

if necessary, to provide additional technical information and positive identification of interfering station. Direct communication between Commission and foreign administration is used to obtain elimination or reduction of interference.

(c) Frequency coordination, Canadian: Canadian coordination requests are analyzed to determine which U.S. office should make technical examination and provide comments. Comments of various offices are correlated and checked for adherence to agreed procedures before being forwarded to the Canadian Department of Transport. Canadian comments on Commission coordination requests receive technical examination and are checked for adherence to agreed procedures. Disagreements resolved by Treaty Branch which also arranges for field tests when necessary.

(d) Engineering evaluation of descriptive and measurement data furnished by manufacturers in support of their transmitter type acceptance applications, comparison of these data against technical standards in applicable FCC rules, granting of type acceptance after determination of compliance with applicable rules.

(e) Laboratory testing and evaluation of performance of prototype equipment relative to applicable technical standards in FCC rules, granting of type approval after determination of compliance.

(f) International monitoring observations: Arrange for appropriate monitoring coverage to fulfill outstanding and special requests of the International Telecommunication Union. Monitoring observations are prepared by Commission and private monitoring stations, processed for elimination of errors and for adherence to agreed procedures. Automatic data processing facilities used for tabulation and recordkeeping purposes. Final product forwarded to the International Frequency Registration Board in keeping with outstanding instructions and timetable arrangements.

(g) International registration of assignments: Notification forms are prepared by each Government agency and non-Government communications common carrier for each frequency assignment to be registered internationally. Similar forms are prepared by the FCC staff for international registration of other frequency assignments. All notices are checked, corrected if necessary, and forwarded to Geneva. Correspondence related to the notifications is coordinated by an international notification group representing both Government and non-Government users of the spectrum.

(h) International infraction reports: Reports prepared by Commission and U.S. Government monitoring and radio stations. Given technical examination for accuracy of observation and for adherence to appropriate convention or radio regulations. Forwarded to administrations responsible for stations shown by the reports to be in violation.

(i) Licenses handled for entry in assignment lists: After an application for frequency assignment authority is granted, a copy of the authorization is coded and processed by data processing staff for entry into the master computer data base of licensed stations. At periodic intervals, lists of authorized stations by major service categories are printed and made available to Commission staff members and the general public.

(j) Technical reports are the distilled result of investigation of technical material, extensive computational and analytical effort, data collection, literature review, et cetera. Answer really depends upon the subject of the needed report.

(k) Interagency frequency coordination actions: Coordination between Government and non-Government users of the spectrum is accomplished by the Frequency Assignment Subcommittee of the Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee which meets for 3 days each month. All Government applications for frequency assignment authority and those non-Government applications which require coordination with Government agencies are considered at these meetings. Potentially incompatible assignments are either modified or withdrawn. Coordination of potential problems is carried out, primarily by telephone, between meetings. Unresolved cases may be referred to higher authority for policy determinations.

7. How many employees are involved in the program and in what general type of employment categories do they fall?

A total of 88 employees are involved, 49 of whom are engineers. The remaining 39 are subprofessional and clerical.

8. What is the grade structure and how many super grades—quota and non-quota—are involved?