

Before the
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20554

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

In the Matter of)
)
Applications for Consent to the)
Transfer of Control of Licenses)
)
MediaOne Group, Inc.,)
Transferor)
)
To)
)
AT&T Corporation)
Transferee)
)
To The Commission:

CS Docket No. 99-251

**SUPPLEMENT TO PETITION TO DENY
OF
THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS ADVOCACY PROJECT**

The Telecommunications Advocacy Project ("TAP" or "Petitioner") hereby submits this Supplement to its Petition to Deny, filed August 23, 1999 in the above-referenced proceeding. In that Petition to Deny ("Petition"), TAP asked that the Commission withhold its consent to the proposed transfer of control of certain Cable Television Relay Station and Business Radio Service licenses from MediaOne Group, Inc. ("MediaOne") to AT&T Corporation ("AT&T") (collectively, "Applicants").

In this supplement, TAP offers vivid proof to support its allegations that MediaOne has systematically discriminated in the provision of its high-speed Internet access services. As TAP demonstrated in its Petition, this practice, known as "redlining", violates the Communications Act and is directly contrary to the public interest.

TAP's proof of the redlining allegations against MediaOne presently consists of three maps, attached hereto as Exhibit A. These maps juxtapose MediaOne's deployment of its cable modem Internet access service with: 1) the African-American population of the Los Angeles metropolitan area; the

Hispanic population of the Los Angeles metropolitan area; and 3) the African-American population of the Richmond, Virginia metropolitan area. The maps reveal that, in each case, MediaOne appears to have actively decided not to provide service to certain areas with high concentrations of minority residents.

MediaOne's redlining has had and will continue to have a dramatic negative impact on the communities that are denied broadband services. Based on the available data for the Richmond market, for example, TAP estimates that approximately 90% of that area's African-American population do not have access to broadband services. These residents will miss out on more than just additional entertainment choices. They will be unable to access new types of Internet content that require more and more bandwidth to function. They will not benefit from the additional security, both for persons and for property, brought by the availability of integrated telephone, data and television services. Schools in these unserved communities will lose out on educational opportunities and will be unable to participate in distance learning programs. Lack of bandwidth limits the volume of transactions that a small business can conduct, thus placing such businesses at a distinct disadvantage when they attempt to sell goods and services on-line. In short, redlining inflicts substantial damages on communities, and does so on a number of different levels.¹ As such, the Commission should be especially diligent and vigilant to ensure that MediaOne is not allowed to continue the practice of redlining in Richmond and other markets.

The attached maps were prepared by Laurence DeFranco, President and Co-Founder of InContext, Inc., a well-established and widely respected demographic analysis company.² The demographic data for the maps was obtained by InContext from Claritas, Inc. Claritas' demographic database is derived

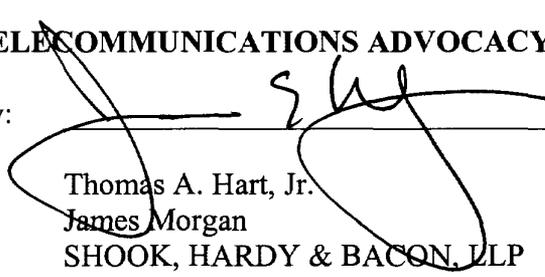
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1. For additional information on the harms caused by redlining, see The Benton Foundation, *Losing Ground Bit by Bit: Low-Income Communities in the Information Age* (1998). The study, cited by TAP in the Petition, provides substantial detail and data on the pernicious effects of denying access to advanced telecommunications services.
 2. A declaration from Mr. DeFranco attesting to the accuracy and veracity of the maps is attached as Exhibit B.

from 1998 population estimates provided by the United States Census Bureau. Claritas then provides that data to InContext at the block group level, which InContext then aggregates to fit a certain geographic or political subdivision. In this case, InContext aggregated the data to match the areas covered by individual U.S. Postal Service ZIP codes. InContext then contacted MediaOne to determine whether the company offered service to a particular ZIP code.³ By combining the population data from Claritas with the deployment information from MediaOne, InContext has produced pictures that say much more than a thousand words.

TAP will continue to supplement the record with evidence of redlining by MediaOne as such evidence becomes available. Because MediaOne's redlining is both obvious and pervasive, TAP hopes that the Commission will afford this issue the attention and weight it deserves when deciding whether to grant the transfer applications that are the subject of this proceeding. Indeed, TAP hopes that this information, combined with the information provided by other petitioners, and combined with any additional evidence submitted by TAP, will provide sufficient grounds for the Commission to DENY said transfer of control applications.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS ADVOCACY PROJECT

By: _____

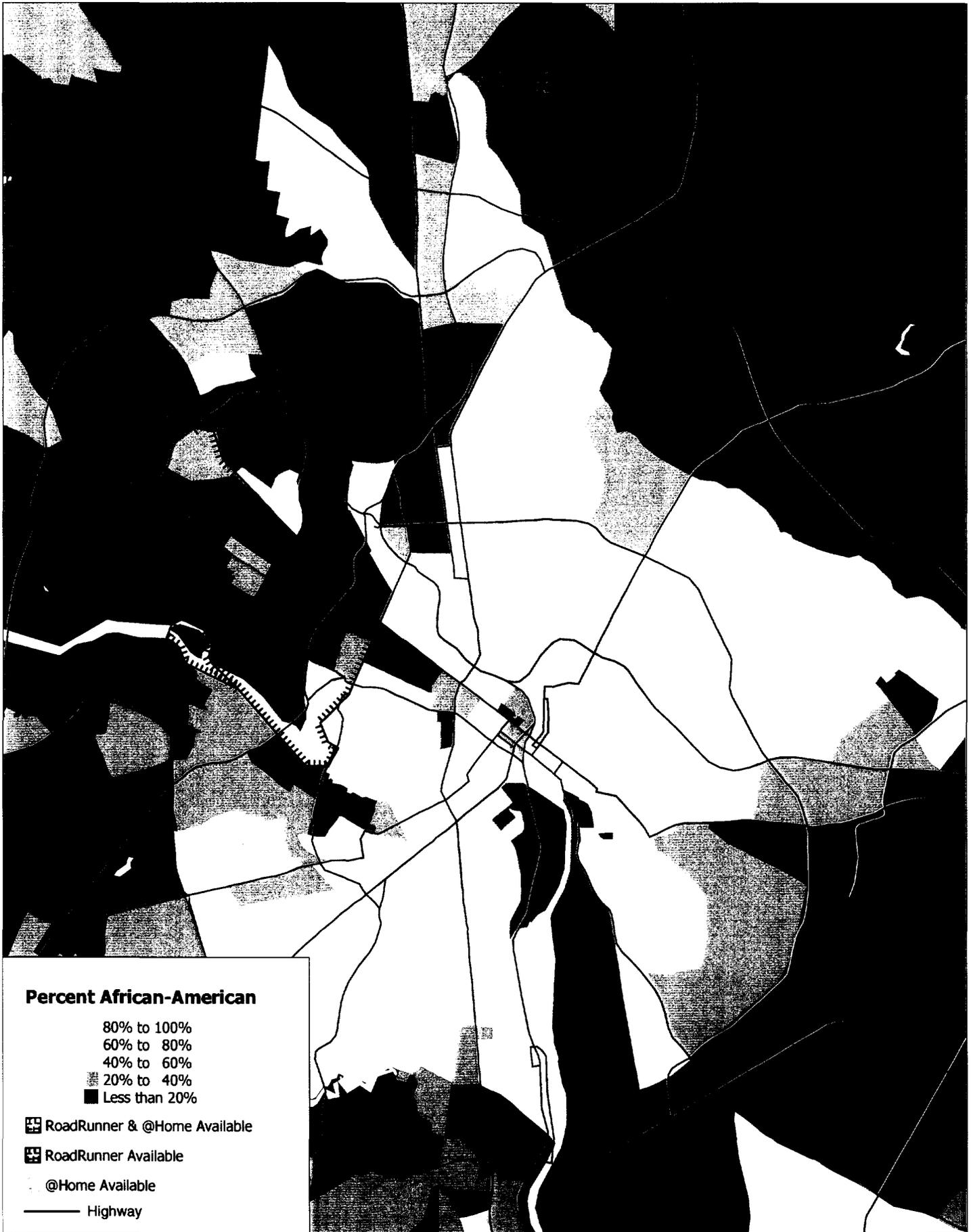

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Dated: September 15, 1999

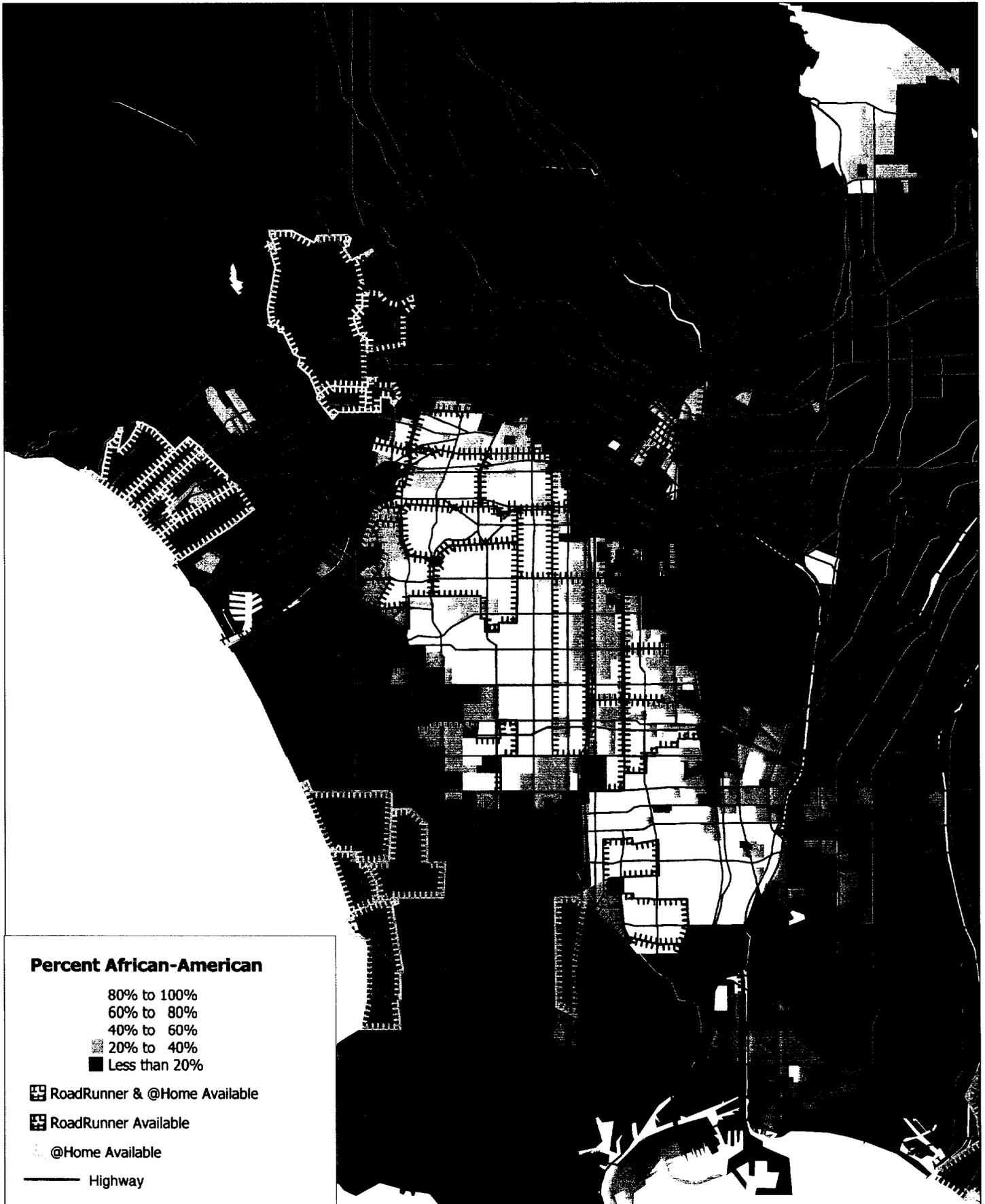
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3. Information about availability of MediaOne's services is available from the company's web site at <<http://www.mediaone.com/avail/internet/internet.htm>>. Clicking on the "MediaOne Road Runner" link on that page will bring up a second page that allows users to determine service availability by ZIP code.

EXHIBIT A

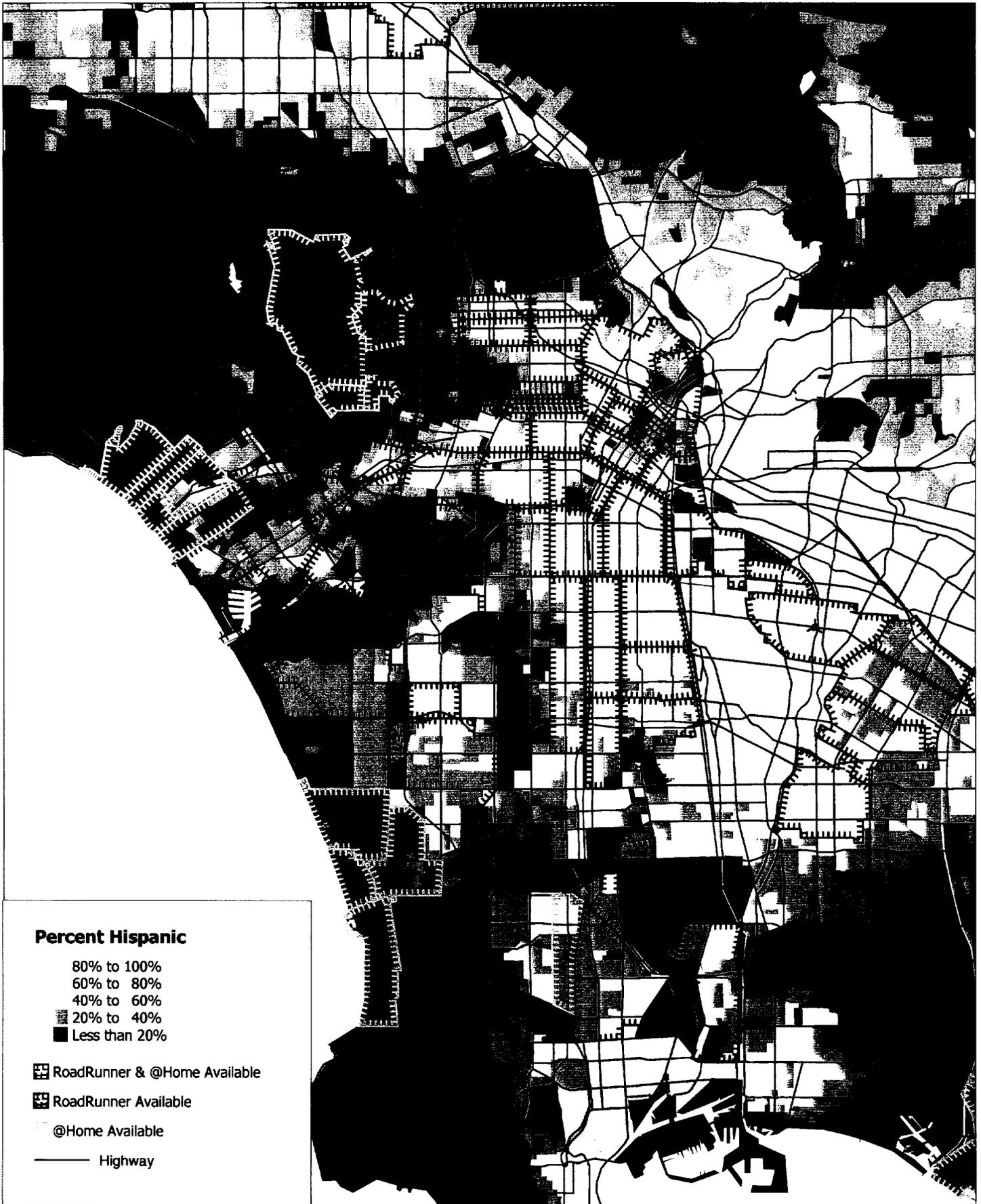
RoadRunner & @Home Service in Richmond, VA African-American Neighborhoods



RoadRunner & @Home Service in Los Angeles County African-American Neighborhoods



RoadRunner & @Home Service in Los Angeles County Hispanic Neighborhoods



Percent Hispanic

- 80% to 100%
- 60% to 80%
- 40% to 60%
- 20% to 40%
- Less than 20%

Thick solid line RoadRunner & @Home Available

Dashed line RoadRunner Available

Thin solid line @Home Available

Double line Highway

EXHIBIT B

DECLARATION

I, Laurence DeFranco, do hereby declare and state as follows:

1. I am the President and Co-Founder of InContext, Inc., a leading information and geo-economic analysis company based in McLean, Virginia. I have been involved with InContext for approximately nine years.
2. InContext specializes in conducting politico-economic analyses that juxtapose economic and demographic data with certain geographic areas. Such geographic areas may include political subdivisions like a congressional or state assembly district, economic service jurisdictions like a daily newspaper service area or gas utility service area, or both.
3. InContext obtains its demographic data from Claritas, Inc., a well-established and widely respected provider of such data. Claritas obtains its data from the most recent available estimates published by the United States Bureau of the Census as well as other sources.
4. In preparing the maps submitted herein, InContext overlaid demographic data by Census block groups with individual U.S. Postal Service ZIP code boundaries. InContext then determined whether MediaOne offered service to the neighborhoods in a particular ZIP code by requesting that information from the MediaOne/RoadRunner website. Using the methodology described above, InContext prepared the maps submitted herein.
5. The maps submitted herein indicate that MediaOne has delayed or decided against deployment of its RoadRunner broadband Internet access service in neighborhoods with high concentrations of residents belonging to a racial minority. In the Richmond, Virginia, for example, MediaOne has failed to deploy its service to the neighborhoods where approximately 90% of the area's African-American population resides.
6. I declare under penalty of perjury that, to the best of my knowledge, the information and representations contained in the maps submitted herein are true and accurate and are submitted in good faith.

Executed on:

Sept 15, 1999

Signature:



Laurence DeFranco
President
InContext, Inc.