

National Security Contingency Plans of the U.S. Government

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

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

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

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

Military Contingency Plans

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

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

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

© William M. Arkin, 1 January 2005 (version 1)

www.codenames.org

National Security Contingency Plans of the U.S. Government

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

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

Today, there are five basic types of plans:

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

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

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

National Security Contingency Plans of the U.S. Government

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

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

Most military contingency plans are identified by a plan identification number (PID), a command unique four-digit number followed by a suffix indicating the JSCP year for which the plan was written (i.e., 2220-02).² The 4-digit number in the PID does not change when the OPLAN/CONPLAN is revised or converted into an OPORD not is it reused when the requirement for the plan is canceled. The 2-digit number does not change when a plan is revised in part or approved for a subsequent period of the JSCP, however, the calendar year or fiscal year of the JSCP to which the change or related document applies will be referenced. Supporting plans by subordinate commands are assigned a PID identical to that of the supported plan.

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

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

Standard Operations Plan Annexes

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

National Security Contingency Plans of the U.S. Government

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

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

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

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

Supplemented by COMANR CONPLAN 3310-96 (or update)

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

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

Obsolete or rescinded plans

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

European Command (EUCOM)

(Plans 4000 through 4999)

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

© William M. Arkin, 1 January 2005 (version 1)

www.codenames.org

National Security Contingency Plans of the U.S. Government

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

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

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

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

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

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

EUCOM OPLAN 4112, subject unknown

Replaced USCINCEUR OPLAN 4112-83, Top Secret

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

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

EUCOM CONPLAN 4132, subject unknown, July 2003

TPFDD conference held 10-19 March 2003

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

EUCOM CONPLAN 4265, subject unknown, 2004

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

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

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

EUCOM CONPLAN 4305, subject unknown

? - go for Israel !!

TPFDD conference held 18-27 August 2003

© William M. Arkin, 1 January 2005 (version 1)

www.codenames.org

National Security Contingency Plans of the U.S. Government

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

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

Possibly rescinded?

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

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

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

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

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

Probably replaced OPLAN 4102 and likely rescinded itself

Obsolete or rescinded plans

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

© William M. Arkin, 1 January 2005 (version 1)

www.codenames.org

National Security Contingency Plans of the U.S. Government

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

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

Pacific Command (PACOM)

(Plans 5000 through 5999)

PACOM Homeland Defense/Civil Support Contingency Plan (CONPLAN)

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

“Project 19”

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

CINCPACFLT OPOORDER 201, basic operations order

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

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

© William M. Arkin, 1 January 2005 (version 1)

www.codenames.org



National Security Contingency Plans of the U.S. Government

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

STRATCOM plans —

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

(Plans 8000 through 8999)

USSTRATCOM Continuity of Operations Plan (COPSTRAT)

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

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

Strategic concept approved May 2003

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

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

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

Annexes and amplifying plans

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

© William M. Arkin, 1 January 2005 (version 1)

www.codenames.org

National Security Contingency Plans of the U.S. Government

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

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

Obsolete SIOPs

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

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

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

Emergency Action Procedures Strategic Command (EAP-STRAT)

Volume 7, Strategic Communications Procedures, Secret

Obsolete or rescinded plans

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

Transportation Command (TRANSCOM)

(Plans 9000 through 9599)

© William M. Arkin, 1 January 2005 (version 1)

www.codenames.org



National Security Contingency Plans of the U.S. Government

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

Volume II
Volume III, Secret

Supporting Establishment Master Plan (SEMP)

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

NATO Plans

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

Nuclear Operations Pl.

Replaced 26 April 1983, COSMIC Top Secret

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

Obsolete or rescinded plans

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

© William M. Arkin, 1 January 2005 (version 1)

www.codenames.org

SUPPLAN → Support Plan