
Change No. 1

1. Material transmitted. This CEFR Change No. 1 consists of a revised table of contents, amended explanation, and three new CEFR documents.

2. Filing instructions.

Remove

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Explanation pages iii
and iv

Title page for Chapter 3

Insert

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Explanation pages iii and iv

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through 3-1-20)

New Chapter 39 page and EFR
Docs. 39-1 (page 39-1-1) and
39-2 (pages 39-2-1 through
39-2-7)

David C. Eberhart
Director
Office of the Federal Register

October 1, 1968

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(c) Effectiveness. A document published in the CEFR may automatically become effective as prescribed by its own terms (self-triggering) or may be made effective by separate announcement published in the EFR during an emergency. To the extent practicable, notice of the effectiveness of self-triggering documents should also be published in the EFR.

(d) Numbering system and pagination. Agencies normally are assigned chapters in the CEFR when they first submit material. Documents are assigned numbers keyed to the agency's chapter. Thus, the third document issued within Chapter 8 would be numbered "EFR Doc. 8-3". Each document carries an independent pagination based on its EFR Document number: e.g., page 8-3-4 is page 4 of EFR Doc. 8-3.

Amendments to material in the CEFR, and implementation notices promulgated in accordance with paragraph (c) above, may use the EFR Document numbers for reference convenience.

V. Submission instructions.

The CEFR is produced by means of a photographic printing process, based on the pages of the material as actually submitted. Its quality is therefore dependent on the quality of the submissions. The following considerations and requirements are involved:

(a) Security classification. All submissions must be unclassified.

(b) Retention by issuing agency. The original signed document and two duplicate originals or two certified copies shall be retained by the issuing agency.

(c) Number of copies. Two copies of each document (three if printed on both sides) shall be submitted.

(d) Size and quality. All submitted copies shall be single-spaced, in black ink on white paper, 8"x10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", with 1-inch margins. All copies shall be amply clear for photographic reproduction. Printed or reproduced copies are acceptable if prepared in conformance with these standards.

(e) Numbering. Chapter numbers and document numbers are assigned by the Emergency Federal Register Headquarters. There is no prescribed internal numbering system.

(f) Headings. Each document shall include the following headings: Name of issuing department or agency and a brief descriptive subject heading. If needed, agency numerical document designations, such as "Regulation 64", may be carried preceding the subject heading.

(g) Amendments. Amendments to previously submitted material shall be prepared in the form of completely revised paragraph units that facilitate cutting and pasting for new camera copy.

(h) Address. Submissions shall be addressed as follows:

Emergency Federal Register
c/o Office of the Federal Register
Room 405, National Archives Building
Washington, D.C. 20408 STOP 220

(i) Inquiries. Telephone inquiries may be directed to the Office of the Federal Register 962-8626 (Code 13, extension 28626).

(10/1/68)

CODE OF EMERGENCY FEDERAL REGULATIONS

Chapter 3

Office of Emergency Planning

[EFR Doc. 3-1]

EMERGENCY DEFENSE MOBILIZATION ORDER 8600.1

TO: Federal Departments and Agencies

SUBJECT: Provision for the Release of Strategic Materials from the National Stockpile and Defense Production Act Inventories by Office of Emergency Planning Regional Directors in the Event of Enemy Attack upon the United States

1. Purpose. This Order delegates authority and prescribes procedures for the release of strategic and critical materials from the National Stockpile and Defense Production Act inventories in the event of enemy attack upon the United States.

2. Delegation of Authority. Pursuant to the responsibilities vested in me under the provisions of sections 402(c) and 501 of Executive Order 11051 and section 201(a) of Executive Order 10480, the Regional Directors of the Office of Emergency Planning are hereby authorized and directed, in the event of enemy attack upon the United States and in case communications between the National Office of the Office of Emergency Planning and the Office of Emergency Planning Regions are inoperable, to order the release by the Regional Administrators of General Services of such materials from stockpiles established under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act, as amended, and from the inventories held under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, in such quantities for such uses, and on such terms and conditions as are necessary in the interests of the national defense for allocation to consumers by the field officials of the Departments of Agriculture, the Interior, Commerce, and Health, Education and Welfare, when, in the judgment of the Office of Emergency Planning Regional Directors, immediate action is imperative. This authority does not include strategic materials in the Supplemental Stockpile, which may not be released without the approval of the Congress, nor similar materials held by the Commodity Credit Corporation, which may be released only by the Secretary of Agriculture.

3. Procedures. The procedures under which this delegated authority may be exercised are set forth in Annex 1 to this Order entitled "Guidance on Emergency Release and Allocation of Strategic Materials from Government Inventories in the Event of Enemy Attack upon the United States."

Annex 1

GUIDANCE ON EMERGENCY RELEASE AND ALLOCATION OF
STRATEGIC MATERIALS FROM GOVERNMENT INVENTORIES
IN THE EVENT OF ENEMY ATTACK UPON THE UNITED STATES

I. Definitions, as used in this Annex.

a. Stockpiles. Metals, minerals, agricultural and animal products, and health and medical products acquired by the Federal Government under numerous statutes. Basically, raw and semi-processed natural resources used by industry which would be in short supply in time of emergency. Predominantly, the materials are of foreign origin.

There are four accounts called National Stockpile (sometimes referred to as Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpile), Defense Production Act (DPA), Supplemental Stockpile (Barter), and Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC). The CCC account is used only for interim accumulations, which are periodically transferred to the Supplemental Stockpile.

The word "stockpiles" as used in this Annex does not apply to the medical and engineering stockpiles maintained for civil defense purposes, nor to agricultural surpluses under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture.

b. Release. An order from duly constituted authority authorizing the General Services Administration as custodian of the stockpiles to deliver materials to users. Release authority for materials in the National Stockpile and Defense Production Act inventories is vested in the President, who has delegated the responsibility in the event of enemy attack upon the United States to the Director, Office of Emergency Planning. Release orders usually cover large quantities and must be supplemented by allocation directives issued by the Departments responsible for control of the particular resource. (See Supplement C for typical release order.)

c. Allocation Directive. Allotments of various quantities and qualities of materials to specified users in support of essential production. Departments responsible for stockpile material allocations in an emergency are Agriculture, Commerce, the Interior and, for dosage form narcotics, Health, Education and Welfare. Allocation directives are issued to the General Services Administration. GSA arranges for outshipments from depots it selects, generally nearest to users regardless of regional boundaries. (See Supplement C for typical allocation directive.)

d. Supporting Data. Factual information useful to permit OEP Regional Directors and field officials of the Departments making the allocations to evaluate the claimant request for material, first on essentiality of proposed usage and, secondly, as to quantity and quality of requirements. Emergency situation may not permit extensive studies, thus Supplements A and B provide guidance as to the degree of release and allocation control necessary for various groups of materials. Consumption data covering individual plants using strategic materials, the capacity of plants shown in Industry Evaluation Board studies, stockpile basic data studies, and Minerals Yearbooks published by the Bureau of Mines, provide a cursory basis for allocation determinations.

e. Claimant for Allocation. A consumer or processor of strategic materials for war-supporting, survival, reconstruction, or other essential uses. For some special materials and in those cases where the Government is not equipped physically to handle the materials at distribution levels, a claimant may be an established distributor, who would act in behalf of the Government to receive bulk assignments of special materials which it would re-sort and redistribute to approved small or specialized users entitled to receive them under certification procedures specified in emergency regulations of the Defense Materials System administered by the Department of Commerce; or other priorities and allocation actions of the Departments having jurisdiction over the users.

II. Background and Current Arrangements

a. Nature and Purpose of Government Inventories of Strategic Materials. Government inventories of strategic materials have been accumulated under several acts of Congress. The inventory specifically established for defense emergencies is the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpile (commonly known also as the Strategic Stockpile or National Stockpile). This stockpile is intended to meet deficits of strategic materials in a Limited Emergency or General Nuclear War as defined in Part I of The National Plan for Emergency Preparedness.

Strategic materials would be used primarily to provide for basic industrial needs for defense and essential civilian production, rather than as immediate survival items.

Other inventories that might supplement or augment the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpile in an emergency are the

Defense Production Act inventory, the Supplemental Stockpile, and the Commodity Credit Corporation non-agricultural inventory.

The Federal stockpile inventories of some strategic materials are estimated to be sufficient to meet total United States requirements for at least a three-year emergency period. In other cases, notably where partial reliance has been placed on domestic production and imports of materials from nearby sources during an emergency, the stockpile inventories may be much less than total essential requirements. In these latter cases, strict allocations or use-restrictions may be required to assure application of the relatively small Government inventories of strategic materials to the highest priority uses unless or until supplies are sufficiently augmented from domestic production and imports to meet all essential requirements.

b. Administration. Strategic stockpile inventories are accumulated to meet national defense requirements. In an emergency, distribution of Government inventories must be related to meeting supply deficits against total national requirements after taking account of industry inventories, domestic production, and imports. National Office control of stockpile releases is, therefore, expected to apply in an emergency, except when communications between regional offices and the National Office are inoperative.

c. Custody. The Strategic Stockpile, Defense Production Act inventory, and Supplemental Stockpile are under the custodial management of the Defense Materials Service (DMS), of the General Services Administration (GSA). (See National Plan for Emergency Preparedness.) Care and handling of the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) strategic inventory is also under GSA, acting as custodian for CCC. Strategic materials are stored at some 160 locations throughout the United States. Storage depots include facilities operated by the General Services Administration, Department of Defense, Bureau of the Mint, commercial warehousemen, and industries that are normally large consumers of specific materials.

d. Strategic Storage Location. Strategic materials applicable to Strategic Stockpile objectives are generally stored in geographic areas of consumption. Strategic materials not applicable to the objectives may be stored elsewhere. In the case of applicable materials, the percentage of the objective stored in each consuming area is substantially equivalent to the area percentage of national consumption. For some materials that are domestically produced, however, the geographic location of the Strategic Stockpile provides for service

only to consumers in areas where there is no domestic production. Storage near consuming areas represents "stockpiling of ton-miles," and reduces the burden on transportation facilities in time of national emergency.

Strategic location of the materials has no direct relationship to the administrative boundaries of the regional offices of the Office of Emergency Planning, General Services Administration, or the Departments of Commerce, Agriculture, the Interior, and Health, Education and Welfare, which are respectively the planning, custodial, and allocation agencies for the Strategic Stockpile. Industrial complexes overlap the administrative jurisdictions of these offices.

e. Inventory and Location Data. Inventory and location data for strategic materials are compiled periodically by the General Services Administration and furnished by that agency to all General Services Administration and Office of Emergency Planning Regional Offices. OEP Regional Offices have also been furnished copies of the input listing of relevant resources included in the computer system of the OEP National Resource Evaluation Center (NREC). NREC Resource Category G-2 provides data on all Government inventories of specification-grade strategic materials. The G-2 input listings at NREC are updated annually from the September 30 inventory position.

Alternate records, providing details of quality, quantity, and location of strategic materials, have been placed at the National Office special facilities of the Office of Emergency Planning, General Services Administration, and the allocation agencies -- the Departments of Agriculture, the Interior, Commerce, and Health, Education and Welfare.

f. Security Classification. Information related to national inventories of strategic materials is unclassified. When all storage locations are identified, however, the information carries a security classification. Individual release and allocation documents will be unclassified unless further advised.

III. Authority to Release Strategic Materials from the Strategic Stockpile

a. The President. Section 5 of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act, as amended, provides, in pertinent part, that:

"Except for the rotation to prevent deterioration and except for the disposal of any material pursuant to Section 3 of this Act, materials acquired under this Act shall be released for use, sale, or other disposition only (a) on order of the President at any time when in his judgment such release is required for purposes of the common defense, or (b) in time of war or during a national emergency with respect to common defense proclaimed by the President, on order of such agency as may be designated by the President."

b. The Director of the Office of Emergency Planning. Executive Order 11051 of September 27, 1962 provides, in pertinent part, that:

"The Director /OEP/ is hereby designated as an agency under and for the purposes of the provisions of clause (b) of Section 5 of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpiling Act (50 U.S.C. 98d (clause (b))); and, accordingly, in the event of enemy attack upon the United States the Director is authorized and directed to order the release by the Administrator of General Services of such materials from stockpiles established under the said Act, in such quantities, for such uses, and on such terms and conditions, as the Director determines to be necessary in the interests of the national defense."

IV. Release and Distribution

a. With Regional-National Communications Operable. In the event of enemy attack upon the United States in which regional communications with the National Office are operable, the Director of the Office of Emergency Planning will be responsible for authorizing the release of strategic materials from the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpile and Defense Production Act inventories and, to the extent permissible, from other Government inventories (see National Plan for Emergency Preparedness and DMO 8400.1). Allocation controls would be administered under the general policy guidance and direction of the Office of Emergency Planning, by the Departments of Commerce, the Interior, Agriculture, and Health, Education and Welfare as indicated in Supplements A and B to this Annex. General Services Administration will make the materials available to industry or others under allocation directives from the relevant departments.

b. With Regional-National Communications Not Operable.

1. Basic Arrangements. In the event of enemy attack upon the United States in which field communications with the National Office are not operable, the OEP Regional Director may authorize the release of materials.

The field offices of the Departments of Commerce, the Interior, Agriculture, and Health, Education and Welfare, as allocating agencies, will receive applications from users of materials and will administer any necessary use or distribution controls of strategic materials under the general direction of the OEP Regional Director. If, however, the field offices of the Departments of Commerce, the Interior, Agriculture, Health, Education and Welfare are not operable, the OEP Regional Director may receive the applications for materials and will exercise such use of distribution control functions as the emergency dictates.

The General Services Administration should so far as feasible make materials available from storage points nearest points of consumption in order to conserve transportation.

Release and distribution of all materials should be consistent with all postattack priority production considerations outlined in The National Plan for Emergency Preparedness.

2. Maintenance of Records. Each Office of Emergency Planning, Agriculture, Commerce, the Interior, Health, Education and Welfare, and General Services Administration regional office should maintain appropriate release and distribution control records; and upon establishment of communications with the National Office, should submit such records to its national office so that current inventory and commitment data covering the national accounts may be promptly reestablished.

3. Supporting Data Files. Adequate resource data are essential to the effective release, allocation, and distribution of strategic materials in a postattack situation where National Office direction is not operative.

For much of the necessary industry information and technical advice, OEP Regional Directors will depend upon the allocating agencies -- Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, the Interior, and

Health, Education and Welfare. Some of the data, in addition to being maintained in the field offices of these agencies, may be available in OEP Regional Offices.

For an interim period, until the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, and the Interior have compiled and distributed plant consumption data for the individual materials, general reference may be made to the National Resource Evaluation Center listing, Resource Category G-1, "Consumers of Strategic Materials." This listing shows consumption of strategic materials by city by percentage of national consumption. It does not identify the names of the plants nor the number of plants which may have been consolidated into a city or percentage, and thus will serve only to establish an order of magnitude of geographical areas.

V. Criteria for Release and Distribution Actions by OEP Regional Directors when Communications with National Office are Disrupted and Field Offices of Allocating Agencies are Inoperative

a. Quantitative Guidance. In considering how liberally materials may be released from Government inventories, it should be recognized that the size of these inventories varies markedly in relation to prospective postattack requirements. Government inventories of some strategic materials are estimated to be sufficient to cover consuming capacity for three years or more, even when assuming that all preattack capacity is intact. Destruction of consuming capacity generally would increase the ratio of these inventories to capacity. In other cases, notably where stockpile objectives assume a partial reliance upon domestic production and imports from nearby sources during an emergency, the inventories may be relatively small.

For the guidance of OEP Regional Directors for an interim period when they may need to allocate Government inventories of strategic materials to users as well as to authorize their release, Government inventories are listed in Supplements A and B to this Annex. Supplement A lists the Federal stockpile materials that are likely to be relatively abundant in relation to postattack needs, and Supplement B lists those materials in stockpiles that might be in relatively limited supply. Materials have been placed in Supplement A or B after due consideration to a number of factors, such as the relationship of the inventory to the total requirements and amounts normally required for essential products. The assignment of

materials to the departments is based upon practical interpretations by staffs of these departments of the "Agreement Between the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Commerce," June 21, 1962, (27 F.R. 9228).

b. Maximum Amounts for Single Releases. OEP Regional Directors may release and allocate sufficient quantities of the materials in Supplement A to meet essential requirements for a period of not more than 90 days, and those in Supplement B for a period of not more than 60 days, provided that:

(1) In the absence of proof of greater needs, the quantity of Supplement A material released to any one consumer-claimant shall not exceed the maximum 90-day historical consumption of the claimant's facilities for the grade and form of material required and shall not exceed the 60-day maximum in the case of a Supplement B material.

(2) The quantity released shall take into account reduction in capacity, from any cause, and the availability of materials to the consumer-claimant from his own inventories, current domestic production, and imports.

Should successive disruptions to communications occur, the interim release of a supply of Supplement A material may be repeated. Such releases for materials listed in Supplement B, however, should call for a higher degree of restriction than the initial release.

In releasing and distributing materials, care should be taken to assure that limited inventories of specific grades and forms of materials are not dissipated in uses that do not require such grades and forms. Consumer-claimants for materials should be required to provide reasonable assurances that they will not downgrade the use of materials, make wasteful substitutions, or otherwise fail to conserve limited supplies.

Supplement A

STOCKPILE MATERIALS AVAILABLE IN LARGE
QUANTITIES IN GOVERNMENT INVENTORIES

This listing is based upon inventory status of June 30, 1965 and other considerations. Revisions will be issued as required. Non-objective materials included are identified by an asterisk (*). Interim releases and allocations of these materials to cover not more than 90-day essential needs.

1. Assigned to Department of Agriculture as Allocating Agency

Castor oil
Coconut oil*
Palm oil*

2. Assigned to Department of the Interior as Allocating Agency

Bauxite, metal grade, Jamaica type
Bauxite, metal grade, Surinam type
Beryl
Rutile

3. Assigned to Department of Commerce as Allocating Agency

Aluminum, all grades, except Grade 6A (see Supplement B)
Aluminum oxide, fused, crude (see Supplement B for grain)
Asbestos, crocidolite*

Bauxite, refractory grade
Beryllium copper master alloy
Bismuth

Cadmium, other than ball form (see Supplement B)
Chromite, chemical grade
Chromite, metallurgical grade
Chromite, refractory grade
Cobalt
Colemanite*
Columbite ores and concentrates
Copper, except OFHC and wire bars (see Supplement B)

Diamond, industrial: crushing bort
Diamond, industrial: stones

Feathers and down, waterfowl
Ferromanganese, high carbon
Ferrochromium - all
Fluorspar, acid grade
Fluorspar, metallurgical grade

Graphite, natural - Ceylon, amorphous lump
Graphite, natural - Madagascar, crystalline
Graphite, natural - other than Ceylon and Madagascar,
crystalline

Iodine

Kyanite-Mullite

Lead

Magnesium

Manganese, battery grade, natural ore
Manganese, battery grade, synthetic dioxide
Manganese, chemical grade, Type A and Type B ore
Manganese, metallurgical grade ore
Mercury

Mica, muscovite block, stained B and lower*
Mica, muscovite block, stained A/B and better
Mica, muscovite film, first and second qualities
Mica, muscovite film, third quality*
Mica, muscovite splittings
Mica, phlogopite block
Mica, phlogopite splittings
Molybdenite (ores and concentrates)

Nickel, all types

Opium, crude gum and upgraded forms

(In addition to crude gum opium, which will not be
usable until processed, there is in the strategic
stockpile a quantity of dosage form narcotics. These

dosage form narcotics have been set aside as civil defense items and will be allocated by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. As with any National Stockpile material, however, a release order must be issued before allocation (distribution orders are issued.)

Platinum group metals

Quinine

Quartz crystals

Quinidine

Rare earth products*

Rare earth ores and concentrates

Sapphire and ruby

Shellac

Silicon carbide, crude (see Supplement B for grain)

Silk noils*

Silk, Raw*

Tantalite ores and concentrates

Thorium

Tin

Titanium

Tungsten ores and concentrates

Vanadium pentoxide

Vegetable tannin extract

Chestnut

Quebracho

Wattle

Zinc*

Zirconium ore, baddelyite* and zircon*

Supplement B

STOCKPILE MATERIALS AVAILABLE IN LIMITED
QUANTITIES IN GOVERNMENT INVENTORIES

This listing is based upon inventory status as of June 30, 1965 and other considerations. Revisions will be issued as required. Non-objective materials included are identified by an asterisk (*). Interim releases and allocations of these materials to cover not more than 60-day essential needs.

1. Assigned to Department of Agriculture as Allocating Agency

Cordage fibers, abaca
Cordage fibers, sisal
Sperm oil

2. Assigned to Department of the Interior as Allocating Agency

None

3. Assigned to Department of Commerce as Allocating Agency

Aluminum, grade 6 A only (see Supplement A for other grades)

Aluminum oxide, abrasive grain*

Antimony metal

Asbestos, amosite

Asbestos, chrysotile

Beryllium metal

Cadmium, in ball form

Celestite

Chromium metal

Columbium-carbide powder

Columbium-metal

Columbium oxide*

Copper, oxygen-free, high conductivity

Copper, wire bars

Corundum

Diamond dies, small

Ferrocolumbium
Ferromanganese, medium and low carbon
Ferrosilicomanganese
Ferromolybdenum
Ferrotungsten
Ferrovanadium

Jewel bearings

Manganese, electrolytic metal
Molybdic oxide

Pyrethrum

Rubber, crude natural

Sebacic acid
Selenium
Talc, steatite, block and lump
Tantalum metal
Tantalum powder
Tantalum carbide powder
Tungsten carbide powder
Tungsten metal powder, hydrogen
and carbon reduced

Supplement C

1. Typical Release Orders and Allocation Directivea. Release Order from National Stockpile

Office of Emergency Planning
(Address)

(Date)

(Administrator) (Regional Administrator)
General Services Administration
(Address)

I find, pursuant to the Strategic and Critical Materials
Stock Piling Act, as amended, (Public Law 520, 79th Congress),
that the release of (quantity) of (material) from the National
Stockpile is required for the purposes of common defense.

Therefore, I authorize and order the release of up to
(quantity) of (material) for use during the months of
(A, B, or A, B, C) from the National Stockpile for sale in accord-
ance with allocations of the Department of (Agriculture, Commerce,
the Interior, Health, Education and Welfare).

(signed)

(Director) (Regional Director)
Office of Emergency Planning

Copy: (Department of ())

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b. Release Order from Defense Production Act Inventory

Office of Emergency Planning
(Address)

(Date)

(Administrator) (Regional Administrator)
General Services Administration
(Address)

I find that (quantity) of (material) is needed
by industry for the common defense.

Therefore, I authorize and order the sale of (quantity)
of (material) from the Defense Production Act inventory in
accordance with allocations of the Department of (Commerce,
the Interior).

(signed)

(Director) (Regional Director)
Office of Emergency Planning

Copy: (Department of (_____))

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c. Allocation Directive

Department of (Agriculture,
Commerce, the Interior)

(Address)

(Date)

(Administrator) (Regional Administrator)
General Services Administration
(Address)

National)
Regional) Directive No. _____

Pursuant to order dated (date) authorizing the (release)
(sale) of (material) from the (National Stockpile) (Defense
Production Act inventory) for distribution to industry, you are
hereby directed to make available immediately upon receipt of
orders from the companies the following:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Plant location</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Jones, New York	Pittsburgh	500 short tons
Smith, Boston	Milwaukee	1,000 short tons

(signed)

Name
Title

Supplement D

Regional Offices of the Federal Departments and Agencies responsible for the release, allocation, and distribution of strategic materials, in case of enemy attack upon the United States, and in case communications between the Regional and the National Office are inoperable.

a. Office of Emergency Planning (Releases)

1. Regional Office 1, Oak Hill Road, Harvard, Massachusetts, 01451
2. Regional Office 2, Olney, Maryland, 20832
3. Regional Office 3, P. O. Box 108, Thomasville, Georgia, 31792
4. Regional Office 4, Battle Creek Federal Center, Battle Creek, Michigan, 49016
5. Regional Office 5, Denton Federal Center, Denton, Texas 76204
6. Regional Office 6, Denver Federal Center, Building 50, Denver, Colorado 80225
7. Regional Office 7, Santa Rosa, California, 95401
8. Regional Office 8, Everett, Washington 98201

b. Department of Commerce (Allocations). Allocations will be made by the Department of Commerce Regional Coordinators at the Office of Emergency Planning Regional Offices listed above. See also Business and Defense Services Administration Emergency Delegation 1.

c. Department of the Interior (Allocations). Until further advised, the Office of Emergency Planning Regional Directors will allocate the materials assigned to the Department of the Interior, with the advice of Interior's industry executive reservists scheduled for emergency duty at the Office of Emergency Planning Regional Offices.

d. Department of Agriculture (Allocations). Allocations will be made by the Chairman, United States Department of Agriculture

Regional Defense Board designated for emergency duty at Office of Emergency Planning Regional Offices. See U. S. Department of Agriculture Secretary's Memorandum No. 1489, revised, February 7, 1963.

e. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.
Allocates dosage form narcotics only.

f. General Services Administration (Distribution). GSA regional offices listed cover preattack boundaries. In the event of a national emergency, the GSA regional boundaries will be automatically changed to conform to the Office of Emergency Planning regions identified by numbers in parentheses.

Region 1	Post Office and Courthouse Building Boston, Massachusetts 02109	(1)
Region 2	30 Church Street New York, New York 10007	
Region 3	7th and D Streets, S. W. Washington, D. C. 20407	(2)
Region 4	1776 Peachtree Street, N. W. Atlanta, Georgia 30309	(3)
Region 5	1222 U. S. Courthouse and Federal Building 219 South Dearborn Street Chicago, Illinois 60604	(4)
Region 6	Federal Building 1500 E. Bannister Road Kansas City, Missouri 64131	
Region 7	1114 Commerce Street Dallas, Texas 75202	(5)
Region 8	Building 41 Denver Federal Center Denver, Colorado 80225	(6)
Region 9	49 Fourth Street San Francisco, California 94103	(7)
Region 10	Regional Headquarters Building Auburn, Washington 98002	(8)

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Chapter 39

General Services Administration

[EFR Doc. 39-1]

PART 101-24 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PLAN
FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND SPACE

§ 101-24.000 Scope of part.

This part 101.24 prescribes the Public Buildings Service essential wartime functions, provides the staffing necessary to perform these functions, and sets forth the policies and emergency operating procedures to carry them out.

§ 101-24.001 Authority.

This part implements the public buildings and space portions of the applicable parts of Executive Order No. 11093 of February 26, 1963, and Executive Order No. 10346 of April 17, 1952.

§ 101-24.002 Basic policy.

In an emergency, GSA will provide, maintain, operate, and protect austere but adequate general purpose space to carry out emergency programs of Federal agencies.

SUBPART 101-24.1 PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PLAN

§ 101-24.100 Scope of subpart.

This subpart provides for a Public Buildings Service Emergency Preparedness Plan, GSA handbook PBS P 2400.4A, to be issued by the Commissioner, PBS, for use in an emergency. Should an emergency occur, the policies and procedures prescribed in the Public Buildings Service Emergency Preparedness Plan will supplement, and supersede only where at variance with, those prescribed in Parts 101-17 through 101-20 of the Federal Property Management Regulations.

[EFR Doc. 39-2]

Emergency Preparedness Planning for Supply and Procurement

GSA plans and procedures for carrying out Government-wide supply responsibilities during the preattack period of a national emergency have been published in Part 101-34 of the Federal Property Management Regulations (FPMR). Policies and procedures relating to the procurement and supply of personal property and nonpersonal services from GSA during the postattack period of a national defense emergency are included in this portion of the Code of Emergency Federal Regulations.

In addition, a GSA Handbook entitled "Emergency Supply Support Operations" has been developed for distribution to Federal agencies for their use during preattack and postattack periods of national defense emergency. This handbook will be issued and maintained by the Commissioner, Federal Supply Service. The handbook contains detailed guidelines and procedures to be followed by agencies in obtaining essential supplies from or through the facilities of GSA. Copies of the handbook may be obtained from:

General Services Administration Region 3
Office of Administration
Administrative Services Division
Printing and Publications Branch
Washington, D.C. 20407

SUBPART 101-34.2 - POSTATTACK DEFENSE EMERGENCY PLANS

Sec.	
101-34.200	Scope of subpart.
101-34.201	General.
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§ 101-34.200 Scope of subpart.

This subpart provides policies, procedures, and guidelines governing the procurement and supply of personal property and nonpersonal services during the postattack period of a national defense emergency.

§ 101-34.201 General.

GSA capability for supplying the needs of Federal agencies in the postattack period will depend upon the damage suffered by industrial production facilities and by GSA supply depots and other GSA supply distribution outlets. Maximum reliance will be placed on sources of supply in being, including undamaged GSA stocks, industry stocks that can be obtained by defense materials priority orders or under requisitioning authority delegated by OEP, agency stocks that are excess to their needs in carrying out their emergency responsibilities, and available excess, surplus, or donated stocks.

§ 101-34.202 Definitions.

As used in this part the following terms have the described meaning:

(a) Defense Readiness Conditions (DEFCONS). Reference to the use of DEFCONS to trigger nonmilitary defense actions is made in OEP Circular 9410.1A. DEFCONS 5 and 4 periods require only normal emergency planning preparations and most civil agencies are not notified when DEFCON 5 is changed to DEFCON 4. This means that primary emphasis is placed on activating emergency preparedness measures for stepped-up readiness during DEFCONS 3, 2, and 1. Although it is recognized that a surprise attack or rapid progression from a DEFCON 4 to an attack warning may not permit the accomplishment of certain of these measures, it should be understood that the availability of communications in the preattack period will permit appropriate instructions to be issued.

(b) Preattack. That period between the declaration of a national defense emergency and an attack upon the United States, or between the establishment of DEFCON 3 (or a DEFCON 4 under certain circumstances) and an attack upon the United States. Since certain emergency preparedness actions may not be practical or feasible during the early stages of a national defense emergency, the term "preattack" is used to indicate that period when the impact of international tension, limited war, or a general war causes supply shortages, or otherwise results in stepped-up readiness actions. This period generally conforms to the period between DEFCON 3 and an air raid warning, except in those cases when an agency is required to step-up its readiness in DEFCON 4.

(c) Attack. That period during which the United States is under attack. Such attack may involve either nuclear or conventional weapons.

(d) Postattack. That period following an attack upon the United States.

(e) Preposition. The storing of records, reserve supplies, equipment, and other administrative type items at or near a predetermined relocation site.

§ 101-34.203 Waiver of mandatory regulations.

The general postattack policy is that agencies should follow GSA regulations so far as is practicable, but that deviations may be made to the extent necessary for an agency to obtain those supply items required in carrying out its emergency functions. Specific areas where deviations from FPMR requirements may become necessary include:

- (a) Use of Federal Specifications and Standards as prescribed in FPMR 101-29.
- (b) Procurement from mandatory sources of supply as prescribed in FPMR 101-26 (to the extent permitted by § 101-34.205).
- (c) Use of Economic Order Quantity procedures for stock replenishment as prescribed in FPMR 101-27 (see §101-34.206 for inventory limitations).
- (d) Requirements for obtaining standard and optional forms from GSA, as prescribed in FPMR 101-26.302.
- (e) Requirements for cataloging services by GSA as prescribed in FPMR 101-30 (see emergency cataloging procedures contained in the GSA Handbook, Emergency Supply Support Operations, chapter 2, subparagraph 16e).

§ 101-34.204 Agency requirements.

Instructions on submitting supply requisitions to GSA during the pre-attack period and for the prepositioning of essential operating supplies at agency relocation sites are contained in FPMR 101-34.1. It is not considered feasible to provide instructions to agencies for submitting expected postattack supply requirements to GSA until such time as further guidelines on postattack planning assumptions are available from the Office of Emergency Planning. If such guidelines are not available prior to an attack upon the United States, agencies should submit their requirements as they are determined, for processing by GSA in accordance with instructions contained in the GSA Handbook, Emergency Supply Support Operations.

§ 101-34.205 Agency procurement.

Agency procurement of personal property and nonpersonal services will be effected in accordance with the provisions of this § 101-34.205, except for procurement by military agencies of items which are not covered by DOD/GSA supply support agreements.

§ 101-34.205-1 Other than GSA sources.

In the absence of communication capability with a GSA regional office, the GSA Central Office, or a GSA relocation site, agencies are authorized to procure any item of personal property or nonpersonal services from sources other than GSA that is necessary to meet current requirements for continuation of essential activities. When communication capability exists, GSA must be advised of agency procurement needs, regardless of source, so as to control Government-wide supply requirements from limited sources of supply. Based on damage assessment reports received from OEP National Resources Evaluation Center and by personal contact, GSA will evaluate surviving resources for supply items or categories of items and determine the feasibility of authorizing agencies to contract for their own requirement needs.

§ 101-34.205-2 GSA stock items.

Agency requests for GSA stocked items will be met to the extent that requested items are available in GSA distribution outlets in the region receiving the request, in adjacent GSA regional supply facilities, and/or from excess, surplus, donated stocks, and industry sources.

§ 101-34.205-3 Federal Supply Schedule contractors.

When communication capability exists, supply items normally available from Federal Supply Schedule contractors will be obtained from such sources to the extent that the contractor has a surviving supply capability and can from a physical and from a priority standpoint meet required delivery dates. GSA will establish other sources of supply as rapidly as possible in those cases where the contractors' plants are damaged or converted to the production of war material. As indicated in § 101-34.205-1, agencies shall not place orders directly with schedule contractors except in the absence of communications with GSA or unless authorized by GSA.

§ 101-34.205-4 Existing contracts.

Civil agencies having existing contracts with other than GSA controlled sources of supply for supply items which are not delivered prior to an enemy attack upon the United States will ordinarily be permitted to accept delivery of such supplies in the postattack period; provided GSA is notified of pertinent information, including identification of the items and quantities involved. Where such quantities exceed the two-month inventory limitation of § 101-34.206, and the item is in short supply, GSA will determine the advisability of allocating any overage to other agencies.

§ 101-34.206 Inventory levels.

During the immediate postattack period, no more than a two-month inventory of supply items should be ordered from GSA controlled sources of supply. Procurement from other sources of supply shall be limited to a two-month inventory unless additional quantities are authorized by GSA. Further instructions on inventory levels will be provided by GSA as soon as an evaluation can be made of surviving resources and production capabilities.

§ 101-34.207 MILSTRIP/FEDSTRIP priority codes.

Criteria covering the use of MILSTRIP/FEDSTRIP priority codes in the postattack period are included in chapter 2, paragraph 10 of the GSA Handbook, Emergency Supply Support Operations.

§ 101-34.208 Priority of orders.

(a) When adequate supplies are available to meet total Government requirements, requisitions for GSA stock items, or for nonstock items to be procured by GSA, will be processed in accordance with the indicated urgency of need on the requisition.

(b) When GSA determines that items are in short supply, agencies will be required to make one of the following representations in order that GSA may allocate resources, under OEP direction, to the most essential needs:

(1) The item is in support of the immediate defense and retaliatory combat operations of the Armed Forces of the United States and its allies. This includes support of military personnel and the production and distribution of military and nuclear weapons, materials, and equipment required to carry out these immediate defense and retaliatory combat operations;

(2) The item is in support of civil defense or resource agency activities for survival and recovery;

(3) The item is in support of essential programs for the maintenance or reestablishment of Government authority and control to restore and preserve order and to assure direction of emergency operations essential for the safety and protection of the people; or

(4) The item is needed in support of essential communications and transportation services to carry out the above activities or to produce and distribute the supplies, equipment, and repair parts needed for the above activities.

§ 101-34.209 Substitute items.

Usable substitutes will be shipped, without prior notification, when the requested item is not available in time to meet specified delivery dates, or when the item is not available from any source.

§ 101-34.210 Pricing.

The latest issue of the appropriate GSA stock catalog shall be used for postattack pricing of GSA stocked items. Agencies will be advised when price adjustments are necessary. Nonstock items will be billed on the basis of the purchased price for the item, plus any transportation costs charged to GSA for movement of goods to destination.

§ 101-34.211 Documentation and billing.

To the extent possible, all issue transactions from GSA controlled stocks will be documented in accordance with normal supply distribution procedures. When required by existing postattack conditions, simplified documentation and billing procedures will be initiated and agencies advised of the action.

§ 101-34.212 Quality control.

FSS will provide quality control and contract administration assistance to the extent permitted by existing conditions to assure conformance with contractual requirements on all GSA procured items. Contract administration assistance will include selecting sources of supply, identifying quality and quantity, obtaining prices, and locating production and transportation facilities. To the extent possible, items supplied from other sources, including excess, surplus, donated, and requisitioned stocks, will be inspected for usability to meet emergency needs. Agencies will be expected to utilize their own inspection personnel to the maximum degree possible; however, technical and administrative quality control support from GSA may be requested when essential.

§ 101-34.213 Liaison contacts.

FPMR 101-34.1 requires agency supply or mobilization planning officials to designate a GSA supply liaison contact and an alternate at both their Central Office and regional office or other field relocation sites prior to the preattack period. As soon as possible after an attack upon the United States, agencies shall take action to promptly notify the GSA Central Office or appropriate regional office by any available means of current liaison contacts, telephone numbers, and addresses.