

APPENDIX B

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

I. INTRODUCTION

A number of administrative tasks are required for successful operation of the Federal response to a catastrophic natural event. Detailed planning is required to facilitate completion of these tasks in the stressful environment created by the event.

A. Purpose

This appendix prescribes the interagency administrative policies and procedures to be followed by participating Federal organizations in planning for and executing provisions of the Plan.

B. Scope

This appendix focuses on administrative policies and procedures unique to planning and operations related to the Plan for Federal Response to a Catastrophic Earthquake. It includes policies and procedures which are not covered in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) and other applicable references.

II. ADMINISTRATIVE POLICIES

A. Preimplementation of the Plan

1. As specified in the Basic Plan, supplemental internal agency and regional supplements will be developed to prescribe detailed administrative procedures for meeting requirements related to carrying out provisions of the Plan.

2. Regional planning will ensure that administrative requirements of the Federal response will be met.

B. Postimplementation of the Plan

1. All financial operations related to the Federal response will be conducted in accordance with established financial policies and regulations.

2. State and Federal organizations participating in response operations will fund their operations through applicable agency funding authorities and under P.L. 93-288 for requirements exceeding agency authorities.

3. The Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) is responsible for management of funds and other Federal resources expended under P.L. 93-288. Property purchased for Federal use during response operations becomes the property of FEMA after operations are completed.

4. Reimbursement of P.L. 93-288-related expenditures by primary and support agencies will be in accordance with 44 CFR except as described in Section IIIB3.

5. States will determine priorities for application of resources provided by responding Federal departments and agencies.

III. ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

A. Preimplementation

1. Plan Review and Revision

The Plan will be reviewed during the fourth quarter of each fiscal year by the Subcommittee on Federal Earthquake Response Planning. Subcommittee member agencies will submit recommended changes, in writing, to Chairperson, Subcommittee on Federal Earthquake Response Planning no later than July 31 of each year.

Approved changes will be incorporated into the Plan and correction pages issued by the Chairperson by September 30.

Arrangements for consideration of significant changes outside the established review period may be made by contacting the Subcommittee Chairperson.

Each steering committee, chaired by the FEMA Region Director, will review and update as required its Federal regional earthquake response supplement annually and within 3 months of receipt of any change(s) to the Plan.

2. Notification List

Federal departments and agencies to be represented on the Catastrophic Disaster Response Group (CDRG) will provide to FEMA the name, address, position, title, and telephone numbers (office and home) of their CDRG members. Federal agencies designated as primary agencies will provide FEMA, at both the national and regional levels, with the requested information on their Emergency Support Function (ESF) representatives. At the regional level, Federal agencies designated as primary agencies will provide FEMA similar information on their Emergency Support Team (EST) and ESF representatives. Additionally, regional ESF representatives will exchange similar information with their State counterparts. This information is to be verified semianually and updated as changes occur.

B. Postimplementation

The following paragraphs summarize considerations which should be addressed in developing the Federal response capability.

1. FCO Continuity

In the event the FCO is incapacitated, his/her authorities and responsibilities are to be assumed immediately by the Deputy FCO. The Deputy FCO will function as the FCO until the FCO is able to reassume his/her position or a new FCO is designated and arrives on scene.

2. Reports

a. National Level

Figure B-1 depicts the general flow of reports at both the national and regional levels. The Emergency Staff Support Group (ESSG) will prepare all reports required by the CDRG. Disaster situation reports, damage assessments, reports on the status of Federal response operations, and other information will be issued regularly by the CDRG, in coordination with the FCO. All Federal departments and agencies involved in the response at the national level will provide input for these reports, according to deadlines established and promulgated by the ESSG Chairperson or his/her designee.

The primary agency of each ESF will submit ESF-related input to the CDRG. ESF support agencies will submit ESF-related input through the primary agency of the ESF. All agencies will submit input on non-ESF-related matters through their respective CDRG members. CDRG members, primary ESF agencies, and ESSG staff members will submit input to the ESSG Chairperson.

For the purpose of reporting status on Federal operations at the national level, input is to describe, as appropriate:

- (1) Major actions completed during the reporting period to support onsite response operations;
- (2) Pending actions and resources necessary to support the response effort;
- (3) Response-related problems and issues which require resolution; and
- (4) Significant meetings, contacts, and agreements initiated or completed.

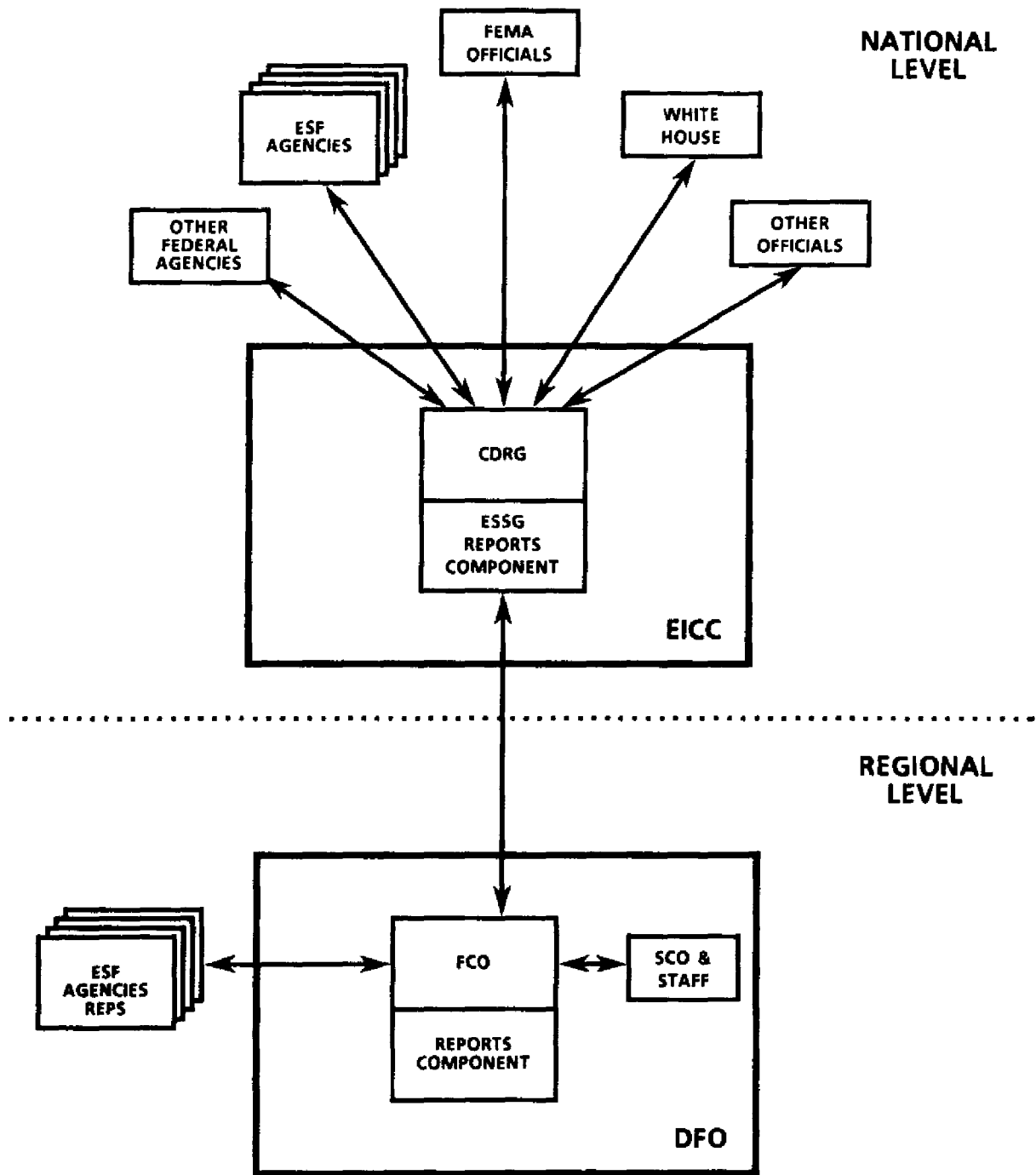


Figure B-1. Reports Flow

In addition to this input, the Damage Information ESF will provide the ESSG with up-to-date damage assessments and casualty information collected by its ESF counterpart at the regional level.

In coordination with the CDRG, the ESSG will forward copies of appropriate reports to the White House, the Director of FEMA, the Federal departments and agencies involved in the national-level response efforts, the FCO, and other appropriate national-level Government officials.

The ESSG will maintain logs, records, and file copies of all reports prepared and submitted by the ESSG, to include copies of all written inputs from other organizations.

Each Federal department and agency will maintain logs and records sufficient to provide an accurate historical account of its response actions and activities, and to facilitate preparation of after-action reports and input to other reports.

b. Regional Level

The FCO's Reports Officer will be responsible for preparing and submitting all reports required of the FCO, including periodic disaster situation reports, damage assessments, and the FCO Digest. All Federal departments and agencies involved in the response at the regional level will provide input for these reports, according to deadlines established by the Reports Officer.

ESF support agencies will submit ESF-related input through the primary agency designated for the ESF. Primary agencies will submit input for their ESF to the FCO's Operations Officer who will forward all ESF input to the Reports Officer. The FCO's staff will submit input to the Reports Officer.

Input on the status of Federal response operations from each EST member will describe, as appropriate:

- (1) Major response actions completed during the reporting period;
- (2) The impact of those actions on the overall conditions in the affected area;
- (3) Up-to-date assessments of further actions necessary to complete required assistance;
- (4) Response-related problems and issues and assessments of actions required to resolve them; and
- (5) Significant meetings, contacts, and agreements initiated or completed.

In addition to this input, the Damage Information ESF will provide the Reports Officer with up-to-date damage assessment and casualty information collected from regional-level ESF and other sources.

Copies of all FCO reports will be forwarded to the CDRG Chairperson and to the appropriate regional-level Federal departments and agencies providing response support.

Each Federal department and agency at the regional level will maintain logs and records sufficient to provide an accurate historical account of its response action and activities and to facilitate preparation of after-action reports and input to other reports.

The Reports Officer will maintain logs and records of all completed regional-level reports and all written and verbal reports input from other organizations.

3. Financial Management

a. General

A FEMA funding code for expenditures under the provisions of P.L. 93-288 will be provided to all primary and support agencies upon notification of implementation of the Plan or shortly thereafter. Any Federal agency not in receipt of the funding code within 48 hours of Plan implementation should contact the FEMA Comptroller's representative to the ESSG.

b. Letters of Credit

1) All cash advances to recipient organizations shall be made by using the Letter-of-Credit Treasury Financial Communications System (LOC-TFCS).

2) A letter of credit is an instrument certified by an authorized official of a Federal sponsoring agency (FEMA) that authorizes a recipient to draw funds when needed from the Department of Treasury through the recipient's financial institution, in accordance with the provisions of Treasury Circular No. 1075 as revised. The LOC-TFCS is an electronic fund transfer application of the letter-of-credit payment method that provides the availability of Federal funds to a recipient organization on the first workday following the receipt of the request for funds message by the US Treasury in accordance with provisions of Treasury Circular Number 1083, as revised. The letter-of-credit method has been proven to be an efficient method of financing multiple grants to States, other levels of government, and private contractors.

c. Availability of Funds

FEMA will take action to reprogram or otherwise obtain sufficient funds to enable initiation of the Federal response upon Presidential declaration and subsequent implementation of the Plan. Primary agencies will be required to provide estimates of the initial operating costs to accomplish responsibilities identified in their ESF. Cost estimates and subsequent funding levels will be adjusted as necessary during response operations to ensure that funding is available and the Antideficiency Act is not violated.

d. Reimbursement Procedures

Primary and support agencies shall request and account for funds expended in support of a catastrophic earthquake response effort in accordance with 44 CFR, Emergency Management and Assistance (Part 205, Subpart I, Reimbursement of Other Federal Agencies); paragraphs 8 and 9 of Section II (Policies) of the Plan; and the following procedures.

1) FCO

The FCO or his/her designated representative shall review and validate all requests for reimbursement submitted by any Federal agency for expenditures prior to approving reimbursement in accordance with 44 CFR.

2) Primary Agency

Primary agencies will review and validate all requests for reimbursement submitted by their ESF support agencies prior to forwarding the requests to the FCO or his/her designated representative. Additionally, primary agencies shall maintain sufficient logs, records, and file copies of expenditures to provide a clear audit trail for their expenditures and for validation of support agencies' requests for reimbursement.

3) Support Agencies

Support agencies will submit all requests for reimbursement through the appropriate ESF primary agency. Additionally, support agencies shall maintain logs, records, and file copies of expenditures to provide a clear audit trail for all such expenditures.

4) Other Situations

Any Federal agency tasked directly by the FCO in a non-ESF-related task shall submit all requests for reimbursement to the FCO or his/her designated representative. These agencies shall maintain sufficient logs, records, and file copies of expenditures to provide a clear audit trail for such expenditures.

4. Operations

FEMA will ensure that there is a working automated Critical Actions Tracking System that is accessible to both national- and regional-level response operations. This will allow for sharing information with responding agencies in a timely manner and eliminate duplication of effort. Also, FEMA will ensure that information (e.g., accessibility, etc.) on the system is disseminated to the response planning community on a timely basis.

5. Administrative Services

a. National Level

The ESSG will arrange for sufficient personnel, work space, office equipment, and communications capability (i.e., electronic mail, telephones, telefax, teletype equipment, and radios as appropriate) to support the CDRG and ESSG on a 24-hour basis, if necessary, for an extended period of time. The ESSG also will arrange for data base access for message handling, graphics, and automatic data processing (ADP) support for CDRG operations.

The ESSG, if asked by the CDRG Chairperson, will arrange for movement of national-level and out-of-region personnel and equipment to the Disaster Field Office (DFO) and for establishment, in coordination with the FCO's Administrative Officer, of support sites with necessary communications and other services (i.e., housing, transportation, feeding, health services, etc.) for emergency personnel involved in the response.

When requested by the CDRG Chairman, the ESSG will assist in coordinating arrangements for sufficient facilities, personnel, and equipment to operate and maintain staging area(s) established at or near the disaster area.

b. Regional Level

The FCO's Administrative Officer should coordinate with appropriate State officials for issue of emergency access credentials and certifications of out-of-State licenses for Federal response personnel. Access arrangements will include issue of controlled identification badges to Federal personnel requiring emergency access to the designated area.

The Administrative Officer will establish the necessary fiscal controls and cost accounting mechanisms for the Federal response activities. In addition, the Administrative Officer will maintain all logs, records, and files necessary to document (for audit purposes) local financial expenditures and requests for reimbursement.

The FCO's Administrative Officer will arrange for sufficient personnel, work space, and office equipment to operate the DFO on a 24-hour basis throughout the Federal response effort. The Administrative

Officer will establish and operate a message handling center and arrange for graphics, printing, and appropriate ADP support for DFO operations. Work schedules for all regional-level support personnel will be established by the Administrative Officer. He will establish, in coordination with the ESSG, sufficient support sites to accommodate on-scene personnel throughout the immediate response phase.

At the direction of the FCO, the Administrative Officer will coordinate arrangements for establishing and operating one or more staging areas for receipt, temporary storage, control, and disposition of Federal resources necessary to support the response effort.

IV. REFERENCES

A. 44 CFR, Part 205, Federal Disaster Assistance (Public Law 93-288), Subpart I--Reimbursement of Other Federal Agencies.

B. Disaster Operations Manual, Volumes I & II, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

C. Letter-of-Credit Policies and Procedures for Recipient Organizations, CPG 2-14, February 1984.

D. Letter-of-Credit Policies and Procedures, FEMA Manual 2700.1, May 1984.

APPENDIX C

COMPENDIUM OF EMERGENCY AUTHORITIES AND DIRECTIVES

PUBLIC LAW 78-410, "PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT," SECTION 216, 42 U.S.C. 217 ---

This provision authorizes the President, in time of war or upon Presidential declaration of an emergency, to utilize the Public Health Service to the extent and in the manner that in his judgement will promote the public interest.

PUBLIC LAW 78-410, "PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT," SECTION 311 U.S.C. 243 ---

This provision authorizes the Secretary of Health and Human Services to develop (and may take such action as may be necessary to implement) a plan under which personnel, equipment, medical services, and other resources of the Public Health Service and other agencies under the jurisdiction of the Secretary may be effectively used to control epidemics of any disease or condition, as specified, and to meet other health emergencies or problems involving or resulting from disasters or any such disease.

PUBLIC LAW 78-410, "DEFENSE HEALTH SERVICE ACT," SECTION 319 ---

This provision authorizes the Secretary of Health and Human Services to take appropriate action to respond to a "public health emergency" resulting from disease, disorder, or other cause. The Secretary must consult with the Director of the National Institute of Health, Administrator of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, or the Director of the Center for Disease Control before determining that an emergency exists, and he must act through that official in responding to the emergency.

PUBLIC LAW 81-774, "DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950, AS AMENDED," 50 U.S.C. 2061, TITLE I, SECTION 101(a) AND 101(b) ---

This provision authorizes the President to establish performance priorities and to allocate materials and facilities to promote the national defense.

PUBLIC LAW 93-288, "DISASTER RELIEF ACT OF 1974," MAY 22, 1974 ---

The Disaster Relief Act of 1974, as amended, provides an orderly and continuing means of assistance by the Federal Government to State and local governments in carrying out their responsibilities to alleviate the suffering and damage which result from disasters. The President, in response to a State Governor's request, may declare an "emergency"

or "major disaster," thereby permitting mobilization of Federal assistance under the Act. The President, in Executive Order 12148, delegated all functions, except those in Section 301, 401, and 409, to the Director, FEMA. The Act provides for the appointment of a Federal Coordinating Officer who will operate in the designated area with a State Coordinating Officer for the purpose of coordinating state and local disaster assistance efforts with those of the Federal Government.

PUBLIC LAW 95-124, "EARTHQUAKE HAZARDS REDUCTION ACT OF 1977," 42 U.S.C. 7701 AND 7704 ---

The Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977, as amended by P.L. 96-472 and P.L. 99-105, provides for the establishment of the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program (NEHRP) to reduce the risk to life and property from future earthquakes in the United States. The Federal Emergency Management Agency is designated as the agency with primary responsibilities to plan and coordinate the NEHRP, which has five major elements: Hazard Delineation and Assessment; Earthquake Prediction Research; Seismic Design and Engineering Research; Preparedness Planning and Hazard Awareness; and, Fundamental Seismological Studies. Planning for the Federal response to a catastrophic earthquake is a major aspect of Preparedness Planning and Hazard Awareness under the NEHRP.

PUBLIC LAW 95-313, "COOPERATIVE FORESTRY ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1978," ---

This Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to assist in the prevention and control of rural fires through coordination among Federal, State, and local agencies; and to provide prompt and adequate assistance whenever a rural fire emergency overwhelms, or threatens to overwhelm, the firefighting capability of the affected State or rural area.

PUBLIC LAW 96-510, "COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT, AS AMENDED, (CERCLA), 42 U.S.C. 9601 ET. SEQ. ---

More popularly known as "Superfund", CERCLA was passed to provide the needed general authority for Federal and State governments to respond directly to hazardous substances incidents.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS ACT OF JANUARY 5, 1905, AS AMENDED, 36 U.S.C. ---

The American National Red Cross Congressional Charter assigning the authority and responsibility for the American Red Cross to undertake activities for the relief of individuals suffering from a disaster.

COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1934, AS AMENDED ---

This Act gives the Federal Communications Commission emergency authority to grant Special Temporary Authority on an expedited basis to operate radio frequency devices.

OLDER AMERICANS ACT OF 1965, AS AMENDED, SECTION 310, 42 U.S.C. 3030 ---

This provision authorizes the Commissioner of the Administration on Aging to reimburse States for social services provided to older Americans following a Presidentially-declared disaster.

DISASTER RELIEF ACT OF 1974 (P.L. 93-288), IMPLEMENTED BY FOOD DISTRIBUTION REGULATIONS, PARTS 250.1 (b) AND 250.8 (e) ---

These provisions allow any person/household temporarily displaced by a disaster to obtain USDA foods in congregate feeding provided by volunteer organizations such as the American Red Cross and the Salvation Army; no formal approval is required from USDA. Additionally, low income families can receive household distributions of food in situations where a Food Stamp Program is not available (e.g., commercial channels of trade are disrupted); formal USDA approval is required.

FOOD STAMP ACT OF 1977, SECTION 5 (h) (1), IMPLEMENTED BY PROPOSED FINAL RULEMAKING AT 46 CFR 8922 AND 46 CFR 8923 ---

Authorizes Department of Agriculture to make food stamps available to low income households in any disaster situation in which normal channels of retail food distribution have been restored and the existing Food Stamp Program cannot handle applications from affected households. Food stamp assistance must be requested by a State.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT, EMERGENCY RATES, 49 U.S.C. 10724 AND 11121 TO 11128 ---

These authorities allow the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) to authorize a common carrier to give reduced rates for service and transportation in an emergency. Further, these authorities permit the ICC to suspend any car service rule or practice, take action during emergencies to promote car service in the interest of the public and commerce; to require joint or common use of facilities when that action will best meet the emergency; to direct preferences or priorities in transportation, embargoes, or movement of traffic under permits; and to reroute traffic.

EXECUTIVE ORDER 10480, AS AMENDED, "FURTHER PROVIDING FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE DEFENSE MOBILIZATION PROGRAM," AUGUST 14 1953 ---

Part II of the Order delegates to the Director, FEMA, with authority to redelegate, the priorities and allocation functions conferred on

the President by Title I of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

EXECUTIVE ORDER 12148, "FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT," JULY 20, 1979 ---

EO 12148 transferred functions and responsibilities associated with Federal emergency management to the Director, FEMA. The Director was tasked to establish Federal policies for and to coordinate all civil defense and civil emergency planning, management, mitigation, and assistance functions of Executive Agencies.

EXECUTIVE ORDER 12472, "ASSIGNMENT OF NATIONAL SECURITY AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS TELECOMMUNICATIONS FUNCTIONS," APRIL 3, 1984 ---

EO 12472 establishes the National Communications System (NCS). The NCS consists of the telecommunications assets of the entities represented on the NCS Committee of Principals and an administrative structure consisting of the Executive Agent, the NCS Committee of Principals, and the Manager. The NCS Committee of Principals consists of representatives from those Federal departments, agencies, or entities, designated by the President, which lease or own telecommunications facilities or services of significance to national security or emergency preparedness.

NATIONAL SECURITY DECISION DIRECTIVE 47 (NSDD-47), "EMERGENCY MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS," JULY 22, 1982 ---

This Directive sets out emergency mobilization principles for domestic and national security emergencies, and calls upon Federal agencies to develop plans for action and provide the necessary resources to implement outlined programs (including health and social services). It also states "it is the policy of the United States to develop systems and plans to reduce the loss of life, destruction of property, economic instabilities, and the adverse impact on our national defense capability that would result from a catastrophic earthquake."

7 CFR, PART 250.1 (B) (10) (11) ---

Refers to Section 409 and 410 b of P.L. 93-288, the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, which reads, "The Secretary of Agriculture shall utilize funds appropriated under Section 32 of the Act of August 1935 (7 USC 612 c) to purchase food commodities necessary to provide adequate supplies for use in any area of the United States in the event of a major disaster or emergency in such area."

28 CFR, PART 65, EMERGENCY FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE; FINAL
RULE ---

These Department of Justice regulations implement the Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance functions vested in the Attorney General by the Justice Assistance Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-473). Those functions were established to assist State and/or local units of government in responding to a law enforcement emergency. The Act defines the term "law enforcement emergency" as an uncommon situation which requires law enforcement, which is or threatens to become of serious or epidemic proportions, and with respect to which State and local resources are inadequate to protect the lives and property of citizens, or to enforce the criminal law. Emergencies which are not of an ongoing or chronic nature, such as the Mount Saint Helens volcanic eruption, are eligible for Federal law enforcement assistance. Such assistance is defined as funds, equipment, training, intelligence information, and personnel. Requests for assistance must be submitted in writing to the Attorney General by the chief executive officer of a State. The Plan does not cover the provision of law enforcement assistance. Such assistance will be provided in accordance with the regulations referred to in this paragraph [28 CFR Part 65, implementing the Justice Assistance Act of 1984] or pursuant to any other applicable authority of the Department of Justice.

40 CFR PART 300, "NATIONAL OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES POLLUTION
CONTINGENCY PLAN" (NCP) ---

The purpose of the NCP is to effectuate the powers and responsibilities for responding to nonradiological oil and hazardous substances discharges, releases, or substantial threats of releases as specified in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, as amended, (CERCLA) and the authorities established by Section 311 of the Clean Water Act, as amended. The plan is required by section 105 of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. 9605, and by section 311(c)(2) of the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1321(c)(2).

44 CFR PART 322, AS AMENDED, "DEFENSE PRODUCTION: PRIORITIES AND
ALLOCATION AUTHORITY (DMA-3)" ---

The Order delegates the functions of the Director, FEMA, under Title I of the Defense Production Act, as amended, to those offices and agencies named in Section 201 of Executive Order 10480 with respect to the areas of responsibility designated and to the Secretary of Transportation with respect to priorities and allocations for civil transportation services.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION REPORT AND ORDER OF AUGUST 4, 1981 ---

This order modified parts 2, 90, and 99 of the Commission Rules and Regulations to establish a disaster radio response capability for local government and State radio services.

"FEDERAL RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN (FRERP)" ---

This document is to be used by Federal agencies in peacetime radiological emergencies. It primarily concerns the offsite Federal response in support of State and local governments with jurisdiction for the emergency. The FRERP provides the Federal government's concept of operations based on specific authorities for responding to radiological emergencies, outlines Federal policies and planning assumptions that underlie this concept of operations and on which Federal agency response plans were based, and specifies authorities and responsibilities of each Federal agency that may have a significant role in such emergencies.

"NATIONAL PLAN FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT IN NON-WARTIME EMERGENCIES," 1987 ---

This plan provides guidance in planning for and providing telecommunications support for Federal agencies involved in emergencies, major disasters, and other exigencies, excluding war.

"NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS MOBILIZATION," JULY 11, 1984 (CLASSIFIED) ---

The Emergency Mobilization Preparedness Board (EMPB) developed a plan of action in response to the President's mandate of December 17, 1981. The National Disaster Medical System was established in accordance with the EMPB directive to develop national policy and programs to improve emergency preparedness.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DIRECTIVE 3025.1, "USE OF MILITARY RESOURCES DURING PEACETIME CIVIL EMERGENCIES WITHIN THE UNITED STATES, ITS TERRITORIES, AND POSSESSIONS," MAY 23, 1980, AS AMENDED ---

This directive outlines Department of Defense policy on assistance to the civilian sector during disasters and other emergencies. Use of DOD military resources in civil emergency relief operations will be limited to those resources not immediately required for the execution of the primary defense mission. Normally, DOD military resources will be committed as a supplement to non-DOD resources which are required to cope with the humanitarian and property protection requirement caused by the emergency. In any emergency, commanders are authorized to employ DOD resources to save lives, prevent human suffering, or mitigate great property loss. Upon declaration of a major disaster under the provisions of P.L. 93-288, the Director of Military Support,

Department of the Army, is the DOD Executive Agent for civil emergency relief operations. Military personnel will be under command of and directly responsible to their military superiors and will not be used to enforce or execute civil law in violation of 18 U.S.C. 1385 except as otherwise authorized by law. Military resources will not be procured, stockpiled, or developed solely to provide assistance to civil authorities during emergencies.

FEDERAL PREPAREDNESS CIRCULAR 8, "PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN EMERGENCIES" ---

This Circular establishes the Interagency Committee on Public Affairs in Emergencies (ICPAE) to coordinate public information planning and operations for management of emergency information. The Circular was reviewed in draft by the ICPAE and will receive formal department and agency review.

AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS MASS CARE PREPAREDNESS AND OPERATION PROCEDURES AND REGULATIONS, ARC 3031 ---

This document details the Red Cross mass care preparedness and operating regulations and procedures.

AMERICAN RED CROSS DISASTER SERVICES REGULATIONS AND PROCEDURES, ARC 3003, JANUARY 1984 ---

This document details the delegation of disaster services program responsibilities to officials and units of the American Red Cross. Also defined are Red Cross administrative regulations and procedures for disaster planning, preparedness, and response.

DISASTER SERVICES REGULATIONS AND PROCEDURES FOR MILITARY AND COAST GUARD SUPPORT FOR RED CROSS DISASTER OPERATIONS, ARC 3006, OCTOBER 1981 ---

This document outlines the basic agreements between the Red Cross and the United States military and Coast Guard organizations for support to the Red Cross during major disaster relief operations. Also detailed are the procedures for the Red Cross to use when requesting military and Coast Guard support. A more detailed presentation of the assistance provided by the military organizations is provided in a separate agreement of understanding between the Red Cross and the Department of Defense.

AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS MASS CARE PREPAREDNESS AND OPERATION PROCEDURES AND REGULATIONS, ARC 3031 ---

This document details the Red Cross mass care preparedness and operating regulations and procedures.

DISASTER SERVICES GUIDELINES AND PROCEDURES FOR RED CROSS DISASTER WELFARE
INQUIRY CADRES, ARC 3036, FEBRUARY 1978 ---

This document outlines guidelines and procedures for the establishment, maintenance, and termination of the Red Cross disaster welfare inquiry function for major disaster incidents.

AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS NATIONAL BOARD OF GOVERNORS DISASTER SERVICES
POLICY STATEMENT, JULY 1, 1977 ---

This document outlines the basic policies of the American Red Cross disaster services program, and the disaster relief services to be provided by units of the American Red Cross on a uniform and nationwide basis.

STATEMENT OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
AND THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS, JANUARY 22, 1982 ---

The statement of understanding between the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the American National Red Cross describes major responsibilities in disaster preparedness planning and operations in the event of a war-caused national emergency or a peacetime disaster, outlines areas of mutual support and cooperation, and provides a frame of reference for similar cooperative agreements between State and local governments and the operations headquarters and chapters of the American Red Cross.

AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS DISASTER PLANNING, PREPAREDNESS, AND RESPONSE
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS OF UNDERSTANDING ---

The following agreements between the Red Cross and other organizations, agencies, and associations detail cooperative arrangements pertaining to disaster planning, preparedness, and response:

Statement of Understanding Between the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, Ladies Auxiliary of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, and the American National Red Cross

Cooperative Disaster Relief Understanding Between the National Defense Transportation Association and the American National Red Cross

Disaster Relief Understanding Between the American Legion, the American Legion Auxiliary, and the American National Red Cross

Statement of Understanding Between the United States Postal Service and the American National Red Cross

Statement of Understanding Between the American Hospital Association and the American National Red Cross With Respect to Responsibility for Disaster Preparedness and Relief

Statement of Understanding Between the American National Red Cross and the Department of Defense

Statement of Understanding Between the American School Food Service Association and the American Red Cross With Respect to Emergency Feeding in a Disaster

Statement of Understanding Between the American Relay League, Inc., and the American National Red Cross

Agreement Between the Civil Air Patrol and the American National Red Cross

United States Coast Guard Cooperation With the American National Red Cross in Disaster Relief

Statement of Understanding Between REACT International, Inc., and the American National Red Cross

Statement of Understanding Between the Volunteers of America and the American National Red Cross With Respect to Responsibilities for Disaster Planning and Relief

Statement of Understanding Between the Salvation Army and the American National Red Cross

Statement of Understanding Between the Church of the Brethren Disaster Response and the American National Red Cross

Agreement Between the United Methodist Committee on Disasters and the National Division of the Board of Global Ministries of the United Methodist Church and the American National Red Cross

Statement of Understanding Between the American National Red Cross and the American Humane Association

Statement of Understanding Between the Council of the United States Society of St. Vincent De Paul and the American National Red Cross

Statement of Understanding Between the American Society of Civil Engineers and the American National Red Cross

Statement of Understanding Between the National Funeral Directors Association and the American National Red Cross With Respect To Disaster Services

Statement of Understanding Between the Seventh-Day Adventist Church Community Services and the American National Red Cross

Statement of Understanding Between the International Union; United Automobile, Aerospace, and Agriculture Implement Workers of America; Retired Older Workers Department and the American National Red Cross

Statement of Understanding Between the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the American National Red Cross

Statement of Understanding Between Church World Service (a division of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the United States) and the American National Red Cross

Statement of Understanding Between the American National Red Cross and the League of United Latin American Citizens

Statement of Understanding Between the National Restaurant Association and the American National Red Cross

Memorandum of Understanding Between the American Red Cross and the AFL-CIO Department of Community Services

Support Agreement Between the Alaskan Air Command and the American National Red Cross