

## **National Security Contingency Plans of the U.S. Government**

*(Supplement to Code Names: Deciphering U.S. Military Plans, Programs, and Operations in the 9/11 World)*

United States government and military contingency plans are derived from a complex hierarchy of guidance originating with the President, the National Security Council, and responsible national security cabinet secretaries and other civilian officials. The President's National Security Strategy (and other national strategy documents) sets overall strategy, supplemented by often highly classified Presidential directives that establish foreign policy relations and objectives. Homeland security Presidential directives, created since 9/11, determine interagency policies regarding domestic security.

Contingency planning of the United States government covers a wide variety of day-to-day and potential future scenarios, from protection of the President and continuity of government at the highest levels to dealing with natural disasters at the lowest levels. "Deliberate" plans for nuclear and conventional war are prepared and kept up to date for select countries (e.g., North Korea, Iran, nuclear attack by Russia or China) and generic contingencies (e.g., destruction of foreign weapons of mass destruction facilities). In a crisis or in the case of an unplanned contingency, plans can be prepared from general templates or even from "no plan" situations.

Most of the details of contingency planning is highly classified; even the existence of most plans is kept secret. Many contingency plans have unclassified code names associated with them (e.g., "Power Geyser," the federal continuity of government plan), but the details of the planning and the various options within plans are highly protected.

### **Military Contingency Plans**

Within the military, the Secretary of Defense determines the National Military Strategy (NMS) and provides the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) with the Strategic/Joint Planning Guidance (S/JPG) and the Contingency Planning Guidance (CPG) for the preparation of military strategy and operations plans at the JCS and command level. The JCS writes the biennial Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP) which forms the basic guidance for unified commands. Based upon the CPG, the JSCP requires a certain number of contingency plans to be produced and kept current.

During the tenure of Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara, the JCS standardized procedures for contingency planning, leading to the creation of the Joint Operation Planning System (today the Joint Operations Planning and Execution System or JOPES). JOPS established policies for developing, coordinating, disseminating, reviewing and approving plans for conducting military operations, both for "deliberate" planning and crisis action planning.

In 2003-2004, Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld directed a number of changes to the Cold War deliberate process originally established in the McNamara era. An "adaptive" planning process was introduced to replace the two year highly structured plan development and review process. Modern communications, information and planning

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tools would allow the rapid development of new strategic guidance on emerging problems, and allow commanders, the Joint Staff and the office of the Secretary of Defense the ability to review assumptions and courses of action and the plan itself. With the end of the Cold War and the advent of 9/11, the focus of contingency planning became far more regional than global. Secretary of Defense Strategic Guidance Statements (SGS) were introduced to supplement the CPG and start the planning sequence during peacetime.

Today, there are five basic types of plans:

- Campaign Plan (CAMPLAN): A plan for a series of related military operations aimed at accomplishing a strategic or operational objective within a given time and space (e.g., campaign plan for Iraq incorporating a number of subordinate specific plans).
- Operations Plan (OPLAN): A completed plan required when there is compelling national interest, when a specific threat exists, and/or when the nature of the contingency requires detailed planning (e.g., North Korea). OPLANs contains all formatted annexes (see below), and Time Phased Force and Deployment Data (TPFDD), a database containing units to be deployed, routing of deploying units, movement data of forces, personnel, logistics and transportation requirements. An OPLAN can be used as a basis for development of an Operations Order (OPORD).
- Operations Plan in Concept Form Only (CONPLAN): An operations plan in an abbreviated format prepared for less compelling national interest contingencies than for OPLANs and for unspecific threats. A CONPLAN requires expansion or alteration to convert into an OPLAN or OPORD. It normally includes a statement of Strategic Concept and annexes A-D and K (see below). CONPLANs that do have TPFDDs are usually developed because of international agreement or treaties.
- Functional plans (FUNCPLAN): An operations plan involving the conduct of military operations in a peacetime or non-hostile environment (e.g., disaster relief, humanitarian assistance, counter-drug, or peacekeeping operations).
- Theater Security Cooperation and Theater Engagement Plans (TSCPs and TEPs): Day-to-day plans to set the initial conditions for future military action in terms of multinational capabilities, U.S. military access, coalition interoperability, and intelligence sharing.

The draft Secretary of Defense Contingency Planning Guidance (CPG) for 2003 mandated 11 prioritized families of plans at four levels of detail. The FY 2002 JSCP tasked the combatant commanders to develop a total of 64 Plans.<sup>1</sup> These include:

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<sup>1</sup> Four additional plans belong to the JCS, one of which has been assigned to NORTHCOM since 2003.

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- OPLANS: 6 (two for CENTCOM, two for PACOM, one for NORTHCOM, and one for STRATCOM)
- CONPLANS: 47
- FUNCPLANS: 11

Most military contingency plans are identified by a plan identification number (PID), a command unique four-digit number followed by a suffix indicating the JSCP year for which the plan was written (i.e., 2220-02).<sup>2</sup> The 4-digit number in the PID does not change when the OPLAN/CONPLAN is revised or converted into an OPORD nor is it reused when the requirement for the plan is canceled. The 2-digit number does not change when a plan is revised in part or approved for a subsequent period of the JSCP, however, the calendar year or fiscal year of the JSCP to which the change or related document applies will be referenced. Supporting plans by subordinate commands are assigned a PID identical to that of the supported plan.

PID NUMBER	Command
0001 - 0999	JCS
1000 - 1999	CENTCOM
2000 - 2999	JFCOM/NORTHCOM
3000 - 3399	NORAD
3400 - 3999	NORTHCOM (formerly SPACECOM plans)
4000 - 4999	EUCOM
5000 - 5999	PACOM
6000 - 6999	SOUTHCOM
7000 – 7999	SOCOM (7000 through 7499 formerly FORSCOM plans)
8000 – 8999	STRATCOM
9000 - 9599	TRANSCOM
9600 - 9699	Reserved
9700 – 9999	Coast Guard

The basic operations plan is usually brief, with detailed guidance spelled out in formatted Annexes and appendices. The JOPEs specifies the annex and appendix structure for each plan. Appendixes are attached to appropriate annexes to narrow details required for a plan.

### Standard Operations Plan Annexes

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<sup>2</sup> In the JCS Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPEs) data base, the PID is expressed as a five-digit number representing the command-unique four digit identifier, followed by a one-character, alphabetic suffix indicating the OPLAN option, or a one-digit number whose numeric value indicates the JSCP year for which the plan is written.

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- A Task Organization
- B Intelligence
- C Operations
- D Logistics
- E Personnel
- F Public Affairs
- G Civil Affairs
- H Meteorological and Oceanographic Operations
- J Command Relationships
- K Command, Control, Communications and Computer Systems
- L Environmental Considerations
- M Geospatial Information and Services
- N Space Operations
- P Host Nation Support
- Q Medical Services
- R Reports
- S Special Technical Operations
- T Consequence Management
- V Interagency Coordination
- X Execution Checklist<sup>3</sup>
- Z Distribution

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<sup>3</sup> Annex X is considered one of the most critical as it provides checklists that can be used in the event the plan is activated.

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## **National Strategies**

**National Security Strategy of the US**, September 2002

Replaced National Security Strategy for a Global Age, 2000

**National Strategy for Homeland Security**, July 2002

**National Strategy for Combating Terrorism**, February 2003

**National Strategy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction**, December 2002

**National Money Laundering Strategy**, July 2002

**National Drug Control Strategy**, February 2002

**National Strategy to Secure Cyberspace**, February 2003

**National Strategy for the Physical Protection of Critical Infrastructure and Key Assets**, February 2003

## **Presidential Emergency Action Documents (PEADs)**

Little is known about the highly classified PEADs, which are believed to constitute the highest level contingency planning for the White House and the federal government, and constitute pre-planned Presidential declarations. PEADs are believed to mostly relate to the Continuity of Government (COG) program and the execution of martial law and other sensitive and secretive operations. They are numbered and approved by the President. PEAD 6 reportedly once provided for the arrest and detention of U.S. citizens as well as aliens considered dangerous to the national defense and public safety, as well as for the seizure of property for which there is a reason to believe may be used to the detriment of national defense and public safety. PEAD 22 was approved in the Reagan Administration.

## **Presidential Directives**

National Security Presidential Directives (NSPDs), signed by the President, serve as the primary instrument for communicating presidential decisions about the national security policies of the United States.<sup>4</sup> Many Presidential directives apply across multiple

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<sup>4</sup> Organization of the National Security Council System, National Security Presidential Directive-1, 13 February 2001.

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administrations. Some of the more important relating to the war on terrorism and contingency planning:

### **US Policy on Counterterrorism, PDD/NSC-39, 21 June 1995**

Validates and reaffirms the Department of Justice, acting through the FBI, as the overall lead federal agency (LFA) and lead agency for crisis management and FEMA as the domestic lead agency for consequence management (CM).<sup>5</sup>

The Domestic Guidelines are a classified document addressing the guidelines for the mobilization, deployment, and employment of USG agencies in response to a domestic threat or terrorist incident. The PDD-39 Domestic Guidelines assigns specific responsibilities to DOJ, FBI, DOD, FEMA, DOE, EPA, and HHS. These guidelines are designed to facilitate and enhance USG interagency coordination to effectively respond to potential or actual domestic terrorism. As the overall LFA for response to threats or acts of terrorism inside the United States, DOJ, acting through the FBI, is supported by FEMA and other federal agencies. The FBI is the lead agency for formulating and executing a crisis management response. FEMA is the lead agency for formulating and executing a Federal CM response in support of state and local governments

### **Protection Against Unconventional Threats to the Homeland and Americans Overseas, PDD/NSC-62, 22 May 1998**

Reaffirms the domestic lead agencies and their responsibilities. Additionally, it outlines the roles and responsibilities of other federal agencies, including Public Health Service (PHS) (health/medical), EPA (HAZMAT/environmental) and DOE (radiological). PDD-62 identifies lead agency responsibilities with regard to an NSSE. The FBI is the lead agency for crisis management, intelligence, and federal criminal investigation. The USSS is the lead agency for security design/planning and implementation. FEMA is the lead agency for CM. Other departments, such as Defense, State, Energy, Health and Human Services, Transportation, and the EPA, may provide specialized resources in support of these crisis management, security, and CM efforts.

### **Ensuring Constitutional Government and Continuity of Government Operations, PDD/NSC-67, 21 October 1998, Top Secret**

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<sup>5</sup> Department of Justice, "Guidelines for the Mobilization, Deployment, and Employment of U.S. Government Agencies in Response to a Domestic Threat or Incident of Terrorism in Accordance with Presidential Decision Directive 39," 8 August 2000.

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Replaced National Security Directive (NSD) 69, “Enduring Constitutional Government” 2 June 1992; NSD 37, “Enduring Constitutional Government” 18 April 1990; National Security Decision Directives (NSDD) 55, “Enduring National Leadership,” 14 September 1982; National Security Decision Directives (NSDD) 47 “Emergency Mobilization Preparedness,” 22 July 1982; Presidential Directive (PD) 58, “Continuity of Government,” 30 June 1980; National Security Decision Memoranda (NSDM) 201, “Contingency Planning,” 5 January 1973; National Security Decision Memoranda (NSDM) 8, “Crisis Anticipation and Management,” 21 March 1969; National Security Acton Memoranda (NSAM) 166, “Report on Emergency Plans and Continuity of the Government,” 25 June 1962; National Security Acton Memoranda (NSAM) 127, “Emergency Planning for Continuity of Government,” 14 February 1962; and NSC 5521, “NSC Relocation Plan,” 1955

Presidential Military Order, **Detention, Treatment, and Trial of Certain Non-Citizens in the War Against Terrorism**, 13 November 2001

### Homeland Security Presidential Directives

Homeland Security Presidential Directives (HSPDs), signed by the President, “record and communicate presidential decisions about the homeland security policies of the United States.”<sup>6</sup>

Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-1, **Organization and Operation of the Homeland Security Council**, 29 October 2001

Established the Homeland Security Council (HSC) to ensure coordination of all homeland security-related activities among the executive departments and agencies and promote the effective development and implementation of all homeland security policies.

Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD-2), **Combating Terrorism Through Immigration Policies**, 29 October 2001

HSPD-2 established policies and procedures to prevent aliens who engage in or support terrorist activity from entering the US and to detain prosecute, or deport any such aliens who are within the US.

Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD-3), **The Homeland Security Advisory System**, 11 March 2002

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<sup>6</sup> Organization and Operation of the Homeland Security Council System, Homeland Security Presidential Directive-1, 29 October 2001.

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HSPD-3 provides the guidelines for a comprehensive and effective means to disseminate information regarding the risk of terrorist acts to federal, state and local authorities and the American people. This document establishes the five threat conditions and their respective colors.

Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD-4), **National Strategy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction**, December 2002

HSPD-4 established 3 pillars for national strategy to combat WMD. They are: counter-proliferation to combat WMD use; strengthen nonproliferation to combat WMD proliferation; and consequence management to respond to WMD use.

Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD-5), **Management of Domestic Incidents**, 28 February 2003:

HSPD-5 identified steps for improved coordination in response to incidents. The directive describes the way federal departments and agencies will prepare for such responses, including prevention activities during the early stages of a terrorist incident.

Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD-6), **Integration and Use of Screening Information**, 16 September 2003

HSPD-6 provides for: the development and maintenance of accurate and current information about individuals known or appropriately suspected to be or have been engaged in conduct related to terrorism; and that information, as appropriate and permitted by law, can be used to support screening and protective processes.

Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD-7), **Critical Infrastructure Identification, Prioritization, and Protection**, 17 December 2003

HSPD-7 established a national policy for federal departments and agencies to identify and prioritize US critical infrastructure and key resources and to protect them from terrorist attacks. In that terrorist seek to destroy, incapacitate, or exploit critical infrastructure and key resources to threaten national security, mass casualties, weaken our economy, and damage public morale and confidence, such capabilities must be protected. Critical infrastructure and key resources provide the essential services that underpin American society. This directive identifies roles and responsibilities of the Secretary of Homeland Security and recognizes the DOD as the sector-specific agency for the defense industrial base.

Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD-8), **National Preparedness**, 17 December 2003

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HSPD-8 established policies to strengthen the preparedness of the United States to prevent and respond to threats and actual domestic terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies by requiring a national domestic all-hazards preparedness goal, establishing mechanisms for improved delivery of federal preparedness assistance to state and local governments, and outlining actions to strengthen preparedness capabilities of federal, state, and local entities.

Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD-9), **Defense of United States Agriculture and Food**, 30 January 2004

HSPD-9 established a national policy to defend the agriculture and food system against terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies.

### **Federal Emergency Plans**

#### **Federal Emergency Plan C**

Basic mobilization plan for the United States, active in the Reagan administration but believed to be obsolete today. Replaced Federal Emergency Plan C, May 1959; replaced Mobilization Plan C, 1957.

#### **Federal Emergency Plan D (“Power Geyser”?)**

National communications and continuity of government in a “Plan D” situation, believed to still be the basic continuity of government (COG) plan for the United States government, perhaps under a different names. Includes Annex C–XI (Telecommunications), Federal Emergency Plan D (Classified)

(The National Communications System Management Plan for Annex C–XI (Telecommunications) Federal Emergency Plan D (Classified))

Replaced FEMA OPLAN 6-84 and FEMA OPLAN 6-84D and Federal Emergency Plan D-Minus, June 1959

#### **Federal Emergency Plan Other than Plan D (OTD)**

### **Federal Government Plans**

Department of Health and Human Services, **Health and Medical Services Support Plan for the Federal Response to Acts of Chemical/Biological (C/B) Terrorism**, 21 June 1996

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Department of Homeland Security, **Initial National Response Plan**, 30 September 2003

HSPD-5 directed the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop and administer a NRP to integrate the current family of federal domestic prevention, preparedness, response and recovery plans into a single all-discipline, all-hazards plan in an attempt to unify domestic incident management. The FRP and the other family of emergency response plans (U.S. Government Interagency Domestic Terrorism Concept of Operations Plan, Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan, Mass Migration Emergency Plan, and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan) will eventually be integrated into the NRP. However, at present, only an INRP has been produced. While this document will serve as a bridge between the current family of documents and the NRP, the current family of response plans, including the FRP, remains in effect until a final NRP has been developed and approved. At that time, the NRP will supercede existing interagency plans, unless otherwise specified. In addition to consolidating federal plans, other modifications within the INRP that impact DOD are: the establishment of a Homeland Security Operations Center, the establishment of an interagency incident management group, and the creation of a Principal Federal Official who may be appointed to represent the Secretary of Homeland Security at the incident site.

## **Annexes (Emergency Support Functions)**

- ESF #1 – Transportation
- ESF #2 – Communications and Information Technology
- ESF #3 – Public Works and Engineering
- ESF #4 – Firefighting
- ESF #5 – Emergency Management
- ESF #6 – Mass care, Housing and Human Services
- ESF #7 – Resource Support and Logistics Management
- ESF #8 – Public Health and Medical Services
- ESF #9 – Urban Search and Rescue
- ESF #10 – Hazardous Materials Response
- ESF #11 – Agriculture
- ESF #12 – Energy
- ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security (Law Enforcement)
- ESF #14 – Economic Stabilization, Community Recovery and Mitigation
- ESF #15 – Emergency Public Information and External Communications

## **Incident Annexes**

- Biological
- Catastrophic Incident
- Cyber Response

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Food Security/Food Safety and Agriculture  
Nuclear/Radiological  
Oil and Hazardous Substances (Hazmat)  
Terrorism

Department of Homeland Security (FEMA), **Federal Response Plan - Interim**, January 2003.

Implements the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (9230.1-PL), and establishes the basis for providing Federal assistance to affected States in the aftermath of natural disasters and most other domestic emergencies. The FRP consists of a Basic Plan, Emergency Support Function (ESF) Annexes, Recovery Function Annex, Support Annexes, Incident Annexes, Appendices and Figures. The 12 ESF Annexes provide guidelines for federal support for emergency needs. The annexes include the federal scope and policies, a description of the emergency situation and its implications, a concept of operations, the roles and responsibilities of lead and support agencies, and a glossary of applicable terms. The Terrorism Incident Annex is the first in a series of anticipated incident annexes. Replaced April 1999 and April 1992 plans.

Terrorism Incident Annex to the Federal Response Plan, April 1999

The Terrorism Annex was added to the FRP during the 1997 update to ensure that the FRP was adequate to respond to the consequences of terrorism within the US. The Terrorism Annex addresses potential CM requirements to crisis management operations, responsibilities of various Federal Agencies, and funding guidelines.

HHS Health and Medical Services Support Plan for the Federal Response to Assets of Chemical/Biological Terrorism

Department of Homeland Security (FEMA)/Department of Energy, **Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP)**, April 1996

The FRERP establishes an organized and integrated capability for timely, coordinated response by federal agencies to peacetime radiological emergencies. The plan contains two sections; the first includes background, considerations, and scope, and the second describes the concept of operations for response.

Supplement by Environmental Protection Agency, Radiological Emergency Response Plan, 10 January 2000

Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **United States Government Interagency Domestic Terrorism Concept of Operation Plan**, FBI, January 2001

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CONPLAN provides overall guidance to federal, state, and local agencies concerning how the federal government will respond to a potential or actual terrorist incident or threat that occurs in the United States, particularly one involving weapons of mass destruction (WMD). Replaced plan, 27 March 2000; replaced Weapons of Mass Destruction Incident Contingency Plan, 26 August 1998.

Department of Justice, **Mass Immigration Emergency Plan (MIEP) (“Operation Distant Shore”)**, 14 June 1995

Replaced Immigration Emergency Plan (“Distant Shore”), 4 November 1993

**Interagency Contingency Communications Plan (ICCP)**, Secret

Replaced the COOP Communications Plan (CCP)

**National Contingency Plan**, 15 September 1994

Organizational structure and procedures for preparing for and responding to discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants

National Search and Rescue Committee, **United States National Search and Rescue Supplement to the International Aeronautical and Maritime Search and Rescue Manual**, May 2000

**Security Control of Air Traffic and Air Navigation Aids (SCATANA)**  
(DOT/DOD/FCC)

**Plan for Response to an Attack on or Threat Against a Nuclear Facility, Emergency Support Plan**

### **Federal Preparedness Circulars (FPC)**

FEMA, **Martial Law?**, FPC/FPE 6

FEMA, **Continuity of the Executive Branch of the Federal Government at the Headquarters Level During National Security Emergencies**, FPC 60, 20 November 1990

FEMA, **Emergency Succession to Key Positions of the Federal Departments and Agencies**, FPC 61, 2 August 1991.

FEMA, **Delegation of Authorities for Emergency Situations**, FPC 62, 1 August 1991.

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**FEMA, Federal Executive Branch Continuity of Operations (COOP)**, FPC 65, 15 June 2004

Supplements, replaces or provides guidance for the COG Annex to the Federal Response Plan. Replaced circular, 26 July 1999 and supersedes Test, Training and Exercise (TT&E) Program for Continuity of Operations (COOP), FPC 66, 30 April 2001; and Acquisition of Alternate Facilities for Continuity of Operations (COOP), FPC 67, 30 April 2001. Replaced Continuity of Operations (COOP), Federal Response Planning Guidance 01-94, 4 December 1994

### **CIA**

#### **CIA Global War Plan**

Obsolete Cold War plan supplemented by the Military Support Annex for CIA Global War Plan, SM-842-61, 27 July 1961

### **Office of the Secretary of Defense**

#### **National Defense Strategy, 2004 (Draft)**

New Secretary of Defense document that supports the National Security Strategy by establishing overarching defense objectives, linking military objectives to other government agencies, and identifying how the Department of Defense must work to secure access to key regions, lines of communications (LOCs), and the “Global Commons.” The Defense Strategy levies four defense objectives: secure the United States from direct attack, secure strategic access and retain global freedom of action, establish security conditions conducive to a favorable international order, and strengthen alliances and partnerships to contend with common challenges.

**National Military Strategy (NMS) of the Department of Defense**, Draft, 11 September 2003.

The biennial NMS report is due on 15 February every year under the FY 2004 NDAA. The NMS provides military context for programming and planning in the Strategic Planning Guidance, Contingency Planning Guidance, and Security Cooperation Guidance.

The NMS includes:

- A description of the strategic environment.
- A description of regional threats.
- A description of transnational and non-state threats.

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- Identification of national military objectives and their relationship to the strategic environment and threats.
- Identification of the strategy, concepts, and elements that contribute to the achievement of the national military objectives.
- An assessment of the capabilities and adequacy of US forces to execute the NMS.
- An assessment of the capabilities, adequacy, and interoperability of regional allies to support US forces in combat and other operations.
- An assessment of the resources, basing requirements, and support structure needed to achieve national military objectives.

**National Military Strategic Plan for the War on Terrorism**, October 2002, Top Secret

Secretary of Defense Memorandum, **Civilian Oversight of DOD Combating Terrorism and Consequence Management Activities**, 9 May 2001

Secretary of Defense Memorandum, **Contingency Planning Guidance (CPG) 02**, 28 June 2002, Top Secret

The CPG fulfills the statutory duty of the Secretary of Defense to furnish written policy guidance annually to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for contingency planning. The Secretary issues this guidance with the approval of the President after consultation with the Chairman (the President signed the 2002 contingency guidance early in 2002). The CPG focuses the guidance given in the National Security Strategy and the Strategic/Joint Planning Guidance, and is the principal source document for preparation of the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP). The latest CPG institutionalizes the War on Terrorism in departmental strategic planning and implemented the 4-2-1 force sizing paradigm originally established in the 2001 Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR). It also assigned DOD with protecting the homeland as its first priority. Deterrence in the future was also stated as continuing to depend heavily on the capability resident in the forward stationed and forward deployed combat and expeditionary forces.

The draft Contingency Planning Guidance (CPG) for 2003 mandated 11 prioritized families of plans at four levels of detail, due to the Secretary of Defense by mid-2004. The CPG also provides guidance to the combatant commanders concerning contingencies and includes the Prioritized Regional Objectives for DOD. Combatant commanders use the Prioritized Regional Objectives to write their Theater Engagement Plan. Theater Engagement Planning addresses shaping the international environment to promote US interests. The Theater Engagement Plan has two parts. The first is the unified commander's Strategic Concept and the second is the Yearly Activity Annexes.

Replaced CPG for Fiscal Years 1999–2003, January 1998; replaced CPG, 1997

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### Secretary of Defense Memorandum, **Defense Planning Guidance (DPG)**

In 2003, Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld reestablished biennial budgeting under direction contained in Management Initiative Decision (MID) 913. He directed Joint Defense Capabilities Study commissioned in March 2003, which separated the DPG into two documents, the Strategic Planning Guidance (SPG) and the Joint Programming Guidance (JPG). The final DPG was Defense Planning Guidance (DPG) 2004-2009, May 2002, Secret

### Secretary of Defense Memorandum, **Forces for Unified Commands, Fiscal Year (FY 2003)**, 2 October 2002

The “Forces For” Memorandum supplements the Unified Command Plan (UCP). All forces (except as noted in title 10, US Code (USC), section 162 are assigned to combatant commands by the Secretary of Defense’s Forces for Unified Commands memorandum. A force assigned or attached to a combatant command may be transferred from that command only as directed by the Secretary of Defense and under procedures prescribed by the Secretary of Defense and approved by the President. The command relationship the gaining commander will exercise (and the losing commander will relinquish) is specified by the Secretary of Defense. The FY 2003 Forces For memorandum states that NORTHCOM must obtain approval from the SECDEF before assuming OPCON of forces assigned in the United States and its territories in any major emergency.

### Secretary of Defense Memorandum, **Joint Programming Guidance (JPG)**, bi-annual

Partially replaced the Defense Planning Guidance (DPG). The JPG is a Program Decision Memorandum (PDM) like document that captures SECDEF decisions resulting from a limited number of joint capability assessments completed during the Enhanced Planning Process in alternate years when the Strategic Planning Guidance (SPG) is not issued. The JPG and SPG provide the programming and fiscal guidance to the services for development of Program Objective Memorandums (POMs) for the defense planning period.

### Secretary of Defense Memorandum, **Security Cooperation Guidance**

The Security Cooperation Guidance provides instruction on implementing defense strategy through regional partnerships.

### Secretary of Defense Memorandum, **Strategic Guidance Statement (SGS)**

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The SGS supplements the Contingency Planning Guidance and is intended to provide detailed direction for strategy related to each “family” of plans. The publication timeline for each SGS is based on priority of the individual plans.

- **Draft Strategic Guidance Statement for Homeland Defense Planning, 1**  
March 2004, Secret/REL to USA, AUS, CAN, NZ, UK

Secretary of Defense Memorandum, **Strategic Planning Guidance (SPG)**, Draft v3.0, January 2004, Secret (bi-annual)

Partially replaced the Defense Planning Guidance (DPG). The Strategic Planning Guidance (SPG) communicates the Defense Strategy and the SECDEF’s top resource priorities. It gives more specific programming guidance on where the Department will take and reduce risk for broad capability areas. The SPG lists the priorities of SECDEF: winning the Global War on Terrorism, strengthening combined/joint war fighting capabilities, transforming the joint force, optimizing intelligence capabilities, counter proliferation, improving force manning, developing and implementing new concepts for global engagement, strengthening our ability to fulfill responsibilities in HS, streamlining DOD processes, and reorganizing DOD and the US government to deal with pre-war opportunities and post war responsibilities.

**Defense Planning Scenario: Homeland Defense, 2010-2012**, Draft, 12 August 2003, Secret/NF

Secretary of Defense Message (SECDEF message), **Public Affairs Guidance -Counter-Terrorism/Special Mission Units**, 211644Z April 99 (21 April 1999)

Deputy Secretary of Defense Memorandum (U05646-03), **Collecting, Reporting, and Analysis of Terrorist Threats to DoD Within The United States**, 2 May 2003

Deputy Secretary of Defense Memorandum, **Department Support to Domestic Law Enforcement Agencies Performing Counterdrug Activities**, 2 October 2003

Emphasizes use of title 32 (National Guard) vs. title 10 (Active duty and Reserve) personnel for domestic CD missions/activities.

Deputy Secretary of Defense Memorandum, **Department of Defense International Counternarcotics Policy**, 3 October 2003

Emphasizes support for CD programs that contribute to the War on Terrorism and National Security. Replaced? Deputy Secretary of Defense Memorandum, Department of Defense Counternarcotics Policy, 31 July 2002

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**DOD Directive, Provision of DOD Sensitive Support to DOD Components and other Departments and Agencies of the US Government**, DOD Directive S-5210.36, 10 June 1986

**Department of Defense Critical Infrastructure Protection Plan**, 18 November 1998

**OSD Continuity of Operations Plan**, DOD Directive 3020.26P, 29 January 1997

Replaced DODD 3020.26, 26 May 1995. See also Secretary of Defense Memorandum, Subject: Implementation of National Security Policy Direction on Enduring Constitutional Government and Continuity of Government Operations [PDD-67], 17 February 1999

**Department of Defense Civil Disturbance Plan (“Garden Plot”)**, 1 February 1994

Forces deployed to assist federal and local authorities during times of civil disturbance situations follow the use-of-force policy found in Appendix 1 to Annex C and Director of Military Support message 161639Z July 1996, Subject: Changes to DOD Civil Disturbance Plan. Replaced 15 February 1991 and 1 March 1984 plans. See NORTHCOM FUNCPLAN 2502

**Department of Defense Emergency Mobilization Plan**, classified

**Department of Defense Operations Plan for Routine Explosive Ordnance Disposal Protective Support for the United States Secret Service and the United States Department of State for Very Important Persons**, 27 June 1995

Replaced DOD OPLAN, EOD Support to USSS and DoS for VIPs (“VIPCO OPLAN”), 1 February 1991

**Department of Defense Postal Augmentation Plan (“Graphic Hand”)**, November 1993

Replaced Plan, 25 September 1990. Supplemented by Department of the Army, Army Forces Command, FORSCOM Domestic Emergency Planning System (DEPS), Volume III, Postal Augmentation Plan, Graphic Hand, 1 October 1993

### **Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS)**

(Plans 0001 through 0999)

**Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP)**, FY 2002, CJCS Instruction 3110.01E, 1 October 2002, Top Secret

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The JSCP fulfills the Chairman's Title 10 requirements to "prepare strategic plans, including plans which conform with resource levels projected by the SecDef to be available during the plan effectiveness period." The JSCP initiates deliberate planning by assigning planning tasks to the combatant commanders for the development of OPLANs, CONPLANs (both with and without TPFDDs), Functional Plans (FUNCPLANS) and Theater Security Plans (TSPs). It provides planning assumptions and apportions major combat forces and resources by general type and kind (not by unit names) and issues planning guidance to integrate joint operation planning activities.

The JSCP originally introduced the concept of adaptive planning and the premise that a crisis can arise under a variety of circumstances that will, in turn, elicit a variety of likely or possible responses. Accordingly, the JSCP assigned planners the task of developing several response options (RO's) keyed to a specific set of conditions (e.g., RO's in support of Iraq no-fly zones operations). Specific guidance to component commanders for development of specific response options are provided by the supported combatant commander.

CJCSI 3110.01D 20 July 2001 Superseded by CJCSI 3110.01E, 1 October 2002; CJCSI 3110.01C 16 October 1998 Superseded by CJCSI 3110.01D, 20 September 2001; FY 1996 (JSCP FY 96), CJCSI 3110.01B 10 October 1996 Superseded by CJCSI 3110.01C, 16 October 1998; CJCSI 3110.01A 15 November 1995 Superseded by CJCSI 3110.01B, 10 October 1996; CJCSI 3110.01, 24 March 1995 Superseded by CJCSI 3110.01A, 15 November 1995; replaced JSCP with annexes (CY 1993-1995), MCM-168-91, 7 October 1992

The JSCP has 14 supplemental instructions covering functional areas for planning purposes.

The numbering convention is correct. Number 01 is skipped, as is number 14. Number 16, "Consequence Management" has just been added.

- 02. Intelligence: CJCSI 3110.02CD, **Intelligence Planning Objectives, Guidance, and Tasks**, 2 June 2003
  - Replaced Annex A (Intelligence) to the JSCP, MCM-111-91, 18 June 1991.
- 03. Logistics: CJCSI 3110.03B, **Logistics Supplement to the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan**, 1 December 2002
- 04. Nuclear: CJCSI 3110.04A, **Nuclear Supplement to the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan**, 28 January 00, Top Secret
  - Replaced CJCSI 3110.04, 12 February 96; replaced Annex C (Nuclear) to the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan CY 1993-1995, Change 5, 1 August

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1995 (Change 4, 24 June 1994; Change 2, 31 October 1996), MCM-148-91, 10 September 1991

- 05. Psychological Operations: CJCSI 3110.05C, **Joint Psychological Operations Supplement to the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan**, 18 July 03, and classified supplement (CJCSI 3110.05C-1), Secret
- 06. Special Operations: CJCSI 3110.06B, **Special Operations Supplement to the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan**, 28 May 2004, Secret
- 07. Nuclear, Biological, Chemical Defense; Riot Control Agents; Herbicides; and Non-lethal Weapons: CJCSI 3110.07B, **Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Defense: Riot Control Agent; and Herbicides**, 16 February 01, Secret
- 08. Geospatial Information and Services: CJCSI 3110.08B, **Geospatial Information and Services Supplemental Instruction to the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan**, FY 1998, 21 June 99
- 09. Information Operations
- 10. C4 Systems: CJCSI 3110.10C, **Command, Control, Communications, and Computer (C4) Systems Supplement to the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan**, FY 1998, 10 October 02, Secret
- 11. Mobility: CJCSI 3110.11E, **Mobility Supplement to the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan**, 19 December 02, Secret
- 12. Civil Affairs: CJCSI 3110.12C, **Civil Affairs Supplement to the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan**, 30 October 03, Secret
- 13. Mobilization: CJCSI 3110.13B, **Mobilization Guidance for the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan**, 14 February 03, Secret
- 15. Special Technical Operations: CJCSI 3110.15B, **Special Technical Operations Supplement to the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan**, 1 April 2003, Top Secret
- 16. Consequence Management: CJCSI 3110.16, **Military Capabilities, Assets, and Units for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and High Yield Explosive Consequence Management Operations**, 10 November 2000

**Unified Command Plan (UCP)**, 17 April 2002, Secret/NOFORN, with Change 1, June 2002 (merged Space Command and Strategic Command); and Change 2, 10 January 2003 (gave new missions to Strategic Command, including global strike, integrated missile defense, and information operations)

Establishes missions, responsibilities, and force structure; and delineates geographic area of responsibility and/or functional responsibility for combatant commanders. The April 2002 UCP was the most comprehensive revision of the UCP in a generation, establishing Northern Command, and changing the mission of Joint Forces Command. With UCP 02, the last remaining unassigned regions of the world – Russia, the Caspian Sea, Antarctica, and the countries of North America – were placed within combatant commanders' areas of responsibility (AORs).

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President Harry S. Truman established the first Unified Command Plan (UCP), creating our regional and functional combatant commands. Among these newly created commands were U.S. European Command (USEUCOM), U.S. Pacific Command (USPACOM), U.S. Atlantic Command (USLANTCOM), and the Strategic Air Command (SAC).

Replaced MCM-162-99, 12 October 99; replaced MCM 24-98, 9 February 1998; replaced MCM-64-92, 24 April 1992

UCP-99, approved by the President on 29 September 1999, tasked JFCOM with the responsibility for “providing, within CONUS, military assistance to civil authorities (including consequence management operations in response to nuclear, radiological, chemical, or biological weapons of mass destruction incidents) . . . subject to Secretary of Defense approval.” On 13 September 1999, the Secretary of Defense forwarded to the President UCP-99 with amplification, which directed CINCJFCOM to establish the JTF-CS to serve as the primary DOD command element for the planning and execution of military assistance to civil authorities for domestic CM operations as a result of a CBRNE situation.

JCS OPORDER 0204-01, **Kedge Hammer 04**

Philippines related

JCS CONPLAN 0300-97, **Counter-Terrorism Special Operations Support to Civil Agencies in the event of a domestic incident (entire title classified)**, 14 January 1997, Top Secret

Special Category (SPECAT) plan for the use of special mission units (Joint Special Operations Command) in extra-legal missions to combat terrorism in the United States based on Top Secret JSCP tasking, managed by the J3 SOD (Special Operations Detachment) of the Joint Staff and coordinated with SOCOM and NORTHCOM. Likely updated in 2002.

CJCS CONPLAN 0400, **Counter-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction**, September 2003, Top Secret

Plan for special mission units (Joint Special Operations Command) to detect, disable and neutralize Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and their associated facilities under the direction of a geographic combatant commander. When implemented by NORTHCOM in the United States, the plan is Top Secret/Special Category (SPECAT) due to the extra-legal use of military forces in a law enforcement function and the potential political sensitivity in the execution of these tasks within the

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NORTHCOM AOR (Canada and Mexico). The 1997 plan was not oriented on Cuba, a SOUTHCOM task, but the new plan is expected to include counter-proliferation tasks in Cuba should there be meltdown post-Fidel Castro. Replaced CONPLAN 0400-96, 3 January 1997; which replaced USCINACOM CONPLAN 0400-97

CJCS OPORD 1-98, **National Airborne Operations Center (NAOC) Operations**, J-3A 00485-98, 1 March 1998, Secret

Supplemented by ACC OPORD 84-00, USAF support of the National Airborne Operations Center (NAOC) (“Giant Net”), 15 September 2000, Secret

CJCS OPORD 2-98, **Survivable Mobile Command Center Operations (SMCC Operations)**, J-3A 02592-97, 1 March 1998, Secret

Operations of the mobile command centers of Strategic Command and Northern Command in support of continuity of operations, continuity of government and nuclear weapons command and control.

CJCS OPORDER 3-0 (03-3), **Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) for the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff**, 2003

Addresses JCS role in support of relocation and continuity of the Department of Defense and support for Continuity of Government (COG) functions of the federal government (Power Geyser). Replaced OPORDER 03-2, 11 September 2002; replaced Continuity of Operations Plan for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, CJCSM 3410.01, 1 March 1999, Secret; 1985, Secret.

### **Joint Emergency Evacuation Plan (JEEP)**

Emergency helicopter transportation of selected personnel to pre-designated emergency sites in support of Continuity of Government (“Power Geyser”) and Continuity of Operations Plans (COOPs).

### **Red SIOP (RSIOP)**

Formerly Red Integrated Strategic Offensive Plan (RISOP), the JCS Russia and China nuclear forces planning criteria for development of U.S. nuclear war plans by STRATCOM. Replaced RISOP-98, April 1997; replaced RISOP-97, April 1996

### **Emergency Action Procedures of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (EAP CJCS)**

Volume I, General, Top Secret

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Security Classification Guide, Secret  
Volume II, Nuclear Operations  
Volume III, CJCS Codebook and Authentication Systems  
Volume IV, Command Center Procedures  
Volume V, CJCS Emergency Action Messages  
Nuclear Control Orders  
Volume VI, Emergency Conferences, J-3A 00864-99, 2 August 1999  
Replaced J-3A 01500-95, 6 Sep 1995, Emergency Conferences for Tactical  
Warning and Attack Assessment  
Volume VII, EAM Dissemination and NEREP Procedures, Secret, 4 April 2003  
Nuclear Execution Reporting Plan, EAP-CJCS Vol. VII, Annex-A  
Volume VIII, Adaptive Planning Procedures

**Standing Rules of Engagement for US Forces**, JCSI 3121.01A, 15 January 2000

CJCS Message, **Counterdrug (CD)/Counter-Narco-Terrorism (CNT) Execute Order**, 262355Z Sept 03 [26 September 2003].

CJCS message, **Global Naval Force Policy**, 111745Z Dec 98 [11 December 1998], Secret

Outlines the CJCS policy for naval presence of carrier battle groups (CVBGs), amphibious readiness groups (ARGs)/MEU (SOC), Surface Combatants, and TLAMS. It provides scheduling guidance and outlines how the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff will have final approval of Naval Forces presence scheduling.

### **Obsolete or rescinded plans**

- JCS OPLAN 0030, Counter-terrorist Operations, 15 August 1985 (Prepared by the Joint Special Operations Agency)

### **National Security Agency (NSA)**

**Continuity of Operations Plan**, 29 June 1976, Secret

### **Central Command (CENTCOM)**

(Plans 1000 through 1999)

**USCENTCOM Campaign Plan Operation Enduring Freedom**, 2002

USCINCCENT OPORD 97-01, **Force Protection**

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Replaced CNC/C5F OPOD 1000-96, Appendix 16, Annex C, Security and Antiterrorism. Supplemented by CUSNC/C5F OPOD 98-01, Force Protection

### CENTCOM OPLAN 1002

Still current as of 2001. Included a nuclear annex (OPLAN 1002(N)), circa 1994-1995 for theater nuclear strikes in the Persian Gulf region against Iraqi and Iranian targets. Replaced OPLAN 1002-90, USCENCOM Operations to Counter an Intra-Regional Threat to the Arabian Peninsula, 13 July 1990; replaced OPLAN 1002-90, USCINCENT OPLAN for Operation Desert Storm, 16 December 1990; replaced OPLAN 1002-88, Defense of the Arabian Peninsula; replaced OPLAN 1002-84, 30 November 1984, Secret

USCENTCOM OPLAN 1003V-03, **Theater Campaign Plan (Operation Iraqi Freedom)**, 30 January 2003

Replaced OPLAN 1003-98, 12 December 2000, Secret REL USA/GBR.  
Supplemented by COMUSCENTAF OPLAN 1003-98, 2 April 2001, Secret REL USA/GBR

CENTCOM CONPLAN 1010, subject unknown, July 2003

New Strategic concept approved December 2002

USCENTCOM CONPLAN 1015-98, **Major Theater War support to OPLAN 5027 [Korean peninsula]?**, 15 March 2001, Secret REL USA/GBR

Replaced CONPLAN 1015-95. Supplemented by COMUSCENTAF CONPLAN 1015-98, 15 June 2001, Secret REL USA/GBR

CENTCOM CONPLAN 1017, subject unknown, 1999

USCENTCOM CONPLAN 1025-03, **Iran?**, August 2003

New strategic concept approved January 2003. Replaced 1025-98, 1 April 2001, Secret; replaced USCINCENT CONPLAN 1019-96, 14 June 1996, Secret/USO/WN/NC and USCINCENT CONPLAN 1020-96. Supplemented by COMUSCENTAF CONPLAN 1025-98, 1 August 2001, Secret

CENTCOM CONPLAN 1067, **Biological Warfare Response?**

CENTCOM CONPLAN 1100-95, subject unknown 31 March 1992, Secret

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Still active?

### Obsolete or rescinded plans

- CONPLAN 3-84, 8 June 1984
- SOCEUR SUPPLAN 1001-90, 9 May 1989, Top Secret
- CENTCOM OPLAN 1004, Major Theater War – East; replaced OPLAN 1004, 1 March 1985, Top Secret
- CENTCOM CONPLAN 1007-84, 11 February 1985
- CENTCOM OPLAN 1008-85, 12 June 1985, Top Secret Restricted Data
- CENTCOM OPLAN 1011-84, 11 April 1985, Secret
- CENTCOM OPORDER 1019-96, Arabian Gauntlet (Iran related?), 14 June 1996
- USCINCCENT CONPLAN 1020-96, Iran related?
- CENTCOM CONPLAN 1021-89, Soviet threat to the Persian Gulf region; replaced CENTCOM CONPLAN 1021-85, 3 March 1986

### Joint Forces Command (JFCOM)

Assigned missions and authorities currently are:

- Standing JTF Headquarters (DPG, CJCS Memo of 1 November 2002, CJCS Implementation Guidance, 5 March 2003)
- Joint Battle Management Command and Control (JBMC2) (UCP-02; Management Initiative Decision 912, 7 January 2003)
- Joint Concept Development and Experimentation (JCDE) (CJCS Memo of 23 April 2003)
- Joint Force Provider (UCP 02)
- Joint Deployment Process Owner (JDPO) (UCP 02, CJCS Directive CM-907-03)
- Joint Lessons Learned (CJCS Tasking)
- Interagency (IA) and Multinational (MN) Transformation
- IA and MN Information Sharing Transformation
- Mobilization (CJCS Memo of 23 April 03)
- Joint National Training Capability (DPG 04-09, Management Initiative Decision 906R, January 2003)
- Joint Urban Operations (DepSecDef memorandum, 17 September 2002)

(Plans 2000 through 2999)

USJFCOM OPORD 2000-99, **Basic Operations Order**, 15 August 1999, Secret/NF

Provides guidance for all USJFCOM operations. Formerly USCINACOM OPORD 2000-99. Formerly Annex U to USCINACOM OPORD 2000-96, “Military Support

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to Civil Authorities/Military Assistance for Civil Disturbances (MSCA/MACDIS),”  
14 June 1996.

Supplemented by

- COMSECONDFLT OPODER 2000.
- COMSUBLANT/COMSUBPAC OPODER 2000, **Submarine Operations**, January 1998 (replaced OPODER 2000 and COMSUBPAC OPODER 201)
- COMICEDEFOR OPODER 2000-94
- COMFLTFORCOM/COMLANTFLT OPODER 2000-03 (formerly CINCLANTFLT OPODER 2000)

USJFCOM FUNCPLAN 2508-98, **Integrated Mobilization of CONUS Medical Assets and the Reception of Patients**, 15 June 1998, Unclassified

Replaced JFCOM Functional Plan 2508, Integrated CONUS Medical Operations Plan (ICMOP)

### Obsolete or rescinded plans

- LANTCOM CONPLAN 2118, Operations Deep Sea/Sea Spray
- LANTCOM OPODER 2134, including CINCLANT/USCINCEUR Annex Lima: fleet ballistic missile operations, SOSUS/special projects, and strategic command and control.
- LANTCOM OPODER 2135, SSBN/SSN operations, handling of EAMs for SSBNs
- LANTCOM OPODER 2138, Sensitive Reconnaissance Operations
- LANTCOM OPODER 2139, Airborne Command Post Operations
- LANTCOM OPLAN 2160, CINCLANTFLT nuclear operations and emergency actions
- LANTCOM OPLAN 2200, 1 October 1984, Secret.
- LANTCOM OPLAN 2204, Continuity of Operations Plan, December 1974, Secret NOFORN
- LANTCOM CONPLAN 2300-86, 13 January 1986, Secret
- LANTCOM OPLAN 2302, 19 July 1976, Secret
- LANTCOM CONPLAN 2305-85, nuclear operations, 18 December 1985, Secret Restricted Data
- ACOM OPLAN 2307-95, 1 October 1993, Secret
- LANTCOM OPLAN 2348, 28 December 1984, Secret
- SOCLANT CONPLAN 2360-90, 20 May 1991, Secret (replaced LANTCOM OPLAN 2360, 30 July 1984, Secret)
- SOCLANT CONPLAN 2367-98, 22 May 1990, Secret
- LANTCOM OPODER 2370, Haiti, Non-Permissive Entry
- LANTCOM OPODER 2375, Haiti, Permissive Entry (replaced by OPODER 2380)

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- LANTCOM OPOD 2380-95, Haiti, Permissive Entry (including Combined Joint Task Force 180, subject: Change One to Rules of Engagement ISO OPOD 2380-95 (211008 September 1994))
- LANTCOM 2400
- USCINJFCOM FUNCPLAN 2504-00, Response to CBRNE Incidents/Accidents, 1 May 2000 (formerly Weapons of Mass Destruction & Radiological Accidents Response Plan)
- USCINACOM CONPLAN 2810-96, Peace Enforcement Operations
- USCINACOM CONPLAN 2820-96, Conduct of Military Peacekeeping Operations

### Northern Command (NORTHCOM)

CJCS [Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff], **Standing HLS Execute Order (EXORD)**, 081813Z Oct 02 (8 October 2002)

Homeland security execute order activating NORTHCOM and providing guidance on Operation Noble Eagle (Mod 3, 2004).

NORTHCOM CONPLAN 0500-03, **Military Assistance to Domestic Consequence Management Operations in Response to a Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear or High Yield Explosive (CBRNE) Situation or Event**, March 2003, Secret (new OPR is NORTHCOM/J5P, replacing JCS for planning responsibility)

CONPLAN w/TPFDD to conduct CBRNE consequence management operations in support of the designated lead federal agency (LFA) in the 48 contiguous states, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. CONPLAN 0500 superseded CJCS CONPLAN 0400 Annex T Appendix 2 for domestic WMD consequence management (CM) operations.

Replaced JFCOM CONPLAN 0500-98, 12 August 2002; replaced JCS CONPLAN 0500-98, 11 February 2002. New Strategic Concept approved, 26 April 2001 for 2003 rewrite. Originally called Military Support to Domestic Consequence Management Operations in Response to a Weapon of Mass Destruction Threat or Incident. Replaced JFCOM CONPLAN 0500-98, 12 August 2002; and USCINACOM CONPLAN 0400-97, Secret and USCINACOM FUNCPLAN 2504-98, Military Resources and Operations in Support of DOD or other federal agencies responding to a Radiological Emergency, 8 March 1999

The Unified Command Plan 2002 (UCP 02) tasks Commander, NORTHCOM (effective 1 October 2002) with “providing, within the continental United States (CONUS) Military Assistance to Civil Authorities including consequence management (CM) operations, in response to a chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear or high-yield explosive incident.” The SECDEF retains CBRNE/CM

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authority under the office of Assistant Secretary of Defense (SO/LIC). The Deputy Secretary of Defense will determine if the CBRNE situation warrants special management procedures and channels (use of special mission units and activation of CONPLANs 0300/0400).

DOD may serve as a support agency to the FBI for crisis management functions, and as a support agency to FEMA (Department of Homeland Security) for consequence management. In accordance with DOD Directive 3025.15, CONPLAN 0500, and upon approval by the Secretary of Defense, DOD will provide assistance to the LFA and/or the CONPLAN primary agencies, as appropriate. DOD assistance includes threat assessment; domestic emergency support team (DEST) participation and transportation; technical advice; operational support; support for civil disturbances; custody, transportation and disposal of a WMD device; and other capabilities including mitigation of the consequences of a release.

Annex C, Appendix 16, "Rules for the Use of Force." There is a presumption that conventional military and disaster response units deployed to sites of a CBRNE situation will not carry arms. As authorized by SECDEF, units may deploy to sites with their weapons stored in an appropriate storage container to cover possible follow on assignments where weapons are authorized. Military commanders are responsible to ensure that weapons and ammunition are properly stored and physically secured at any incident response site.

NORTHCOM OPLAN 2002 (Draft), **Homeland Defense Plan**, October 2003, Secret

Homeland defense plan, not a civil support plan. DOD is the lead federal agency in the execution of missions to deter attack against, and defend the U.S. from, concurrent missile and air threats, as well as information operations (cyber warfare) threats. The plan includes coordination with civil authorities to protect critical U.S. infrastructures (including cyber networks) required to project and support forces overseas, and provides support for the U.S. from CBRNE weapons and for consequence management. CONPLAN 2002 will have a branch plan for Civil Support to include a new concept of Defense Support to Civil Authorities (DSCA), humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, "all hazard" consequence management, and other specific missions where DOD is in support.

OPLAN 2002 being created in an accelerated time schedule and is NORTHCOM's Tier #1 JSCP regional task. OPLAN 2002 is not the same as CAMPLAN 2525-02, which is the plan for Operation Noble Eagle. NORTHCOM is due to receive a National Intelligence Estimate to support OPLAN development. May incorporate CONPLAN 2222-98.

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**NORTHCOM CONPLAN 2100-98, Noncombatant Evacuation Operations (NEO)**, 1 February 2002, Confidential

Non-combatant evacuation operations in support of the Department of State.  
Formerly JFCOM CONPLAN

**NORTHCOM/EUCOM CONPLAN 2222-98, Protection of the AOR ASLOC [Area of Responsibility Air and Sea Lines of Communications]**, 1 March 2001, Secret/REL NATO

CONPLAN to protect sea and air lines of communication to allies or warfighting commands from interference by any country. The CONPLAN is restricted in the offensive operations against Russia due to potential escalation. It is envisioned that this CONPLAN will not be executed in isolation -- rather that some other combatant commander, or ally, will be engaged in a conflict requiring reinforcement/resupply from the U.S. through the Atlantic Ocean. Formerly EUCOM/JFCOM CONPLAN 2222-98, will be incorporated into OPLAN 2002.

**NORTHCOM FUNCPLAN 2500-98, Military Support to the Department of State and Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) for Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief Operations**, 15 June 2001, Unclassified

Plan to assist other U.S. government agencies, as well as international, host-nation and non-governmental organizations to support humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations outside CONUS, U.S. territories, and protectorates. Formerly JFCOM FUNCPLAN; replaced USACOM Functional Plan 2500-96

**NORTHCOM FUNCPLAN 2501-97, Military Support to Civil Authorities (MSCA) in Responding to Natural or Man-made Disasters**, 2 February 1998

Plan to support the employment of DOD forces to conduct disaster relief by providing military support to civil authorities in support of disaster (or other event) response and consequence management operations. Generally, DOD participates in MSCA only when the response or recovery requirements are beyond the capabilities of civil authorities (as determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) or other lead federal agency (LFA) for emergency response. The statutory basis for providing military support is the Stafford Act. Formerly USJFCOM FUNCPLAN; replaced USACOM Functional Plan 2501-97, 23 July 1997

Incorporates and supports:

- Headquarters, Alaskan Command, COMALCOM CONPLAN 5210, Military Support to Civil Authorities, 23 May 1997

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- Commander in Chief, U.S. Southern Command (USCINCSO), USCINCSO Functional Plan 6175-98, Domestic Support Operations, 1 July 1998
- United States National Search and Rescue Plan - 1999
- Army Forces Command (COMFORSCOM) FUNCPLAN 2501-00, Military Support to Civil Authorities, 1 March 2000

**NORTHCOM FUNCPLAN 2502, Civil Disturbance Plan (MACDIS, military resources supporting civil authorities responding to civil disturbances) (“Garden Plot”), August 2003.**

Planning and response to federal, state, and local governments and their law enforcement agencies for civil disturbances and civil disturbance operations (not including response to terrorist incidents) in CONUS. The President issues an Executive Order that orders and directs the Attorney General and the Secretary of Defense to take appropriate steps to disperse insurgents and restore law and order. The President is authorized by the Constitution and the Insurrection Act (10 U.S. Code 331-334) to suppress insurrections, rebellions and domestic violence under various conditions and circumstances. Last time executed was in Los Angeles in 1992.

Replaced JFCOM FUNCPLAN 2502-98, Employment of Military Resources Supporting Civil Authorities in Responding to Civil Disturbances (MACDIS) in CONUS, 25 June 2001; replaced USCINACOM FUNCPLAN 2502-97, Civil Disturbance Plan (“Garden Plot,”), 23 July 1998 and USCINCLANT CJTF 140 Plan Garden Plot (U); prior to creation of the 2502 Function Plan, the plan was Civil Disturbance Plan, 11 February 1993

Supplemented by USAF Plan 55-2, DOD Civil Disturbance Plan (Garden Plot); and Army FORSCOM Civil Disturbance Plan (Garden Plot)

**NORTHCOM FUNCPLAN 2503-97, Military Support to the Department of Justice (DOJ) and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) during a Mass Immigration into the United States (“Legacy Freedom”), 30 November 1997, Unclassified**

Provides military support to the Department of Justice (DoJ) and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) during a mass immigration into the United States, and to limit the flow of large numbers of people into the U.S. from areas in the Caribbean. Replaced Department of Defense/Department of the Army, United States Army Forces Command/JFCOM FUNCPLAN, Mass Immigration Emergency Plan, 20 January 1993

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**NORTHCOM Campaign Plan 2525-02, Operation Noble Eagle (Campaign Plan for Homeland Security)**, 1 October 2002, Secret/RELCAN

Campaign plan (CAMPLAN) for homeland security operations and for execution of Operation Noble Eagle in support of the war of terrorism. Mod 3 to the JCS HLS EXORD is most current execution document (2004). Provides a concept of operation for Health Service Support, assigns tasks, and provides guidance on military medical support to DoD forces for Homeland Security (HLS) and Civil Support (CS) operations in the USNORTHCOM Joint Operational Area (JOA). Formerly USJFCOM Draft Campaign Plan 2525-01 (Draft), Operations to Support Civil Authorities in Securing the Homeland, 22 October 2001. Supplemented by Joint Task Force-6 OPLAN 2525-01, 17 January 2002, Secret

**NORTHCOM/USJFCOM FUNCPLAN 2707-00, Military Activities in Support of Counter Drug Operations**, 17 August 2000, Secret

Plan to support law enforcement efforts to detect, monitor, and interdict drug trafficking and reduce its impact on U.S. security and regional stability. Formerly JFCOM FUNCPLAN, Military Operations in Support of Counter Drug Operations.

**NORTHCOM CONPLAN 3500**, subject unknown, January 2004

New strategic concept approved July 2003

**NORTHCOM CONPLAN 3800-00, Mobile Consolidate Command Center Operations**, 12 April 2000

Contingency guidance for the NORTHCOM national mobile command center normally housed at F.E. Warren AFB, WY. Formerly USSPACECOM CONPLAN

**NORTHCOM CONPLAN 3900, homeland defense**, actual plan produced December 2002

**NORTHCOM CONPLAN 6435**, subject unknown

New strategic concept approved October 2003. Plan transferred from SOUTHCOM on 1 October 2003.

**NORTHCOM Theater Engagement Plan (TEP)**, 1 April 2001, Secret

Provides theater engagement guidance for Canada, Mexico and other foreign nations in the NORTHCOM AOR. Formerly JFCOM plan

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**NORTHCOM, Maritime Interdiction Operations (MIO) Plan**, [2003?]

### **North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD)**

(Plans 3000 through 3399)

**Canada-United States (CANUS) Combined Defense Plan**, 14 December 2001, Secret-Rel USA and CAN

Bi-national Concept Plan (CONPLAN) that provides for the combined land and maritime defense and security of Canada and the US (CANUS) in support of CANUS Basic Security Document MCC 100-35. Formerly JFCOM plan, NORTHCOM is the responsible US unified command.

**Canada-United States (CANUS) Basic Security Document (BSD)**, CANUS MCC 100/35

The Basic Security Document is the cornerstone bi-nationally approved strategic planning document that provides guidance on air, land, and maritime defense of North America. The Canada-US Military Cooperation Committee (MCC) is responsible for the review and currency BSD. Changes to the BSD, NORAD CONPLAN 3310, and/or the Combined Defense Plan (CDP) are submitted through the MCC for review and approval.

**Canada-United States (CANUS) Civil Assistance Plan (CAP)**

New post-9/11 FUNCPLAN focused upon military assistance to civil authorities (MACA)

**Canada-US Contingency Plan for the Defense of the Strait of Juan de Fuca**

**Canada-US Communications Plan (CANUS COMMPLAN)**

**Canada-US Land Operations Plan (CANUS LANDOP)**, 1 September 1983, Secret

**Canada-US Maritime Operations Plan (West) (CANUS MARWESTOP)**, Secret

**NORAD-Revised Ground-Based Mid-Course Defense (GMD) CONOPS (Draft)**

The CONOPS is due to be completed five months following official announcement of Government of Canada participation in US Missile Defense system

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NORAD CONPLAN 3310-02 (Draft), **Combined US-Canada Aerospace Sovereignty and Aerospace Defense**, awaiting SECDEF approval (2004), Secret US and Canada Only

Replaces CONPLAN 3310-96, with Change 2, 24 September 1999. CONPLAN 3310-02 was modified to parallel the CJCS Operation Noble Eagle EXORD and add Air Sovereignty Levels. It has been updated to address the asymmetric threat as well as continue to address traditional strategic aerospace threats. NORAD CONPLAN 3310 will continue as a separate bi-national plan focused on aerospace sovereignty and aerospace defense (but be coordinated with air portions of Campaign Plan 2525 and OPLAN 2002). It does not address missile defense.

Peacetime, transition and wartime Rules of Engagement (p. C-14-6, Table 12.1)

Supplemented by COMANR CONPLAN 3310-96 (or update)

**CDRUSELEMNORAD CONPLAN 3349-02**, 15 January 1998 (with proposed Change 1), Secret/US Only

Draft of new plan due October 2004. Replaces CONPLAN 3349-98, 15 January 1998. May be integrated into OPLAN 2002 in next cycle of plans.

### Obsolete or rescinded plans

- NORAD/CINCAD OPLAN 3000-83, 1 July 1982, Secret
- NORAD/CINCAD OPLAN 3003-83, 1 July 1982, Secret
- OPOD 3025, Operation Western Focus (Army Reserve)
- NORAD OPLAN 3150, 15 November 1979
- NORAD OPOD 3199, Air Defense of the US
- NORAD OPLAN 3400, space systems
- NORAD EXORD 3700, space warning and surveillance systems involved in exercise Global Shield.

### European Command (EUCOM)

(Plans 4000 through 4999)

NUMBER BLOCK	TYPE PLAN
4000-4099	Exercises (with suffix X)
4100-4199	NATO Oriented
4200-4299	Non-NATO Oriented

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4300-4349	Foreign Internal Defense/Special Plans
4350-4369	Command and Control
4360-4399	As assigned

USEUCOM OPORD 03-11, **Antiterrorism**, 14 November 2003

Replaced USEUCOM OPORD 0101, with FRAGO 1, COMUSEUCOM  
Antiterrorism-Force Protection Operations Order, 8 March 2002

COMUSNAVEUR OPORD 4000/4001, **Basic Operations Order**

CINCUSNAVEUR OPORD 4001, Submarine and Anti-Submarine Exercise and  
Safety Supplement. Supplemented by COMSIXTHFLT OPORD 4000, Baltic Sea  
Operations

EUCOM **OPLAN 4112**, subject unknown

Replaced USCINCEUR OPLAN 4112-83, Top Secret

USCINCEUR CONPLAN 4122-98, **Africa related?**, 1 February 2000, Secret

TPFDD conference held 2-11 February 2004. The plan scenario supports 88,000 US  
troops. Replaced CONPLAN 4122-96. Supplemented by COMUSAFE CONPLAN  
4122-98, 30 October 2001, Secret

EUCOM **CONPLAN 4132**, subject unknown, July 2003

TPFDD conference held 10-19 March 2003

EUCOM **CONPLAN 4220-95**, subject unknown, 25 February 1993, Top Secret

EUCOM **CONPLAN 4265**, subject unknown, 2004

TPFDD conference held 8-17 September 2003 and 10-19 May 2004

USEUCOM Plan 4269-96, **Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief Operations**,  
Unclassified

COMUSAFE PLAN 4286, **theater nuclear weapons related**

EUCOM **CONPLAN 4305**, subject unknown

TPFDD conference held 18-27 August 2003

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EUCOM OPLAN 4312, **HQ EUCOM Continuity of Operations**, Secret

Possibly rescinded?

EUCOM OPORD 4339-02, **nuclear command and control related**, 2002

Implements the concept of operations and tasks that enable the USEUCOM ABNCP to accomplish the non-strategic nuclear forces (NC2) mission. The plan directs HQ USEUCOM to maintain a Survivable Mobile Command Center (SMCC) in order to support U. S. national and USEUCOM nuclear command and control requirements. It further provides direction and guidance to component commanders to support ABNCP operations by detailing base support requirements.

COMUSAFE Plan 4405-97, **USAFE Air Expeditionary Force**, Secret/NF

USAFE OPORD 4831, **Exercise Deployments in the USAFE AOR**, 31 January 2000

USCINCEUR OPLAN 4999-98, **Defense of Western Europe In General War**

Probably replaced OPLAN 4102 and likely rescinded itself

### Obsolete or rescinded plans

- Commander in Chief, United States Army, Europe (CINCUSAREUR) OPLAN 4101?
- EUCOM OPLAN 4102, Defense of Western Europe (replaced OPLAN 4102-84, 1 March 1985, Top Secret; replaced OPLAN 4102-84, 2 July 1984, Top Secret. Supplemented by CINCUSAREUR OPLAN 4102)
- USCINCEUR CONPLAN 4110?
- EUCOM OPLAN 4209-84, Secret Restricted Data
- EUCOM CONPLAN 4211-90, 23 May 1991, Top Secret
- USCINCEUR CONPLAN 4217
- USCINCEUR CONPLAN 4221
- USCINCEUR CONPLAN 4222
- USCINCEUR OPORD 4243, Peace Implementation in the Former Yugoslavia (last modification), 24 January 1996, Secret (replaced CINCEUR OPLAN 4243, Balkan Endeavor, 2 December 1995)
- USCINCEUR OPORD 4246, Joint Guard (former Yugoslavia), 20 December 1996, Secret
- CINCUSAREUR OPORD 4247, Joint Guard (former Yugoslavia), 31 January 1997, Secret

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- SOCEUR OMNIBUS 4260-90, 15 November 1990, Secret/LIMDIS
- USCINCEUR CONPLAN 4285
- EUCOM CONPLAN 4292-90, 20 February 1990, Secret
- USCINCEUR OPLAN 4295
- EUCOM OPLAN 4300, 10 March 1981, Secret
- USCINCEUR CONPLAN 4302
- CINCUSAREUR OPLAN 4310
- EUCOM CONPLAN 4311-95, 28 May 1993, Secret
- USCINCEUR CONPLAN 4348
- USCINCEUR CONPLAN 4349
- CINCUSAREUR OPLAN 4360
- USCINCEUR CONPLAN 4367
- USCINCEUR OPLAN 4375
- USCINCEUR Functional Plan 4411-97, Transfer of NSJTF Responsibilities to USAREUR Use, 23 September 1997

### **Pacific Command (PACOM)**

(Plans 5000 through 5999)

#### **PACOM Homeland Defense/Civil Support Contingency Plan (CONPLAN)**

Covers intelligence sharing, anti-terrorism/force protection (AT/FP), critical infrastructure protection (CIP), CBRNE and natural disasters as well as other requested support to the civilian sector, providing a comprehensive program for Hawaii, Guam, and other US territories in the AOR.

#### **“Project 19”**

US-Taiwan CONPLAN, with air, naval, ground/amphibious, and missile segments

#### **CINCPACFLT OPODER 201, basic operations order**

Includes Appendix 27, Annex C, Anti-Terrorist; Appendix 28, Annex C, Anti-Piracy Defense; Annex H, October 1996 (replaced Annex H, June 1994). Supplemented by COMSEVENTHFLT OPODER 201; C3F OPORD 201, Antiterrorism/Force Protection; CTG 73.7.3 OPODER 201, Afloat Pre-positioning Force (APF) ships stationed at Diego Garcia

PACOM OPORD 3020-03, **Critical Infrastructure Protection (Draft)**, PACOM J34, 2004

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## National Security Contingency Plans of the U.S. Government

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PACOM Theater Infrastructure Assurance Plan. The first Critical Infrastructure Program (CIP) Appendix was submitted to the Joint Staff on 30 April 2003. The Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) Operation Order (OPORD) was in final staffing in 2003.

PACOM CONPLAN/OPORDER 5002, **Hawaii related?**, October 2003

Replaced OPLAN 5002, 28 March 1984, Secret

PACOM **CONPLAN 5005**, subject unknown, 2004

PACOM CONPLAN 5026, **Preemptive? attacks on North Korea**, August 2003

Involves pre-planned strikes against North Korean targets, as well as US-Japan planning relating to the Korean peninsula. New strategic concept approved January 2003. TPFDD conferences held 21 April-2 May 2003 and 13-30 October 2003

USPACOM OPLAN 5027-04, **Major Combat Operations on the Korean Peninsula**, 2004, Secret/NF

TPFDD conference held 2-13 June 2003. Replaced 5027-02, 18 January 2001; replaced OPLAN 5027-98; replaced OPLAN 5027-95 (“Orange Plan”), Major Theater War – West, 15 July 1995; replaced OPLAN 5027-83, 1 March 1984, Secret. Supplemented by COMPACAF OPLAN 5027-98, 1 August 2001, Secret; and EUSA OPLAN 5027

USPACOM CONPLAN 5028-98, **support to OPLAN 1003?**, 28 November 2000, Secret/NF

Planning suspended in 2004 with completion of major combat operations in Operation Iraqi Freedom. Replaced CONPLAN 5028-96

PACOM/US-ROK Combined Forces Command CONPLAN 5029, **Reaction to the collapse of North Korea**, 2004

PACOM CONPLAN 5030-03, **Full spectrum pre-conflict operations against North Korea**, June 2003

PACOM **CONPLAN 5040-03?**, subject unknown

Replaced CONPLAN 5040-86

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### **USCINCPAC OPOD 5050-99, force protection and THREATCON actions**

TAB A of Appendix 2 of Annex M, deployed unit measures in force protection.  
Supplemented by USFK OPOD 5050-02

### **PACOM CONPLAN 5055, defense of Japan?, 2004**

Includes air/missile and sea control (dependent on Japanese Self Defense Force participation)

### **PACOM FUNCPLAN 5060, Non-Combatant Evacuation Operations, February 2003**

Replaced PLAN 5060-86

### **USCINCPAC CONPLAN 5070-96, Peacekeeping, Peace Enforcement, Foreign Humanitarian Assistance/Disaster Relief, Domestic Support Operations, and Other Small Scale Contingencies, April 2003, Secret**

### **USPACOM CONPLAN 5077-02, July 2003**

Conducting air, naval, ground/amphibious, and missile operations and related excursions of the CONPLAN 5077. New strategic concept approved December 2002. TFPDD forces conference held 17-28 February 2003 and 14-30 July 2003. Replaced OPLAN 5077-98, 19 August 2001 (Change 1), Secret; replaced CONPLAN 5077-84. Supplemented by COMPACAF OPLAN 5077-98, 1 September 2001, Secret

### **PACOM CONPLAN 5083, subject unknown, 2004**

### **PACOM CONPLAN 5100, subject unknown, March 2003**

Replaced CONPLAN 5100-86

### **USCINCPAC OPLAN 5123-02, subject unknown, 31 March 2003, Secret/NF/WN**

### **PACAF CONPLAN 5150-96, Contingency Operations in the US Pacific Command Area of Responsibility, Confidential**

### **PACOM CONPLAN 5200, subject unknown, May 2003**

### **PACOM CONPLAN 5304, subject unknown, September 2003**

### **PACOM CONPLAN 5305, subject unknown, 2004**

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## USPACOM Theater Security Cooperation (TSC) Plan

### Obsolete or rescinded plans

- PACOM OPLAN 5000-84, 16 September 1983, Secret
- PACOM OPLAN 5001-85, 15 February 1984, Secret Restricted Data
- PACOM CONPLAN 5020-83
- PACOM OPLAN 5051, Japan Draft Defense Plan, Secret
- PACOM CONPLAN 5052
- PACOM 5053?
- PACOM PLAN 5065-85
- PACOM PLAN 5068-84, USCINCPAC/FAA Western Region Relationship
- PACOM 5076
- PACOM 5095-85
- PACOM OPLAN 5104, November 1973, Secret NOFORN, rescinded and replaced by Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP)
- PACOM CONPLAN 5107, Lava Flow Control to Protect the City of Hilo, Hawaii
- PACOM OPLAN 5111, PACOM Redoubt
- PACOM OPORD 5117-85, Pacific Command Airborne Command Post
- PACOM PLAN 5122-85
- PACOM OPLAN 5125, Augmentation/Support of Other Unified Commands
- PACOM CONPLAN 5137-83, Recovery and Repatriation of Human Remains from Crash Sites of US Aircraft in the Lao People's Democratic Republic
- PACOM CONPLAN 5138-84
- PACOM PLAN 5139, Recovery and Repatriation of Human Remains from Crash Sites of US Aircraft in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam
- PACOM PLAN 5140-84, Augmentation of the Joint Casualty Resolution Center
- PACOM CONPLAN 5300-83, Confidential Restricted Data

### Southern Command (SOUTHCOM)

(Plans 6000 through 6999)

SOUTHCOM CONPLAN 6103-90, subject unknown, 4 August 1989, Secret

New strategic concept approved June 2003.

SOUTHCOM CONPLAN 6115, **defense of the Southern US and Caribbean?**

New strategic concept approved March 2003. Incorporates elements of CONPLANs 2002 and 5002

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SOUTHCOM CONPLAN 6120, subject unknown, January 2004

SOUTHCOM CONPLAN 6150, subject unknown, February 2004

New strategic concept approved February 2003. Replaced OPLAN 6150-82

USCINCSO Functional Plan 6175-98, **Domestic Support Operations**, 1 July 1998

SOUTHCOM CONPLAN 6222, subject unknown

New strategic concept approved December 2003

SOUTHCOM CONPLAN 6225, subject unknown, January 2004

SOUTHCOM CONPLAN 6300-97, subject unknown, 1 October 1994, Secret

New strategic concept approved May 2003. Replaced CONPLAN 6300-90, 1 August 1989

USSOUTHCOM CONPLAN 6400, subject unknown, August 2003, Secret

Replaced CONPLAN 6400-98, 15 February 1998 (with Change 2, 15 October 1999), Secret; replaced CONPLAN 6400-86

USSOUTHCOM CONPLAN 6601-98, subject unknown, 1 October 1999 (with Change 1, 8 December 2000), Secret

New strategic concept approved June 2003. Replaced CONPLAN 6601-95, 17 May 1993

USSOUTHCOM OPORD 6800, **Sensitive Recon Operations**

**Counterdrug Campaign Plan**, 13 November 1992, Secret

USCINCSO Theater Engagement Plan FY02-04, 18 June 2001

### Obsolete or rescinded plans

- SOUTHCOM CONPLAN 6100-95, Panama related?, 12 March 1993 (replaced USCINCSO/CDR 193rd Infantry Brigade/COMUSNAVSO/ COMESAFO CONPLAN 6100-85; replaced REDCOM CONPLAN 6100-83, 1 January 1982, Secret)
- SOUTHCOM CONPLAN 6104-82, USSOUTHCOM Security Development Plan

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- SOUTHCOM CONPLAN 6106-84
- SOUTHCOM CONPLAN 6155-84
- SOUTHCOM OPLAN 6157-86, 9 April 1985, Top Secret Restricted Data
- SOUTHCOM CONPLAN 6159-86
- SOUTHCOM CONPLAN 6160-83
- SOUTHCOM CONPLAN 6170-83
- SOUTHCOM OPLAN 6500, USCINSO/CDR 193<sup>rd</sup> Infantry Brigade/  
COMUSNAVSO/COMUSAFO
- SOUTHCOM OPLAN 6602-85
- SOUTHCOM CONPLAN 6700-79, USCINSO/CDRPNG

### **Special Operations Command (SOCOM)**

(Plans 7000 through 7999)

AFSOC [Air Force Special Operations Command], **OMNIBUS 7800-93**, 1 April 1993

### **Former Readiness Command (REDCOM)**

#### **Obsolete or rescinded plans**

- REDCOM OPLAN 6501-81, 1 January 1982, Secret
- REDCOM CONPLAN 7034-85, Deployment of Air Defense and Air Superiority Air-to-Air Assets, 1 October 1984, Secret
- REDCOM CONPLAN 7040, 17 November 1980, Secret
- CDRFORSCOM/USCINCARRED CONPLAN 7045-86, Military Support of Civil Defense (MSCD), 1 March 1986, Unclassified without Annexes (Replaced CONPLAN 7045, 7 October 1980, with Change 1, 16 March 1981, Secret; replaced CONPLAN 7045, 22 February 1979, Secret)
- Sixth United States Army CONPLAN 7045, 24 July 1979
- REDCOM OPLAN 7048-85, 20 October 1985, Secret Restricted Data
- REDCOM CONPLAN 7077, 30 April 1979, Secret
- REDCOM CONPLAN 7085-83, Continuity of Operations, 25 January 1983, Secret
- REDCOM CONPLAN 7100-84, 16 July 1984, Top Secret
- REDCOM OPLAN 7120-85, 28 February 1985, Secret (replaced OPLAN 7120, 1 February 1983)
- REDCOM CONPLAN 7200-84, 1 May 1984, Secret
- REDCOM CONPLAN 7300, 21 June 1982, Secret

### **Strategic Command (STRATCOM)**

Assigned missions and authorities currently are:

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- Global Strike (Change 2 to UCP 02, TOR for Change 2)
- Global Missile Defense (Change 2 to UCP 02, TOR for Change 2)
- Global Information Operations (Change 2 to UCP 02, TOR for Change 2)
- Global C2 Services (Change 2 to UCP 02, TOR for Change 2)
- Global ISR (Change 2 to UCP 02, TOR for UCP Change 2)

(Plans 8000 through 8999)

### USSTRATCOM Continuity of Operations Plan (COPSTRAT)

Replaced SAC Continuity of Operations Plan (COPSAC), 1 January 1976, Secret

USSTRATCOM CONPLAN 8022, **Global Strike**, November 2003

Strategic concept approved May 2003

USSTRATCOM OPLAN 8044, **National Strategic Response Plans?**, formerly **Single Integrated Operational Plan (SIOP)**, April 2003, Top Secret/RD/FRD/NF

The term SIOP was replaced with Operations Plan 8044 Revision 03, IAW JCS Chairman's Memorandum (CM-757-03), 8 February 2003. The SIOP is no longer a stand-alone document prepared by the (former) Joint Strategic Target Planning Staff; rather, it is a numbered OPLAN prepared by the STRATCOM Plans and Policy Directorate, J-5, with a target list integrated into the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP). OPLAN 8044 requirements include STRATCOM's warfighting capability to plan and execute the Single Integrated Operational Plan (SIOP) and to provide regional combatant commanders with theater nuclear support planning and WMD analysis.

New USSTRATCOM Strategic Concept for OPLAN 8044-02 in coordination (2004); new plan concept refined 2-6 December 2002. Maintenance conference held 10-21 November 2003. Replaced USSTRATCOM OPLAN 8044-98, 25 January 2001, Secret/FRD. Supplemented by COMACC Support Plan (SPlan) 8044-98, Change 2, 1 March 03, Secret/FRD; and COMAMC OPLAN 8044-95

Annexes and amplifying plans

- Annex B, **Nuclear Weapons Intelligence Support Plan (NISP)** (formerly Appendix V to Annex B to the NISP (SIOP Route Book), 1990)
- Annex C, **National Strategic Target List (NSTL)**
- **NUWEP Reconnaissance List**

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- **NUWEP Reconnaissance Planning Manual**
- **NUWEP Reconnaissance Data Manual**
- **SIOP Reconnaissance Plan** (replaced Airborne SIOP Reconnaissance Plan 95 (ASRP-95))

### Obsolete SIOPs

- SIOP 01, 2000
- SIOP 00, 1999
- SIOP 99, 1998
- SIOP 98, 1 October 1997
- SIOP 97, 1996
- SIOP 96, 1995
- SIOP 95 Revision B
- SIOP 95, 1994
- SIOP 94, 1993
- SIOP 93, 1992
- SIOP 6H, 1991
- SIOP 6G, 1990
- SIOP 6F, 1989
- SIOP 6E, 1988

USSTRATCOM CONPLAN 8050, **ballistic missile defense** (Draft), 2004,  
Secret/NOFORN

Provides for the employment of Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD) forces to protect the US homeland. Supplemented by NORTHCOM Supporting Plan (BMD) to U.S. Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM) CONPLAN 8050, 6 April 2004

### Emergency Action Procedures Strategic Command (EAP-STRAT)

Volume 7, Strategic Communications Procedures, Secret

### Obsolete or rescinded plans

- STRATCOM OPLAN 109-82, Headquarters Emergency Relocation Team (HERT) Communications

### Transportation Command (TRANSCOM)

(Plans 9000 through 9599)

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COMSC OPOD 9200, **Current Operations**

COMSC Logistic Support and Mobilization Plan (LSMP)

COMSC Continuity of Operations Plan (COOPLAN)

### **Former Military Airlift Command (MAC)**

#### **Obsolete or rescinded plans**

- MAC SPLAN 9429, 1 May 1983, Unclassified
- MAC OPLAN 9438, 1 July 1985, Unclassified
- MAC OPLAN 9444, 15 August 1983, Secret
- MAC OPLAN 9447, 15 April 1981, Unclassified
- MAC OPLAN 9450, July 1984, Unclassified
- MAC SPLAN 9462, 2 May 1983, Unclassified
- MAC OPLAN 9485, 1 July 1983, Secret
- MAC OPLAN 9492, 2 January 1976, Secret
- MAC OPLAN 9498, 1 April 1985, Top Secret
- MAC OPLAN 9499, 1 March 1983, Secret
- MAC OPLAN 9505, 1 September 1984, Confidential
- MAC OPLAN 9543, 7 April 1984, Unclassified
- MAC CONPLAN 9553, 15 June 1984, Confidential
- MAC CONPLAN 9554, 10 December 1975, Unclassified
- MAC CONPLAN 9577, 20 December 1976, Unclassified
- MAC OPLAN 9447, 15 April 1981, Unclassified

### **Alaskan Command/JTF Alaska**

Headquarters, Alaskan Command, COMALCOM CONPLAN 5210, **Alaskan Civil Emergencies/Natural Disasters (Military Support to Civil Authorities)**, 23 May 1997

JTF Alaskan Road OPOD 5250-03, **Operation Alaskan Road**, 1 February 2003

JTF Alaska OPLAN 9600, **Alaska General Defense Plan**

#### **Obsolete or rescinded plans**

- JTF Alaska OPLAN 9639-1, Civil Emergency Relief Operations, 1 September 1981

### **US Coast Guard**

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**The US Coast Guard Maritime Strategy for Homeland Security**, December 2002

**Coast Guard Logistics and Support Capabilities Plan**

**Maritime Counter-Terrorism Contingency Plan**

**OPLAN 5000 Series**, updated in 1991

COMLANTAREA **OPLAN 9700-95**, basic operating order?

Appendix 29, Terrorism and Weapons of Mass Destruction Response Operations  
appendix

COMDT COGARD Washington DC 171300Z April 00 [17 April 2000] /ALCOAST  
177/00, G-O/M, Interim Guidance Regarding Coast Guard Response to Weapons of  
Mass Destruction (WMD) Incidents

COMDT COGARD Washington DC 041520Z December 01 [4 December 2001]  
/ALCOAST 555/01, G-O/M, FOSC [Federal On-Scene Coordinator] Response to  
Incidents Involving Anthrax or Other Disease-Causing Agents

Commander Coast Guard District Seven (CCGD7) **OPLAN 9707-99, Cuban Mass  
Emigration Emergency Plan**

Replaces or supplements US Coast Guard OPLAN 9707-96, 28 February 1996

“A long history of foreign nationals migrating to the United States exists. The current political and economic instability in Cuba creates a great potential for a sudden mass migration attempt to the United States or its territories. An additional incentive to migrate is the large population of Cuban exiles, friends and relatives living in the U.S., particularly South Florida. Large-scale illegal immigration to the United States from Caribbean nations will be primarily by vessels seeking the nearest landfall in southern Florida. In the early stages of a mass migration attempt, the primary responding agency, INS, may not have the resources necessary in the AOR to carry out their duties. Coast Guard Commands will likely be expected to fill the gap by providing facilities, security, food, etc., until INS components are stood up.”

Commander Coast Guard District One (CCGDONE) **OPLAN 9710-95**, subject unknown

Commander Coast Guard District Five (CCGDFIVE) **OPLAN 9750-95**, subject unknown (also called the DRG plan).

Appendix 21 to Annex C, 1 June 1995

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COTP Wilmington **OPLAN 9754-03**, subject unknown

Enclosure 5 to TAB D to Appendix 21 to Annex C

Commander Coast Guard District Seven (CCGD7) **OPLAN 9770-95**, subject unknown

“Coast Guard District Commander and Captains of the Port have broad authority in situations which may affect the safety and security of ports and waterways. The Coast Guard may be called upon to assist Federal, state or local agencies under existing agreements or under 14 USC 141. The Coast Guard must be prepared to act in traditional maritime law enforcement incidents that may not initially be recognized as terrorist incidents; the Coast Guard will support and assist other agencies in terrorism response.” (Appendix 29, Change 3)

**PACAREA OPLAN 9800** series, basic operations order?

Thirteenth Coast Guard District **OPLAN 9830-00**, subject unknown

**OPLAN 9840**, updated in 1991

Provides guidance for activating Commander Coast Guard Forces Honolulu

Coast Guard HQ **OPLAN 9900** Series

The 9900 OPLAN was born out of the need for the Commandant and the Secretary's desires to have a better idea as to how the Coast Guard will respond to multiple concurrent contingencies. The 9900 is a Commandant plan that is strategic/operational in nature, as opposed to tactical.

### **Air Force Plans**

**USAF War and Mobilization Plan**, April 1997

The WMP is the Air Force Supporting plan to the JSCP, and the source for Air Force planning Factors used in JOPES planning. It provides general war-planning guidance, policies, and factors used to develop inputs to specific plans. The WMP provides the Air Staff and Air Force commanders current policies, planning factors, and forces for conducting and supporting wartime operations. It encompasses all basic functions necessary to match facilities, personnel, and materiel resources with planned wartime activity. The WMP has five separate volumes, is published electronically and is not distributed below the MAJCOM level.

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Volume I, Basic Wartime Planning Guidance

Annex Z: Deception

Volume II

Volume III, Combat and Support Forces

WMP-3, Part 1 apportions combat forces by unit to the various Combatant Commanders for use in developing deliberate plans tasked by the JSCP.

Volume IV (WMP-4), Wartime Aircraft Activity

Wartime Aircraft Activity Report (WAAR) extracts of the Wartime Aircraft Activity (WAA) that lists the aircraft activities of approved war plans for a specified airfield or assault strip

### **Continental United States Airborne Reconnaissance for Damage Assessment Plan (CARDA)**

HQ, Department of the Air Force, **Continuity of Operations Plan** (HQ USAF COOP), 1 September 1999

Formerly Continuity of Operations Plan, Department of the Air Force (COPDAF), A-1-79, October 1979.

HQ USAF, **Joint Emergency Evacuation Plan (JEEP)** 55-4, 1 August 1996

Operations in support of Continuity of Government (“Power Geyser”). Formerly USAF OPLAN 9-7; replaced JEEP, November 1971

HQ USAF, **Joint Air Transportation Service (JATS)**, 17 November 1987

The Joint Air Transportation Service is used for transporting key individuals of the Government and those vital documents essential for day-to-day operations that cannot be transmitted by other means. The plan was developed primarily as an emergency air transportation system for movements from regrouping points and assembly areas and between emergency relocation and/or alternate headquarters sites during conditions that require operations from dispersed emergency relocation and/or alternate headquarters sites. Replaced USAF OPLAN 4-73, November 1973

HQ USAF, **USAF Counter-Proliferation Master Plan**, December 1997 (AF/XON), Secret

Air Combat Command, **OMNIBUS Plan**, 2004

ACC Supporting Plan to all Combatant Commander Plans. Replaced OMNIBUS Plan 96, 1 October 1996, Secret/USO

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Air Combat Command, **ACC Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP-ACC)**, 2004,  
Secret

Replaced COOP, 1 December 2001

Air Mobility Command, AMC OPLAN 36-03, **Employment of the Modular Airborne Fire Fighting System (MAFFS) (“Phoenix Forest”)**, 1 July 2003 (draft)

Supersedes ACC OPOD 36-95, 25 October 1995, and earlier AMC OPORDs (e.g., 36-01, Employment of Air Force Forces in Support of US Forest Service (Phoenix Forest))

AFRC CONPLAN 96-1, **Military Support to Civil Authorities**

509<sup>th</sup> Bomber Wing OPLAN 508, **Aircraft Protection Evacuation and Safe Heaven**

509<sup>th</sup> Bomber Wing OPLAN 510, **Preventing and Resisting Aircraft Piracy, Hijacking**

### **Army Plans**

**Army Campaign Plan**, 12 April 2004

**Army Mobilization Plan**

**Army Strategic Campaign Plan for the Global War on Terrorism (ASCP-GWOT)**,  
Secret, January 2002

Department of the Army, **Global War on Terrorism (GWOT) Post Conflict / Mobilization Personnel Operations**

U.S. Army Soldier and Biological Chemical Command (SBCCOM) Domestic Preparedness Chemical Team, **Chemical Weapons Improved Response Program (CWIRP), Playbook, Guidelines for Responding to and Managing a Chemical Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorist Event**, November 2000

Department of the Army, **Condition Bravo Continuity of Operations Plan (HQ DA Condition Bravo COOP)**, Confidential

### **Navy Plans**

**Navy Capabilities and Mobilization Plan (NCMP)**

Annex K: Deception

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## **Navy Support and Mobilization Plan (NMSP)**

Department of the Navy, **Continuity of Operations Plan (NAVCOOP)**, SECNAVINST S3030.4

## **Marine Corps Plans**

### **Commandant's Planning Guidance (CPG)**

Formerly the Marine Corps Campaign Plan (MCCP). The CPG, in broad terms, orients all Marines to the role of the Marine Corps and lays the foundation for other plans, studies, and publications.

### **Marine Corps Long Range Plan (MLRP)**

The MLRP defines the goals of the Marine Corps of the future. It covers a projection of the world 10 to 20 years in the future. The goals developed in the MLRP help to shape the Marine Corps Master Plan.

### **Marine Corps Campaign Plan**

### **Marine Corps Capabilities Plan (MCP)**

The MCP is a planner's guide to the organization, deployment and employment of Marine Corps forces. It is written for planners within the Marine Corps, as well as for planners on joint staffs.

Volume I, June 1992

Volume II

Classified Supplement, Secret

### **Marine Corps Master Plan, 1994-2004**

Formerly the Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF) Master Plan

**Mobilization Activation Integration Deactivation Plan (MAID-P)**, MCO P3000.19, March 2004

Replaced Marine Corps Mobilization Management Plan (MPLAN), 17 February 1999 with Ch. 1, and earlier Marine Corps Mobilization Plan

Volume I

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Volume II

Volume III, Secret

## **Supporting Establishment Master Plan (SEMP)**

Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC) Message, "Intel Support to AT-FP in U.S.,"  
DTG 091831Z October 01 [9 October 2001]

## **NATO Plans**

SACEUR SUPPLAN 10001A, **Nuclear Operations Plan (NOP)**

Replaced 26 April 1983, COSMIC Top Secret

SACEUR SUPPLAN 10001D, **NATO Europe Integrated Air Defence**, 1 April 1992

## **Obsolete or rescinded plans**

- SACEUR OPLAN 10002, Jump Fast, Secret
- SACEUR OPLAN 10405, Joint Endeavour, 12 December 1995, NATO Confidential (On 15 December 1995, the North Atlantic Council (NAC) approved SHAPE OPLAN 10405 and OPORD.)
- SACEUR OPLAN 10406, SACEUR Operation Plan for the Stabilization of the Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina (B-H) (Joint Guard), 16 December 1996, NATO Confidential
- SACEUR OPLAN 10407, Joint Forge, 17 June 1998
- SACEUR Contingency Oplan 10410, Joint XXX, 8 September 1998
- SACEUR OPLAN 10602, Eagle Eye, 20 October 1998
- SFOR OPLAN 31406, Constant Guard, 17 December 1996, NATO Confidential
- COMSFOR OPLAN 31407
- CINCSOUTH OPLAN 40101, Deny Flight, change four, 3 May 1993, Secret
- SACEUR OPLAN 40104, Determined Effort, 21 July 1995 (AFSOUTH OPLAN 40104 provided for the extraction of UNPROFOR under hostile conditions. At the direction of USAREUR, SETAF developed OPLAN Daring Lion. In June 1993, SETAF participated in Mountain Shield at the Grafenwoehr Training Area to develop and validate OPLAN Daring Lion. In anticipation of conducting the UNPROFOR extraction, EUCOM issued a warning order to SETAF for OPLAN Daring Lion and CINCSOUTH released OPLAN 40104. As the Bosnia Peace Plan and the 5 October 1995 cease-fire held, NATO decided not to use OPLAN Daring Lion)

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