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**Folder Title:**  
Joint Telecommunications Resource Board Binder

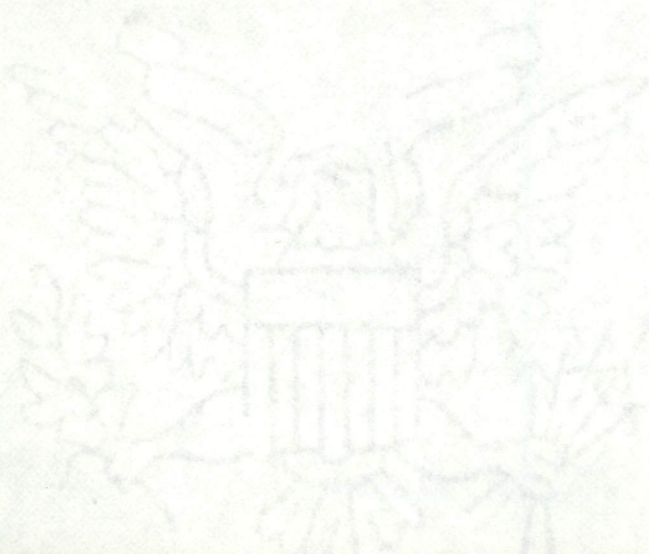
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The Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

SUMMARY: Extraordinary telecommunications war powers to President

Section 706 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, authorizes the President certain specific extraordinary powers for the management of and control over the nation's telecommunications resources to meet requirements for telecommunications services beyond those normally available or provided either from commercial suppliers or government agencies.

The genesis of these extraordinary authorities was World War I.

Today, 95% of domestic and 50% of overseas government telecommunications services are commercial.

In short, Section 706 allows for:

- (a) preference or priority treatment,
- (b) restriction of electromagnetic radiations:  
(includes communications in the Canal Zone).
  - closing stations (10 kilocycles to 100,000 megacycles), and
  - removal of equipment.
- (c) wire communications:
  - suspending rules,
  - closing facilities, and
  - use/control of equipment for government, and
- (d) provisions for just compensation.

Certain preconditions apply:

- President must find action necessary for national defense/security and issue a Proclamation, and
- No proclamation is required if solely to preserve neutrality, a State of War exists by Act of Congress, or direct attack.

Implementation: By Presidential Proclamation or declaration of war or national emergency in accordance with the National Emergency Act, specifying portions of 706 invoked, and eventually published in the Federal Register and transmitted to Congress.

If Congress declares war, the President must specify portions of 706 invoked.

Attachment:

Section 706, Comm Act of 1934, as amended

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<sup>1</sup>  
**§ 606. War powers of President**

(a) During the continuance of a war in which the United States is engaged, the President is authorized, if he finds it necessary for the national defense and security, to direct that such communications as in his judgment may be essential to the national defense and security shall have preference or priority with any carrier subject to this chapter. He may give these directions at and for such times as he may determine, and may modify, change, suspend, or annul them and for any such purpose he is authorized to issue orders directly, or through such person or persons as he designates for the purpose, or through the Commission. Any carrier complying with any such order or direction for preference or priority herein authorized shall be exempt from any and all provisions in existing law imposing civil or criminal penalties, obligations, or liabilities upon carriers by reason of giving preference or priority in compliance with such order or direction.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person during any war in which the United States is engaged to knowingly or willfully, by physical force or intimidation by threats of physical force, obstruct or retard or aid in obstructing or retarding interstate or foreign communication by radio or wire. The President is authorized, whenever in his judgment the public interest requires, to employ the armed forces of the United States to prevent any such obstruction or re-

tardation of communication: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to repeal, modify, or affect either section 17 of Title 15 or section 52 of Title 29.

(c) Upon proclamation by the President that there exists war or a threat of war, or a state of public peril or disaster or other national emergency, or in order to preserve the neutrality of the United States, the President, if he deems it necessary in the interest of national security or defense, may suspend or amend, for such time as he may see fit, the rules and regulations applicable to any or all stations or devices capable of emitting electromagnetic radiations within the jurisdiction of the United States as prescribed by the Commission, and may cause the closing of any station for radio communication, or any device capable of emitting electromagnetic radiations between 10 kilocycles and 100,000 megacycles, which is suitable for use as a navigational aid beyond five miles, and the removal therefrom of its apparatus and equipment, or he may authorize the use or control of any such station or device and/or its apparatus and equipment, by any department of the Government under such regulations as he may prescribe upon just compensation to the owners. The authority granted to the President, under this subsection, to cause the closing of any station or device and the removal therefrom of its apparatus and equipment, or to authorize the use or control of any station or device and/or its apparatus and equipment, may be exercised in the Canal Zone.

(d) Upon proclamation by the President that there exists a state or threat of war involving the United States, the President, if he deems it necessary in the interest of the national security and defense, may, during a period ending not later than six months after the termination of such state or threat of war and not later than such earlier date as the Congress by concurrent resolution may designate, (1) suspend or amend the rules and regulations applicable to any or all facilities or stations for wire communication within the jurisdiction of the United States as prescribed by the Commission, (2) cause the closing of any facility or station for wire communication and the removal therefrom of its apparatus and equipment, or (3) authorize the use or control of any such facility or station and its apparatus and equipment by any department of the Government under such regulations as he may prescribe, upon just compensation to the owners.

(e) The President shall ascertain the just compensation for such use or control and certify the amount ascertained to Congress for appropriation and payment to the person entitled thereto. If the amount so certified is unsatisfactory to the person entitled thereto, such person shall be paid only 75 per centum of the amount and shall be entitled to sue the United States to recover such further

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**47 § 606 WIRE OR RADIO COMMUNICATION Ch. 5**

sum as added to such payment of 75 per centum will make such amount as will be just compensation for the use and control. Such suit shall be brought in the manner provided by paragraph 20 of section 41 of Title 28, or by section 250 of Title 28.

(f) Nothing in subsection (c) or (d) of this section shall be construed to amend, repeal, impair, or affect existing laws or powers of the States in relation to taxation or the lawful police regulations of the several States, except wherein such laws, powers, or regulations may affect the transmission of Government communications, or the issue of stocks and bonds by any communication system or systems.

(g) Nothing in subsection (c) or (d) of this section shall be construed to authorize the President to make any amendment to the rules and regulations of the Commission which the Commission would not be authorized by law to make; and nothing in subsection (d) of this section shall be construed to authorize the President to take any action the force and effect of which shall continue beyond the date after which taking of such action would not have been authorized.

(h) Any person who willfully does or causes or suffers to be done any act prohibited pursuant to the exercise of the President's authority under this section, or who willfully fails to do any act which he is required to do pursuant to the exercise of the President's authority under this section, or who willfully causes or suffers such failure, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished for such offense by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, and, if a firm, partnership, association, or corporation, by fine of not more than \$5,000, except that any person who commits such an offense with intent to injure the United States, or with intent to secure an advantage to any foreign nation, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$20,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 20 years, or both. June 19, 1934, c. 652, Title VI, § 606, 48 Stat. 1104; Jan. 26, 1942, c. 18, §§ 1, 2, 56 Stat. 18; Dec. 29, 1942, c. 836, 56 Stat. 1096; July 25, 1947, c. 327, § 1, 61 Stat. 449; Oct. 24, 1951, c. 553, §§ 1, 2, 65 Stat. 611.

**Historical Note**

References in Text. Paragraph 20 of section 41 and section 250 of Title 28, referred to in subsec. (e), were repealed by Act June 23, 1948, ch. 648, § 29, 62 Stat. 892, and are now covered by sections 1344, 1401, 1801, 1903, 2401, 2402, and 2501 of Title 28, Judiciary and Judicial Procedure.

1951 Amendment. Subsec. (c). Act Oct. 24, 1951, § 1, clarified the scope of the President's powers to use, control, and close radio facilities of all kinds

which might be useful to an enemy for navigational purposes.

Subsec. (h). Act Oct. 24, 1951, § 2, added subsec. (h).

1942 Amendment. Subsec. (d). Act Jan. 26, 1942, § 1, added subsec. (d). Former subsec. (d) redesignated (e).

Subsec. (e). Act Jan. 26, 1942, § 1, redesignated former subsec. (d) as (e).

Executive Order 12472 of April 3, 1984: Assignment of National Security and Emergency Preparedness Telecommunications Functions

SUMMARY: Assigns telecommunications war powers to Director, OSTP

Section 2 - Executive Office of the President

(a) Wartime Emergency Functions:

NSC - policy direction for 706 war powers

Director, OSTP - direct the exercise of 706 subsections a, c-e.

(b) Non-wartime:

NSC - advise and assist coordination of policy development and policy direction for the exercise of Presidential non-wartime emergency telecommunications functions.

Director, OSTP - advice and guidance to President and Federal agencies with responsibilities for telecommunications resources in crises and emergencies when war powers not required or permitted, and

establish Joint Telecommunications Resources Board (JTRB) and specify functions.

(c) Planning and Oversight

NSC - Coordinate policy development, plans, programs, standards for mobilization and use of government and non-government resources for NSEP.

Director, OSTP - recommendations for test and exercise of National Security Emergency Preparedness (NSEP) telecommunications, and

advise President on administration of radio spectrum priorities of government which support NSEP, certify priorities/resolve conflicts.

NSC, OMB, OSTP w/Executive Agent - determine NSEP requirements

## Presidential Documents

Executive Order 12472 of April 3, 1984

### Assignment of National Security and Emergency Preparedness Telecommunications Functions

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (47 U.S.C. 151), the National Security Act of 1947, as amended, the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 2061), the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 2251), the Disaster Relief Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5121), Section 5 of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1977 (3 C.F.R. 197, 1978 Comp.), and Section 203 of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1978 (3 C.F.R. 389, 1978 Comp.), and in order to provide for the consolidation of assignment and responsibility for improved execution of national security and emergency preparedness telecommunications functions, it is hereby ordered as follows:

**Section 1. *The National Communications System.*** (a) There is hereby established the National Communications System (NCS). The NCS shall consist of the telecommunications assets of the entities represented on the NCS Committee of Principals and an administrative structure consisting of the Executive Agent, the NCS Committee of Principals and the Manager. The NCS Committee of Principals shall consist of representatives from those Federal departments, agencies or entities, designated by the President, which lease or own telecommunications facilities or services of significance to national security or emergency preparedness, and, to the extent permitted by law, other Executive entities which bear policy, regulatory or enforcement responsibilities of importance to national security or emergency preparedness telecommunications capabilities.

(b) The mission of the NCS shall be to assist the President, the National Security Council, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget in:

(1) the exercise of the telecommunications functions and responsibilities set forth in Section 2 of this Order; and

(2) the coordination of the planning for and provision of national security and emergency preparedness communications for the Federal government under all circumstances, including crisis or emergency, attack, recovery and reconstruction.

(c) The NCS shall seek to ensure that a national telecommunications infrastructure is developed which:

(1) Is responsive to the national security and emergency preparedness needs of the President and the Federal departments, agencies and other entities, including telecommunications in support of national security leadership and continuity of government;

(2) Is capable of satisfying priority telecommunications requirements under all circumstances through use of commercial, government and privately owned telecommunications resources;

(3) Incorporates the necessary combination of hardness, redundancy, mobility, connectivity, interoperability, restorability and security to obtain, to the maximum extent practicable, the survivability of national security and emergency

preparedness telecommunications in all circumstances, including conditions of crisis or emergency; and

(4) Is consistent, to the maximum extent practicable, with other national telecommunications policies.

(d) To assist in accomplishing its mission, the NCS shall:

(1) serve as a focal point for joint industry-government national security and emergency preparedness telecommunications planning; and

(2) establish a joint industry-government National Coordinating Center which is capable of assisting in the initiation, coordination, restoration and reconstitution of national security or emergency preparedness telecommunications services or facilities under all conditions of crisis or emergency.

(e) The Secretary of Defense is designated as the Executive Agent for the NCS. The Executive Agent shall:

(1) Designate the Manager of the NCS;

(2) Ensure that the NCS conducts unified planning and operations, in order to coordinate the development and maintenance of an effective and responsive capability for meeting the domestic and international national security and emergency preparedness telecommunications needs of the Federal government;

(3) Ensure that the activities of the NCS are conducted in conjunction with the emergency management activities of the Federal Emergency Management Agency;

(4) Recommend, in consultation with the NCS Committee of Principals, to the National Security Council, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, or the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, as appropriate:

a. The assignment of implementation or other responsibilities to NCS member entities;

b. New initiatives to assist in the exercise of the functions specified in Section 2; and

c. Changes in the composition or structure of the NCS;

(5) Oversee the activities of and provide personnel and administrative support to the Manager of the NCS;

(6) Provide staff support and technical assistance to the National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee established by Executive Order No. 12382, as amended; and

(7) Perform such other duties as are from time to time assigned by the President or his authorized designee.

(f) The NCS Committee of Principals shall:

(1) Serve as the forum in which each member of the Committee may review, evaluate, and present views, information and recommendations concerning ongoing or prospective national security or emergency preparedness telecommunications programs or activities of the NCS and the entities represented on the Committee;

(2) Serve as the forum in which each member of the Committee shall report on and explain ongoing or prospective telecommunications plans and programs developed or designed to achieve national security or emergency preparedness telecommunications objectives;

(3) Provide comments or recommendations, as appropriate, to the National Security Council, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the Executive Agent, or the Manager of the NCS, regarding ongoing or prospective activities of the NCS; and

(4) Perform such other duties as are from time to time assigned by the President or his authorized designee.

(g) The Manager of the NCS shall:

(1) Develop for consideration by the NCS Committee of Principals and the Executive Agent:

a. A recommended evolutionary telecommunications architecture designed to meet current and future Federal government national security and emergency preparedness telecommunications requirements;

b. Plans and procedures for the management, allocation and use, including the establishment of priorities or preferences, of Federally owned or leased telecommunications assets under all conditions of crisis or emergency;

c. Plans, procedures and standards for minimizing or removing technical impediments to the interoperability of government-owned and/or commercially-provided telecommunications systems;

d. Test and exercise programs and procedures for the evaluation of the capability of the Nation's telecommunications resources to meet national security or emergency preparedness telecommunications requirements; and

e. Alternative mechanisms for funding, through the budget review process, national security or emergency preparedness telecommunications initiatives which benefit multiple Federal departments, agencies, or entities. Those mechanisms recommended by the NCS Committee of Principals and the Executive Agent shall be submitted to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(2) Implement and administer any approved plans or programs as assigned, including any system of priorities and preferences for the provision of communications service, in consultation with the NCS Committee of Principals and the Federal Communications Commission, to the extent practicable or otherwise required by law or regulation;

(3) Chair the NCS Committee of Principals and provide staff support and technical assistance thereto;

(4) Serve as a focal point for joint industry-government planning, including the dissemination of technical information, concerning the national security or emergency preparedness telecommunications requirements of the Federal government;

(5) Conduct technical studies or analyses, and examine research and development programs, for the purpose of identifying, for consideration by the NCS Committee of Principals and the Executive Agent, improved approaches which may assist Federal entities in fulfilling national security or emergency preparedness telecommunications objectives;

(6) Pursuant to the Federal Standardization Program of the General Services Administration, and in consultation with other appropriate entities of the Federal government including the NCS Committee of Principals, manage the Federal Telecommunications Standards Program, ensuring wherever feasible that existing or evolving industry, national, and international standards are used as the basis for Federal telecommunications standards; and

(7) Provide such reports and perform such other duties as are from time to time assigned by the President or his authorized designee, the Executive Agent, or the NCS Committee of Principals. Any such assignments of responsibility to, or reports made by, the Manager shall be transmitted through the Executive Agent.

**Sec. 2. Executive Office Responsibilities.** (a) *Wartime Emergency Functions.*

(1) The National Security Council shall provide policy direction for the exercise of the war power functions of the President under Section 606 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (47 U.S.C. 806), should the President

issue implementing instructions in accordance with the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601).

(2) The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall direct the exercise of the war power functions of the President under Section 606 (a), (c)-(e), of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (47 U.S.C. 606), should the President issue implementing instructions in accordance with the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601).

(b) *Non-Wartime Emergency Functions.* (1) The National Security Council shall:

a. Advise and assist the President in coordinating the development of policy, plans, programs and standards within the Federal government for the identification, allocation, and use of the Nation's telecommunications resources by the Federal government, and by State and local governments, private industry and volunteer organizations upon request, to the extent practicable and otherwise consistent with law, during those crises or emergencies in which the exercise of the President's war power functions is not required or permitted by law; and

b. Provide policy direction for the exercise of the President's non-wartime emergency telecommunications functions, should the President so instruct.

(2) The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall provide information, advice, guidance and assistance, as appropriate, to the President and to those Federal departments and agencies with responsibilities for the provision, management, or allocation of telecommunications resources, during those crises or emergencies in which the exercise of the President's war power functions is not required or permitted by law;

(3) The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall establish a Joint Telecommunications Resources Board (JTRB) to assist him in the exercise of the functions specified in this subsection. The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall serve as chairman of the JTRB; select those Federal departments, agencies, or entities which shall be members of the JTRB; and specify the functions it shall perform.

(c) *Planning and Oversight Responsibilities.* (1) The National Security Council shall advise and assist the President in:

a. Coordinating the development of policy, plans, programs and standards for the mobilization and use of the Nation's commercial, government, and privately owned telecommunications resources, in order to meet national security or emergency preparedness requirements;

b. Providing policy oversight and direction of the activities of the NCS; and

c. Providing policy oversight and guidance for the execution of the responsibilities assigned to the Federal departments and agencies by this Order.

(2) The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall make recommendations to the President with respect to the test, exercise and evaluation of the capability of existing and planned communications systems, networks or facilities to meet national security or emergency preparedness requirements and report the results of any such tests or evaluations and any recommended remedial actions to the President and to the National Security Council;

(3) The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy or his designee shall advise and assist the President in the administration of a system of radio spectrum priorities for those spectrum dependent telecommunications resources of the Federal government which support national security or emergency preparedness functions. The Director also shall certify or approve priorities for radio spectrum use by the Federal government, including the resolution of any conflicts in or among priorities, under all conditions of crisis or emergency; and

(4) The National Security Council, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall, in consultation with the Executive Agent for the NCS and the NCS Committee of Principals, determine what constitutes national security and emergency preparedness telecommunications requirements.

(d) *Consultation with Federal Departments and Agencies.* In performing the functions assigned under this Order, the National Security Council and the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, in consultation with each other, shall:

(1) Consult, as appropriate, with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget; the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency with respect to the emergency management responsibilities assigned pursuant to Executive Order No. 12148, as amended; the Secretary of Commerce, with respect to responsibilities assigned pursuant to Executive Order No. 12046; the Secretary of Defense, with respect to communications security responsibilities assigned pursuant to Executive Order No. 12333; and the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission or his authorized designee; and

(2) Establish arrangements for consultation among all interested Federal departments, agencies or entities to ensure that the national security and emergency preparedness communications needs of all Federal government entities are identified; that mechanisms to address such needs are incorporated into pertinent plans and procedures; and that such needs are met in a manner consistent, to the maximum extent practicable, with other national telecommunications policies.

(e) *Budgetary Guidelines.* The Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with the National Security Council and the NCS, will prescribe general guidelines and procedures for reviewing the financing of the NCS within the budgetary process and for preparation of budget estimates by participating agencies. These guidelines and procedures may provide for mechanisms for funding, through the budget review process, national security and emergency preparedness telecommunications initiatives which benefit multiple Federal departments, agencies, or entities.

**Sec. 3. Assignment of Responsibilities to Other Departments and Agencies.** In order to support and enhance the capability to satisfy the national security and emergency preparedness telecommunications needs of the Federal government, State and local governments, private industry and volunteer organizations, under all circumstances including those of crisis or emergency, the Federal departments and agencies shall perform the following functions:

(a) *Department of Commerce.* The Secretary of Commerce shall, for all conditions of crisis or emergency: (1) Develop plans and procedures concerning radio spectrum assignments, priorities and allocations for use by Federal departments, agencies and entities; and

(2) Develop, maintain and publish policy, plans, and procedures for the control and allocation of frequency assignments, including the authority to amend, modify or revoke such assignments, in those parts of the electromagnetic spectrum assigned to the Federal government.

(b) *Federal Emergency Management Agency.* The Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall:

(1) Plan for and provide, operate and maintain telecommunications services and facilities, as part of its National Emergency Management System, adequate to support its assigned emergency management responsibilities;

(2) Advise and assist State and local governments and volunteer organizations, upon request and to the extent consistent with law, in developing plans and procedures for identifying and satisfying their national security or emergency preparedness telecommunications requirements;

(3) Ensure, to the maximum extent practicable, that national security and emergency preparedness telecommunications planning by State and local

governments and volunteer organizations is mutually supportive and consistent with the planning of the Federal government; and

(4) Develop, upon request and to the extent consistent with law and in consonance with regulations promulgated by and agreements with the Federal Communications Commission, plans and capabilities for, and provide policy and management oversight of, the Emergency Broadcast System, and advise and assist private radio licensees of the Commission in developing emergency communications plans, procedures and capabilities.

(c) *Department of State.* The Secretary of State, in accordance with assigned responsibilities within the Diplomatic Telecommunications System, shall plan for and provide, operate and maintain rapid, reliable and secure telecommunications services to those Federal entities represented at United States diplomatic missions and consular offices overseas. This responsibility shall include the provision and operation of domestic telecommunications in support of assigned national security or emergency preparedness responsibilities.

(d) *Department of Defense.* In addition to the other responsibilities assigned by this Order, the Secretary of Defense shall:

(1) Plan for and provide, operate and maintain telecommunications services and facilities adequate to support the National Command Authorities and to execute the responsibilities assigned by Executive Order No. 12333; and

(2) Ensure that the Director of the National Security Agency provides the technical support necessary to develop and maintain plans adequate to provide for the security and protection of national security and emergency preparedness telecommunications.

(e) *Department of Justice.* The Attorney General shall, as necessary, review for legal sufficiency, including consistency with the antitrust laws, all policies, plans or procedures developed pursuant to responsibilities assigned by this Order.

(f) *Central Intelligence Agency.* The Director of Central Intelligence shall plan for and provide, operate, and maintain telecommunications services adequate to support its assigned responsibilities, including the dissemination of intelligence within the Federal government.

(g) *General Services Administration.* Except as otherwise assigned by this Order, the Administrator of General Services, consistent with policy guidance provided by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, shall ensure that Federally owned or managed domestic communications facilities and services meet the national security and emergency preparedness requirements of the Federal civilian departments, agencies and entities.

(h) *Federal Communications Commission.* The Federal Communications Commission shall, consistent with Section 4(c) of this Order:

(1) Review the policies, plans and procedures of all entities licensed or regulated by the Commission that are developed to provide national security or emergency preparedness communications services, in order to ensure that such policies, plans and procedures are consistent with the public interest, convenience and necessity;

(2) Perform such functions as required by law with respect to all entities licensed or regulated by the Commission, including (but not limited to) the extension, discontinuance or reduction of common carrier facilities or services; the control of common carrier rates, charges, practices and classifications; the construction, authorization, activation, deactivation or closing of radio stations, services and facilities; the assignment of radio frequencies to Commission licensees; the investigation of violations of pertinent law and regulation; and the initiation of appropriate enforcement actions;

(3) Develop policy, plans and procedures adequate to execute the responsibilities assigned in this Order under all conditions or crisis or emergency; and

(4) Consult as appropriate with the Executive Agent for the NCS and the NCS Committee of Principals to ensure continued coordination of their respective national security and emergency preparedness activities.

(i) All Federal departments and agencies, to the extent consistent with law (including those authorities and responsibilities set forth in Section 4(c) of this Order), shall:

(1) Determine their national security and emergency preparedness telecommunications requirements, and provide information regarding such requirements to the Manager of the NCS;

(2) Prepare policies, plans and procedures concerning telecommunications facilities, services or equipment under their management or operational control to maximize their capability of responding to the national security or emergency preparedness needs of the Federal government;

(3) Provide, after consultation with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, resources to support their respective requirements for national security and emergency preparedness telecommunications; and provide personnel and staff support to the Manager of the NCS as required by the President;

(4) Make information available to, and consult with, the Manager of the NCS regarding agency telecommunications activities in support of national security or emergency preparedness;

(5) Consult, consistent with the provisions of Executive Order No. 12046, as amended, and in conjunction with the Manager of the NCS, with the Federal Communications Commission regarding execution of responsibilities assigned by this Order;

(6) Submit reports annually, or as otherwise requested, to the Manager of the NCS, regarding agency national security or emergency preparedness telecommunications activities; and

(7) Cooperate with and assist the Executive Agent for the NCS, the NCS Committee of Principals, the Manager of the NCS, and other departments and agencies in the execution of the functions set forth in this Order, furnishing them such information, support and assistance as may be required.

(j) Each Federal department or agency shall execute the responsibilities assigned by this Order in conjunction with the emergency management activities of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and in regular consultation with the Executive Agent for the NCS and the NCS Committee of Principals to ensure continued coordination of NCS and individual agency telecommunications activities.

**Sec. 4. General Provisions.** (a) All Executive departments and agencies may issue such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the functions assigned under this Order.

(b) In order to reflect the assignments of responsibility provided by this Order,

(1) Sections 2-414, 4-102, 4-103, 4-202, 4-302, 5-3, and 6-101 of Executive Order No. 12046, as amended, are revoked;

(2) The Presidential Memorandum of August 21, 1963, as amended, entitled "Establishment of the National Communications System", is hereby superseded; and

(3) Section 2-411 of Executive Order No. 12046, as amended, is further amended by deleting the period and inserting ", except as otherwise provided by Executive Order No. " and inserting the number assigned to this Order.

(c) Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to affect the authorities or responsibilities of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, or any Office or official thereof; or reassign any function assigned any agency under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended; or

under any other law, or any function vested by law in the Federal Communications Commission.

Sec. 8. This Order shall be effective upon publication in the Federal Register.

*Ronald Reagan*

THE WHITE HOUSE,

April 3, 1984.

[FR Doc. 84-0285

Filed 4-3-84; 6:07 p.m.]

Billing code 3198-01-M

The Joint Telecommunications Resources Board (JTRB)

SUMMARY: Assists Director, OSTP, in non-wartime emergency functions and National System for Emergency Coordination responsibilities

Executive Order 12472, in the "Non-Wartime Emergency Functions" section, requires the Director to establish a Joint Telecommunications Resources Board (JTRB). A JTRB exists to assist the Director in the exercise of his non-wartime emergency functions. It would also assist the Director and the NCS as the Telecommunications Functional Group within the National System for Emergency Coordination (of disasters of national significance). In short, it assists the Director in a pre-706 environment, although nothing prohibits its continuance after 706 declaration. The JTRB is a deliberative and recommending body. An SOP was approved and published in January 1989, and exercises are held to verify procedures. The following members serve at your pleasure:

DoD: Asst. Secy (C<sup>3</sup>I); Duane P. Andrews  
DoC: Asst. Secy for Comm. & Info; Janice Obuchowski  
FCC: Defense Commissioner; Andrew C. Barrett  
GSA: Commissioner, Info Resources Management Service;  
Thomas G. Buckholtz  
NCS: Manager, LTG Thurman D. (Don) Rodgers  
FEMA: Asst. Assoc. Director for Info Resources Management;  
Bruce J. Campbell

Additionally, the Assistant Director for National Security Affairs, OSTP, and Deputy Manager, NCS, have attended the meetings regularly. Others attend at your discretion. OSTP provides an Executive Secretary from the National Security Affairs Directorate (John O'Neil).

Attachment:

JTRB Standard Operating Procedures

**JOINT TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
RESOURCES BOARD (JTRB)**

**STANDARD OPERATING  
PROCEDURES**



**JANUARY 18, 1989**

**PREPARED BY  
THE OFFICE OF THE MANAGER  
NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM  
8TH & SOUTH COURTHOUSE ROAD  
ARLINGTON, VA 20305-2010**

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES  
FOR  
JOINT TELECOMMUNICATIONS RESOURCES BOARD

I. Background

a. By Executive Order No. 12046, Relating to the Transfer of Telecommunications Functions, March 27, 1978, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) was assigned the responsibility for preparing to direct the exercise of the President's war power functions contained in Section 606 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended. Existing Federal emergency plans (e.g., Federal Emergency Plan D, Annex C-XI) have also recognized OSTP's responsibility and designated the Director, OSTP, as the Nation's telecommunications resource manager under conditions of wartime emergency. Executive Order 12472, "Assignment of National Security and Emergency Preparedness Telecommunications Functions," April 3, 1984, reaffirmed that the Director, OSTP, is responsible for directing the exercise of the Section 606 Presidential war powers. Under conditions in which the President's war emergency powers (formerly Section 606 and now Section 706) have been invoked, there is a visible single authority for telecommunications resource management that is clearly assigned the responsibility for serving as the authoritative channel of emergency telecommunications information and advice to the President.

b. There are, however, a range of non-wartime situations that do not justify the exercise of the President's war powers under Section 706 of the Communications Act of 1934 or the implementation of Federal Emergency Plan D, but yet require response by the Federal Government and, therefore, Executive Office of the President attention and direction. Such situations include:

- (1) Presidentially-declared emergencies and major disasters;
- (2) Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)-declared extraordinary situations; and
- (3) Critical situations which have the potential for developing into emergencies/major disasters, extraordinary situations, or national emergencies.

FEMA has established an Integrated Emergency Management System concept to provide a consistent management structure across the continuum of emergency situations.

c. Executive Order No. 12472, Section 2(b) assigns specific non-wartime emergency telecommunication functions to the

National Security Council and the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy as follows:

"(b) Non-Wartime Emergency Functions.

(1) The National Security Council shall:

a. Advise and assist the President in coordinating the development of policy, plans, programs and standards within the Federal Government, and by State and local governments, private industry and volunteer organizations upon request, to the extent practicable and otherwise consistent with law, during those crises or emergencies in which the exercise of the President's war power functions is not required or permitted by law; and

b. Provide policy direction for the exercise of the President's non-wartime emergency telecommunication functions, should the President so instruct.

(2) The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall provide information, advice, guidance and assistance, as appropriate, to the President and to those Federal departments and agencies with responsibilities for the provision, management, or allocation of telecommunication resources, during those crises or emergencies in which the exercise of the President's war power functions is not required or permitted by law;

(3) The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall establish a Joint Telecommunications Resources Board (JTRB) to assist him in the exercise of the functions specified in this subsection. The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall serve as chairman of the JTRB; select those Federal departments, agencies, or entities which shall be members of the JTRB; and specify the functions it shall perform."

d. A White House Memorandum, dated January 19, 1988, establishes Presidential approval of a National System for Emergency Coordination (NSEC). Its purpose is to provide timely, effective, and coordinated assistance to State and local governments in extreme catastrophic technological, natural, or other domestic emergencies of national significance. When the NSEC is activated, the Federal Government's response to major domestic crises will be consistent with current emergency plans, and will use existing domestic and national security crisis information and management systems.

e. The NSEC establishes functional groups at the national level to support and coordinate relief operations, assess problems, propose solutions and facilitate resolution of

specific emergency functional needs. A Telecommunications Functional Group is one of the interagency functional groups which could be activated, depending on the nature of the crisis. The NSEC assigns responsibility for the Telecommunications Functional Group to the Office of Science and Technology Policy/National Communications System.

## II. Purpose

a. The Joint Telecommunications Resources Board is hereby established to assist the Director, OSTP, in the exercise of those non-wartime emergency telecommunication functions assigned by E.O. 12472 and to support the OSTP/NCS as the Telecommunications Functional Group within the NSEC as prescribed by White House Memorandum dated January 19, 1988. The Board will serve as the deliberative and recommending body for the Executive Office of the President, and ultimately the President, thereby providing a cohesive process for ensuring the provision of necessary telecommunications information and advice to them, and facilitating concerted timely decisionmaking and execution of assigned emergency responsibilities by individual Federal entities under the overall guidance of the President and the Director, OSTP.

b. As required, the JTRB may also be convened to act in support of major Federal exercises or to consider non-wartime emergency telecommunication policies and procedures.

## III. References

a. Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 151 et seq.), as amended.

b. Executive Order 12472, Assignment of National Security and Emergency Preparedness Telecommunications Functions, April 3, 1984 (49 Fed. Reg. 13471).

c. White House Memorandum, National System for Emergency Coordination, January 19, 1988 (the NSEC Charter).

## IV. Applicability and Scope of Responsibility

a. The provisions of this procedure are applicable to all Federal entities with non-wartime emergency telecommunications management responsibilities.

b. The JTRB's basic role is to monitor potential or actual telecommunications emergency situations that pose significant threats to telecommunication facilities or services, and situations that may create the need for extraordinary telecommunication support, and to function as the Telecommunications Functional Group when the NSEC is activated.

Extraordinary telecommunications support is defined as being those requirements for services or responses that are beyond the normal procedures and/or capabilities of individual commercial carriers or government agencies. The type of situations that might result in activation of the JTRB include:

- (1) telecommunications damage or congestion as a result of major disasters (e.g., hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, earthquakes, earth slides, blizzards, tidal waves, etc.) or critical situations (e.g., fires, explosions, epidemics, civil disturbances, escaping lethal gases, power blackouts, etc.);
- (2) major failures or disruptions of overseas transmission systems (ocean cables, satellites, earth stations) or the interruption or drastic reduction in telecommunication services to foreign countries beset by major disasters, emergencies, or internal problems;
- (3) regional or national situations where unusual events or reports create public concern or confusion to the extent that abnormal telecommunications traffic patterns or congestion develop for an extended period;
- (4) cases of known, suspected, or attempted sabotage of major telecommunication installations or facilities, or major industry work stoppages with the potential to significantly affect telecommunication operations; and
- (5) significant curtailments in service on government telecommunication networks or facilities due to technical or operational problems, traffic situations, etc.
- (6) extreme catastrophic technological, natural, or other domestic emergencies of national significance in response to which the President has activated the NSEC.

c. In the execution of its basic role, the JTRB will be supported by the National Communications System organizational structure utilizing the resources of the National Communications System (NCS)/Defense Communications Agency (DCA) Operations Center (OC), the National Coordinating Center (NCC), the Federal Emergency Management Agency's National Emergency Coordination Center/National Network Operations Center (NECC/NNOC), and other Federal agency operation centers as necessary.

d. When functioning as the NSEC Telecommunications Functional Group, the JTRB may also be supported by Regional Functional Groups authorized under the NSEC charter. It is envisioned that the regional functional groups for telecommunications will be organized and function in accordance with the procedures established in the National Plan for Telecommunications Support in Non-Wartime Emergencies.

#### V. Functions

a. The JTRB will, as a minimum, perform the following general functions:

- (1) as requested, review information submitted to the Chairman, JTRB, and the White House Situation Support Staff (WHSSS), evaluate response and support requirements, and provide recommendations to appropriate Executive Office officials;
- (2) facilitate the concerted exercise of non-wartime emergency telecommunication authorities and responsibilities by individual Federal entities;
- (3) advise and assist in the resolution of competing demands for telecommunication services, and any necessary service reprioritizations resulting from specific non-wartime emergency situations including competing government and private sector requirements; and
- (4) meet at the call of the Chairman, JTRB, during non-emergency situations to support major Federal exercises or to consider non-wartime emergency telecommunication policies and procedures;
- (5) as the Interagency Functional Group for Telecommunications within the NSEC, evaluate and make recommendations regarding risk assessments, contingency and emergency planning priorities, external liaison and situation assessments, information needs and required actions.

b. To execute these general functions, to support the operations of the WHSSS, and to provide the necessary information to the president, Vice-President, National Security Council, and Office of Science and Technology Policy, the JTRB and those Federal entities with non-wartime emergency telecommunications management responsibilities shall also implement the following information exchange process:

(1) General

(a) The NCS/DCAOC, the NCC, the FCC, and the FEMA NECC/NNOC will be the primary focuses for reports on any of the continuum of telecommunications emergency events described herein. The Manager, NCS, the Defense Director, FCC, and the Director, FEMA, will ensure that all information regarding potential and/or actual emergency situations with significant telecommunication implications is brought to the attention of the WHSSS and the Chairman, JTRB, in a coordinated manner.

(b) The FCC will ensure that the views and concerns of private sector telecommunication entities are conveyed to the Director, OSTP, and the JTRB, and will articulate private sector interests in situations where there are competing private sector and Government requirements.

(c) This process will permit effective monitoring of potential and actual emergency situations by the WHSSS and JTRB and facilitate the undertaking of any Federal emergency responses needed beyond those already being carried out by responsible agencies as part of their established emergency response procedures.

(2) Reporting/Notification

(a) All Federal departments and agencies experiencing severe telecommunications network or system events or receiving information regarding potential or actual emergency situations with significant telecommunication implications are to forward this information to the NCS/DCAOC. Primary sources of this information, in addition to the agency telecommunications management organizations are the NCC and the FEMA NECC/NNOC.

(b) The Manager, NCS, the Defense Director, FCC, and the Director, FEMA, will evaluate the information received from Federal operating elements and other sources and determine, based on the notification criteria described below, whether the telecommunication implications are significant enough to warrant concurrent notification of the Chairman, JTRB, and the WHSSS. As appropriate, the Chairman will notify members of the Board.

(3) Notification Criteria/Thresholds

Upon receipt of information regarding potential or actual telecommunications emergency situations, the Manager, NCS, the Defense Director, FCC, and the Director, FEMA, where appropriate in consultation with each other, the NCC, and the FEMA NECC/NNOC, will evaluate situations in terms of whether (a) they pose significant threats to telecommunication facilities or services; or (b) they create a need for extraordinary telecommunication support. Examples of situations that could be judged to pose significant threats to telecommunication facilities or services or create a need for extraordinary telecommunications support are those enumerated in paragraph IV b. of this Procedure.

(4) Information to Support Notifications

(a) Initial Situation Report. Initial reports to the Chairman, JTRB, and to the WHSSS will convey the minimum essential information to permit assessment of the potential or actual threat or extraordinary telecommunication requirements posed by the situations and to facilitate any Federal response. It is anticipated that such minimum essential information would include:

1. type and extent of emergency, disaster, or extraordinary situation;
2. location or area the emergency, disaster, or extraordinary situation is expected to cover;
3. anticipated time of emergency, disaster, or extraordinary situation;
4. local actions being taken in the telecommunications area; and
5. possible support required.

(Note: This information is to be transmitted either by voice, message, or electronic media. Permanent record of such transmissions will be maintained by the NCS/DCAOC, the NCC or the FEMA NECC/NNOC, as appropriate.)

(b) Status Reports. Following initial notifications, the Manager, NCS, the Defense Director, FCC, and the Director, FEMA, will provide brief update reports, as

warranted by further developments, to the Chairman, JTRB, and, when so requested by the Chairman, to other members of the JTRB or the WHSSS.

(c) Additional Information Requirements. Requirements for additional information will be initiated directly by the Chairman, JTRB, or through the WHSSS, to the Manager, NCS, the Defense Director, FCC, and/or the Director, FEMA.

## VI. Membership

a. As prescribed by Section 2(b) (3) of E.O. 12472 and the NSEC charter, the Director, OSTP, shall chair the JTRB and serve as the NSEC National Coordinator if designated by the President under NSEC provisions.

b. The Director, OSTP, has selected the following Federal entities to serve on the JTRB, and has requested that they be represented thereon by the noted officials;

- (1) Department of Defense (DoD), by the Assistant Secretary for Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence;
- (2) Department of Commerce (DoC), by the Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information;
- (3) General Services Administration, by the Commissioner, Information Resources Management Service;
- (4) Federal Emergency Management Agency, by the Assistant Associate Director for Information Resources Management;
- (5) Federal Communications Commission, by the Defense Director; and
- (6) National Communications System, by the Manager.

## National Communications System (NCS)

SUMMARY: Confederation of 23 Federal departments and agencies

The National Communications System was established on August 21, 1963, by Presidential Memorandum. The mission of the NCS is to ensure that the most critical telecommunications needs of the Federal Government can be met in any possible emergency situation while, at the same time, achieving the most effective yet economical fulfillment of the day-to-day telecommunications requirements. The NCS is a confederation of 23 Federal departments and agencies which participate with their telecommunications assets.

These assets comprise the bulk of the long-distance telecommunications resources of the Federal Government. Telecommunications facilities are planned, funded, and operated by the parent agencies to satisfy their respective mission requirements; however, through joint planning, standardization, and other coordinated management activities of the NCS, they are available to satisfy national requirements transcending those of the individual operating agencies. The objective is to ensure that essential Federal telecommunications resources are improved progressively and can be interoperated so that the aggregate functions as a coherent system under emergency conditions.

The Presidential Memorandum of August 21, 1963, designated the Secretary of Defense to serve as the Executive Agent for the National Communications System.

The Secretary of Defense designated the Director of the Defense Communications Agency (DCA) to serve as the Manager of the NCS. An Office of the Manager, NCS (OMNCS), was established to carry out the NCS management responsibilities. It is collocated with the Headquarters of the DCA and receives administrative and logistical support from the DCA.

The major functions delegated to the Manager, NCS, by the Executive Agent, NCS, include those pertaining to coordination, planning, standards, test, and evaluation.

The Operating Agencies of the NCS play a central role in the formulation of telecommunications policy and the solution of mutual problems by means of representation on and participation in NCS study groups and committees.

There are two groups of NCS member agencies which perform continuous advisory and liaison functions. Each NCS member designates an individual to serve as its NCS Principal to the Executive Agent, NCS, on the Committee of Principals (COP). Member agencies also nominate Representatives to the Manager, NCS, to provide day-to-day liaison with their respective agencies on the Council of Representatives (COR).

Attachment:  
Member Agencies

National Communications System Members

Department of State (DoS)

Department of the Treasury (TREAS)

Department of Defense (DoD)

Department of Justice (DoJ)

Department of the Interior (DoI)

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)

Department of Commerce (DoC)

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

Department of Transportation (DOT)

Department of Energy (DoE)

Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)

The Joint Staff

General Services Administration (GSA)

United States Information Agency (USIA)

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

Veterans Administration (VA)

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

Federal Communications Commission (FCC)

Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)

United States Postal Service (USPS)

Federal Reserve System (FRS)

National Security Agency (NSA)

National Telecommunications and Information Administration

(NTIA)

## National Telecommunications Management Structure (NTMS)

SUMMARY: Management structure for telecommunications during emergency, including war

The National Telecommunications Management Structure will provide a comprehensive, survivable and enduring management capability for initiating, coordinating, restoring, and reconstituting the Nation's telecommunications resources in the event of a national emergency, including war.

Executive Order 12472 directed the Manager, NCS, to develop a national telecommunications management infrastructure responsive to national needs, and to establish a joint industry-government National Coordinating Center (NCC) capable of assisting in the management of national security and emergency preparedness (NS/EP) telecommunications under all conditions of crisis or emergency.

A functioning joint industry-government NCC was established in 1984. It consists of 14 industry representatives and 6 government representatives, in addition to Office of the Manager, NCS (OMNCS) staff, located together to facilitate resolution of telecommunications problems. The NCC is located in the OMNCS spaces and provides modest facilities for crisis reaction. The NCC also supports the JTRB.

Essentially, the NTMS will provide for an extension of the NCC functional capability into the various regions of the Nation. The plan provides for the establishment of a Regional Coordinating Center (RCC) at certain Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Federal Regional Centers (FRC). Each RCC would be supported by government and industry Operating Centers (OC). Each RCC in addition to accomplishing its regional role, would be capable of assuming the functions of the NCC in the event the NCC became inoperable. The RCC's will be staffed by regional government and industry telecommunications managers. OC's will be staffed by resident government or industry personnel.

National Security Decision Directive 97 (NSDD-97): National Security Telecommunications Policy

SUMMARY: Policy for national security telecommunications and NSDD-97 Steering Group

NSDD-97 established the policy for a survivable telecommunications infrastructure able to support national security leadership requirements embodied in the President's responsibilities as Commander in Chief, Head of State, and Chief Executive, including:

- intelligence and diplomacy,
- continuity of command and control of military forces, and
- Continuity of Government (CoG) and essential functions.

NSDD-97 also established the NSDD-97 Steering Group composed of the Director, OSTP; Executive Agent, NCS (SecDef); Associate Director, OMB, for National Security and International Affairs; and chaired by the National Security Advisor. Functions, in sum, were to provide guidance and monitor such telecommunications as addressed by the NSDD, monitor the National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee (NSTAC)--you attended June meeting-- and monitor and provide guidance on the National Level (Telecommunications) Program (NLP).

NSD-10 superseded the NSDD-97 Steering Group with a Telecommunications PCC (Policy Coordinating Committee) to be chaired by the ASD/C<sup>3</sup>I. The PCC is still finding its way.

Attachment:  
NSDD-97

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

August 8, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT

THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE  
THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION  
THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY  
THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE  
THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY  
THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR  
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
THE CHAIRMAN, JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF  
THE CHAIRMAN, FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR POLICY DEVELOPMENT  
THE DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY  
THE DIRECTOR, FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT  
THE DIRECTOR, CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE  
THE DIRECTOR, UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY  
THE DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET  
THE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY  
THE MANAGER, NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM  
THE ADMINISTRATOR, GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION  
THE ADMINISTRATOR, FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION  
THE ADMINISTRATOR, NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE  
ADMINISTRATION

SUBJECT:           Unclassified Version of NSDD-97

The general goals of the Administration's national security telecommunications policy must be disseminated and understood by all relevant federal agencies if effective planning is to occur. To facilitate this, the President has approved a declassified version of NSDD-97, National Security Telecommunications Policy. Agencies are encouraged to distribute this directive to their telecommunication planning offices.

Although the document is unclassified, it retains its "For Official Use Only" caveat.

FOR THE PRESIDENT:



William P. Clark

Attachment  
NSDD-97

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

August 3, 1983

NATIONAL SECURITY DECISION  
DIRECTIVE NUMBER 97

(UNCLASSIFIED VERSION)

NATIONAL SECURITY TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY

The nation's domestic and international telecommunications resources, including commercial, private, and government-owned services and facilities, are essential elements in support of U.S. national security policy and strategy. A survivable telecommunications infrastructure able to support national security leadership is a crucial element of U.S. deterrence. National security leadership requirements are those embodied in the President's responsibilities as Commander in Chief, Head of State, and Chief Executive; those requirements include, but are not limited to, the ability for:

- gathering intelligence and conducting diplomacy;
- ensuring continuity of command and control of military forces; and
- providing for continuity of government and essential functions thereof.

It must be manifestly apparent to a potential enemy that the U.S. ability to maintain continuity of command and control of all military forces, and conduct other essential national leadership functions cannot be eliminated by a nuclear attack. If deterrence fails, the national telecommunications infrastructure must possess the functional characteristics of connectivity, redundancy, interoperability, restorability, and hardness necessary to provide a range of telecommunications services to support these essential national leadership requirements. Planning and resource allocation must occur to provide for facilities and systems able to assure essential telecommunications in a stressed environment. Proper implementation of this policy will also improve the nation's overall emergency preparedness posture.

OBJECTIVES: To fulfill these requirements, the nation's telecommunications capabilities should be developed or improved, and implementing procedures established, to provide for:

- support for the vital functions of worldwide intelligence collection and diplomacy;

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- a reliable and enduring threat assessment capability;
- assured connectivity between the National Command Authority and military forces;
- support of military mobilization as directed by the President; and
- continuity of government during and after crisis situations and recovery of critical national functions following crisis situations.

PRINCIPLES: In support of these objectives, the following policy principles are established:

- A survivable and enduring national telecommunications capability is required. It should be composed of government, commercial, and private facilities, systems, and networks, and include the specific automated information processing resources which are embedded in, or support, the component telecommunications facilities and systems and their associated data bases.
- Many national security leadership telecommunications requirements depend upon dedicated government systems. There will also be continued reliance upon government, commercial, or private telecommunications resources for critical government-wide telecommunications during crisis situations.
- Telecommunications to support national security leadership requirements are essential and have priority in the initiation, operation, and restoration of services and facilities during periods of international tension, threat of war, wartime, and following the cessation of hostilities.
- An enduring and survivable control mechanism, to include minimum orderwire communications, must be established and operated to direct and manage the initiation, coordination, restoration, and reconstitution of telecommunications services and facilities required in support of national security leadership requirements.
- Functionally similar government telecommunications networks and facilities should be designed to provide the ability to rapidly and automatically interchange traffic in support of national security leadership requirements.
- Future government and commercial facilities should take into account the requirement to locate outside of likely nuclear target areas to the extent financially and technically feasible.

- Commercial satellite telecommunications resources should be enhanced to support the objectives of this directive.
- The objectives of this directive shall be applied to telecommunications facilities and services serving the U.S. abroad.
- Telecommunications enhancements undertaken pursuant to this directive shall provide realistic improvement to the telecommunications capability that currently exists.

IMPLEMENTATION: A Steering Group consisting of the Director, Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), the Executive Agent of the National Communications System (NCS), the Associate Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for National Security and International Affairs, and chaired by the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, or his representative, is established. This Steering Group shall:

- oversee this directive and ensure its implementation. It shall provide guidance to the Manager, NCS concerning all activities consistent with this directive;
- approve initiatives to be undertaken to enhance national security telecommunications capabilities pursuant to this directive;
- address, in consultation with relevant operating agencies, the delegation of funding and implementation responsibilities for approved telecommunications enhancement initiatives consistent with this directive;
- on a continual basis, review the status of the NCS, including authorities and membership criteria, and recommend to the President changes in existing NCS authorities or membership essential to support the objectives of this directive;
- approve the establishment of working groups necessary to assist in the implementation of this directive;
- monitor the ongoing activities of the National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee (NSTAC), and ensure that the objectives and principles of this directive are addressed. In this respect, it shall provide guidance to the Chairman of the NSTAC through the Designated Federal Official;
- confer, when appropriate, with the Emergency Mobilization Preparedness Board (EMPB) and the Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency, concerning issues of mutual interest; and

- with Presidential approval, amend or revise the objectives and/or principles contained herein as national security needs require.

The Manager, NCS, shall:

- consult with and take direction from the Steering Group regarding the implementation of this directive;
- ensure the development, in conjunction with NCS operating agencies, of plans to fulfill the principles and objectives stated in this directive, including an overall telecommunications architecture and timetable;
- function as the overall coordinator, in consultation with the designated implementing agency, for each initiative approved by the Steering Group pursuant to this directive;
- ensure that all relevant activities in support of this policy directive are fully coordinated with the Executive Agent and all NCS principals;
- develop, for review by the Steering Group, overall budget profiles regarding approved initiatives and related activities;
- develop plans, in consultation with the NSTAC, for an effective mechanism to manage and control the initiation, coordination, restoration, and reconstitution of existing commercial telecommunications services and facilities to support national security telecommunications leadership requirements;
- consult with the FCC, as appropriate, concerning this directive; and
- prepare annually, or as otherwise directed, a written report to the Steering Group on the progress of approved initiatives, including an assessment of the resources that will be required to attain the objectives of this directive.

The National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee shall:

- provide to the President and the Executive Agent, NCS, information and advice from the perspective of the telecommunications industry with respect to the implementation of this policy directive and periodically report to the President, through the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, and the Secretary of Defense in his capacity as Executive Agent for the NCS, and
- serve as a forum, when appropriate, for joint industry and government planning to support this directive.

All Departments and Agencies shall:

- incorporate the provisions of this policy directive when modifying their current telecommunications facilities, systems or networks or planning new ones;
- as deemed necessary or as required, provide information and assistance to, and consult with, the Steering Group in support of this directive;
- make necessary and appropriate information available, through the Executive Agent, NCS, to commercial carriers, or other appropriate private sector telecommunications operators and providers to facilitate their planning of backbone facilities and control centers, where possible, outside of likely nuclear target areas;
- make necessary and appropriate information available to the Office of the Manager, NCS, regarding all agency telecommunications initiatives in support of the objectives of this directive;
- consistent with the provisions of Executive Order 12046, and in coordination with the Executive Agent, NCS, consult with the FCC on implementing the provisions of this policy directive;
- as deemed appropriate and necessary to support national security leadership requirements, and in consultation with the Steering Group, apply the objectives and principles of this directive to telecommunications services and facilities serving U.S. facilities abroad; and
- submit progress reports annually, or as otherwise requested, to the Steering Group, in coordination with the Manager, NCS, regarding agency actions on approved initiatives and other activities in support of this directive.

This directive is not intended to interfere with the special operational or security requirements of any agency during normal or during wartime situations.

Telecommunications functions not associated with national security leadership requirements are excluded from the scope of this directive.

Nothing in this directive amends or contravenes Presidential Directive/NSC-24.

Presidential Directive/NSC-53 is hereby superseded and canceled.

*Ronald Reagan*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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August 8, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT  
THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE  
THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION  
THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY  
THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE  
THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY  
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THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR POLICY DEVELOPMENT  
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THE DIRECTOR, CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE  
THE DIRECTOR, UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY  
THE DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET  
THE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY  
THE MANAGER, NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM  
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THE ADMINISTRATOR, FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION  
THE ADMINISTRATOR, NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE  
ADMINISTRATION

SUBJECT:           Unclassified Version of NSDD-97

The general goals of the Administration's national security telecommunications policy must be disseminated and understood by all relevant federal agencies if effective planning is to occur. To facilitate this, the President has approved a declassified version of NSDD-97, National Security Telecommunications Policy. Agencies are encouraged to distribute this directive to their telecommunication planning offices.

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FOR THE PRESIDENT:



William P. Clark

Attachment  
NSDD-97

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National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee (NSTAC)

SUMMARY: President's Industry Advisory Panel on National Security Telecommunications

By Executive Order 12383 of September 13, 1982, the President established a National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee. The purpose of NSTAC is to advise the President on National Security Telecommunications. The Executive Order limits the NSTAC to not more than 30 members representative of the Nation's telecommunications industry with particular knowledge and expertise in this field. The President appoints the members as well as a Chairman and Vice Chairman. Members are typically at the CEO/Chairman/President level. NSTAC has appointed an Industry Executive Subcommittee (IES) at the Vice President level to function under it.

NSTAC reports to the President through the National Security Council structure and the Telecommunications PCC has responsibility for this function. SecDef performs the functions of the President under the Federal Advisory Committee Act and provides support.

NSTAC is authorized to appoint subcommittees or working groups to assist in performing studies and analyses. As of its last meeting on June 21, 1989, there were six Task Forces:

- Industry Information Security
- Telecommunications Systems Survivability
- Telecommunications Industry Mobilization
- Telecommunications Service Priority
- Commercial Satellite Survivability
- Energy
- National Telecommunications Management Structure

Attachments:

- TAB 1: Executive Order 12383
- TAB 2: NSTAC Members
- TAB 3: IES Members

## Presidential Documents

Executive Order 12382 of September 13, 1982

### President's National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution of the United States of America, and in order to establish, in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App. I), an advisory committee on National Security Telecommunications, it is hereby ordered as follows:

**Section 1. Establishment.** (a) There is established the President's National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee which shall be composed of no more than 30 members. These members shall have particular knowledge and expertise in the field of telecommunications and represent elements of the Nation's telecommunications industry. Members of the Committee shall be appointed by the President.

(b) The President shall annually designate a Chairman and a Vice Chairman from among the members of the Committee.

(c) To assist the Committee in carrying out its functions, the Committee may establish appropriate subcommittees or working groups composed, in whole or in part, of individuals who are not members of the Committee.

**Sec. 2. Functions.** (a) The Committee shall provide to the President, among other things, information and advice from the perspective of the telecommunications industry with respect to the implementation of Presidential Directive 53 (PD/NSC-53), National Security Telecommunications Policy.

(b) The Committee shall provide information and advice to the President regarding the feasibility of implementing specific measures to improve the telecommunications aspects of our national security posture.

(c) The Committee shall provide technical information and advice in the identification and solution of problems which the Committee considers will affect national security telecommunications capability.

(d) In the performance of its advisory duties, the Committee shall conduct reviews and assessments of the effectiveness of the implementation of PD/NSC-53, National Security Telecommunications Policy.

(e) The Committee shall periodically report on matters in this Section to the President and to the Secretary of Defense in his capacity as Executive Agent for the National Communications System.

**Sec. 3. Administration.** (a) The heads of Executive agencies shall, to the extent permitted by law, provide the Committee such information with respect to national security telecommunications matters as it may require for the purpose of carrying out its functions. Information supplied to the Committee shall not, to the extent permitted by law, be available for public inspection.

(b) Members of the Committee shall serve without any compensation for their work on the Committee. However, to the extent permitted by law, they shall be entitled to travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence.

(c) Any expenses of the Committee shall, to the extent permitted by law, be paid from funds available to the Secretary of Defense.

**Sec. 4. General.** (a) Notwithstanding any other Executive Order, the functions of the President under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5

U.S.C. App. I), except that of reporting annually to the Congress, which are applicable to the Committee, shall be performed by the Secretary of Defense, in accord with guidelines and procedures established by the Administrator of General Services.

(b) In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, the Committee shall terminate on December 31, 1982, unless sooner extended.

*Ronald Reagan*

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
September 13, 1982.

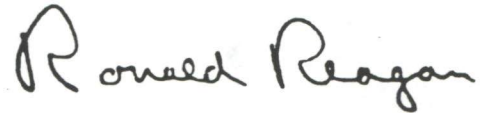
[FR Doc. 82-25518  
Filed 9-13-82 4:39 pm]  
Billing code 3195-01-M

## Presidential Documents

Executive Order 12454 of December 29, 1983

### President's National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and statutes of the United States of America, and in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App. I), it is hereby ordered that the President's National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee, established by Executive Order No. 12382, is continued until September 30, 1985.



THE WHITE HOUSE,  
December 29, 1983.

[FR Doc. 84-301

Filed 1-3-84: 11:24 am]

Billing code 3195-01-M

## NATIONAL SECURITY TELECOMMUNICATIONS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

## Membership

Mr. Robert E. Allen  
Chairman of the Board  
and Chief Executive Officer  
American Telephone and Telegraph Company

Mr. Rocco J. Marano  
President and Chief Executive Officer  
BELLCORE

Mr. Michael R. Hallman  
President  
Boeing Computer Services  
The Boeing Company

Mr Irving Goldstein  
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer  
Communications Satellite Corporation

Mr. William R. Hoover  
President and Chairman of the Board  
Computer Sciences Corporation

Mr. Charles M. Wohlstetter  
Chairman of the Board  
Contel Corporation

Mr. Robert M. Price  
Chairman, President and Chief Executive  
Officer  
Control Data Corporation

Mr Emanuel Fthenakis  
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer  
Fairchild Industries, Inc.

Mr. Donald B. Rassier  
President  
Ford Aerospace Corporation

Mr. Edward E. Hood, Jr.  
Vice Chairman of the Board  
and Executive Officer  
General Electric Company

Mr. James L. Johnson  
Chairman of the Board  
and Chief Executive Officer  
GTE Corporation

Mr. John T. Hartley  
Chairman of the Board  
and Chief Executive Officer  
Harris Corporation

Dr. Malcolm R. Currie  
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer  
Hughes Aircraft Company

Mr. Gerald W. Ebker  
Vice President and President,  
Systems Integration Division  
International Business Machines Corp.

Mr. William J. Hilsman  
President and Chief Executive Officer  
International Mobile Machines Corporation

Mr. Rand V. Araskog  
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer  
ITT Corporation

Mr. Robert A. Fuhrman  
Vice Chairman and Chief Operating Officer  
Lockheed Corporation

Mr. Norman R. Augustine  
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer  
Martin Marietta Corporation

Mr. Craig O. McCaw  
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer  
McCaw Communications Corporation

Mr. E. C. Aldridge  
President  
McDonnell Douglas Electronic Systems Company  
McDonnell Douglas Corporation

Mr. William G. McGowan  
Chairman of the Board  
and Chief Executive Officer  
MCI Communications Corporation

Mr. John F. Mitchell  
Vice Chairman of the Board  
Motorola, Inc.

Dr. Paul G. Stern  
Chairman of the Board  
Northern Telecom, Inc.

Mr. Charles E. Robinson  
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer  
Pacific Telecom, Inc.

Mr. Kent M. Black  
President  
Electronic Operations  
Rockwell International Corporation

Mr. Frederick F. Jenny  
President  
Defense Systems  
Unisys Corporation

Mr. Paul H. Henson  
Chairman of the Board  
United Telecommunications, Inc.

Mr. Dean C. Swanson  
Chairman of the Board  
U. S. Telephone Association

National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee  
Industry Executive Subcommittee

Alphabetical Listing by Company

March 13, 1989

American Telephone and Telegraph Company (AT&T)

Mr. Michael A. Brunner (Mike)  
Executive Vice President

Bell Communications Research, Inc. (BELLCORE)

Mr. Marvin W. Konow  
Assistant Vice President

The Boeing Company

Mr. John E. Schmick  
Vice President - Washington, D.C. Office

Communications Satellite Corporation (COMSAT)

Mr. David J. Cade  
Vice President Marketing and Business Development

Computer Sciences Corporation

Mr. Robert W. Steele (Bob)  
Vice President Business Management

Contel Corporation

Mr. Otto W. Hoernig, Jr.  
Vice President Business Development

Control Data Corporation

Mr. Phillip C. Onstad  
Director of Telecommunications Policy

Fairchild Industries

Mr. Peter Marino  
Senior Vice President Operations and Technology

Ford Aerospace Corporation

Mr. Gary Chesney  
Director Technology Planning

General Electric Company (GE)

Mr. William D. Russell  
Division Vice President

GTE Corporation

Mr. Lowell E. Thomas  
Director Government Communications

Harris Corporation

Mr. Frank J. Lewis  
Senior Vice President  
and Special Assistant to Chairman of the Board

Hughes Aircraft Company

Mr. Anthony Iorillo (Tony)  
Senior Vice President  
and President, Space and Communications Group

International Business Machines Corporation (IBM)

Dr. George T. Weathers (Tom)  
Manager of Ground Mobile Systems

ITT Corporation

Mr. Joseph J. Gancie (Joe)  
Vice President  
and Director Government Relations

Lockheed Corporation

Dr. John F. Egan  
Vice President Planning and Technology

Martin Marietta Corporation

Mr. Robert J. Polutchko (Robert)  
President Information Systems Group

McCaw Communications Corporation

Mr. Loren G. Kragh  
Vice President Government Services Group

McDonnell Douglas Corporation

Mr. Allan P. Botticelli  
Vice President - General Manager

MCI Communications Corporation (MCI)

Mr. Frank J. Kozel, Jr.  
Senior Vice President for Network Construction  
and Administration

Motorola, Inc.

Mr. David M. Neuer  
Vice President and General Manager

Northern Telecom, Inc.

Dr. John S. Edwards (Jack)  
Vice President Technology Planning

Pacific Telecom, Inc.

Mr. Frank I. Adams  
Manager Telecom Requirements

Rockwell International Corporation

Mr. Keith R. Rathjen  
Vice President Advanced Technology and Engineering

Unisys Corporation

Mr. James M. Bridges  
President Systems Development Group, Defense Systems

United Telecommunications, Inc.

Mr. Thomas A. Norman (Tom)  
Vice President Engineering and Operations

U. S. Telephone Association (USTA)

Mr. Henry I. Buchanan III (Hank)  
Director of Small Company Affairs

National Level National Security Emergency Preparedness (NSEP)  
Telecommunications Program (NLP)

The Manager, NCS, develops the NLP to enhance the national telecommunications infrastructure and service capabilities within the framework outlined in, and in accordance with, responsibilities assigned in EO 12472 as directed in NSDD-97. The current Fiscal Year 1991 (FY91) NLP presents national level telecommunications programs to ensure the provision of NSEP telecommunications for the Federal Government during the late trans-attack and early post-attack periods of a nuclear war. An enhanced communications capability is available for NSEP users in the peacetime and crisis/mobilization time periods. The current FY91 NLP includes three programs:

Nationwide Emergency Telecommunications Service (NETS)

NETS is a program planned to augment certain capabilities of the Public Switched Networks (PSNs) by providing a survivable and enduring emergency telecommunications service. NETS is planned to augment current PSN call control mechanisms and distribute these functions throughout carrier networks by expanding the limited routing capability of carrier networks so that additional connectivity is available for NSEP traffic. Routing options that do not exist for normal PSN calls are planned, under NETS control, to build usable connections around damaged areas of the network.

Commercial Network Survivability (CNS)

The objective of the CNS Program is to optimize the survivability and interoperability of commercial terrestrial telecommunication facilities and services in support of NSEP telecommunication requirements. Improvements to the survivability of selected network switching and transmission facilities would enhance the commercial carriers' ability to maintain connectivity and provide NSEP-related telecommunication services throughout all crisis situations.

Commercial SATCOM Interconnectivity (CSI)

The CSI Program (Phase I), currently being implemented, is designed to provide a near-term capability to support the PSN in a post-nuclear attack environment. Utilizing surviving commercial satellite resources, CSI is planned to support communications between identified switches of the AT&T network. Interconnectivity is being achieved by the implementation of certain modifications to selected, potentially surviving, commercial C-band SATCOM facilities and linking them via terrestrial tail circuits to specific PSN switches supporting government NSEP telecommunications. The CSI Program also provides for more survivable Tracking, Telemetry, and Control (TT&C) for commercial satellites. Modifications are underway to two potentially surviving commercial TT&C sites to enable these sites to provide TT&C for any domestic commercial satellite under emergency conditions.

FY 1991 NATIONAL LEVEL PROGRAM  
FOR  
NSEP TELECOMMUNICATIONS FUNDING

<u>NSEP Program Costs</u>	<u>Development</u>	<u>Implementation/Recurring</u>
CNS	\$ 1,645,000	\$11,054,000
CSI	1,228,000	6,391,000
NETS	<u>15,315,000</u>	<u>32,555,000</u>
TOTAL	\$18,188,000	\$50,000,000

COSTS BY NCS MEMBER AGENCY

FY 1991 SHARE

Development Cost

DOD	<u>\$18,188,000</u>
Total Developmental	\$18,188,000

Implementation/Recurring Costs

DOS	\$ 360,915
Treasury	233,564
DOD/JCS	37,871,395
DOJ	480,251
DOI	50,000
USDA	50,000
DOC	53,350
HHS	115,142
DOT	9,244,162
DOE	205,492
CIA	50,000
GSA	50,000
USIA	51,036
NASA	311,760
VA	196,618
FEMA	541,128
FCC	0
NRC	85,187
USPS	0
FRS	0
NTIA	<u>50,000</u>
Total Recurring	<u>\$50,000,000</u>
Total	\$68,188,000

## National System for Emergency Coordination (NSEC)

SUMMARY: System for Federal assistance in national disasters

On January 19, 1988, Ed Meese, as Chairman Pro Tempore, Domestic Policy Council (DPC), published the President's approval of a National System for Emergency Coordination developed by the DPC. This system is a mechanism for ensuring timely, effective, and coordinated Federal assistance to State and local governments in extreme catastrophic technological, natural or other domestic disasters of national significance. This system builds on existing responsibilities and capabilities. Only the President may activate the system.

The system assigns responsibilities for the following types of disasters:

- natural
- health or medical
- terrorism
- energy
- nuclear weapon or reactor
- accident at licensed nuclear power plant
- environmental
- transportation
- economic
- telecommunications

OSTP/NCS are responsible for telecommunications disasters.

A National Coordinator would ordinarily be identified from the Federal department or agency assigned responsibility for a given type of disaster. The National Coordinator would coordinate Federal support operations and determine which functional groups should be activated.

Federal Coordinator(s) may be appointed as a Presidential on-scene representative. A Federal Coordinator would be responsible for coordinating the Federal response at the emergency site.

OSTP would likely be appointed the National Coordinator for a telecommunications disaster. The JTRB supports OSTP in its National System for Emergency Coordination responsibilities. It is conceivable that you would task the Manager, NCS, to fulfill this responsibility in some instances. GSA field representatives could be appointed OSTP Federal Coordinators. NTMS could be used at the regional level.

Attachment:

National System for Emergency Coordination

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

19 January 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL

SUBJECT: National System for Emergency Coordination

Pursuant to Domestic Policy Council meetings on this subject, the President has approved a National System for Emergency Coordination. The system's purpose, principles, activation and operational responsibilities are outlined in the attachment to this memorandum. Department and agency heads are encouraged to ensure that organizations and staff members are prepared to carry out their respective operational responsibilities.

*Edwin Meese III*

Edwin Meese III  
Chairman Pro Tempore

## NATIONAL SYSTEM FOR EMERGENCY COORDINATION

Purpose: The National System for Emergency Coordination is a mechanism for ensuring that the Federal Government provides timely, effective, and coordinated assistance to States and local governments in extreme catastrophic technological, natural or other domestic disasters of national significance. Responsibilities currently assigned to Federal departments and agencies by statute or other authority, and existing emergency management systems and capabilities are an integral part of this response system and will be used when possible.

### Principles:

(a) The primary responsibility for public health and safety in the event of a domestic emergency resides with the States. For certain extreme emergencies (i.e., those requiring coordinated action by a number of agencies or immediate relief to a widespread area) Federal responses are mandated by statute, or may otherwise be appropriate.

(b) The Federal Government may provide support in life saving and life protecting operations when requested by State or local governments, or when otherwise appropriate. Assistance may be provided directly to a local government in cooperation with the State government.

(c) Federal assistance will ordinarily be provided by Federal regional offices and field elements, such as disaster field offices, located nearest to the crisis site.

(d) The Federal Government's response to major domestic crises will be consistent with current emergency plans, and existing domestic and national security crisis information and management systems will be used.

System Activation: When an extreme emergency occurs, the Executive Office of the President (EOP) official responsible for Cabinet affairs will consult with the National Security Council and appropriate Executive Branch departments and agencies to develop specific action plans for consideration by the President,

the Cabinet and other officials as necessary. Only the President may activate the system. If he does, the Cabinet Affairs Office will be responsible for apprising the President of developments and decisions that may be needed.

Operational Responsibilities:

(a) Federal departments and agencies shall respond to potential crises in their respective areas of cognizance.

(b) Federal interagency functional groups.

(1) Federal interagency functional groups will be established to support and coordinate relief operations in extreme emergencies, consistent with those currently called for in existing emergency plans such as the Plan for Federal Response to a Catastrophic Earthquake. These groups will assess problems, propose solutions, and facilitate resolution of specific emergency functional needs.

(2) Lead agencies have been designated for each functional group on the basis of recognized leadership roles, resources, inherent authorities, and/or relevant expertise.

(3) To the extent possible under existing authorities, interagency functional groups will also, in their respective areas of cognizance: conduct risk assessments; identify and prioritize contingencies for which emergency plans are needed; provide external liaison and situation assessments; and test Federal emergency response structures and plans.

(4) Interagency functional groups will be established to facilitate communications, economic affairs, energy, human services, legal and law enforcement, transportation and other functions needed to mitigate the crisis. Leadership and membership are to be based on statutes, Executive Orders, interagency agreements, and logical extensions of normal responsibilities.

(c) The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) will be prepared to consult with and assist Federal departments and agencies in planning for and responding to all types of emergencies, as listed below.

(d) National Coordinator.

(1) The President may designate a National Coordinator as his representative to coordinate Federal support operations during extreme emergencies.

(2) The National Coordinator would ordinarily be a senior official of a department or agency having assigned responsibilities for the following specified types of emergencies:

Natural disasters.....	FEMA
Health or medical.....	DHHS
Terrorism..... (less airborne hijacking)	DOJ
Energy.....	DOE
Nuclear weapon, reactor, facility accident.....	DOE or DOD ("owner")
Accident at licensed nuclear power plant.....	NRC
Environmental..... (less some water related incidents but including chemical plant accidents)	EPA
Transportation..... (including airborne hijacking and some water related environmental incidents)	DOT
Economic disruption.....	TREAS
Telecommunications.....	OSTP/NCS

(3) Based on the nature of the crisis, the National Coordinator would determine which interagency functional groups should be activated.

(e) Federal Coordinating Officer.

(1) One or more Federal Coordinating Officers (FCO) may be appointed as the President's on-scene representative(s) when necessary. The FCO would ordinarily be a senior field official of the same Federal department or agency as the National Coordinator, and would be responsible for coordinating the Federal response at the emergency site(s).

(2) FCOs would report to the National Coordinator.

(3) Based on the nature of the crisis, the FCO(s) would determine appropriate regional functional groups to be activated.

(f) State Coordination.

(1) If the President activates the system, the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency will notify the Governors of affected States and territories about the Federal Government's plan of action.

(2) The National Coordinator or an FCO may ask the Governor of a State requesting Federal assistance to appoint a State Coordinating Officer to coordinate State and local government response efforts with those of the Federal Government.

(3) States would be expected to interact with FCOs to indicate their need for Federal assistance, and to coordinate the use of Federal assistance.

### Acronyms

C<sup>3</sup>I - Command, Control, Communications & Intelligence  
CNS - Commercial Network Survivability  
CoG - Continuity of Government  
COP - (NCS) Committee of Principals  
COR - (NCS) Council of Representatives  
CSI - Commercial SATCOM Interconnectivity  
DCA - Defense Communications Agency  
DPC - Domestic Policy Council  
DoD - Department of Defense  
EOP - Executive Office of the President  
FCC - Federal Communications Commission  
FEMA - Federal Emergency Management Agency  
FRC - Federal Regional Center  
GSA - General Services Administration  
IES - Industry Executive Subcommittee  
JTRB - Joint Telecommunications Resources Board  
NCC - National Coordinating Center  
NCS - National Communications System  
NETS - Nationwide Emergency Telecommunications Service  
NLP - National Level Program  
NSD - National Security Directive  
NSDD - National Security Decision Directive  
NSEC - National System for Emergency Coordination  
NSEP - National Security Emergency Preparedness  
NSTAC - National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee  
NTMS - National Telecommunications Management Structure

OC - Operation Centers  
OMB - Office of Management and Budget  
OMNCS- Office of the Manager, NCS  
PCC - Policy Coordinating Committee  
PSN - Public Switched Networks  
RCC - Regional Coordinating Center  
SATCOM - Satellite Communications