

is required to make a judgment as to what would be an appropriate allocation for broadcasting or safety, taking into consideration other demands for frequencies. There will be social factors, there will be economic factors, there will be engineering factors, there will be just a cross section of all of the elements that go into a judgment as to what is needed in the public interest.

Our direction from the Congress, as you know, is public interest, convenience, and necessity.

Mrs. HECKLER. Now, Mr. Hyde, does one department do this? Who makes the final decision on this allocation of frequency?

Mr. HYDE. The Commissioners must make this decision. Our chief adviser on this would be the chief engineer, but we would also find relevant and necessary the advice of engineers from the other bureaus.

When there is a proposal to make some change which may have consequences in several bureaus, there will ordinarily be a public notice, opportunity for interested parties from the public and industry to comment. But when the moment of truth comes, the Commission must make a decision. We will have the advice of Mr. Watkins; we will also have the advice of economic experts in the Commission. It becomes a Commission-wide decision.

Mrs. HECKLER. Do you have an actual procedure whereby a radio station would apply for a change in allocation?

Mr. HYDE. Yes. We have extensive rules for each class of station. There are rules for FM, for instance. In that area we have found it appropriate to have an allocation table and a person wishing to apply for a permit to construct an FM station would consult that table and find out if there is an opportunity for him. There are opportunities in many cities, but in the larger cities the frequency assignments have been pretty well taken up by applicants.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, let me ask one question. It is my understanding that the basic frequency allocations were made in 1946 and you have been studying it ever since then and there have not been a whole lot of changes.

Mr. HYDE. This is a statement frequently made, that the Commission made an allocation in 1945 or 1946 and this has remained constant. There have been many changes.

Mr. BROOKS. Significant changes or just minor?

Mr. HYDE. Very substantial changes; and there has been an extension of the frontier.

Mr. BROOKS. There have been changes?

Mr. HYDE. I think perhaps we ought to give you a summary of them.

Mr. BROOKS. Why don't you do that for the record, a little summary of what the situation of allocation was in 1946 and a basic analysis of the changes made, and give us some significance of those changes. I do not want just the technological background but the number of people involved, the number of stations involved, potential customers involved, or the load—the impact it has on the public and so on. It is a relevant thing.

Mr. HYDE. It is a highly relevant one and I rather welcome the opportunity to present a statement on it because frequently the complaint is made that the Commission has not changed the allocation made in 1945.

(The information requested is in Appendix B.)