

on-the-air violations, produced 27,000 radio bearings (including 500 bearings on 60 search and rescue emergency alerts), and identified and indexed 36,000 radio signals.

This work was an effective aid toward orderly and efficient usage of the radio spectrum's streets and highways resulting in more efficiently operated industries contributing to the Nation's economy, a smoothly operating communication media that daily, advantageously affects the life of every citizen, and promotion of safety of life and property through radio direction finding assistance to air and sea craft search and rescue operations.

Name of the official having direct operational responsibility over the program: Curtis B. Plummer, Chief, Field Engineering Bureau.

Mr. HYDE. This is our largest bureau in terms of personnel. It is our enforcement and compliance arm and Mr. John Evans can give you an idea of what they do.

Mr. EVANS. The Field Engineering Bureau has among its responsibilities the enforcement of the laws and regulations, including inspections, investigations, monitoring, engineering, examinations, licensing, processing applications pertaining to the painting and marking and placement of antenna towers, and furnishing direction finding aid to aircraft and ships in distress. It has 24 district offices, four suboffices, two marine offices, 18 monitoring stations, and three television enforcement units. These work in a coordinated effort to accomodate the situation which might be at hand. I don't know whether it would be purposeful to give you an example of how it works or if you would like to ask questions.

Mr. BROOKS. Put an example in the record.

Mr. EVANS. We might get a complaint of interference from another Government agency or from any source, an unknown interference. We would first have to place our directional finding network in operation to find generally the area of interference. This is a rather broad gage type of thing. After we localize it to a broad area, we send out the investigative units which have what you might call micro-direction finding capabilities to pinpoint the interference source to a particular building, and finally to a particular room in a building. Then we enter, make the appropriate investigation and determine the reason for the interference. If it is inadvertent or unintentional, it is voluntarily discontinued upon being brought to the attention of the responsible party.

If it is deliberate, legal steps are taken to shut it down.

Mrs. HECKLER. Is the monitoring directly connected to interference? Do you monitor only for interference?

Mr. EVANS. No, we monitor for ships in distress and lost aircraft. We monitor for many other types of requests that are made of us. Collection of frequency utilization data is among a number of activities that fall in the monitoring area.

Mrs. HECKLER. Do you monitor commercial broadcasting stations?

Mr. EVANS. We monitor everything licensed by the FCC.

Mr. BROOKS. How many employees are assigned to monitoring?

Mr. EVANS. To the bureau's monitoring itself, around 170.

Mr. BROOKS. 170 for the whole country?

Mr. EVANS. That is for the whole country. That is in the Monitoring Systems Division.

Mr. BROOKS. Thank you, Mr. Evans. We appreciate your help and I wonder—