

ANNEX V

DEFINITIONS AND COMMON TERMS

1. Alternate Headquarters (AH). An existing headquarters of a subordinate command that is predesignated to assume the authorities, responsibilities, and functions of the designating headquarters under prescribed emergency conditions.
2. Bravo Roster. A list of those personnel designated by USACE FOA to relocate to the ERS under a Bravo condition.
3. Condition ALFA. The USACE posture resulting from a surprise nuclear attack on the CONUS which may destroy the entire or portion of the seat of government and the key personnel of HQUSACE. Planning for this condition is based on employment of an alternate command element and/or predesignated AH to provide continuity of operations.
4. Condition BRAVO. The USACE posture resulting from either actual or suspected nuclear attack on CONUS or allied countries which was preceded by sufficient warning to permit selected USACE personnel to relocate prior to the attack. Continuity planning for this condition is based on the concept of selected personnel moving to and operation from predesignated ERS's.
5. Continuity of Government (COG) (Support to the Nation). Actions taken to assure that essential functions of the government are continued during an enemy attack upon CONUS.
6. Continuity of Operations (COOP) (Support to DA, DOD and other Federal agencies). Actions taken to assure that essential military missions are continued during an enemy attack upon CONUS or the national defense strategy. The Continuity of Operations Plan for the Headquarters, Corps of Engineers is contained in the Corps of Engineers Continuity of Operations Plan (CECOOP), a confidential document.
7. Continuity of Operations Phases.
 - a. Pre-attack: That phase that includes all planning and testing of existing facilities, plans and Emergency Action Procedures.
 - b. Trans-attack period. From initial attack until civil defense personnel determine that radiation levels permit leaving shelters. Essential functions during this period would include at a minimum all FOA generated Essential War Functions (outlined in Annex D to this publication) and any additional requirements generated by HQUSACE or AH.

c. Post-attack period.

(1) Immediate phase. Emphasis on recovery, would include:

(a) Continuing survival activities and military operations.

(b) Mobilizing military and civilian resources.

(c) Restoring essential communications and transportation.

(d) Increasing procurement and production of essential items.

(2) Long-term phase. Activities related to rehabilitation, rejuvenation and restructuring from remaining resources.

8. Dependents. Members of the immediate family who are residents in the households of USACE essential personnel at the time of relocation.

9. Designated Successor to Authority. An individual, who by virtue of the position held, is designated by law or executive order to succeed to the position of and act as a particular statutory official in the event of the death, disability, or absence of that official. Such succession to office is on a temporary or interim basis and does not vacate the statutory position currently held by the incumbent.

10. Duplicate Emergency Files. These essential directives, instructions, programs, plans, standing operating procedures, operation and maintenance manuals, and other documents (including microfilm and computer software) as specified on DA Form 4541 (essential General War Function Statement) which are required to perform essential functions. The emergency files are maintained at the AH and at the ERS.

11. Emergency Operations Officer (EOC). A facility accommodating essential life support facilities, administrative equipment, communications capabilities, and personnel essential to the commander for planning, directing and controlling emergency operations of assigned missions.

12. Emergency Relocation Site (ERS). A site located outside of a prime target area to which all portions of a civilian or military headquarters is moved to help assure COOP and COG. The site may be held inactive or on a stand-by basis, or may be staffed to provide for the maintenance of the facility, communications and data base. It should be capable of rapid activation, supporting the requirements of the relocated headquarters for a predetermined period, and expanding to meet wartime requirements of the relocated headquarters.

13. Essential Functions. USACE functions that are considered necessary, in consonance with the direction of the Department of the Army, for the accomplishment of indispensable operations of USACE in national emergency situations.

14. Essential Personnel. Those USACE personnel, identified by each commander, who are required for ERS operations.

15. High-Risk Area. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has analyzed the potential targets during a nuclear attack and has defined high-risk areas as those considered relatively more likely to experience direct weapons effect (blast, heat and immediate nuclear radiation). (FEMA Pub. TR-82.)

16. Key Facilities. Those facilities, public and private, that DOD indicates are crucial to the national security and defense of the United States.

17. Military Support of Civil Defense (MSCD). MSCD is the emergency activity taken by DOD components when directed by the Secretary of Defense to help the civilian population overcome an enemy attack on CONUS, its territories and possessions.

18. National Emergency. A condition, declared by the President pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq. or by the Congress, which authorizes certain emergency actions to be undertaken in the national interest. Actions to be taken may include partial or full mobilization of national resources. The term is all encompassing unless further defined as:

a. Defense Emergency. An emergency relating to the military security of the United States. A war involving the United States is a defense emergency whether or not proclaimed.

b. Civil Emergency. An emergency relating to other than the military security of the United States.

19. Primary Facilities: USACE facilities defined as primary facilities for security emphasis are:

a. Hydroelectric/hydropower projects in operation or under construction.

b. Navigation locks and dams on major transportation arteries in operation or under construction, such as those on the Mississippi, Ohio, St. Mary's, Missouri, Illinois, Snake, and Columbia Rivers.

c. Projects considered to be mission essential/critical by the division commander.

(1) Criteria for selection as mission essential/critical should include:

(a) Projects where loss or damage would cause significant delay or reduction in the national defense effort during emergencies or mobilization.

(b) Projects where loss or damage would produce conditions tantamount to local disasters, such as industrial shutdown, water supply disruption, flooding, and interruption of commercial transportation.

ER 500-1-18
30 Mar 85

(2) Types of projects should include:

- (a) Reservoirs.
- (b) Canals.
- (c) Flood control structures.
- (d) Pumped storage facilities.
- (e) Hurricane barriers.
- (f) Inland waterways.
- (g) Harbors and Ports.

20. Reconstruction. Actions taken under the surviving command authority to reestablish a damaged or destroyed headquarters staffed by survivors of the attack.

21. Reconstruction Site. A location selected by the surviving command authority as the site at which a damaged or destroyed headquarters can be reformed from survivors of the attack and/or personnel from other sources, predesignated as replacements.

22. Regional Preparedness Committee (RPC). The primary regional organization to assist FEMA Regional Directors with implementing national preparedness policy at the regional level. It serves as the regional counterpart to the Interagency Emergency Coordinating Group (IECG) which has been established at the national level to perform coordinating functions and provide assistance to the Director, FEMA, on national emergency preparedness matters.

23. Succession of Command. A process whereby a subordinate commander substitutes for and assumes the authority, duties, and functions of a disabled/missing senior commander.