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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection: WHORM: Subject File

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Date: 7/17/97

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. minutes (174484)	EMPB, tenth baord meeting, 5p	8/10/83	P5
2. summary (177424)	re proposed changes, 2p	n.d.	P1
3. report (190372)	re proposed program/budget tracking system, 19p <i>R 2/24/97 NLSF7C-115 #13</i>	n.d.	P5

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P-1 National security classified information [(a)(1) of the PRA].
- P-2 Relating to appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA].
- P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA].
- P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA].
- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA].
- P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA].

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- F-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA].
- F-2 Release could disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA].
- F-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA].
- F-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA].
- F-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA].
- F-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA].
- F-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA].
- F-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA].

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 27, 1983

174484

1140

FG 378

FG 006-12

MEMORANDUM FOR JEFFREY S. BRAGG
Executive Secretary
Emergency Mobilization Preparedness Board

SUBJECT: Minutes of Tenth Board Meeting

The minutes of the tenth Board meeting are approved for distribution to all Board members, Agency Liaison Officers, Working Group Chairmen and Points of Contact.

Robert M. Kinnally
for William P. Clark

NSC # 8305994

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ACTION

August 26, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

FROM: HORACE L. RUSSELL *HR*
SUBJECT: Minutes of the Tenth Board Meeting

Jeff Bragg has provided for your approval the minutes of the tenth Emergency Mobilization Preparedness Board meeting.

R
Ron Lehman concurs.

RECOMMENDATION

Sign the memo at Tab I to Jeff Bragg approving the minutes.

Approve *HRML* Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab I Memo to Jeff Bragg
Tab II Incoming Correspondence



EMERGENCY MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS BOARD
Washington, D.C. 20472

AUG 24 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR: William P. Clark
Chairman

FROM: Jeffrey S. Bragg
Executive Secretary

John R. Hilley II, for

SUBJECT: Minutes of the Tenth Board Meeting

Attached for your approval are the minutes of the tenth Board meeting. If you approve, I will make distribution to all Board Members, Agency Liaison Officers, Working Group Chairmen and Points of Contact.

Attachments

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.

- 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.

**National Security Council
The White House**

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Judge Clark			
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DISTRIBUTION

cc: VP Meese Baker Deaver Other _____

COMMENTS

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TO CLARK

FROM RUSSELL

DOCDATE 26 AUG 83

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27 AUG 83

KEYWORDS: EMERGENCY PREPARED"S

MOBILIZATION

SUBJECT MINUTES OF THE TENTH EMERGENCY MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS BOARD MTG

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EMERGENCY MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS BOARD

Washington, D.C. 20472

NOV 7 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR: BOARD MEMBERS

FROM: Jeffrey S. Bragg
Executive Secretary

John R. Lilley II, for

SUBJECT: Eleventh Board Meeting

The eleventh Board meeting is scheduled for 4:00-4:50 p.m. on Wednesday, November 30, 1983, in the Indian Treaty Room 474 of the Old Executive Office Building.

Attendance at this meeting is restricted to Board Members, or their representatives, and those individuals who have been asked to make a presentation.

The tentative agenda is at Attachment 1.

Attachment 2 is a summary of proposed changes to the Plan of Action, which will be presented for approval at the meeting.

Attachments

cc: Liaison Officers

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*MJP
7/14/97*

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EMERGENCY MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS BOARD

**Eleventh Meeting
November 30, 1983
4:00-4:50 p.m.**

**Indian Treaty Room 474
Old Executive Office Building**

**TENTATIVE
AGENDA**

Opening Remarks	Honorable Robert C. McFarlane Chairman
Approval of Proposed Changes and Status Report on the Plan of Action	Honorable Jeffrey S. Bragg Executive Secretary
Law Enforcement Resources Survey	(To be Announced)
NSTAC AIP Initiatives	(To be Announced)
Program/Budget Tracking System	Honorable Jeffrey S. Bragg
Closing Remarks	Honorable Robert C. McFarlane

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Changes to Plan of Action (2d Revision)

Military Mobilization

DOD proposed adding milestones to implementation measure A-2 indicating FEMA's responsibility for issuance of final guidance for managing the transition to mobilization and for updating related procedures, policies, and authorities. Due dates were adjusted accordingly.

Health

Health and Human Services requested changes in four milestones from 4Q83 to 2Q84 because two of the task forces of the Health Working Group had to reorganize due to changes in leadership and membership.

Health and Human Services also requested addition of two milestones dealing with research and risk factors for physical and mental health problems in catastrophies.

Economic Stabilization and Public Finance

The Department of the Treasury requested changes in four implementation measures involving nine milestones. The reasons for the revisions are that the milestones need to be accomplished in chronological order rather than simultaneously, and individual milestones required more time to complete than originally anticipated.

Civil Defense

The CDWG is in the process of completely reassessing its portion of the Plan of Action based upon the budget costs dictated by the FY 84 Appropriation Act and changing emphasis. The revisions will not be reflected in the current revision to the plan of action, however, but will be submitted for a later revision.

Earthquakes

The Earthquakes Working Group requested changes to 18 milestones. For the most part these changes were for extension of the completion dates because the complexity of the milestones was greater than originally anticipated. Other milestones were changed for clarification and to avoid exercise scheduling conflicts. In two instances, there is a change in agency responsibility. Further, while no milestone changes were made, a budget shortfall was reported which would reduce the number of grants for scientific research, thus reducing the number of reports below what was originally anticipated.

Government Operations

OMB requested a further extension of the due date for clearance of E.O. 11490 in order to complete the review process.

FEMA submitted a revised schedule for delivery of Federal Preparedness Circulars that realistically reflects the time required for review and clearance among departments and agencies.

DECLASSIFIED

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BY inf NARA, DATE 2/24/77~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Social Services

FEMA requested a change of one quarter in completion of the National Emergency Repatriation Plan because of an issue that developed during the original comment period. The issue has now been resolved, but the additional time is required for final coordination.

HHS requested addition of a new milestone (M2-D) calling for further analysis of the status of preparedness. Streamlining the Plan of Action by combining various implementation measures calling for similar tasks was also requested. (Implementation measures M-2 through M-6 would be combined into a new, expanded M-2).

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FOR THE FILE

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EXECUTIVE

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LETTER, MEMO, ETC.

TO:

FROM:

SUBJECT:

CORRESPONDENCE FILED CENTRAL FILES - CONFIDENTIAL FILE

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MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

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ACTION

October 19, 1983

DD

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. McFARLANE

FROM: HORACE L. RUSSELL *HR*

SUBJECT: Emergency Mobilization Preparedness Board (EMPB)
Meeting

The eleventh EMPB meeting has been scheduled for November 30, 4:00-5:00 p.m. in the Indian Treaty Room. These meetings are held quarterly.

The purpose of the meeting is to review the status of the Action Plan and the issue surrounding the establishment of the National Disaster Medical System.

Because the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs was designated by the President as the Chairman, it is most crucial that you chair the next meeting to show continuing high level support for this activity.

Ron
Ron Lehman concurs.

RECOMMENDATION

That you chair the EMPB meeting on November 30.

Approve

RCM

Disapprove

NSC# 8307502

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**National Security Council
The White House**

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MCFARLANE

FROM RUSSELL

DOCDATE 19 OCT 83

KEYWORDS EMERGENCY PREPARED"S

SUBJECT EMERGENCY MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS BOARD MTG 30 NOV

ACTION: FOR DECISION

DUE: 24 OCT 83 STATUS X FILES

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EMERGENCY MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS BOARD

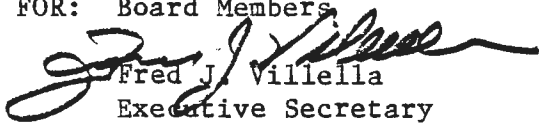
Washington, D.C. 20472

November 29, 1983

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MEMORANDUM FOR: Board Members

FROM:


Fred J. Villella

Executive Secretary

SUBJECT:

Proposed Emergency Preparedness Program/Budget
Tracking System

Comments
Attached for your information and review is a paper talking to the implementation, in the Executive Branch, of an Emergency Mobilization Preparedness Program/Budget Tracking System. The proposed system will be an agenda item at the November 30 Board meeting.

As stated at page 3, under Resource Framework: Without a systematic means of tracking the use of resources, as would be provided by the program/budget tracking system, there is no institutionalized method to provide an understanding of what has been accomplished or what remains to be done in emergency mobilization preparedness. The resource framework of the program/ budget tracking system, in keeping with the aims of the President's Management Reform 88 Program, will improve the management of emergency mobilization preparedness in a uniform, co-ordinated manner.

Please have the tracking system paper reviewed by your agencies and provide me with any written comments by January 9, 1984.

If any questions arise during your agencies' review of the paper they may be directed to Jack Lilley, Director of Secretariat Operations, at 287-0880.

Attachment

cc: Liaison Officers
Working Group Chairmen
Points of Contact

EMERGENCY MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS

PROPOSED PROGRAM/BUDGET TRACKING SYSTEM

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In connection with the establishment by the President of the Emergency Mobilization Preparedness Board (EMPB) and the promulgation of NSDD-47 and the related National Plan of Action, it has been recognized that there is, at present, no system which will track the use of resources devoted to emergency mobilization preparedness. Without a systematic means of tracking the use of resources, there is no institutionalized method to provide an understanding of what has been accomplished or what remains to be done.

The proposed Emergency Mobilization Preparedness Program/Budget Tracking System has been developed to provide the means of systematically tracking resources. Its resource framework, in keeping with the aims of the President's Management Reform 88 Program, will improve the management of emergency mobilization preparedness in a uniform, coordinated manner.

The tracking system was initially developed by the EMPB Secretariat with input from interested parties and parallels previous efforts in this area. Its final development and implementation would involve close cooperation and coordination between the Secretariat and OMB.

The system calls for an initial report within 45 days of implementation to establish an FY 1983 baseline of resources, and would be regularized with FY 1984 actual and FY 1985 program reports submitted in FY 1985.

The background, previous efforts, methodology, and instructions and formats are explained in the following paper.

PURPOSE

This paper reviews the background of attempts to assess and track agency resources allocated to emergency preparedness and outlines a proposed program/budget tracking system.

BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

General

Executive departments and agencies are assigned emergency preparedness responsibilities by Federal regulations, Presidential Directives, Executive Orders such as E.O. 11490, and statutory authorities. For the most part these responsibilities are accomplished as integral functions of the individual departments and agencies day-to-day operations. This results in a lack of visibility concerning the level of resources involved in, and accomplishment of, these responsibilities.

A program/budget tracking system is needed to identify activities of departments and agencies in fulfilling these program responsibilities, and to determine the level of resources allocated to their accomplishment. The system recommended here is intended to do this, but it is not intended to be an exercise in budget justification.

The system will identify agencies' activities in fulfillment of their emergency mobilization preparedness responsibilities; establish a baseline estimate of resources allocated to those activities; and provide a means to track changes to that baseline in subsequent years. Such a system is desirable in order to develop data adequate to make "gross judgments" about resource levels relative to department and agency responsibilities in the area of emergency mobilization; "gauge" comparative levels of agency commitment to, and accomplishment of, emergency preparedness functions; facilitate the assessment of resource changes over time relative to changing responsibilities; and emphasize, in the resources loop, the absolute importance of emergency mobilization preparedness responsibilities.

Resource Framework

Three basic functions of managing any activity are planning, organizing, and controlling. At the present time, management of emergency mobilization preparedness activities is limited to planning and organizing. The third function, in terms of controlling, is essentially non-existent. There is no framework which would allow the application of a systematic means of measuring the actual use of resources against planned and approved emergency mobilization preparedness programs.

Developing such a framework would accomplish three necessary objectives for a long-term revitalization of emergency mobilization preparedness: (1) it would foster within the Federal Government a better appreciation for the emergency mobilization responsibilities of the departments and agencies, including the maintenance of a well-balanced emergency preparedness capability; (2) ensure that agencies systematically develop the detailed mobilization preparedness information needed to accomplish their mobilization planning tasks; and (3) give greater visibility, among senior policy level decision-makers, to any imbalances which exist in emergency mobilization preparedness

and thereby increase the chance that these imbalances would be corrected as part of the normal budgetary process.

Without a systematic means of tracking the use of resources, as would be provided by the program/budget tracking system, there is no institutionalized method to provide an understanding of what has been accomplished or what remains to be done in emergency mobilization preparedness. The resource framework of the program/budget tracking system, in keeping with the aims of the President's Management Reform 88 Program, will improve the management of emergency mobilization preparedness in a uniform, coordinated manner.

Constraints

This approach is necessitated, and at the same time complicated, by the fact that there is no line item in agency budgets for emergency mobilization preparedness. Some isolated budgets, such as those of the Selective Service System and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), can be identified as being wholly emergency mobilization preparedness related. Similarly, a few programs internal to agency budgets, such as the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, can be identified. On the other hand, some special treatment would appear to be required for the multiplicity of Department of Defense programs. In any case, neither a comprehensive listing/description of agency activities, nor a means of identifying resources in support of emergency mobilization preparedness exists.

Implementation of a program/budget tracking system depends on a supportive role on the part of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Also, even though the system is proposed to encompass the total spectrum of emergency mobilization, it is recommended that it be "worked" on the national security side of OMB where it should have the greatest management utility.

Once in place, however, the system could also serve the individual agencies as a means of identifying the need for additional resources (whether through appropriations or the reprogramming of current resources), and as an internal management tool.

Previous Efforts

Attempts to identify and quantify emergency mobilization preparedness activities and resources are not new. In 1977 the Joint Committee on Defense Production surveyed all agencies having responsibilities under the Defense Production Act to ascertain emergency preparedness expenditures in FY 1976. The survey consisted of twenty questions covering many aspects of agency programs other than resources.

Resource data generated was very inconsistent across agencies and apparently was not subsequently refined or scrutinized programmatically. The Committee Report grouped each agency's response to each question without an attempt at rationalization of the total data set. No subsequent committee request followed up the 1976 survey; hence, it was a one time effort.

In 1980 the Mobilization Planning Study (MPS) directed by the National Security Council (NSC) in PD-57 attempted to identify agency budget resources allocated to emergency mobilization. This was initially pursued through MPS Working Groups and focused on "incremental costs" which were defined as the costs of being prepared

to go to war. This was later defined to be the cost, to each agency, of each Major Emergency Action (MEA) contained in the Federal Master Mobilization Plan. Totals could be achieved for each MEA, as well as for each agency for all MEAs.

The procedure eventually used was to issue specific questions through OMB to the agencies. One general question was as follows: "You have mobilization preparedness responsibilities to the President which are identified in PD-57 and the NSC Mobilization Planning Study 'Source Book'. What resources have you allocated to these responsibilities in the past year and what resources do you plan to allocate to these responsibilities in FY 1981 and FY 1982?" In addition, more detailed questions were asked of selected agencies.

Following the receipt of the above questions by the agencies from OMB, a FEMA representative worked informally with agency budget personnel to help them understand the level and type of data desired. Subsequently, the data was provided formally to OMB for use in the MPS and a "budget book" was prepared. Selected programs within some agency replies were examined in detail for the following reasons: (1) as a measure of the credibility of the agency's response; (2) to make recommendations about specific programs; and (3) to emphasize to the agencies the seriousness of the effort.

The MPS results have been questioned in some quarters because they were not auditable or traceable back to agency budgets. That was indeed the case. The MPS estimates, however, were prepared under the scrutiny of OMB examiners who could judge the methodology, and FEMA personnel who could judge agency responses from a programmatic perspective. More importantly, the adequacy of the data must be judged on the basis of its intended use. The intent of the MPS was not to obtain data as a budget justification exercise, but to obtain data which would support "gross judgments" about the level of expenditures by agencies in comparison with their responsibilities. Given this intent, it seems that the approach was adequate --clearly it was better quantified and comparative data than existed previously.

MEAs which were "costed" on a positive incremental basis were central to the MPS approach. With the demise of the Federal Master Mobilization Plan, and the MEAs which comprised it, that basis for assessing resource allocation no longer exists.

IMPLEMENTATION

Authority

By Memorandum of December 17, 1981, President Reagan created the Emergency Mobilization Preparedness Board (EMPB) chaired by the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs. The Board was instructed to develop a Statement of National Policy on Emergency Mobilization Preparedness and a Plan of Action. These two documents were "to reflect an integration of military and civilian objectives and capabilities and to specify the level of resources required to attain the Administration's objectives." In addition, two "initial tasks" identified for EMPB Working Groups were to (1) "identify emergency mobilization preparedness activities programmed by agencies in FY 82 and 83," and (2) "determine the resources devoted to these activities in FY 82 and 83."

The Statement of National Policy was prepared by the EMPB and issued by the President as NSDD-47 on July 22, 1982. The Plan of Action was signed by the President

on March 30, 1983. By Memorandum of July 27, 1983, the President called for our full personal support and management commitment for the initiatives set out in the Plan of Action.

The intent of the President's December 1981 Memorandum and NSDD-47 was not directed at only those activities and resources resulting from the Plan of Action. It was, however, intended to more broadly address all activities in support of emergency mobilization preparedness. The proposed emergency mobilization preparedness program/budget tracking system has been developed in keeping with, and in support of, that broad intent.

Approach

Following the issuance of a proposed Presidential Memorandum a follow-up memorandum would provide implementing instructions.

In order to establish an FY 1983 baseline, agencies would be directed to develop and submit to OMB a description of programs and activities supporting emergency mobilization preparedness in FY 1983 and the resources allocated to their accomplishment. Programs would be identified according to the following mobilization categories: Military, Industrial, Economic, Infrastructure, Human Resources, Government, and Civil Preparedness. The twelve preparedness areas contained in NSDD-47 will be condensed for ease of use according to the type of resources mobilized in response to emergencies. Definitions for the seven categories and their relationship to NSDD-47 are at Attachment 4. These are also the mobilization categories used in Federal Preparedness Circular No. 2, The Conceptual Framework for Emergency Mobilization Preparedness.

No distinction is made between domestic and national security emergencies. The rationale for not doing so is that programs and activities which exist in anticipation of domestic emergencies have corollary benefits for national security emergency preparedness. In recognition of this reality, this feature is the core of the new Integrated Emergency Management System (IEMS) concept being employed by FEMA. Resource allocations within mobilization categories would be reported according to standard object classes contained in OMB Circular A-12. OMB would review the submissions in coordination with the EMPB Secretariat.

Subsequent fiscal year programs and resource allocations would be tracked and changes from the FY 1983 baseline would be identified. Changes in FY 1984 and 1985, resulting from the Plan of Action or other factors, would be identified along with the rationale supporting the changes. In this way, costs associated with the EMPB effort can be captured. Similarly, other changes can be identified according to their rationale; e.g., changed functional responsibility.

The follow-up memorandum would define the program and provide a reporting format. Prior to its promulgation, OMB and the EMPB Secretariat would work together to refine the format and to insure sufficient coverage of agency programs. The format used in the attached instructions is suggestive of what could be developed. Departments and agencies would be instructed to develop a

comprehensive description of programs and activities in support of emergency mobilization preparedness, by mobilization preparedness category, and to then estimate corresponding resource levels devoted to these programs and activities. OMB and EMPB Secretariat staff would review the identification and description of agency programs and activities when the initial responses were received.

In the instructions, agencies would be directed to provide their FY 1983 data (descriptions and actual resources allocated to emergency mobilization preparedness) as a baseline. FY 1984 programmed and FY 1985 requested levels, with changes from FY 1983 identified and explained, would also be provided.

OMB would provide summary reports to the NSC for review and analysis, and, if desired, for transmission to the President. Following the establishment of the baseline, described above, the system would be routinized with the FY 1985 report submission. As noted above, the EMPB Secretariat would be heavily involved in the initial review and analysis of agency submissions and would work closely with OMB. Subsequently, Secretariat involvement would depend on direction from the NSC.

Instructions to the agencies (Attachment 1), would describe the purpose of the program/budget tracking system and provide a reporting format. The instructions and reporting format would be coordinated with OMB which would be jointly responsible with the EMPB Secretariat for initially administering the system.

Provisions for treating and reporting classified data will also need to be made.

Summary

The creation of the EMPB and issuance of NSDD-47, the Plan of Action, and the President's Memorandum of July 27 have firmly established the importance of emergency mobilization preparedness as an integral element of our national security. Presently, however, there are no systematic data with which to evaluate the relationship between emergency mobilization preparedness activities and responsibilities and the resources dedicated to them by the departments and agencies in the Executive Branch. The program/budget tracking system would provide that data within a resource framework. It would also serve to highlight commitment to, and facilitate the conduct of, emergency mobilization preparedness responsibilities by the departments and agencies.

The instructions and formats provided here, suggestive of the intended approach to demonstrate that it can be accomplished, are for review and comment.

Attachments:

1. Implementation Instructions
2. Mobilization Categories and NSDD-47
3. Report Format
4. Sample Report

Program/Budget Tracking System for
Emergency Mobilization Preparedness
Implementation Instructions

General

NSDD-47 was issued in July 1982 with the objective of improving the national capability to respond to major domestic and national security emergencies. Twelve preparedness areas were identified as central to emergency mobilization preparedness responsibilities. These responsibilities are delineated in statutory authorities and regulations, Presidential Directives and Executive Orders such as E.O. 11490.

Given the priority this Administration has brought to the field of emergency mobilization preparedness, a necessary tool for evaluating progress is missing. The missing tool is a system to identify the activities of departments and agencies in fulfilling their program responsibilities and to determine the level of resources allocated to their accomplishment. This program/budget tracking system establishes such a capability for emergency mobilization preparedness programs.

Recognizing that "emergency mobilization preparedness" is not a line item in department or agency budgets, the system is intended to (1) identify agency activities in fulfillment of their emergency mobilization preparedness responsibilities; (2) establish a FY 1983 baseline for resources allocated to those activities; and (3) provide a means to track changes to that baseline in subsequent years. This is desirable in order to: develop data adequate to make "gross judgments" about resource levels relative to departmental and agency responsibilities in the area of emergency mobilization preparedness; "gauge" comparative levels of agency commitment to emergency preparedness; facilitate the assessment of resource changes over time relative to changing responsibilities; and emphasize the absolute importance of emergency mobilization preparedness responsibilities.

Resource Framework

Three basic functions of managing any activity are planning, organizing, and controlling. At the present time, management of emergency mobilization preparedness activities is limited to planning and organizing. The third function, in terms of controlling, is essentially non-existent. There is no framework which would allow the application of a systematic means of measuring the actual use of resources against planned and approved emergency mobilization preparedness programs.

Developing such a framework would accomplish three necessary objectives for a long-term revitalization of emergency mobilization preparedness: (1) it would foster within the Federal Government a better appreciation for the emergency mobilization responsibilities of the departments and agencies, including the maintenance of a well-balanced emergency preparedness capability; (2) ensure that agencies systematically develop the detailed mobilization preparedness information needed to accomplish their mobilization planning tasks; and (3) give greater visibility, among senior policy level decision-

makers, to any imbalances which exist in emergency mobilization preparedness and thereby increase the chance that these imbalances would be corrected as part of the normal budgetary process.

Without a systematic means of tracking the use of resources, as would be provided by the program/budget tracking system, there is no institutionalized method to provide an understanding of what has been accomplished or what remains to be done in emergency mobilization preparedness. The resource framework of the program/budget tracking system, in keeping with the aims of the President's Management Reform 88 Program, will improve the management of emergency mobilization preparedness in a uniform, coordinated manner.

Procedure

Departments and agencies will submit an initial report to OMB no later than 45 days after receipt of these instructions. The initial report will consist of three submissions: FY 1983 Baseline Report; FY 1984 Program; and FY 1985 Requested. Each report consists of two parts: Program Identification and Description, and Resources. (See report format at Attachment 3)

Program Identification and Description.

Department and Agency emergency mobilization preparedness activities are divided into the following mobilization preparedness categories:

- (1) Military
- (2) Industrial
- (3) Economic
- (4) Infrastructure
- (5) Human Resources
- (6) Government
- (7) Civil Preparedness

These seven categories are being used because they are compatible with and summarize the twelve preparedness areas contained in NSDD-47 consistent with Federal Preparedness Circular No. 2, The Conceptual Framework for Emergency Mobilization Preparedness. Definitions for each category and their relationship to those in NSDD-47 are contained in Attachment 2.

No distinction is made between domestic and national security emergency mobilization preparedness activities. Mobilization is required for all domestic or national security emergencies; whether local, regional, or national in scope.

This concept, based on the premise that each level of preparedness is a building block for dealing with the next level of emergency intensity, is at the heart of the IEMS approach to emergency management employed by FEMA. Accordingly, the size and scope of the emergency spectrum ranges from single, isolated events like explosions and fires, through tornadoes, hurricanes, earthquakes, and conventional or nuclear war. There are varying levels of common requirements across this range for population movement, shelter, medical care, food, and the provision of other critical resources which are fundamental to national security requirements.

Agencies are to identify and describe programs and activities which existed in FY 1983 in anticipation of domestic emergencies or those directly supporting national security emergency preparedness according to mobilization category. These programs and activities exist to fulfill responsibilities mandated by statutes, Executive Orders, and other directives. Appropriate authorities should also be identified. In the reports for FY 1984 and FY 1985, the basic description should include the rationale for any changes over the previous year (e.g., requirements of the National Plan of Action, revisions to Executive Order 11490, etc.)

A sample report, submitted by the Department of Health and Human Services on its Repatriation Program, is provided at Attachment 4. The report differentiates between ongoing and emergency preparedness related program responsibilities and resources.

Resources.

The resources devoted to each program/activity identified and described are to be reported according to the following summary object classes contained in OMB Circular No. A-12. (In the refinement of the system, some further break-out may be deemed desirable.)

- (a) Object Class 10 - Personnel Services and Benefits
- (b) Object Class 20 - Contracted Services and Supplies
- (c) Object Class 30 - Acquisition of Capital Assets
- (d) Object Class 40 - Grants and Fixed Charges

The FY 1983 Baseline Report should provide FY 1983 actuals, and the reports for FY 1984 and FY 1985, respectively, programmed and requested levels for those fiscal years. Commencing with FY 1985, annual reports will be submitted to OMB on January 15, and will include actual data for the preceding fiscal year and program data for the current fiscal year.

Attached are the Mobilization Categories Definitions and Relationship to NSDD-47 (Attachment 2), Report Formats (Attachment 3), and a Sample Report (Attachment 4).

Questions concerning these instructions should be directed to '(name), OMB, at (phone).

Mobilization Categories

Definitions and Relationship to NSDD-47

The following mobilization category definitions and relationships to the emergency mobilization preparedness areas contained in NSDD-47 are provided for use with the program/budget tracking system. Seven mobilization categories are defined according to the type of resources required to manage emergencies:

(1) Military Mobilization is the act of preparing for war or other emergencies through assembling and organizing military resources. It is the process by which the Armed Forces or part of them are brought to a state of readiness for war or other national emergency. Types include:

(a) Selective mobilization is the expansion of the active Armed Forces resulting from action by Congress and/or the President to mobilize Reserve Component units, individual ready reservists, and the resources needed for their support to meet the requirements of a domestic emergency that is not the result of any enemy attack.

(b) Partial mobilization is the expansion of the active Armed Forces resulting from action by Congress (up to full mobilization) or by the President (not more than 1,000,000) to mobilize Ready Reserve Components units, individual reservists, and the resources needed for their support to meet the requirements of a war or other national emergency involving an external threat to the national security.

(c) Full mobilization is the expansion of the Active Armed Forces resulting from action by Congress and the President to mobilize all Reserve Components units in the existing approved force structure, all individual reservists, retired military personnel, and the resources needed for their support to meet the requirements of a war or other national emergency involving an external threat to the national security.

(d) Total mobilization is the expansion of the active Armed Forces resulting from action by Congress and the President to organize and/or generate additional units or personnel, beyond the existing force structure, and the resources needed for their support to meet the total requirements of a war or other national emergency involving an external threat to the national security.

The NSDD-47 Military Mobilization preparedness area is compatible with this mobilization category.

(2) Industrial Mobilization is the process of marshalling the industrial sector to produce goods and services, including construction, required to support military operations and the needs of the civil sector during domestic or national security emergencies. Industrial mobilization involves producing more goods temporarily by a surge or shifting inventories, producing more permanently by expanding capacity, or diverting production capacity from one sector of the economy to another.

The NSDD-47 Industrial Mobilization preparedness area is compatible with this mobilization category.

(3) Economic Mobilization is the process of marshalling the money, credit and taxes needed to: (a) finance the management of the emergency; (b) maintain a stable economy; and (c) stimulate key sectors of the economy. Economic mobilization facilitates the transfer and/or creation of capital to support other mobilization categories.

The NSDD-47 Economic Stabilization and Public Finance preparedness area is compatible with this mobilization category.

(4) Infrastructure Mobilization is the process of marshalling the output of infrastructure systems to support the entire mobilization. Infrastructure systems include transportation, energy, communications, automated information processing, water and agriculture. They provide goods or services which are essential to the effective operation of other mobilization categories. Mobilization involves bringing these systems to full capacity and allocating their outputs to meet mobilization requirements.

The NSDD-47 Emergency Communications, and Food and Agriculture preparedness areas are included in this mobilization category.

(5) Human Resources Mobilization is the process of marshalling people to provide needed labor. Human resources mobilization involves identifying and allocating human resources among competing demands. Human resources mobilization also includes ancillary services which are designed to foster and maintain continued effectiveness of human beings, including health care, human services, housing, public information, training and education.

The NSDD-47 Human Resources, Health, and Social Services preparedness areas are included in this mobilization category.

(6) Government Mobilization is the process of marshalling resources of Federal, State and local governments to carry out the tasks required to manage emergencies. It involves bringing to the appropriate state of readiness the leadership, policymaking groups, legislative bodies, courts and supporting communications, facilities, procedures and authorities to manage the emergency. Government mobilization activities and controls other aspects of mobilization.

The NSDD-47 Government Operations, and Law Enforcement and Public Safety preparedness areas are included in this mobilization category.

(7) Civil Preparedness Mobilization is the process of marshalling resources to provide protection for the people, industry and institutions of the United States against the effects of the spectrum of emergencies. Civil mobilization involves providing for warning and emergency instructions to the public; relocation of people to safe areas; shelter, food, water, medical care and other human needs; and recovery and reconstitution following the emergency. The most demanding civil mobilization would be in response to a nuclear attack, but civil mobilization functions are required in nearly all emergency situations.

The NSDD-47 Civil Defense preparedness area is compatible with this mobilization category.

NOTE: The only NSDD-47 preparedness area which is not specifically compatible with a mobilization category is Earthquakes. Component parts of this preparedness area are compatible with various aspects of each of the seven mobilization categories, especially Civil Preparedness Mobilization.

PART I	PROGRAM/ACTIVITY	PART II	RESOURCES				
Identify each program/activity supporting each emergency mobilization preparedness category. In the narrative section cite relevant authority for the program/activity and describe the general nature/purpose of the program/activity. Identify changed resource levels, in comparison with the previous year, and explain rationale for these changes in the narrative section as applicable.		<u>OBJECT CLASSES</u>					
			<u>10</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>Tot</u>

Military Mobilization Preparedness

Program/Activity

X
X
X
X

XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX

Total for Category

XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX

Narrative: (Narrative can extend to the right-hand margin. Adjust space as needed.)

Industrial Mobilization Preparedness

Program/Activity

X
X
X
X

XXX XXX XXX .XXX XXX

Total for Category

XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX

Narrative: (Narrative can extend to the right-hand margin. Adjust space as needed.)

AGENCY: _____

FI 19xx Baseline/Actual/Program Report

1900 _____ or _____

PART I	PROGRAM/ACTIVITY	PART II	RESOURCES				
Identify each program/activity supporting each emergency mobilization preparedness category. In the narrative section cite relevant authority for the program/activity and describe the general nature/purpose of the program/activity. Identify changed resource levels, in comparison with the previous year, and explain rationale for these changes in the narrative section as applicable.		<u>OBJECT CLASSES</u>					
		10	20	30	40	Tot	

Economic Mobilization PreparednessProgram/Activity

X

XXX

XXX

XXX

XXX

XXX

X

X

X

Total for Category

XXX

XXX

XXX

XXX

XXX

Narrative: (Narrative can extend to the right-hand margin. Adjust space as needed.)

Infrastructure Mobilization PreparednessProgram/Activity

X

XXX

XXX

XXX

.XXX

XXX

X

X

X

Total for Category

XXX

XXX

XXX

XXX

XXX

Narrative: (Narrative can extend to the right-hand margin. Adjust space as needed.)

PART I	PROGRAM/ACTIVITY	PART II	RESOURCES				
Identify each program/activity supporting each emergency mobilization preparedness category. In the narrative section cite relevant authority for the program/activity and describe the general nature/purpose of the program/activity. Identify changed resource levels, in comparison with the previous year, and explain rationale for these changes in the narrative section as applicable.		<u>OBJECT CLASSES</u>					
		10	20	30	40	Tot	

Human Resources Mobilization Preparedness

Program/Activity

X	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
X					
X					
X					
Total for Category	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

Narrative: (Narrative can extend to the right-hand margin. Adjust space as needed.)

Government Mobilization Preparedness

Program/Activity

X	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
X					
X					
X					
Total for Category	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

Narrative: (Narrative can extend to the right-hand margin. Adjust space as needed.)

PART I		PART II		RESOURCES	
PROGRAM/ACTIVITY		OBJECT CLASSES			
Identify each program/activity supporting each emergency mobilization preparedness category. In the narrative section cite relevant authority for the program/activity and describe the general nature/purpose of the program/activity. Identify changed resource levels, in comparison with the previous year, and explain rationale for these changes in the narrative section as applicable.		10	20	30	40
Civil Preparedness Mobilization					
Program/Activity					
X		XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
X					
X					
X					
Total for Category		XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Narrative: (Narrative can extend to the right-hand margin.. Adjust space as needed.)					
AGENCY TOTAL FOR ALL CATEGORIES		XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

Note: This format will be used for all reports. Reports will be identified at the top of each page as, for example, FY 1983 Baseline Report, FY 1984 Program Report, or FY 1985 Requested Report, etc. Programs/Activities and Resources in the Earthquakes preparedness area will be reported under the applicable mobilization preparedness categories.

FY 1982 BASELINE REPORT

AGENCY: HHS

PAGE 1 of 3

PART I	PROGRAM/ACTIVITY	PART II	<u>OBJECT CLASSES</u>				RESOURCES
			<u>10</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>Human Resources Mobilization Preparedness</u>							
	Repatriation	Ongoing - 91,899				177,121	269,020
		Emergency - 119,699	5,000				124,699
	Total for Category		211,598	5,000		177,121	393,719

Narrative: Section 1113 of the Social Security Act assigns to HHS the responsibility for the reception, temporary care, and onward transportation of U.S. citizens and dependents returned to the States due to destitution, illness, war, threat of war, or similar crisis. HHS has an annual program appropriation of \$300,000 to provide assistance to individual cases referred by the Department of State, and this constitutes the ongoing program. Executive Order 11490 assigns to HHS the responsibility for planning for the reception and care of noncombatant evacuees returned in an emergency. Under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act, States may claim 50 percent Federal financial participation for planning, testing, and training for emergency welfare preparedness. State claims are not included in the costs shown above because these claims are not earmarked. However, claims for emergency welfare preparedness would be minimal in comparison to overall IV-A participation.

FY 1983 REPORT

AGENCY: HHS

PAGE 2 of 3

PART I	PROGRAM/ACTIVITY	PART II			RESOURCES	
		<u>OBJECT CLASSES</u>				
		<u>10</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>Human Resources Mobilization Preparedness</u>						
Repatriation	Ongoing -	99,580	1,603		300,000	401,183
	Emergency -	133,155	5,000			138,155
Total for Category		232,735	6,603		300,000	539,338

Narrative: Executive Order 11490 and Section 1113 of the Social Security Act assign to HHS the responsibility for planning and implementation of the Repatriation program which provides for the reception, temporary care, and onward transportation of U.S. citizens and dependents returned to the States due to destitution, illness, war, threat of war, or similar crisis. Program expenditures decreased during FY82 due to the absence of group evacuations from a foreign country such as the Cuban flights, but this kind of evacuation is anticipated during FY83 based on previous experience.

FY 1984 REPORT

AGENCY: HHS

PAGE 3 of 3

PART I PROGRAM/ACTIVITY PART II RESOURCES

OBJECT CLASSES

10 20 30 40 TOTAL

Human Resources Mobilization Preparedness

Repatriation	Ongoing -	113,523	1,928	300,000	415,451
	Emergency -	182,037	5,000		187,037
Total for Category		295,560	6,928	300,000	602,488

Narrative: Executive Order 11490 and Section 1113 of the Social Security Act assign to HHS Repatriation program responsibilities. HHS plans to distribute to States the national Emergency Repatriation Plan in final form by the end of FY83, which will serve as the basis for the development of State Plans. Issuance of the final plan is expected to increase State activity in Emergency Repatriation planning, which will require additional Federal involvement to assist States.