not resulted in any controversy, they were being presented for ratification on a pro forma basis, rather than through a formal approval process. The changes to the Plan of Action were approved with the Chairman's concurrence.

Mr. Bragg pointed out that initially some of the agencies had not followed the required reporting procedures as discussed at the May 18 meeting, but that this has changed. He expressed appreciation to the agencies for their adherence to the procedures set forth for maintenance of the Plan of Action.

Some of the accomplishments that have taken place under the Plan of Action were elaborated on by Mr. Bragg. One of the more important accomplishments of the Board was to bring about interdepartmental and agency dialogue and coordination in the emergency mobilization preparedness arena. Some of the positive results are:

- o The Earthquakes Working Group, which was initially chaired by the Office of Science and Technology Policy during the concept planning mode, has now been transferred to FEMA. This is consistent with FEMA's operational implementation responsibility.

Requests for public disclosure, including FOIA, should be coordinated with the EMPB Secretariat.

- o The working groups, sub-working groups, and task forces are sitting together and exchanging ideas about mutual problems and identifying ways to solve future problems.
- o The agencies' personnel at the operational level are finding new avenues for cooperation by meeting together, perhaps for the first time, to coordinate ideas and programs for implementation within existing resources. A good example is the work being done in the area of health legislation; while the work is not ready for review, the responsible participants are meeting and discussing the issues involved.

Mr. Bragg reported that the Secretariat would continue to monitor the accomplishment of the milestones in the Plan of Action. He advised that the current status of the milestones is as follows:

- o The only milestone which remains overdue from the second quarter, FY 83 (the first reporting period) is the clearance of Executive Order 11490. This is a serious delay and every attempt is being made to expedite the clearance.
- o For the third quarter, 71 of 77 milestones due have been completed, and the exception reports are in hand for those remaining.

Some of the more significant activities as a result of the Plan of Action are:

- o The National Emergency Repatriation Plan has been revised by the responsible agencies. It is expected to be approved and ready for distribution to the states and Federal agencies before the end of the year. The Plan establishes policy for reception, temporary care and final destination transportation of non-combatant evacuees returning to the United States in an emergency situation.
- o At the last meeting it was reported that the Earthquake Response Planning Guidance had been published in the Federal Register. Since that time, each of the principal agencies responsible for a response functional area has held an initial meeting with their support agencies and they are identifying problems and potential issues.
- o The Department of Justice is conducting an inventory of Federal law enforcement resources, plans, programs, and inter-agency agreements. Never before has there been such a comprehensive grasp of the Federal law enforcement resources available.
- o At the last meeting, the Board decided to establish a task force to review the Automated Information Processing issue under the Government Operations Working Group. As a corollary, the National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee met in Omaha on July 20, and one of its efforts was to review the Automated Information Processing issue from the private sector point of view. That is a good example of the public and private sectors working together to achieve a National preparedness posture as envisioned in the President's 1981 memorandum which established the Board.

Mr. Bragg then introduced the next agenda item concerning approval of the scenarios that were developed by the member agencies of the Military Mobilization Working Group.

He pointed out that each Board Member had received an advance copy of the final scenarios and a discussion paper to facilitate the approval process. He observed that each department and agency had ample opportunity to comment on the scenarios as they were being developed and, in most instances, requested changes were incorporated in the final version.

Some requests, he noted, were beyond the scope of simply making changes to the scenarios, and could have resulted in the development of an infinite number of specialized scenarios. He advised that this was obviously impractical. He suggested that it is necessary to stay with the five basic wartime scenarios but to allow for modification by those agencies needing to test a more specialized series of events. Mr. Bragg then called for discussion concerning the scenarios.

Mr. McBrien, Department of Treasury, stated that Treasury did not object to the military aspects of the scenarios, but did have problems with the economic aspects. Treasury considers that the economic portions of the scenarios are inadequate for planning or exercise purposes and should be expanded. Mr. McBrien then proposed the formation of an informal inter-agency group, (e.g. Treasury, FRB, CEA, OMB, and FEMA) to develop additional economic input to the scenarios.

Dr. Ikle, Department of Defense, agreed that the military version of the scenarios could use some economic fleshing out. He said that DOD was working on budgets for use in emergency situations which would provide greater detail for use by those concerned with the economic impact of the scenarios.

Mr. Vaughan, Department of Energy, agreed with Treasury that economic considerations should be included in the scenarios. He stated that there could be many crises during peace time particularly involving energy, and that war time scenarios were not necessarily pertinent. There are significant issues regarding price and allocation control, which the President has indicated should be resolved, and yet the scenarios do not reflect these considerations.

Mr. Bragg concurred in Mr. Vaughan's comments and agreed that non-wartime scenarios could be developed by the interested agencies. He added that he was interested in getting approval of the five wartime scenarios, and if there were no further comments concerning them, he was calling for Board approval of the scenarios as they stood. The scenarios were then approved by the Board.

Dr. Morgan, Department of Interior, called the Board's attention to the fact that the Defense Production Act expires on September 30, which could be critical as the basis for the scenarios. Dr. Ikle, Defense, acknowledged and stated that DOD is working on an extension of the DPA. General Russell, National Security Council, commented that in the past three Congressional sessions extension of the DPA was a last consideration, but that the Congress always voted an extension.

The next agenda item concerning the National Disaster Medical System, was introduced by Mr. Bragg. He pointed out that the system had been described by Dr. Foege at the last Board meeting. He advised that the concept of a National Disaster Medical System had been approved in February after having been extensively coordinated with the Federal agencies represented on the Health Working Group and with the key professional associations. He observed that formal agency policies on the system were due July 1, from Health and Human Services, Defense, FEMA, and the Veterans Administration, and thus far, all but the Veterans Administration had formally concurred with the system.

To provide a better understanding of the issue, both Health and Human Services and the Veterans Administration were asked to provide a briefing on their roles in this matter.

Dr. Foege, Director of the Centers for Disease Control and the Alternate Chairman of the Health Working Group, presented information on the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS). He indicated that discussion with Dr. Custis, the Chief Medical Director of the Veterans Administration (VA), confirmed that the VA would have its policy concerning the NDMS established by August 15, 1983. Dr. Foege reviewed the requirements of the system to have 100,000 provisional beds available. He indicated that it would be desirable to include utilization of beds in Veterans Hospitals, but that certainly those beds would be used only as a last resort and that beds in civilian hospitals would be used first. He commented that the desired role for the VA would include provision of beds, participation on Disaster Medical Response Teams, and the ability to make use of their supply system. He indicated that alternatives could be used, but that they were not as desirable, and stated that the VA medical supply system would be difficult to replace. He concluded by saying that if the VA was not able to participate in the system, alternatives could be found and implementation of the system would proceed.

Mr. Harry Walters, Administrator of Veterans Affairs, introduced Mr. John Murphy, General Counsel of the Veterans Administration, to brief their situation as it pertains to the National Disaster Medical System.

Mr. Murphy pointed out that the Veterans Administration is bound by statutory authority as to the extent that support can be provided outside the public law coverage. A summary of his remarks follows.

Public Law 97-174, the Health Resources Sharing and Emergency Operations Act of 1982, specifically promotes sharing of VA/DOD medical resources. Responsibility for care of military casualties is also specifically vested in VA/DOD by statute and interagency agreement. The care of veterans and military casualties are primary missions of the Veterans Administration. With regard to the care of civilian disaster victims, the VA finds a number of obstacles to participation. They include:

- o The proposal to establish and operate coordinating centers would not be covered by current appropriations' language. This problem

could be addressed by recommending changes to current appropriations language or by providing for funding through new interagency agreements.

- o VA's statutory authority to provide emergency, humanitarian care is not broad enough to support the proposed VA role in the National Disaster Medical System. Full VA participation in NDMS, as presently designed, would require specific appropriations and the enactment of authorizing legislation.
- o Exclusive control for the VA medical system has been vested in the VA by the Congress. Proposing legislation to the contrary, as would be required by the current control structure of the NDMS, would evoke considerable concern in the Congress.

Following the two presentations, Mr. Bragg stated that it appeared the Board would be required to resolve the issue. He stated that the alternatives appear to be going forward without the Veterans Administration, or asking the Veterans Administration to seek legislative changes to allow for their participation in NDMS if that is necessary.

The Chairman asked if there were any other comments. Receiving none, he stated that the issue now stands for Board resolution.

Mr. William Vaughan, Assistant Secretary for Environmental Protection, Safety and Emergency Procedures, Department of Energy, introduced Mr. Ronald Winkler, who presented a TOP SECRET briefing on NSDD-87. A copy of his remarks is on file at the Secretariat.

Mr. Bragg then introduced Dr. John R. Powers, Chief of the Mobilization Exercises Division of FEMA, who presented a SECRET briefing on Exercise REX-84 ALPHA. A copy of the briefing and slides are on file at the Secretariat.

The Chairman presented a Certificate of Appreciation to General Hilsman in recognition of his strong management commitment and demonstrated dedication to the Board effort. Under General Hilsman's leadership, the Emergency Communications Working Group had spearheaded an effort to assure that the communications capability would not be adversely affected in an emergency or crisis situation. The Chairman stated that the Certificate, which was presented on behalf of the President, the Board, and himself, was for the substantive work accomplished by the working group under General Hilsman's leadership.

The Chairman adjourned the meeting at 1655.

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ACTION

July 26, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

FROM: HORACE L. RUSSELL *HR*SUBJECT: Emergency Mobilization Preparedness Board Membership

I recommend that Ronald Lehman be named as the NSC staff member on the Board and I be named as an alternate. Naming Lehman as a replacement for Dick Boverie will signal a continuation by the White House of the high priority given to improving our emergency mobilization preparedness capabilities.

Ron
Ron Lehman concurs.Approve *RMK*

Disapprove _____

NSC# 8305156

**National Security Council
The White House**

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John Poindexter			
Bud McFarlane			
Jacque Hill			
Judge Clark			
John Poindexter			
Executive Secretary			
NSC Secretariat	<u>2</u>		<u>D</u>
Situation Room			

I-Information A-Action R-Retain D-Dispatch N-No further Action

DISTRIBUTION

cc: VP Meese Baker Deaver Other _____

COMMENTS

Should be seen by: _____

(Date/Time)

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TO CLARK FROM RUSSELL

DOCDATE 26 JUL 83

KEYWORDS: EMERGENCY PREPARED"S

LEHMAN, R

SUBJECT: RECOMS LEHMAN TO EMERGENCY MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS BOARD

ACTION: KIMMITT APPROVED RECOM DUE: STATUS C FILES WH

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

RUSSELL

LEHMAN, R

COMMENTS

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