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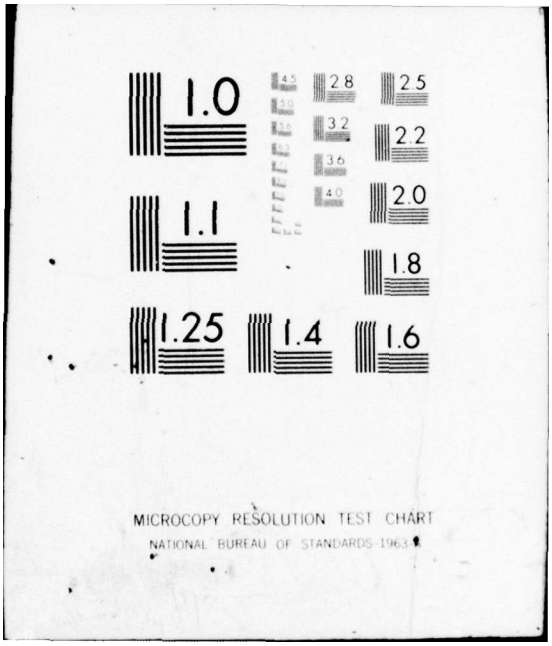
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The Council of State Governments

FINAL REPORT

JANUARY 31, 1977

GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY AND CONTINUITY IN SUPPORT OF CRISIS RELOCATION

PART 1 — STATE

Prepared for:

DEFENSE CIVIL PREPAREDNESS AGENCY
THE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310

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Prepared by:
GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY and CONTINUITY PROJECT
THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

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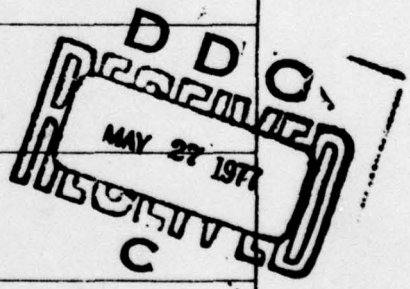

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In the event of Crisis Relocation there will be serious problems in providing fallout protection and life sustaining services and supplies for the population (local and evacuees) in the Host Areas, and in maintaining vital facilities and industries in the Risk Areas. In this study, the essential functions of Host and Risk Areas and the State and the requirements for maintenance and continuity of government at the State and local level are set forth.

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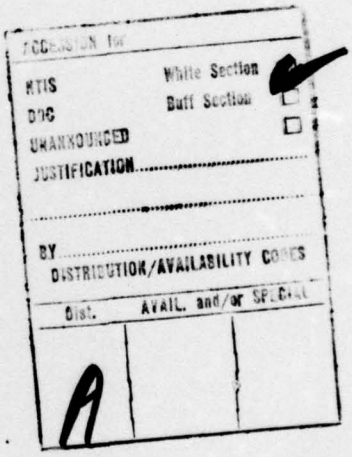

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THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS
LEO A. HOEGH

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ABSTRACT

In the event of Crisis Relocation there will be serious problems in providing fallout protection and life sustaining services and supplies for the population (local and evacuees) in the Host Areas, and in maintaining vital facilities and industries in the Risk Areas. In this study, the essential functions of Host and Risk Areas and the State and the requirements for maintenance and continuity of government at the State and local level are set forth.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report was dependent to a large extent upon the accumulated research studies of many people within and outside of government. The research work of the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency over the past years was basic to this effort. George Van der Berghe, the Contract Officer, Hubert R. Gallagher and James Dune, Consultants were helpful in the preparation of this study.

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DETACHABLE SUMMARY

This research was concerned with the development of a generalized policy statement concerning continuity of essential State government functions for the State of Colorado and all States.

An analysis was made of research reports and documents now in possession of the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency to determine the functions necessary to support Crisis Relocation in the Host and High Risk Areas and in State governments. These functions are set forth in detail in this report.

To assure continued performance of essential functions in event of Crisis Relocation, there must be preparations for providing government authority and executive capability at all levels of government. The maintenance and continuity of government is prerequisite to an effective Crisis Relocation.

The survival of the nation will depend on the ability of the Federal, State and Local Governments to carry out their responsibilities in the event of war or imminence thereof (Crisis Relocation).

A compilation of all State laws relative to Disaster, Civil Defense, Emergency and Crisis Relocation has been made a part of this report.

You will note that most of the States have laws assuring continuity of government. In addition, many of the required

functions in the event of Crisis Relocation are now legally authorized. However, many of them are not.

To correct State legislative deficiencies, suggested legislation and executive orders have been prepared and are made a part of this report.

Policy recommendations concerning Authority and Continuity of Government, Summary of Alternatives useful for policy decisions and Recommendations in view of this research are incorporated in the report.

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I INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

Civil Defense is a vital part of the Nation's total defense. President Eisenhower stated: "OUR DEFENSE IS INCOMPLETE AND MEANINGLESS WITHOUT RELIABLE AND RESPONSIBLE CIVIL DEFENSE."

It is probable that the Soviet Union will continue its apparent efforts to attain nuclear war-winning capability.

The experiences in Southeast Asia and in the Middle East indicate that the Soviet leaders are moving toward increased tensions and expansion.

Both the United States and the U.S.S.R. agree that avoidance of war --particularly a nuclear war -- is most desirable. Clausewitz once said, "the aggressor never wants war; he would prefer to achieve his objectives without having to fight for them." The Soviets take seriously their doctrine that the eventual worldwide triumph of Communism is inevitable; and that they are duty bound to assist this process.

High-quality deterrence is the surest way of avoiding a nuclear war. Our national defense is less secure without a Civil Defense program. Only by having a strong military defense and an effective civil defense can we have high quality deterrence.

The Soviet Union recognizes that a massive and well planned civil defense effort is a vital part of its total

defense. The Soviets expend a billion dollars a year on civil defense, while the United States civil defense expenditures are less than 100 million dollars a year. Soviet leaders decline to depict nuclear war as unthinkable or the end of civilization, while in the United States knowledgeable experts differ in their views on this topic.

Soviet industrial vulnerability has been reduced by locating three-fourths of its new industry in small towns. Also, ITS CIVIL DEFENSE PROGRAM PROVIDES FOR EVACUATION OF ITS CITIZENS FROM THE LARGE CITIES AND FOR EVACUATION OF SOME INDUSTRY AND MATERIALS IN TIME OF CRISIS.

Unless the United States has the capability to protect its people, the Soviet Union could hold the U. S. population hostage. Crisis Relocation Planning and the ultimate capability to execute it effectively are therefore essential.

The Defense Civil Preparedness Agency is engaged in developing and pilot-testing Crisis Relocation Planning.

DCPA had determined that the United States must have the option to relocate residents of High Risk Areas in small towns and rural areas, or to shelter the population in place when an international crisis threatens. Crisis Relocation is cheap insurance against the economic and social disaster of a nuclear war.

There will be serious problems in providing fallout protection and life sustaining services and supplies for the

population (local and evacuees) in the Host Areas, and in maintaining vital facilities and industries in the High Risk Areas.

To assure continuous performance of essential functions in the event of Crisis Relocation, there must be preparations for providing governmental authority and executive capability at all levels of government.

The maintenance and continuity of government are prerequisite to an effective Crisis Relocation.

SCOPE OF WORK

The Contractor, in consultation and cooperation with the Government, shall provide the necessary personnel, facilities, and such other services as may be required to analyze research reports (Stanford Research Institute, System Development Corporation, Human Sciences Research, DCPA, Mission Research Corporation and others) covering functions necessary to support crisis relocation in the Colorado Springs - El Paso County, Colorado, test area. Define a Colorado State - level policy whereby continuity of these functions pre-, trans- and post-attack can be assured, recognizing that the normal seat of State government is in Denver, a high-risk area subject to evacuation and possible nuclear attack. Perform original study in order to reach policy recommendations concerning the continuity of Colorado legislative and judicial functions. Based on the Colorado investigation, produce a

generalized policy statement concerning continuity of essential State government functions that should be appropriate for all or most States.

PURPOSE

The survival of the nation will depend on the ability of the Federal, State and Local Governments to carry out their responsibilities in the event of a massive nuclear attack, international crisis resulting in Crisis Relocaion or other national catastrophe.

Relocation of people from the Risk Areas to small towns and rural areas (Host Areas) will have serious impact on the productivity, economic and social stability of the evacuated and host populations. There will be tremendous problems in providing fallout protection and life sustaining services and supplies for the population in the Most Areas and in maintaining vital facilities, public services and industries in the Risk Areas.

To assure performance of essential functions in the event of Crisis Relocation there must be continuity of functioning governments. This is prerequisite to an effective and well managed Crisis Relocation.

For this reason, the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency granted this research contract on Authority and Continuity of Government to the Council of State Governments.

METHOD OF APPROACH

To reach the objective assigned by the Defense Civil

Agency, it was necessary first to determine the essential functions of the Host and Risk areas and those of the State and Local Governments.

These functions have been determined by examining and analyzing over 50 research reports and other documents issued by DCPA, FCDA, OCDM, FPA and other federal agencies.

In addition, the staff conferred with some local, State, regional and national DCPA officials.

The Summary of Functions and Projected Legislation for Crisis Relocation fully sets forth all required Functions of the Host and Risk areas and of State and local governments. This is a part of the Report.

After outlining the functions, the laws of the State of Colorado, El Paso County and Colorado Springs, Colorado and all the States and the District of Columbia were checked to determine if the functions were legally authorized in the various jurisdictions.

While many of the functions are now legally authorized, too many of them are not.

In narrative and in chart form, a compilation of all State laws relative to Disaster, Civil Defense, Emergency and Crisis Relocation is made a part of this report.

To correct the State legislative deficiencies model State legislation and executive orders were designed and prepared. These are also included. A General Policy Statement and Recommendations, with alternatives, complete the report.

II SUMMARY OF FUNCTIONS AND PROJECTED LEGISLATION

To reach the objective assigned by the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency it was necessary to determine the essential functions that are required for the operations and continuity of State and local governments. The pre-, trans- and post-attack functions and by whom they are to be performed are detailed so that suggested State legislation can be prepared.

These functions were determined by examining and analyzing existing data on Civil Defense, Crisis Management, Disaster Assistance, Emergency Planning, Crisis Relocation and High Risk and Host Areas Planning.

Existing emergency plans and emergency plans under development, selected research studies and pertinent proposed legislation were considered. Conferences with local, State, regional and national DCPA officials were also helpful.

The following Summary of Functions and Projected Legislation for Crisis Relocation sets forth the required functions of the Host and Risk Areas and State and local governments and those functions which must be authorized by law.

The research reports, prepared and funded under the auspicies of the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency, assume that every function is legally authorized. While many of the functions are authorized by law, many are not.

State and local governments would be reluctant to perform certain functions unless they are given statutory sanction.

Politics and fear of legal actions would impair performance.

The medical profession is now plagued with malpractice law suits. In the Host Areas medical facilities would be improvised in most instances. A doctor would hesitate or refuse to treat a patient or operate under such conditions unless protected from malpractice suits.

People and governments in the Host Areas would be reluctant to accept evacuees unless they were protected from personal liability.

Governments would hesitate commandeering essential properties unless specific statutory authorization and procedures directed and sanctioned such actions.

SUMMARY OF FUNCTIONS AND PROJECTED LEGISLATION

*(An asterisk denotes the functions which must be authorized by law)

A. HOST AREA FUNCTIONS

1. Improve, with help of evacuees, fallout protection in existing buildings and construct expedient shelters. (Who will finance it, State or Federal -- certainly local government should not be required to finance it.)
2. Provide sustaining supplies and services -- water, food, medicines, sanitary facilities, medical care, finances and safety for local and relocated people, with help from the State.

*3. Maintain control at local level of government with help from the State, Federal agencies and the evacuated city. The Mayor is the Chief Executive Officer and therefore responsible for providing necessary services. (Where county government controls, the Chairman of County Commissioners has this authority.) It should be pre-determined as to which government will control. The Governor should have this authority in the event of Crisis Relocation.

*4. Give authority to local government (County or city, whichever is in control) to commandeer and use any private and public property required for sustaining people and providing essential services.

5. Assume overall responsibility for public safety in Host Area, including local traffic, through the use of local police and fire protection agencies.

*6. Establish lines of succession for all city and county officials.

7. Plan and execute the reception and deployment of evacuees, with State support.

8. Maintain the following Host Area essential facilities:

   A. All essential food items and farm products

   B. Water, medical supplies and drugs

   C. Energy production

   D. All transportation

   E. Retail stores and warehouses

F. All communications media such as telephone, telegraph, radio, television, newspapers

G. Distribution and warehousing facilities and systems

H. Financial institutions, real estate and insurance

I. Services, such as hospitals, rest homes, sanitation, schools, churches, housing, camps, cafes, water, auto repairs, lodging, medical and funerals.

*9. Organize and use evacuated risk city personnel and equipment, in order to derive the maximum benefits from human skills and material resources.

10. Provide for the following activities in the Host Areas:

A. Additional manpower and equipment for police, fire-fighting, sanitation, medical and other emergency services.

B. Resources, including personnel, for governments which manage local affairs and provide public services.

C. Additional manpower and resources for distributing wholesale and retail goods.

D. Additional transportation resources and routes for commuting workers.

E. Additional manpower for public utility systems and other organizations providing services to the host population.

F. Personnel and equipment for upgrading fallout protection and other preparedness measures.

11. Control food distribution to assure equitable apportionment among evacuees and Host Area residents.

12. Maintain and augment normal structure of Host Area government with State and Risk Area personnel.

*13. Permit trade, commercial, medical, professional and industrial institutions to continue activities in the Host Area without additional license.

14. Expand government and essential services when needed.

*15. Institute rationing, price control and antihoarding measures.

*16. Shut down non-essential businesses and services when necessary.

*17. Vest the Mayor or Chairman of County Commission or the County Manager, whoever is designated by the Governor, with full authority and responsibility. The DCPA Director should coordinate all agencies.

*18. Give the Mayor (or other authority designated by the Governor) the authority to carry out the Governor's orders in matters related to commandeering property, rationing, price control, anti-hoarding and black marketing.

*19. Give local authorities official access to and control over communications, television, radio and newspapers.

20. Provide for the following recovery action:

A. Assisting evacuees in leaving

B. Restoring facilities and services

C. Assessing damages to public and private property (to be compensated by Federal Government).

21. Undertake direct negotiation, prior to crisis, between Risk and Host Areas.

22. Distribute people on the basis of their characteristics, skills, special needs.

23. Enlist teachers and other school personnel to augment manpower in government services.

B. RISK AREA FUNCTIONS

1. Keep the critical industries and services in the Risk Area in operation -- including police, fire, emergency medical, food distribution, petroleum production and refining and power generation.

*2. Support the Host Area with life sustaining supplies and services, including personnel, transportation and equipment.

*3. Supply construction machinery and equipment to the Host Area for constructing expedient fallout shelter

and improving existing buildings for fallout protection.

4. Protect property in Risk Areas.

*5. Establish lines of succession for all city and county officials.

*6. Preserve government records including records of property.

*7. Permit city and county personnel and equipment to be used outside their jurisdictions.

8. Plan and execute the movement to the host areas, with State support.

9. Move essential goods and services with the evacuees to Host Areas if possible.

*10. Transfer certain essential warehouse contents out of Risk Areas to Host Areas.

11. Make necessary arrangements for organizations such as police, fire and public utilities to divide their units between Host and Risk Areas.

12. Maintain the following activities in Risk Areas:

    A. Production in plants critical to the national economy or defense programs

    B. Critical communications centers

    C. Operation of wholesale distribution, transportation, and other facilities necessary to support the distribution of goods and

services to the (expanded) population in the Host Area

D. Operation of public utilities and other systems required to support A, B, and C above

E. Security and (where applicable) maintenance services for property and equipment in the above categories, or temporarily not in use during the relocation

F. Police, fire, emergency medical, food distribution, petroleum production and refining and power generation.

*13. Decrease supplies to Risk Area retail outlets when the relocation order is given. Inventory permitting, these outlets will remain open during the 3 day evacuation period. Any remaining critical inventories will be moved to Host Areas.

*14. Shut down non-essential Risk Area services.

15. Maintain normal structure of Risk Area government on a skeleton basis or operate from a nearby relocation area.

16. Transfer certain essential services such as medical, construction, banking, garbage, food, fuel, etc., to the Host Area.

17. Reserve best available shelter in Risk Areas for key workers and for non-ambulatory patients and personnel who care for them.

18. Carry on those defense related activities that may be required for support or urgent national security objectives.

*19. Impose a round-the-clock curfew to facilitate protection.

20. Direct the orderly exodus of people from the Risk Area.

*21. Provide public transportation by buses, school buses, trains, trucks, automobiles, aircraft, ships, and boats, for relocation of people who have no transportation.

22. Provide emergency evacuation measures for the on-duty workers, should the crisis escalate to an attack situation.

*23. Provide in-place protection for all inmates confined in jails and prisons.

*24. Operate in a well-protected Emergency Operating Center, for the exercise of direction and control. If none is available, select an EOC facility near the edge of the Risk Area. (Colorado Springs has an "all effects" Emergency Operating Center.)

*25. Designate Risk Area Government employees as a source for manpower at the Host Area when they are not needed for other emergency assignments.

*26. Establish staging areas in the Risk Area where the following operations will be conducted: an emergency medical clinic, food preparation facility for on-duty workers, refueling facility for commuting and emergency vehicles, registration of people who remain in the Risk Area and direction and control functions.

27. Direct the following recovery activities:

A. Restoring the area and its facilities and services

B. Moving evacuees back to the Risk Area

C. Assessing damages to public and private property (to be compensated by the Federal Government).

*28. Vest full authority and responsibility with the Mayor.

*29. Give full authority and responsibility for coordinating activities of all agencies to the Defense Civil Preparedness Director, as acting Chief of Staff for the Mayor.

*30. Give Mayor the authority to enforce the Governor's orders relative to evacuation, commandeering property, rationing, price controls and anti-hoarding measures.

*31. Give local authorities official access to and control over communications, television, radio and newspapers.

32. Prior to crisis, designate the essential services, personnel and facilities which will remain in operation in Risk Areas.

*33. Plan improvised shelters in the suburban fringe of Risk Areas for essential Risk Area workers.

C. STATE GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS

*1. Redirect the supply and distribution of food and other essentials to Host Areas.

*2. Order evacuation of people by the Governor at the request of the President. (The Governor must be given authority, by State law, to direct and compel evacuation.)

*3. Designate the Host Areas for the Risk Areas' population.

*4. Assign the Governor the following responsibilities:

*A. Prescribing routes

*B. Determining modes of transportation

*C. Prescribing destination of Risk Area people

*D. Prescribing Host Areas

*E. Commandeering and using any private and public property required for sustaining Host Area people

*F. Controlling ingress and egress to and from Risk and Host areas

*G. Controlling all movement to Host Areas using State police and augmented by local police.

*5. Free medical personnel from malpractice lawsuits.

6. Designate State facilities and offices to remain in Risk Areas or other areas for the provision of essential services.

7. Support Host and Risk Areas.

*8. Waive all regulatory restrictions, such as weight limitations on trucks, hours a trucker may drive, medical and ecological regulations.

*9. Define State authority to include the following:

A. Joining and functioning within a regional or multi-regional area

B. Controlling consumption of goods through rationing, price controls and anti-hoarding and anti-black market orders and regulations

C. Allocating available resources

D. Controlling temporarily the operation of industries and their activities

E. Designating the State Crisis Relocation operating site and providing workers and supplies for its operations. EOC's should be used where possible.

F. Releasing from any liability, except in the case of gross negligence, a city, business or person when people are accepted from another area during Crisis Relocation

G. Granting the host city and county full authority and control over evacuated population

H. Establishing lines of succession for all key executive, legislative and judicial officials

I. Preserving government records including records of property

J. Making full use of government personnel, facilities and equipment for normal or emergency operations

K. Granting moratoriums on rent, contracts, taxes, debt and mortgage payments (this should be done by the Federal Government, but should it fail to do so, the States should have the right to impose the moratorium).

L. Entering into compact agreements with adjoining States

M. Ordering the return of relocated population to their homes

N. Paying for food and other life sustaining essentials consumed in Host Areas (payment preferably to be made by the Federal Government).

O. Paying for clean up, repairs and damages to Host Area property after evacuees are returned to their homes, and to risk property (payment preferably to be made by the Federal Government).

P. Delegating authority to local areas to redistribute essential resources

Q. Permitting the Governor to assign to the Host Area all or part of the personnel, equipment and resources of the Risk Area

R. Permitting the Governor to designate which Host Area government will be in control -- city or county (one supreme local autority, augmented by others, should govern).

S. Establishing interjurisdictional relationships -- State with State, State with a foreign country, local with local (i.e. interstate compacts and mutual aid agreements).

T. Exercising authority over its political subdivisions in case of Crisis Relocation (only in the event of C.R.)

U. Vesting full responsibility in the Governors, the Mayors and the designated County Chief Executives

V. Permitting the State to require local areas to consolidate governments, designating one to be responsible and in control in the event of Crisis Relocation.

10. Prepare a State plan and assist local governments in the preparation of their own plans. (The Federal

Government should finance part or all of the plan.)

11. Consider the following factors when directing relocation of people from Risk to Host Areas:

    A. Fallout protection

    B. Capacity to support additional population

    C. Feasibility of commuting to work from Host Areas to Risk Areas

    D. Distribution of people on the basis of their characteristics -- skills, occupations, special needs, etc.

*12. Coordinate all food and medical supplies distribution at State level.

*13. Arrange for regional or State-wide price controls and rationing prior to the relocation order. (Standby orders must be on hand.)

14. Arrange for all agricultural products and processed goods to continue to be distributed through normal channels. This includes the use of Risk Area facilities to serve evacuated populations in Host Areas.

*15. Maintain normal structure of State government.

*16. Set priorities and resolve conflicting demands.

*17. Disseminate information concerning the need for Crisis Relocation only by the Governor or in his name. Major news media should be used.

*18. Control transportation to assure equitable use by people for the movement of needed goods and supplies.

*19. Permit, by law, professionals licensed in one State to practice in another.

*20. Allow, by law, enterprises, commercial and industrial, to conduct business in Host Areas without additional licenses.

*21. Delegate, if preferable, authority to a Risk Area government which would maintain control of State facilities within the Risk Area.

*22. Clarify legal rights and obligations of both evacuees and hosts.

*23. Suspend statutes of limitations for pending legal cases, appeals in progress, sentencing, and other impacts on judicial time tables.

*24. Determine circumstances under which private and public property can be requisitioned.

*25. Prohibit non-essential travel and other ancillary services.

*26. Relax union contracts for a period of 15 days or more if necessary.

*27. Delegate authority as required. Generally, a State preoccupied with the affairs of the whole State may fail to properly provide command and assistance to a large metropolitan area.

*28. Designate one authority for metropolitan areas with county-city governments prior to Crisis Relocation.

*29. Place the Civil Defense or Emergency Services Office in the executive office of the Governor, Mayor or County Executive in order to give it the appropriate status commensurate with high level effective planning and execution.

*30. Plan for a stand-by Regional Government for large metropolitan areas which can assume strong executive powers and authority to operate at the direction of the Governor.

*31. Authorize the relocation of State Government in the event of Crisis Relocation.

32. Assign the Defense Civil Preparedness Director, under the direction of the Governor, to coordinate all State government agencies.

34. Prepare emergency standby executive orders and proclamations; this is essential.

*35. Assign the Governor the authority to appoint metropolitan, regional and district Civil Defense and Emergency Services directors.

36. Request Federal assistance through the Governor.

37. Impose martial law, if necessary, through the Governor.

*38. Assist local governments with damage assessment, debris clearance, restoration of facilities, and recovery measures. (This should be funded by the

Federal Government.)

*39. Fully support local governments in all emergency functions, including, but not limited to the following:

Warning

Sheltering and mass care

Search and Rescue

Providing medical services

Providing and operating communications

Disseminating public information

Fire fighting

Law enforcement

Providing sanitation

Providing temporary housing

Providing welfare services

Disbursing emergency loans

Giving unemployment assistance

Effecting coordination of emergency actions

Providing transportation

Food distribution

Providing manpower

Disbursing money

*40. Terminate all Crisis Relocation activities.

III STATUS OF STATES' LAWS TO PERFORM CRISIS RELOCATION AND CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT (See TABLES 1 and 2)

(As of January 1, 1976)

The number of States having legal authority to:

Establish lines of succession for the:	
Governor -	50
Legislators -	50
Judicial -	49
Local Executives -	48
*Preserve Records:	
State -	20
Local -	18
Relocate State government -	47
Make full use of government personnel, facilities and equipment -	50
Vest the Governor with full responsibility -	50
Vest local executive with full responsibility -	47
Waive regulatory restrictions -	47
Grant moratoriums -	0
Suspend statute of limitations -	1
Release from liability city, people and business when they accept evacuees -	40
Redirect distribution of essentials -	39

Enter compact agreements - 48

Pay for clean up, damages, repairs - 11

Pay for food and essentials in Host Areas - 37

Rationing, price controls - 7

Exercise authority over political subdivisions - 49

Set priorities and resolve conflicting demands - 3

Permit professional and businesses to operate without additional license - 30

Shut down non-essential businesses - 3

Take over or control communications - 26

Permit local government personnel and property to be used outside its jurisdiction - 48

Free medical personnel from malpractice - 39

The number of States which authorize the Governor to:

Compel evacuation - 49

Declare emergency - 47

Prescribe routes - 38

Prescribe Host Areas 37

Determine mode of transportation - 39

Commandeed property - 38

Control movement - 43

Delegate authority to local executives - 33

Appoint metropolitan or regional DCPA directors -	20
Initiate martial law -	50
Issue executive orders having full force and effect of law -	37
Designate which Host Area government will control -	0
Terminate Crisis Relocation -	32

*Most States do have provisions for preserving records by administrative directives.

TABLE 1.

STATUS OF STATES' LAWS

The following questions correspond, by number, with the answers appearing on the subsequent pages identified by individual States:

DOES THE STATE HAVE AUTHORITY TO:

1. Establish lines of succession for State
    1) Governor
    2) Key Executives
    3) Legislators
    4) Judicial personnel
2. Establish lines of succession for local executives?
3. Preserve government records
    1) State
    2) Local
4. Relocate State government?
5. Make full use of government personnel, resources, facilities and equipment?
6. Vest the Governor with responsibility and authority?
7. Vest local executives with responsibility and authority?
8. Authorize the Governor to:
    1) Declare emergency disaster
    2) Direct and compel evacuation
    3) Prescribe routes for same
    4) Determine mode of transportation

8. Authorize the Governor to: (continued)

   5) Prescribe Host Areas

   6) Commandeer private and public property

   7) Control movement

   8) Delegate authority to local executive

   9) Designate which Host Area government will control (City or County)

   10) Appoint metropolitan, regional and district DCPA directors

   11) Initiate martial law

   12) Terminate Crisis Relocation and order return of evacuees

   13) Issue emergency executive orders, proclamations and regulations, having the force and effect of law.

9. Waive regulatory restrictions?

10. Release from liability, except in case of gross negligence, another city, business and people when they accept evacuees?

11. Grant moratoriums on rent, contracts, taxes and debts?

12. Suspend the statute of limitations?

13. Redirect distribution of food and other essentials?

14. Enter into compact agreements with adjoining States and foreign countries?

15. Pay for food and other life sustaining essentials consumed in Host Areas?

16. Pay for clean-up, repairs and damages?

17. Exercise authority over its political subdivisions?
18. Set priorities and resolve conflicting demands?
19. Enable rationing, price controls, anti-black marketing and anti-hoarding?
20. Permit transplanted commercial and professional businesses to operate without additional licenses?
21. Shut down non-essential businesses and services?
22. Take over all communications?
23. Permit local personnel, equipment and property to be used outside its jurisdiction?
24. Free medical personnel from malpractice?

ALABAMA

1973 Supplement

1. 1) Yes 2) No 3) Yes 4) Yes
2. Yes
3. 1) No 2) No
4. Yes
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. Yes
8. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes
   5) Yes 6) Yes 7) Yes 8) Yes
   9) No 10) Yes 11) Call out militia
   12) Terminate emergency status
   13) As needed to carry out authority
9. To the extent of carrying out civil defense authority
10. Yes
11. No
12. No
13. No
14. Other states
15. Yes
16. No
17. Yes
18. No
19. No
20. For civil defense purposes only
21. No
22. No
23. Yes
24. Yes

ALASKA

1975 Supplement

1. 1) Yes 2) Appt. by Governor 3) Appt. by Governor
   4) No
2. No
3. 1) Yes 2) Yes
4. Yes
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. Yes
8. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes 5) Yes
   6) Yes 7) Yes 8) Yes 9) No 10) No
   11) Yes 12) No 13) Yes
9. Yes
10. Yes
11. No
12. No
13. Yes
14. Other states and neighboring foreign countries
15. Yes
16. No
17. Yes
18. No
19. No
20. No
21. No
22. Yes, except newspapers
23. Yes
24. Yes

ARIZONA

1975 Supplement

1. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes
2. Yes
3. 1) Yes 2) Yes
4. Yes
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. Yes
8. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) No 4) No
   5) Yes 6) Yes 7) Yes 8) Yes
   9) No 10) No 11) Call out militia
   12) No 13) Yes
9. Yes
10. Yes
11. No
12. No
13. Yes
14. Other states
15. Yes
16. No
17. Yes
18. No
19. No
20. No
21. No
22. Yes, except newspapers and radio
23. Yes
24. Yes

ARKANSAS

1975 Supplement

1. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Writ of Election 4) Yes
2. Yes
3. 1) Yes 2) Yes (This is not an emergency procedure)
4. Yes
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. Yes
8. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes 5) Yes
   6) Yes 7) Yes 8) No 9) No 10) Appointed by
   State Director of Emergency Services 11) Yes
   12) Terminates emergency status 13) Yes
9. Yes
10. Yes
11. No
12. No
13. Yes
14. Other states and neighboring foreign countries
15. Yes
16. No
17. Yes
18. No
19. No
20. Recognize out-of-state licenses of individuals
21. Sale of liquor, firearms, explosives and combustibles
22. May require transmission or printing of information
23. Yes
24. Yes

CALIFORNIA

1976 Supplement

1. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Appointment by Governor
2. Yes
3. 1) Yes 2) Yes
4. Yes
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. Yes
8. 1) Yes 2) Governor may issue orders necessary for protection of life 3) No 4) No 5) No 6) Yes 7) No 8) No 9) No 10) No 11) Yes 12) No 13) Yes
9. Yes
10. Yes
11. No
12. No
13. Yes
14. No
15. Yes
16. No
17. Yes
18. No
19. No
20. Recognize out-of-state licenses of individuals
21. No
22. May utilize news wire services at state expense
23. Yes
24. Yes

COLORADO

1975 Supplement

1. 1) Yes 2) No 3) Yes 4) Yes
2. Yes
3. 1) Yes 2) Yes
4. Yes
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. Yes
8. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes 5) Yes
   6) Yes 7) Yes 8) Yes 9) No 10) Yes
   11) Yes 12) Terminate emergency status 13) Yes
9. Yes
10. Yes
11. No
12. No
13. No
14. Other States
15. Yes
16. Yes
17. Yes
18. No
19. No
20. No
21. Sale of liquor, firearms, explosives, or combustibles
22. Yes
23. Yes
24. Yes

CONNECTICUT
1976 Supplement

1. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes
2. Yes
3. 1) Yes 2) Yes
4. Yes
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. Yes
8. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes 5) Yes
   6) Yes 7) Yes 8) No 9) No 10) No
   11) Call out militia 12) Terminated emergency status
   13. Yes
9. Yes
10. Yes
11. No
12. No
13. Yes
14. Other states and neighboring foreign countries
15. Yes
16. If a threat to public health or safety
17. Yes
18. No
19. No
20. Recognizes out-of-state licenses of individuals
21. No
22. May control
23. Yes
24. Yes

DELAWARE

1975 Supplement

1. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes
2. Yes
3. 1) Yes 2) Yes
4. Yes
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. Yes
8. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes
   5) Yes 6) No 7) Yes 8) Yes
   9) No 10) No 11) Yes 12) Terminates emergency status
   13) Yes
9. Yes
10. Yes
11. No
12. No
13. Yes
14. Other states and neighboring foreign countries
15. Yes
16. No
17. Yes
18. No
19. No
20. Recognize out-of-state licenses of individuals
21. Yes
22. No
23. Yes
24. Yes

FLORIDA

1975 Session Laws

1. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes
2. Yes
3. 1) No 2) No
4. Yes
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. Yes
8. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes
   5) Yes 6) Yes 7) Yes 8) Yes
   9) No 10) No 11) Yes 12) Terminate emergency status
   13) Yes
9. Yes
10. Yes
11. No
12. No
13. No
14. Other States
15. No
16. No
17. Yes
18. No
19. No
20. No
21. Sale of liquor, firearms, explosives and combustibles
22. May require transmission or printing of information
23. Yes
24. No

FLORIDA

1975 Session Laws

1. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes
2. Yes
3. 1) No 2) No
4. Yes
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. Yes
8. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes
   5) Yes 6) Yes 7) Yes 8) Yes
   9) No 10) No 11) Yes 12) Terminate emergency status
   13) Yes
9. Yes
10. Yes
11. No
12. No
13. No
14. Other States
15. No
16. No
17. Yes
18. No
19. No
20. No
21. Sale of liquor, firearms, explosives and combustibles
22. May require transmission or printing of information
23. Yes
24. No

GEORGIA

1975 Supplement

1. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Appointment by Governor
   4) Appointment by Governor
2. Yes
3. 1) No 2) No
4. Yes
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. Yes
8. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes
   5) Yes 6) Yes 7) Yes 8) Yes
   9) No 10) Yes 11) Yes 12) Terminate emergency status
   13) Yes
9. Yes
10. Yes
11. No
12. No
13. No
14. Other states and neighboring foreign country
15. Yes
16. No
17. Yes
18. No
19. No
20. No
21. Sale of liquor, firearms, explosives and combustibles
22. No
23. Yes
24. Yes

HAWAII

1975 Supplement

1. 1) Yes 2) Lieutenant Governor
   3) Yes 4) Supreme Court
2. Yes
3. 1) No 2) No
4. Yes
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. Yes
8. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes
   5) Yes 6) Yes 7) Yes 8) Yes
   9) No 10) Appointed by Director of Civil Defense
   11) Call out Militia 12) Terminate emergency status
   13) Yes
9. Yes
10. Yes
11. No
12. No
13. Yes
14. Yes
15. Yes
16. If dangerous to public health or safety
17. Yes
18. No
19. Yes
20. Recognizes out-of-state licenses of individuals
21. Those deemed to be of a hazardous or dangerous character
22. May suspend radio transmission
23. Yes
24. Yes

IDAHO

1975 Supplement

1. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes
2. Yes
3. 1) No 2) No
4. Yes
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. Yes
8. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes
   5) Yes 6) Yes 7) Yes 8) No
   9) No 10) No 11) Yes 12) Terminate emergency status
   13) Yes
9. Yes
10. Yes
11. No
12. No
13. No
14. Other states and Canada
15. Yes
16. No
17. Yes
18. No
19. No
20. Recognizes out-of-state licenses for individuals
21. Sale of liquor, firearms, explosives, and combustibles
22. Yes
23. Yes
24. No

ILLINOIS

1975 Supplement

1. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Appointment by committee in district
   4) Appointment by Supreme Court
2. Yes
3. 1) No 2) No
4. Yes
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. Yes
8. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) No 4) No 5) No
   6) Yes 7) No 8) No 9) No 10) No
   11) Call out Militia 12) No 13) Yes
9. Yes
10. Yes
11. No
12. No
13. Yes
14. Other States
15. Yes
16. No
17. Yes
18. No
19. No
20. Recognize out-of-state licenses of individuals
21. No
22. No
23. Yes
24. Yes

INDIANA

1975 Supplement

1. 1) Yes 2) Appointment by Governor
   3) Appointment by precinct committeemen
   4) Appointment by Governor
2. Yes
3. 1) No 2) No
4. Yes
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. Yes
8. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes
   5) Yes 6) Yes 7) Yes 8) Yes
   9) No 10) State and area 11) Yes
   12) Terminate emergency status 13) Yes
9. Yes
10. Yes
11. No
12. No
13. Yes
14. Other States and neighboring foreign country
15. No
16. No
17. Yes
18. No
19. No
20. Recognizes out-of-state professional licenses
21. Sale of liquor, firearms, explosives and combustibles
22. May be required to transmit information
23. Yes
24. No

IOWA

1975 Code

1. 1) Yes 2) Lt. Gov. 3) Writ of Election
   4) Appointment
2. Yes
3. 1) No 2) No
4. Yes
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. No
8. 1) No 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) No
   5) Yes 6) No 7) Yes 8) Yes
   9) No 10) County appts. local
   11) Governor is commander in chief of militia
   12) No 13) No
9. No
10. No
11. No
12. No
13. No
14. Other states
15. No
16. No
17. Yes
18. No
19. No
20. No
21. No
22. No
23. No
24. No

KANSAS

1975 Supplement

1. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes
2. Yes
3. 1) No 2) No
4. Yes
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. Yes
8. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes
   5) Yes 6) Yes 7) Yes 8) No
   9) No 10) No 11) Yes 12) Terminate emergency status
   13) Yes
9. Yes
10. Yes
11. No
12. No
13. Yes
14. Other states
15. No
16. No
17. Yes
18. No
19. No
20. No
21. Sale of liquor, firearms, explosives and combustibles
22. May require transmission or printing of information
23. Yes
24. Yes

KENTUCKY
1974 Supplement

1. 1) Yes 2) Appointed by Governor 3) Writ of Election
   4) Appointed by Governor
2. Yes
3. 1) No 2) No
4. Yes
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. Yes
8. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes 5) Yes
   6) Yes 7) Yes 8) Yes 9) No 10) Yes
   11) Call out National Guard 12) No 13) Yes
9. Yes
10. No
11. No
12. No
13. Yes
14. Other states and neighboring foreign countries
15. Yes
16. No
17. Yes
18. No
19. Rationing
20. Recognize out-of-state licenses of individuals
21. No
22. Yes
23. Yes
24. Yes

LOUISIANA

1975 Session Laws

1. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes
2. Yes
3. 1) No 2) No
4. Yes
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. Yes
8. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes
   5) Yes 6) Yes 7) Yes 8) Yes
   9) No 10) Appointed by state director under direction and control of governor
   11) Yes 12) Terminates emergency status
   13) Yes
9. Yes
10. Yes
11. No
12. No
13. Yes
14. Other states and neighboring foreign countries
15. Yes
16. No
17. Yes
18. No
19. No
20. Recognize out-of-state licenses of individuals
21. Sale of liquor, firearms, explosives and combustibles
22. May require transmission or printing of information
23. Yes
24. Yes

MAINE

1973 Supplement

1. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes
2. Yes
3. 1) No 2) No
4. Yes
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. Yes
8. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes
   5) Yes 6) Yes 7) Yes 8) Yes
   9) No 10) No 11) Yes 12) Terminate emergency status
   13) No
9. Yes
10. Yes
11. No
12. No
13. Yes
14. Yes
15. No
16. If a threat to public health or safety
17. Yes
18. No
19. No
20. Recognizes out-of-state licenses of individuals
21. No
22. No
23. Yes
24. Yes

MARYLAND

1975 Supplement

1. 1) Yes 2) Appointment by Governor
   3) Appointment by Governor after nimination by Committee
   4) Appointment by Governor
2. Yes
3. 1) Yes 2) Yes
4. Yes
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. Yes
8. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes
   5) Yes 6) No 7) Yes 8) Yes
   9) No 10) Yes 11) Call out Militia
   12) Terminate emergency status 13) Yes
9. Yes
10. No
11. Only for persons in civil defense service
12. No
13. Yes
14. Other states
15. Yes
16. No
17. Yes
18. No
19. No
20. Recognizes out-of-state licenses of individuals
21. No
22. No
23. Yes
24. No

MASSACHUSETTS

1975 Session Laws

1. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes
2. Yes
3. 1) Yes 2) Yes
4. Yes
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. Yes
8. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) No 4) Yes 5) No
   6) Yes 7) Yes 8) Yes 9) No 10) Yes
   11) Call out Militia 12) No 13) Yes
9. Yes
10. Yes
11. No
12. No
13. Yes
14. Other States
15. Yes
16. No
17. Yes
18. No
19. No
20. No
21. Sale of explosives
22. Yes
23. Yes
24. Yes

MICHIGAN

1975 Supplement

1. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes
2. Yes
3. 1) No 2) No
4. Yes
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. Yes
8. 1) Yes 2) Exercise powers to secure safety of civilian population 3) No 4) No 5) No
   6) Yes 7) No 8) Yes 9) No 10) No
   11) Yes 12) Legislature determines length of state of emergency 13) Yes
9. Yes
10. Yes
11. No
12. Yes, see attached sheet
13. Yes
14. Other states
15. Yes
16. No
17. Yes
18. No
19. No
20. No
21. No
22. Only if service by utility becomes inadequate
23. Yes
24. Yes

Michigan Statutes, Section 27A.5854 Effect of War.

If any person is unable to prosecute an action in the courts of this state because he is a citizen or subject of any country at war with the United States or because he is detained in any country at war with the United States or because he is detained by any neutral power or because for any other reason arising out of the war he is unable to use the courts of this state, the time of the continuance of the war shall not be counted as a part of the period limited for the commencement of any action.

MINNESOTA

1975 Supplement

1. 1) Yes 2) No 3) Writ of Election
   4) Appointment by Governor
2. No
3. 1) No 2) No
4. Yes
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. Yes
8. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes
   5) Yes 6) Personal Property
   7) Yes 8) Yes 9) No 10) Yes
   11) Call out militia 12) No
   13) Yes
9. Yes
10. No
11. No
12. No
13. No
14. Other states
15. Yes
16. No
17. Yes, assume operational control over civil defense functions
18. No
19. No
20. Recognizes out-of-state licenses of individuals
21. No
22. No
23. Yes
24. Yes

MISSISSIPPI

1975 Supplement

1. 1) Yes 2) Appointment by Governor
   3) Writ of Election 4) Appointment by Governor
2. City council appoints city manager
3. 1) No 2) Yes
4. Yes
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. Yes
8. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes
   5) Yes 6) Yes 7) Yes 8) Yes
   9) No 10) No 11) Yes 12) No
   13) Yes
9. Yes
10. Yes
11. No
12. No
13. Yes
14. Other states and neighboring foreign countries
15. Yes
16. No
17. Yes
18. No
19. No
20. Recognize out-of-state licenses of individuals
21. No
22. All except newspapers
23. Yes
24. Yes

MISSOURI

1975 Session Laws

1. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes
2. Yes
3. 1) No 2) No
4. Yes, upon joint proclamation of leaders of each house
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. Yes
8. 1) Yes 2) Exercise powers to secure safety of civilian population 3) No 4) No 5) No
   6) Yes 7) No 8) Yes 9) No 10) Yes
   11) Yes 12) Terminate emergency status
   13) Yes
9. Yes
10. No
11. No
12. No
13. Yes
14. Other states
15. Yes
16. No
17. Yes
18. Yes
19. Yes
20. Regarding professional or mechanical skills only
21. No
22. Radio. telephone or telegraph
23. Yes
24. Yes

MONTANA

1974 Supplement

1. 1) Yes 2) Appointed by Governor
   3) Appointed by County Commissioners
   4) Yes
2. Appointment by other local officials
3. 1) No 2) No
4. Yes
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. Yes
8. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) No 4) No
   5) No 6) No 7) No 8) No
   9) Yes, regarding post-attack resource management
   10) No 11) Yes 12) No 13) No
9. Yes
10. Yes
11. No
12. No
13. Yes
14. Yes
15. Yes
16. No
17. Yes
18. Yes
19. Yes
20. No
21. No
22. May prescribe and direct activities
23. Yes
24. Yes

NEBRASKA

1975 Supplement

1. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Appointment
2. Appointment
3. 1) Yes 2) No
4. Yes
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. Yes
8. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes
   5) Yes 6) Yes 7) Yes 8) No
   9) No 10) No 11) Call out Militia
   12) Terminate state of emergency
   13) Yes
9. Yes
10. Yes
11. No
12. No
13. Yes
14. Yes
15. Yes
16. Yes
17. Yes
18. No
19. No
20. Yes
21. Sale of liquor, firearms, explosives and combustibles
22. May require transmission or printing of information
23. Yes
24. Yes

NEVADA

1974 Supplement

1. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes
2. Yes
3. 1) No 2) No
4. Yes
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. Yes
8. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes
   5) Yes 6) Yes 7) Yes 8) Yes
   9) No 10) No 11) Yes 12) Terminate emergency status
   13) No
9. Yes
10. Yes
11. No
12. No
13. Yes
14. Other states and neighboring foreign countries
15. Yes
16. No
17. Yes
18. No
19. No
20. Recognize out-of-state licenses of individuals
21. No
22. No
23. Yes
24. Yes

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1975 Supplement

1. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes
2. Yes
3. 1) No 2) No
4. Yes
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. Yes
8. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes 5) Yes
   6) Yes 7) Yes 8) No 9) No 10) Regional
   11) Yes 12) Yes 13) No
9. Yes
10. Yes
11. No
12. No
13. Yes
14. Other States and neighboring foreign country
15. No
16. No
17. Yes
18. No
19. No
20. If authorized civil defense worker
21. No
22. Yes
23. Yes
24. Yes

NEW JERSEY

1975 Supplement

1. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes
2. Yes
3. 1) No 2) No
4. Yes
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. No
8. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes
   5) Yes 6) Yes 7) No 8) Yes
   9) No 10) No 11) Yes 12) Yes
   13) No
9. No
10. No
11. No
12. No
13. No
14. Yes
15. No
16. No
17. Yes
18. No
19. No
20. Yes
21. No
22. No
23. Yes
24. No

NEW MEXICO

1975 Supplement

1. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes
2. Yes
3. 1) No 2) No
4. Yes
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. Yes
8. 1) Yes 2) No 3) No 4) No
   5) No 6) No 7) No 8) No
   9) No 10) No 11) Yes 12) No
   13) Yes
9. Yes
10. Yes
11. No
12. No
13. No
14. Other states
15. No
16. No
17. Yes
18. No
19. No
20. No
21. No
22. No
23. Yes
24. Yes

NEW YORK

1975 Session Laws

1. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) No
2. Yes
3. 1) Yes 2) Yes
4. Has provision for continuity of government
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. Yes
8. 1) No, emergency became effective with effective date of act due to presidential declaration of national emergency on 12-16-50 and will terminate when national emergency is terminated by the President.
   2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes 5) Yes 6) Yes
   7) Yes 8) Yes 9) No 10) No 11) Yes
   12) No 13) No
9. Regarding limitations for vehicles on highways
10. Yes
11. No
12. No
13. Yes
14. Other states and neighboring foreign countries
15. Yes
16. If essential for protection of health and safety
17. Yes
18. No
19. Yes (see attached sheet)
20. Provides for recognition of licenses of individuals
21. No
22. Control communications
23. Yes
24. Yes

New York, Unconsolidated Laws, Section 9112, Powers of council:

Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, but subject to the state constitution, the federal constitution and the federal statutes and regulations made pursuant to it, during the defense emergency the council shall provide (a) for unanticipated or emergency needs for the protection of the safety and health of the people of the state in event of attack, and (b) for the mobilization and efficient utilization of all the resources and facilities in the state in aid of the defense effort. Without prejudice to the generality of such powers the council may to the extent necessary or expedient for either of such purposes:

. . .

13. Adopt and make effective rationing, freezing, price-fixing, allocation or other orders or regulations imposed by the authority of the federal government in aid of the defense effort and enforce any such orders or regulations.

. . .

NORTH CAROLINA
1975 Supplement

1. 1) Yes 2) Appointment by Governor
   3) Appointment by Governor upon receiving recommendations
   4) Appointment by Governor
2. Yes
3. 1) Yes 2) Yes
4. Yes
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. Yes
8. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes
   5) Yes 6) Yes 7) Yes 8) Yes
   9) No 10) No 11) Call out Militia
   12) Terminate emergency status 13) Yes
9. Yes
10. Yes
11. No
12. No
13. Yes
14. Other states
15. Yes
16. No
17. Yes
18. No
19. Yes
20. No
21. Yes
22. No
23. Yes
24. No

NORTH DAKOTA
1975 Supplement

1. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes
2. Yes
3. 1) No 2) No
4. Yes
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. Yes
8. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes
   5) Yes 6) Yes 7) Yes 8) No
   9) No 10) No 11) Yes 12) Terminate
   emergency status 13) Yes
9. Yes
10. Yes
11. No
12. No
13. Yes
14. Yes
15. No
16. If a threat to public health and safety
17. Yes
18. No
19. No
20. If authorized disaster emergency worker
21. Sales of liquor, firearms, explosives and combustibles
22. May require transmission or printing of information
23. Yes
24. No

OHIO
1974 Supplement

1. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes
2. Yes
3. 1) No 2) No
4. Yes
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. Yes
8. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) No 4) No
   5) No 6) No 7) Yes 8) No
   9) No 10) Appointed by County officials
   11) Yes 12) Yes 13) Yes
9. No
10. No
11. No
12. No
13. No
14. No
15. No
16. If essential
17. Yes
18. No
19. No
20. No
21. Liquor sales
22. Yes
23. Yes
24. No

OKLAHOMA

1975 Supplement

1. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes
2. Yes
3. 1) Yes 2) Yes
4. Yes
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. Yes
8. 1) Yes, must be approved by Legislature if in session that day
   2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes
   5) No 6) No 7) Yes 8) Yes
   9) No 10) Metropolitan 11) Call out Militia
   12) Yes 13) No
9. Yes
10. Yes
11. No
12. No
13. Yes
14. Other States
15. Yes
16. No
17. Yes
18. Yes
19. No
20. For civil defense purposes only
21. No
22. No
23. Yes
24. Yes

OREGON

1974 Supplement

1. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes
2. Yes
3. 1) Yes 2) Yes
4. Yes
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. Yes
8. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) No 4) Yes
   5) No 6) Yes 7) Yes 8) Yes
   9) No 10) Appointed by local executive
   11) Yes 12) Yes 13) With regard to resources management
9. Yes
10. Yes
11. No
12. No
13. Yes
14. Other states
15. Yes
16. No
17. Yes
18. No
19. With regard to resources management
20. Professional only
21. Liquor sales
22. No
23. Yes
24. No

PENNSYLVANIA

1975 Supplement

1. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes
2. Yes
3. 1) No 2) No
4. Yes
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. Yes
8. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes
   5) Yes 6) No 7) Yes 8) No
   9) No 10) Yes 11) Yes 12) No
   13) No
9. No
10. Yes
11. No
12. No
13. Yes
14. Other states and neighboring foreign countries
15. No
16. No
17. Yes
18. No
19. No
20. Recognize out-of-state licenses of individuals
21. No
22. No
23. Yes
24. Yes

RHODE ISLAND

1975 Supplement

1. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes
2. Yes
3. 1) No 2) No
4. Yes
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. Yes
8. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes
   5) Yes 6) Yes 7) Yes 8) Yes
   9) No 10) No 11) Yes 12) Terminate emergency status
   13) Yes
9. Yes
10. Yes
11. No
12. No
13. Yes
14. Other states and neighboring foreign countries
15. Yes
16. If a threat to public health or safety
17. Yes
18. No
19. No
20. Recognize out-of-state licenses of individuals
21. Sale of liquor, firearms, explosives and combustibles
22. May require transmission or printing of information
23. Yes
24. Yes

SOUTH CAROLINA
1975 Supplement

1. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes
2. Yes
3. 1) No 2) No
4. Yes
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. Yes
8. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes
   5) Yes 6) No 7) Yes 8) No
   9) No 10) No 11) Call out Militia;
   Martial Law is Legislative function
   12) Terminate emergency status 13) Yes
9. Yes
10. Yes
11. No
12. No
13. Yes
14. Other states and neighboring foreign countries
15. No
16. No
17. Yes
18. No
19. No
20. Recognize out-of-state licenses of individuals
21. No
22. No
23. No
24. No

SOUTH DAKOTA

1975 Supplement

1. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes
2. Yes
3. 1) No 2) No
4. Yes
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. Yes
8. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) No 4) No
   5) Yes 6) No 7) Yes 8) Yes
   9) No 10) Yes 11) Call out Militia
   12) No 13) Yes
9. Yes
10. No
11. No
12. No
13. Yes
14. Other states
15. Yes
16. No
17. Yes
18. No
19. No
20. No
21. No
22. No
23. Yes
24. Yes

TENNESSEE

1975 Supplement

1. 1) Yes 2) No 3) Writ of Election
   4) Filled by appointment until election
2. Yes
3. 1) Yes 2) No
4. No
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. Yes
8. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes 5) Yes
   6) Yes 7) Yes 8) Yes 9) No 10) No
   11) Yes 12) Governor imposes restrictions for such time limits as he deems necessary 13) No
9. Yes
10. Yes
11. No
12. No
13. Yes
14. Other states
15. Yes
16. No
17. Yes
18. No
19. No
20. Recognize out-of-state licenses of individuals
21. Yes
22. Yes
23. Yes
24. Yes

TEXAS

1975 Supplement

1. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Writ of Election 4) Yes
2. Yes
3. 1) Yes 2) No
4. Yes
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. Yes
8. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes
   5) Yes 6) Yes 7) Yes 8) No
   9) No 10) No 11) Yes 12) Terminate emergency status
   13) Yes
9. Yes
10. Yes
11. No
12. No
13. Yes
14. Other states and neighboring foreign countries
15. Yes
16. If threatening to public health and safety
17. Yes
18. No
19. No
20. Recognize out-of-state licenses of individuals
21. Sales of liquor, firearms, explosives and combustibles
22. May require transmission or printing of information
23. Yes
24. Yes

UTAH

1975 Supplement

1. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes
2. Yes
3. 1) No 2) No
4. Legislature may adopt measures to insure continuity of government
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. No
8. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes 5) Yes
   6) Yes 7) Yes 8) No 9) No 10) No
   11) Yes 12) Terminate emergency status
   13) No
9. No
10. No
11. No
12. No
13. No
14. Other western states
15. Yes
16. No
17. Yes
18. No
19. No
20. Recognize out-of-state licenses of individuals
21. No
22. No
23. Yes
24. Yes

VERMONT

1975 Supplement

1. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Appointment by Governor
   4) Yes
2. Yes
3. 1) Yes 2) Yes
4. Yes
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. Yes
8. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes
   5) Yes 6) Yes 7) Yes 8) No
   9) No 10) No 11) Call out Militia
   12) Terminate emergency status 13) Yes
9. Yes
10. Yes
11. No
12. No
13. Yes
14. Yes
15. Yes
16. If a threat to public health or safety
17. Yes
18. No
19. No
20. Recognize out-of-state licenses of individuals
21. No
22. No
23. Yes
24. Yes

VIRGINIA

1975 Supplement

1. 1) Yes 2) No 3) Yes 4) Appointment by Governor
2. Yes
3. 1) No 2) No
4. No
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. Yes
8. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) No 4) No
   5) No 6) No 7) Yes 8) Yes
   9) No 10) No 11) Call out Militia
   12) No 13) Yes
9. No
10. Yes
11. No
12. No
13. Yes
14. Other states
15. Yes
16. No
17. Yes
18. No
19. No
20. No
21. No
22. May require transmission or printing of information
23. Yes
24. Yes

WASHINGTON

1974 Supplement

1. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes
2. Yes
3. 1) Yes 2) Yes
4. Yes
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. Yes
8. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes
   5) Yes 6) No 7) Yes 8) Yes
   9) No 10) No 11) Yes 12) No
   13) No
9. Yes
10. Yes
11. No
12. No
13. Yes
14. Other states and neighboring countries
15. No
16. No
17. Yes
18. No
19. No
20. Recognize out-of-state licenses of individuals
21. No
22. No
23. Yes
24. Yes

WEST VIRGINIA

1975 Supplement

1. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes
2. Yes
3. 1) Yes 2) Yes
4. Yes
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. Yes
8. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes
   5) Yes 6) Yes 7) Yes 8) Yes
   9) No 10) Yes 11) Yes 12) Terminate emergency status
   13) Yes
9. Yes
10. Yes
11. No
12. No
13. Yes
14. Other states and neighboring foreign countries
15. Yes
16. No
17. Yes
18. No
19. No
20. Recognize out-of-state licenses of individuals
21. Sale of liquor, firearms, explosives and combustibles
22. Yes
23. Yes
24. Yes

WISCONSIN

1975 Supplement

1. 1) Yes 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes
2. Yes
3. 1) Yes 2) Yes
4. Yes
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. Yes
8. 1) Yes 2) May issue orders necessary for security of persons 3) Yes 4) Yes 5) No
   6) Yes 7) Yes 8) Yes 9) No 10) Yes
   11) Call out National Guard 12) No 13) Yes
9. No
10. Emergency government employees shall be indemnified by their sponser against tort liability; the state reimburses the sponser for the excess indemnification over $1 per capita in a calendar year
11. No
12. No
13. Yes
14. Other states
15. No
16. No
17. Yes
18. Emergency government contracts given priority over others
19. No
20. No
21. No
22. No
23. Peace officers only
24. Yes

WYOMING

1975 Supplement

1. 1) Yes 2) Appointment by Governor
   3) Appointment by Governor 4) Appointment by Governor
2. Appointment by governing body
3. 1) No 2) No
4. Yes
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. Yes
8. 1) No 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes
   5) No 6) No 7) Yes 8) Yes
   9) No 10) Yes 11) Call out Militia
   12) No 13) No
9. Yes
10. Yes
11. No
12. No
13. Yes
14. Yes
15. Yes
16. No
17. Yes
18. No
19. No
20. No
21. No
22. No
23. Yes
24. Yes

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

1975 Supplement

1. 1) Mayor-No 2) N/A 3) Yes
   4) Yes
2. No
3. 1) No 2) No
4. No
5. Yes
6. N/A
7. Yes (Commissioners)
8. Authority of Commissioners of D. C.
   1) No 2) Yes 3) Yes 4) Yes
   5) Yes 6) Yes 7) Yes 8) No
   9) No 10) No 11) President calls out Militia
   12) No 13) No
9. No
10. Yes
11. No
12. No
13. Yes
14. Other states
15. Yes
16. No
17. N/A
18. No
19. No
20. No
21. No
22. No
23. Yes
24. Yes

TABLE 2

STATUS OF STATES' LAWS RELATIVE TO CRISIS RELOCATION
AND CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

As of January 1, 1976

STATE	Establish lines of succession for: Governor	Legislators	Judicial	Local Executive	Preserve State Records	Preserve Local Records	Relocate State Gov't.	Full use of Gov't. Personnel, Resources, Facilities, Equipment	Vest Responsibility and Authority with the: Governor	Local Executive	Authorize the Governor to: Declare Emergency	Compel Evacuation	Prescribe Routes	Determine Modes of Transportation	Prescribe Host Areas
Alabama	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Alaska	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Arizona	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Arkansas	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
California	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Colorado	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Connecticut	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Delaware	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Florida	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Georgia	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hawaii	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Idaho	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Illinois	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*			
Indiana	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Iowa	*	*	*	*			*	*	*			*	*		*
Kansas	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Kentucky	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Louisiana	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Maine	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Maryland	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Massachusetts	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	
Michigan	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*			
Minnesota	*	*	*				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mississippi	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Missouri	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*			
Montana	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*			
Nebraska	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nevada	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
New Hampshire	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
New Jersey	*	*	*	*			*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*
New Mexico	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*				
New York	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*
North Carolina	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
North Dakota	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ohio	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*			
Oklahoma	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Oregon	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	
Pennsylvania	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Rhode Island	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
South Carolina	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
South Dakota	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*			*
Tennessee	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Texas	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Utah	*	*	*	*				*	*		*	*	*	*	*
Vermont	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Virginia	*	*	*	*				*	*	*	*	*			
Washington	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
West Virginia	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wisconsin	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Wyoming	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*		*	*	*	
District of Columbia	(7)	*	*					*		*		*	*	*	*

* denotes YES

(7) Mayor and Commissioners

TABLE 2

STATUS OF STATES' LAWS RELATIVE TO CRISIS RELOCATION
AND CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

As of January 1, 1976

STATE	Authorize the Governor to: Commandeer Property	Control Movement	Delegate Authority to Local Executive	Designate Which Host Area Gov't. Will Control (City or County)	Appoint Metro, Regional DCPA Directors	Initiate Martial Law	Terminate C. R.	Issue Executive Orders, Proclamations with the Force and Effect of Law	Waive Regulatory Restrictions	Release from Liability City, Business and People When They Accept Evacuees	Grant Moratoriums on Rent, Taxes, Contracts, Debts	Suspend Statute of Limitations	Redirect Distribution of Essentials
Alabama	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*			
Alaska	*	*	*			*		*	*	*			*
Arizona	*	*	*			*		*	*	*			*
Arkansas	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*			*
California	*					*		*	*	*			*
Colorado	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*			
Connecticut	*	*				*	*	*	*	*			*
Delaware		*	*			*	*	*	*	*			*
Florida	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*			
Georgia	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*			
Hawaii	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*			*
Idaho	*	*				*	*	*	*	*			
Illinois	*					*		*	*	*			*
Indiana	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*			*
Iowa		*	*			*							
Kansas	*	*				*	*	*	*	*			*
Kentucky	*	*	*		*	*		*	*				*
Louisiana	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*			*
Maine	*	*	*			*	*		*	*			*
Maryland	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*				*
Massachusetts	*	*	*		*	*		*	*	*			*
Michigan	*		*			*	*	*	*	*		*	*
Minnesota	*	*	*		*	*		*	*				
Mississippi	*	*	*			*		*	*	*			*
Missouri	*		*		*	*	*	*	*				*
Montana						*			*	*			*
Nebraska	*	*				*	*	*	*	*			*
Nevada	*	*	*			*	*		*	*			*
New Hampshire	*	*			*	*	*		*	*			*
New Jersey	*		*			*	*						
New Mexico						*		*	*	*			
New York	*	*	*			*			(4)	*			*
North Carolina	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*			*
North Dakota	*	*				*	*	*	*	*			*
Ohio		*				*	*	*					
Oklahoma		*	*		*	*	*		*	*			*
Oregon	*	*	*		*	*	*	(1)	*	*			*
Pennsylvania		*			*	*				*			*
Rhode Island	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*			*
South Carolina		*				*	*	*	*	*			*
South Dakota		*	*		*	*		*	*				*
Tennessee	*	*	*			*	*		*	*			*
Texas	*	*				*	*	*	*	*			*
Utah	*	*				*	*						
Vermont	*	*				*	*	*	*	*			*
Virginia		*	*			*		*		*			*
Washington		*	*			*			*	*			*
West Virginia	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*			*
Wisconsin	*	*	*		*	*		*					*
Wyoming		*	*		*	*			*	*			*
District of Columbia	*	*								*			*

* denotes YES

(1) As to Resource Mgt.

(4) Re: Vehicles Only

AD-A039 989 COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS LEXINGTON KY F/G 5/4
GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY AND CONTINUITY IN SUPPORT OF CRISIS RELOCA--ETC(U)
JAN 77 L A HOEGH DCPA01-75-C-0308
UNCLASSIFIED NL

2 OF 2
AD
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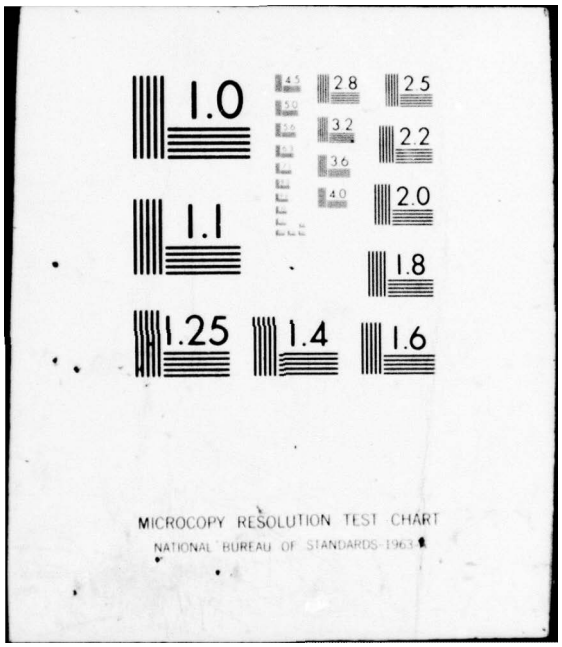
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5.0
5.6
MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

TABLE 2

STATUS OF STATES' LAWS RELATIVE TO CRISIS RELOCATION AND CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

As of January 1, 1976

STATE	Enter Compact Agreements	Pay for Essentials and Food Consumed in Host Area	Pay for Clean Up, Repairs, Damages	Exercise Authority Over Political Subdivisions	Set Priorities and Resolve Conflicting Demands	Enable Rationing, Price Controls, Anti-Hoarding, Anti-Blackmarketing	Permit Transplanted Professionals, Business to Operate without additional License	Shut Down Non-Essential Business and Services	Take Over Communications	Permit Local Gov't. Property and Personnel to be Used Outside Jurisdiction	Free Medical Personnel from Malpractice
Alabama	*	*		*			(3)			*	*
Alaska	*	*		*					*	*	*
Arizona	*	*		*					*	*	*
Arkansas	*	*		*			*		*	*	*
California		*		*			*			*	*
Colorado	*	*	*	*					*	*	*
Connecticut	*	*	*	*			*		*	*	*
Delaware	*	*		*			*	*		*	*
Florida	*			*					*	*	
Georgia	*	*		*						*	*
Hawaii	*	*	*	*		*	*		*	*	*
Idaho	*	*		*			*		*	*	
Illinois	*	*		*			*			*	*
Indiana	*			*			(2)		*	*	
Iowa	*			*							
Kansas	*			*					*	*	*
Kentucky	*	*		*		(5)	*		*	*	*
Louisiana	*	*		*			*		*	*	*
Maine	*		*	*			*			*	*
Maryland	*	*		*			*			*	
Massachusetts	*	*		*					*	*	
Michigan	*	*		*						*	*
Minnesota	*	*		*			*			*	*
Mississippi	*	*		*			*		*	*	*
Missouri	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*
Montana	*	*		*	*	*			*	*	*
Nebraska	*	*	*	*			*		*	*	*
Nevada	*	*		*			*			*	*
New Hampshire	*			*					*	*	*
New Jersey	*			*			*			*	
New Mexico	*			*						*	
New York	*	*	*	*		*	*		*	*	*
North Carolina	*	*		*		*		*		*	
North Dakota	*		*	*					*	*	
Ohio			*	*					*	*	
Oklahoma	*	*		*	*					*	*
Oregon	*	*		*		(1)	(2)			*	
Pennsylvania	*			*			*			*	
Rhode Island	*	*	*	*			*		*	*	*
South Carolina	*			*			*				
South Dakota	*	*		*						*	*
Tennessee	*	*		*			*	*	*	*	*
Texas	*	*	*	*			*		*	*	*
Utah	*	*		*			*			*	*
Vermont	*	*	*	*			*			*	*
Virginia	*	*		*					*	*	*
Washington	*			*			*			*	*
West Virginia	*	*		*			*		*	*	*
Wisconsin	*			*						(6)	*
Wyoming	*	*		*						*	*
District of Columbia	*	*								*	*

* denotes YES

(1) As to Resource Mgt.
(2) Professional Only
(3) For C/D Purpose
(5) Rationing Only
(6) Peace Officers Only

IV POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT FOR COLORADO AND ALL STATES

The survival of the nation will depend upon the ability of the Federal, State and local governments to carry out their responsibilities in the event of a massive nuclear attack, and international crisis resulting in Crisis Relocation, or other national disaster. (This report is limited to the authority of the States and local governments.)

The objective of Continuity of Government is to insure continuity of leadership, direction and services by Federal, State and local governments in the event of attack, international crisis, or other disaster, and to assure performance of essential functions in the event of Crisis Relocation. This is required for all county and city governments designated as target areas or with a population in excess of fifty thousand.

To accomplish this objective the following plan of action is required:

A. ESTABLISH AUTOMATIC LINES OF SUCCESSION FOR KEY OFFICIALS OF THE EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT.

B. PRESERVE ESSENTIAL RECORDS NEEDED TO PROTECT RIGHTS OF INDIVIDUALS AND CONDUCT EMERGENCY OPERATIONS (such records including vital statistics, deeds, corporation papers, operational plans, resources data, authorities, personnel and payroll rosters,

succession lists, supplies and equipment lists, laws, charters and financial records).

C. ESTABLISH PROTECTED, EQUIPPED AND SUPPLIED EMERGENCY RELOCATION SITES FOR GOVERNMENT, WHERE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, STATES, CITIES AND COUNTIES CAN CONTINUE TO OPERATE IN A FULLY PROTECTED POSTURE.

D. PROVIDE FOR FULL USE OF GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL, FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT FOR CIVIL DEFENSE, EMERGENCY, AND DISASTER FUNCTIONS.

E. ESTABLISH CAPABILITY TO EXECUTE CRISIS RELOCATION.

In narrative and in chart form, the compilation of all State laws relative to Disaster, Civil Defense, Emergency and Crisis Relocation is set forth in Tables 1 and 2.

Tables 1 and 2 show that all States establish lines of succession for the Governor, 50 States for State legislators, 49 States for the judiciary and 48 States for local executives.

While only 20 States have laws requiring the preservation of records, most States have provisions for preserving records by administrative directives. A suggested executive order directing the preservation of records, State and local, is included in this report. Forty-seven States provide for relocation of the State government, 50 States provide for making full use of government personnel, resources, facilities and equipment.

There is a definite need to establish the capability of

State and local governments to execute Crisis Relocation. This will require enactment of certain State legislation and the preparation of State executive orders as set forth in this report.

While 47 States provide for relocation of the State government, very few States have established protected relocation sites. This is a critical need which will require federal funding. Therefore, a survey to determine the status of protected relocation sites for State governments should be immediately undertaken by DCPA.

The survey should determine the following:

1. Location of State relocation sites
2. Capacity of the sites
3. Degree of protection
4. Estimated cost to harden each site

Simultaneously the survey should determine this for all target area governments.

No doubt, the regional directors of DCPA could obtain most of this information by contacting the State directors. The estimate of costs to harden the sites could be made initially by the State. However, before requesting congressional appropriations to fund the hardening, another agency should make an independent estimate.

As an alternative, it may be assumed that sufficient and adequate facilities exist in the low Risk Areas and the Host Areas to support relocated government operations and

and to house and shelter government personnel and their dependents.

If DCPA determines that this assumption is correct it will not be necessary to obtain federal funding for hardening the relocation sites. However, the surveys should be made of the present relocation sites to determine their degree of protection.

The agencies which must operate during Crisis Relocation operations need to be identified, and plans must be made to provide for their relocation. Agencies suspending operations during Crisis Relocation also must be identified, and measures must be outlined for their relocation and the utilization of their personnel in Host and Risk Areas or in State emergency activities.

In summary, the status of States' laws relative to Continuity of Government is:

Lines of succession -	all States
Preservation of records - (Most States authorize preservation of records by administrative action)	20 States
Relocation of State Government -	47 States
Full use of personnel and resources -	all States
Capability to execute Crisis Relocation -	37 States

It is evident that the States and local governments have the capability to remain in operation in the event of a massive

nuclear attack, an international crisis resulting in Crisis Relocation or other national disaster providing that the suggested legislation is enacted and the suggested executive orders are filed with the Governor.

It is now imperative that the Federal Government have the capability to continue in operation should disaster strike. The deficiencies should be determined, and corrective suggested legislation and executive orders then should be prepared.

The Continuity of Government program was initiated by the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, in cooperation with the Council of State Governments, in 1958. The purpose of this program was well stated in an OEP report of June 15, 1970.

"This program was designed to assure the survival of civilian political authority in an emergency because it is essential to the continuity of our free society. It stresses government preparedness at every level since our pluralistic form of government is built on the interdependent partnership of Federal, State and local governments. This legislative program is basically designed:

a. To preserve lawful leadership and authority

b. To preserve State and local governments, and strengthen them for emergency

c. To insure that lawful government is ready to provide emergency services and leadership

d. To prevent unlawful assumption of authority

e. To prevent or avoid martial law

f. To reestablish normal government and functions as soon as possible

g. To assure law and order."

*Authorize the Governor to issue executive orders with full force and effect of law. It is recommended that the 13 states -- namely Iowa, Maine, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Utah, Washington and Wyoming--should be urged to seriously consider the suggested legislation. All States must prepare and file with the Governor the suggested executive orders.

SUGGESTED STATE LEGISLATION

(All titles should conform to State requirements.)

Since only 20 States require by law that custodians of public records shall preserve records, an appropriate act is submitted for the other 30 States to enact into law.

1. Suggested Act -- PRESERVATION OF RECORDS

> EVERY CUSTODIAN OF PUBLIC RECORDS SHALL CAREFULLY PROTECT AND PRESERVE THEM FROM DETERIORATION, MUTILATION, LOSS, OR DESTRUCTION, AND, WHEREVER ADVISABLE, SHALL CAUSE THEM TO BE PROPERLY REPAIRED AND RENOVATED.

Most States now provide for lines of succession for key personnel. However, for the few States that do not cover succession for all key personnel, an appropriate act is submitted.

2. Suggested Act -- LINES OF SUCCESSION

> (1) VACANCIES IN STATE, JUDICIARY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY OFFICES. IN THE EVENT THE GOVERNOR DECLARES AN EMERGENCY DUE TO WAR OR IMMINENCE OF WAR, ALL VACANCIES IN ANY STATE OFFICE, THE JUDICIARY AND IN THE OFFICES OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND OF COUNTY COMMISSIONER SHALL BE FILLED BY APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR UNTIL THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION AFTER SUCH VACANCY OCCURS, WHEN SUCH VACANCY SHALL BE FILLED BY ELECTION.
>
> (2) VACANCIES IN COUNTY OFFICES. ALL VACANCIES IN ANY COUNTY OFFICE EXCEPT THAT OF COUNTY COMMISSIONER, SHALL BE FILLED BY APPOINTMENT BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF THE COUNTY IN WHICH THE VACANCY OCCURS, UNTIL THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION, WHEN SUCH VACANCY SHALL BE FILLED BY ELECTION.

(3) VACANCIES IN OFFICE OF UNITED STATES SENATOR AND IN OFFICE OF REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS. IN THE EVENT THE GOVERNOR DECLARES AN EMERGENCY DUE TO WAR OR IMMINENCE THEREOF, AND A VACANCY OCCURS IN THE OFFICE OF UNITED STATES SENATOR AND IN THE OFFICE OF REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THIS STATE, THE GOVERNOR SHALL MAKE A TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT TO FILL SUCH VACANCY UNTIL THE SAME IS FILLED BY ELECTION.

The important suggested legislation as set forth in paragraph 3 below, enabling the Governor to issue executive orders with full force and effect of law, should be enacted by the 13 States which do not have such statutes. By enacting this legislation the Governor can issue the suggested executive orders listed in IV. (This greatly reduces the volume of suggested legislation.)

3. Suggested Act -- GOVERNOR DISASTER EMERGENCY POWERS

(1) THE GOVERNOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MEETING THE DANGER TO THE STATE AND PEOPLE PRESENTED BY DISASTERS, WAR OR IMMINENCE OF WAR.

(2) UNDER THIS ACT THE GOVERNOR MAY ISSUE EXECUTIVE ORDERS, PROCLAMATIONS, AND REGULATIONS AND AMEND OR RESCIND THEM. SUCH EXECUTIVE ORDERS, PROCLAMATIONS AND REGULATIONS SHALL HAVE THE FULL FORCE AND EFFECT OF LAW.

(3) A DISASTER EMERGENCY SHALL BE DECLARED BY EXECUTIVE ORDER OR PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR IF HE FINDS A DISASTER HAS OCCURRED OR THAT THIS OCCURRENCE OR THE THREAT THEREOF IS IMMINENT. THE STATE OF DISASTER EMERGENCY SHALL CONTINUE UNTIL THE GOVERNOR FINDS THAT THE THREAT OF DANGER HAS PASSED OR THE DISASTER HAS BEEN DEALT WITH TO THE EXTENT THAT EMERGENCY CONDITIONS NO LONGER EXIST AND TERMINATES THE STATE OF DISASTER EMERGENCY BY EXECUTIVE ORDER OR PROCLAMATION.

(4) AN EXECUTIVE ORDER OR PROCLAMATION OF A STATE OF DISASTER EMERGENCY SHALL ACTIVATE THE DISASTER RESPONSE AND RECOVERY ASPECTS OF THE STATE, LOCAL, AND INTERJURISDICTIONAL DISASTER EMERGENCY PLANS.

4. Suggested Act -- LIABILITY FOR CLEAN-UP, REPAIRS AND DAMAGES

ALL LEGAL LIABILITY FOR CLEAN-UP, REPAIRS AND DAMAGES TO PROPERTY AND FOR DEATH OR INJURY TO ANY PERSON CAUSED BY ACTS DONE OR ATTEMPTED UNDER THE COLOR OF CIVIL DEFENSE OR DISASTER EMERGENCY ACT OF _(STATE)_____ IN A BONA FIDE ATTEMPT TO COMPLY THEREWITH, IN THE EVENT OF WAR OR IMMINENCE THEREOF, SHALL BE THE OBLIGATION OF THE STATE.

SHOULD THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT OR ANY AGENCY THEREOF, PROVIDE FOR THE PAYMENT OF CLEAN-UP, REPAIRS AND DAMAGES TO PROPERTY OR FOR THE DEATH OR INJURY AS PROVIDED FOR IN THIS SECTION, THEN THERE SHALL BE NO LIABILITY OR OBLIGATION UPON THE PART OF THE STATE.

(The federal government should enact the above legislation to cover clean-up, repairs and damages to property, death and injury resulting from war or imminence of war (Crisis Relocation) in that such disaster is national in scope.)

Only three States, Tennessee, Utah and Virginia, and the District of Columbia need to enact legislation permitting the State government to relocate. However, several States do need legislation permitting local governments to relocate. Generally, the meeting place of the legislature is at the State Capitol. During Crisis Relocation it is doubtful that a legislature will be required to meet. However, a prolonged period of Crisis Relocation could result in the need of legislative action.

5. Suggested Act -- RELOCATE STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

"THE PERMANENT SEAT OF GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE IS AT _____, BUT THE GOVERNOR SHALL DESIGNATE BY EXECUTIVE ORDER AN ALTERNATIVE TEMPORARY SEAT OF GOVERNMENT FOR USE IN THE EVENT OF WAR OR ENEMY-CAUSED DISASTER, OR THE IMMINENCE THEREOF.

"WHENEVER IN THE EVENT OF AN ATTACK OR THE IMMINENCE THEREOF, THE GOVERNOR DEEMS THE PLACE OF LEGISLATIVE SESSION THEN PRESECRIBED TO BE UNSAFE, HE MAY CHANGE IT TO ANY PLACE WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE STATE WHICH HE DEEMS SAFER."

One authority in a large metropolitan area is essential for the conduct of a well coordinated Crisis Relocation. The authorization for a Governor to create a regional government must be limited to a time of war emergency or the imminence thereof. With this power being vested in him, the Governor by making use of his Defense Civil Preparedness Director, can plan then accordingly. (Such planning costs should be federally funded or on a reimbursable basis.) This is a vital piece of legislation for States which have large metropolitan areas.

6. Suggested Act -- REGIONAL GOVERNMENT

"THE GOVERNOR IS HEREBY GRANTED AUTHORITY TO CREATE REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS FOR LARGE METROPOLITAN AREAS WITH STRONG EXECUTIVE POWERS THAT ALLOW THEM TO ASSUME OPERATIONAL AUTHORITY AT THE DIRECTION OF THE GOVERNOR IN THE EVENT OF WAR OR THE IMMINENCE THEREOF. SUCH REGIONAL GOVERNMENT SHALL COORDINATE THE FUNCTIONS OF ALL GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES LYING WITHIN THE METROPOLITAN AREA. THE AUTHORITY WILL CEASE UPON THE GOVERNOR TERMINATING THE EMERGENCY."

VI SUGGESTED EXECUTIVE ORDERS

The executive orders should be filed with the Governor (on a stand by basis) and be available for prompt execution in the event of the threat or the imminence of war.

The form of the executive order may vary from State to State, but generally the content will apply to all States. It should refer to the imminence of war and the responsibility of the Governor to protect the State and its people while maintaining orderly and continuing services.

Form of Executive Order

STATE OF _____

WHEREAS, the State of _____ finds and declares that because of the threat of war and the imminence thereof; and

WHEREAS, the Governor is responsible for meeting the dangers to the State and people presented by disaster; and

WHEREAS, it is the responsibility of the State jointly with local governments to maintain orderly and continuing services;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, ____(name)_____, Governor of the State of _____(state)_____ do hereby order:

(Place here contents of Executive Order)

Done at the Executive Office
this _____day of _____.
Witness my hand and the Great
Seal of the State of _____.

(SEAL)

Attest:

_____
Secretary of State

_____
Governor

For the executive orders to have full force and effect of law the suggested legislation authorizing the Governor to do so should be enacted into law. (Thirty-seven States have this statute.) See paragraph 3 of Section V Suggested State Legislation for the suggested legislation.

SUGGESTED EXECUTIVE ORDERS

1. RATIONING - PRICE CONTROLS

   CONTROL, RESTRICT AND REGULATE BY RATIONING, FREEZING, USE OF QUOTAS, PROHIBITIONS ON SHIPMENTS, PRICE FIXING, ALLOCATION OR OTHER MEANS, THE USE, SALE OR DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD, FUEL, FEED, CLOTHING AND OTHER COMMODITIES, MATERIALS, GOODS AND SERVICES.

2. NO ADDITIONAL LICENSE REQUIRED

   WHENEVER ANY PERSON HOLDS A LICENSE, CERTIFICATE OR OTHER PERMIT ISSUED BY THE STATE OR ANY SUBDIVISION THEREOF EVIDENCING THE MEETING OF QUALIFICATIONS FOR PROFESSIONAL, BUSINESS, MECHANICAL OR OTHER SKILLS, THE PERSON MAY OPERATE SUCH BUSINESS OR APPLY SUCH SKILLS IN ALL SUB-DIVISIONS OF THE STATE DURING THE PERIOD OF A WAR, AN EMERGENCY, DISASTER OR IMMINENT THREAT OF DISASTER.

3. MALPRACTICE

MEDICAL PERSONNEL DULY LICENSED, WHO IN GOOD FAITH RENDER EMERGENCY CARE AT A PLACE OUTSIDE THEIR NORMAL EMPLOYMENT, SHALL NOT BE HELD LIABLE FOR ANY CIVIL DAMAGES AS THE RESULT OF ACT, ERRORS OR OMISSIONS COMMITTED BY SUCH PERSON IN RENDERING EMERGENCY MEDICAL CARE.

4. RELOCATE STATE GOVERNMENT

"THE TEMPORARY SEAT OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT IS HEREBY DESIGNATED TO BE (CITY), AND THE PLACE OF LEGISLATIVE SESSION IS HEREBY DESIGNATED TO BE (CITY).

5. GOVERNOR - EXECUTIVE ORDERS

IN ADDITION TO OTHER STATUTORY POWERS, THE GOVERNOR HAS AUTHORITY BY THIS EXECUTIVE ORDER TO:

(a) SUSPEND THE PROVISIONS OF ANY REGULATORY STATUTE PRESCRIBING THE PROCEDURES FOR CONDUCT OF STATE BUSINESS OR THE ORDERS, RULES OR REGULATIONS OF ANY STATE AGENCY, IF STRICT COMPLIANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF ANY STATUTE, ORDER, RULE, OR REGULATION WOULD IN ANY WAY PREVENT, HINDER, OR DELAY NECESSARY ACTION IN COPING WITH THE EMERGENCY;

(b) UTILIZE ALL AVAILABLE RESOURCES OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT AND EACH POLITICAL SUBDIVISION OF THE STATE AS MAY BE REASONABLY NECESSARY TO COPE WITH THE DISASTER EMERGENCY;

(c) TRANSFER TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS THE DIRECTION, PERSONNEL, OR FUNCTIONS OF STATE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES OR UNITS THEREOF FOR THE PURPOSE OF PERFORMING OR FACILITATING EMERGENCY SERVICES;

(d) TRANSFER TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS THE DIRECTION, PERSONNEL, OR FUNCTIONS OF STATE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES OR UNITS THEREOF FOR THE PURPOSE OF PERFORMING OR FACILITATING EMERGENCY SERVICES;

(e) DIRECT AND COMPEL THE EVACUATION OF ALL OR PART OF THE POPULATION FROM ANY STRICKEN OR THREATENED AREA WITHIN THE STATE IF HE DEEMS THIS ACTION NECESSARY FOR THE PRESERVATION OF LIFE OR FOR OTHER DISASTER MITIGATION, RESPONSE, RECOVERY;

(f) PRESCRIBE ROUTES, MODES OF TRANSPORTATION, HOST AREAS AND DESTINATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH EVACUATION;

(g) CONTROL INGRESS AND EGRESS TO AND FROM A DISASTER AREA, MOVEMENT OF PERSONS WITHIN THE AREA, AND OCCUPANCY OF PREMISES LOCATED THEREIN;

(h) SHUT DOWN NON-ESSENTIAL BUSINESSES AND SERVICES;

(i) PROVIDE TEMPORARY EMERGENCY HOUSING;

(j) DELEGATE, IN ADVANCE, AUTHORITY TO LOCAL EXECUTIVE;

(k) DESIGNATE, IN ADVANCE, WHICH HOST AREA GOVERNMENT WILL CONTROL;

(l) APPOINT METROPOLITAN AND REGIONAL DEFENSE CIVIL PREPAREDNESS DIRECTORS WITHIN THE STATE;

(m) CONTROL ALL COMMUNICATIONS;

(n) PERMIT LOCAL GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL AND PROPERTY TO BE USED IN OTHER JURISDICTIONS;

(o) FREE MEDICAL PERSONNEL FROM MALPRACTICE LIABILITY;

(p) REDIRECT DISTRIBUTION OF ESSENTIAL SUPPLIES;

(q) SUSPEND STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS;

(r) GRANT MORATORIUMS ON CONTRACTS, PAYMENT OF RENT AND INSURANCE PREMIUMS, TAXES AND DEBTS.

(s) EXERCISE AUTHORITY OVER ALL STATE POLITICAL SUB-DIVISIONS AND UTILIZE FULLY GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL, RESOURCES, FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT;

(t) SET PRIORITIES AND RESOLVE CONFLICTING DEMANDS;

(u) RELEASE FROM LIABILITY, EXCEPT IN CASE OF GROSS NEGLIGENCE, ANY PERSON, INSTITUTION, BUSINESS OR GOVERNMENTAL ENTITY WHEN THEY ACCEPT EVACUEES;

(v) DECLARE A STATE OF EMERGENCY;

(w) DECLARE A STATE OF EMERGENCY HAS ENDED, THEREFORE TERMINATING THE CRISIS RELOCATION PERIOD AND ORDERING THE RETURN OF ALL EVACUEES.

VII SUMMARY OF ALTERNATIVES USEFUL FOR POLICY DECISIONS

1. The governments of 47 States, by law, are authorized to relocate in the event of disaster or imminence thereof. DCPA should determine standards for adequate protection needed for relocation sites outside of High Risk areas. Further, DCPA should measure risk factors of proposed facilities against these standards and prescribe appropriate alterations to meet protection guidelines. To obtain adequate protected State relocation sites it will require Federal funding. This will be difficult to secure.

2. Thirty-seven States, by law, authorize the Governor to issue executive orders with full force and effect of law. The suggested executive orders, if filed with the Governor, will enable the States to carry out Crisis Relocation. The other 13 States should be urged to enact such enabling legislation and to file the suggested executive orders with the Governor.

The alternative is to have the Congress enact enabling legislation granting the President authority to issue executive orders with full force and effect of law. DCPA should then file the suggested federal executive orders with the President.

Another alternative is to have both the States and the federal government act.

3. Host Areas would have a difficult problem feeding,

clothing and supplying other life sustaining essentials to their own people and the evacuees. Since the money supply would be short, federal funding would play a major role in providing crisis assistance. One solution is for the federal government to fund all purchases during the crisis. Another is to use the credit method with State guarantee. A suggested State executive order would provide for the latter.

4. The clean-up, repairs and damages resulting from Crisis Relocation should be the liability of the federal government. The alternative is funding by the State. Federal funding should be provided.

5. Most governors now have authority to declare an emergency and direct and compel evacuation after such request is made by the President.

The alternative, in the event of intense international crisis is to have the President declare the emergency and direct and compel evacuation. He is the best informed on the situation. This approach is recommended.

6. To assure effective Crisis Relocation the States should be urged to enact into law not only the suggested legislation, but also the executive orders.

The alternative is to enact the minimum legislation with the Governor issuing all suggested executive orders.

This approach is recommended.

7. Where necessary, all regulations, restrictions and

union contracts should be relaxed during Crisis Relocation. Such actions should be limited to 30 days initially.

8. There is a need for standby regional government for large metropolitan areas which would include strong executive powers and authority to assume operational control, assigned to metropolitan executives at the direction of the Governor in the event of Crisis Relocation. Planning for Crisis Relocation for such areas should be strongly urged and funded by the federal government.

VII RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The simplest and most readily accepted method of correcting deficiencies in State laws, except those which are required by the federal government, is by executive order of the Governor. The Governor should be authorized by law to issue executive orders, proclamations and regulations which would have the full force and effect of law, and he should have the executive orders prepared and in hand. (Such legislation is only required in 13 States.) This is the best method of correcting present deficiencies in State legislation.

2. The federal government should set an example by enacting legislation and issuing executive orders correcting present deficiencies in federal law. This would greatly reduce the volume of State legislation. For example, a federal statute or executive order would eliminate the necessity of 50 States enacting statutes granting moratoriums on contracts, and the payment of debts, insurance premiums and taxes.

Such action by the federal government would accelerate action by the States. The federal government should not expect the States to take Crisis Relocation seriously until it does. Accordingly, the federal government should enact statutes which would accomplish the following:

a. Waive regulatory restrictions

b. Grant moratoriums

c. Suspend the statute of limitations

d. Authorize the commandeering of property

e. Authorize rationing, price controls and anti-hoarding and anti-black marketing measures.

f. Provide for the temporary shut down of non-essential business

g. Authorize the federal government and the States to take over communications

h. Permit professionals and other businesses to operate without additional licensing, and free medical personnel from malpractice litigation

i. Authorize the President to order evacuation (He is the best informed and should know when Crisis Relocation is required. The States need to know what federal laws and executive orders they can depend on.)

3. The federal government should provide for the following:

a. Payment for food and other life sustaining essentials consumed in Host Areas during Crisis Relocation. (This would help relieve the need for money and help solve the banking problem.)

b. Payment of clean-up, repairs and damages. (Crisis Relocation is national in scope.)

c. Funding of all costs for Crisis Relocation planning at the local, State and regional level. This is the best way of assuring that Crisis Relocation planning is carried on. It will be necessary to undertake and finance comprehensive interstate and regional planning in metropolitan areas. Only with federal funding can this be accomplished.

4. The National Committee on Suggested State Legislation of the Council of State Governments should be requested to appoint a subcommittee on Crisis Relocation to review the above recommendations in order to determine what model State legislation of a standby nature should be drafted to implement Crisis Relocation for the consideration of Governors and State legislatures. (Model suggested legislation and executive orders are included in this report and can be reviewed by the Committee.) DCPA should fund this effort.

5. The Special Task Force on Disaster Assistance of the National Association of Attorneys General should be asked to review the above recommendations from the standpoint of what model State legislation or executive orders are required to implement Crisis Relocation. (Model suggested legislation and executive orders are included in this report and can be reviewed by the Committee.) DCPA should fund this effort.

6. DCPA should undertake research to determine what federal laws and executive orders are needed to help State and local governments meet the challenge of Crisis Relocation.

7. The State Director of Civil Defense (Defense Civil Preparedness) should be directly under the Governor and sit as a member of his Cabinet. In the event of Crisis Relocation the Director would become his coordinator of all emergency functions. Such action, if taken now, will impress upon all State officials and agencies and local governments the importance of Defense Civil Preparedness and the Director's position. (Status in this position is of utmost importance.)

8. Regional Directors of DCPA should canvas all State directors to determine if the proper standby executive orders have been prepared and are actually in the office of the Governor. Thirty-seven States now have laws permitting the Governor to issue executive orders with full force and effect of law in case of disaster, war or imminence of war. The Suggested Executive Orders, which are a part of this report, should be distributed to all regional and State directors after approval by DCPA. (After checking with eight States it was found that none of them had on hand prepared executive orders.)

9. In large metropolitan areas such as Detroit and Los Angeles there are 138 and 151 separate governmental entities respectively, excluding school districts. One

authority is required for effective Crisis Relocation. For the large metropolitan areas there is a need for a standby regional government with strong executive powers that assume operational authority at the direction of the Governor in the event of Crisis Relocation. Planning for Crisis Relocation in such areas should be undertaken immediately and funded by the Federal Government.

TABLE 3.

REFERENCES

Research work units and documents that have been examined to determine functions:

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14. Local Vital Facilities List, Institute for Defense, November, 1974

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16. State Emergency Resource Management Plans, OEP 1962, Executive 11051

17. Example State Disaster Act of 1972, Council of State Governments

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