National Communications System

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National Communications System (NCS)

- Established in 1963 in response to communications failures associated with the Cuban Missile Crisis
- The mandate was redefined through Executive Order 12472
- Comprised of 24 Federal Departments and Agencies
- Executive and administrative oversight is assigned to the Department of Homeland Security

Executive Agent Secretary of Homeland Security

Manager Under Secretary for National Protection

and Programs



The National Communications System is responsible for assuring key national security and emergency preparedness (NS/EP) decision-makers have the ability to communicate through the full spectrum of crises

In order to effectively accomplish this mission, the NCS:

- Leads and supports key government and Industry forums
- Develops and manages critical programs
- Maintains vital analytical capabilities
- Creates plans to protect the communications infrastructure
- Prepares for future advancements in communication technology



The NCS provides a forum for the exchange of ideas among Federal stakeholders with significant NS/EP communication responsibilities

Committee of Principals

- 24 Federal Departments and Agencies
- Forum to evaluate current and future NS/EP programs
- Meetings are chaired by Manager, NCS

Central Intelligence Agency Department of State Health and Human Services

Department of Agriculture Department of the Treasury NASA

Department of Commerce Department of Transportation National Security Agency

Department of Defense Department of Veteran Affairs NTIA

Department of Energy Federal Communications Commission Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Department of Homeland Security Federal Reserve Board ODNI

Department of Interior FEMA The Joint Staff

Department of Justice General Services Administration United States Postal Service



With the vast majority of the communications infrastructure owned by corporations, any successful strategy requires regular and meaningful interaction with industry

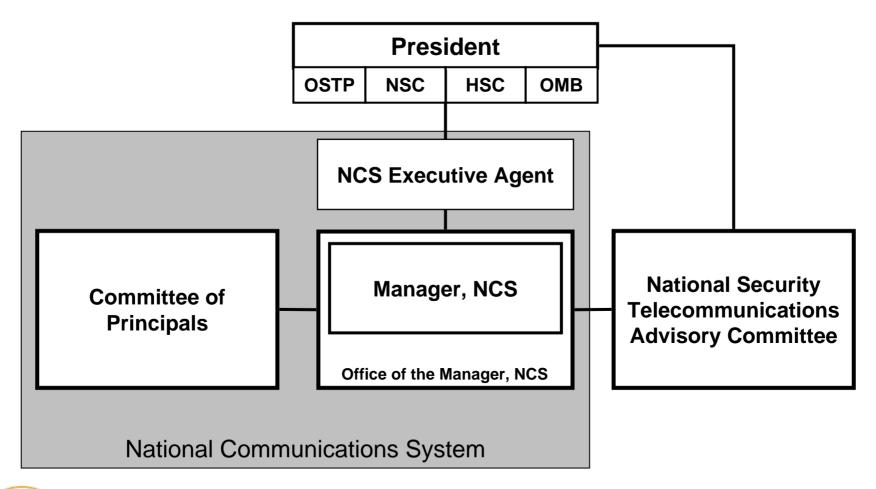
National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee

- Executives of major communications and network services corporations
- Provides advice to the President on NS/EP communication policy
- NCS provides NSTAC with staff support and technical assistance

AT&T	Lockheed Martin	SAIC
Bank of America	Microsoft	Sprint Nextel
Boeing	Motorola	Telcordia
CSC	NCTA	Teledesic
CTIA	Nortel	Unisys
Harris	Qwest	US Telecom
Intelsat	Raytheon	Verizon
Juniper Networks	Rockwell Collins	



As an interagency "system," the NCS has a unique reporting relationship with the Executive Office of the President





Interaction with the communications industry is vital in response to a disaster

National Coordinating Center (NCC) for Telecommunications

- Joint Industry/government operation
- Focal point for restoration of the communications infrastructure during disasters
- Over 40 industry representatives make up the Communications Information Sharing and Analysis Center
- Operates the 24X7 NCC Watch





Because access to the public communications network is often degraded in times of crisis, the NCS has developed programs to ensure priority access for critical users

Government Emergency Telecommunications Service (GETS)

- Priority access to the public wireline network
- GETS is supported by all major service providers
- Eligible users span from Federal leadership to first responders
- Over 150,000 users
- Individual priority is established through a personal identification number

Wireless Priority Service (WPS)

- Priority access to the public wireless network
- WPS is available through AT&T, Edge Wireless, SouthernLINC, Sprint/Nextel, T-Mobile and Verizon
- Eligible users span from Federal leadership to first responders
- Over 43,000 users
- WPS is invoked by dialing *272 from a WPS enabled phone

Special Routing Arrangement Service

• Designed to support classified missions



While priority service programs are beneficial when the network is degraded, the NCS has also designed programs in anticipation of an inoperable public network

Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP)

- Establishes priority for the restoration and provisioning of critical NS/EP circuits
- Supported by an FCC regulatory mandate

Emergency Support Function #2, Communications

- The National Response Plan designates the NCS as Lead Agency for ESF #2
- National Coordinating Center is the focal point for government/Industry interaction during emergency response
- Accomplished through a partnership with several Federal agencies (DOA, DOC, DOD, DHS, DOI, FCC, GSA)

Shared Resources High Frequency Radio Program (SHARES)

- Providing a single, interagency message handling system with no reliance on the public network
- User community includes over 1,000 stations from over 90 Federal, State and industry organizations worldwide



In order to effectively plan for a resilient communication capability, the NCS must have a deep understanding of the public communications network

Network Design and Analysis Capability (NDAC)

- Enables modeling and analysis of the public switched network
- Assist in the identification of network vulnerabilities
- Provide a laboratory test bed for emerging technologies
- Perform scenario analysis for specific threats

Analysis Response Team (ART)

- Provide tailored analytical products to support decision making in advance of and during incidents of national significance
- Focused on tactical, operational analyses



HSPD-7 required DHS to develop a framework to identify, prioritize and protect the nation's critical infrastructure; the NCS is Sector Specific Agency for communications

NCS responsibilities include:

- Developing and implementing the Communications Sector-Specific Plan in partnership with industry
- Collaborating with Federal, State, and local governments and industry
- Identifying, prioritizing, and coordinating the protection of critical assets
- Conducting risk and vulnerability assessments in partnership with industry
- Chairing the Communications Government Coordinating Council
- Performing the National Risk Assessment



Through advancing technology and deregulation, the public communications network is evolving; the NCS is capitalizing on this evolution

Next Generation Networks

- The convergence of networks leads to a multitude of new communications services
- As networks evolve, they must continue to support NS/EP priority programs
- NCS will leverage new technology to deliver innovative NS/EP communication services (priority Internet)

Standards Development

- Rapid acceptance of the Next Generation Network is based on a set of widely accepted standards for network protocol
- NCS participation in the development of these standards is necessary to ensure a robust suite of NS/EP communication services



National Communications System

Since its inception, the National Communications System has developed programs and services to address the unique communications challenges associated with the Cold War, communications divestiture, deregulation, natural disasters and terrorist attacks on our Nation.

The enduring success of the NCS is attributable to its unique construct. *At its core, the NCS is a collection of relationships*; relationships with Federal stakeholders and the communications industry.

By cultivating these relationships, the NCS will ensure its success into the future.



Current NCS Priorities

- Continuity Communications for Federal departments and agencies
 - National Continuity Policy (HSPD-20/NSPD-51)
 - Minimum Requirements for Continuity Communications Capabilities (NCSD 3-10)
- Emergency Support Function #2
 - Access, Fuel and Security for Industry
- Priority Telecommunications Services in the Next Generation Network
- Telecommunications and Electric Power Interdependencies

