

services (covering public safety, industrial, and land transportation radio services) have grown so rapidly that a frequency congestion problem and a frequency shortage problem exist. The resolution of these problems will require more expenditures.

11. At what level are the personnel responsible for the various parts of the program coordinated to determine if the program as a whole is being efficiently carried out?

Coordination for the entire safety and special program is handled in the Office of the Bureau Chief. The coordination is handled by the Bureau Chief, the Deputy Bureau Chief, and the Assistant Bureau Chief.

12. Is there a continual program review within the agency, other than the annual budgetary review, to determine more effective and efficient ways to achieve these program objectives?

There is a continuing review by the Office of the Bureau Chief and by the five division chiefs within the Bureau to determine more effective and efficient ways to achieve these program objectives. In addition, there is a semiannual cost reduction review and a quarterly review of improvements in services to the public.

13. To your knowledge, does this program duplicate or parallel work being done by any other agency?

No.

14. Is your organizational structure such that the program is being carried out most efficiently and effectively?

In May of 1966, the Safety and Special Radio Services Bureau was reorganized for the precise purpose of achieving efficiency and effectiveness. It is believed that the reorganization has proved beneficial.

15. Are there any outstanding GAO reports on this program? If so, what is the status of the GAO recommendations the report contains?

There are no outstanding GAO reports on this specific program.

16. What significant problems, if any, are you facing in accomplishing the program objectives?

The major problems in achieving the program objectives are the frequency congestion and frequency shortage problem for the land mobile services and the high level of violations by station licensees which interferes with efficient use of the radio spectrum. A resolution of both of these major problems would require significant increment in qualified manpower.

17. Do you administer any grants, loans, or other disbursed funds related to this program? If so, is the size of your administrative staff commensurate with the magnitude of the outlays?

No.

18. If your appropriations were reduced, how would you absorb the cut—by an overall reduction, or by cutting or curtailing certain activities?

For a number of years, the Safety and Special Radio Services Bureau has been functioning with a very minimum staff, attempting to handle urgent problems as they develop. It would be most difficult to function with any reduction in this staff. If, however, a reduction were required we would feel forced to make the cuts in those areas which would not create an immediate detriment to the public service we render, especially the many radio services used for the safety of life and property. Thus, we could not reduce processing radio station applications nor could we fail to respond to inquiries from the public. We would be forced to cut our rulemaking and enforcement activities even though this would adversely affect the program in its long-range objectives.

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

The new money would be used to resolve the land mobile frequency problems and any remaining funds would be used to increase the level of enforcement activity.

PROGRAM VI: COMMUNITY ANTENNA TELEVISION

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

This program is designed to effect a careful integration of CATV into the structure of free, broadcast television. CATV, with its capacity for picking up television signals off the air and for originating its own programming, permits a wide diversity of television offerings. The Commission has made the judgment