

October 23, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR TOM WHITEHEAD

On the draft 10/15/69 Responsibilities of the Office of Telecommunications Policy, the important function of discharging the war emergency responsibilities of the President seems not to be developed. This responsibility conveyed upon ~~him~~ by the President by the Communications Act is really basic to his management of the communications activities within the executive branch and their interaction with the private sector whose telecommunications facilities were and are considered to be a national resource available to the President in time of war or emergency. Therefore, I think that this war emergency problem should be covered very adequately and in considerable detail since it is really the basis for his authorities over the spectrum and over all of our communications, both government and private in time of war or emergency. Also, on page 2, I would suggest changing the name and functions of the Radio Resources Management Agency in the Department of Commerce to Radio Resources Research Agency in the Department of Commerce and ???? add in during phase 1 of this action?? place the high rank in the Department of Commerce. I have had much experience with the Department of Commerce group and am completely certain that they do not have the capabilities for handling this at the present time or in the short-term future. I believe that it would diminish the confidence of the private sector and the Commission and other government departments to do this until there was a real assurance of existence of the capability to handle it. Even then, the wisdom of such a decision is questionable because the decision making authority (the OTP) would be dependent in his decision making role on the advice furnished by the Radio Resources Management Agency. On the other hand, the research capabilities of the Department of Commerce should be utilized and expanded under guidance provided to it by both the OTP and the FCC. If organized as indicated on page 2, I am sure that the OTP would have to constitute a contract agency reporting to him to review the activities and recommendations of the so-called Radio Resources Management Agency. Before taking such a step as is proposed, I would strongly recommend that you consult with experienced people

in the private sector who are highly knowledgeable in frequency management affairs to get their evaluation of the capabilities of the Department of Commerce to take on this function. My recommendation would be to give them increased resources and guidance in the performance of programs designated by the responsible authorities, namely, the OTP and the FCC, but that "management" be eliminated from their charter. Further, on page 2, under the proposed qualifications of the Director, I would suggest that the national security requirements, actions, conflicts, and priorities form the largest share of the problems of the executive branch internally and in procurement interactions with industry. Hence, I think the priority for experience in this field should be high.

(Suggested you see the marks on the side of page 2)

The growing influence of the executive branch interacting with the FCC has its firmest power base in this area. Further, executive branch overall policy influence in FCC areas is important but will need to be based on demonstrated competence and knowledge and it is very apt to be extremely difficult to establish this influence by fiat, considering the present statute.

The paper entitled Recommendation and in the paper entitled Responsibilities of the Office of Telecommunications Policy the subject of the National Communications System is not dealt with so far as I can see. In view of the GAO study, I think that the policy direction of the NCS should be specifically covered and this ties in also with the President's responsibilities for most effective utilization of the total telecommunications resources in time of war or national emergency. I would like to have more time to discuss at greater length the Department of Commerce problem in its relation to frequency management and the difficulties and disadvantages of creating a Radio Resources Management Agency in that department. I believe this would be a retrogressive step and would be almost universally recognized as such by both the government and industry frequency community. Again, my recommendation that you consult other members of this community before taking final action of this nature. Still, I would like to make it clear that the resources which the Department of Commerce has should be reoriented, given new direction, and

brought more closely into the picture of our present and future problems. This can be done without creating a management authority in that department which would tend toward the establishment of a trichotomy of frequency management rather than the dichotomy which now exists. As a final point in this connection, I would say that creation of this management function in the Department of Commerce would significantly impair the confidence of knowledgeable agencies in the potential effectiveness of the overall arrangements which are proposed. I have covered larger areas which I think are missing which I think are apt to seriously weaken the effectiveness of the future organizational program. I would not like you to think, however, that I fail to recognize the many improvements which are incorporated in both papers. I appreciate the opportunity of reading these and will maintain complete discretion on contents. I am also available for further discussion over the telephone (305) 391-5620 or by correspondence. Naturally, having lived and struggled with this for five years, I cannot divorce myself from very great interest in seeing the best possible solution to the problem, so be assured of my willingness to devote further time to discussing it with you, if you so desire.

I leave the two papers with you, but I'd like to study them some time and I'll give them some more constructive thoughts.

General James O'Connell  
1701 Sabal Palm Drive  
Boca Raton, Florida 33432

Attachments



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Date 10/25

TO: *Tom Whitehead*

FROM: Peter Flanigan

FYI                      ✓

Draft reply                     

Please Handle                     

File                     

Other remarks

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 22, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR PETER FLANIGAN

FROM: Henry A. Kissinger *K*

SUBJECT: Federal Telecommunications Management

The attached memorandum was recently received from the Secretary of Defense. I understand that Charles Joyce, a member of my staff who is mentioned in Secretary Laird's letter, has recently been working with Mr. Whitehead to come up with an arrangement which is satisfactory from a national security viewpoint. I have informed the Secretary of this.

Please keep me informed on this matter.

Attachment



THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
WASHINGTON

OCT - 1 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT  
FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS

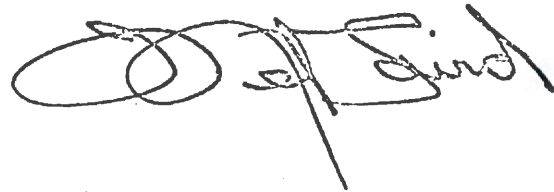
SUBJECT: Federal Telecommunications Management

The Department of Defense is particularly sensitive to the source and content of telecommunications policy direction due to our worldwide responsibilities which are so dependent on effective communications. Telecommunications is not only the nervous system of DoD's command and control system but it serves the Presidency and the State Department in the carrying out of vital diplomatic functions and is a sine qua non for the gathering of critical intelligence data. From my viewpoint as both Secretary of Defense and Executive Agent for the National Communications System, I am troubled by recent studies and proposals to transfer varying degrees of national telecommunications policy and radio frequency management from the Office of the Director of Telecommunications Management (and the FCC) to locations within such Departments as Commerce or Transportation. Mr. Charles C. Joyce of your NSC Staff is aware of the background of these studies.

The most recent proposal to transfer telecommunications management functions is contained in a letter from the Secretary of Commerce to me. While this proposal falls short of Commerce assuming national telecommunications authority (i. e. certain responsibilities of the FCC for non-federal government and civil users plus all federal government activities), it would still assume all Federal authority currently the responsibility of the Director of Telecommunications Management. I am strongly opposed to the concept of placing such authority in any location except in its present one, the Executive Office of the President, where due consideration of national security and other national viewpoints

can be considered in policy formulation. My reply to Secretary Stans which dwells on this and other major points is attached.

I am certain that after you have had time to consider this matter, you will wish to forestall any precipitous moves in this telecommunications management area that might come to the attention of the President or the National Security Council. I believe there would be serious national security implications if communications policy were transferred to an environment constrained by the limited view of the national interest which would exist within an Executive Department, especially one far removed from questions of national defense. I understand that Mr. J. D. O'Connell, the Director of Telecommunications Management, has already expressed similar concerns in a Memorandum for the President of September 11th. In any case, the implications are such that all factors should be considered and all interested parties consulted prior to the making of any decisions relating to the management of telecommunications at the national level.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. D. O'Connell". The signature is stylized with large loops and a long, sweeping underline.

Attachment

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
WASHINGTON

OCT - 1 1969

Honorable Maurice Stans  
Secretary of Commerce  
Washington, D. C. 20230

Dear Maury:

Thank you for your letters of September 2nd and July 31st and their attachments outlining your views on how the Department of Commerce would effect leadership in the telecommunications management area. As you can appreciate, the character and source of national telecommunications policy and radio frequency spectrum management are of vital concern to the Department of Defense.

This concern stems from our wide-ranging national security interests and responsibilities on both a national and international level. It is also due to our pluralistic character as owner and operator of vast international communications networks, assignee of over 67,000 radio frequencies, largest lessor of commercial communications services, sponsor of approximately three hundred million dollars of R&D annually in the communications field, and provider of essential communications services to other government elements that have responsibilities for national security and continuity of government. Moreover, I also serve as Executive Agent of the National Communications System (NCS), and my Defense Communications System constitutes 80% of that system; thus, telecommunications policy concerning the NCS and its eleven Operating Agencies is of vital interest to me in even a broader sense than just my Departmental role. With these interests in view, I have given your proposal considerable thought.

In comparing the September 2nd proposal with the correspondence and study previously provided on July 31st, I find it significant that your Department no longer proposes transfer of certain statutory responsibilities of the FCC to the Executive Branch. I am gratified by this change since I did not consider it appropriate for



the Executive Branch to propose that Congress transfer responsibility to regulate interstate and foreign commerce, insofar as telecommunications is concerned, from the FCC to the Executive Branch. Congress' delegation of this responsibility to the FCC, is, of course, contained in the Communications Act of 1934, as amended. That Act also reflects the intent of Congress that the radio frequency management powers of the FCC and the President be separate rather than in a single organization. Concentration of all radio frequency allocation and assignment authority wholly within the Executive Branch could have led to the President adjudicating frequency disputes between civil claimants in much the same manner, but on a more frequent basis, than he now does in settling air route controversies among international air carriers.

With the matter of continued separation of FCC and Executive frequency management responsibilities no longer at issue, I fail to see why the remaining functions, which are essentially those of the Director of Telecommunications Management (DTM) only, should be transferred from the Executive Office of the President. Indeed, I believe there are numerous cogent reasons for not placing total, or near total, Federal telecommunications management responsibilities within the Department of Commerce, or, for that matter, within any other Executive Department.

I do not believe that a Departmental location could provide the requisite perspective for national or Federal policy making. Only the Executive Office of the President provides the proper environment for adequate consideration and development of telecommunications policy. Retention of these functions in the Executive Office permits discussion and consideration of policy by all individuals and organizations concerned in examining the national interest, such as the President, National Security Council, Bureau of the Budget, Council of Economic Advisors, Office of Science & Technology, and Office of Emergency Preparedness, and provides access to the heads of all Departments and agencies. This broad perspective does not exist within an Executive Department.

Further, integration of national level policy functions into an organization having departmental operational responsibilities could lead to serious conflicts. Your Department, for example, vies with other Federal agencies for frequency allocations. I believe you have some 3000 frequency assignments and an investment of almost



\$100 million in communications-electronics equipment. Furthermore, your Weather Bureau networks are designated as assets of the NCS, and your Department is an NCS Operating Agency. Should a difference of view arise within the NCS, I, as Executive Agent, would attempt to resolve it. Presumably, if I were unable to effect resolution, under your proposed arrangement I would go to an Assistant Secretary of Commerce for a policy decision, rather than to the President as I do now. Moreover, in instances where your networks were party to the dispute, your agency's dual role as disputant and adjudicator would be a most difficult one.

Such questions aside, I do not believe that one Department of government should ever be put in the position of formulating or directing the policies of other Departments when those policies vitally affect the Departments' ability to perform their missions. I would have especially grave misgivings about such an arrangement in the telecommunications area since communications is so inherent a part of military command and control. I strongly believe that, from the viewpoint of the Department of Defense, the Executive Office provides the only viable location for telecommunications policy development and frequency management.

Most importantly, I cannot see how the President, as Commander in Chief, could delegate telecommunications management functions, which vitally affect the Armed Forces and other national security agencies, to one of the Executive Departments, particularly one that is not primarily concerned with national security matters.

With respect to existing coordination arrangements for spectrum management, I consider that the cooperative procedures between the President and the FCC, which have evolved over a period of years, are effective. Activities relating to Federal frequency management within the Office of the DTM, the President's delegate, are fully coordinated with the FCC through the Commission's liaison representative in that office. Any differences of view that arise in the coordination process are resolved by the DTM and the Chairman of the FCC.

To the extent that improvement in the present management of the frequency spectrum is needed -- and this need has been widely appreciated in recent years, I believe that the more promising course of action would be to provide additional technical and research

capabilities to the Office of the DTM and the FCC that would enable them to more effectively fulfill their responsibilities for allocating and assigning frequencies.

The fact that the Department of Commerce has certain radio research and analytical resources is not, to my mind, a compelling argument for the relocation of telecommunications management to Commerce. These same resources, together with complementary resources of other government agencies and industry, could work for the FCC and DTM just as effectively as they could for your proposed Assistant Secretary for Telecommunications, provided that the FCC and DTM were permitted adequate staffs and funds to contract for research and other support activities. The DTM's past efforts to obtain funds for increased technical and analytical support, I understand, have not been wholly successful, but this apparently was not due to his organizational location. Both your National Bureau of Standards (NBS) and Institute for Telecommunications Sciences (ITS) have contracted with the DTM in past years, which would indicate that proper utilization of Department of Commerce resources and the resources of other government agencies and industry could provide, on an expanded scale, a feasible means of supporting telecommunications policy and frequency management research.

In view of the foregoing, I do not consider your proposal offers any significant advantages but does present many disadvantages. Sharing your concern that national telecommunications management needs strengthening, I believe that clarifying any contradictions that might exist in the authorities relating to the status and responsibilities of the DTM; providing the FCC and DTM with more resources; and elevating the DTM to separate office status within the Executive Office of the President, as has been recommended by the Comptroller General, would be far more effective.

Sincerely,

W. L. LANE  
W. L. LANE  
W. L. LANE





SEP 2 1969

Honorable Melvin R. Laird  
Secretary of Defense  
Washington, D. C. 20301

Dear Mel:

This is a follow-up to our meeting of July 24, 1969, when we discussed federal administration in the telecommunications field and a proposed role for the Department of Commerce.

During the meeting you stressed your concern whether, under telecommunication policy and electrospace allocations management by the Department of Commerce, the mission requirements of the Department of Defense and other government agencies would receive adequate priorities in relation to the needs of the business sector. You also inquired about our proposed concept for a frequency assignment process.

I am enclosing a discussion paper which is primarily concerned with the Department of Commerce approach to the electrospace assignment process for Federal Agencies. Other important telecommunications policy problems are not discussed in this paper. Briefly, we propose a policy officer at the Assistant Secretary level with continuing supporting staff, and a new permanent interagency policy advisory committee to consider all important questions of government policy in telecommunications, including allocations of the electrospace.

In establishing its organization on telecommunications functions, the Department would vest responsibility for allocations, assignments, standards and regulation for Federal uses of the electrospace in a new Federal Electrospace Administration. We propose introducing to the electrospace assignment process a central engineering assignment staff with a substantial computer facility. It would provide capability for rapid analysis and assignments, and allow greater decentralization of decisions by remote access from Agencies and regional centers. The Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee (IRAC) would be retained, with responsibility for oversight of this

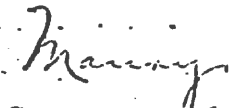
16572

process rather than the day-to-day assignments. The principal role of IRAC would be to focus upon broader questions of the process and on coordinated planning of Agency requirements. Provisions for review of decisions are outlined. An important component of the over-all new functions will be a research and engineering program. This program will include activities of the Institute for Telecommunication Sciences of the Environmental Science Services Administration, the Radio Standards Divisions, the Technical Analysis Division and other units of the National Bureau of Standards, and other appropriate Government and private resources. Additional technical and economic capabilities will be established within the program as necessary to support telecommunications policy-making and electrospace management.

On August 14, 1969, Dr. Tribus met with General G. B. Cauble, Mr. Willie Moore, and Captain Shugart, of the Department of Defense, to discuss the substance of the enclosed paper. He emphasized that the Department of Commerce regards full and proper provision for defense and other government agency telecommunication requirements as an essential feature of an adequate over-all telecommunication system for the nation. I understand that he did have a fruitful discussion, and your representatives felt that the enclosed paper would be a useful basis for review in your Department. We would appreciate having your comments as soon as is convenient for you, since we would like to move forward with these plans as rapidly as possible.

Please let me know if you have additional questions.

Sincerely,



Secretary of Commerce

Enclosure

PROPOSAL FOR FEDERAL AGENCY PARTICIPATION IN  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY COORDINATION  
AND IMPROVED ADMINISTRATION OF THE ELECTROSPACE  
FOR THE FEDERAL AGENCIES

1. Introduction

Responsibilities proposed for a new executive telecommunications authority, under present legislation would include:

--Policy, e.g., policies and programs of the Executive Branch affecting domestic and international telecommunications; responsibilities of the Executive under the Communications Act and the Communications Satellite Act; liaison with and representations to the Federal Communications Commission on policy issues; federal-state activities; national allocations of the electrospace\* in cooperation with the Federal Communications Commission; and, with the Department of State, international coordination of telecommunications matters.

--Telecommunications Management for Federal Departments and Agencies; allocation, assignment and regulation of Federal use of the electrospace; guidance and coordination of Government systems development, standards, and procurement criteria; inter-agency and federal-state telecommunications coordination.

--Research and Engineering; studies of electromagnetic waves and information transmission needed for efficient utilization of

\*The term "electrospace" is used rather than "spectrum" or "frequency" as it projects better the multidimensional character of the radio resource.



the electrospace resource; economic and technical analyses to provide a basis, in part, for telecommunications policy and allocations; provide technical assistance to government agencies.

Until such a new scope of telecommunications responsibilities is clarified and assigned, it would be premature to attempt to describe organizational structure or detailed procedures. This document, rather, outlines certain features of the Commerce Department's approach toward (a) obtaining adequate interagency participation in policy development, and (b) providing continuity and improvement of processes for administration of electrospace utilization by Federal Agencies. The Department of Commerce regards proper provision for government telecommunications operations and electrospace utilization as an essential feature of an adequate overall telecommunications "system" for the nation.

## 2. Administration of Telecommunications

Overall responsibility for telecommunications policy, management and research would be vested in an Assistant Secretary for Telecommunications. He would manage the necessary agency structure, including that for electrospace administration for Federal Agencies.

A small carefully selected policy staff, headed by a Deputy Assistant Secretary, would draw upon the resources of all the major programs of the new telecommunications administration, and upon an external advisory structure, in gathering information and drafting proposed policy positions. The output would include among other forms, draft legislation, representations to the Federal Communications Commission, draft Executive Orders and Circulars.

The Department of Commerce would represent the coordinated Executive Branch position on major telecommunications policy issues before the Federal Communications Commission, with other Government Agency assistance as appropriate.

Responsibilities and processes for Federal electrospace administration are discussed below.

Another major division of functions and responsibilities would relate to matters of Federal telecommunications operations other than questions of electrospace. This would include, with the assistance of the Departments and Agencies, the provision of policy guidance for the National Communications System (NCS), Federal-State technical coordination, promulgation of Federal telecommunications technical specifications, standards, and procurement policies, and a continuing review of Agency telecommunications programs for policy, coordination and advisory purposes.

A third major component of the new program to be based at Boulder, Colorado, would provide technical and economic research, engineering assistance, and studies and development of standards for possible promulgation by the telecommunications administration. The policy development, telecommunications management and electrospace administration programs would rely heavily on this research and service-oriented engineering program for technical support in the conduct of their activities.

### 3. Telecommunications Advisory Process

For a long time there has existed no continuing broadly based, interagency body to advise on telecommunications policy for the Executive Branch. The Telecommunications Coordinating Committee of the Department of State has not functioned for years; the Director of Telecommunications Management has established ad hoc groups for certain issues.

We propose early establishment, by the Secretary or the President, of a permanent interagency Telecommunications Policy Advisory Committee (TPAC), the Chairman to be appointed by the Assistant Secretary for Telecommunications. Examples of major policy issues which should be considered by such a committee



include: allocations of the electrospace, and policies on overall efficient use of the electrospace resource; satellite communications; many international aspects of telecommunications; federal-state relationships; effects of new technology; federal procurement policies and telecommunication programs.

A non-government Telecommunications Advisory Board, with appropriate panels on electrospace administration and research would provide advice of experts from industry and academic areas.

#### 4. Electrospace Administration for Federal Agency Telecommunications

The present system for allocation and management of frequency utilization for Federal Agencies uses the long established Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee (IRAC), which reports to the Director of Telecommunications Management.

While the IRAC presently serves as a coordinating body for Executive Branch allocations policy, much of its activity concerns the day-to-day assignment of frequencies to government radio stations. This is handled principally by the Frequency Assignment Subcommittee (FAS) of the IRAC. Considerable time is routinely required to coordinate and complete government assignment

actions; the FAS must consider up to several thousand such items on the agenda of its regularly scheduled monthly meeting which normally requires several days. Many hours are spent in advance by IRAC members coordinating radio frequency requirements in preparation for these meetings.

#### 4.1 Federal Electrospace Administration

Questions of policy and management for electrospace utilization would be dealt with by a new agency within the Department of Commerce, the Federal Electrospace Administration (FEA). The FEA would be responsible for the allocation and assignment of Federal electrospace and for day-to-day cooperation with the FCC in the management of the electrospace. The TPAC would advise on major allocations and policy issues, and allocations decisions would be subject to ratification by the Assistant Secretary for Telecommunications. The FEA would also be responsible for promulgation of electrospace utilization standards and regulations for Federal agencies.

#### 4.2 Electrospace Assignment Process

It is proposed that the new FEA would establish a computer-based electrospace assignment system. An "electrospace assignment staff" would be organized, (see chart) utilizing a substantial central computer facility and master data file to make rapid assignments. In addition, regional assignment facilities and

processes would be established, using smaller computers and remote access to the central computer. Direct access to the computer system and the assignment process would be provided from remote data consoles at each of the agencies. Particularly concerning Department of Defense uses, the data of the Electromagnetic Compatibility Analysis Center (ECAC) would be accessed in such an overall system, with appropriate safeguards. The kinds of technical data files maintained by ECAC would be extended as appropriate to other uses of the electrospac.

All agencies would be kept informed of electrospac assignment actions and would have an opportunity to object if problems arose. The IRAC would now have oversight responsibility for this process, rather than day-to-day processing responsibility--one or more of the IRAC subcommittees might give close attention to particular aspects of the process.

#### 4.3 Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee (IRAC)

It has already been indicated that IRAC should be retained, with an oversight function over the assignment process rather than day-to-day operating responsibility. It would function as a panel of TPAC, along with other appropriate panels, such as a panel on the National Communications System. The Chairman



of the IRAC would be appointed by the Administrator of the FEA. IRAC is now and would remain an important source of information on Agency plans and requirements, and a vehicle for interagency coordination of electrospac utilization.

In the event that an electrospac assignment cannot be accommodated routinely, the IRAC would consider and make a recommendation. In case of Agency dissent from a decision regarding an electrospac assignment by the FEA staff, the decision would be reviewed by the Director of FEA, with the advice of IRAC. If the using agency desired, the FEA Director's decision on review, or any of his other actions, such as in allocations or regulation matters, could be brought before TPAC for comment and appropriate further decisions by the Assistant Secretary for Telecommunications.

#### 4.4 Some Electrospac Management Priorities

While the coordination and advisory role of IRAC is a necessary one, it is by itself insufficient to assure developing maximum overall efficiency of use of the electrospac by the Government. The FEA will need to develop a substantial program to obtain accurate information, measures, and improved techniques for electrospac management. It will be the responsibility of the FEA to follow up on the most significant proposals for improved electrospac management arising in recent years from

studies of the President's Task Force on Communications Policy, the Bureau of the Budget, the Joint Technical Advisory Committee, the Commerce Technical Advisory Board, and other advisory groups. Some priorities, including the improved assignment process are recapitulated below.

#### MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

- Develop adequate measures of electrospac utilization.
- Obtain useful data on actual usage of electrospac to supplement bookkeeping records.
- Establish shared data base and computational processes for regional and national electrospac management system.

#### MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS

- Establish central Electrospac Assignment Engineering staff, supplemented gradually by regional management centers.
- Develop comprehensive computer systems for electrospac assignment engineering and records, to facilitate both central engineering assignment processes and remote access by agencies and regional management centers.
- Apply operations analysis techniques routinely to electrospac utilization to increase efficiency of use of the resource.

RESEARCH

Effective development of future electrospace utilization, for increased yield to meet growing needs and to permit new services, will depend in large part upon a first rate research program, using not only the laboratories of the new telecommunications authority, but a broad program including other government laboratories, industry, and universities.

- Operations analysis studies should be made of increasing intensive electrospace-sharing possibilities, including electromagnetic-wave considerations, and the various information transmission (modulation, coding, power, bandwidth) parameters.
- Extension of the useable electrospace to higher frequencies, i.e., millimeter waves and beyond.
- Examination of possibilities for improved standards for receivers and transmitters.
- Study of potential impact of new technology on electrospace utilization.
- Study of economic factors in electrospace allocation, e.g., "the value at the margin" of various uses of the spectrum; costs and benefits to various services,



and studies of alternatives; simulation of development of the overall system under certain policies-- such studies should be made with a view to providing in part, a valid basis for allocations or other administrative steps in electrospace management.

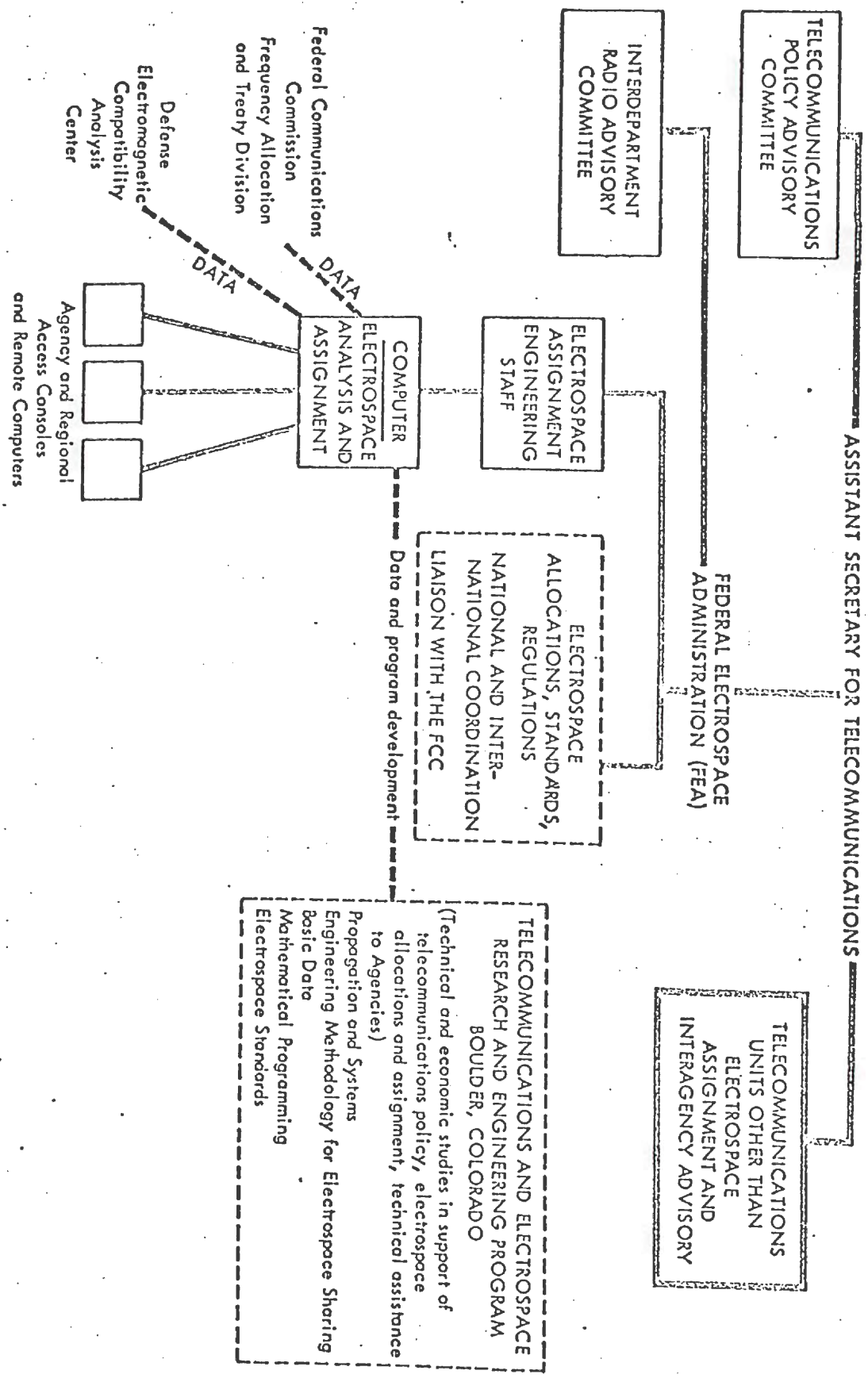
#### 5. Review of Decisions

A process was described above for review of FEA electrospace assignment decisions upon dissent of an Agency. Similar processes would be established for review of decisions in other areas of responsibility of the new telecommunications authority. Rarely, an important issue in which there is ultimate disagreement between Agencies or between the authority and an agency, might, as at present, have to be resolved by the President. In order to assist the President in such an issue, it is desirable that he designate a staff assistant to be responsible in the telecommunications area. The Department of Commerce would recommend that such a White House Staff member be designated, and that he participate in the meetings of the Telecommunications Policy Advisory Committee and the Telecommunications Advisory Board.

Office of the Assistant Secretary  
for Science and Technology  
Department of Commerce

August 22, 1969

Proposed Department of Commerce Structure for  
**FEDERAL ELECTROSPACE ASSIGNMENT**  
 and  
**INTERAGENCY ADVISORY FUNCTIONS**



TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
POLICY ADVISORY  
COMMITTEE

INTERDEPARTMENT  
RADIO ADVISORY  
COMMITTEE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS

FEDERAL ELECTROSPACE  
ADMINISTRATION (FEA)

ELECTROSPACE  
ASSIGNMENT  
ENGINEERING  
STAFF

ELECTROSPACE  
ALLOCATIONS, STANDARDS,  
REGULATIONS,  
NATIONAL AND INTER-  
NATIONAL COORDINATION  
LIAISON WITH THE FCC

COMPUTER  
ELECTROSPACE  
ANALYSIS AND  
ASSIGNMENT

Federal Communications  
Commission  
Frequency Allocation  
and Treaty Division

Defense  
Electromagnetic  
Compatibility  
Analysis  
Center

Agency and Regional  
Access Consoles  
and Remote Computers

TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
UNITS OTHER THAN  
ELECTROSPACE  
ASSIGNMENT AND  
INTERAGENCY ADVISORY

TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTROSPACE  
RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING PROGRAM  
BOULDER, COLORADO

(Technical and economic studies in support of  
telecommunications policy, electrospase  
allocations and assignment, technical assistance  
to Agencies)

Propagation and Systems  
Engineering Methodology for Electrospase Sharing  
Basic Data

Mathematical Programming  
Electrospase Standards

Friday 10/31/69

4:05 Mr. Flemming's office advises there is a  
note in the file to Bill Casselman fm. Whitaker  
that Gardiner Tucker is an Independent -- Virginia.

*DTM file*