

cate, reallocate, and arrange for restoration of communications facilities to authorized users based on approved requirements and priorities; and I develop operational plans and provide operational guidance with respect to all elements of the NCS, including (a) the prescription of standards and practices as to operation, maintenance, and installation; (b) the maintenance of necessary records to insure effective utilization of the NCS; (c) the request of assignments of radio frequencies for the NCS; (d) the monitoring of frequency utilization; and (e) the exercise and test of system effectiveness.

RELATIONS WITH COMSAT CORP.

Mr. ROBACK. Do you still have the responsibility for the dealings with Comsat satellite communications as part of your NCS policy?

General KLOCKO. As part of the NCS.

Mr. ROBACK. Where another Federal agency deals with Comsat you have supervision of that?

General KLOCKO. The only relationship we have with Comsat actually is the fact that they are supplying some of the circuits we are using. We ordinarily don't deal directly with them.

Mr. ROBACK. If another agency wants to deal with Comsat, under the NCS directive which the Secretary of Defense executes and you as manager do the actual work, do you have some responsibility for supervision?

For example, NASA wanted some satellite circuits. In the first instance you had to go over the ground and approve it.

General KLOCKO. No; we won't approve that.

Mr. ROBACK. Maybe you are not acquainted with that segment of activity. You might call on one of your associates here.

Mr. SOLOMON. As you will recall, what Mr. Roback is referring to is that the manager of the National Communications System was authorized to deal directly with the Communications Satellite Corp. for all Government circuits, i.e., the Secretary of Defense in his role as executive agent for NCS was instructed by the President and authorized to pass on these activities and in general carry out these relationships with the corporation.

However, the authority was made rather moot by the ruling by the Federal Communications Commission which requires that most all such circuitry would in fact be leased from the commercial carriers rather than the Communications Satellite Corp. Its role was all satellite circuitry which is leased by any member of the National Communications System is leased from one of the communications carriers, and accordingly is not leased under the specific or exclusive authority of the manager of NCS.

Referring back to the question you asked, if NASA or any other Federal agency had a rather large outstanding circuit requirement which, in our opinion, would meet the criteria of the Federal Communications Commission decision in the *Authorized User* case, we would again, under the aegis of the National Communications System, look at this matter and entertain such activities with the Communications Satellite Corp.