

national security and emergency preparedness telecommunications objectives.

(iii) 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.

(14) All Federal departments and agencies shall:

(i) Prepare policies, plans and procedures concerning telecommunications facilities, services, or equipment under their management or operational control to maximize their capability to respond to the national security and emergency preparedness needs of the Federal Government. Such plans will be prepared, and the operations will be executed, 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.

(ii) 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 regulation, furnishing them such information, support and assistance as may be required.

## **PART 211—EMERGENCY RESTORATION PRIORITY PROCEDURES FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES**

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**AUTHORITY:** 84 Stat. 2083 and Executive Order 12046, 43 FR, 13349 *et seq.*, March 29, 1978.

**SOURCE:** 43 FR 50431, Oct. 30, 1978, unless otherwise noted.

### **§211.0 Purpose.**

This part establishes policies and procedures under which government and private entities will be furnished restoration priorities to insure that leased intercity private line telecommunications services vital to the national interest will be maintained during the continuance of a war in which the United States engaged. It supersedes the Director of Telecommunications Management Order of January 15, 1967 (32 FR 791, 47 CFR part 201), which is hereby canceled. To assure the effective ability to implement its provisions, and also in order that government and industry resources may be used effectively under all conditions ranging from national emergencies to international crises, including nuclear attack, a single set of rules and procedures is essential, and they must be applied on a day-to-day basis so that the priorities they establish can be implemented at once when the occasion arises. As provided for in part 18 of Executive Order 11490, as amended (3 CFR, 1966-1970 Comp., p. 820), policies, plans, and procedures developed pursuant to the Executive order shall be in consonance with the plans and policies contained in this part.

### **§211.1 Authority.**

(a) Authority to direct priorities for the restoration of communications services in national emergencies is vested in the President, including authority conferred by section 103 of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended (50 U.S.C. 404), section 101 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 2070), section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 2281), section 1 of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1958, as amended (3 CFR, 1954-1958 Comp., p. 447), and section 606 of the Federal Communications Act of 1934, as amended. (47 U.S.C. 606).

(b) Authority to develop plans policies, and procedures for the establishment of such restoration priorities has been delegated to the National Security Council, by Executive Orders 11051, 11490, and by the President's Memorandum of August 21, 1963 (28 FR 9413, 3 CFR part 858 (1959-63 comp.)), all as

amended by Executive Order 12046, (FR 43, 13349 *et seq.*).

### §211.2 Definitions.

The following definitions apply herein—

(a) *Communications common carrier or carrier* means any person gaged in communications common carriage for hire, in intrastate, interstate, or international telecommunications.

(b) *Circuit* means a carrier's specific designation of the overall facilities provided between, and including, terminals for furnishing service. When service involves network switching, *circuit* includes those circuits between subscriber premises and switching centers (access lines) and those between switching centers (trunks).

(c) *Station* means transmitting or receiving equipment or combination transmitting and receiving equipment, at any location, or any premise, connected for private line service.

(d) *Private line service* means leased intercity private line service provided by carriers for intercity domestic and international communications over integrated communications pathways, and includes interchange facilities, local channels, and station equipment which may be integral components of such communications service.

(e) *Restoration* means the recommencement of service by patching, rerouting, substitution of component parts, and other means, as determined necessary by a carrier.

(f) *Government* means Federal, foreign, State, county, municipal, and other local government agencies. Specific qualifications will be supplied whenever reference to a particular level of government is intended, e.g., *Federal Government, State government, Foreign Government* includes coalitions of governments secured by treaty, including NATO, SEATO, OAS, UN, and associations of governments or government agencies, including the Pan American Union, International Postal Union, and International Monetary Fund. *Quasi-government* includes eleemosynary relief organizations, such as the Red Cross organizations.

(g) *National Communications System (NCS)* means that system established by the President's Memorandum of Au-

gust 21, 1963, "Establishment of a National Communications System" (28 FR 9413, 3 CFR, 1959-1963 Comp., p. 858).

(h) *Executive Agent* means the Executive Agent of the National Communications System.

(i) *Commission* means the Federal Communications Commission.

### §211.3 Scope and coverage.

(a) The priority system and procedures established by this part are applicable to:

(1) U.S. domestic leased intercity private line services, including private line switched network services;

(2) U.S. international leased private line services to the point of foreign entry;

(3) Foreign extensions of U.S. international leased private line services to the extent possible through agreement between U.S. carriers and foreign correspondents;

(4) International leased private line services terminating in or transiting the United States;

(5) Federal Government-owned and leased circuits.

(b) The priority system and procedures established by this part are not applicable to operational circuits or order wires of the carriers needed for circuit reactivation and maintenance purposes, which shall have priority of restoration over all other circuits and shall be exempt from interruption for the purpose of restoring priority services.

### §211.4 Policy.

During the continuance of a war in which the United States is engaged and when the provisions of this part are invoked, all communications common carriers shall comply with the following principles insofar as possible:

(a) Whenever necessary to maintain or restore a service having a designated priority, services having lower priority, lower subpriority, or no priority, will be interrupted in the reverse order of priority starting with nonpriority services.

(b) When services are interrupted to restore priority services, carriers will endeavor if feasible to notify users of the reason for the preemption.