of legislative programs, studies of technical and equipment advances, inquiries into the growth and development of the industry, advising and assisting industry and user groups involved in the CATV industry, collaboration and coordination with state and other local agencies and with other federal instrumentalities concerned with the development of CATV services.

7. How many employees are involved in the program and in what general type

of employment categories do they fall?

The average man-years devoted to the CATV program during fiscal year 1968 will have been about 41. These employees are in the following general employment categories: attorneys, electronic engineers, regulatory specialists, application examiners, clerical assistants, secretaries, clerk-stenographers, clerk-typists, file

8. What is the grade structure and how many supergrades—quota and non-

quota—are involved?

Only one supergrade—the grade GS-16 Chief of the CATV Task Force—is specifically earmarked for the CATV program. The Broadcast Bureau, the Office of Hearing Examiners, the Review Board, and the Office of Opinions and Review contribute substantially to this program and these offices have supergrade employees. In this response, however, it is assumed that only the Chief of the CATV Task Force is actively engaged. The response on grade structure for this activity is confined to the CATV Task Force and is as follows:

GS-16 1	100 11	GS-4
GS 15 4	GS-9 3	GS-3 1
GS-13 2	GS-7 1	
GS-12 2	GS-6 4	[편집] : [1]

9. What capital equipment, such as ADP, if any, do you rely upon to fulfill this program?

In December 1966 the Commission made a questionnaire survey of CATV

activity, signals carried, and ownership and cross ownership.

The collation of the responses was accomplished by means of ADP. But that is the only reliance upon capital equipment that the CATV program has had.

10. Do you expect the expenditures or the benefits of the program to grow

appreciably in the future?

Yes. CATV, which was for a decade or more a service business involved with bringing television signals to the small towns and rural areas remote from adequate, off-the-air television service, has discovered its potential for service to the larger and biggest cities in the country. It has also discovered the potential of its technology for service other than the relaying of television programing created by others. Nearly all forecasts expect that CATV will grow dynamically and that the expenditures and the benefits from a regulatory program will grow at a very accelerated pace in the future.

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

carried out?

Coordination for the Commission's CATV programs is handled in the office of the Chief of the CATV Task Force but this office cooperates, and coordinates its activities, with the Chief of the Broadcast Bureau, the General Counsel, and the Chief Engineer, and the Chief of the Common Carrier Bureau.

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

achieve these program objectives?

There is a continuing review by the Chief of the CATV Task Force and by his subordinates and associates to determine more effective means for achieving program objectives. There are periodic meetings with the Commissioners and with the Commission's other principal staff offices. Additionally, there is a semiannual cost reduction review and a quarterly review of improvements in service to the public.

13. To your knowledge, does this program duplicate or parallel work being

done by any other agency?

No, but other agencies of Government—such as the President's Task Force on Communications, the Department of Commerce, HEW, and others—have an interest in the development of the technology and of its impact upon their

14. Is your organizational structure such that the program is being carried out

most efficiently and effectively?