

*Restoration  
Priority*

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

June 30, 1971

Dr. Clay T. Whitehead  
Director  
Office of Telecommunications  
Policy  
1800 G Street, N.W.  
Washington, D. C. 20404

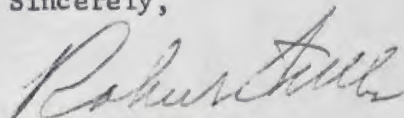
Dear Dr. Whitehead:

I appreciate the concern expressed in your June 29 letter about proper policy co-ordination and guidance in preparation of emergency plans.

Copies of the completed NIAC recommendations concerning the use of restoration of leased intercity private lines will be forwarded to you for comment prior to any action by the Commission.

Jack Torbet, the Commission's Executive Director, (telephone 632-6390), will work with your representatives in arranging FCC participation in the review of telecommunications emergency preparedness.

Sincerely,



Robert Wells  
Commissioner

June 30, 1971

*Restoration  
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MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Meeting of a Special NIAC Working Group

A meeting of a special NIAC Working Group to address the use and restoration of leased intercity private lines was held at 10:00 am, June 30, 1971, in the offices of the FCC. A list of attendees, the minutes of the meeting, and the revised draft of "A Priority System for the Use and Restoration of Leased Intercity Private Line Services" will be provided this Office by the Chairman of the NIAC Working Group.

The meeting was opened by the Chairman, Mr. Joseph Gancie, and it was decided to review the draft document provided the Working Group by a Drafting Committee of the NIAC. The Drafting Committee was asked to point out proposed changes to the current FCC Order 70-291 covering the existing restoration priority system.

In paragraph 1 of 70-291 several significant changes were proposed, including the deletion of all mention of the Director of Telecommunications Policy. The reason given was that the draft was designed to reflect the needs and prerogatives of the FCC, and should be responsive to those needs.

The statement in paragraph 1 "The provisions of this order and the DTM order shall be read and construed as a single priority system concurrently promulgated under the respective authority of both the Commission and the Director." was deleted from the draft. As the OTP representative I stated the following position:

- A single restoration priority system is mandatory.
- The level of management of this single system will be the subject of a review to be conducted by the OTP assisted by the FCC.
- Until the review by OTP has been completed I am in no position to discuss who will be responsible for what.



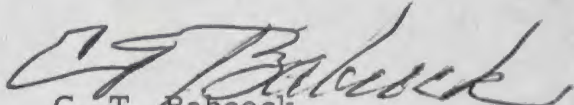
-- I will be happy to provide my personal views of the categories of restoration priorities.

I then informed the Group that Mr. Whitehead had informed Commissioner Wells he intended to conduct a review of emergency preparedness problem areas including the restoration priority system and read the following excerpt from Mr. Whitehead's letter: "As you know, a special working group of the NIAC is drafting a revision of FCC Order 70-291 concerning the use and restoration of leased intercity private lines. I recognize the importance of taking action to assign suitable priorities to industry under the restoration priority system, and believe that the NIAC group can contribute significantly to that end by completing its recommendations. I would appreciate it, however, if any action on this matter by the Commission, including the announcement of any public inquiry or hearings, would be held in abeyance until I have had an opportunity to review the NIAC recommendations in the context of the broader issues which will be raised by the emergency preparedness review." This led to some discussion on how best to proceed and I once again read the second sentence of the above excerpt to indicate that this Office was not attempting to stop the efforts of the NIAC. In fact the contrary was true.

The Working Group then proceeded to complete the review of the draft making such changes as they felt necessary. I did not make further comment on the draft.

At the conclusion it was pointed out that both NCS and OTP representatives had stated at a previous meeting that a review of the draft would be necessary before any comments were made. The question came up as to when the NIAC could expect those comments. I stated that there would be no comments on the draft by this Office until the Director had completed his review. The NCS representative then stated he would have no comments.

The Chairman then stated he would prepare a letter to Commissioner Wells forwarding the NIAC approved draft. In that letter he would point out that the NIAC was well aware that the draft was in conflict with other restoration priority systems now in existence, and recommend that Government coordination be effected prior to issue of the draft as an FCC order.

  
C. T. Babcock

cc: Mr. Whitehead  
Dr. Mansur  
Mr. Joyce  
Mr. Ward

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20504

*Restoration  
Priority*

DIRECTOR

JUL 8 1971

Honorable Dean Burch  
Chairman  
Federal Communications Commission  
Washington, D. C. 20554

Dear Dean:

As you may be aware, there have been long-standing disagreements among Defense, the former OTM and the Commission on the handling of matters relating to emergency preparedness. I see no problems in this area which cannot be reasonably solved provided we are willing to approach the matter with open minds. I recently wrote to Bob Wells on this matter (copy attached) and I believe that we have reached agreement to do just that.

A couple of days ago I received for comment from the Executive Director a proposed revision of the Commission's order governing priorities for restoration of intercity private line services. The proposed revision is reported to have been approved by the NIAC, although the carriers may not be in full agreement with the result. In any event, the adoption of this proposal by the Commission would abrogate the currently agreed upon restoration priority system which has been working reasonably well for several years. The proposal serves no purpose other than to assert the authority of the Commission to establish priorities until such time as the President's war emergency powers are invoked. I don't question the Commission's authority in this area, but I see no need for such an assertion, and feel that it can only result in the onerous burden of maintaining two systems, one for peacetime and one for war. This can be avoided by cooperation and I believe that it is our responsibility to see that a sincerely cooperative effort is undertaken.

I have asked Charles Joyce, an Assistant Director in my office, to provide to your Executive Director our views and those of the executive agencies of the government. In general, we are opposed to this proposed revision and believe that the underlying issues should be resolved in the



manner I suggested to Bob Wells. I would appreciate it if you would take steps to terminate any further proceedings to revise the restoration priority system until we have had a chance to work out with the Commission staff a common approach in this area.

Sincerely,

Clay T. Whitehead

Attachment

cc: Hon. Robert Wells  
Defense Commissioner  
Federal Communications Commission

OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY  
WASHINGTON

7/14/71

Mr. Whitehead:

FYI. I am incorporating DOD's  
views in our comments.

Charles Joyce

cc: Dr. Mansur



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

*Restoration  
Priority*

13 JUL 1971

Honorable Clay T. Whitehead  
Director of Telecommunications  
Policy  
Executive Office of the President  
Washington, D. C. 20504

Dear Mr. Whitehead:

By letters, dated July 6, 1971, the Executive Director of the Federal Communications Commission requested comments on a proposed revision of FCC Order 70-291, March 20, 1970, from the Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Telecommunications and the Manager, NCS. Inasmuch as management of the Restoration Priority System for Federal Government circuits has been delegated to the Secretary of Defense in his role as Executive Agent, NCS and is subject to policy guidance from your office, I am commenting directly to you on the proposed revision rather than to the FCC. These comments reflect the views of the Executive Agent, NCS and the Manager, NCS as well as those of the Department of Defense.

At the present time, the Restoration Priority System currently authorized is implemented through FCC Order 70-291 and DTM Order of January 17, 1967 (32FR791). These two Orders are intended to constitute a single Restoration Priority System designed for critical emergencies affecting the National security, but applicable in both peacetime and wartime. Prior to the establishment of this system, a Restoration Priority System was authorized by DMO 3000.1 issued by the Office of Emergency Planning. That Order was applicable only during a state of war. It was so broadly worded that many industrial firms having no National defense responsibilities were able to justify a Restoration Priority Category of RP1 for their circuits. The Order permitted a user to certify his own priority directly to the carriers. The broad wording of the criteria for priority assignment and the lack of any firm control of certification resulted in approximately 25 percent of leased private line circuits being certified in Category 1. This, contrasted with the carriers' estimate that only



500-700 circuits could be restored per 15-minute period after widespread damage, added up to an unrealistic and unworkable priority system.

There was little doubt that a replacement for DMO 3000.1 was needed if the circuits vital to National security were to be assured of continuity during an emergency.

With the establishment of the National Communications System on August 21, 1963, the Executive Agent, NCS was directed to make recommendations to the President for a realistic Restoration Priority System. On August 27, 1964, the President approved the system recommended by the Executive Agent, NCS and it was implemented within the NCS.

Using the NCS Restoration Priority System as a model, the FCC and the DTM, working together, developed the two Orders referred to above, thereby jointly establishing a single Restoration Priority System applicable in peacetime and wartime and managed jointly by the FCC and the DTM. This priority system is now fully implemented, both within the communications systems provided by the U.S. carriers and within the communications systems in overseas areas which are owned and controlled by the U.S. Government. A compatible system, using the NCS Restoration Priority System as the basis, has been adopted by NATO. The system was implemented during the past few years on an evolutionary basis as a result of extensive and continuing coordination between the FCC, DTM and the Executive Agent, NCS and the domestic and international carriers. It is proving highly effective in maintaining high priority restoration certifications at a numerically manageable level. Problems of erroneous records and malassignments have been virtually eliminated. There is a thorough review of proposed restoration priority assignments of all government-leased private line circuits prior to the order being referred to the carrier. This constant surveillance of the Restoration Priority System has been very effective in ensuring that appropriate priorities have been certified and the system is not permitted to expand beyond manageable limits. For example, only 9 percent of all these circuits now carry restoration priorities in Category 1 in contrast with the 25 percent figure under DMO 3000.1.

Examining the FCC proposed revision in the light of these factors, I can only conclude that this revision is unnecessary, disruptive, and unacceptable as a tool for support of National security interests. Specific comments in substantiation of this position follow:

a. The basic philosophy of the existing system is that, during day-to-day non-emergency periods, communications systems possess sufficient redundancy to provide a reasonable assurance of communications to support



functions vital to National security interests. It is designed to provide policy and procedures under which Government and private entities involved in preservation of National interests will be assured, insofar as possible, leased intercity private line service vital to their support in an emergency. It is axiomatic that any system of the size and complexity of the Restoration Priority System will need to be practiced in normal times if it is to operate properly under emergency conditions. The existing priority system adequately provides for this.

b. The present system constitutes a single Restoration Priority System under the dual management of the Office of Telecommunications Policy and the Federal Communications Commission. It was, as previously stated, evolved in a spirit of cooperation between these agencies, and it reflects a dedication to the support of National interest in emergencies. It has been accepted by agencies of the Federal Government and communication entities involved. It is a workable, viable system, and it is vitally important to National security interests. While it is aimed at a wartime situation where damage to facilities could cause severe reductions in communications capabilities, it provides for exercising the system in peacetime.

c. It would appear that the intent of the proposed revision to the FCC Order is to establish a Restoration Priority System which would be managed by the FCC under both day-to-day and emergency conditions. The Executive Branch of the Government is charged with the defense of the Nation, and with planning for its survival. The proposed revision appears to eliminate the control exercised by the Executive Branch over the certification of restoration priorities under the Presidential authorities in the Communications Act of 1934. It is incongruous that any agency outside of the Executive Branch should have control of vital communications services required to support the National security mission, especially in wartime.

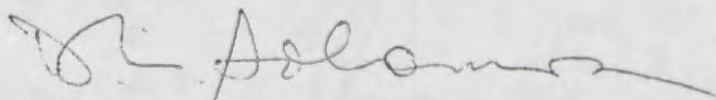
d. A dynamic involvement exists between the NCS staff, operating agencies and carriers, entailing frequent requirements for temporary adjustments to existing restoration priorities to meet changing situations in world affairs as authorized by the present Restoration Priority System. This provision provides a flexibility to meet rapidly changing degrees of mission importance in emergencies. The proposed revision appears to eliminate this essential procedure in the present system.

e. Revision of the established procedures for certification to implement the implications of the proposed revision to the FCC Order would be

a monumental task. It would probably involve another long period of evolutionary development such as that which the Government and the carriers have gone through to reach the high degree of efficiency in processing restoration priorities which now exists.

In view of the above, I strongly recommend that the Federal Communications Commission be enjoined to continue the cooperation of past years and support the Restoration Priority System as now constituted. I believe this action is highly important to the maintenance of preparedness for National survival.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "D. L. Solomon". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

D. L. Solomon  
Acting Assistant to the Secretary of Defense  
(Telecommunications)



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20504

*Mr. Whitehead*

*Restoration  
Priority*

Date: June 24, 1971

Subject: NIAC Drafting Committee Meeting

To: Mr. Charles C. Joyce, Jr.

A NIAC drafting committee working group chaired by Mr. Morrow of AT&T Long Lines, New York, met at FCC on 23 June 1971 to review a draft revised document entitled "A Priority System for the Use and Restoration of Leased Intercity Private Line Services." This draft document is meant to replace the existing Restoration Priority Commission Order 70-291.

The meeting opened with Mr. Kelley Griffith of the Common Carrier Bureau stating that the present FCC order had unfortunately delegated some of the FCC's legal authority to other Government agencies, such as the OTP and NCS, and the purpose of the revised draft is to correct these mistakes.

The draft revised order is vague as to the exact time period covered, i.e., whether it is effective only during peacetime, or during peacetime and war, and no clear answer to a query on this matter was provided.

The basic changes in the draft paper concerns: (1) the certification procedures to common carriers. It states that "the Director, Office of Telecommunications Policy will forward priority assignments to the FCC for certification." This means that all Federal Government and Foreign Government restoration priority requirements would have to be submitted to the FCC for certification and forwarding to the carriers. It also says, in effect, that the only contact with the carriers will be via the FCC. (2) The paper provides for subpriorities in priorities 3 and 4 for industrial/commercial users. The present order does not include these subpriorities. We have no problem with this proposed revision. Under the present system the NCS certifies all Federal Government and Foreign Government requirements to the carriers.

The paper was reviewed page by page by the drafting committee and approved with minor word changes. The paper is now scheduled to be

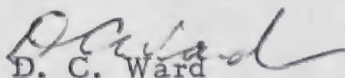
submitted to the NIAC sub-committee for review. The NIAC sub-committee is scheduled to meet June 30. We will be invited by letter to this meeting.

Mr. Morrow stated that he would forward the paper to the sub-committee indicating approval by the drafting committee, but with no concurrence indicated by the OTP, OEP, and NCS observers. The three Government observers stated that the paper would require further study by their agencies.

Although it was not so stated, it was implied that the revised paper would at some stage be coordinated with the OTP. I base this on the fact that Mr. Morrow asked me if I could make any comments on the paper and whether it was satisfactory. My reply was that I did not think we could approve it in its present form, but would have to consult with the Director as to whether, and to whom we would comment on the paper. Mr. Morrow stated that he could not speak for the FCC's actions, but their job was to prepare a recommended revision of the paper and the drafting group and subcommittee would be grateful for any comments and suggestions the observers may have to help in the drafting of the revised paper.

I recommend that we work with the NIAC subcommittee in revising the FCC order. In this way we can be more effective in impressing upon the carriers the necessity for compatible orders for use in both peacetime and wartime, i.e., to have one system. Otherwise it may result in one order for wartime and one for peacetime which will cause transition problems, and impose a greater workload upon the carriers. I think this point highlighted to the carriers during the drafting stage would be more effective than waiting until the paper is submitted to the FCC and then having to argue the issue with them. However, before we do anything the respective legal situation must be resolved. Who can do what to whom and where? This is a key issue between OTP and FCC and is also the roadblock in completing other emergency plans, such as Plan D.

A copy of the proposed draft revision with the drafting committee recommended changes and the list of attendees are attached.

  
D. C. Ward

cc: Mr. Whitehead  
Dr. Mansur  
Mr. Scalia



# ATTACHMENT 1

June 23, 1971

A Draft of "A Priority System for the Use and Restoration of Leased Intercity Private Line Services, ~~during an emergency.~~"

1. The Federal Communications Commission is promulgating a revision to Commission Order 70-291, ~~and agreements pertaining thereto~~, applicable to communications common carriers and concerning a priority system for use and restoration of leased intercity private line services. This order provides procedures to insure that leased intercity private line services vital to the national interest will be maintained, to the maximum extent possible, ~~during an emergency.~~ To meet this requirement, the revised system will govern the proper order of restoration of leased intercity private line services.

2. <sup>ALL</sup> ~~The~~ communications common carriers shall honor this revised priority system both as to maintaining leased intercity private line service for essential users and in restoring such private line service if it should be interrupted and are expected to incorporate it in their day-to-day operations. In implementing this revised priority system the following principles will be applied:

When necessary, in order to resume a service having a given priority, services having lower or no priorities will be interrupted in the reverse order of priority, starting with non-priority services. In the event that non-priority or lower priority leased intercity private line circuits are interrupted



to restore higher priority services, the communications common carriers will, when taking such circuits, endeavor, if feasible, to notify the user, giving him the reasons for the preemption. In the event that message telephone circuits are used to satisfy a requirement for priority leased intercity private line service, idle message circuits will be selected first. If it is necessary to use busy message telephone correspondence circuits, the communications common carriers will not normally interrupt conversations having a priority classification.

Prior to a state of war or a national emergency as proclaimed by the President, it is contemplated that the application of this revised system of priorities by the communications common carriers will not normally require the preemption of other leased intercity private line services. If preemption is required during such normal times, however, it is authorized and restoration of interrupted services by the communications common carriers will be in the order of priority set forth in this Order.

It is recognized that, as a practical matter, in providing for the restoration of a priority service or services operating within a multiple circuit type of facility (such as a carrier band, cable or multiplex system), lower priority or non-priority services on paralled channels within the band or system may enjoy restoration as well. Reactivation of such lower priority or non-priority services resulting therefrom shall not, however, interface with the expeditious restoration of priority service.

3. The revised priority system and procedures described herein are applicable to:

a. United States domestic leased intercity private line services, including private line switched network services.



b. United States international leased private line services to the point of foreign entry.

c. Foreign extension of United States international leased private line services to the extent possible by agreement between United States communications common carriers and their foreign correspondents, except wherein arrangements exist for the restoration by foreign correspondents.

d. International leased private line services terminating in or transiting the United States.

The revised priority system and procedures described herein are not applicable to operational circuits of the communications common carriers (hereinafter referred to as carriers). It is recognized that a minimum number of operational circuits are needed by the carriers for circuit reactivation and maintenance purposes. Such minimum number of operational circuits as are needed for these purposes shall have priority of restoration over all other circuits and shall be exempt from interruption for the purpose of restoring other priority services.

4. As used herein:

Circuit means the carriers' specific designation of the overall facilities provided between, and including, terminals for furnishing of service. When the service involves network switching, "circuit" includes those circuits between subscriber premises and switching centers (access lines) and those between switching centers (trunks). Circuit is synonymous with the term service as applied to this Order and FCC Form 915.



Government when used alone means Federal, Foreign, State, County, or Municipal government agencies. Specific reference will be made whenever it is intended that leased intercity private line services of a particular level of government are meant; e.g., "Federal Government", "Foreign Government", and similar elements. The term "Foreign Government" shall include coalitions of governments such as NATO, SEATO, OAS, UN and Associations of Governments or Governmental Agencies such as Pan American Union, International Postal Union, International Monetary Fund and similar elements.

Private Line Service means the leased intercity private line service provided by United States carriers engaged in providing domestic and/or international telecommunications for intercity communications purposes of customers over integrated communication pathways, including inter-exchange facilities, local channels and station equipment which are integral components of intercity private line services between specific locations. Service is synonymous with the term circuit as applied to this order and FCC Form 915.

Restoration means the recommencement of leased intercity private line service by patching, rerouting, substitution of component parts of the circuit, or otherwise, as determined by the carrier(s) involved.

Station means the transmitting or receiving equipment, or combination transmitting and receiving equipment, at any location on a premise and connected for private line service.



5. For certification to common carriers, the circuit requirement restoration priorities are divided into two groups.

Group A -- Circuit requirements certified to the communications common carriers for the Federal Government. This includes Foreign

Government circuit requirements. The Director, Office of Telecommunications will forward priority assignments to the FCC for certification.

POLICY

Group B -- Circuit requirements certified to the communications common carriers for the Public.

This includes circuit requirements of State, County and Municipal governments and Quasi-State and local government agencies and essential industrial/commercial activities.

State, County, Municipal governments, Quasi-State and local governments and all industrial/commercial customers, including the industrial/commercial customers earmarked for prearranged participation with the Federal Government, shall submit their requests for priority assignments, using the criteria established in Part 7 of this Order, to the FCC on FCC Form 915 (April, 1970).

6. There are four levels of restoration priorities: Priority 1, Priority 2, Priority 3 and Priority 4. Sub-priorities within these levels are as follows:



1A through 1G

2A through 2I

3A through 3C

4A and 4B

The FCC will determine the appropriate sub-category designation with respect to non-Federal Government circuits.

7. The following criteria will govern qualification for priority certifications for leased intercity private line services:

a. Priority 1 will be afforded only to Federal and Foreign Government private line services and to those Industrial/Commercial private line services which are earmarked for prearranged voluntary participation with the Federal Government during an emergency. Services in this category will be strictly limited to only those essential to national survival if attack occurs, and they will satisfy requirements for: obtaining critical intelligence concerning the attack; conducting diplomatic negotiations critical to the arresting or limiting of hostilities; executing command and control of military forces essential to defense and retaliation; providing warning to the nation's population; and maintaining essential Federal Government functions.

b. Priority 2 will be afforded only to those additional Federal and Foreign Government private line services and to those additional Industrial/Commercial private line services which are earmarked for prearranged voluntary participation with the Federal Government during an emergency. Services in this category will be strictly limited to only those essential when attack threatens and they will be required in order to minimize serious danger of: reducing significantly the preparedness of



our defense and retaliatory forces; limiting our ability to conduct critical pre-attack diplomatic negotiations to reduce or limit the threat of war; interfering with the effectual direction of the nation's population in the interest of civil defense and their survival; weakening our capability to accomplish critical national internal security functions; and inhibiting our ability to conduct essential Federal Government activities necessary to meet a pre-attack situation.

c. Priority 3 will be afforded to those additional minimum Federal and Foreign Government services; State, County and Municipal government services; Quasi-government agencies' services; and Industrial/Commercial services which require early restoration in order to maintain our military defense posture, our diplomatic posture and the health and safety of our population in time of any national emergency involving heightened possibility of hostilities. Services in this priority category will be strictly limited to such activities as:

- 1) Critical logistic functions, provision of critical public utility and industrial services, and administrative military support functions;
- 2) Providing information and instructions to key diplomatic posts;
- 3) Securing and disseminating intelligence information;
- 4) Maintenance of law and order;
- 5) Distribution of essential food and supplies critical to health;
- 6) Preparations for air, sea or ground operations required for safety of life; rescue operations, and movement operations.



7) Accomplish tasks necessary to insure critical damage control functions;

8) Preparations for adequate hospitalization;

9) Continuity of critical Government functions;

10) Transportation to accomplish the foregoing.

d. Priority 4 will be afforded only those additional minimum Federal and Foreign Government; Quasi-government agencies'; State, County and Municipal Government; and Industrial/Commercial services which are required during any national emergency for maintaining the public welfare and our national economic posture. Services in this priority category will be limited to those needed for continuing or reestablishing our more important financial, economic and health and safety activities. State, County and Municipal government and Quasi-State and Local government agencies, and Industrial/Commercial services in the priority 3 and 4 categories will be further limited to those where, during an emergency, at least one station on the circuit, or connected circuits if switched service is involved, will be manned continually unless such circuits are automated and under constant surveillance from a remote location.

8. United States carriers shall, so far as practicable, effect the restoration of United States portions of interrupted international private line services in accordance with this Order. In dealing with interrupted foreign portions of international leased private line services, the United States carriers should endeavor, by advance agreements with their foreign correspondents (except as indicated below), to



effect the restoration of private line services in accordance with this Order. Lacking such an arrangement, United States carriers should handle service restoration in accordance with any system acceptable to their foreign correspondents which meets, or comes closest to meeting, the procedures described herein.

9. To insure the effectiveness of this revised system of priorities it is required that a rigorous examination be made by users to determine whether the requirements for a private line service justify placing it into one of the priority categories. It should be understood that communication facilities other than private line services may be available to qualified users during emergencies. The communications carriers should, therefore, retain sufficient quantities of public correspondence facilities to satisfy the requirements of the "Precedence System for Public Correspondence Services" as outlined in the Federal Communications Commission Order 69-1113, 21 October 1969. ~~Other facilities include the United States Mail Service.~~

10. Initial requests for restoration priority assignments which are denied by the FCC may be resubmitted by the requestor for reconsideration.

11. Federal Communications Commission Order ~~70-291~~ 70-291 is hereby superseded by this order.



12. Restoration priorities must be realistically applied to available resources. This objective can be achieved only by continuous and close cooperation between Federal Government and common carrier authorities responsible for administering the priority system.

13. Applications for priority certifications for State and Local government, and Quasi-State and Local government agencies, and for Industrial/Commercial private line circuits shall be submitted to the Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D. C., 20544, in triplicate on FCC Form 915 (revised April 1970) and signed by the head of such government agency or by <sup>such</sup> a principal officer of the company or organization, as applicable. Requestors will be notified by the FCC of actions taken regarding applications.

14. A periodic review of those Industrial/Commercial, State and Local Government (and Quasi-State and Local Government agencies) circuits, which have received a certified priority assignment from the Federal Communications Commission, shall be made by the Commission, assisted by the Common Carriers, to determine the accuracy of records.

15. State and Local government (and Quasi-State and local government agencies) and Industrial/Commercial users of private line services having circuits within the Priority classifications, shall re-examine their circuit requirements at least every 6 months, and notify the Commission when any such priorities are relinquished.



16. 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.

17. This order is issued pursuant to Section 1, 4(i) and 201 through 205 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and Executive Order 11490.

ATTACHMENT 2

Attendees at the NIAC Working Group Meeting on June 23 at the  
FCC

INDUSTRY

Mr. Earl Morrow, AT&T  
Mr. Charles A. Chase, ARINC  
Mr. Leslie Learned, Mutual Broadcasting System  
Mr. J. K. Eldredge, UPI  
Mr. Larry Stephens, AP  
Mr. Lloyd Cook, Atlantic Richfield  
Mr. Robert Messmer, ITT  
Mr. William Elder, American Trucking Association

FCC

Mr. Kelley Griffith  
Mr. Raymond Seddon  
Mr. Ken Miller

GOVERNMENT OBSERVERS

Mr. Leonard Reese, OEP  
Mr. William Parker, NCS  
Mr. Dalton C. Ward, OTP