



COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
OFFICE OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND BUSINESS REGULATION

**DEPARTMENT OF
TELECOMMUNICATIONS & ENERGY
Cable Television Division**

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In the Matter of)
)
MediaOne of Southern)
New England, Inc.,)
AT&T Corp., and)
AT&T Comcast Corporation)
)
Appellants)
)
v.)
)
Mayor of New Bedford)
)
Appellee)
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Docket No. CTV 02-13

Date Issued: November 15, 2002

ORDER ON MOTIONS FOR SUMMARY DECISION

This action comes before the Cable Television Division of the Department of Telecommunications and Energy upon Appellants MediaOne of Southern New England, Inc., AT&T Corp., and AT&T Comcast Corporation's appeal of the disposition of the cable license transfer application by Appellee, the Mayor of New Bedford.

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FOR: MEDIAONE OF SOUTHERN
NEW ENGLAND, INC., AT&T CORP., and
AT&T COMCAST CORPORATION
Appellants

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FOR: MAYOR OF NEW BEDFORD
Appellee

I. INTRODUCTION

This action comes before the Cable Television Division (“Cable Division”) of the Department of Telecommunications and Energy upon appeal pursuant to G.L. c. 166A, § 14. On March 1, 2002, AT&T Corp., as the Transferor and the ultimate parent company of the licensee MediaOne of Southern New England, Inc., (d/b/a “AT&T Broadband”), and AT&T Comcast Corporation (“AT&T Comcast”), as the Transferee (together “Appellants”) submitted to the Mayor of New Bedford as the Issuing Authority (“Appellee” or “New Bedford”) an application for approval of a change of control of the Cable Television Renewal License (the “License”). Upon receipt of the application, New Bedford had sixty days within which to hold a public hearing and a further sixty days to render its final vote on the matter. 207 C.M.R. §§ 4.02(2) and 4.03(1); see also 47 U.S.C. § 537. During this 120-day period, New Bedford was allowed to consider the appropriateness of approving or denying the transfer based on the following criteria: (a) management experience, (b) technical expertise, (c) financial capability, and (d) legal ability to operate a cable system under the existing license. 207 C.M.R. § 4.04(1).

Appellee held its required public hearing on April 18, 2002 (see Appellants’ Appendix in Support of Appeal at Exhibit D, Cable Television License Transfer Hearing Transcript (“Exhibit D”)). New Bedford voted to deny the License transfer application and issued a written decision on June 27, 2002, pursuant to 207 C.M.R. § 4.05 (see Appellants’ Appendix in Support of Appeal at Exhibit A, New Bedford Transfer Report dated June 27, 2002 (“Exhibit A”)). Appellee found that AT&T Comcast did not have the requisite management

experience, financial capability, technical expertise, or legal ability to operate the cable system under the License (id.).

Pursuant to G.L. c. 166A, § 14, Appellants appealed New Bedford's decision to the Cable Division on July 29, 2002. Concurrent with the appeal, Appellants filed a Motion for Summary Decision ("Appellants Motion") with a supporting memorandum ("Appellants Memorandum"), and a Motion for Expedited Processing of the Appeal.¹ On August 21, 2002, New Bedford filed an Opposition to the Motion for Summary Decision and a Cross Motion for Summary Decision ("Appellee Opposition/Cross Motion").² On August 26, 2002, Appellants filed an Opposition to the Cross Motion for Summary Decision.

II. STANDARD OF REVIEW FOR SUMMARY DECISION

The Standard Adjudicatory Rules of Practice and Procedure, which govern the conduct of formal proceedings of agencies subject to Chapter 30A, authorize the use of full or partial summary decision in agency decisions. 801 C.M.R. § 1.01(7)(h). The Rules specifically provide that "[w]hen a Party is of the opinion there is no genuine issue of fact relating to all or part of a claim or defense and he is entitled to prevail as a matter of law, the Party may move, with or without supporting affidavits, for summary decision on the claim or defense." Id.

¹ On August 6, 2002, the parties filed a stipulation that Appellee's responsive pleading to Appellants Motion could be filed concurrently with Appellee's answer to the appeal. On August 7, 2002, the Cable Division issued an Interlocutory Order granting Appellants' Motion for Expedited Processing to the extent deemed appropriate, approving the parties' stipulation, and establishing preliminary ground rules.

² Appellee's Opposition to Appellants Motion and Appellee's Cross Motion for Summary Decision were filed as one document.

Summary decision may be granted by an administrative agency where the pleadings and filings conclusively show that the absence of a hearing could not affect the decision. Mass. Outdoor Advertising Council v. Outdoor Advertising Bd., 9 Mass. App. Ct. 775, 785-786, 405 N.E.2d 151 (1980). Moreover, an evidentiary hearing is never required if the dispute only involves issues of law or policy. Kenneth Culp Davis, Administrative Law Treatise, Volume 1, § 8.4, at 389, citing Heckler v. Campbell, 461 U.S. 458, 103 S.Ct. 1952, 76 L.Ed.2d 66 (1983); United States v. Storer Broadcasting Co., 351 U.S. 192, 76 S.Ct. 763, 100 L.Ed. 1081 (1956). The Cable Division has stated that summary judgment is “appropriate where it has been demonstrated that no genuine issue [of] material fact exists and where the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.” Belmont Cable Associates v. Belmont, CATV A-65, at 3 (1988), citing Greater South Shore Cablevision, Inc. v. Board of Selectmen of Scituate and Scituate Cablesystems Corporation, CATV A-32 (1983).

The party moving for summary judgment assumes the burden of affirmatively demonstrating that there is no genuine issue of material fact on every relevant issue, even if it would have no burden on an issue if the case were to go to trial. Attorney General v. Bailey, 386 Mass. 367, 371, 436 N.E.2d 139, cert. denied sub nom Bailey v. Bellotti, 459 U.S. 970, 103 S.Ct. 301, 74 L.Ed.2d 282 (1982). If the moving party establishes the absence of a triable issue, the party opposing the motion must respond and allege specific facts which would establish the existence of a genuine issue of material fact in order to defeat a motion for summary judgment. O’Brion, Russell & Co. v. LeMay, 370 Mass. 243, 245, 346 N.E.2d 861 (1976).

III. ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

Each party has submitted a motion for summary decision claiming there is no genuine issue of material fact and that it is entitled to summary decision as a matter of law (Appellants Motion at 2; Appellee Opposition/Cross Motion at 1). Further, neither party has alleged any specific fact to establish the existence of a genuine issue of fact. See O'Brion, at 245. The parties dispute only the conclusions to be drawn from the undisputed facts.³

Appellants assert that they are entitled to summary decision as a matter of law because New Bedford's decision to withhold consent to the License transfer was based on considerations beyond the scope of a transfer review (Appellants Motion at 2). Appellants specifically allege that Appellee based its denial on allegations of noncompliance and, as such, sought to use the transfer process to resolve compliance issues (Appellants Motion at 2). Appellee counters that the Transferee lacks the qualifications necessary to meet the four transfer criteria (Appellee Opposition/Cross Motion at 8; see Exhibit A). Appellee maintains that the Transferee will rely on the abilities of AT&T Broadband to run the cable system, and since Appellee deems such abilities to be insufficient under the terms of the License, the Transferee's

³ Appellee also questions the appropriate standard of review the Cable Division must apply to appeals brought pursuant to G.L. c. 166A, § 14 (Appellee Opposition/Cross Motion at 4-7). The standard of review was established in MediaOne of Massachusetts, Inc., et al. v. Board of Selectmen of the Town of North Andover, et al., CTV 99-2, 99-3, 99-4, 99-5, Order on Motions for Summary Decision/Consolidation (2000). Affirmed by the full Commission in MediaOne of Massachusetts, Inc., et al., D.T.E. 00-49 (2000), the standard continues to apply. See AT&T CSC, Inc., et al. v. Board of Selectmen of the Town of Westford, CTV 02-5, Order on Motions for Reconsideration (2002).

abilities will be insufficient (Appellee Opposition/Cross Motion at 10-11, 13; Exhibit A at 2, 3, 4).

The Cable Division has held that while evidence of noncompliance may be relevant in the context of a license transfer review to the extent that it is used to determine the requirements contained in the license, it is not permissible for an issuing authority to base a denial on past noncompliance with license requirements. AT&T CSC, Inc., et al. v. Board of Selectmen of the Town of Westford, CTV 02-5, at 20, Interlocutory Order on Motions for Summary Decision (Sept. 18, 2002), citing MediaOne of Massachusetts, Inc., et al. v. City Manager of the City of Cambridge, CTV 99-4, at 5, Interlocutory Order on Scope of the Proceeding (2000) ("MediaOne II"). Appellee specifically maintains that it did not withhold consent to the License due to alleged noncompliance (Appellee Opposition/Cross Motion at 14-15). However, our review of the transfer report leads to the conclusion that Appellee did just that (see Exhibit A). With respect to the management criterion, four of Appellee's five findings concern the alleged failure of AT&T Broadband to comply with the existing License (id. at 2). Similarly, the majority of Appellee's findings with respect to the Transferee's technical expertise to operate the cable system concern issues of alleged noncompliance (id. at 3-4). In particular, Appellee cites AT&T Broadband's alleged failure to maintain the appropriate signal quality on the New Bedford public, educational, and government access channels and to comply with the required Federal Communications Commission's Customer Service Standards as basis for the decision to deny the License transfer (id. at 2, 3, 4).

Moreover, New Bedford provides no reasonable basis for its ultimate conclusion that AT&T Comcast lacks the requisite experience; rather it concludes, without reason, that since AT&T Broadband is allegedly noncompliant, AT&T Comcast will be noncompliant (Appellee Opposition/Cross Motion at 11, 14; Exhibit A at 2, 3, 4). Appellee's conclusion is faulty since its subsidiary findings are limited to the qualifications of AT&T Broadband, and do not fully address the qualifications of the Transferee, a product of a merger of two entities (Exhibit A). Appellee maintains that, according to precedent, AT&T Broadband's management experience is at issue because the Transferee stated during the transfer proceeding that the current AT&T Broadband management and staff would remain in place after the transfer (Appellee Opposition/Cross Motion at 10-11, 13, citing MediaOne II, at 5; see also Exhibit A at 2, 3, 4). However, unlike the prior AT&T/MediaOne matter, AT&T Comcast does not rely solely on the experience of the current licensee to establish that it has the requisite qualifications (see Form 394; Exhibit D at 10-13, 18-19, 25). Therefore, while the qualifications of AT&T Broadband are relevant, so too are the qualifications of Comcast Corporation, the second merging entity. In making no findings regarding Comcast Corporation's qualifications, New Bedford demonstrates its true motivation: to withhold consent to the transfer application in order to resolve compliance issues. Even if Appellee considered Comcast Corporation's qualifications to operate the New Bedford system, it failed to provide any reasoned analysis to support its rejection of such evidence. Cf. Smith v. Director of the Division of Employment Security 376 Mass. 563, 382 N.E.2d 199 (1978) (where no findings are made on the record,

appellate body cannot determine whether examiner disbelieved those portions of evidence or believed them but did not consider them determinative).

We, therefore, find that New Bedford acted beyond the scope of its review by denying the transfer based on compliance issues. We also find that New Bedford arbitrarily analyzed only certain information and, even assuming it did conduct an appropriate review of the transfer application, failed to provide any reasoned analysis to support its rejection of Comcast Corporation's qualifications. We conclude that there are no genuine issues of material fact, that New Bedford's decision to withhold consent to the License transfer is arbitrary and unreasonable, and that Appellants are entitled to a decision as a matter of law.

IV. ORDER

Accordingly, it is

ORDERED: Appellants' Motion for Summary Decision is hereby GRANTED; and it is

FURTHER ORDERED: Appellee's Cross Motion for Summary Decision is hereby DENIED; and it is

FURTHER ORDERED: Appellee must conform with the above decision and grant consent to the License transfer application.

By Order of the
Department of Telecommunications and Energy
Cable Television Division

/s/ Alicia C. Matthews
Alicia C. Matthews
Director

APPEALS

Appeals of any final decision, order or ruling of the Cable Division may be brought within 14 days of the issuance of said decision to the full body of the Commissioners of the Department of Telecommunications and Energy by the filing of a written petition with the Secretary of the Department praying that the Order of the Cable Division be modified or set aside in whole or in part. G.L. c. 166A, § 2, as most recently amended by St. 1997, c. 164, § 273. Such petition for appeal shall be supported by a brief that contains the argument and areas of fact and law relied upon to support the Petitioner's position. Notice of such appeal shall be filed concurrently with the Clerk of the Cable Division. Briefs opposing the Petitioner's position shall be filed with the Secretary of the Department within 7 days of the filing of the initial petition for appeal.