

Public Access of Indianapolis (PAI) is a nonprofit community media organization with a goal of reestablishing public access TV on Bright House Networks and Comcast cable television systems in Indianapolis. PAI provides volunteer video services for nonprofits, and maintains an on-demand, streaming audio and video library of community events and meetings.

RIGHT OF WAY

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Public Access
of Indianapolis, Inc.

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Cable Competition vs. Local Authority & Control

Part 2 in a series on proposed telecommunications reform in 2006

The Telecommunications Act of 1996 deregulated all but the lowest, often unpublicized, package of cable channels -- limited basic service. Since then, cable rates have increased 59% (almost three times the rate of inflation according to the Consumers Union), industry profits have soared, and acquisitions and system swaps have further concentrated the market power of the industry leaders. Comcast is now the largest cable systems operator in the world with 23.2 million U.S. subscribers, followed by Time Warner Cable with 14.4 million subscribers. Combined, they have two-thirds of all U.S. cable subscribers.

Despite deregulation, cable competition has largely failed to materialize outside of satellite, and even competitive cable companies already established in the same market, as Comcast and Bright House Networks are in Indianapolis, refuse to compete with one another. While satellite television now holds 20 percent of the multichannel video market nationwide, research shows that satellite TV does not have a significant impact on cable rates. Only other "wireline" competitors significantly reduce cable rates, and for the 2% of U.S. households that have wireline competition, cable rates are 15% lower according to the Government Accountability Office (GAO). Indianapolis area Comcast customers have some of the highest cable rates in the country, according to the Indianapolis Cable Communications Agency.

The good news is that wireline competition may finally be just around the corner for many more communities from the Regional Bell Operating Companies (RBOCs) - the "Baby Bells." They are just beginning to deploy video services over high speed internet, generically called IPTV for "internet protocol television." IPTV requires internet speeds that are faster than the Baby Bells' current Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) broadband services. To reach the necessary speeds, IPTV requires the use of fiber optic cables, which are more expensive than copper wires. Verizon calls their pure fiber to the home (FTTH) network, FiOS. SBC Communications (now AT&T) calls their "fiber rich" network (fiber to the neighborhood or FTTH), Project Lightspeed.

The Baby Bells' War on Local Cable Franchising

The bad news is that the "Baby Bells" - especially AT&T -- do not want the obligations of local cable



Robin Winston,
Cable Franchise Board member
See profile, Page 3

"TV may not be a necessity but it can be important to a person's quality of life."

franchise agreements, which bring many benefits to communities. A non-exclusive contract between a local unit of government and a cable company, a cable franchise agreement sets the terms by which a cable company, using public right-of-ways to make their profits, operates in that community. Terms of local franchise agreements typically include

1. The rate, calculation and payment of franchise fees paid to the local government for use of the public right-of-ways
2. The number and support of public, education, and government (PEG) access channels
3. The provision of an Institutional Network (I-Net)
4. Rules for using and repairing public right-of-ways
5. Build-out requirements to serve all neighborhoods in the area
6. Customer service standards
7. Penalties for failing to fulfill the terms of the contract

The Baby Bells contend that franchise agreements are an unreasonable barrier to market entry: that it is too time consuming and expensive to have to negotiate some 10,000 unique franchise agreements across the country to do business, like the cable companies did. They contend that since they already have access to public right-of-ways for internet and telephone, they should not have to get permission or pay franchise fees to send video over their wires. They contend that some local franchise authorities are making unreasonable demands in order to keep them from entering the local market and competing against the established cable operators. Perhaps most importantly, they contend that they should not be forced to provide the same service to all households in a franchise service area, and that if they are not relieved of franchising requirements this

See War on Local Cable Franchising, Page 4

The Right-of-Way

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corporation

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2005 in Review

2005 was an energizing year for Public Access of Indianapolis. Many ideas that we have had for the organization over the past several years finally came to fruition with the work of enthusiastic new members and faithful old ones. Thanks to everyone who volunteered time, offered advice, spread the word, or contributed money to our efforts. Highlights of 2005 include:

1. The introduction of the *Right of Way* bi-monthly newsletter, led by co-editors Jean Coughlin and Kathleen Dobie, and designed by Debby Lovell
2. Nick Hess' hands-on video camera training class in October, with a follow-on class for the young men at the Kephra Institute
3. Almost monthly film and video screenings, including *WAL-MART: The High Cost of Low Price* at Key Cinemas
4. The debut (finally!) of our redesigned website
5. New outreach activities, spearheaded by Sandra Hawk, including a booth at the Marion County Fair where we met many new people
6. Increased use of our loaner video camera, which captured events all over the country
7. New organizational supporters and the Indianapolis Democracy for America's adoption of public access TV as an issue
8. Participation at the Alliance for Community Media regional conference in Indianapolis, and attendance at the National Conference for Media Reform in St. Louis
9. Participation in the Indiana Media Action Coalition's activities including the WFYI license renewal survey

We also had disappointments. The city of Indianapolis has not taken any steps nor made any commitments toward reestablishing a public access TV channel. Particularly disappointing was the lack of budgeting for a community needs assessment in 2006 during the current cable franchise renewal period.

In addition, we lost two great men, advocates of community media, who passed away in 2005: Indianapolis' Joe Farah, and Dirk Koning, of Grand Rapids Community Media Center. Both men generously helped Public Access of Indianapolis and made significant contributions to bettering our world. We will miss them.

Looking ahead, it is important that we continue to build on the solid foundation we've laid for revitalized community media in Indianapolis. We have big plans for 2006 including an expanded Alternative Media Festival, more film and video screenings, and growing our list of organizational supporters, active members, and contributors. We will continue work to make sure that public access television is on the city's list of non-negotiable items for cable contract renewals, and will keep the community informed about proposed changes to telecommunications laws.

Andrea Price is board president -- and web mistress -- of Public Access of Indianapolis.

Councillor Joanne Sanders, Vice President of the Indianapolis City-County Council, speaking after the screening of *WAL-MART: The High Cost of Low Price* at Key Cinemas on November 15, 2005.



Robin Winston Profile

Robin Winston has been a member of the Indianapolis Cable Franchise Board (CFB) for approximately one year. He was recommended by Mayor Peterson and appointed by the City-County Council.

Mr. Winston has been an activist in politics, interested and involved in public policy and consensus building, and formerly served as Chief of Staff of the legislative body of the city of Louisville, Kentucky. Many people also remember Mr. Winston as political director and then Chairman of the Indiana Democratic Party. Today he is a principal of the Winston Terrell Group, an Indianapolis company that specializes in public outreach.

In his role on the CFB, Mr. Winston views quality of service of primary importance: “[I]n a consumer-driven industry... with not many choices, ... [cable providers should] ... offer a high level of service. I ask about that in Cable Franchise Board meetings, and also acknowledge good provider service. I toured both cable companies and found people doing good work.”

Mr. Winston also believes “People’s costs of living are interrelated: if monthly costs rise, the cable costs become harder to pay. TV may not be a

necessity but it can be important to a person’s quality of life -- it may be the only entertainment they have.”

Mr. Winston’s favorite television shows are on the History Channel and on C-Span because “I get to see some of the people I campaigned for.” These include Senator Evan Bayh and Senator John Edwards for whom Mr. Winston was Campaign Manager in 2004.

Mr. Winston grew up 30 miles outside of Pittsburgh and attended the University of Louisville. He currently lives in the Eagle Creek area in Pike Township with his wife, daughter, and a golden retriever named Duke. In town, Mr. Winston enjoys visiting the Children’s Museum with his daughter and experiencing nature’s beauty while walking in Eagle Creek Park.

Mr. Winston aims to continue his efforts to make sure that cable providers deliver good service and that Indianapolis continues its positive relationship with cable providers, considering that cable franchise fees represent the greatest revenue source to the city after taxes.

[I]n a consumer-driven industry... with not many choices, ... [cable providers should] ... offer a high level of service. I ask about that in Cable Franchise Board meetings....

—Robin Winston

Media Monitoring Project 2006

The Indiana Media Action Coalition (IMAC) is looking for volunteers to work on a media monitoring project for 2006.

Media monitoring involves recording daily broadcasts of local news from the four major network affiliates, collecting the recordings and analyzing the news programs using consistent guidelines. We are looking for people who can commit to recording one station’s news broadcasts on a daily basis. People who have access to Tivos or other hard-drive video recorders should be able to do this with little effort. VCRs and DVD recorders will work as well. Ideally more than one person will record one network’s broadcast, so IMAC is looking for a minimum of eight people to get this project running.

It is important that we collect information about what the television broadcasters project as news so that we can present a facts-based argument for the need for diverse voices in television.

The second step, which will begin later in the summer of ‘06, will involve watching the collected material and analyzing its content.

If you are interested in helping IMAC with this project please contact Nick Hess at nhess@indyaccess.org or 317-335-5272.

Take Action Now!

On Indiana Telecommunications Legislation

Contact your State Legislators on **SB 245** and **HB 1279**.

Write them online using our sample letter at:

www.indyaccess.org/take-action/

Or call:

House: 317.232.9600

Senate: 317.232.9400

War on Local Cable Franchising, continued

opportunity for investment, technological innovation, and competition will be lost.

While Verizon has successfully secured some franchise agreements, AT&T has refused even to negotiate, challenging municipalities to take them court to stop building and arguing that they are exempt from cable franchising because their system uses different technology than cable. The Baby Bells are also waging a war against franchise agreements on several legislative and policy fronts: in Congress, at the FCC, and in state legislatures, including Indiana.

Baby Bell-friendly bills in the 2006 Indiana General Assembly, Senate Bill (SB) 245 and House Bill (HB) 1279, propose significant changes to state telecommunications laws. The bills propose a move from local cable franchising to streamlined state-level video franchising through the Indiana Utilities Regulatory Commission (IURC). Cable companies with existing franchise agreements would have the option of switching to statewide franchising on July 1, 2006, or continuing to abide by their local franchise agreements until they expire. The bills would also eliminate basic telephone and cable rate regulation, prohibit build-out requirements, prevent regulation of high speed internet and advanced internet services, and eliminate regulation of telephone service quality. SB 245 also limits the development of municipal broadband projects. A related bill in the Senate, SB 23, proposes property tax abatement for new communications service infrastructure.

AT&T, Verizon, the Indiana Telecommunications Association, the Indiana Chamber of Commerce, and Governor Mitch Daniels herald SB 245, claiming that deregulation and state level video franchising will create competition and lower prices to consumers, create jobs, spur investment, and increase broadband penetration in the state. Consumer groups, public interest groups and government associations, such as Citizens Action Coalition, Common Cause, public access television advocates, the Indiana Media Action Coalition, AARP, and the Indiana Association of Cities and Towns (IACT) oppose provisions of the bill. Concerns include increased telephone rates, redlining, unnecessary tax abatements, reduced telephone service quality and customer service enforcement, reduced cable franchise fees, financial threats to the existence and growth of PEG access television, and the curtailment of municipally-supported broadband projects. The cable industry is also opposed to the bill.

Numerous states are considering similar legislation in 2006, and the Indianapolis-based organization Consumers for Cable Choice has been a vocal proponent of reducing the requirements for telephone companies to enter the multichannel video services market. Their editorials and advertising tap into consumer frustration with rising cable rates and poor customer service, and suggest that if old, unnecessary laws protecting the cable industry were dropped, we could have competition that would lower prices for everyone and improve access to broadband technology, especially in rural areas. The cable industry recently exposed the handsome Verizon and AT&T funding behind their "consumer" campaigns. Consumers for Cable Choice helped bring about the Texas legislation that ushered in statewide video franchising in 2005, and has been engaged in a massive state-level franchising campaign in New Jersey - a campaign that had reports of Verizon generating "unauthorized" letters of support and phone calls on behalf of constituents.

Consumers for Cable Choice has championed a pair of federal bills in the House and Senate each called the "Video Choice Act of 2005" that nationalizes video franchising for "competitive video services providers" who already have authority to use the public right-of-ways - primarily the Baby Bells. There are currently three more sweeping telecommunications reform bills under consideration in Congress, that include provisions for simplified national franchising or eliminating video franchising altogether, along with changes to telephone and internet regulation. (See sidebar, "National Challenges to Local Franchising and Control")

The FCC recently released a Notice of Proposed Rule Making (NPRM) seeking information from cities on whether the local cable franchise process does in fact deter competition. The FCC does not support AT&T's contention that IPTV does not require a cable franchise. The FCC does not assert that it has the authority to end all cable franchising, as that would have to be done by Congress, but it does assert that it has the authority to set rules for cable franchising to spur competition and prevent "unreasonable" demands from local cable franchise authorities. There is a concern that the primary "unreasonable" demand under consideration is the requirement to serve all homes in a franchise area. The Indianapolis Cable Communications Agency is planning to file comments with the FCC that challenge the Baby Bells' claims, and the Indianapolis City-County Council will consider a resolution expressing support of local cable franchising.

What's At Stake

If the proposed legislation becomes law, the telecommunications landscape faces several changes.

Franchise Fees: Cable television franchise fees are the largest source of non-tax revenue in Marion County. The loss of some or all of that revenue, over \$7.5m in 2005, would have a significant impact on local government finances. While most of the legislation introduced at the state and federal levels, except the U.S. Senate's "Digital Communications Act of 2005" (DACA), have mentioned continuation of the payment of franchise fees, the devil is in the details where there are significant revenue exclusions such as late fees, advertising revenue, new channel "launch fees," and the ability to allocate all the discounting of bundled services (video, telephone and internet services) to video, thus reducing the amount of franchise fees paid to municipalities. Franchise fee audits would also be eliminated. The Indianapolis Cable Communications Agency estimates that the city receives \$1 million per year just as the result of audits, and that the proposed state-level franchising in the Indiana General Assembly would reduce total franchise fees paid to Indianapolis by 20% to 30%.

PEG Access Channels: While much of the legislation (except DACA) has thus far also included providing a limited or "reasonable" number of PEG access channels, the financial impact of limiting financial support to decreased franchise fees could be devastating. Cable franchise agreements often include the payment of additional money for PEG equipment and the interconnection of PEG studios to the cable system. Franchise agreements sometimes include the provision of in-kind services, such as studio and staff, or the payment of additional money to nonprofits for operational support of PEG channels over and above franchise fees. Other PEG-related provisions of franchise agreements, such as the allocation of additional channels, the position of channels, the movement of channels, and video-on-demand placement, would also be lost.

The impact to PEG channels is not hypothetical. San Antonio's public access television channel went dark after the enactment of the Texas legislation that created its statewide video franchises. Time Warner Cable had provided a studio and staff to support public access television per their local cable franchise agreement, but once they no longer had to, took the channel off the air and can keep it off until the city comes up with the funding, equipment and staff to program at least 8 hours per day.

I-Net and Public Safety: Many cable franchise agreements require the construction and maintenance of one or more I-Nets: very high speed, secure networks that can connect government buildings, including fire stations, police stations and courts; schools; libraries; museums; utilities; and community centers. An I-Net allows for encrypted, high quality video conferencing, remote roll call, secure telephone communications, and live programming on cable. None of the proposed legislation includes I-Net provisions, resulting in additional costs to communities.

Fiber to the Rich? Cable franchise agreements typically require cable companies to provide service to all households in the franchise area. One of the perhaps unforeseen benefits of this has been the fairly extensive deployment of high speed cable modem internet service in urban areas as cable companies upgrade their systems, typically deploying high speed fiber optic cable to a neighborhood "node," and traditional coaxial copper cable from the node into homes. Likewise, universal service provisions of telephone provided a good foundation for the extensive availability of DSL high speed internet service in high density urban areas using telephone twisted pair copper wiring into homes. Most experts agree that multiple channels of quality video over internet technology -- especially high definition TV -- is going to need higher internet speeds than what most homes have today with cable modem or DSL service, and require that more expensive fiber optic cable be deployed all the way to the home or "premises" (FTTH or FTTP). AT&T has been widely criticized for its plans, presented at an SBC Investor Update in November 2004, to deliver Project Lightspeed to 90% of "high value" customers willing to spend \$160 to \$200 a month on telephone, internet, and video services but to only 5% of "low value" customers who spend less than \$110 per month. If the build-out provisions of franchise agreements go away, those "low value" areas most in need of competitive choices for lower prices are the least likely to actually get them, and the digital divide will increase.

Conclusion

The need for telecommunication reform is real. Companies providing like services - cable television and IPTV - should be required to abide by the same rules, and all telecommunications companies using public right-of-ways for profit should be required to provide adequate compensation for that use. Wireline competition from the telephone companies has and will result in a drop in cable television rates. However the current push for legislation reform and the elimination of local franchising is clearly being driven by the Baby Bells' desire to ease their entry into the very lucrative multichannel video services market -- at the expense of public interest obligations. The elimination of local cable television franchises would remove one of the last vestiges of power that local communities have over vital communications technology, reduce revenue to local governments, and jeopardize the future of local PEG access television.

Andrea Price is Board President of Public Access of Indianapolis, Inc.

National Challenges to Local Franchising and Control

In addition to the "Video Choice Act of 2005," the following proposed legislation in Congress threatens local video franchising, PEG access channels, franchise fees, municipal broadband projects, and even the openness of the internet:

The "Broadband Investment and Consumer Choice Act of 2005" (S. 1504), is a significant rewrite of U.S. telecommunications law, including cable and telephone regulations that "would eliminate existing franchise agreements and preempt local control...eliminates all rate regulation.... [and] ... would also limit local government's ability to provide broadband internet service...." according to the Indiana Association of Cities and Towns. S. 1504 would drastically reduce franchise fees, allow a maximum of four (unfunded) PEG channels, prohibit any build-out requirements to serve an entire community, and significantly reduce local authority and control - even over the placement of cell phone towers.

Another bill in the Senate, the "Digital Communications Act of 2005" (DACA), as of now without a number, offers a fundamental change to U.S. telecommunications law, primarily relying on a deregulated marketplace to take care of the public interest. All cable franchises -- and requirements for public access channels and franchise fees above the cost

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of accessing public right-of-ways -- would be eliminated four years after DACA's enactment. All like telecommunications services would be treated the same, such as having all telephone services -- wired, wireless and VoIP -- pay into a capped Universal Service Fund. The FCC's role would be reduced to rectifying market failures in protecting limited public interest, after the fact, instead of developing proactive policies to prevent problems.

In the House, the second draft of the **Broadband Internet Transmission Services (BITS)** legislation, nicknamed "**BITS II**," in the Committee on Energy and Commerce lost bi-partisan support and has been roundly criticized by public interest groups, local government groups and the cable industry. BITS creates a national regulatory system for all types of broadband internet and advanced services such as Voice over IP (VoIP), but only covers IPTV - not traditional cable. IPTV providers would have to provide the same number of PEG channels as the cable companies, but would provide no funding or in-kind services. BITS II weakened the original version's requirement of "net neutrality," the prevention of broadband providers from blocking or slowing access to internet content or applications from competitors such as Google Video or alternative VoIP providers. BITS II also effectively reduces franchise fees; and does not require build-outs to everyone in the service area.

Keeping Up with the Cable Franchise Board

Comcast initiates cable franchise renewals

Because the Cable Franchise Board (CFB) oversees cable franchise agreements and because those same agreements are instrumental in helping Public Access of Indianapolis (PAI) meet its goal of restoring public access TV to Indianapolis viewers, members of PAI try to attend and report on the CFB's actions each month.

November

Rick Maultra (Indianapolis Cable Communications Agency) reported receiving a response from First Mile cable regarding easement questions posed last month as well as on proposed changes to the city's legislative code (Chapter 851) that call for new cable provider franchise application fees to be based on costs incurred by the Cable Communications Agency rather than a fixed amount for every application. The board added two amendments and voted to send the change to the City-County Council for its approval. Rick also reported on a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) from the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) that seeks data from cities to see if there is a need to ease franchise rules that telcos cite as a barrier to their entry into the video services market. The CFB authorized sending a response within the 60-day period mandated after the NPRM is published in the Federal Register. Rick also presented a request to pay \$750 in dues and a \$1000 legislative assessment for membership in the National Association of Telecommunications Officers and Advisors (NATOA), which the board approved as they have in previous years. NATOA is fighting to preserve local cable franchising authority.

Bright House Networks and Comcast reported on their October activities including customer call response times, where Comcast improved its performance after having received a non-compliance citation from the CFB in October.

Comcast hand-delivered a copy of their letter requesting the start of cable franchise renewal proceedings in Indianapolis and presented a PR video showing "leading edge" new technologies to be offered to local customers in the near future. Comcast (the largest cable company in the U.S.) also talked about their acquisition of Susquehanna Communications, which includes cable systems in Lawrenceburg and Shelbyville, Indiana, and reported that they have larger cable system acquisitions in Indiana in the works. Some board members commended Comcast's improvement in customer service and suggested that both providers include staff professional development in their monthly reports to highlight the quality of our local labor force.

During public comment, Jean Coughlin thanked the board for committing to a response to the NPRM in support of local franchises.

December

The Cable Agency reported the City-County Council approved the changes to Chapter 851 of the City Code proposed by the CFB in November, and that a \$132,734 discrepancy exists between the audit report provided by Bright House Networks and that performed by the board's auditor on the same information.

The Education Television Cooperative (ETC) has been notified that its operations cannot remain at Butler, so ETC is working on a move to the University of Indianapolis.. Bright House Networks and Comcast provided their reports on November activities.

A City-County Council resolution supporting local franchising was introduced by Rick Maultra in response to the request for comments on the FCC Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) on cable franchising in November, and in anticipation of anti-local franchising legislation at the Indiana State House. The board adopted the resolution and voted to send it with Rick's FCC comments to the Council for approval and then to the FCC to be filed in response to the NPRM.

The public comment period was cut short by a fire alarm and mandatory evacuation while Jim Smashy was speaking.

Reported by Jean Coughlin.

My Aunt Bea did not see the actual television broadcast that is the subject of *Good Night, and Good Luck*. because she didn't yet have a television set in 1954. However, as a journalist working for *Life* magazine, she and her colleagues paid close attention to the repercussions of the "See It Now" episode in which Edward R. Murrow shone a spotlight on the methods Senator Joseph McCarthy used in his efforts to ferret out Communists and Communist-party sympathizers in the federal government. My aunt and I both think the movie well worth seeing, especially for anyone with an interest in media matters. The 1954 McCarthy "See It Now" episode and its aftermath are part of media legend: high-lighted in every analysis of TV journalism, and inextricably bound to Mr. Murrow's groundbreaking career. It is also a worthy subject for George Clooney's writing (with Grant Heslov), directing, and acting talents.

Aunt Bea found the period details true-to-life: gathering for drinks after wrapping an episode (or issue) was familiar to her. The fact that Joe and Shirley Wershba had to hide their married status at work rang true, as did the unthinking sexism that operated when Mrs. Wershba was asked to run out to get a newspaper because of her gender and despite her professional newsroom credentials.

Whether or not the decision to present the movie in black-and-white was dictated by the choice to use actual footage of Senator McCarthy, it lends authenticity and makes the movie seem as though it's happening in real time. And having Senator McCarthy portray himself through archival footage is a master stroke that lets modern audiences see how public figures, at least occasionally, were held accountable for their words.

The movie works as a chronicle of an historic media event and it works as a reminder of the power television wields. Edward R. Murrow and that 1954 "See It Now" episode did not bring down Senator Joseph McCarthy. Mr. Murrow himself admitted the show came fairly late in the arc of Senator McCarthy's spiral of self-destruction. But although newspapers decried Senator McCarthy's "irresponsible" "character assassination," it was the visual images that gave weight to the words and gave viewers the opportunity to see with their own eyes the man who was seen as either a hero doing a necessary public service or a menace to decency and civil liberties.

Media can be used to promote good or evil, truth or lies, real-life events or fantasy. It's our job as media consumers to determine which depictions we reward with our attention and financial support. *Good Night, and Good Luck* merits both.

Kathleen Dobie, local freelance editor and activist, is paying attention and is outraged.

Review: **Good Night, and Good Luck**



*George Clooney as Fred Friendly in Good Night, and Good Luck, a Warner Independent Pictures release.
Photo Credit: Melinda Sue Gordon
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Membership Application

Mail this form to:

PO Box 30269
Indianapolis IN 46230

Please make checks payable to Public
Access of Indianapolis

If you'd like to pay by credit card, visit our
website at www.indyaccess.org.

Select Membership Category and
annual dues:

- Individual Member, \$20
- Not-for-profit organization, \$50
- Business membership, \$100

Name

Organization

Address

City, State, Zip

Telephone

Fax

Are you formerly or currently a producer of public access programming? **YES** **NO**

Program Name/s _____

In what ways would you like to work with PAI? _____

Events

January—
March 2006

Jan. 27, 1:00 PM: **Citizens' hearing on proposed Indiana telecom changes, webcast**, sponsored by the Alliance for Community Media, Citizens Action Coalition and Common Cause, Ft. Wayne, IN. See PAI website for specifics.

Feb. 6, 5:30 PM: **Alternative Media Festival planning meeting**, The Abbey Coffeehouse, 825 N Pennsylvania St.

Feb. 18, 11:30 AM: **PAI General Meeting and rough cut screening of *Working Hard, Living Poor*** with Dr. Jim Pennell from the University of Indianapolis, Library (Room 206), North United Methodist Church, 38th & Meridian Sts

Feb. 21, 2:30 PM: **Cable Franchise Board meeting**, Room 260, City-County Building, 200 E. Washington St.

Mar. 6, 5:30 PM: **Alternative Media Festival planning meeting**, The Abbey Coffeehouse, 825 N Pennsylvania St.

Mar. 18, 11:30 AM: **PAI General Meeting**, Library (Room 206), North United Methodist Church, 38th & Meridian Sts

Mar. 20, 2:30 PM: **Cable Franchise Board meeting**, Room 260, City-County Building, 200 E. Washington St.

Mar. 20: Next issue of "The Right-of-Way"

Mark your calendar for the 2006 Alternative Media Festival on July 29, 2006 at IUPUI

**THE
RIGHT
OF WAY**

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Address Correction Requested