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FOIA MARKER

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Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: O'Neil, John F., Files
Subseries: Government Organization Files

OA/ID Number: 62097
Folder ID Number: 62097-002

Folder Title:
Emergency Broadcast System [2 of 2]

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

EBS:
Pres. Address

Document Originally
Attached to
Following Page

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: Information

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9020178

FROM: JIM CICCONI

TO: BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 01/11/90

SUBJECT: ENCLOSING A COPY OF A MEMO TO DAVID BATES ON THE
SUBJECT OF REQUEST FOR PRESIDENTIAL VIDEO TAPE
APPEARANCE. EBS

ASSIGNED TO:

ACTION REQUIRED: NONE

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE:

DATE COMPLETED: 01/16/90

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

John O'Neil

MICHELLE VAN CLEAVE

rec'd JAN 24 1990

REMARKS:

Barry McBee Called 90 0124

DATE RECEIVED: 01/16/90

FILE: NEOB

90 20170

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 11, 1990

TO: DAVID BATES

After reading Barry's very helpful memos, it seems to me that the best course of action on Allan Bromley's request (attached) is for your office to run it by those agencies, FEMA and FCC, which have the direct responsibility for the EBS. If they agree with the notion, then I'd suggest Cabinet Affairs draft a video request.

The normal process for video requests is that they are forwarded to David Demarest for screening. He'll handle it from there if it is approved. I'm sure that they'll consult with both Cabinet Affairs and OSTP in preparing any remarks.

Thanks.


Jim Cicconi

cc: David Demarest
Allan Bromley ✓

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 6, 1989

Memo to James Cicconi
From Susan Brinkley
Re enclosed memo.

This memo arises from my
statutory responsibilities for
the national telecommunications
system in time of major
emergency.

The request appears a reasonable
one and I am happy to endorse
it.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

December 6, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY *Alan*
SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR PRESIDENTIAL VIDEO TAPE APPEARANCE

RECOMMENDATION: That you make a 30 second to one minute video tape message on the Emergency Broadcast System (EBS).

Background. The EBS has been designed in response to a Presidential requirement to communicate with the American people in times of extreme emergency. Broadcasters participate voluntarily.

Information. Durham Life Broadcasting of Raleigh, North Carolina has voluntarily produced a video tape for broadcasters on EBS. The tape clearly points out the Presidential requirement for EBS but also encourages its use for other missions, such as Hurricane Hugo and the San Francisco earthquake.

An appearance by the President would afford the opportunity to thank broadcasters for their support, to encourage volunteer activity, and to speak on the role of EBS in disaster response.

The tape will be distributed to as many as 12,500 AM FM and TV broadcasters and will be displayed at the annual convention of the National Association of Broadcasters in March 1990.

The Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, Mr. Alfred Sikes, and the President of the National Association of Broadcasters, Mr. Edward Fritts, have already taped one minute spots for the video.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

December 5, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR D. ALLAN BROMLEY

THROUGH: MICHELLE K. VAN CLEAVE *mkv*
FROM: JOHN F. O'NEIL *JFO*
SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR PRESIDENTIAL APPEARANCE ON EBS VIDEO

RECOMMENDATION. That you sign the attached memorandum to the President requesting a short video tape appearance by the President on the importance of the Emergency Broadcast System (EBS).

BACKGROUND. The EBS has been designed in response to a Presidential requirement to allow the President to communicate with the American people in times of extreme emergency. The EBS allows all broadcast stations that desire to participate in the program to remain on the air on their regular frequencies.

Keys points are: Presidential requirement, and
voluntary participation.

INFORMATION. Durham Life Broadcasting of Raleigh, North Carolina, has voluntarily produced a 30 minute EBS tape to outline procedures broadcasters would use if the EBS is activated by the President for a national emergency. It encourages broadcasters to make greater use of the EBS for State and local emergencies such as Hurricane Hugo and the San Francisco earthquake. The tape clearly cites the White House requirement for audio and video for EBS and identifies the Presidential message as one type of EBS message.

Since the EBS relies on voluntary participation, an appearance by the President would be a great boost to the program! Mr. Alfred Sikes, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, and Mr. Edward Fritts, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, have taped one minute spots for the video.

The tape is a professional product and will be a valuable asset for training personnel at the broadcast stations. The tape will be distributed by the FCC, FEMA, the National Weather Service, and the National Association of Broadcasters and may have a circulation of as many as 12,500 AM, FM, and TV broadcast stations. It will be on display at the National Association of Broadcasters' convention in March 1990. The fact that this tape was voluntarily produced demonstrates the commitment of our nation's broadcasters to doing their part for the public well-being.

This is an opportunity for the President to personally thank all broadcasters who voluntarily support one of his requirements and tell them how important their contribution is to the national effort.

Attachments

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

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The Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, Mr. Alfred Sikes, and the President of the National Association of Broadcasters, Mr. Edward Fritts, have already taped one minute spots for the video.

Sheehan
Draft one
Title: EBS
2/7/90

PROPOSED VIDEO MESSAGE FOR
THE EMERGENCY BROADCAST SYSTEM VIDEO TRAINING TAPE

I welcome this opportunity to thank all of you in the communications industry for your continuing voluntary contributions to the Emergency Broadcast System.

In a national emergency, it is essential that the President is able to speak with the American people on very short notice. Working together under EBS, the broadcast networks and stations, cable and telephone industries, and wire services, provide this critical capability.

I am proud of the successful cooperation between government and industry that you have developed within the EBS. It is an outstanding example of just how effective government and industry working together can be -- cooperating in this case to create and sustain the Emergency Broadcast System. So, let me thank the American communications industry for voluntarily providing this important service. You are truly a vital national asset. You have the thanks of all Americans and this President for your generous public service.

Keep up the good work, thank you and God bless you all.

#

President's msg.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

May 8, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROBERT E. HOWARD
Acting Executive Associate Director for National
Security and International Affairs
Office of Management and Budget

MS. DAMAR W. HAWKINS
Executive Assistant
Office of Science and Technology Policy

FROM: WILLIAM F. SITTMANN *W*

SUBJECT: Emergency Broadcast System (EBS) Statement of
Requirements

Attached is a proposed Presidential statement of requirements for the EBS. It has been coordinated by FEMA, FCC, NOAA, and WHMO. Also included is the similar statement signed by President Reagan in 1982. Request your comments/concurrence by May 25, 1990. The NSC point of contact is Don Pilling, extension 6923.

Called in phone concurrence to Don Pilling 12 June 90
WFS

Presidential Communications
with the General Public
During Periods of National Emergency

STATEMENT OF REQUIREMENTS

Basic Requirement:

During periods of national emergency, reliable communications are required to enable the President to reassure and give direction to the populace regarding survival and recovery of the Nation.

Assumptions:

a. The communications industry will, in view of its expressed and demonstrated willingness to assist the Federal Government in the establishment of an Emergency Broadcast System (EBS), unreservedly make its facilities available for emergency use and provide personnel to assist in the formulation and execution of emergency communications plans. The EBS will be deemed to include all nongovernment communications facilities designated and authorized by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to operate during periods of national emergency for the purpose of meeting basic requirements.

b. Existing facilities of the communications industry will, if utilized to the maximum advantage, prove adequate for emergency Presidential use. Because of the substantial number of facilities available, bypass and backup arrangements can generally be provided to assure a high probability of communications survivability despite the infliction of severe damage to the system as a whole.

c. During emergencies, short of an attack on the United States, adequate intercity private line communications circuits should be available to support basic requirements. However, after damage resulting from an attack, sufficient circuits may not be available to support these basic requirements. In such cases a "last resort" back-up capability would be utilized which provides for the distribution of audio messages to selected broadcast stations. A combination of existing and dedicated commercial/government transmission resources will be utilized. Use of this last resort capability will only apply under worst-case conditions when normal distribution methods cannot fulfill the mission.

Guiding Principles:

a. Because appreciable costs would accrue to the Federal Government for construction of special radio and television stations designed for use on broadcast frequencies, and because of problems inherent in the operation of such facilities, it is desirable that existing privately-owned fixed or transportable facilities be utilized by the President in communicating to the populace.

b. Emergency communications facilities designated for the President's use in communicating to the populace must be configured to provide the greatest capability under all circumstances.

Operational Requirements:

a. The President must be able to address the Nation both orally (AM/FM radio/TV audio) and visually (TV) on short notice whatever his location. To this end, the following specific operational features must be provided:

(1) Radio and Television Audio - It would be most desirable if the President could automatically initiate procedures and thereby seize control of a communications facility. However, it is recognized that technical arrangements inherent in providing such a capability are prohibitively expensive. Current mutually agreed-upon and tested industry-government procedures indicate a national level EBS "ready" capability of six (6) to ten (10) minutes, subject to prevailing abnormal conditions, following an activation request from the President or his successor, pursuant to the Presidential Succession Act. These procedures are acceptable for the present, with the proviso that improved procedures, equipment and facilities should be exploited where and when possible.

(2) Live Television Video and Sound - A government-industry reaction time of three (3) hours following notification by the President is acceptable for a live television transmitting capability. Necessary technical arrangements and constraints listed in paragraph "b" of the Guiding Principles require coordination for Presidential use of existing fixed or transportable commercial video transmitting facilities. No new expenditures by the communications industry for special equipment or facilities to support this requirement are requested or required.

b. Presidential transmissions by the industry will be live broadcasts. Transmissions which require the use of "last resort" capabilities shall be broadcast as soon as possible.

c. Once constituted, the EBS must remain available to the President until terminated by Presidential authority. The President makes no objection to the utilization of facilities by other Federal, State, and local authorities for those periods when the system is not in actual use by the President.

d. When the existing Emergency Action Notification (EAN) Network and program circuits are not in use for the activation, termination or audio transmission of Presidential broadcasts, the nationwide facilities may be used for distribution of Priority Four National Information Programming to be released by the President or his designated representative. In particular, the Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is authorized to release Priority Four National Information Programming.

e. The President realizes that State and local plans for the use of the EBS by Federal, State and local authorities are vital in helping to assure viability of the national level system. Therefore, the President encourages day-to-day use of emergency facilities for such purposes as may be authorized by Federal, State and local officials, or their designated representatives, if such use (1) provides realistic training in emergency modes, (2) contributes to or enhances development of desired optimum emergency systems, (3) will not delay operation of the EBS in the event of a national emergency, and (4) provides at all times for the exercise of Presidential priority.

Reliability/Survivability:

Communications facilities through which the President will communicate to the populace under emergency conditions will be configured to provide a high degree of assurance that at least a portion of the total system capability, sufficient for satisfaction of basic requirements, will be available to the President under the most adverse conditions.

Tasking:

FEMA and the FCC shall determine technical arrangements necessary for the establishment of an optimum EBS, and the NOAA National Weather Service shall assist in developing a viable State and local EBS. The FCC is requested to continue to oversee development of all plans relating to emergency use of nongovernment communications systems, assisted as required by the Emergency Broadcast System Advisory Committee (EBSAC). With specific regard to EBSAC participation, it is suggested that the FCC utilize to the maximum the singular technical knowledge of the industry in matters relating to operations of its facilities.

The President greatly appreciates the voluntary cooperative efforts of industry (Radio and Television Networks and Stations, National and Local Cable Systems, Wire Services, and Common Carriers) in the development of a viable EBS.

THE WHITE HOUSE

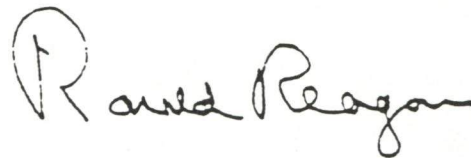
WASHINGTON

May 17, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HONORABLE LOUIS O. GIUFFRIDA
Director, Federal Emergency Management
Agency

SUBJECT: Statement of Requirements for Presidential
Communications during Periods of National
Emergency

I hereby approve the attached "Presidential Communications
with the General Public during Periods of National
Emergency -- Statement of Requirements."

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Ronald Reagan". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looped initial "R".

Attachment: Statement as described

Presidential Communications
with the General Public
During Periods of National Emergency

STATEMENT OF REQUIREMENTS

Basic Requirement:

During periods of national emergency, reliable communications are required to enable the President to reassure and give direction to the populace regarding survival and recovery of the Nation.

Assumptions:

a. The communications industry will, in view of its expressed and demonstrated willingness to assist the Federal Government in the establishment of an Emergency Broadcast System*, unreservedly make its facilities available for emergency use and provide personnel to assist in the formulation and execution of emergency communications plans.

b. Existing facilities of the communications industry will, if utilized to the maximum advantage, prove adequate for emergency Presidential use. Because of the substantial number of facilities available, bypass and backup arrangements can generally be provided to assure a high probability of communications survival despite the infliction of severe damage to the system as a whole.

c. During emergencies, short of an attack on the United States, adequate intercity private line communications circuits should be available to support basic requirements. However, during an attack or after heavy damage resulting from an attack, sufficient circuits may not be available to support these basic requirements as well as other critical Presidential, command and control, and intelligence circuit needs. In such cases, the established priority of restoration of circuits will be changed only at the direction of the President.

Guiding Principles:

a. Because appreciable costs would accrue to the Federal Government for construction of special radio and television stations designed for use on broadcast frequencies, and because of problems inherent in the operation of such facilities, it is desirable that existing privately owned facilities be utilized by the President in communicating to the populace.

* The Emergency Broadcast System will be deemed to include all non-government communications facilities designated and authorized by the FCC to operate during periods of national emergency for the purpose of meeting basic requirements.

b. Emergency communications facilities designated for the President's use in communicating to the populace must be configured to provide the greatest capability under all circumstances.

Operational Requirements:

a. The President must be able to address the Nation both orally (AM/FM radio/TV audio) and visually (TV) on short notice whatever his location. To this end, the following specific operational features must be provided:

(1) Radio and Television Audio - It would be most desirable if the President could automatically initiate procedures and thereby seize control of a communications facility. However, it is recognized that technical arrangements inherent in providing such a capability are prohibitively expensive. Current mutually agreed upon and tested industry-government procedures indicate a national level EBS "ready" capability of six (6) to ten (10) minutes, subject to prevailing abnormal conditions, following activation request from the President or his successor, pursuant to the Presidential Succession Act. These procedures are acceptable for the present, with the proviso that improved procedures, equipment, and facilities should be exploited where and when possible.

(2) Live Television Video and Sound - A government-industry reaction time of three (3) hours following notification by the President is acceptable for a live television transmitting capability. Necessary technical arrangements and constraints listed in paragraph "a" of the Guiding Principles dictate that the President proceed to, and speak from locations where adequate commercial video transmitting facilities already exist. No expenditures by the communications industry for special equipment or facilities to support this requirement are requested or required.

b. All Presidential transmissions by the industry will be live broadcasts.

c. Once constituted, the Emergency Broadcast System must remain available to the President until terminated by Presidential authority. The President makes no objection to the utilization of facilities by other Federal, State, and local authorities, for those periods when the system is not in actual use by the President.

d. When the EBS Teletypewriter Activation Network ("500" Net) and program circuits are not in use for the activation, termination or audio transmission of Presidential broadcasts, the nationwide facilities may be used for distribution of Priority Four National News and Programming* to be released by the President or his designated representative. Under these same conditions, the Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency, or his designated representative, is authorized to release Priority Four National Programming.

c. The President encourages day-to-day use of emergency facilities for such purposes as may be authorized, if such use (1) provides realistic training in emergency modes, (2) contributes to or enhances development of desired optimum emergency systems, (3) will not delay operation of the Emergency Broadcast System in the event of a national emergency, and (4) provides at all times for the exercise of Presidential priority.

Reliability/Survivability:

Communications facilities through which the President will communicate to the populace under emergency conditions will be configured to provide a high degree of assurance that at least a portion of the total system capability, sufficient for satisfaction of basic requirements, will be available to the President under the most adverse conditions.

Tasking:

The FCC shall determine technical arrangements necessary to establishment of an optimum Emergency Broadcast System. FCC is requested to continue to oversee development of all plans relating to emergency use of non-government communications systems, assisted as required by the National Industry Advisory Committee (NIAC). With specific regard to NIAC participation, it is suggested that the FCC utilize to the maximum the singular technical knowledge of the industry in matters relating to operations of its facilities.

*Priority Four National Programming provides emergency information to the public, including civil defense instructions and guidance on protective actions to be taken to minimize the effects of nuclear fall out.

Stamaker
ONeil
THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 17, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HONORABLE LOUIS O. GIUFFRIDA
Director, Federal Emergency Management
Agency

SUBJECT: Statement of Requirements for Presidential
Communications during Periods of National
Emergency

I hereby approve the attached "Presidential Communications
with the General Public during Periods of National
Emergency -- Statement of Requirements."

Ronald Reagan

Attachment: Statement as described

APRIL 15, 1982

Presidential Communications
with the General Public
During Periods of National Emergency

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Document Originally
Attached to
Following Page

auth inc power

Time Scheme - night inc range
set times

- Concentration Pip Stations
and existing CBS station
- auth others as available
to fill gaps, as recommended,
as you deem appropriate

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Procedures	Emergency Broadcast System Standard Operating Procedures (13 pp.)	1989	(b)(2)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: O'Neil, John F., Files
Subseries: Government Organization Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Emergency Broadcast System [2 of 2]

Date Closed: 5/27/2010	OA/ID Number: 62097-002
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