

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):
2005-0336-F

FOIA Number:
2005-0336-F

FOIA MARKER

**This is not a textual record. This is used as an
administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential
Library Staff.**

Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: National Security Files

OA/ID Number: 62072
Folder ID Number: 62072-004

Folder Title:
National Security: Telecommunications [1991]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
	0	0	0	0

"Document Control"

TYPE: INFORMATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9125117

ORIGINATOR: 02

STATUS C

DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: BARODY, Michael E.: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 12/12/91

SUBJECT: HE IS PROVIDING DR. BROMLEY WITH A COPY OF THEIR
REPORT, "THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE: A
COMPENDIUM OF VIEWS".

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
NATIONAL SECURITY

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:
REMARKS: PHONE: EXT:

OSTP RECEIVED: 12/16/91 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: B-NATIONAL SECURITY-TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CENTRAL FILES:



National Association
of Manufacturers

MICHAEL E. BAROODY
Senior Vice President
Policy & Communications

5117 I
RECEIVED

91 DEC 16 09:22
December 12, 1991

OSTP
MAIL ROOM

Mr. D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President
and Director of the Office of
Science and Technology Policy
Office of Science and Technology Policy
358 Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Bromley:

The National Association of Manufacturers (NAM) has recently published *The Telecommunications Infrastructure: A Compendium of Views*. On behalf of NAM, I am pleased to share with you a courtesy copy, which is attached. I hope that you find it useful in your duties as Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy.

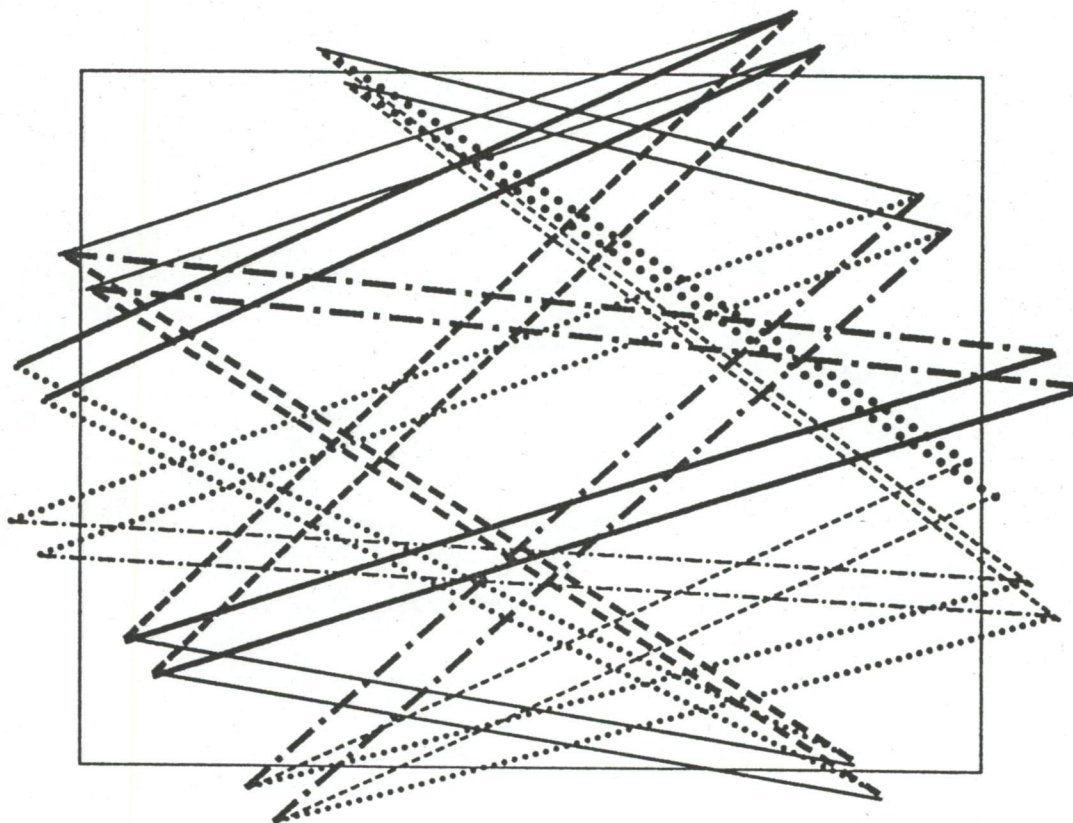
NAM broadly represents the wide diversity of views regarding the maintenance and improvement of our nation's telecommunications infrastructure. Thus, the document is reflective of the wide array of opinions in the public policy debate about which policies will best help the United States to strengthen its competitive position in the global marketplace through effective use of telecommunications. I hope you agree that it has been a helpful exercise to coalesce them into one convenient publication.

NAM appreciates your awareness that telecommunications is vital to our nation's productivity. We therefore hope that this compendium will provide additional insight into your understanding of the issues at hand.

Sincerely,

attachment

The Telecommunications Infrastructure: A Compendium of Views



National Association of Manufacturers

"Document Control"

TYPE: INFORMATION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9124864
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS C DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: MORRISS, B.E.: NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

TO: LEIB, Abraham: FCC

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 11/15/91

SUBJECT: HE IS FORWARDING A COPY OF THE REPORT ON THE
AUTHORIZED USE OF THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE
PRIORITY SYSTEM.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
NATIONAL SECURITY

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:
REMARKS: PHONE: EXT:

OSTP RECEIVED: 11/21/91 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-NATIONAL SECURITY-TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CENTRAL FILES:



NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

OFFICE OF THE MANAGER
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20305-2010

4864
RECEIVED

31 NOV 21 AID: 18

NOV 15 1991

OSTP
MAIL ROOM

IN REPLY
REFER TO:

NEO

Mr. Abraham Leib
Chief, Domestic Services Branch
Common Carrier Bureau
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, DC 20554

Dear Mr. Leib:

The Federal Communications Declaratory Ruling (FCC 87-505, released November 17, 1988) authorized use of the Telecommunications Service Priority system and requires submission of a semiannual report by the National Communications System. Enclosed is the January - June 1991 report. Telecommunications Service Priority procedures were invoked 235 times during this reporting period. Under the Telecommunications Service Priority system, all users are paying tariffed charges on invocation requests.

Any questions regarding this report should be directed to Ms. Betty J. Hoskin, (703) 746-5378 or Mr. Marvin B. Cardon, (703) 746-1278.

Sincerely,

B. E. Morriss
Deputy Manager

- 1 Enclosure:
1 TSP Semiannual Report 2
January - June 1991

09/12/91
Report 2ATelecommunications Service Priority System
Report of NSEP Invocations to the FCC
For Period 01/01/91 to 06/30/91

Page: 1

TSP Auth Cd	Assign Date	Event	Met Date	Addnl \$	User Organization
TSP001GRP-00 DESERT SHIELD/STORM	02/04/91	01/04/91	yes	yes	97AH-DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY
TSP001DYL-00 OPERATION DESRT SHIELD/STORM	01/31/91	01/04/91	yes	yes	2100-ARMY, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001E56-22 SECRETARY OF STATE TRAVEL	01/31/91	01/07/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001E68-22 SECRETARY OF STATE TRAVEL	01/31/91	01/07/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001E1W-22 SECRETARY OF STATE TRAVEL	01/29/91	01/08/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001E2C-22 SECRETARY OF STATE TRAVEL	01/29/91	01/08/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001E4Q-22 SECRETARY OF STATE TRAVEL	01/31/91	01/08/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001E30-22 SECRETARY OF STATE TRAVEL	02/06/91	01/08/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001GTE-00 COMFY STORM (DESERT SHIELD) VENDOR PROVIDED TYPE LINE BY SVC DATE. DELAY DUE TO DELIVERY OF ADDITIONAL GOVT EQUIPMENT.	01/31/91	01/09/91	no	yes	5700-AIR FORCE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001GU1-00 COMFY STORM (DESERT SHIELD) VENDOR PROVIDED TYPE LINE BY SVC DATE. DELAY DUE TO DELIVERY OF ADDITIONAL GOVT EQUIPMENT.	01/31/91	01/09/91	no	yes	5700-AIR FORCE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001GVB-00 COMFY STORM (DESERT SHIELD) VENDOR PROVIDED TYPE LINE BY SVC DATE. DELAY DUE TO DELIVERY OF ADDITIONAL GOVT EQUIPMENT.	01/31/91	01/09/91	no	yes	5700-AIR FORCE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001GWR-E2 COMFY STORM (DESERT SHIELD) VENDOR PROVIDED TYPE LINE BY SVC DATE. DELAY TO DELIVERY OF ADDITIONAL GOVT EQUIPMENT.	01/31/91	01/09/91	no	yes	5700-AIR FORCE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001HAT-00 DESERT SHIELD	01/29/91	01/10/91	yes	no	9700-DEFENSE, DEPARTMENT OF

09/12/91
Report 2ATelecommunications Service Priority System
Report of NSEP Invocations to the FCC
For Period 01/01/91 to 06/30/91

Page: 2

TSP Auth Cd	Assign Date	Event	Met Date	Addnl \$	User Organization
TSP001GXA-33 OPERATION DESERT SHIELD	01/31/91	01/11/91	yes	yes	2100-ARMY, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001GYK-33 OPERATION DESERT SHIELD	01/31/91	01/11/91	yes	yes	2100-ARMY, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001H0L-33 OPERATION DESERT SHIELD	01/31/91	01/11/91	yes	yes	2100-ARMY, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001H7N-33 OPERATION DESERT SHIELD	01/31/91	01/11/91	yes	yes	2100-ARMY, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001H9R-00 OPERATION DESERT SHIELD/STORM	01/29/91	01/11/91	yes	yes	2100-ARMY, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001H8L-33 OPERATION DESERT SHIELD/STORM	01/29/91	01/11/91	yes	yes	2100-ARMY, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001H1R-33 OPERATION DESERT SHIELD/STORM	01/31/91	01/11/91	yes	yes	2100-ARMY, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001H2T-33 OPERATION DESERT SHIELD/STORM	01/31/91	01/11/91	yes	yes	2100-ARMY, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001H3N-33 OPERATION DESERT SHIELD/STORM	01/31/91	01/11/91	yes	yes	2100-ARMY, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001H4L-33 OPERATION DESERT SHIELD/STORM	01/31/91	01/11/91	yes	yes	2100-ARMY, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001H5R-33 OPERATION DESERT SHIELD/STORM	01/31/91	01/11/91	yes	yes	2100-ARMY, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001H6T-33 OPERATION DESERT STORM/SHIELD	01/31/91	01/11/91	yes	yes	2100-ARMY, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001MVH-22 OPERATION DESERT STORM	01/29/91	01/15/91	yes	yes	9700-DEFENSE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001HBN-33 DESERT SHIELD	01/29/91	01/16/91	yes	no	3600-VETERAN AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001HDR-00 OPERATION DESERT SHIELD/STORM	01/29/91	01/22/91	yes	yes	2100-ARMY, DEPARTMENT OF

09/12/91
Report 2ATelecommunications Service Priority System
Report of NSEP Invocations to the FCC
For Period 01/01/91 to 06/30/91

Page: 3

TSP Auth Cd	Assign Date	Event	Met Date	Addnl \$	User Organization
TSP0002NA-E2 DESERT SHIELD	02/01/91	01/23/91	yes	yes	9701-DISA HQ
TSP001NPK-22 DESERT SHIELD	01/29/91	01/25/91	yes	no	5700-AIR FORCE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001MU0-00 DESERT SHIELD	01/29/91	01/26/91	yes	yes	9700-DEFENSE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001EGR-33 OPERATION DESERT SHIELD/STORM	01/29/91	01/28/91	yes	yes	2100-ARMY, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001HCL-22 SECRETARY OF STATE TRAVEL	01/29/91	01/28/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001HET-22 SECRETARY OF STATE TRAVEL	01/29/91	01/28/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001NQT-E3 OPERATION DESERT SHIELD/STORM	02/20/91	02/12/91	yes	yes	2100-ARMY, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001EHL-22 OPERATION DESERT STORM	02/20/91	02/13/91	yes	yes	2100-ARMY, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001NUA-34 OPERATION DESERT STORM	02/20/91	02/15/91	yes	yes	2100-ARMY, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001EJW-E2 DESERT STORM	02/20/91	02/16/91	yes	yes	9701-DISA HQ
TSP001NXH-55 VISITING HEAD OF STATE, PRESIDENT OF COLOMBIA	02/20/91	02/18/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001POM-55 VISITING HEAD OF STATE, PRESIDENT OF COLUMBIA	02/20/91	02/18/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001NW2-55 VISITING HEAD OF STATE, PRESIDENT OF COLUMBIA.	02/20/91	02/18/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001NYG-55 VISITING HEAD OF STATE, PRESIDENT OF COLUMBIA.	02/20/91	02/18/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001NTG-45 EXPIDEITED SERVICE FOR BOP COMMUNITY CORRECTION MANAGEMENT..	02/20/91	02/19/91	yes	yes	1500-JUSTICE, DEPARTMENT OF

09/12/91
Report 2ATelecommunications Service Priority System
Report of NSEP Invocations to the FCC
For Period 01/01/91 to 06/30/91

Page: 4

TSP Auth Cd	Assign Date	Event	Met Date	Addnl \$	User Organization
TSP001NRH-45	02/20/91	02/19/91	yes	yes	1500-JUSTICE, DEPARTMENT OF NEW SERVICE FOR COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS MANAGEMENT OFFICE...
TSP001MWU-00	02/20/91	02/19/91	yes	yes	2100-ARMY, DEPARTMENT OF OPERATION DESERT STORM
TSP001P1Y-55	02/26/91	02/21/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF VISITING HEAD OF STATE, PRESIDENT OF COLUMBIA.
TSP001P21-55	02/26/91	02/21/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF VISITING HEAD OF STATE, PRESIDENT OF COLUMBIA.
TSP001MYP-00	02/26/91	02/22/91	yes	yes	9700-DEFENSE, DEPARTMENT OF DESERT SHIELD
TSP001P3D-55	02/26/91	02/22/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF VISITING HEAD OF STATE
TSP001MXL-00	02/26/91	02/27/91	yes	yes	2100-ARMY, DEPARTMENT OF OPERATION DESERT STORM
TSP001EKC-00	08/07/91	02/28/91	yes	yes	2100-ARMY, DEPARTMENT OF OPERATION DESERT SHIELD/STORM
TSP001ELG-00	08/07/91	02/28/91	yes	yes	2100-ARMY, DEPARTMENT OF OPERATION DESERT SHIELD/STORM
TSP001EMQ-00	08/07/91	02/28/91	yes	yes	2100-ARMY, DEPARTMENT OF OPERATION DESERT SHIELD/STORM
TSP001ENB-00	08/07/91	02/28/91	yes	yes	2100-ARMY, DEPARTMENT OF OPERATION DESERT SHIELD/STORM
TSP001EP8-00	08/07/91	02/28/91	yes	yes	2100-ARMY, DEPARTMENT OF OPERATION DESERT SHIELD/STORM
TSP001EQW-00	08/07/91	02/28/91	yes	yes	2100-ARMY, DEPARTMENT OF OPERATION DESERT SHIELD/STORM
TSP001ERF-00	08/07/91	02/28/91	yes	yes	2100-ARMY, DEPARTMENT OF OPERATION DESERT SHIELD/STORM
TSP001ETH-00	08/07/91	02/28/91	yes	yes	2100-ARMY, DEPARTMENT OF OPERATION DESERT SHIELD/STORM

09/12/91
Report 2A

Telecommunications Service Priority System
Report of NSEP Invocations to the FCC
For Period 01/01/91 to 06/30/91

Page: 5

TSP Auth Cd	Assign Date	Event	Met Date	Addnl \$	User Organization
TSP001EU9-00 OPERATION DESERT SHIELD/STORM	08/07/91	02/28/91	yes	yes	2100-ARMY, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001EV1-00 OPERATION DESERT SHIELD/STORM	08/07/91	02/28/91	yes	yes	2100-ARMY, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001EWJ-00 OPERATION DESERT SHIELD/STORM	08/07/91	02/28/91	yes	yes	2100-ARMY, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001EXM-00 OPERATION DESERT SHIELD/STORM	08/07/91	02/28/91	yes	yes	2100-ARMY, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001EYA-00 OPERATION DESERT SHIELD/STORM	08/07/91	02/28/91	yes	yes	2100-ARMY, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001F0L-00 OPERATION DESERT SHIELD/STORM	08/07/91	02/28/91	yes	yes	2100-ARMY, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001F18-00 OPERATION DESERT SHIELD/STORM	08/07/91	02/28/91	yes	yes	2100-ARMY, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001F2J-00 OPERATION DESERT SHIELD/STORM	08/07/91	02/28/91	yes	yes	2100-ARMY, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001F3W-00 OPERATION DESERT SHIELD/STORM	08/07/91	02/28/91	yes	yes	2100-ARMY, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001P46-00 OPERATION DESERT STORM	02/26/91	02/28/91	yes	yes	2100-ARMY, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001F45-E3 OPERATION DESERT STORM	02/26/91	02/28/91	yes	yes	2100-ARMY, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001P5Q-22 OPERATION DESERT STORM	02/27/91	03/01/91	yes	yes	2100-ARMY, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001P60-22 SECRETARY OF STATE TRAVEL	03/04/91	03/05/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001P7C-22 SECRETARY OF STATE TRAVEL	03/04/91	03/05/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001PAX-55 VISITING HEAD OF FRANCE	03/18/91	03/06/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF

09/12/91
Report 2ATelecommunications Service Priority System
Report of NSEP Invocations to the FCC
For Period 01/01/91 to 06/30/91

Page: 6

TSP Auth Cd	Assign Date	Event	Met Date	Addnl \$	User Organization
TSP001PBU-55 VISITING HEAD OF FRANCE	03/18/91	03/06/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001E75-11 DESERT SHIELD/STORM	03/18/91	03/07/91	yes	yes	9700-DEFENSE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001HFN-11 DESERT SHIELD/STORM	03/18/91	03/07/91	yes	yes	9700-DEFENSE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001E8F-12 DESERT SHIELD/STORM	03/18/91	03/07/91	yes	yes	9700-DEFENSE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001P8N-22 SECRETARY OF STATE TRAVEL	03/04/91	03/07/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001P9E-22 SECRETARY OF STATE TRAVEL	03/04/91	03/07/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP0024N1-55 VISITING HEAD OF FRANCE	03/18/91	03/07/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP0024Q7-55 VISITING HEAD OF FRANCE	03/18/91	03/07/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP0024T4-55 VISITING HEAD OF FRANCE	03/18/91	03/07/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP0024UA-55 VISITING HEAD OF FRANCE	03/18/91	03/07/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP0024WL-55 VISITING HEAD OF FRANCE	03/18/91	03/07/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP0024X9-55 VISITING HEAD OF FRANCE	03/18/91	03/07/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP002502-55 VISITING HEAD OF FRANCE	03/18/91	03/07/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP00251A-55 VISITING HEAD OF FRANCE	03/18/91	03/07/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP00253K-55 VISITING HEAD OF FRANCE	03/18/91	03/07/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF

09/12/91
Report 2ATelecommunications Service Priority System
Report of NSEP Invocations to the FCC
For Period 01/01/91 to 06/30/91

Page: 7

TSP Auth Cd	Assign Date	Event	Met Date	Addnl \$	User Organization
TSP00254G-55 VISITING HEAD OF FRANCE	03/18/91	03/07/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP00255T-55 VISITING HEAD OF FRANCE	03/18/91	03/07/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP00256A-55 VISITING HEAD OF FRANCE	03/18/91	03/07/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP00257H-55 VISITING HEAD OF FRANCE	03/18/91	03/07/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP00258K-55 VISITING HEAD OF FRANCE	03/18/91	03/07/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP002590-55 VISITING HEAD OF FRANCE	03/18/91	03/07/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001PFW-11 PRESIDENTIAL TRACEL (NEACP)	03/18/91	03/11/91	yes	yes	9700-DEFENSE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001HGL-11 PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL (NEACP)	03/18/91	03/11/91	yes	yes	9700-DEFENSE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001HHG-11 PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL (NEACP)	03/18/91	03/11/91	yes	yes	9700-DEFENSE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001HJC-11 PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL (NEACP)	03/18/91	03/11/91	yes	yes	9700-DEFENSE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001PC9-11 PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL (NEACP)	03/18/91	03/11/91	yes	yes	9700-DEFENSE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001PDH-11 PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL (NEACP)	03/18/91	03/11/91	yes	yes	9700-DEFENSE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001PEF-11 PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL (NEACP)	03/18/91	03/11/91	yes	yes	9700-DEFENSE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001PGP-11 PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL (NEACP)	03/18/91	03/11/91	yes	yes	9700-DEFENSE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001PHW-11 PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL (NEACP)	03/18/91	03/11/91	yes	yes	9700-DEFENSE, DEPARTMENT OF

09/12/91
Report 2ATelecommunications Service Priority System
Report of NSEP Invocations to the FCC
For Period 01/01/91 to 06/30/91

Page: 8

TSP Auth Cd	Assign Date	Event	Met Date	Addnl \$	User Organization
TSP0025AT-22 SECRETARY OF STATE TRAVEL	03/18/91	03/13/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001HKW-11 PRESIDENTIAL VISIT TO SUMTER SC	03/21/91	03/17/91	yes	yes	97WH-WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY
TSP0025B7-11 PRESIDENTIAL VISIT TO CLEVELAND, OH	03/18/91	03/18/91	yes	yes	97WH-WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY
TSP0025JF-11 VICE PRESIDENTIAL VISIT TO INDIANA	08/07/91	03/23/91	yes	yes	97WH-WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY
TSP0025HV-11 VP TRIP TO COLUMBUS, IN	03/21/91	03/23/91	yes	yes	97WH-WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY
TSP0025K0-11 VP VISIT TO COLUMBUS, IN	03/21/91	03/23/91	yes	yes	97WH-WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY
TSP0025LC-11 VP VISIT TO COLUMBUS, IN	03/21/91	03/23/91	yes	yes	97WH-WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY
TSP0025CH-11 VP VISIT TO COLUMBUS, IN	03/21/91	03/28/91	yes	yes	97WH-WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY
TSP0025DF-11 VP VISIT TO COLUMBUS, IN	03/21/91	03/28/91	yes	yes	97WH-WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY
TSP003EHX-11 PRESIDENTIAL VISIT OT ISLAMORADO, FL	03/26/91	03/31/91	yes	yes	97WH-WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY
TSP0025FT-11 VP VISIT TO INDIANAPOLIS	03/21/91	04/01/91	yes	yes	97WH-WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY
TSP0025E0-11 VP VISIT TO INDIANAPOLIS, IN	03/21/91	04/01/91	yes	yes	97WH-WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY

09/12/91
Report 2ATelecommunications Service Priority System
Report of NSEP Invocations to the FCC
For Period 01/01/91 to 06/30/91

Page: 9

TSP Auth Cd	Assign Date	Event	Met Date	Addnl \$	User Organization
TSP0025G7-11	03/21/91	04/01/91	yes	yes	97WH-WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY
VP VISIT TO INDIANAPOLIS, IN					
TSP0025M7-11	03/25/91	04/01/91	yes	yes	97WH-WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY
VP VISIT TO INDIANAPOLIS, IN					
TSP003EKJ-11	03/29/91	04/01/91	yes	yes	97WH-WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY
VP VISIT TO INDIANAPOLIS, IN					
TSP001PJ4-11	03/25/91	04/03/91	yes	yes	97WH-WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY
PRESIDENTIAL TRIP TO WEST PALM BEACH, FL					
TSP003GY0-11	04/26/91	04/04/91	yes	yes	97WH-WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY
PRESIDENTIAL VISIT TO ANN ARBOR, MI					
TSP006PJD-E1	03/29/91	04/04/91	yes	yes	9700-DEFENSE, DEPARTMENT OF SEC DEF TRAVEL
TSP006PKV-E1	03/29/91	04/04/91	yes	yes	9700-DEFENSE, DEPARTMENT OF SEC DEF TRAVEL
TSP001NVQ-00	02/20/91	04/05/91	yes	yes	1500-JUSTICE, DEPARTMENT OF EXPEDITED SERVICE FOR BOP COMM. CORRECTION MGMT. OFC. SF. CA
TSP0025NV-11	03/25/91	04/05/91	yes	yes	97WH-WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY
PRESIDENTIAL TRIP TO HOUSTON, TX					
TSP003EJA-11	03/29/91	04/05/91	yes	yes	97WH-WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY
PRESIDENTIAL VISIT TO LOS ANGELES, CA					
TSP003EUL-22	04/09/91	04/07/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE TRAVEL
TSP003EV2-22	04/09/91	04/07/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE TRAVEL
TSP003EL9-11	04/03/91	04/08/91	yes	yes	97WH-WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY
PRESIDENTIAL TRIP TO DALLAS, TX					

09/12/91
Report 2ATelecommunications Service Priority System
Report of NSEP Invocations to the FCC
For Period 01/01/91 to 06/30/91

Page: 10

TSP Auth Cd	Assign Date	Event	Met Date	Addnl \$	User Organization
TSP003EQP-22	04/09/91	04/08/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE TRAVEL
TSP003ER4-22	04/09/91	04/08/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE TRAVEL
TSP003EXU-22	04/09/91	04/09/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE TRAVEL
TSP003F0F-22	04/09/91	04/09/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE TRAVEL
TSP003EPK-11	04/09/91	04/10/91	yes	yes	97WH-WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY PRESIDENTIAL VISIT TO SLANESVILLE, NV
TSP003FC4-55	04/11/91	04/11/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF VISITING HEAD OF STATE
TSP003FET-55	04/11/91	04/11/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF VISITING HEAD OF STATE - COLUMBIA
TSP003F8Q-11	04/11/91	04/12/91	yes	yes	9700-DEFENSE, DEPARTMENT OF SEC DEF TRAVEL
TSP003F9W-11	04/11/91	04/12/91	yes	yes	9700-DEFENSE, DEPARTMENT OF SEC DEF TRAVEL
TSP003F6P-11	04/09/91	04/13/91	yes	yes	97WH-WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY PRESIDENTIAL VISIT TO MONTGOMERY, AL
TSP003EMF-11	04/03/91	04/18/91	yes	yes	9700-DEFENSE, DEPARTMENT OF SEC DEF TRAVEL
TSP003FNU-22	04/23/91	04/19/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE TRAVEL
TSP003FT1-22	04/23/91	04/19/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE TRAVEL
TSP001HL4-44	04/23/91	04/23/91	yes	yes	9559-FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF MINNEAPOLIS RELOCATION TO CONT PRO C
TSP003G1Y-11	04/23/91	04/23/91	yes	yes	97WH-WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY PRESIDENTIAL VISIT TO ANNAPOLIS, MD

09/12/91
Report 2ATelecommunications Service Priority System
Report of NSEP Invocations to the FCC
For Period 01/01/91 to 06/30/91

Page: 11

TSP Auth Cd	Assign Date	Event	Met Date	Addnl \$	User Organization
TSP003FJ2-45	04/11/91	04/24/91	yes	yes	1500-JUSTICE, DEPARTMENT OF EXPIDITED SERVICE FOR JOINT DOJ/TREASURY LAW ENFORCEMENT OP.
TSP003G9J-E2	04/25/91	04/25/91	yes	yes	2100-ARMY, DEPARTMENT OF OPERATION SEAHORSE
TSP003GCX-E2	04/25/91	04/25/91	yes	yes	2100-ARMY, DEPARTMENT OF OPERATION SEAHORSE
TSP003GEX-E2	04/25/91	04/25/91	yes	yes	2100-ARMY, DEPARTMENT OF OPERATION SEAHORSE
TSP003G6J-35	04/23/91	04/29/91	yes	yes	6900-TRANSPORTATION, DEPT. OF(NON MLTRY) ESSENTIAL PROVISION
TSP003GLR-55	04/26/91	04/30/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF VISITING HEAD OF STATE
TSP003GPG-55	04/26/91	04/30/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF VISITING HEAD OF STATE
TSP003GRG-55	04/26/91	04/30/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF VISITING HEAD OF STATE
TSP003GU0-55	04/26/91	04/30/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF VISITING HEAD OF STATE
TSP003EN8-45	04/03/91	05/01/91	yes	yes	1500-JUSTICE, DEPARTMENT OF EXPIDITED SERVICE BOP COMM. CORRECTIONS OFC., SAN FRAN. CA
TSP003FLM-45	04/11/91	05/01/91	yes	yes	1500-JUSTICE, DEPARTMENT OF EXPIDITED SERVICE FOR JOINT DOJ/TREASURY LAW ENFORCEMENT OP.
TSP003H1U-11	04/30/91	05/01/91	yes	yes	97WH-WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY PRESIDENTIAL VISIT TO FT MEADE, MD
TSP003H2A-11	04/30/91	05/01/91	yes	yes	97WH-WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY PRESIDENTIAL VISIT TO FT MEADE, MD
TSP003H7Q-11	04/30/91	05/01/91	yes	yes	97WH-WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY PRESIDENTIAL VISIT TO FT MEADE, MD

09/12/91
Report 2ATelecommunications Service Priority System
Report of NSEP Invocations to the FCC
For Period 01/01/91 to 06/30/91

Page: 12

TSP Auth Cd	Assign Date	Event	Met Date	Addnl \$	User Organization
TSP003H98-55 VISITING HEAD OF STATE	04/30/91	05/01/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP003HBF-55 VISITING HEAD OF STATE	04/30/91	05/01/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP003HEM-55 VISITING HEAD OF STATE	04/30/91	05/01/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP003HG2-55 VISITING HEAD OF STATE	04/30/91	05/01/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP003HQD-55 VISITING HEAD OF STATE	05/02/91	05/01/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP003HTJ-55 VISITING HEAD OF STATE	05/02/91	05/01/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP003HV7-55 VISITING HEAD OF STATE	05/02/91	05/01/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP003HWE-55 VISITING HEAD OF STATE	05/02/91	05/01/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP003J40-55 VISITING HEAD OF STATE	05/02/91	05/02/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP003J56-55 VISITING HEAD OF STATE	05/02/91	05/02/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP003J7V-55 VISITING HEAD OF STATE	05/02/91	05/02/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP003J82-55 VISITING HEAD OF STATE	05/02/91	05/02/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP003HNC-11 PRESIDENTIAL VISIT TO ST LOUIS, MO	04/30/91	05/03/91	yes	yes	97WH-WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY
TSP003HXR-55 VISITING HEAD OF STATE	05/02/91	05/03/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP003HYC-55 VISITING HEAD OF STATE	05/02/91	05/03/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF

09/12/91
Report 2ATelecommunications Service Priority System
Report of NSEP Invocations to the FCC
For Period 01/01/91 to 06/30/91

Page: 13

TSP Auth Cd	Assign Date	Event	Met Date	Addnl \$	User Organization
TSP003J17-55	05/02/91	05/03/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF VISITING HEAD OF STATE
TSP003J3W-55	05/02/91	05/03/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF VISITING HEAD OF STATE
TSP003HLP-11	04/30/91	05/10/91	yes	yes	97WH-WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY PRESIDENTIAL VISIT TO PRINCETON, NJ
TSP003HJ4-11	04/30/91	05/12/91	yes	yes	97WH-WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY PRESIDENTIAL VISIT TO HAMPTON, VA
TSP003JAC-11	05/16/91	05/13/91	yes	yes	97WH-WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY PRESIDENTIAL VISIT TO CHICAGO, IL
TSP001HPW-45	05/22/91	05/15/91	yes	yes	9700-DEFENSE, DEPARTMENT OF LOSS OF BILL PAYING SYSTEM DUE TO CONSOLIDATION
TSP001HNC-45	05/22/91	05/15/91	yes	yes	9700-DEFENSE, DEPARTMENT OF LOSS OF KEY BILL PAYING SYSTEM DUE TO CONSOLIDATION
TSP003JDF-11	05/16/91	05/15/91	yes	yes	97WH-WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY PRESIDENTIAL VISIT TO BALTIMORE, MD
TSP001HMG-55	05/16/91	05/20/91	yes	yes	1500-JUSTICE, DEPARTMENT OF EXPIDITED SERVICE FOR BOP COMM. CORRECTIONS OFC., DALLAS, TX
TSP001HYW-11	05/23/91	05/22/91	yes	yes	97WH-WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY PRESIDENTIAL VISIT TO ST PAUL, MN
TSP003JBQ-11	05/16/91	05/24/91	yes	yes	97WH-WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY PRESIDENTIAL VISIT TO BOSTON, MA
TSP001J8D-22	05/23/91	05/24/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE TRAVEL
TSP001J97-22	05/23/91	05/24/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE TRAVEL

09/12/91
Report 2ATelecommunications Service Priority System
Report of NSEP Invocations to the FCC
For Period 01/01/91 to 06/30/91

Page: 14

TSP Auth Cd	Assign Date	Event	Met Date	Addnl \$	User Organization
TSP001J7P-11	05/23/91	05/25/91	yes	yes	97WH-WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY
VICE PRESIDENTIAL VISIT TO INDIANAPOLIS, IN					
TSP001J2Y-11	05/23/91	05/25/91	yes	yes	97WH-WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY
VICE-PRESIDENTIAL VISIT TO INDIANAPOLIS, IN					
TSP001J40-11	05/23/91	05/25/91	yes	yes	97WH-WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY
VICE-PRESIDENTIAL VISIT TO INDIANAPOLIS, IN					
TSP001J55-11	05/23/91	05/25/91	yes	yes	97WH-WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY
VICE-PRESIDENTIAL VISIT TO INDIANAPOLIS, IN					
TSP001J62-11	05/23/91	05/25/91	yes	yes	97WH-WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY
VICE-PRESIDENTIAL VISIT TO INDIANAPOLIS, IN					
TSP001J0E-11	05/23/91	05/25/91	yes	yes	97WH-WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY
VICE-PRESIDENTIAL VISIT TO INDIANPOLIS, IN					
TSP001J1Q-11	05/23/91	05/25/91	yes	yes	97WH-WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY
VICE-PRESIDENTIAL VISIT TO INDIANPOLIS, IN					
TSP001J3X-11	05/23/91	05/25/91	yes	yes	97WH-WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY
VICE-PRESIDENTIAL VISIT TO INDIANPOLIS, IN					
TSP001NFV-11	05/23/91	05/29/91	yes	yes	97WH-WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY
PRESIDENTIAL VISIT TO COLORADO SPRINGS, CO					
TSP001JAW-11	05/23/91	06/01/91	yes	yes	97WH-WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY
PRESIDENTIAL VISIT TO WEST POINT, NY					
TSP001NG0-11	05/23/91	06/01/91	yes	yes	97WH-WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY
PRESIDENTIAL VISIT TO WEST POINT, NY					
TSP001NH7-11	05/23/91	06/01/91	yes	yes	97WH-WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY
PRESIDENTIAL VISIT TO WEST POINT, NY					

09/12/91
Report 2ATelecommunications Service Priority System
Report of NSEP Invocations to the FCC
For Period 01/01/91 to 06/30/91

Page: 15

TSP Auth Cd	Assign Date	Event	Met Date	Addnl \$	User Organization
TSP001NJK-11	05/23/91	06/01/91	yes	yes	97WH-WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY
PRESIDENTIAL VISIT TO WEST POINT, NY					
TSP001NKT-11	05/23/91	06/01/91	yes	yes	97WH-WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY
PRESIDENTIAL VISIT TO WEST POINT, NY					
TSP001NLH-11	05/23/91	06/01/91	yes	yes	97WH-WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY
PRESIDENTIAL VISIT TO WEST POINT, NY					
TSP001HV4-55	05/22/91	06/05/91	yes	yes	1500-JUSTICE, DEPARTMENT OF EXPIDITED SERVICE FOR INS REG. SVC. CEN. BROADVIEW, IL
TSP001HQ4-55	05/28/91	06/05/91	yes	yes	1500-JUSTICE, DEPARTMENT OF EXPIDITED SERVICE FOR INS REGIONAL SERVICE CENTER, CHI, ILL.
TSP001HRG-55	05/28/91	06/05/91	yes	yes	1500-JUSTICE, DEPARTMENT OF EXPIDITED SERVICE FOR INS REGIONAL SERVICE CENTER, CHI. ILL.
TSP001HTC-55	05/28/91	06/05/91	yes	yes	1500-JUSTICE, DEPARTMENT OF EXPIDITED SERVICE FOR INS REGIONAL SERVICE CENTER, CHI. ILL.
TSP001HUW-55	05/22/91	06/05/91	yes	yes	1500-JUSTICE, DEPARTMENT OF EXPIDITED SVC. FOR INS REGIONAL SVC. CNTR. FT. SNELLING, MN
TSP001HWG-55	05/22/91	06/05/91	yes	yes	1500-JUSTICE, DEPARTMENT OF EXPIDITED SVC. FOR INS REGIONAL SVC. CNTR., HOUSTON, TX
TSP001HXC-55	05/22/91	06/05/91	yes	yes	1500-JUSTICE, DEPARTMENT OF EXPIDITED SVC. FOR INS REGIONAL SVC. CNTR., WASHINGTON, DC
TSP001NM0-11	05/28/91	06/06/91	yes	yes	97WH-WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY
PRESIDENTIAL VISIT TO ATLANTA, GA					
TSP001PT6-11	06/12/91	06/11/91	yes	yes	97WH-WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY
PRESIDENTIAL VISIT TO SEAFORD, DE					
TSP001PVG-11	06/12/91	06/14/91	yes	yes	97WH-WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY
PRESIDENTIAL VISIT TO GRAND JUNCTION, CO					

09/12/91
Report 2A

Telecommunications Service Priority System
Report of NSEP Invocations to the FCC
For Period 01/01/91 to 06/30/91

Page: 16

TSP Auth Cd	Assign Date	Event	Met Date	Addnl \$	User Organization
TSP001PQ5-11	06/12/91	06/17/91	yes	yes	97WH-WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY
PRESIDENTIAL VISIT TO LOS ANGELES, CA					
TSP001PR8-11	06/12/91	06/17/91	yes	yes	97WH-WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY
PRESIDENTIAL VISIT TO LOS ANGELES, CA					
TSP001PUQ-11	06/12/91	06/17/91	yes	yes	97WH-WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY
PRESIDENTIAL VISIT TO MILWAUKEE, WI					
TSP001PKR-55	06/12/91	06/19/91	yes	yes	1500-JUSTICE, DEPARTMENT OF EXPIDITED SVC. FOR INS REGIONAL SVC. CNTR. STH.BURLINGTON VT
TSP001PL2-55	06/12/91	06/19/91	yes	yes	1500-JUSTICE, DEPARTMENT OF EXPIDITED SVC. FOR INS REGNL. SVC. CNTR. SOUTH BURLINGTON VT
TSP001PMA-55	06/12/91	06/19/91	yes	yes	1500-JUSTICE, DEPARTMENT OF EXPIDITED SVC. FOR INS REGNL. SVC. CNTR. SOUTH BURLINGTON VT
TSP001PNV-55	06/12/91	06/19/91	yes	yes	1500-JUSTICE, DEPARTMENT OF EXPIDITED SVC. FOR INS REGNL. SVC. CNTR. SOUTH BURLINGTON VT
TSP001PPY-55	06/12/91	06/19/91	yes	yes	1500-JUSTICE, DEPARTMENT OF EXPIDITED SVC. FOR INS REGNL. SVC. CNTR. SOUTH BURLINGTON VT
TSP001NNA-55	06/12/91	06/19/91	yes	yes	1500-JUSTICE, DEPARTMENT OF EXPIDITED SVC. FOR INS SVC. CNTR. SOUTH BURLINGTON, VT
TSP001Q9U-55	06/17/91	06/19/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE TRAVEL
TSP001QAT-55	06/17/91	06/19/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE TRAVEL
TSP003GFX-22	04/25/91	06/22/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF NRRC
TSP001QC8-11	06/25/91	06/24/91	yes	yes	97WH-WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY
PRESIDENTIAL VISIT TO SPRINGFIELD, MO					
TSP001PWT-55	06/17/91	06/25/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF VISITING HEAD OF STATE

09/12/91
Report 2ATelecommunications Service Priority System
Report of NSEP Invocations to the FCC
For Period 01/01/91 to 06/30/91

Page: 17

TSP Auth Cd	Assign Date	Event	Met Date	Addnl \$	User Organization
TSP001PXN-55 VISITING HEAD OF STATE	06/17/91	06/25/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001PYE-55 VISITING HEAD OF STATE	06/17/91	06/25/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001QOM-55 VISITING HEAD OF STATE	06/17/91	06/25/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001Q1L-55 VISITING HEAD OF STATE	06/17/91	06/25/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001Q2Q-55 VISITING HEAD OF STATE	06/17/91	06/25/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001Q3K-55 VISITING HEAD OF STATE	06/17/91	06/26/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001Q5X-55 VISITING HEAD OF STATE	06/17/91	06/26/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001Q70-55 VISITING HEAD OF STATE	06/17/91	06/26/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001Q4Y-55 VISITING HEAD OF STATE (KOREA)	06/17/91	06/26/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001Q6G-55 VISITNG HEAD OF STATE	06/17/91	06/26/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF
TSP001Q85-55 VISITNG HEAD OF STATE	06/17/91	06/26/91	yes	yes	1900-STATE, DEPARTMENT OF

Total Invoked.....235

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: INFORMATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9120922

FROM: DOUGAN, Diana Lady

TO: DR. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 03/21/91

SUBJECT: INFORMATION ON THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS
STUDIES ACTIVITIES AT CSIS.

ASSIGNED TO:

ACTION REQUIRED:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE:

DATE COMPLETED:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
Dr. Wong
Michelle Van Cleave

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

REMARKS:

DATE RECEIVED: 03/28/91

FILE: NATIONAL SECURITY-TELECOMM

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Letter	To: Allan Bromley From: Diana Dougan Re: International Communications Studies at CSIS [personal information redacted] (1 pp.)	3/21/91	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: National Security Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: National Security: Telecommunications [1991]

Date Closed:	5/13/2010	OA/ID Number:	62072-004
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
(b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
(b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
(b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
(b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
(b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

Ambassador Diana Lady Dougan talks policy

Ambassador Diana Lady Dougan served in the Reagan administration as the first U.S. coordinator for international communications and information policy. In addition, she served as assistant secretary of state and has been accorded the permanent rank of ambassador.

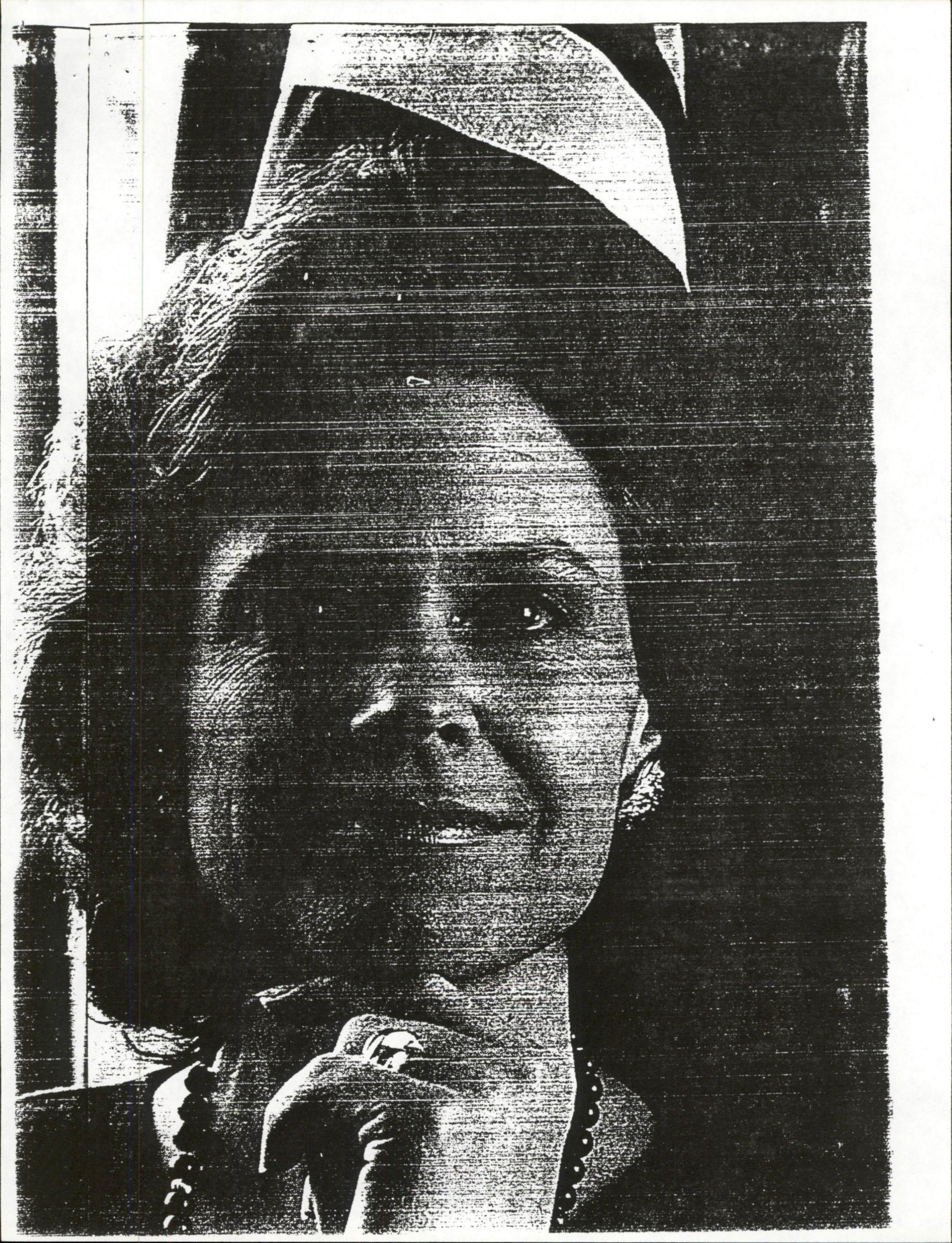
As U.S. coordinator, Ambassador Dougan oversaw the international telecommunications policy interests of more than a dozen federal agencies. In addition, she expanded the involvement of U.S. industry in international negotiations on telecommunications policy and established ministerial-level bilateral talks with all major U.S. trading partners.

Specific policy initiatives developed under Ambassador Dougan's leadership include competition in international satellites,

This policy expert believes that in international telecommunications, the real problems are economic and political, not technical.

(continued on page S28)

PHOTOGRAPHY ©1989 SUSAN STEINKAMP



ICA

SHOW SPECIAL

(continued from page S26)

private undersea cable networks, international leased lines, international credit-card calling protocols, high-definition television production standards and mobile satellite services.

Before joining the Reagan administration, Ambassador Dougan was active in both commercial and public broadcasting. She served under Presidents Ford and Carter as director of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

Ambassador Dougan is now a senior adviser with the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) in Washington, D.C., where she is director of the CSIS International Communications Program. This program brings together communications experts in government, industry and academia to

consider the impact of international communications technology and services on broad economic and strategic issues. Dougan took time recently in

Do network managers and information executives need to be concerned with international telecommunications policy?

“By and large, governments are lousy substitutes for marketplace forces.”

▲▲▲

Washington to discuss international communications policy with Network World Associate Features Editor Anne Ryder.

Information technology is creating a global marketplace. Any American company that is interested in growth has got to look beyond our shoreline.

Unfortunately, because the information technology industry is a growth industry and we have the world's largest market here at home, the interest and appeal of getting into the icy international waters is not high for a lot of companies. While international business may be a long haul and a risky investment, companies that don't get global in their thinking will get left behind.

Many American companies, even if they talk global, don't know what they're getting into. Too often, the first time American companies meet with a little resistance, they do one of two things: Go back home and say, 'Well, let's concentrate on the home market' or go back home and beat on a government bureaucrat's door and say, 'We're having terrible problems in Country X. You've got to go do battle for us.'

If it had been Des Moines instead of Deauville, the company would have had a better marketing plan instead of looking for government intervention. By and large, governments are lousy substitutes for marketplace forces.

I am very committed to helping U.S. companies position themselves internationally, but I get impatient with companies that don't do their homework on the telecom environment internationally.

“People are literally dining out on 1992. ‘Fortress Europe’ and the concerns over future market access have become favorite menu items in Washington.”

▲▲▲

I think the U.S. still has the lead in information technology. But that lead is not only closing fast, other companies in other countries are becoming much more sophisticated about learning the U.S. market and making both strategic investments and strategic alliances here.

I think the U.S. still has the lead in information technology. But that lead is not only closing fast, other companies in other countries are becoming much more sophisticated about learning the U.S. market and making both strategic investments and strategic alliances here.

What impact do you think the European agreement of 1992 will have, for example, on a multinational company that needs to network with its division in Europe?

People are literally dining out on 1992. ‘Fortress Europe’ and the concerns over future market access have become favorite menu items in Washington.

In assessing the European Community [EC], keep in mind several points: Historically, it's been one of the most liberalizing forces in Europe. Up until now, the Treaty of Rome has been the vehicle for cutting through the deep forest of trade barriers within Europe. The U.S. has benefited substantially. The concern now, however, is that the political agenda of a unified Europe will be weighted toward a lower common denominator of liberalization than we can achieve on a bilateral basis.

A key concern is that the more liberalizing countries are going to be held back. In that regard, there's a lot of angst over the

[U.S. Trade Representative's] decision to target the European Community instead of individual countries. It makes life much more difficult, for example, for the British, who are trying to use internal pressure to liberalize the European Community and, at the same time, pursue their own bilateral arrangements.

If the U.S., in targeting the EC, puts Brussels [Belgium] in the driver's seat, not individual countries, it potentially undercuts American abilities to reach more liberal arrangements on a bilateral basis. A lot of factors went into the USTR decision. Unfortunately, some of them have to do with trying to reach our own lower common denominator of bureaucracies by making everybody a little bit mad, rather than being much more specific about the positives and negatives within the European Community.

What has your experience been with dealing with one country at a time in bilateral talks?

Because there is a tendency even in the U.S. to think of tele-

“Unfortunately, in other countries, people's eyes would cross the minute the term ‘deregulation’ was mentioned. They would be very unreceptive.”

▲▲▲

communications as essentially technical, senior officials are inclined to leave it to the technicians to handle most negotiations. Restrictions, for the most part, are not technical; they're economic and political. Bringing in the broader economic interests as well as being aware of the political dynamics is very important.

For example, when we held our first policy bilaterals with the Japanese government in 1983, I insisted that the Ministry of Trade and Industry and the [Ministry of Foreign Affairs] be invited in addition to the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications.

America's ability to open up foreign markets is dependent upon our ability to enlist the support of the potential customers and beneficiaries of competition. It's naive to expect the ministries of telecommunications to be enthusiastic, much less receptive, to sharing or diminishing their controls.

The U.S. has a fairly open market, while in most other countries, telecommunications is still government-regulated.

Is it really in their interests to liberalize? Are we trying to impose American values on them?

Of course. To some extent, however, the problems are semantic. For example, in the early '80s, my colleagues at the FCC

kept trying to export deregulation. Unfortunately, in other countries, people's eyes would cross the minute the term 'deregulation' was mentioned. They would be very unresponsive.

At the State Department, we found when we started using different terminology, we made progress. For example, the term 'liberalization' is a term that gets the same policy goals across but is viewed constructively in countries that wrongly equate deregulation with divestiture.

This fall, we will be facing a lot of semantic and definitional problems in negotiating telecom services in the current Uruguay round of [General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs].

The telecom industry had better keep an eye on the process. The emphasis in the GATT on wanting to codify and come up with an international regulatory framework may nurture a tendency on the part of many countries to promote international regulation where previously the [International Telecommunication Union] approach of 'cooperation and harmonization' had sufficed.

To some extent, the perceived cultural conflict you refer to is thinly disguised politics. The PTTs in many countries are still part of government. Governments look at competition in the context of lost revenue or potential new revenues. Policy issues such as volume-sensitive tariffing and requiring companies to use the public networks as opposed to private networks are based on entrenched political interests, rather than long-term economic interests.

The challenge for American companies is not 'selling American values' but rather making a better case, and there is one, for foreign governments to adopt more competitive policies. Because information technology has become a critical ingredient in virtually all service and manufacturing industries, the argument for customer choice in telecom services is a good one. Unfortunately, few countries share our American tradition of consumer activism. Keep in mind that in addition to protecting PTT

revenues, many countries are still very nervous about the political consequences of cheaper and more accessible communications technology.

One of the most surprising aspects of the so-called 'information revolution' is that it has put more power in the hands of individuals instead of the state. That is basic to American values, and these are not shared by strongly centralized governments. This is why we must concentrate on economic arguments.

What is the general goal of most organizations with respect to telecommunications policy?

If you talk to the equipment industry, you'll hear one view; if you talk to service providers, you'll hear another; and if you talk to the users, you'll hear something else. I believe most would agree on a common goal of creating an environment that nurtures efficiency, flexibility and access.

While monopolies are tidy and sometimes efficient, in the long term, competitive policies are proving to be the most effective vehicle for making communications technology accessible and flexible.

Regardless of who is in the White House, you are going to see at least a theoretical policy commitment to competition. Unfortunately, as the competition from abroad gets stiffer, the clamor for protectionism is going to get louder. George Bush is clearly on record as opposing protectionism. The realities are, however, that the U.S. has always had a bus load of protected industries and

“The realities are that the U.S. has always had a bus load of protected industries that frankly make our policy rhetoric appear hypocritical.”

pet interests that frankly make our policy rhetoric appear hypocritical.

USTR's recent targeting of Korea's protective trade barriers in telecom doesn't stack up gracefully against the U.S.' blatant protectionism of the U.S. textile industry.

I happened to be in Korea in 1985 when the U.S. announced heavy textile quota restrictions against the Koreans. In response to my admonitions that Korea must move faster in opening up its telecom market, the minister of trade and industry politely responded, 'What are you talking about, Madame Ambassador? Your country is hardly immune from protecting its favored industries. It should not be so critical or impatient with other countries.'

Do you think the telecommunications trade deficit is partly a result of the divestiture of AT&T in effect reducing trade barriers and that the size and dominance of AT&T was a trade barrier?

Yes on both counts. However, there's an irony. A high percentage of the world has had competition in customer premises equipment for years. The U.S. was one of the last holdouts. Until the breakup of AT&T, more than 90% of American phones were Western Electric [Company, Inc.] The telecom trade deficit is still primarily in CPE. I might add that much of Western Electric's equipment is manufactured outside the U.S.

This opens up the question of what kinds of industries are most cost-effective for Americans to be in. Customer premises equipment has become a lot like small appliances, such as hair dryers and toasters. The TV set industry is currently embroiled in a too little, too late exercise in trying to recapture the set manufacturing industry with high-definition television [HDTV].

I seriously question those who believe it is the role of government to say, 'We don't care whether it's a good business decision or a bad business decision, it's a matter of national pride that there are American-made television sets.' Without government intervention, a number of Japanese companies are now manufacturing sets in the U.S.

At the same time, the one remaining U.S.-owned manufacturer, Zenith [Electronics Corp.], is doing most of its component

"I found it ironic, after all the energy expended pressuring the Japanese to allow foreign participation, that our courts were the biggest hurdle."

▲▲▲

manufacturing offshore. Increasingly, the question must be asked, 'What is an American company?'

So then you don't think giving the regional Bell holding companies freedom to manufacture would help our trade deficit? You're saying they would probably manufacture overseas also?

The RBHCs want to have the right to get into manufacturing on general principle. Whether they would actually do it or not is a question. There are separable policy considerations in manufacturing domestically or abroad.

I believe the domestic concerns of cross-subsidization and anticompetitive procurement practices can be addressed. At the same time, the RBHCs are developing specialized service expertise that can make them effective international competitors, especially in joint venture arrangements.

How so?

For example, Nynex [Corp.] recently went into a partnership with British Telecom on limited-area, quasi-cellular phone technology called telepoint. We have not developed any comparable technology in the U.S., yet the potential commercial applications are extensive.

[British Telecom] developed much of it in-house. I believe it is unlikely [British Telecom] would have taken on a large U.S. equipment manufacturer as a partner. Nynex's service expertise has enabled it, as an American company, to get in on the ground floor of an important new technology application, which was developed abroad.

I would hate to see American companies, especially with the expertise and deep pockets of RBHCs, being kept out of international opportunities.

When I was in the Reagan administration, I was responsible for authorizing cable landing rights, so I was heavily involved in pressuring the Japanese into allowing U.S. participation in the Japanese end of the private fiber-optic cable project.

I found it more than a bit ironic, after all the energy we had expended pressuring the Japanese to allow foreign participation, that our own courts became the biggest hurdle for U.S. industry involvement.

Is there a role for policy-makers in international standards?

Yes, especially in the International Telecommunication Union [ITU]. However, from an American standpoint, I believe it's important that we put industry experts out front. Unfortunately, many standards are being dictated more by politics than by technology. HDTV is a prime example. In addition to tracking the standards-setting process in the ITU, industry would do well to pay attention to the new European Standard Institute [ESI].

However, I would add a word of caution. During the Reagan administration, I fought hard for American companies to have access to the ESI process. Since I left government, I've encoun-

tered some companies that are advocating a coordinated U.S. position in our dealings with ESI. I think that would be a big mistake.

In one fell swoop, we would run the danger of shifting the leadership in standards setting to Europe. The best foil against regionalization of standards setting is the increased joint venturing and globalization of companies. While many remember fondly the days when [AT&T] Bell [Laboratories] was the undisputed leader in international standards setting, we've got to move on to the postmaternal realities of today.

Companies, more than governments, must take the leadership [role] in establishing the areas where formal standards are required and step aside where de facto standards will do.

We've been hearing a lot about HDTV. Does the U.S. have a policy on HDTV?

The U.S. is still on record supporting the 1125 production standard, which was developed by the Japanese. [Ed. note: Since this interview, the U.S. has abandoned this position in favor of developing a U.S. standard.] However, it has become a very murky policy recently.

I first became involved with HDTV almost six years ago, when the TV industry leaders came to our offices at the State Department and said, 'We've got a problem. We can't agree, but we know if we can't get our act together on an international standard, we'll all be losers.'

We quickly determined that it would be years before anyone could wade through the transmission issues. So we separated that out and concentrated on the production standards, which also happened to be the area where U.S. industry had the biggest investment and leadership position at stake. Although all the U.S. networks had invested heavily in R&D, none had come up with technology with enough picture enhancement to come anywhere close to what the Japanese had developed.

The 1125 standard, unlike others, could also be made compatible with existing standards in both Europe and North America. Strictly on the technical merits and based on the recommendation of our U.S. industry advisory group, we formally supported

“The best foil against regionalization of standards setting is the increased joint venturing and globalization of companies.”

▲▲▲

ITU adoption of the Japanese-developed technology as the worldwide production standard.

I might add that the potential medical, educational and scientific applications that could be achieved with a global HDTV production standard were an important consideration in my decision to have the U.S. government take a formal proactive, rather than reactive, stand. That was in 1984.

At that point, the European set manufacturers started a massive lobbying campaign of Japan bashing. They also [claimed] that production and transmission standards could not be separated [despite European Broadcast Union engineers' views to the contrary]. As a result, no formal standard was adopted by the ITU.

In the process, some of the TV station owners, convinced in part by the European argument that transmission can't be dealt with separately, started becoming concerned that [their stations] might become obsolete unless HDTV developers are required to protect the status quo for current off-air broadcast frequency

transmissions. The FCC adopted this approach.

Recently, the Defense Department has tuned in with an announcement of defense funding for HDTV. Even more recently, the new secretary of commerce, Bob Mosbacher, highlighted HDTV concerns in his confirmation hearings. The government's HDTV policy is starting to look an awful lot like European-style industrial policy, instead of the marketplace policy we say we favor.

Regardless of government maneuvering, I believe we are going to have a de facto standard for production within the next three or four years. It's already happening. The Japanese have put a lot of money in Hollywood HDTV equipment.

Instead of trying to hold back a technology, I think we should concentrate our efforts on areas where we do have strengths, like components instead of sets, programming instead of small appliances.

“Regardless of government maneuvering, I believe we'll have a de facto standard for production.”

▲▲▲

Every major new technology threatens the status quo. But just as TV has not supplanted radio, I don't think HDTV will supplant traditional off-air broadcasting. At the same time, I think back to the arguments that were made to thwart the development of electricity to supplant gas lighting and wonder how often the public is well-served by the government's second-guessing of technology.

Tell me about the CSIS 1989 project on communications, trade and telecommunications services.

When CSIS invited me to become the senior adviser and chair their new program on international communications, one of the reasons it was appealing to me was that I have long been concerned with the big gap between those who work in the communications industry and those who deal with the broader policy interests.

Because CSIS has quite a cachet in both national security and economics, I was intrigued by the possibility of finally putting telecom issues into a broader trade, defense and foreign policy perspective. Some of my colleagues at CSIS, notably Bill Brock, Henry Kissinger and Zbigniew Brzezinski are especially good at macro policy analysis.

This year, trade in telecom services happens to be an area where we're going to be forced to go to the gambling table, and we don't know what the cards look like. To begin with, the other service sectors have very little recognition of the fact that telecommunications is a critical dimension of their own businesses. Too many industries still view telecom and information technology in the 'heat and lights' category, instead of as a critical ingredient in trade competitiveness.

By the same token, recent attempts to get a grip on telecommunications services as a trade issue have not been very successful. In many companies, the person who is the VP in charge of [information technol-

communications and trade with other service sector leaders, we can not only establish a net assessment of the policy considerations but make specific recommendations for both government and industry.

In addition to the GATT negotiations and the European Community initiatives, we are also looking at the Canadian Free Trade Agreement [FTA].

An awful lot was shoved under the rug in the effort to come up with a broad agreement. At the same time, the FTA framework provides an opportunity to expand the agreement to areas that were ignored. It can be a basis for liberalizing trade in telecom services with other countries as well.

For example, take Mexico. With all the initiatives supporting the maquiladora

“The government's HDTV policy is starting to look an awful lot like European-style industrial policy, instead of the marketplace policy we say the U.S. favors.”

▲▲▲

ogy] or network planning has little contact with corporate planning functions, much less the boardroom. The telecom VP is still viewed by most CEOs as someone who knows where the phone jack is or can turn on the computer.

Walter Wriston was an exception. When he was chairman of Citicorp, he had a very clear view that his company was as much in the information business as it was in the banking business. He was also one of the few people who had a strategic vision of communications as something other than a handmaiden to more important activities.

Because the current GATT round is dealing with service industries this year, we are undertaking as one of our major CSIS projects a study on trade in telecommunications services. In addition to bringing together trade and telecom experts, we are also involving industry professionals from other major service sectors such as insurance, financial services, travel and tourism.

We will also examine telecom service issues in cross-border retailing and manufacturing. By bringing together experts in

“In my opinion, our economic relationship with Mexico should be a top foreign policy priority of the Bush administration.”

▲▲▲

companies [companies just over the Mexican border], virtually no attention has been given to the fact that the telephone lines that dangle at the border are weighted down by trade and regulatory restrictions.

In my view, our economic relationship with Mexico should be a top foreign policy priority of the Bush administration. If nothing else, as a next-door neighbor, it's in our strategic interest that Mexico have not only a healthy economy but strong economic ties to the U.S.

One of the key elements is communications. While I'm not looking to a North American free-trade agreement or North American Common Market in the near term, I do think there are initiatives that should be explored. For this reason, I am

targeting Mexico as a key bilateral dimension of our CSIS study program this year.

Our CSIS program will also be sponsoring a number of other projects and studies in the coming months.

Wriston has been quoted as saying that communications is diluting the sovereignty of nations, making borders more porous.

I totally agree. As I mentioned earlier, communications technology has put control in the hands of the individual, as opposed to the state. The traditional tools and roles of sovereignty — managing the flow of money, goods, information and people — are now increasingly beyond the control of governments.

It used to be that only an entity as rich

The accessibility and affordability of communications technology is taking away the power of states and large institutions to maintain sovereignty.



or as big as a government or a large corporation could afford the access to vast libraries, data banks and the manpower needed to turn that information into power or products.

The accessibility and affordability of communications technology is taking away the power of states and large institutions to maintain sovereignty.

So it's not necessarily a bad thing?

No, I think it's basically good. Other than the fact that we transmit too much information and don't know what to do with it. In my judgment, it's time we stopped talking about the 'information revolution.'

If there ever was a revolution, it's over, and information won. Now, we've got to move on to what we're going to do with it. □



Center for Strategic & International Studies
Washington, DC

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS STUDIES PROGRAM

Communications Issues Symposiums

Schedule - 1990 & 1991 - Update 3/91

(By Invitation Only)

September 26, 1990

THE MYTH AND REALITIES OF PRIVATIZATION IN INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS

In the latter half of the 1980's, the movement to dismantle state owned enterprises gained momentum across the globe. Among the most complex and politically sensitive efforts have been initiatives to privatize telecommunications and related services. A second wave of telecom privatization is on the horizon for the early 90's.

This one-day symposium examined the practical realities and trends in telecom privatization in Europe, Asia and Latin America. The program featured a current overview by Jack Stockdale, President, and Jeffrey Wheatley, Chief Economist of Telecommunications Research Center (TRC), London, U.K. (TRC has recently completed a definitive study of telecom deregulations and privatization trends around the globe.)

Leading financial and operational experts from industry, along with government policy makers, also looked at political and regulatory issues surrounding current and upcoming privatization initiatives. Focus areas included: current East European experiences; the newly privatized New Zealand phone company; and the pending sale of Mexico's TELMEX, which raise a number of specific issues impacting U.S. domestic regulatory interests.

October 11, 1990

INTERNATIONAL TELECOM TARIFFS: THE HIDDEN TRADE DEFICIT

A little-understood, but growing slice of the U.S. trade deficit is the net payment of an estimated \$2.1 billion dollars annually by U.S. long distance carriers to foreign telephone authorities. Except for some newly reduced tariffing in Japan, virtually all countries continue to charge substantially more for phone calls to the U.S. than U.S. carriers charge

for service to other countries. According to the FCC, this billing gap is increasing by 20% per year.

As the FINANCIAL TIMES recently pointed out: If accounting rates were in line with actual costs, international phone users would be paying \$10 to \$20 billion less annually. International telephone revenues involve more than trade and regulatory issues, however. As the largest single source of foreign exchange for a number of less developed countries, this credit balance can be an important means of financing needed telecom infrastructure.

This October telecom issues symposium examined the problems of traditional cartel-driven transborder service charges in an era of new service offerings and international competition. The "international settlement of accounts" process is currently under investigation by the FCC, the British OFTEL and the European Community.

The symposium featured Hugo Dixon -- the London FINANCIAL TIMES editor -- who's extensive coverage of settlements has attracted international attention. Top industry, trade and regulatory specialists from the U.S. and abroad also examined the issues.

October 31 - November 1, 1990

BROADCASTING DIVERSITY IN EASTERN EUROPE: Challenges for the 1990's

The CSIS Global Studio Project hosted a two day symposium in Washington, DC, in association with The International Media Fund and the National Association of Broadcasters.

This symposium provided a unique vehicle for the crowded road to democracy and diversity in Eastern and Central Europe. For the first time, key independent as well as government broadcasters from all the Eastern European countries (with the exception of Albania) met on an equal footing with top international broadcast executives. Together they moved beyond the general to specific challenges in programming, distribution, marketing, technology, policy and financing. The panel proceedings and videotapes will be used for in-depth follow up sessions on location in Eastern Europe.

This CSIS symposium was carried in part over live inter-active TV with Eastern Europe. It also helped launch the International Media Fund who's projected annual budget of \$5 million is earmarked to assist in the development of independent media in Eastern and Central Europe.

November 29, 1990

THE IMPACT OF MEDIA ON POLITICAL CHANGE: A CHINESE PERSPECTIVE

Noted Chinese dissident journalist, Binyan Liu, was the featured speaker at this year's Harold Anderson Lecture. Dr. Liu is author of "The Second Kind of Loyalty" and "Tell the

World - What Happened in China and Why" - an account and analysis of the 1989 Tiananmen democracy movement. He addressed aspects of media in the context of this past year's political change in both Eastern Europe and China.

CSIS's International Communications Studies Program hosted this annual lecture in association with the World Press Freedom Committee. Previous Anderson Lectures have included: leading Polish journalist, Stefan Bratkowski; LONDON SUNDAY TIMES Editor, Andrew Neil and U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT's Nick Daniloff.

December 5, 1990

GLOBAL COMMUNICATIONS ISSUES LECTURE

Lecture by The Lord Sharp of Grimsdyke at the Cosmos Club.

This year's guest lecturer, Lord Sharp of Grimsdyke, has been a driving force in the globalization of telecommunications. As first chairman of the privatized Cable and Wireless, Eric Sharp not only launched telephone competition in the U.K. but aggressively pursued the concept of a global digital highway. His personal vision, leadership and irreverence has left an indelible mark on the global telecom landscape. In his new role as "President for Life" of Cable and Wireless, Lord Sharp will also be tackling new challenges beyond C&W. In his remarks, Lord Sharp proposed a new trilateral telecommunications charter among the liberalized telecom nations: the United States, United Kingdom, and Japan.

Last year's inaugural guest lecturer was Pekka Tarjanne who chose this CSIS forum to deliver his first formal U.S. address following his election as Secretary General of the International Telecommunication Union.

January 24, 1991

IS THERE LIFE AFTER THE GATT?

The Uruguay round of the GATT was supposed to officially end in December 1990. While some are predicting "failure" of the GATT round, a more likely scenario is that weary negotiators will return to their capitols to undertake more than post-mortems on the process and the issues. The U.S. is committed to making an "up-or-down" ratification. Of key importance will be agreements, if any, on traded services, which for the first time are being considered in a formal trade context.

Not only is telecom one of the principal service sectors under consideration, it is a critical element of virtually all trade in services. At minimum, the agreements or "near agreements" in the GATT will be the foundation for new bilateral and regional agreements. Building upon last year's ICS project on trade in telecommunications and services, the symposium addressed the new dynamics in the relationship between telecommunications and service sectors and the acceptability of the draft framework agreement and telecom annex. The

program included key figures from industry and top officials from Congress and the USTR. Keynote remarks were given by the Honorable Linn Williams, Principal Deputy U.S. Trade Representative. Ambassador Williams' portfolio includes telecommunications and other services in bilateral negotiations. He also led the U.S. negotiations on the U.S.-Japan Structural Impediments Initiative.

February 12, 1991

COMMUNICATION AND CULTURE: THE OTHER MEDIA WAR IN THE GULF

Live satellite transmissions have supplanted air-shipped kinescope film. The ubiquitous fax machine has replaced the clattering telex. While the social and cultural implications of hi-tech war reporting are well publicized in the West, the influence in the Middle East is far from clear. What is the impact of Western-dominated reporting in the Arab world?

This special roundtable discussion included top Saudi, Egyptian and Palestinian journalists as well as media experts from the West. Special emphasis was given to conflicting cultures of the Gulf region, comparative audience sophistication and access beyond local censored media.

March 5, 1991

THE INTERNATIONAL CABLE-TELCO TANGO: WHO'S DANCING WITH WHOM AND WHY?

The technological merging of telephone and computer was a common theme song of the 1980's. As we move into the 1990's, the orchestra is already tuning up for an economic, if not technological, dance of the telephone with the television. In Europe, a number of American based phone companies (especially RBOC's) are investing in cable TV franchises. In the U.K., legislation is already in place to enable cross-conduit competition. In France, big conglomerates like Generale des Eaux are undertaking major cable investments, and France Telecom has already put over \$2.1 billion into its "cable plan" for broadband delivery. Elsewhere in Europe including USSR and Eastern Europe, cable systems are starting to take hold. Major vertically integrated companies in Asia are also filling out their dance cards with cable interests. Meanwhile, the U.S. domestic dance is more like a political jitterbug with both Judge Greene and Congress controlling the beat.

This March telecom issues symposium is part of the Global Studio Project, which is conducting a two-year study of the technology, economics and politics of electronic media in the 90's. The program will feature a wide range of cable, broadcast and telco experts from the U.S. and abroad, with Sir Bryan Carsberg, head of OFTEL, as the keynote speaker. Special attention will be given to new British legislation and EC initiatives.

April, 1991

UP-DATES ON SOVIET AND EASTERN EUROPE COMMUNICATIONS ISSUES

The April ICS calendar will concentrate on follow up CSIS target-of- opportunity sessions with leading Eastern European and Soviet communications officials. Focus will be on status and impact of new and pending telecom and broadcast laws. Specific emphasis will be on initiatives resulting from recent CSIS meetings with the Polish Minister of Communications and the Bulgarian Radio and TV Commission.

Target-of-opportunity meetings will also be held with key officials from the USSR. The preliminary schedule includes the Deputy Minister in charge of Radio and TV and other senior officials from the Government of the Ukraine. Discussions will include the Republic's plans for wireless cable and cellular phone as well as traditional broadcast services. Soviet Minister Koukk, who oversees official telecom and broadcast equipment interests for the USSR is also among those scheduled for a return visit to CSIS in April. Discussion will include new R&D, manufacturing and spectrum allocation priorities under the newly reorganized ministry.

May 23, 1991

TURNING UP THE VOLUME ON INTERNATIONAL RADIO

Despite the staying power of newsprint and the living room immediacy of television, the world still gets most of its news and much of its entertainment from radio. Outside the U.S., shortwave radio is standard equipment. Powerful government transmitters beam signals to every corner of the globe. The colonial legacy of the BBC and the Cold War legacy of VOA, RFE/RL and Radio Moscow seem outdated. Yet more countries are establishing international broadcast services, not fewer. Today, most industrialized countries are purposely beaming signals beyond their borders. Who are they reaching, what are they saying, and why are they saying it?

Meanwhile, powerful new commercial radio stations are targeting international audiences. Radio Monte Carlo, The Christian Science Monitor and Radio Luxembourg are just a few of the big players. Are they "TV without pictures," seamless music machines or the new cash cows of international broadcasting? With sound DBS, digital audio and new subchannel services in the wind, more and more demands will be made on broadcast frequencies. The American lesson in AM radio reminds even the smug, that technology as well as politics and economics will chart the future of radio.

This special May symposium on international radio will feature John Tussa, Managing Director of BBC International, Gene Pell, Director of RFE/RL and other leading international radio broadcasters from abroad along with U.S. programmers, manufacturers, and policy experts. Included will be a special panel on the impact of radio in the Gulf war.

June 5, 1991

TRADE, TELECOM AND MEXICO: THE NEW BILATERAL MENU

As the 1990's begin, new regional political alliances and trading blocs are overshadowing traditional bilateral relationships. For the United States, however, bilateral relations with Mexico will increase in strategic importance. The economic sophistication of the new Salinas government and the "border-sensitive" priorities of the Bush Administration provide a powerful base for change. Scenarios for a U.S.-Mexico Free Trade Agreement are already moving to center stage.

In reaching a Free Trade Agreement with Canada, important telecom and broadcasting issues were essentially "swept beneath the rug." Given the much starker regulatory and cultural differences between the U.S. and Mexico, reaching even a symbolic Free Trade Agreement poses an even greater challenge.

Formalized trade agreements aside, telecommunications and broadcasting represent strategic dimensions of U.S.-Mexican relations. The role of telecom in "maquilladora" is well-recognized and is becoming increasingly central to border industries. Broadcasting will also add to the shopping list of challenges as cross-cultural programming and satellite usage become more common. In early 1991 the recipe was written for the new ownership and organization of TELMEX. By the spring of 1991 the menu will be filling out. Regardless of what ultimately goes on the table the new regulatory and policy issues will add spice as well as substance to U.S.-Mexican relations.

June, 1991

THE NEW SATELLITE SMORGASBORD: DISHING UP THE POLICIES, POLITICS AND TECHNOLOGIES OF THE '90'S

By the end of the 1980's, America's competitive "open skies" policies had turned the once-exotic satellite dish into standard U.S. fare. From the roofs of broadcast studios and corporate skyscrapers, to backyards of neighborhood Seven-Elevens and picket-fenced farm houses, satellite dishes dot the landscape.

Outside the U.S., Intelsat and more recently Inmarsat and regional satellite systems have extended telephony and broadcast services to the remote corners of the globe. Enterprising TV buffs blithely ignored local restrictions on satellite dish ownership in totalitarian as well as democratic countries. Even prior to "the velvet revolution" more than 30,000 satellite dishes (many of which were homemade) sprinkled the hills of Prague. Congresses and Parliaments now bask in instant satellite coverage and even dictators like Ferdinand Marcos and Saddam Hussein have allowed portable transponders to "beam up" their down falls.

As the 1990's heat up, so do the recipes for competition. Intermodal competition from new fiber optic networks are matched in calories by the new satellite service entrepreneurs. Appetites are increasing as menus expand. Tasty concepts such as HDTV, low orbital satellites, dial-up-video and v-sat saturation are soured by failed DBS systems, uncertain launch costs, spectrum scarcity and competing industrial policies.

By late June, the European Community's "satellite green paper" will become the "Nouvelle cuisine" of satellite competition. This added ICS June symposium will spotlight the new European satellite chefs as well as the tested American and Japanese cooks of policy, politics and technology.

September, 1991

THE NEW SPECTRUM MUDWRESTLE: WARC 1992

Every few years the International Telecommunications Union hosts a World Administrative Radio Conference (WARC) to consider and update the rules of the road in international frequency allocations. This seemingly dry, technical gathering is often the center ring for new technologies trying to squeeze out of the hammerlock of more established technologies and services.

Displays of new technological muscle will be much in evidence at WARC '92 scheduled for Malaga Tormelinos, Spain, in February, 1992. Satellite-based mobile communications services, personal telephone networks (PTNs), and low-orbital cellular are just a few of the new technologies which are attempting to climb into the ring. Will it be a mudwrestle or a boxing match? Who are the likely winners and losers? How much will "industry policies" in Japan and the EC skew the rules? Will the U.S. provide leadership or just go along with incremental accommodations? Will the ITU referee real matches or just provide towels? At this September CSIS symposium, leading players from the U.S., Europe, and Asia will tackle these and other questions as they suit up for the final run to WARC '92. Keynote remarks by Dr. Pekka Tarjanne, Secretary General of the ITU.

October 13-15, 1991

THE SECOND ANNUAL BROADCAST DIVERSITY FORUM

Building on its highly successful predecessor "Broadcast Diversity in Eastern Europe: Challenges of the '90s," CSIS will once again host a special two day symposium bringing together independent as well as government broadcasters, cable operators, advertisers, program distributors, and others who have a role to play in establishing media diversity, self-sufficiency and access in Eastern Europe. A special companion workshop is being planned which will focus on the status and impact of new and amended media laws in each of the Eastern European countries.

November, 1991

WHO PAYS, WHO PLAYS AND WHO TAKES THE RISK: THE NEW ECONOMICS OF GLOBAL TELEVISION

During the next five years over 100 new private television stations are projected to come on air in Western Europe alone. At the same time major government operated television

stations are feeling pressures to find new sources of revenue, new programs and new audiences. A number of countries are privatizing or partially privatizing major state-owned broadcast operations. Traditional license fees and government subsidies are inadequate to keep non-commercial television afloat.

Some of the biggest changes are potentially in Eastern Europe, USSR and some of the newly industrialized countries. New and creative joint ventures as well as program and distribution financing schemes are emerging. However, with the exception of the U.S., laws on advertising, barter, pay-per-view as well as off-air programming are butting up against more instead of fewer political barriers. Further, the globalizing trend of advertising enterprises of the 80's seem to be relocating in the 90's.

This symposium will examine the emerging economics of international radio and television in the coming decade. It will feature leading European and Japanese as well as U.S. experts in market research, advertising, regulation, and policy. Special focus will be given to the new market economics in Eastern Europe and USSR media.

November/December, 1991

THE ANNUAL HAROLD ANDERSON LECTURE

Each year the International Communications Studies Program in cooperation with the World Press Freedom Committee hosts this special lecture dedicated to sharpening the focus on international freedom of information issues. As the Anderson lecture enters its fifth year, it will again turn to an individual who has had a significant personal impact on the landscape of international print or broadcast media. (Speaker to be announced.)

THE ANNUAL GLOBAL COMMUNICATIONS ISSUES LECTURE

As a complement to the Anderson lecture on media, this annual guest lecture provides a unique occasion to spotlight the personal perspectives of a leading figure in the international telecommunications arena. Launched two years ago with the inaugural U.S. speech of the then new Secretary General of the International Telecommunications Union, Dr. Pekka Tarjanne, this Global Communications Issues Lecture has become an important forum for new policy proposals as well as thoughtful retrospective of telecom statesmen and women. (Speaker to be announced.)

January, 1992

COMING DOWN THE HOME STRETCH TO EC '92

Four hundred years after Columbus sailed to the New World, Europe seemed destined to be chopped up by history and sovereign interests. As the calendar opens on 1992, however, the history books have already been rewritten to reflect the "EC '92 initiative" which, in less than a decade, has transformed the face and the finances of Europe.

Using the Treaty of Rome for navigation, the European Community has charted one of

history's most far-reaching courses. Initially "EC '92" was launched as an economic program to break through the barriers to the movement of goods, capital and people within the twelve European Community member countries. The EC '92 initiative has sailed far beyond even the most committed Eurocrats dream of a common European market. Left behind are the weather-beaten faces of "Eurosclerosis" peering out the windows of Fortress Europe. On the horizon is an economic armada of some 340 million people which will surpass the U.S. as the world's largest single market. The EC may soon be augmented by much of the rest of Europe who are (for the moment) increasingly eager to climb on board this apparent master ship of economic unity.

The final race to EC '92 will not be all billowing sails in steady breezes. The cold wind of political realities remain, especially in socially and strategically important areas such as broadcasting and telecommunications. Fears of protectionism and conspiratorial R&D policies are being fed from abroad as PTTs are still struggling with old mandates which are ill-suited to the new liberalized environment. The first overtly regressive EC Directive is embodied in the foreign programming restrictions in the Broadcast Directive. Yet at the same time satellite and value added service liberalization is already changing the options for European consumers. This EC '92 symposium will bring together leaders from European capitols as well as Brussels to review the remaining issues and the long term impacts on telecom and broadcasting in the new Europe.

February 1992

SAME BED, DIFFERENT DREAMS: THE SOVIET REPUBLICS IN TRANSITION

Nowhere on earth would affordable, accessible and privately owned means of communication have a more dramatic impact. Throughout the Soviet Union and emerging Baltic Republics, both broadcasting and telecommunications are caught up in new dreams and old nightmares. One minute Soviet TV looks like the Phil Donahue show and Parliamentarians are stumping Washington to get support for local origination cable companies. The next minute the old order seems back on the mattress covering itself with the politically threadbare quilts of censorship and propaganda.

Communications Ministers from many of the larger Soviet Republics have been busily visiting the West with dreams of fiber networks, wireless cable, smart buildings and a myriad of other services long beyond their reach. For all the fear and uncertainty, deals are being made and new services started. Who makes decisions? How do you repatriate hard currency? Does the West have any leverage? Is Cocom still a factor? What are the remaining ties to Eastern European markets and technologies? These are just a few of the concerns which will be addressed.



Center for Strategic & International Studies
Washington, DC

THE CSIS INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS STUDIES PROGRAM

The Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) has over twenty-five years experience providing government and industry decision-makers with timely and sophisticated analysis of major trends and policy issues. It established the International Communications Studies Program (ICS) to focus on the critical and complex roles that telecommunications, broadcasting and information technology play in the global arena.

In the last decade, the telephone, the computer and the television have dramatically changed the traditional institutions of government, commerce and society. Declining costs, increasing capacities and an exponential growth in new services both in broadcast and telecom technology are enabling individuals to gain increasing access to electronic communications and networks beyond national borders. Electronic communications has shifted from being a facilitator or conduit, to that of a direct and key dimension of trade, defense, and geopolitical relations. Policy struggles to keep up with technology. Yet communications technology has become central to international commerce as well as political change. Understanding, assessing, and anticipating the impact of communications technology and regulation is now vital to both government and industry decisionmakers.

In 1988, the Center recruited Ambassador Diana Lady Dougan to oversee CSIS's program expansion in this strategically important area. With over twenty years experience in broadcasting and telecommunications, including serving the last three U.S. Presidents in policy leadership positions, Ambassador Dougan brings a unique and extensive professional background in government as well as industry. Her ICS team includes: Dr. Wilson Dizard, CSIS Senior Associate and author of The Coming Information Age, Gorbachev's Information Revolution and other books and articles on telecommunications and information policy; Michael O'Hara Garcia, an international communications media analyst and author is Visiting Fellow on loan from USIA's Office of Research; and Frederic Engel, European Research Fellow, who's extensive research background includes studies on European and North American satellites and cable services.

In addition to drawing from in-house expertise in its own and other CSIS programs in international risk assessment, defense analysis and economic forecasting, the International Communications Studies Program actively involves top policy and management experts from both government and industry.

The ICS program specializes in assessing and making recommendations on critical issues involving communications policy and operations in the international context. Its principal objective is to foster more informed and effective decision making and strategic planning in both government and industry. Each year the ICS Program identifies a set of key issues which warrant policy attention. ICS puts special emphasis on areas of U.S. leadership and where non-governmental solutions or initiatives are appropriate.

Working with government and industry professionals, the ICS Program undertakes a series of papers, hosts briefings, forums, symposiums and expert working groups to analyze

these issues and identify responsive policy initiatives. Unlike most "think tank" programs, ICS is overtly bipartisan and transnational.

The active involvement of key players from the international communications industry on an equal footing with government policy-makers enables the ICS Program to play a unique role in the international communications policy arena.

Priorities for the 1990-91 ICS Program are:

I. Eastern Europe Access to diverse, affordable and reliable telecommunications and broadcasting services has become critical to the success of modern democracies and market economies. Thus, a high priority for the ICS program is providing current information, analysis and follow-up on the massive and complex challenges involving electronic communications in Eastern and Central Europe.

In the spring of 1990, the U.S. Advisory Task Force on Telecommunications and Broadcasting in Eastern Europe under Ambassador Dougan's chairmanship, published a major report of findings and recommendations for U.S. government and industry initiatives in Eastern Europe. The report, EASTERN EUROPE: PLEASE STAND BY also provided the first comprehensive overview of telecommunications and broadcasting on a country-by-country basis.

During the course of 1990-91, the ICS Program is hosting a series of specific briefings and forums involving East European communications issues. In the fall of 1990, the ICS Program is helping launch the International Media Fund with a special symposium **"Broadcast Diversity in Eastern Europe: Challenges of the 1990's."** This comprehensive symposium is a unique milestone in East European broadcasting. For the first time, the new cadre of independent broadcasters will meet on an equal footing with leading figures from "state" radio and television as well as top broadcast professionals from the U.S. and Europe. Together they will move beyond generalities to specific, in-depth discussions on programming, distribution, marketing, advertising, technology, policy and financing. The symposium panel proceedings and videotapes will be used for subsequent in-depth follow up sessions on location in Eastern European capitals.

II. The Global Studio Project This two-year study of the new international economics, politics, and technologies of electronic media in the 1990's was launched in the fall of 1990. An early focus is an overview of the merging of telecom and broadcast technologies worldwide. There will be a strong emphasis on examining the new roles that telephones, cable, satellite, and other delivery systems are playing in international media operations.

A major objective of the Global Studio Project is to promote diversity, self-sufficiency and choice in the new global electronic media environment. While considerable attention will be given to the new dynamics in Western Europe, the Pacific Rim and Latin America, the challenges and potential of the new environment in Eastern Europe and USSR will be the first year's priority. The project will provide specific analysis and recommendations on regulatory frameworks, spectrum allocations and new private investment and financing considerations.

III. Europe-92, GATT and the Free Trade Agreements ICS will continue to monitor and report on developments within these forums and their impacts on international trade in telecommunications goods and services. This will follow on the Trade in Telecommunications Services Project. In addition to helping to sort out the issues in the post-GATT environment, ICS will begin in-depth analysis of the telecom and broadcast dimensions of the new U.S. Mexico Free Trade Agreement negotiations.

Symposiums scheduled include "Life After GATT" in January 1991, "The International Cable-Telco Tango, Who's Dancing With Whom and Why" in March, 1991, and "U.S.-Mexico Telecom and Trade: The New Bilateral Menu" in April 1991.

IV. Special Events and Issues As an important part of the overall International Communications Studies Program, ICS works closely with academic institutions and organizations abroad in fostering research and international dialogue. ICS will continue to sponsor the very popular "target of opportunity" events, designed to keep industry and government leaders up-to-date on current developments, players and issues. Other activities include the provision of expert testimony and hosting of special guest lectures by leading international figures in telecommunications and media.

ICS Guest lectures have included: Sir Bryan Carsberg, Director of OFTEL; Andrew Neil, Editor, London Sunday Times; Stefan Bratkowski, leading Polish Solidarity journalist; Dr. Pekka Tarjanne, who chose CSIS as the forum for his first formal U.S. speech following his election as Secretary General of the International Telecommunications Union; Binyan Liu, exiled Chinese journalist and writer; and Lord Sharp of Grimsdyke, President of Cable & Wireless.