

A combination of both. Treaty obligations in certain areas must be continued—although perhaps with less emphasis. Resolution of interference cases would necessarily continue. Type acceptance of equipment must be handled within 30 days or is granted automatically by default by operation of rule.

19. If additional funds were available, what would you do with the new money?

Depending upon the amount of additional funds—reduce existing backlogs, expand existing programs as appropriate, activate programs that should have been carried out, replace obsolete or inadequate laboratory equipment, etc. Overall objective would be to make the agency and telecommunications regulation more responsive to technological change and more quick to adjust inequities in access to a valuable national resource in increasingly short supply.

PROGRAM III: BROADCAST

1. What is the nature of and authority for this program?

The broadcast program is regulatory in nature and deals with radio and television transmissions intended primarily for reception by the general public. Broadcasting includes standard or AM radio, frequency modulation or FM radio, television, and several related auxiliary services. Regulatory activities include spectrum allocations, policy and rulemaking, authorization of service, enforcement, and litigation.

The statutory authority for regulation of broadcasting and related activities is provided for in the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

2. Who is the person primarily in charge of this program at the operative level (name and title):

Mr. George S. Smith, Chief, Broadcast Bureau.

3. How much money and capital equipment is available under this program for fiscal 1968?

It is \$4,107,617 with \$17,000 allocated for capital equipment.

4. Would you describe the output generated by this program?

The purpose of regulation of radio and television transmissions intended primarily for reception by the general public is to make available to all people in the United States interference-free aural and visual radio service with programming intended to serve the needs and interests of the public. The service priorities the Commission follows are to provide one service to all the population, multiple service to as much of the population as possible, and a local outlet for community expression where possible.

5. Can you quantify this output in any way?

(a) Today there are over 1,000 authorized television stations including 824 commercial stations and 185 educational stations. Ninety-four percent of all homes have television sets and almost one out of every five homes has a color TV set. In the average home television is viewed about 5½ hours a day. Some individual television programs of major interest or importance are viewed by as many as 60 million persons.

(b) There are about 140 of the 185 authorized educational television stations on the air. These stations cover areas containing about two-thirds of the population. About 12 to 15 million students in more than 2,000 schools receive part of their instruction through educational television stations. The educational television stations also provide for home audiences a variety of programs seldom available on commercial television. A new service recently authorized by the Commission and rapidly growing is the Instructional Television Fixed Service (ITFS), which provides for point-to-point transmission of television rather than general broadcasting to homes. This service permits school systems to transmit and receive simultaneously a number of television programs. By thus providing greater flexibility ITFS should increase the in-school use of instructional television.

(c) In the aural broadcast service we have authorized some 4,220 standard (AM) broadcast stations and some 2,050 frequency modulation (FM) broadcast stations; 345 of the FM stations are authorized to operate as educational stations. With development of small portable receivers the aural broadcast service can now be received in practically every situation the public finds itself—at home, in the office, in the automobile, at the beach, and while walking. Today virtually every home has at least one radio receiver and the average family has four. Radio, together with television, has become the principal source of news, information and entertainment for the American public.