
Cable Television; Citizen Participation; Federal Legislation; Guides; Resource Guides; State Legislation; Statewide Planning; Utilities

This handbook for Connecticut cable television consumers addresses a variety of topics, including: (1) a definition of cable television services; (2) the public stake in cable television; (3) program variety; (4) pay cable service; (5) public satellites; (6) government regulation; (7) proposed regulation; (8) role of the Connecticut Public Utilities Control Authority; (9) local advisory councils; and (10) public and community access. Also included are lists of resource people and agencies involved in cable television, and a bibliography of cable television related readings.

(EMH)
Cable in Connecticut:

a citizen's handbook
CABLE TELEVISION FRANCHISES AWARDED IN CONNECTICUT (19)

CATV service available to 28 towns in 13 operating systems

June 1, 1976
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CITY FRANCHISE HOLDERS</th>
<th>COMPANY CONTACTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 COMMUNITY TV SYSTEMS, INC.</td>
<td>Richard Hubbell, Gen. Mgr./481-3434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 NORTHWEST CABLEVISION, INC.</td>
<td>Larry Schneider, Mgr./379-2288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 LAUREL CABLEVISION, INC.</td>
<td>Larry Carlsson, Mgr./472-9383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 SYSTEMS TV, INC.</td>
<td>Matthew Jenetopoulos, Pres./562-3774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 GREATER HARTFORD CATV, INC.</td>
<td>Vincent King, Mgr./684-6400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 TELEPROMPTER OF MIDDLETOWN, INC.</td>
<td>Frank Staley, Dist.Mgr./792-0900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 TELEPROMPTER OF MIDDLETOWN, INC.</td>
<td>Frank Staley, Dist.Mgr./792-0900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 BRIDGEPORT COMMUNITY ANTENNA TV Co.</td>
<td>Frank Staley, Dist.Mgr./792-0900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 TELEPROMPTER OF MIDDLETOWN, INC.</td>
<td>Paul Snyder, Regional Mgr./621-6219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 HARTFORD CATV, INC.</td>
<td>Paul Snyder, Regional Mgr./621-6219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 VALLEY CABLEVISION, INC.</td>
<td>Jeff Reynolds, Mgr./735-9505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 UNITED CABLE TV CORP. OF CONNECTICUT</td>
<td>Jim Dovey, Gen.Mgr./747-6691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 EASTERN CONNECTICUT CABLE TV, INC.</td>
<td>Peter Matthews, Mgr./442-6225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 CABLE VIDEO, INC.</td>
<td>Peter Matthews, Mgr./809-5505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 NEW MILFORD CABLEVISION Co.</td>
<td>Paul Hancock, Pres./355-0115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 COASTAL CABLE TV, INC.</td>
<td>Bernard Perry, Pres./445-6102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 HAYSTACK CABLEVISION, INC.</td>
<td>Nicholas B. Eddy, Pres./379-2758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 CONNECTICUT RIVER CABLE TV Co.</td>
<td>Bernard Perry, Pres./445-6102</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Franchise awarded; specific information at right
2 Application in process
3 Application pending (Housatonic Cablevision)
4 Advertised by PUC; no applicants
5 Not advertised by PUC
### CONNECTICUT CABLE TELEVISION SYSTEMS (March, 1976)

#### 99 TOWNS (RANKED IN DESCENDING ORDER BY SIZE)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Towns</th>
<th>Cost Rate</th>
<th>INSTALLATION FEE</th>
<th>Subscribers (Households)</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
<th># of Households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wallingford*</td>
<td>$8.95</td>
<td>$24.95</td>
<td>8,987</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>45,872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Haven*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stratford*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guilford*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branford*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New London*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterbury*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plymouth*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Haven*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Haven*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winchester*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harwinton*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torrington*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watertown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Haven</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Haven</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manchester*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wethersfield</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danbury</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bethel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middlesex*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stratford</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milford</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meriden*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southington</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheshire</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolcott</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hartford**</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Hartford</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windsor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelton*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taunton*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naugatuck*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seymour*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Britain*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bristol</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plainville*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Killingly*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterford*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norwich*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preston</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groton*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stonington*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ledyard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voluntown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salisbury*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norfolk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Saybrook</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westbrook</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haddan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deep River</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essex</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durham</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chester</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Killingworth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Wired: Operating  **Partially Wired; Not Operating

TOTAL # OF SUBSCRIBERS (HOUSEHOLDS) = 109,549
Connecticut cable systems are among the most technologically advanced in the country. The smallest capacity of any system in the state is 20 channels. Many systems approach 40 to 60-channel capacity. All have built-in capability for two-way transmission. For a monthly fee ranging from $5.75 to $9.95 subscribers typically receive 14 broadcast channels plus three automated channels with 24-hour news, time and weather and stock market data. A small extra fee brings 20 or more FM radio signals. Some Connecticut subscribers now have the option to receive "pay cable" sports, movies and cultural programs delivered by satellite. Experience in other parts of the country shows that many TV viewers are willing to pay the extra freight - $8.95 monthly - for wider choice of programs, no interruptions for commercials and high quality signal.

One of the best kept secrets about cable in Connecticut is the fact that CATV channels can also be used for locally produced programming geared to local tastes, needs and interests. Such programs may be cablecast over access channels dedicated for the use of education, local government and the general public. The Federal Communications Commission has required that channels for access programming be made available free of charge as part of the basic service package. Local programming of this nature is being developed in several areas in Connecticut, notably in Danbury, Meriden and the Naugatuck Valley.

Connecticut's many-channeled systems offer multiple opportunities for experimenting with public service uses of cable. The public stake in cable television is the utilization of cable technology for non-commercial purposes.

State of Connecticut
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
STATE CAPITOL
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06115

COMMISSION ON THE EDUCATIONAL AND INFORMATIONAL
USES OF CABLE TELECOMMUNICATIONS

c/o Connecticut State Library/231 Capitol Ave./Room 601/Hartford, Ct 06115
Tel.: (203) 566-7315

COMMMENTS TO THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION IN RE
DOCKET 20363: MAJOR MARKET CABLE TELEVISION SYSTEMS
(1977 CABLE RULES COMPLIANCE)

"We do have a particular interest in assuring that citizens, education and government in Connecticut have the opportunity to become thoroughly familiar with the phenomenon of cable technology in order to participate in and benefit fully from the redesign of our communications. Veteran cable operators are prone to say that public channels have not been used/are not being used, so why should they bother? It is too soon to tell to what extent Americans will make use of cable access, particularly since local origination channels have absorbed most of the early public efforts at programming. We in Connecticut feel that it is arbitrary for the Commission to waive requirements for designated channels on Connecticut systems, all of which have unused channels. Most of the systems in our state are only now under construction. We need time to build and time to devise our strategy!"

June 9, 1975

Seth Houck, CEIUCT Vice Chairman
THE TELEVISION OF CHOICE

The cable television industry likes to compare cable to conventional television by calling cable the television of choice. By "choice" they mean that cable offers the individual subscriber a greater variety of television programs to watch. The variety is often more apparent than real - network affiliates and syndicated independents carry the same mass consumption programs during most day and evening hours. This holds true even for public television; most programs broadcast by Connecticut Public Television are standard PBS programs. Other fare apart from automated time, weather and data services, offered by cable systems may be packaged and sold or provided free to the cable operator by a program distributor.

Local Origination

A number of Connecticut cable systems offer local programs supported in whole or in part by advertising, notably Teleprompter of Danbury and Valley Cable in Seymour. Teleprompter cablecasts local news and sports and interviews with public personalities. The company also recently cablecast complete three day coverage of a controversial hearing concerning the Chief of Police of Danbury, that kept Danbury people glued to their TV sets. Eastern Connecticut Cable Television in New London offered locally originated programs on a regular basis until the FCC suspended the rule requiring cable systems outside the top TV markets to engage in local origination. When local people protested to the Public Utilities Commission, Eastern was told by the PUC not to make any change without prior authorization from PUC. Evidently the PUC did not take further action; Eastern Connecticut Cable TV does occasionally cablecast events such as a telethon, but regular "L.O." is a thing of the past.

For practical purposes, locally determined choices for cable television programs are confined to the use of access and other non-broadcast channels by local and state government, education, the public and leased channel users. Under the new FCC rules summarized in this handbook, Eastern Connecticut Cable Television and any other cable system with 3,500 subscribers will be required to make some provision for access cable casting, regardless of whether or not they are located in a top TV market.

Most of the decisions about channels, programs and services are made in Washington, according to formulae prescribed by the Federal Communications Commission according to major (broadcast) television markets. These rules are responsive to broadcast interests and do not take into account prospective subscriber preference. Even though Greenwich people would like to receive Hartford stations, for example, FCC rules would prevent a cable system from carrying Hartford signals.

Other important decisions are made at corporate headquarters, frequently at some distance from Connecticut. Ten of Connecticut's 19 franchises are owned or controlled by MSO's, multiple system operators, that own and operate a large number of cable systems across the country: Teleprompter - Danbury, Bridgeport and Middletown; Community Properties - Meriden and Hartford; United - New Britain; Cox Cable - Manchester; American Television and Communications - Torrington; Rollins - Branford and Sammons - Waterbury.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING RATES

VALLEY CABLE VISION, INC.
SEYMOUR, CONNECTICUT

MESSAGE WHEEL — CABLE BUYS (3B)

SUBSCRIBER NON-SUBSCRIBER/COMMERCIAL

$5/Card/Week $7/Card/Week
$15/Card/Month $20/Card/Month

CRAWLING LINE

TIME & WEATHER (13A)
One line 12 words — 96 characters — $2.00 day

FINANCIAL & NEWS CHANNEL (9A & 11A)
One line 120 words — 80 characters — $2.00 day

SLIDES - 13A

NUMBER

MONTHS 1 · 10 11 · 20 21 · 36 37+

$30.00 $27.50 $25.25 $22.75

$27.50 $25.25 $22.75 $20.50

$25.25 $22.75 $20.50 $18.25

$22.75 $20.50 $18.25 $16.00

$20.50 $18.25 $16.00 $13.75
The choice for the consumer widens with movies and sports offered via pay cable. FCC rules for pay cable reflect the Commission’s policy that the public’s access to programming now delivered by conventional television at no direct cost to viewers should not be diminished by subscription operations. The rules generally provide that only feature films less than three years old, those presently under contract to local television stations, and those not generally desired for conventional television any time during the preceding five years may not be shown. Additionally, no commercial advertising is permitted in connection with the presentation of subscription programming and no more than 90 percent of the total programming may consist of sports and feature films.

Pay cable can be distributed via microwave or satellite. The first pay cable services offered by Connecticut systems in Manchester and Branford are produced by Home Box Office in New York and beamed to Connecticut Subscribers via satellite. Home Box Office, the nation’s leading pay TV programming company, now serves more than 400,000 monthly subscribers in over 165 affiliated cable TV systems in 3 states. Using terrestrial microwave and domestic satellite transmission facilities, it programs 15 hours per day of feature film, sports and special events.

Public Satellites

A development parallel to satellite beamed pay TV is a move in the public sector to establish an institutional base for health and educational services delivered via satellite. Spurred by successful demonstrations of educational and health programs beamed by the ATS-6 Satellite to selected public broadcasting and cable systems in Alaska, the Rocky Mountains and Appalachian areas, a group of educational consortia, government agencies, publishers, and cable industry representatives have formed the Public Service Satellite Consortium. The purpose of the Consortium will be to coordinate the distribution of health and education programs via networks using signals beamed by a satellite. A Public Broadcasting System Satellite is also in the offing. A division of opinion between PBS and other potential public satellite users has arisen over the technology. PBS wants 50 high-powered, high-price receivers, while other public users want more numerous and cheaper earth stations. Non-PBS users want to put the big money into interactive satellite.
capability, while PBS is interested in one-way programming, which can be delivered by a cheaper satellite.

Connecticut decision makers must immediately engage themselves in consultations about the implications of satellites for public services in Connecticut.

Regional institutions such as the New England Board of Education and the New England Library Board should be involved in the planning. Membership in the Public Service Satellite Consortium would be advantageous. The fact that Connecticut lies in the "footprint" of the joint U.S.-Canada satellite called CTS gives us a special opportunity to plan for public services. CTS is jointly sponsored by the Canadian and U.S. Governments. The U.S. has launched only one wholly government-sponsored satellite - ATS-6. Experimentation with the ATS-6 for educational and health services has been limited. Plans to launch other U.S. public satellites have been suspended.

No one in Washington or in Hartford is in charge of the social dimensions of new technological developments in communications. We need to prod our leadership and our institutions to think through the options and take action.

Federal Communications Commission

The Cable Television Bureau is located at 2025 M Street, N.W., 6th floor. The following mailing address should be used: Cable Television Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, 1919 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20554.
Community Antenna Television

Cable television in its early stages of development was viewed with favor by broadcasters eager to reach new audiences and to extend their advertising markets. When cable first appeared 25 years ago in its early form of community antenna television, less than one percent of U.S. households had access to television. Cable TV spread rapidly in rural areas where many communities would still be without television were it not for cable. Broadcasters viewed cable with favor because it extended their advertising markets. The Federal Communications Commission did not exert control over cable during this period when cable systems typically offered from three to five channels.

Twelve-Channel Cable

The regulation of cable has been the subject of increasing federal concern ever since it became more than a community antenna system. Cable systems with twelve channels appeared in the early 1960's. They proposed to bring distant signals to communities with full television services. The commercial broadcasters, fearing fragmentation of their markets pressured the FCC into blocking cable's entry into the top TV markets. In 1965 FCC asserted jurisdiction over microwave common carriers serving cable and also imposed a freeze on microwave importation of distant signals in the top 100 markets. In 1966 FCC asserted jurisdiction over all cable operations.

Consensus Agreement

The freeze on cable lasted until 1972 when federal officials negotiated an agreement among major contending commercial interests: the broadcasters, the cable industry and program producers. By virtue of this consensus agreement, cable systems could import only a limited number of distant signals in the top 100 markets in order to protect the advertising markets of the network affiliates and the syndicated independents.

FCC Report and Order 1972: Access and Non-Broadcast Channel Requirements

The consensus agreement was codified in the FCC Report and Order of March 31, 1972 (FCC Docket 20508.) The quid pro quo in the agreement was that in exchange for the privilege of carrying broadcast signals in major markets, newly constructed cable systems would be required to provide free channels, for at least five years, for the purpose of opening new outlets for local expression, promoting diversity in television programming, advancing educational and instructional television and increasing informational services of local governments. The FCC noted that urban (major market) areas were particularly in need of the opportunity for ethnic, racial, economic and age groups to express their views and also to receive information about governmental actions and educational programs of benefit to them. "We envision a future for cable," said FCC, "in which the principal services, channel uses and potential sources of income will be from other than over-the-air signals." In summary the 1972 rules for major markets required:

- 20-channel capacity available for immediate and potential use;
- equivalent amount of bandwidth for nonbroadcast purposes for each broadcast channel used ("one-for-one" requirement);
- technical capacity for nonvoice return ("two-way") communications;
- a single channel each for public, educational, local government and leased access use in each community served;
- facilities necessary for the production of programming on the public access channel; and
- access channels to be expanded based on utilization.

The Consensus Agreement Revisited: 1975-76

Progress in cable construction spurred in Connecticut and other major markets by the Consensus Agreement slowed with the downturn of the economy. Loans for cable in the tight money market carried especially high rates of interest. In the major markets, cable companies built before the 1972 Report were required to rebuild to specification by 1977. These companies sought relief from the rebuild requirements, and together with the
newer systems, claimed that provision of
access services are too burdensome to bear
under strained financial circumstances.
The FCC responded, first in July, 1975 by
cancelling the 1977 rebuild deadline (FCC
Docket 283E3.) In May, 1976 FCC issued a
new report and order sharply reducing cable
access and channel capacity requirements.
Under the amended rules which take effect
on June 29, 1976, the FCC will:

--delete from the rules entirely the
requirement that major market cable
systems have the capacity to provide
one nonbroadcast channel for each
channel used to distribute broadcast
programming.

--ease applying the channel capacity
and access rules to those systems
(based on a headend or conglomerate
system count) which have fewer than
3,500 subscribers.

--apply the channel capacity and access
rules to all systems or conglomerates
of systems with 3,500 or more sub-
scribers, regardless of whether they
are within or outside of major tele-
vision markets.

--apply the access channel rules on a
headend or conglomerate system basis
rather than a community basis, so
that in situations where an access
channel or channels are required, only
one such channel(s) will be required
per integrated system even if that
system serves more than one community.

--delete the requirement that older
systems (those in operation prior
to March 31, 1972) reconstruct to
provide four dedicated access
channels, and delete the require-
ment that new systems (those in
operation after March 31, 1972) pro-
vide such channels from the commence-
ment of operation.

--require the provision of four access
channels only for those systems that
have sufficient activated capability
to provide such channels and where
demand for full time use has been
made. For those systems with insuf-
cient activated capability to
provide four channels, require them
to provide one composite access
channel if technically possible
(however, all systems with 3,500 or
more subscribers must accommodate
access services even if one com-
posite access channel is not avail-
able, e.g., during duplicated net-
work carriage time.)

--require systems to expand the num-
ber of channels available for
access programming up to the limit
of each system’s activated channel
capability based on demonstrated
use, but in no case require the
installation of a converter to meet
access channel needs.

--require that two-way capacity be
installed on all systems with
3,500 or more subscribers, but not
require that any system reconstruct
solely to provide this capacity.

--require those systems with more
than 3,500 subscribers to recon-
struct and comply with the 20-
channel and two-way capacity require-
ments no later than 10 years from
now.

These changes in FCC rules can seriously
hamper the development of non-commercial
uses of cable in Connecticut. Prompt
and judicious action is needed to keep
public interest options open.

The FCC recognizes the prerogative of
the franchising authority to safeguard
the access channels for good and suffi-
cient reason. All Connecticut franchises
are issued by the Public Utilities
Control Authority as directed by the
Legislature. It is up to the PUCA to
speak before the FCC for all of
Connecticut’s cable communities to
protect our collective interests in
the public channels.

REP. CLARK: (102nd)
In the Whitehead report to the
President on Cable, there is a
threat to the continued availability
of free access channels which should
be studied immediately by this new
commission.

Connecticut is unique in that we
have mandated state control of
cable operations under the Public
Utility Commission instead of under
local municipal control. This may
prove to be a very great advantage
to the people of our state.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 1974 GENERAL ASSEMBLY:

HOUSE
PROPOSED FEDERAL LEGISLATION

The Communications Subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, U.S. House of Representatives, is currently holding hearings on a staff study, Cable Television: Promise Versus Regulatory Performance. The study urgently recommends that Congress enact legislation to allow cable to develop as a communications medium in its own right, and not merely ancillary to television broadcasting. The study cites nine principles underlying specific recommendations for Federal Legislation:

• The Federal Communications Commission's jurisdiction over cable should not be limited solely to that "reasonably ancillary to the effective performance of the Commission's various responsibilities for the regulation of television broadcasting." Cable should be regulated in its own right also, as an important facet of the "rapid, efficient, nationwide" communication system sought in Section 1 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 151.

• It is necessary, as reflected in the Rural Development Act of 1972, "to make rural America a better place in which to live and work." It should be the federal government's policy to promote the growth of cable and translators in rural areas through low interest loans. Effective telecommunications might be a significant factor in halting or reversing the population trend toward even greater urban concentration. In any event, the rural population should not be denied the benefits of a new and important technology like broadband cable, any more than it should be denied power or telephone service.

• Constraints should not be imposed upon cable television simply to protect broadcasting from competition. Such constraints are called for only if there is a clear showing that, absent them, the overall public interest will suffer. Constraints when imposed, should be limited strictly to those necessary to effect the particular public interest purpose involved.
Cable television's growth should be allowed because of its added diversity in programming it can bring, and most important, the new services made possible by its broadcast capacity into the home (i.e., pay, marketing channels, burglar alarms, and similar systems.) Cable's use of copyrighted materials in its distant signal carriage should not be allowed to financially injure the copyright owner. Cable's growth cannot be based on such an unfair foundation.

The federal regulatory role should be confined to those aspects requiring national delineation of standards. Such areas should be defined, and where federal preemption is called for to avoid interference with federal objectives, the logic of preemption should be explicitly stated.

In all other respects, cable television regulation should be left to state/local authorities. The federal government should not oversee that process, or become the "court of last resort" for those seeking redress from local regulation. Specifically, unless a matter comes within the federal domain, the Federal Communications Commission should not attempt to ensure or protect cable television or the local public against inappropriate, ineffective or inefficient local regulation.

Wherever feasible, matters should be left to experimentation in the marketplace; federal regulation should be resorted to only where clearly required in the public interest. And such regulation should not be carried over from broadcast to cable, without regard to the individual nature of each service.

Where in federal regulation there is a choice between (i) a market structure that creates the possibility of abuse and consequent class, federal supervision to remedy such abuse; and (ii) a structure that avoids such governmental supervision and relies instead upon market forces, the latter should be followed, unless a clear and compelling showing is made of the need for (i.)

In proposing that major responsibility for regulating cable be shifted from the FCC to the states, the study recommends that the states set up special cable commissions. The study notes that 11 states have adopted some form of cable regulation, and that legislation proposing state regulation was introduced in 25 states last year.

Utility-type regulation is not appropriate, however, contends the study, because such regulation focuses on reasonableness of subscriber rates and adequacy of service rather than development. Most state public utility commissions, says the study, are inclined to be overly protective of existing industries with which a cable system's interests might conflict (i.e., telephone companies and power companies.) The Sub-committee report cites a report by the Rand Corporation that found that Cable Television's growth in Connecticut was stymied because of state PUC domination by Southern New England Bell. (The report adds in a footnote: "New York and California have been able to deal in a more effective, enlightened manner with the problem.") Other studies also recommend separate cable commissions for similar reasons.

The recommendation reads:

"Establishment of state cable commissions. Such Commissions would provide for statewide licensing of systems, but would encourage participation by local governments in the process. Cable must be treated as a distinct type of service which requires its own set of regulatory standards. Each state government should be encouraged to establish by statute minimum standards for non-broadcast services in order that basic needs of all citizens are met. We believe it is essential that the expertise, authority and power of state government be brought to bear on the development of cable television within state boundaries. We recognize that neither the FCC nor the cable television industry has shown much interest in the expansion of non-broadcast services and therefore, this recommendation is likely to draw strong protests from cable system operators who are content with local regulation. Nevertheless, we believe this comprehensive planning and regulatory function (or state tier) is important if cable is ever to develop to meet its potential in terms of fulfilling public needs."
The House study unfortunately does not take note of Connecticut's legislative effort to apply the needed developmental stimulus by creating the Commission on the Educational and Informational Uses of Cable Telecommunications, nor of the default of political leadership in withholding appropriated funds from the CEIUCT to achieve its mission. Neither does the study take into account the establishment of the Public Utilities Control Authority Reorganization Task Force, currently considering the relative merits of PUCA's continued regulation of cable versus regulation of cable by a separate agency. Testimony concerning the CEIUCT, the PUCA reorganization force and other recent state developments affecting cable will be offered to the Subcommittee in July by Seth Houck of the Task Force and Vice-Chairman of the CEIUCT.

Another recommendation of the study urges that low-cost loans be made available to wire up scarcely populated areas. Such financing would be an inducement not only to provide basic cable service to rural areas but would also facilitate the delivery of an array of services by public and private lessees of cable channels.

Interconnecting statewide systems would provide the public sector with the economy of scale to deliver via cable such services as post-secondary education, professional and occupational training, preventive health care, consumer information and dozens of other public services needed by urban and rural state residents.

The inherent possibilities for tradeoff between the public and private sectors jointly using cable systems financed by low-cost loans are very attractive for Connecticut. Parts of Connecticut, such as the Northeast, where unemployment and poverty are high, need public services. Other sparsely populated areas are dotted with the homes and estates of well-to-do exurbanites. Here, the aggregation of services could provide the critical mass researchers say is needed to make the use of cable for broadband communications viable.

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The chairmen of the government's top communications agencies during the Nixon Administration criticized the White House Monday for delaying legislation to rework regulation of the cable television industry.

Both Dean Burch, former chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, and Clay T. Whitehead, first director of the White House Office of Telecommunications Policy, suggested election year politics had a lot to do with the decision.

The criticism came as a House subcommittee opened 15 days of hearings on cable TV.

In April, the White House announced it was not going to forward legislation to Congress at that time. In January, a staff study by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Subcommittee on communications said cable TV was overregulated by the FCC.

Burch, now a private attorney, said he was "somewhat disappointed" by the White House announcement, wishing the White House and the OTP, and the FCC for that fact, would submit legislation if that is necessary," Burch said.

Burch said he favored Congress passing legislation to put cable television in a separate category, adding the FCC should take "a healthy cynicism" toward complaints by broadcasters that expansion of cable TV "will mean wholesale bankruptcy."

Whitehead, who said he prefers cable firms being treated as common carriers open to leasing by broadcasters and others, said broadcasters "must be weaned from the economic favoritism" placed on it by government.

He accused the White House of "continuous backing off" on cable legislation "in order to avoid broadcaster antagonism."

Whitehead suggested Congress rewrite the Communications Act of 1934 because acting under it would mean "we are always going to be dealing with the political process."

He said OTP has drafted cable television legislation but apparently it has not been approved by the Office of Management and Budget or the White House.

"It is unfortunate that legislation has not been given the opportunity to see the light of day," Whitehead added. "Perhaps after the election."

THE HARTFORD COURANT: Tuesday, May 18, 1976
THE CONNECTICUT PUBLIC UTILITIES CONTROL AUTHORITY'S ROLE

The Connecticut Public Utilities Control Authority divided the duty of administering cable television in this state with the Federal Communication Commission in Washington. Each agency is responsible for regulating certain aspects of CATV. The PUCA exercises its power through the issuance of what are called franchises or certificates of public convenience and necessity. A franchise entitles a cable company to exclusive CATV development rights in specified communities. In order to qualify, a prospective franchisee must fulfill certain standards established by the PUCA.

In Connecticut, CATV has been deemed by legislative decree to be a public utility just like the gas or telephone company. As such, each franchise holder is subject to an eight percent assessment on gross revenues in addition to the state sales tax and whatever local property taxes there might be. The CATV money is not separated and, along with the rest of the funds the PUCA collects, is thrown into the pot with the state's other revenues. The taxes on gross revenues of CATV systems in Connecticut last year reportedly amounted to $800,000.

The PUCA does not have a specific staff for CATV regulation. The same engineers etc. who deal with the gas, electric and telephone companies handle CATV.

PUCA REGULATIONS OF IMPORTANCE TO THE CONNECTICUT CATV CONSUMER

A. Franchise Exclusivity - The PUCA gives each franchise exclusive rights to develop CATV within the area of the franchise. This means that no other cable company may enter this area and compete for subscribers.

B. Length of Franchise - At present, the PUCA puts no duration on franchises. However, in light of FCC edict, a hearing was held recently which will result in some time limit being placed on franchises, probably around 15 years. Also, it is possible for franchise holders to get renewals of their franchises after they expire.

C. Construction Initiation - The PUCA requires that each franchise be exercised and that significant construction be started within two years after it has been granted. For a violation of this rule a franchise can be revoked, or taken away. For the most part, this rule has not been applied pending the lengthy court and FCC battles. Thus, some franchisees who were granted their franchises as early as 1966 have yet to begin construction and still have managed to avoid revocation. The purpose of this rule is to prevent speculators from buying up a franchise and then just holding it, without intending to serve potential subscribers in order to sell it for a higher price.

D. Extent of Construction - Each franchise holder is required to submit a plan for construction that will provide CATV to all the people within his franchise area within a reasonable period of time. This insures that even people living in sparsely populated, unprofitable portions of a franchise area are serviced. With this same concern in mind, the PUCA has also assigned, unrequested, lesser populated communities to holders of more profitable franchise areas.

E. Suitability of the Applicant - The PUCA requires evidence certifying the general qualifications of each applicant for a franchise.

1. Biographical data on the management and personnel.
2. Financial Statement - includes dates of construction initiation and completion, cost of proposed facilities, and a ten year projected income outline.
3. Ability to perform statement - applicant must indicate his and his employees' technical qualifications to engage in CATV.

F. Rate Regulations - Each franchise holder must submit proposed rates which can be rejected by the PUCA if found to be unacceptable. The Commission can require public hearings at which the burden of proof is on the franchisee to show the reasonableness of his rates. The Commission also requires yearly accounting reports from each franchisee and may at anytime request any further financial records it desires.
INVITATION FOR COMMUNITY ANTENNA TELEVISION (CATV) APPLICATIONS

Applications are invited for a certificate of public convenience and necessity to construct and operate a community antenna television system under the provisions of Chapter 269 of the General Statutes, for all of the area as follows: CATV No. 8 - the towns of Trumbull, Monroe, Newtown, Brookfield, New Fairfield and Sherman.

The deadline for applications is June 24, 1976. All applications must be filed in accordance with the provisions of the Rules of Practice of the Public Utilities Commission, including the filing, with the application, of the complete case of the applicant, consisting of sworn testimony and exhibits.

Copies of the Public Utilities Commission Rules of Practice are available on request to Executive Secretary, Public Utilities Commission, State Office Building, Hartford, Connecticut. 06115. Applicants are advised that the Commission will expect diligent compliance with Section 16-1-54 of the Rules of Practice of the Public Utilities Commission. Applications must be accompanied by a $50 filing fee, except that no additional fee is required of any applicant who has already paid a fee in connection with any previously filed application which includes at least one of the towns in the area applied for.

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
HENRY MIERZWA,
Executive Secretary.
LOCAL ADVISORY COUNCILS

In November, 1972 the Public Utilities Commission was petitioned by the Governmental Affairs Council of the Urban Leagues of Connecticut, the Office of Urban Affairs of the Archdiocese of Hartford, the Minority Advisory Committee, the Bridgeport Community Video Center, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Unschool Educational Services Corporation, the Meriden Human Rights Commission, Educational Video Access Corporation, the Connecticut Council of Churches, and Connecticut Citizens Action Group, to adopt a number of proposed regulations to give all sectors of the population a degree of control over cable in their communities, including effective access to the designated channels for education, local government and the public. The PUC responded to the petitioners and other interested parties, including the City of Hartford, the Windham Regional Planning Agency, and representatives of schools and libraries by establishing Local Advisory Councils for Cable Television for all franchised areas of the state. Substantive portions of the text of the relevant PUC Docket 11407, "PROPOSED REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ADVISORY COUNCILS FOR CABLE TELEVISION FRANCHISE AREAS," issued in February, 1973 follows:

An advisory council is desirable in the administration of CATV statutes and regulations. Such an advisory council should include a strong representation from the various towns comprising the respective franchise areas. Some consideration should be given to the population density of these towns in determining how many representatives each should have.

The Commission further considered the value of CATV as a device assisting public education. It has concluded that each board of education should be represented in the work of the advisory council. Similarly, the Commission notes another important public use of CATV is related to the public's access to literature in various forms through the library systems located within each of the franchise areas. For this reason libraries should be represented in the advisory council. Finally, the Commission agrees that the operator of the CATV franchise should offer its expert advice and in that way help in the work of the advisory council.

"Section 16-333-24-ESTABLISHMENT OF CABLE TELEVISION ADVISORY COUNCIL.

"There shall be established a cable television advisory council, hereinafter referred to as advisory council, consisting of representatives of the towns in each area where the Public Utilities Commission has granted a certificate of public convenience and necessity to a cable television company as franchise holder under authority of Chapter 289 of the General Statutes.

"Section 16-333-25-APPOINTMENT OF ADVISORY COUNCIL MEMBERS.

"The members of each advisory council shall be appointed as follows:

"(a) The chief elected official of each town in the franchise area shall appoint one or more members who are residents of said town as determined by the most recent United States census in the following manner:

"(1) In towns having a population of less than 5,000 - one member.
"(2) In towns having a population of at least 5,000 but less than 20,000 - two members.
"(3) In towns having a population of at least 20,000 but less than 50,000 - three members.
"(4) In towns having a population of 50,000 or more - four members.

"Insofar as is possible said appointments should reflect and be representative of the cultural, educational, ethnic and economic makeup of the population inhabiting said towns.

"(b) The board of education in each town in the franchise area shall appoint one member of the advisory council.
Such member must reside in said town, but need not be a member of said board of education.

"(c) One member shall be appointed to the advisory council in each franchise area to represent all of the libraries of general public use located in the towns within that franchise. In the town in the franchise area having the largest population therein, as determined by the most recent United States census, the public library board charged with oversight and management of the town's public library as defined by Section 11-24a(b) of the General Statutes shall appoint the advisory council member. In the event there is no public library board in charge of the public library in that town, or if the library of general public use in that town is a private eleemosynary library, or if no library in either category is located in that town, then said advisory council member shall be appointed by the chief elected official of said town. The advisory council member appointed hereunder shall be an inhabitant of a town within the franchise area who is either a library board member or a professional library staff employee of a public library or a private eleemosynary library of general public use in a town within the franchise area.

"(d) The franchisee shall appoint one member, who shall possess some expertise in the field of cable television and who shall serve without vote on the advisory council.

"Section 16-333-26-TERM OF ADVISORY COUNCIL MEMBERS.

"Each member of the advisory council shall serve for a term of two (2) years from the first day of July in the year in which such member is appointed.

"Section 16-333-27-VACANCIES OF ADVISORY COUNCIL MEMBERS.

"Any vacancies for an unexpired term may be filled by the respective appointing authority in each instance to complete and serve out the remainder of the current term for which the vacating member was appointed.

"Section 16-333-28-COMPENSATION.

"Members of the advisory council shall serve without compensation.

"Section 16-333-29-ELECTION OF OFFICIALS AND MEETINGS.

"Each advisory council shall elect its own chairman, vice-chairman and secretary. The council shall meet regularly at least bi-monthly. Special meetings may be called by the chairman or by the majority of the members upon due notice to all members of the advisory council.

"Section 16-333-30-FUNCTION OF COUNCIL.

"Each advisory council may give advice to the management of the cable television company upon such matters affecting the public as it deems necessary. Each advisory council shall annually on a date not later than the first day of August, file a written report with the PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION concerning its activities for the preceding twelve month period ending June 30."

SUMMARY OF 1975 LOCAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ANNUAL REPORTS

Eight of 19 Local Advisory Councils submitted their required Annual Reports to the Public Utilities Commission (now PUCA.) Following is a summary of problems encountered and areas in which the councils have been or plan to become active:

Concern was expressed about the gap between promises made by cable companies in original applications for franchise grants and actual performance now, especially in regard to access channel use.
I Problems and Complaints

A. PUC directive to advisory councils was too vague. Most councils wanted specific directions as to function, responsibilities and authority.

B. Some appointments have not been made. Especially in areas to which cable has not yet been extended some towns and boards have not yet made appointments.

C. Attendance at meetings is poor. There appears to be in each Council only a small dedicated group of cable enthusiasts who regularly participate in meetings.

D. A budget is needed. There is a need for stamps, stationery, mailings, phone calls, informational materials, etc. This need has been met by some Councils by requesting a small ($25 or so) appropriation from each town. One cable company has volunteered to donate supplies.

II Areas of Council Action or Concern

A. Actions taken by Councils

1. Letter-writing campaign to Congress concerning copyright law legislation was attempted.

2. Some programs about Advisory Councils have been produced on access channels.

3. Some Council members have participated in a DCA-sponsored television course at Central Connecticut State College sponsored by the State Department of Community Affairs.

4. One Council has helped the system operator to draft regulations for educational and public access channels.

5. Most Councils have established communications with local governments and school boards regarding use of access channels.

6. All Councils have educated themselves about technicalities of cable operations.

Many Councils see themselves as citizen/subscriber advocates, coordinators with boards of education and local government, or stimulators of interest in cable. Most consider access channels as the main area in which they can operate viably.

B. Needs seen by Councils

1. Local and state grants are needed for community programming.

2. Training is needed for local officials in cable operations and techniques.

3. Two-way cable is needed for effective use of access channels.

4. An exchange system is needed to allow one franchisee to make use of another's programming and ideas.

PUCA AND THE LOCAL ADVISORY COUNCILS

Aware of the need to develop policy for the Local Advisory Councils, created by their predecessor regulatory body, the PUC held a meeting with Council representatives in April. Commissioners Miriam Butterworth and Gerald McCann invited the Councilmen's reactions to a PUC proposal to establish a state-level cable advisory committee. The consensus of opinion was favorable. The suitability of the Commission on the Educational and Informational Uses of Cable Telecommunications was discussed, and there was agreement that it would be helpful to designate the CEIUCT to serve in that capacity. Accordingly, after the meeting, Commissioner McCann, a CEIUCT member, addressed a request to the Attorney General to clarify the CEIUCT's status so that PUC could proceed with its plan to designate the CEIUCT as an advisory committee. The Attorney General's opinion is currently pending.
BASIC FEDERAL AND CONNECTICUT STATE DOCUMENTS FOR CABLE TELEVISION

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

- Report and Order
  - Reconsideration of Report and Order
  - Clarification of the Cable Television Rules and
  - Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and Inquiry
  - Office of Telecommunications Policy
  - Cable: Cabinet Report to the President
  - United States House of Representatives
  - Cable Television: Promise Versus Regulatory Performance

CONNECTICUT GENERAL STATUTES

- Chapter 277 (CATV defined as Public Utility; Rev. Stat. 16-330-333)
- Chapter 289 (Franchising Authority)
- Chapter 212 (Gross Receipts Tax)

CONNECTICUT PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

- Community Antenna Television Systems
  - Award of Original Franchises
  - Docket #10250 (Technical Standards)
  - Uniform System of Accounts
  - Docket #11343 (To conform Connecticut CATV Procedures with FCC Rules of 1972)
  - Docket #11392 (Pole Attachments Charge)
  - Docket #11407 (Establishment of Local Advisory Councils)

COMMISSION ON THE EDUCATIONAL AND INFORMATIONAL USES OF CABLE TELECOMMUNICATIONS

- First Report to the General Assembly,
  - Public Use of Public Channels: Opportunities in Cable Telecommunications

February 12, 1972
July 14, 1972
April 22, 1974
1974
January 1976
March 21, 1967
November 25, 1969
January 1972
November 1972
March 14, 1974
February 13, 1974
February 15, 1975
THE COMMISSION ON THE EDUCATIONAL AND
INFORMATIONAL USES OF CABLE TELECOMMUNICA-
TIONS was established by Special Act 74-111
of the 1974 General Assembly session to
make a study of, and submit recommendations
regarding, the importance, development and
future uses of cable telecommunications for
educational and informational purposes,
with specific reference to public channels
by the FCC for an experimental five-year
period. The intent of the legislation
was to develop state policy for the most
effective use of cable technology in the
public interest. The report was to be sub-
mitted to the General Assembly no later
than February 15, 1975. The sum of $50,000
was appropriated to carry out the purposes
of the Act. The legislation was researched
and developed on the initiative of the
Education Subcommittee on Libraries and
Educational Television under the leader-
ship of Representative Ruth Clark of Bran-
ford. It was passed with full bipartisan
support of both houses and statewide con-
stituencies.

The Commission was charged to scrutinize
seven specific areas of substantive con-
cerns and complex issues that would have
to be dealt with to formulate public pol-
icy. The Education Committee noted that
the General Assembly had never dealt in
depth with educational television and
urgently needed expert advice about the
implications of cable television for
improving educational and other public
services to the people of Connecticut.
The seven areas of concern to be con-
sidered were to include, but not to be
limited to, the following: (1) the identi-
fications of the needs and costs of educa-
tional and informational uses of cable
telecommunications; (2) an examination of
the type of control and franchising of
cable telecommunications in Connecticut,
including the distribution of channel
usages, which will best protect, promote
and assure maximum access for educational
and informational purposes; (3) develop-
ment of a state policy which will ensure
funding adequate to encourage educational
flexibility, convenience and experimenta-
tion, and to develop open or closed cir-
cuit programs for all educational levels
and types of needed informational services;
(4) the feasibility of establishing com-
munity information centers which are con-
venient to non-cable subscribers; (5) the
means of cooperating with other states
in the development and use of cable
telecommunications; (6) an examination
of those criminal and civil laws, incl-
uding, but not limited to, libel, slander,
obscenity and copyright, which may affect
use of and access to the cable by placing
liability in the first instance on the
cable operator; (7) consideration of the
establishment of a permanent commission
on cable telecommunications; and (8) all
other germane matters.

Calculating the time required for the
Legislature to act on the Commission's
recommendations before the FCC's five-
year experimental period expired in 1977,
the Committee tried to field the Commiss-
ion as soon as possible. This would
allow sufficient time for intensive study
and expert consultancy. This carefully
conceived course of responsible legis-
lative action never came to fruition.

The first obstacle was the delay on
the part of Governor Meskill to make
the necessary appointments. The four
legislative members of the Commission
has been appointed before the close of
the General Assembly. It was not until
late in September, however, that the
gubernatorial appointments were made.

The Commission was finally convened on
October 1, 1974 by Senator Ruth Truex and
Representative Rufus Rose. The appropri-
ated funds to implement the charge were
not released, however, by the Legislative
Management Committee. Administrative and
secretarial staff, office space, telephone,
duplicating and mailing facilities to oper-
ate the Commission were contributed through
December 31, 1974 by the Connecticut State
Library, with the expectation that funds
appropriated to the Commission would be
made available to the Commission to con-
tinue the implementation of the charge from
the Legislature. Research and public
information services were provided by the
State Library to the Commission through the
Library's Cable Information Services unit,
whose director, Margaret Cleland, served
the Commission as executive officer, on
detached service from the Library. Regular
meetings were held at least twice monthly
through January. Public hearings were held
in New London and Danbury. Guidelines for a First Report were drawn up by the Commission in January to inform the new legislature about public opinion and the urgent need to pursue the study.

In hope of obtaining the support of Governor Grasso's Administration, it was agreed that a bill introduced by Representative Klebanoff to extend the life of the Commission to February 15, 1976 should be merged with a bill introduced by the Regulated Activities Committee to establish a cable study commission. A series of procedural obstacles prevented the bill from reaching the floor for a vote, despite a successful petition procedure and an almost successful bid to obtain certification. These legislative procedures can be invoked to bring a bill to the floor under special circumstances. The effort foundered when the House leadership declined to certify.

COMMISSION ON THE EDUCATIONAL AND INFORMATIONAL USES OF CABLE TELECOMMUNICATIONS

J. JEFFREY ALMQUIST - PUBLIC MEMBER (occupation: attorney)
GEORGE M. BENNETT, JR. - PUBLIC MEMBER (occupation: Director of Public Relations, Southern New England Telephone Co.)
WALTER T. BRAHM - CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY (State Librarian)
FRANK R. DE LUCIA - CONNECTICUT CONFERENCE OF MAYORS (Ex-Mayor of Newtown)
ROBERT G. HALE, SR. - CONNECTICUT AUDIO VISUAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION (AV Director, Branford)

SETH HOUCK - PUBLIC (Retired, Former occupation: engineer in computer science)
MATTHEW T. JENETOPULOS - CONNECTICUT CATV ASSOCIATION (cable industry representative, holds New Haven franchise)

PETER M. KELLOGG - COMMISSION ON THE ARTS (trustee)
REP. HOWARD M. KLEBANOFF - LEGISLATOR (D. Hartford)
NOLAN LUSHINGTON - CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION (Greenwich Public Library)
SELMA LEE MARKOWITZ - CONNECTICUT INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH MANPOWER RESOURCES, INC. (Exec. Dir.)

GERALD J. McCANN - PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION (Commissioner)
EDNA NEGRON-SMITH - PUBLIC MEMBER (occupation: bilingual educator)
REP. CORNELIUS P. O'LEARY - LEGISLATOR (D. Windsor Locks)
JOHN PALMER - CONNECTICUT BROADCASTERS ASSOCIATION (Program Director, Channel 30)
VIRGINIA PETTIROSS - CONNECTICUT HIGHER EDUCATION TV ASSOCIATION (teacher, Middlesex Community College)

GEORGE SAMAH - PUBLIC MEMBER (occupation: businessman)
BERNARD D. SHEA - BOARD FOR STATE ACADEMIC AWARDS (Connecticut external degree program)
IRA J. SINGER - CONNECTICUT ASSOCIATION FOR ADVANCEMENT OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION (Assistant Superintendent, West Hartford Schools)

HERBERT SMITH - COMMISSION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION (trustee)
PAUL K. TAFF - CONNECTICUT PUBLIC TELEVISION (President and General Manager)

GEORGE WEST - STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION (employed by Southern New England Telephone Co.)

REP. WILLIAM CHURCHILL, Legislator (R. Durham) were members of the Commission as originally constituted. These positions have been vacant since February, 1975.

ADELA M. EADS represented State Board of Education prior to appointment of GEORGE WEST.

JEFFREY ALMQUIST was elected Chairman at the first meeting.
SETH HOUCK was elected Vice Chairman, replacing REPRESENTATIVE CLARK when her legislative term expired.
The Commission's First Report, Public Use of Public Channels: Opportunities in Cable Telecommunications, presents a non-technical overview of cable in Connecticut up to early 1975, as seen from a developmental public interest perspective.

This report illustrated by exhibits and supported by citizen testimony, documents Connecticut's first efforts to deal purposefully with a new telecommunications technology - cable television - the improvement of services provided by education and government to Connecticut residents. As such, it is required reading for anyone interested in assuring that the State of Connecticut use all the resources at its disposal to improve the quality of life for its citizens.

THE HARTFORD COURANT September 21, 1975

Cable Channels and the Public

An all-day conference at Connecticut Public Television at 24 Summit Street, Hartford today will explore ways to make good use of the two public access channels each franchiser must make available in his area. University of Connecticut's Institute of Public Service and the Connecticut State Library are cosponsors with funds from a grant by the State Commission for Higher Education. The purpose is clearly stated in the meeting's theme: Public Use of Public Channels.

Because Connecticut is the last state to develop cable, it has the advantage of benefiting from others' mistakes. The most troublesome error has been to allow town fathers to have complete control over the public access channels. Once in their hands, it is impossible to loosen that grip, a fact attested to by New York State and Texas, to mention but two.

However well-meaning community authorities may be, it is all too easy for political influences and other vested interests to turn the channels into propaganda vehicles. Instead the channels should involve cultural, educational and nonpartisan governmental programming. The General Assembly mandated that each cable franchise area should have a local Advisory Council representing education, culture, ethnic and economic level spokesmen and a professional librarian, since libraries are the repositories of all fields.

A portion of the CEIUCT's appropriated funds were eventually released by the Legislative Management Committee to cover expenses for writing and publishing the First Report, handling an increasing volume of correspondence, telephone and personal consultations with state citizens and organizations researching or planning to use public channels for various public services and educational purposes. The CEIUCT was notified, however, that funds would not be provided for services rendered after June 30, 1975.

THE ISSUE OF CEIUCT'S STATUS

Controversy over the legal status of the Commission surfaced at a policy seminar held in September, 1975 for Local Advisory Council members enrolled in a cable project directed by the Institute of Public Service, University of Connecticut. Attempts by Vice Chairman Seth Houck, to elicit clarification of the Commission's status from the Administration, went unanswered.

So far, so good. The trouble is, where do such Councils get the programs they want to broadcast? Who researches, writes, directs and acts in them or conducts the panel, or forum, or whatever is wanted? Where do props come from? Or who conceives the ideas in the first place?

The main source of help comes from the Commission on the Educational and Informational Uses of Cable Telecommunications headed by Mrs. Margaret Cleland, former director of Public Information Program for Connecticut Libraries. Her group arranged today's conference which will be attended by Advisory Councils, public officials, cable executives and the interested public.

Speakers will come from government, the media, education and libraries. Their message will be not only how to make better use of the public access channels but also seek ways to interest the public in these channels set aside for their use. The opportunity was never riper for getting the show on the screen than it is right now.

Besides the channels' other potentials, within three months we will enter a highly interesting election year. Public access can be a most valuable tool to inform the public, or it can be aborted and contorted in wrong directions. Citizenry must get involved in this powerful medium and today is a good day to begin.
The real excitement of cable for civic minded and creative people stems from the availability of channels to cablecast programs produced by local people for local consumption or for selected audiences. Cable companies in top TV markets are required to provide at least minimal studio equipment and the use of a free channel for public access. Charges can be made for programs over five minutes. Companies that produce and cablecast programs make their studio facilities available to the public for community programming of the local origination or public access channel.

The concurrent development of inexpensive, portable equipment for the production of taped programs outside the studio has contributed to interest in creating alternative television programs suitable for local audiences. Schools, libraries, colleges and community organizations have become involved in video production, usually under the stimulus of a small group of video enthusiasts, inside or outside their institutions.

A survey of Connecticut's 19 CATV certificate holders conducted in July, 1975 by the Connecticut Public Interest Research Group concluded that all of the access channels (public, local government, education and leased access) were greatly under-utilized, much to the detriment of the communities involved. At that time the following systems were not yet in operation: Systems TV, Teleprompter of Middletown, Inc., Telesystems Corporation, Bridgeport Community Antenna Television Co., Hartford CATV, Inc., Cable Video, Haystack Cablevision, Inc. and Connecticut River Cable TV Co.

Connecticut PIRG reported that most of the systems then in operation had not formulated an exact rate schedule or policy for using the access channels except that they be "open without cost at all times, on a first come, first served, nondiscriminatory basis." The majority of cable operators surveyed felt no necessity for the determination of rates in the absence of demand for the access channels.
Connecticut's first efforts at programming the access channels are taking place in Danbury, Seymour and Meriden. The Danbury Library cablecasts three hours of daily programs from a small studio on its premises over Teleprompter Channel 6. Program content ranges from local government information to a Portuguese-language culture series coordinated by a local priest to the League of Women Voters' weekly report on news of special importance to Connecticut. The Library captured a top cable industry prize for access programming this year with a program from its original children's series featuring a singing story-teller. The Library budget for its first year of cable operations was $25,000, covering basic equipment and a video technician. Funding came in the form of a Federal grant via the Connecticut State Library.

In its second year of Federal funding, the Library employs a second video technician. The City now pays the salary of Technician #1. Federal funds are also being used for Cable-RAVE, an educational program linking 60 schools in five towns and cities over a Telesystems educational channel out of Meriden. The project, administered by the Meriden Board of Education, is the only regional school project of its kind funded by the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Now in its third year of operation Cable-RAVE makes full-time use of a channel and has requested Telesystems to make a second channel available.

Cable subscribers in the Naugatuck Valley see community-oriented programs produced by local organizations such as STAND, high school programs cablecast from the Seymour High School and programs produced by cable company staff. Valley Cable Vision, a Connecticut-owned company, has made substantial investments in facilities and staff to stimulate the development of community access.

Groton area viewers have begun to get a taste of local programming in cablecasts of Board of Education and Town Council meetings, plays and a reenactment of a Revolutionary War event that took place in the area. The Groton Public Library, which has been given the use of a channel by Coastal Cable, is coordinating the cablecasting of local programs in the area. Groton Library staff, and staff from 30 other libraries in Connecticut,

Videotaping at the Danbury Public Library for Teleprompter Channel 6. From left to right are: Dorothy Hull-Cameraperson, Eric Gross-Video Technical Assistant, Carol Laurine-Children's Department staff.
have received training in video production, making them eligible to borrow one of the State Library's portapak cameras. Three libraries have checked out equipment to tape Bicentennial Celebration events in their communities. These videotapes will be placed in the local libraries living history collections for community individual viewing. Six programs about controversial social issues are now being cablecast over a number of Connecticut cable systems under the sponsorship of the State Department of Community Affairs. These programs were produced by Middlesex Community College for DCA, which obtained a grant from the Connecticut Humanities Council.

Occasional local programs are separately cablecast from time to time in New Milford, New London, New Britain and Manchester. Laurel Cable in Torrington has just received cablecasting equipment, and plans have been made to videotape and cablecast the Bicentennial Parade.

The Danbury, Meriden and Naugatuck Valley experiences with community programming hold many valuable lessons about the Connecticut environment for community cable. The material for case studies of these three efforts has been compiled for a looseleaf set of Connecticut Case Studies in Community Cable planned for publication in Fall, 1975.

THE CATV GOVERNMENT CHANNEL AS A COMMUNITY BUILDING RESOURCE

The Cable TV Assistance Unit of the Connecticut Department of Community Affairs is charged with the responsibility for aiding local governments to activate their government channels and use them productively. Over the past two years, this work has entailed consciousness raising, planning, training, demonstrations and funding. Local cable operators have cooperated in producing several demonstrations of the special capabilities of cable television, such as a three-way interactive discussion from three separate sites in Torrington, inauguration of origination telecasting from the Torrington High School and, in cooperation with the Central Naugatuck Valley Regional Planning Agency, and Valley Cablevision Co., the first telecast of an RPA meeting in the state.

Under a Title I grant through the Commission for Higher Education, DCA formed a consortium of four of the State's colleges - Central Conn., Southern Conn., Western Conn. and the University of Bridgeport - to train municipal officials and employees in video production. These consortium workshops have resulted in the formation of continuing local groups dedicated to the establishment of permanent government channel programming.

COMMUNITY ACCESS

Community television and public access are in their infant stages. Although access channels have been activated on Connecticut systems, we have not yet developed an operating model for broadly based community access. Community video can flourish in small towns, and it can be highly effective without cable. This has been demonstrated in the neighboring state of New York by a video group in Woodstock and by the public library in Port Washington.

Community access is more likely to come into being, however, in an urban center. Hartford will be the first of Connecticut's principal cities to be wired for cable. Before litigation stopped construction, considerable wiring was already in place in north Hartford and part of West Hartford. A Hartford-based group, called the Community Access Television Workshop, has been formed to establish a community access center where anyone without access to the means of video production may get training and other assistance to use television as an effective means of local communication.

Earlier, in New Haven, Norm Cohn pioneered community access. Many local people were trained in video production at Tha Studio, which Cohn established and operated almost singlehandedly. Cohn was also one of the sparkplugs of the New Haven-based Connecticut Cable Coalition.
GETTING READY TO GO ON THE CABLE

Operating Systems

If you live in an area where cable service is available and community programming has begun, your best bet is to join the effort. Community access requires the participation of as many members of the community as possible. It doesn't matter where you begin, just get started. If you have cable but there is no impetus to use the access channels, contact members of your Local Advisory Council and ask them how cable could be used to improve public services and community dialogue in your cable service area. Has a citizen survey been conducted? In Darien a local cable commission appointed by town officials surveyed a sampling of residents to determine whether townpeople would like to have cable, and what they would like to watch if they had it. A surprisingly high percentage of residents expressed interest in educational programs not available on public television.

Have local officials and municipal staff been informed that cable can be used for a variety of public services, and that they enjoy the prerogative of using the channel in any way they want, without interference from the cable operators? The Mayor of Torrington is in training for cable television production at Western Connecticut State College. At the Danbury Public Library, municipal officials have presented weekly programs about subjects of interest to city residents. The programs are cablecast several times during the day and evening hours for the convenience of the public. Have local organizations been canvassed to determine whether they would like to deliver their message over the cable? Many community groups in the Naugatuck Valley, which is served by the Valley Cable Vision Company, have taken advantage of Valley Cable's facilities to produce and cablecast programs.

Do the schools have television equipment? Are they interested in using cable? The Seymour High School cablecasts athletic events and special programs. Sixty schools in the Meriden area are linked by cable in a regional audiovisual project.

Is video equipment available locally? Any public library in Connecticut may borrow portable TV equipment from the State Library, which trains local library staff in the use of the equipment. Three libraries in Connecticut are currently videotaping Bicentennial events in their communities.

BEFORE CABLE COMES

If you live in a franchised area but the cable system has not yet been constructed in your town, visit your neighboring towns where cable service is available and find out how you can participate in the action. Connecticut cable franchises are regional; so are the Local Advisory Councils. Regional pooling of ideas and resources can enhance the viability of access programming.

Is training in video production available in your area? A number of school systems in Connecticut offer television production courses in their adult education programs. Greenwich and West Hartford have such courses, and Bloomfield will begin this fall. Also inquire at nearby colleges, but ask specifically whether courses include training in the use of portable half-inch TV cameras, commonly called portapaks.

NON-FRANCHISED AREAS

If you live in an area not yet franchised for cable, find out from your town officials whether a citizens' council has been formed to determine whether local people want cable and when applications for franchises will be invited. If there is no citizen council request that one be appointed. The council should first educate itself and municipal officials about cable. Public meetings should be held to inform local residents. Examples of Connecticut programs should be shown to illustrate what community television is like. Darien, Stamford and Greenwich have appointed citizen councils to prepare for the time when applications for franchise are invited by the PUCA. Core groups of informed citizens can provide invaluable guidance to their communities when the franchising process begins.
AREAS IN PROCESS OF FRANCHISING

A concerted effort should be made for maximum input by local people as soon as applications for franchise are invited. PUCA notices should be widely publicized, and community groups and officials should be encouraged to express their opinions. An alert circulated to libraries by the Public Information Office of the Connecticut State Library appears below as a model for mobilizing local opinion.

PUCA PROCEEDINGS

Those who wish to intervene (participate) in PUCA hearings should advise the Executive Secretary, Henry Mierzwa, Public Utilities Control Authority, State Office Building, Hartford 06115. Copies of applications and written statements by intervenors may be examined at PUCA offices. If you want to file a written statement, send ten copies to the Executive Secretary. Written statements may often be filed after a hearing if you request the examiners' permission. A time limit will usually be set for receiving post-hearing statements.

CONSUMER COUNSEL

Citizens in all parts of Connecticut may at any time seek the assistance of the Consumer Counsel to participate in PUCA hearings and to file petitions. The Office of Consumer Counsel is charged with representing the public interest on all matters concerning utilities or utility customers in the State of Connecticut. Since cable television is defined as a utility by the Connecticut statutes, the responsibility of this office extends to insuring that the public is served in the best possible manner by cable television firms. Specifically, the Office of Consumer Counsel represents the public at hearings or proceedings involving rates, level of service, and quality of service of cable television. Such hearings or proceedings may occur before State regulatory agencies such as the Public Utilities Control Authority or federal bodies such as the Federal Communications Commission.

In addition to this formal representation, the Office of Consumer Counsel endeavors to assist persons interested in cable television service on the local level. This assistance includes advice and counsel to local advisory boards, school systems, libraries, and interested individuals. Such assistance is considered vital if cable television is to fulfill its great promise.

Address: David Silverstone
Office of Consumer Counsel
State Office Building
Hartford, CT 06115
Telephone: 566-7287

VIDEO TRAINING

Check all colleges and universities in your area for training in television production with emphasis on portable half-inch cameras (portapak.) Check school systems and private schools for adult education courses in television and portapak. Greenwich, Branford and West Hartford Schools offer courses. Bloomfield will begin this fall. Most are open to all area residents.

All public library staff in Connecticut are eligible for video training at the Connecticut State Library and may borrow portable equipment to use locally. The State Library also provides editing services and other backup to public libraries.

Middlesex Community College in Middletown offers a 68-credit program in Cable Telecommunications, one of the few such Associate Degree programs in the country. Covers production, photography and graphics, basic repair, basic electronics, management and legal aspects. Contact Virginia Pettiro, Director, 347-7411, ext. 251, 252.

IF YOU LIVE WITHIN REACH OF THE NAUGATUCK VALLEY CALL JUNE STRACHAN AT VALLEY CABLE VISION 735-9504 OR 888-4501 FOR DETAILS ABOUT THE COMMUNITY TELEVISION PROJECT, -COORDINATED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF BRIDGEPORT JOURNALISM DEPARTMENT, STAND, INC. AND VALLEY CABLEVISION. THIS EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAM IS PRODUCING TWO HOURS OF REGULAR WEEKLY PROGRAMMING VIDEOTAPED BY AREA RESIDENTS AND ORGANIZATIONS AND CABLECAST BY VALLEY CABLE.
Commissioner Miriam Butterworth, Vice-Chairman and Commissioner Gerald McCann have been particularly attentive to cable TV matters.

Office of Consumer Counsel: David Silverstone 566-7287. State Office Building, Room 545, Hartford 06115.

Department of Community Affairs, Cable Assistance Unit: Hollis Huston 179 Main St., 566-3800 Hartford 06101

Connecticut State Library
231 Capitol Avenue
Hartford 06115

Richard Akeroyd, Planning/Research 566-3583
Daniel Radomski, Video Technician 566-7378

First in Connecticut

Mrs. Roger Sniffin and her children watch cable television program in their Danbury home on Feb. 29, 1972 - where Teleprompter installed the first CATV system in the state. Previously, the Sniffins could get clear reception on only two channels.
**RESOURCE PEOPLE**

**Local Advisory Council Chairmen/Contacts**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Denis Lorenz</td>
<td>Bridgeport Pub.Library</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Leonard</td>
<td>Otis Library</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Elizabeth Fast</td>
<td>2 Chestnut Hill Sq.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Ruth Clark</td>
<td>50 Little Bay Lane</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William DeMatteo</td>
<td>8 Roxbury Court</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Dwyer</td>
<td>Wethersfield Town Hall</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earle Smedick</td>
<td>Ashley Falls Rd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonathan Hutchinson</td>
<td>1005 Litchfield St.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonathan Hutchinson</td>
<td>1005 Litchfield St.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas Wardwell</td>
<td>Central CT St.College</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Huot</td>
<td>Henry James School</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Simsbury 06070</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Ayer</td>
<td>Long Mountain Rd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Lani Juriev</td>
<td>162 Quarry Rd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Hagerty</td>
<td>123 Wetware Ave.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Carusone</td>
<td>Hamden Pub.Schools</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Arlene Bielefield</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthur Rehm</td>
<td>80 Douglas Rd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stanford Warshasky</td>
<td>Silas Bronson Library</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin W.Hughes, Jr.</td>
<td>75 Old Boston Post Rd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Arlene Bielefield</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libraries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arlene Bielefield</td>
<td>Russell Library</td>
<td>347-2528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wayne Campbell</td>
<td>Video &amp; Film Dept.</td>
<td>869-4700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nolan Lushington, Dir.</td>
<td>Greenwich Public Library</td>
<td>869-4700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul Morton, Video Coord.</td>
<td>Stuart Porter, Asst. Libr.</td>
<td>792-0260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stuart Porter</td>
<td>Danbury Pub.Library</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Arlene Bielefield</td>
<td>Russell Library</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Mrs.) Frances Cornwall</td>
<td>Image Videomobile</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darien 655-3091</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School</td>
<td>Person</td>
<td>Department/Position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carol Carlisle</td>
<td>Carol Carlisle</td>
<td>Media Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle School</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bloomfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Hale</td>
<td>Robert Hale</td>
<td>AV Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branford Public Schools</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Whrittner, Supt.</td>
<td>John Whrittner</td>
<td>East Lyme School System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Wolfkeil, Supt.</td>
<td>Danbury Public Schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbara Molchan</td>
<td>Barbara Molchan</td>
<td>Media Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wethersfield Public Schools</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norman Cohn</td>
<td>Norman Cohn</td>
<td>Area Cooperative Educ. Serv.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Haven</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Crawford</td>
<td>John Crawford</td>
<td>State Dept. of Educ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hartford</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivor Hugh</td>
<td>Ivor Hugh</td>
<td>Amer. School for the Deaf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Hartford</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Hartford</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cable-RAVE</td>
<td></td>
<td>22 Liberty St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meriden</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earl Shepherd</td>
<td>Earl Shepherd</td>
<td>Sand Everywhere School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Arsenal Neighborhood</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dev. Corp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 Canton St.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hartford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windsor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurt Fisher</td>
<td>Kurt Fisher</td>
<td>Francis Maguire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>AV dept.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Univ. of Hartford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Daniel McAuliffe</td>
<td>Coord. TV Instruction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Board of Trustees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maurice Jacobson</td>
<td>Journalism/Communications Dept.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>University of Bridgeport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>David Silverstone</td>
<td>Audiovisual Dept.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>University of Bridgeport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>George Thiesen</td>
<td>Audiovisual and Television Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Western Conn. State College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Douglas Wardwell</td>
<td>Audiovisual and Television Dept.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Central Conn. State College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Virginia Pettitross</td>
<td>Cable Telecommunications Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Middlesex Community College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Middletown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Louis Audette  
Warren Kyprie  
Health Center  
Univ. of Connecticut  
Farmington  
674-2000  

George Murray  
Institute of Public Service  
Univ. of Conn.  
Storrs,  
486-2829,2830  

Myron Weiner  
Institute of Public Service  
Univ. of Conn.  
Storrs  
486-2830  

Bernard Shea, Ex Dir.  
Board for State Academic Awards  
Commission for Higher Education  
566-7230  

Talk to your local cable owner...
OTHER CONNECTICUT RESOURCES

Cynthia Stephenson
Conn. Cable Coalition
29 Gen. Avon Drive
Riverside, CT 06878

Mark Schubb, Video Consultant
Knox Foundation
Hartford
278-4789; 249-4416

Dorothy Eastland,
Hartford Courant
249-6411

Rev. Robert Forsberg
Conn. Cable Coalition
105 Bristol St.
New Haven 06511
624-5426

Rev. William Inderstrodt
North Haven
239-5318

Selma Lee Markowitz
CT Inst. for Health Manpower Resources
Hartford
247-5677

William Glazier
Ecoliminal Communic. Lab.
57 Pratt St.
Hartford 06103
527-0330

Roger Miller
So. Norwalk Comm. Center
41 So. Main St.
So. Norwalk

Joe Matto
STAND, Inc.
Derby
735-6203

Peter Goldmark
New Rural Society Project
1 Communication Plaza
Stamford 06104

Jack Bishop
Aetna Life & Casualty Co.
Hartford
273-4006

Jacqui Anderson
Hartford Hospital
524-2113

Gerald Dash
Darien
655-2042

Jay April
Media Access Dynamics (citizen access)
Manchester 06040
643-8461

Jane Strachan
Valley Cable Vision
Seymour
735-9504, 888-4501

Brian Sperry
Eastern Conn. Cable TV
New London
442-0030

Larry Carlson, Mgr.
Laurel Cable
Torrington
482-9395

Howard Slater, Atty.
Conn. Cable TV Assoc.
c/o Ribicoff & Kotkin
799 Main St.
Hartford, CT 06103
527-0781

Peter Matthews, Pres.
Conn. Cable TV Assoc.
c/o Eastern Conn. Cable TV
Waterford
441-8525

Conn. Educ. Association
21 Oak Street
Hartford
525-5641

Conn. Public Interest Research Group
57 Farmington Avenue
Hartford 06105
525-9326

Public Utilities Control Authority
Reorganization Task Force
Seth Houck
South St.
Roxbury 06783
354-4724
BIBLIOGRAPHY

A specially compiled list of multimedia informational resources with a special section on Connecticut, will be available to the public later this year at public libraries and other cable resource locations. Actually, if you never read anything else, you'll cover pretty much everything you can learn from three indispensable books and the CElUCT's Report:

Three Indispensable Books on Cable and Cable Communications Technology, edited by M.L. Hollowell. A Publi-Cable book. Communications Press, Inc., 1346 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. 300 pp. State-of-the-art chapters on technology, regulation, regional approaches, models, minorities, schools, health, churches, libraries, museums, public access, funding, future uses, plus a glossary and a selected bibliography, all written by leading public-interest practitioners in the field. Not to be missed. Be sure your library gets it, or order it yourself, or ask your local library to get it for you on interlibrary loan from the Connecticut State Library.


CONNECTICUT CABLE CLIPS a weekly one-sheet roundup formerly distributed by the Conn. State Library, will be reissued by the Community Access Television Workshop of Greater Hartford, Inc. THREE MONTHS TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION: 12 weekly issues - $3. Order from CATW, 275 Windsor St., Hartford, CT 06120. PREPAID ORDERS ONLY.

VIDEOGRAPHY

If you have access to a projector, you can show your friends and associates a new film on access. Ask your public library to borrow this 28-minute film from the Connecticut State Library:

Cable TV, Public Access and People (produced by United Methodist Communications) suitable for community action groups, service clubs, minority groups, church groups, high school and college classes in communications.

Videotaped sessions of the Making Cable Work Project; videotapes of the Institute of Public Services Making Cable Work Policy Conference in Hartford, the Community Access Workshop at Valley Cable and the Cable-RAVE Workshop in Meriden (1975-76) are also available on loan. Inquire at the Institute of Public Service, University of Connecticut, 486-2829.

Feedback video: a very good videotape, produced by Phil Lebowitz, documents the community access experience in Danbury as seen by members of the public who have participated in programs produced by the Danbury Public Library; includes interviews with the "Singing Grandmother," a Portuguese priest, a 4-H lady who raises rabbits, interspersed with segments of their programs. Inquire at the Danbury Public Library for the first authentic feedback tape we have seen interviewing Connecticut people about their thoughts on access when they try it. Ask for the Public Access tape by Phil Lebowitz. The State Library also has a copy.
Cable in Connecticut: A Citizen's Handbook was written by Margaret Cleland as a part of the "Making Cable Work", a Title I Higher Education grant-funded project carried out by the Institute of Public Service, Connecticut, under the direction of Dr. George Murray. Assisting Dr. Murray was a Steering Committee consisting of: Richard Akeroyd, Conn. State Library; Robert Bauckus, Univ. of Conn.; Ruth Clark, Branford Local Advisory Council and former state legislator; King Quillen, Public Information Officer, Public Utilities Control Authority; Jeffrey Reynolds, Program Manager, Valley Cable Vision, Seymour; and Jane Strachan, Community Coordinator, Valley Cable. Dr. Murray, himself a member of the West Hartford Local Advisory Council, originally conceived the project to generate grassroots input into the deliberations of the Commission on the Educational and Informational Uses of Cable Telecommunications. The project assumed even greater importance when the Commission's activities were suspended due to lack of funding. The Steering Committee mobilized as many resources as possible to bridge the policy gap by giving community leaders and responsible officials a first-hand look at Connecticut's first efforts to use cable for public services.

The project was designed to: 1) alert citizens to opportunities for public service using cable TV; 2) assist them in designing priorities for public uses of cable in Connecticut; and 3) assist Connecticut citizens in actually beginning to implement projects. A major statewide public policy conference was held in Hartford in September, giving local officials and local advisory council members the opportunity to interact with national experts in public use of cable. The conference was followed by four workshops in the field, each devoted to a particular and ongoing use of cable in Connecticut: Community Access in Seymour; the Cable-RAVE regional school project in Meriden; Municipal Application of Cable, University of Bridgeport; Health and Medicine, University of Connecticut Health Center, Farmington. Edited videotapes of these sessions are available on loan through the Institute of Public Services to local citizen groups and others interested in public use of public channels. A bibliography of materials particularly relevant to Connecticut is in process. Survey data collected in the course of the project will be reported.

The results of the "Making Cable Work" project are perceptible even as the project closes. The Connecticut Advisory Councils, uncertain of their role in the beginning, have undertaken a variety of self-generated initiatives and are now moving in more clearly defined directions. These developments should be closely monitored for the benefit of everyone in Connecticut.

In the course of the "Making Cable Work" project the author of this handbook was appointed by the Bloomfield Town Council as a representative to the Hartford area Local Advisory Council. Citizens appointed by local government to represent them in cable matters bear a very heavy responsibility. Hopefully this handbook will be helpful in briefing local officials on important decisions that must be made for the people of Connecticut to benefit from this versatile new technology.
This handbook was partially financed by a grant from the Commission for Higher Education, State of Connecticut, under Program IMPACT, College Community Service Programs, Title I of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

Community Access Television Workshop of Greater Hartford, Inc.
275 Windsor Street
Hartford, Connecticut 06120