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 communica-
tions.

(c) The term Government where used
alone means Federal, foreign, State,
county, or municipal government agen-
cies. Specific reference will be made
whenver 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-
litions 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