which is to prescribe, on behalf of the
President, that part of those standards,
procedures, policies, and regulations
which are within the cognizance of the
NSC. No significance should be at-
tached to the fact that slightly dif-
ferent terms are used in their circular
from those used in the companion
order of the FCC. Those differences re-
sult from differences in terms in the
basic legal authorities of the director
and the Commission rather than from
an intent to denote a distinction in
purpose or effect.

§ 213.2 Scope.
The precedence system contained
herein is applicable to:
(a) Users of Government service fa-
cilities, whether owned or leased.
(b) Users of public correspondence
service facilities of the communication
common carriers, to U.S. domestic and
international communication common
 carriers, and to the extent possible by
agreement between the latter and their
foreign correspondents.

§ 213.3 Cancellation.
This circular cancels:
(a) Attachments A and B to Annex 3
of DMO 3000.1, dated November 8, 1963
(28 FR 12273).
(b) That portion of the memorandum
of the Special Assistant to the Presi-
dent for Telecommunications, dated
August 27, 1964, pertaining to message
precedences.

§ 213.4 Definitions.
As used herein:
(a) Public correspondence services
means those services offered to the
general public for communications be-
tween all points served by a carrier or
by interconnected carriers on a non-
exclusive message by message or call
by call basis, as differentiated from
leased private line services.
(b) The term precedence means the
order in which messages and calls are
processed. Transmission of information
and call completion is therefore to be
accomplished in the order required by
the precedence designator. Any such
properly categorized communications
precede noncategorized communi-
cations.
(c) The term Government where used
alone means Federal, foreign, State,
county, or municipal government agen-
cies. Specific reference will be made
whenever it is intended to apply to less
than the whole, e.g., State Government,
Federal Government, etc.
(d) The term Foreign Government in-
cludes those foreign diplomatic and
consular establishments and those coa-
tilions or associations of governments
such as NATO, SEATO, OAS, UN, and
associations of governments or govern-
mental agencies such as Pan American
Union, International Postal Union,
International Monetary Fund, and
similar organizations.
(e) The term message means a written
or other form of record communication
prepared for transmission and delivery
at the destination.
(f) The term call means a request
from a user for a connection to another
station whether for telephone or record
communication.

§ 213.5 Precedence designators.
(a) The following precedence designa-
tors are available for Government and
public correspondence users:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Federal Government</th>
<th>Domestic public correspondence and international telephone calls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flash</td>
<td>Flash emergency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td>Immediate emergency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority</td>
<td>Priority emergency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routine</td>
<td>(No domestic equivalent.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Government and non-Government
users of public correspondence services
will handle their international mes-
sages in accordance with current ITU
Telegraph Regulations. Government
users should note that, generally, the
only precedence designator available
for their use for international messages
sent over public correspondence cir-
cuits if Etat Priorite. The ITU Regula-
tions do not contain precedence des-
ignators which equate to Flash, Imme-
diate, or Priority. Accordingly, Gov-
ernment messages whether Flash, Im-
mediate, or Priority precedence when
sent over international public cor-
respondence circuits will be handled as
Etat Priorite messages. Thus, Priority
messages will receive the same treat-
ment in transmission and processing as
Immediate or Flash messages. Conversely, Etat Priorite messages received in the United States shall be transmitted and processed in the order of receipt, to the extent possible. The precedence designator available for non-Government users of public correspondence services is Urgent. The Urgent designator is limited for use only during wartime conditions, as declared pursuant to section 606 of the Communications Act of 1934.

(c) Domestic and International U.S. common carriers, insofar as practicable by agreement with their foreign correspondents, shall endeavor to arrange the proper level of precedence handling of international messages and calls originating, terminating in, or transiting the United States: Provided, however, That insofar as international messages are concerned the level of precedence shall be consistent with the International Telecommunication Conventions and regulations thereunder.

(d) The Government designators shall be used throughout the Federal Government. All messages and telephone calls sent via public correspondence services shall use domestic or international public correspondence designators as appropriate. Thus, the responsibility is on Government and public correspondence users to recognize and use the appropriate designators when using public correspondence services.

(e) On international telephone calls the carrier’s operator will convert to the appropriate international designator.

§ 213.6 Criteria.

(a) Flash, Flash Emergency. (1) This is the highest order of precedence and shall be strictly limited to Federal and Foreign Government agencies.

(2) Flash, or Flash Emergency telephone calls or messages shall be handled in the order received and ahead of all calls or messages except as indicated for international messages in ITU Regulations. When necessary to obtain a circuit for a Flash, or Flash Emergency call any call in progress of a lesser precedence will be interrupted, if feasible. Any message of a lesser precedence in the process of transmission will be halted, if feasible, to clear the channel for the Flash or Flash Emergency transmission. Flash or Flash Emergency precedence shall be reserved for calls and messages having an immediate bearing on:

(i) Command and control of military forces essential to defense and retaliation.

(ii) Critical intelligence essential to national survival.

(iii) Conduct of diplomatic negotiations critical to the arresting or limiting of hostilities.

(iv) Dissemination of critical civil alert information essential to national survival.

(v) Continuity of Federal governmental functions essential to national survival.

(vi) Fulfillment of critical U.S. international security functions essential to national survival.

(vii) Catastrophic events of national or international significance, such as Presidential Action Notices essential to national survival during attack or preattack conditions.

(b) Immediate, Immediate Emergency, Urgent. Immediate, Immediate Emergency, or Urgent telephone calls or messages shall be handled as fast as possible and ahead of all other calls or messages except those having a higher precedence. Any message or call of a lower precedence in the process of transmission will be halted, if feasible, to clear the channel for this transmission. It will be reserved generally for calls or messages pertaining to:

(1) Situations which gravely affect the security of national and allied forces.

(2) Reconstitution of forces in a post-attack period.

(3) Intelligence essential to national security.

(4) Conduct of diplomatic negotiations to reduce or limit the threat of war.

(5) Implementation of Federal Government actions essential to national survival.

(6) Situations which gravely affect the internal security of the United States.

(7) Civil defense actions concerning direction of our population and its survival.