

OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE SECRETARY
ACKNOWLEDGMENT RECEIPT
Received By Jellfin
Time3:04
Date 2/27/96

FEB 26 1996

The Honorable Don Parkinson Speaker Twenty-Third Guam Legislature 424 West O'Brien Drive Julale Center - Suite 222 Agana, Guam 96910

Dear Speaker Parkinson:

LEGISLATIVE SECRETARS

OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER
Date: 3.36.96
Time: 3:55pm
Received By: Bondle
Print Name: Lori Sondia

Enclosed please find a copy of Substitute Bill No. 514 (LS), "AN ACT TO ADD A NEW ARTICLE 6 TO CHAPTER 32 OF TITLE 5, GUAM CODE ANNOTATED, RELATIVE TO CREATING THE CONSUMER PROTECTION AND RIGHT TO CHOOSE CABLE TELEVISION SERVICE ACT", which I have signed into law today as **Public Law No. 23-68.** 

This legislation is an example of the good results that come about when leaders work together for the good of the public. The Legislature previously passed a bill, Bill No. 350, which claimed to protect the consuming public and to protect the right of our citizens to choose their own cable television service. Bill No. 350, however, was not well thought out by its sponsor, and failed to provide provisions which would accomplish its stated purpose.

When I vetoed Bill No. 350, a group of senators stood fast to oppose the override of vetoed Bill No. 350, and instead worked diligently to study the issue in depth and came up with legislation which did, in fact, protect the consuming public and protect the right of our citizens to their own cable television service. This legislation is Substitute Bill No. 514, now Public Law 23-68.

I want to personally thank the following senators who made this consumer protection legislation possible by standing firm against the override of Bill No. 350: Joe T. San Agustin, Carlotta Leon Guerrero, Sonny L. Orsini, Anthony C. Blaz, Francis E. Santos, Felix P. Camacho, Antonio R. Unpingco,

Alberto C. Lamorena V, Hope A. Cristobal, Judith Won Pat-Borja, and John P. Aguon. Without these good senators, the public may have been subjected to reactionary and protective legislation designed to favor one telecommunications business.

The telecommunications industry is now changing with lightning speed, especially since the signing into law of recent federal legislation which unleashes market forces to develop the amazing potential within this field. Guam can be a major beneficiary of telecommunications developments. We do not want to be left in the dust on this rapid road to the future.

Very truly yours,

Carl T. C. Gutierrez

Attachment

### TWENTY-THIRD GUAM LEGISLATURE 1996 (SECOND) Regular Session

This is to certify that Substitute Bill No. 514 (LS), "AN ACT TO ADD A NEW ARTICLE 6 TO CHAPTER 32 OF TITLE 5, GUAM CODE ANNOTATED, RELATIVE TO CREATING THE CONSUMER PROTECTION AND RIGHT TO CHOOSE CABLE TELEVISION SERVICE ACT," was on the 22nd day of February, 1996, duly and regularly passed.

rebruary, 1990, dury and regularly pas	ssea.
Attested:	D. PARKINSON Speaker
JUDITH WON PAT-BORJA Senator and Legislative Secretary	
This Act was received by the Governor 1996, at o'clockM.	this 23 day of Frehman,
APPROVED:  CARL T. C. GUTIERREZ  Governor of Guam	Assistant Staff Officer Governor's Office
Date: 2-26-96	
Public Law No. 23-68	

# TWENTY-THIRD GUAM LEGISLATURE 1996 (SECOND) REGULAR SESSION

Bill No 514 (LS) As substituted on the floor

Introduced by:

T.C. Ada T. S. Nelson

A. C. Blaz

J. P. Aguon

E. Barrett-Anderson

J. M. S. Brown

F. P. Camacho

M. C. Charfauros

H. A. Cristobal

M. Forbes

A. C. Lamorena V

C. Leon Guerrero

L. Leon Guerrero

S. L. Orsini

V. C. Pangelinan

D. Parkinson

J. T. San Agustin

A. L. G. Santos

F. E. Santos

A. R. Unpingco

J. Won Pat-Borja

AN ACT TO ADD A NEW ARTICLE 6 TO CHAPTER 32 OF TITLE 5, GUAM CODE ANNOTATED, RELATIVE TO CREATING THE CONSUMER PROTECTION AND RIGHT TO CHOOSE CABLE TELEVISION SERVICE ACT.

## BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE TERRITORY OF GUAM:

- Section 1. A new Article 6 is hereby added to Chapter 32 of Title 5,
- 3 Guam Code Annotated, to read:

#### 1 "ARTICLE 6 2 §32601. Short title. This act shall be known as the "Consumer Protection And Right To Choose Cable Television Service Act". 3 §32602. Legislative findings and intent. 4 The Legislature finds and declares the following: 5 There is a substantial governmental and First Amendment 6 (1)interest in promoting a diversity of views provided through consumer 7 choice in available providers of cable television services (hereinafter 8 "cable operators"); There is a substantial public, governmental, and First 10 Amendment interest in ensuring that Guam citizenry living in 11 residential buildings have access to available cable operators; 12 Cable operators are important sources of local news, public 13 affairs, educational, civic and political programming critical to an 14 15 informed electorate; The sale of monopoly rights to residential buildings through 16 commissions covertly deducted from residents' cable television 17 subscription fees deprives the citizenry of the right to choose the news, 18 entertainment, and public affairs programming they wish to receive, 19 and detracts from the governmental interest in promoting program 20 diversity; 21 There is substantial likelihood that absent the imposition of 22 (5)consumer protection, Guam residents living in residential buildings will 23 have their First Amendment rights deprived by building owners willing 24 to participate in commission schemes; and, 25

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As a result of the economic incentive that building owners

have to sell monopoly rights of access to their residents, coupled with

the absence of consumer protection requirements for access, the economic viability of freedom of choice and competition amongst cable operators will be seriously jeopardized.

(b) It is the purpose of this act to:

- (1) promote and encourage the availability to the public of the widest possible diversity of views, information and news sources and services through multiple cable operators;
- (2) rely on competition in a free marketplace to achieve that availability;
- (3) ensure that cable operators on Guam continue to expand their capacity and the programs offered to the public over their cable systems;
- (4) ensure that consumers living in residential buildings are protected through assuring them access to all available cable operators;
- (5) ensure that no cable operator attempts to gain undue market power vis-a-vis monopolistic or exclusionary rights to residential buildings; and
- (6) establish a means which protects Guam residents living in residential buildings against unfair denials of service from the sale of, or agreements which create, monopolistic and exclusionary access rights to their residences.

#### §32603. Access.

(a) No property owner, condominium association, managing agent, lessee or other person in possession or control of any residential building (hereinafter "property manager") shall forbid or prevent any occupant, tenant or lessee (hereinafter "tenant") of any such building from (1) receiving cable television service from a cable operator, nor (2)

demand or accept payment from any cable operator or such tenant in any form as a condition of permitting the installation of cable television facilities or the maintenance of cable television service in any such building or any portion thereof occupied or leased by such tenant, nor (3) discriminate in rental charges or otherwise against any tenant receiving cable service; provided, however, that the property manager of such building may require, in exchange and as compensation for permitting the installation of cable television facilities within and upon such building, the payment of just compensation by the cable operator which provides such cable television service, said sum to be determined in accordance with the provisions of subparagraphs (c) and (d) hereof, and provided further that the cable operator installing such cable television facilities shall agree to indemnify the owner of such building for any damage caused by the installation, operation or removal of such cable television facilities and service.

No cable operator shall install cable television facilities within a residential building pursuant to this subparagraph (a) unless the property manager of such residential building, or a tenant of such residential building requests the delivery of cable television services. In any instance in which a request for service is made by more than three (3) tenants of a residential building, the cable operator may install cable television facilities throughout the building in a manner which enables the cable operator to provide cable television services to tenants of other residential units without requiring the installation of additional cable television facilities other than within the residential units occupied by such other tenants.

No property manager of any improved or unimproved real (b) estate shall forbid or prevent a cable operator from entering upon such real estate for the purpose of and in connection with the construction or installation of such cable television system and cable television facilities, nor shall any such property manager of such real estate forbid or prevent such cable operator from constructing or installing upon, beneath or over (hereinafter "upon") such real estate, including any buildings or other structures located thereon, hardware, cable, equipment, materials or other cable television facilities utilized by such cable operator in the construction and installation of such cable television system; provided, however, that the property manager of any such real estate may require, in exchange and as compensation for permitting the construction or installation of cable television facilities upon such real estate, the payment of just compensation by the cable operator which provides such cable television service, said sum to be determined in accordance with the provisions of subparagraphs (c) and (d) hereof, and provided further that the cable operator constructing or installing such cable television facilities shall agree to indemnify the owner of such real estate for any damage caused by the installation, operation or removal of such cable television facilities and service.

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(c) In any instance in which the property manager of a residential building or improved or unimproved real estate intends to require the payment of just compensation in excess of \$1 in exchange for permitting the installation of cable television facilities in and upon such building, or upon such real estate, the property manager shall serve written notice thereof upon the cable operator. Any such notice shall be served within 20 days of the date on which such property manager is

notified of the cable operator's intention to construct or install cable television facilities in and upon such building, or real estate. Unless timely notice as herein provided is given by the property manager to the cable operator, it will be conclusively presumed that the property manager of any such building or real estate does not claim or intend to require a payment of more than \$1 in exchange and as just compensation for permitting the installation of cable television facilities within and upon such building or real estate. In any instance in which a cable operator intends to install cable television facilities as herein provided, written notice of such intention shall be sent by the cable operator to the property manager. Such notice shall include the address of the property, the name of the cable operator, and information as to the time within which the property manager may give notice, demand payment as just compensation and initiate legal proceedings as provided in this subparagraph (c) and subparagraph (d). In any instance in which a cable operator intends to install cable television facilities within a residential building containing twelve(12) or more residential units, the written notice shall further provide that the property manager may require that the cable operator submit written plans identifying the manner in which cable television facilities are to be installed, including the proposed location of coaxial cable. Approval of such plans by the property manager shall not be unreasonably withheld and such property manager's consent to and approval of such plans shall be presumed unless, within 30 days after receipt thereof, or in the case of a condominium association, 90 days after receipt thereof, the property manager identifies in writing the specific manner in which such plans deviate from generally accepted

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construction or safety standards, and unless the property manager contemporaneously submits an alternative construction plan providing for the installation of cable television facilities in an economically feasible manner. The cable operator may proceed with the plans originally submitted if an alternative plan is not submitted by the property manager within 30 days, or in the case of a condominium association, 90 days, or if an alternative plan submitted by the property manager fails to comply with generally accepted construction and safety standards or does not provide for the installation of cable television facilities in an economically feasible manner.

Any property manager of a residential building described in subparagraph (a), and any property manager of improved or unimproved real estate described in subparagraph (b), who shall have given timely written notice to the cable operator as provided in subparagraph (c), may assert a claim for just compensation in excess of \$1 for permitting the installation of cable television facilities within and upon such building or real estate. Within 30 days after notice has been given in accordance with subparagraph (c), the property manager shall advise the cable operator in writing of the amount claimed as just compensation. If within 60 days after the receipt of the property manager's claim, the cable operator has not agreed to pay the amount claimed or some other amount acceptable to the property manager, the property manager may bring suit to enforce such claim for just compensation in any court of competent jurisdiction and, upon timely demand, may require that the amount of just compensation be determined by a jury. Any such action shall be commenced within 6 months of the notice given by the cable operator pursuant to

subparagraph (c) hereof. In any action brought to determine such amount, the property manager may submit evidence of a decrease in the fair market value of the property occasioned by the installation or location of the cable on the property, that the property manager has a specific alternative use for the space occupied by cable television facilities, the loss of which will result in a monetary loss to the property manager, or that installation of cable television facilities within and upon such building or real estate otherwise substantially interferes with the use and occupancy of such building to an extent which causes a decrease in the fair market value of such building or real estate.

- (e) Disposition of cable home wiring upon installation. In order to promote competition between cable operators and to assure the smooth transition of services from one cable operator to another, if so desired by a cable subscriber (hereinafter "subscriber"), and to allow private real property owners to protect the aesthetic integrity and value of their property by preventing unsightly and excessive external cables from being attached to or located upon their property:
- (1) Upon the installation of cable home wiring to any residential single unit or multiple unit dwelling by a cable operator, the installed wiring shall be deemed to be a fixture of the dwelling, and ownership of the wiring shall be immediately vested in the owner of the dwelling or premises (hereinafter "owner"). After installation of the wiring, a cable operator shall make no attempt to remove it or to restrict its use.
- (2) Upon voluntary termination of existing cable service by a subscriber, whether or not the subscriber is an owner, a tenant, or a property manager, or upon initial subscription of cable

service by a subscriber with an alternate cable operator, a cable operator shall not remove the cable home wiring unless the cable operator gives the owner the opportunity to acquire the wiring at the replacement cost, and the owner declines. The cost is to be determined based on the replacement cost per foot of the cabling multiplied by the length in feet of the cable home wiring. If the owner declines to acquire the cable home wiring, the cable operator must then remove the cable home wiring within Thirty (30) days or make no subsequent attempt to remove it or to restrict its use.

- wiring contained within the premises of a subscriber which begins at the "demarcation" point. For single unit dwellings, the "demarcation" point is the point at or about Twelve (12) inches outside of the location where the cable wire enters the subscriber's premises; for multiple unit dwellings, it is the interconnection point or junction box between the subscriber's dwelling unit and the cable operator's distribution system. It does not include active elements such as amplifiers, converter or decoder boxes, or remote control units. It does not include loop through or other similar series cable wiring in multiple unit dwellings. For multiple dwelling units, it does include the adapters, jacks, or "F" connectors attaching the cable wire to the interconnection point.
- (4) Any cable operator disconnecting its cable wire from the interconnection point shall leave the adapters, jacks, or "F" connectors attaching the cable wire to the interconnection point intact and shall not do anything which would otherwise render the cable wire ineffective or unable to be attached to an alternate cable operator's interconnection point.

(5) The provisions of this Section set forth requirements for the disposition, after a subscriber voluntarily terminates cable service, of that cable home wiring installed by the cable operator or its contractor within the premises of the subscriber. The provisions do not apply where the cable home wiring belongs to the subscriber, such as where the cable operator has transferred ownership to the subscriber, the cable operator has been treating the wire as belonging to the subscriber for tax purposes, or the wiring is considered to be a fixture by territorial law.

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- (6) Nothing in this Section shall affect the cable operator's rights or responsibilities under federal or territorial laws, rules, or regulations to prevent excessive signal leakage while providing cable service, or the cable operator's right to access the subscriber's property or premises.
- \*(Source: Subpart M §76.801-76.801 of the FCC's Rules and Regulations, added by order in Docket No. 92-260, effective April 1, 1993, 58 FR 11970. For Report see 71 RR 2d 1214).
- (f) Neither the giving of a notice by the property manager under subparagraph (c), nor the assertion of a specific claim, nor the initiation of legal action to enforce such claim, as provided under subparagraph (d), shall delay or impair the right of the cable operator to construct or install cable television facilities and maintain cable television services within or upon any building described in subparagraph (a) or real estate described in subparagraph (b).
- (g) No landlord shall demand or accept payment of any fee, charge or other thing of value from any cable operator in exchange for giving the tenants of such landlord access to cable television service;

and no landlord shall demand or accept any such payment from any tenants in exchange therefor unless the landlord is itself the provider of the cable television service. Nor shall any landlord discriminate in rental charges between tenants who receive any such service and those who do not. Nothing contained herein shall prohibit a landlord from requiring that the cable operator and the tenant bear the entire cost of the installation, operation or removal of the facilities incident thereto, or prohibit a landlord from demanding or accepting reasonable indemnity or security for any damages caused by such installation, operation or removal, or the just compensation as provided in subparagraphs (a) and (b) hereof.

- (h) If any provision of this statute or any application of any provision thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of this statute and the application of such provision and any remaining provision of this statute to any other person or circumstance shall not be affected thereby.
- (i) For purposes of this statute, "cable operator" has the same meaning as defined in the Cable Television Consumer Protection and Competition Act of 1992, 47 U.S.C. 522, et seq., as amended. Should the 1992 Cable Act be repealed, the definition in the last version of the Cable Act prior to such repeal shall apply. Notwithstanding the foregoing, for purposes of this statute any entity which provides cable television as of the time of enactment of this Act shall be considered a "cable operator"."

# TWENTY-THIRD GUAM LEGIS ATURE 1996 (SECOND) Regular Session

Date:	2/22	196

#### **VOTING SHEET**

Bill No. <u>5/4</u>	
Resolution No.	
Question:	

NAME	YEAS	NAYS	NOT VOTING/ ABSTAINED	ABSENT/ OUT DURING ROLL CALL
ADA, Thomas C.	~			
AGUON, John P.	V			
BARRETT-ANDERSON, Elizabeth	V			
BLAZ, Anthony C.	W			
BROWN, Joanne S.	W			
CAMACHO, Felix P.	V			
CHARFAUROS, Mark C	V			
CRISTOBAL, Hope A.	V			
FORBES, MARK	V			
LAMORENA, Alberto C., V	<i></i>			
LEON GUERRERO, Carlotta	<b>₩</b>			
LEON GUERRERO, Lou				
NELSON, Ted S.	<i>V</i>			
ORSINI, Sonny L.				
PANGELINAN, Vicente C	1			
PARKINSON, Don	<b></b>			
SAN AGUSTIN, Joe T.	<u></u>			
SANTOS, Angel L. G.	<b></b>			
SANTOS, Francis E.	<u></u>			
UNPINGCO, Antonio R.	<b>₩</b>			
WONPAT-BORJA, Judith				

UNPINGCO, Antonio R.	<b>₩</b>		
WONPAT-BORJA, Judith			
TOTAL	21	 	
CERTIFIED TRUE AND CORRECT:			
Recording Secretary			

## Introduced

FEB 1 6 1996

#### TWENTY-THIRD GUAM LEGISLATURE 1995 (FIRST) REGULAR SESSION

Bill No.5/4 (LS) Introduced by:

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T.C. Ada
T. S. Nelson
A. C. Blaz

AN ACT TO CREATE THE CONSUMER PROTECTION AND RIGHT TO CHOOSE CABLE TELEVISION SERVICE ACT.

## BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE TERRITORY OF GUAM:

Section 1. Short title. This act shall be known as the "Consumer
 Protection And Right To Choose Cable Television Service Act".

#### Section 2. Legislative findings and intent.

- (a) The Legislature finds and declares the following:
- (1) There is a substantial governmental and First Amendment interest in promoting a diversity of views provided through consumer choice in available providers of cable television services (hereinafter "cable operators");
- (2) There is a substantial public, governmental, and First Amendment interest in ensuring that Guam citizenry living in residential buildings have access to available cable operators;
- (3) Cable operators are important sources of local news, public affairs, educational, civic and political programming critical to an informed electorate;

- (4) The sale of monopoly rights to residential buildings through commissions covertly deducted from residents' cable television subscription fees deprives the citizenry of the right to choose the news, entertainment, and public affairs programming they wish to receive, and detracts from the governmental interest in promoting program diversity;
- (5) There is substantial likelihood that absent the imposition of consumer protection, Guam residents living in residential buildings will have their First Amendment rights deprived by building owners willing to participate in commission schemes; and,
- (6) As a result of the economic incentive that building owners have to sell monopoly rights of access to their residents, coupled with the absence of consumer protection requirements for access, the economic viability of freedom of choice and competition amongst cable operators will be seriously jeopardized.
- (b) It is the purpose of this act to:

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- (1) promote and encourage the availability to the public of the widest possible diversity of views, information and news sources and services through multiple cable operators;
- (2) rely on competition in a free marketplace to achieve that availability;
- (3) ensure that cable operators on Guam continue to expand their capacity and the programs offered to the public over their cable systems;
- (4) ensure that consumers living in residential buildings are protected through assuring them access to all available cable operators;

- (5) ensure that no cable operator attempts to gain undue market power vis-a-vis monopolistic or exclusionary rights to residential buildings; and
- (6) establish a means which protects Guam residents living in residential buildings against unfair denials of service from the sale of, or agreements which create, monopolistic and exclusionary access rights to their residences.

#### Section 3. Access

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No property owner, condominium association, managing agent, lessee or other person in possession or control of any residential building (hereinafter "property manager") shall forbid or prevent any occupant, tenant or lessee (hereinafter "tenant") of any such building from (1) receiving cable television service from a cable operator, nor (2) demand or accept payment from any cable operator or such tenant in any form as a condition of permitting the installation of cable television facilities or the maintenance of cable television service in any such building or any portion thereof occupied or leased by such tenant, nor (3) discriminate in rental charges or otherwise against any tenant receiving cable service; provided, however, that the property manager of such building may require, in exchange and as compensation for permitting the installation of cable television facilities within and upon such building, the payment of just compensation by the cable operator which provides such cable television service, said sum to be determined in accordance with the provisions of subparagraphs (c) and (d) hereof, and provided further that the cable operator installing such cable television facilities shall agree to indemnify the

owner of such building for any damage caused by the installation, operation or removal of such cable television facilities and service.

No cable operator shall install cable television facilities within a residential building pursuant to this subparagraph (a) unless the property manager of such residential building, or a tenant of such residential building requests the delivery of cable television services. In any instance in which a request for service is made by more than three(3) tenants of a residential building, the cable operator may install cable television facilities throughout the building in a manner which enables the cable operator to provide cable television services to tenants of other residential units without requiring the installation of additional cable television facilities other than within the residential units occupied by such other tenants.

(b) No property manager of any improved or unimproved real estate shall forbid or prevent a cable operator from entering upon such real estate for the purpose of and in connection with the construction or installation of such cable television system and cable television facilities, nor shall any such property manager of such real estate forbid or prevent such cable operator from constructing or installing upon, beneath or over (hereinafter "upon") such real estate, including any buildings or other structures located thereon, hardware, cable, equipment, materials or other cable television facilities utilized by such cable operator in the construction and installation of such cable television system; provided, however, that the property manager of any such real estate may require, in exchange and as compensation for permitting the construction or installation of cable television facilities upon such real estate, the

payment of just compensation by the cable operator which provides such cable television service, said sum to be determined in accordance with the provisions of subparagraphs (c) and (d) hereof, and provided further that the cable operator constructing or installing such cable television facilities shall agree to indemnify the owner of such real estate for any damage caused by the installation, operation or removal of such cable television facilities and service.

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In any instance in which the property manager of a residential building or improved or unimproved real estate intends to require the payment of just compensation in excess of \$1 in exchange for permitting the installation of cable television facilities in and upon such building, or upon such real estate, the property manager shall serve written notice thereof upon the cable operator. Any such notice shall be served within 20 days of the date on which such property manager is notified of the cable operator's intention to construct or install cable television facilities in and upon such building, or real estate. Unless timely notice as herein provided is given by the property manager to the cable operator, it will be conclusively presumed that the property manager of any such building or real estate does not claim or intend to require a payment of more than \$1 in exchange and as just compensation for permitting the installation of cable television facilities within and upon such building or real estate. In any instance in which a cable operator intends to install cable television facilities as herein provided, written notice of such intention shall be sent by the cable operator to the property manager. Such notice shall include the address of the property, the name of the cable operator, and information as to the

time within which the property manager may give notice, demand payment as just compensation and initiate legal proceedings as provided in this subparagraph (c) and subparagraph (d). In any instance in which a cable operator intends to install cable television facilities within a residential building containing twelve(12) or more residential units, the written notice shall further provide that the property manager may require that the cable operator submit written plans identifying the manner in which cable television facilities are to be installed, including the proposed location of coaxial cable. Approval of such plans by the property manager shall not be unreasonably withheld and such property manager's consent to and approval of such plans shall be presumed unless, within 30 days after receipt thereof, or in the case of a condominium association, 90 days after receipt thereof, the property manager identifies in writing the specific manner in which such plans deviate from generally accepted construction or safety standards, and unless the property manager contemporaneously submits an alternative construction plan providing for the installation of cable television facilities in an economically feasible manner. The cable operator may proceed with the plans originally submitted if an alternative plan is not submitted by the property manager within 30 days, or in the case of a condominium association, 90 days, or if an alternative plan submitted by the property manager fails to comply with generally accepted construction and safety standards or does not provide for the installation of cable television facilities in an economically feasible manner.

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1 (d) Any property manager of a residential building described 2 in subparagraph (a), and any property manager of improved or 3 unimproved real estate described in subparagraph (b), who shall 4 have given timely written notice to the cable operator as provided in subparagraph (c), may assert a claim for just compensation in excess 5 of \$1 for permitting the installation of cable television facilities 6 within and upon such building or real estate. Within 30 days after 7 notice has been given in accordance with subparagraph (c), the 8 9 property manager shall advise the cable operator in writing of the amount claimed as just compensation. If within 60 days after the 10 receipt of the property manager's claim, the cable operator has not 11 agreed to pay the amount claimed or some other amount acceptable 12 to the property manager, the property manager may bring suit to 13 enforce such claim for just compensation in any court of competent 14 jurisdiction and, upon timely demand, may require that the amount 15 of just compensation be determined by a jury. Any such action shall 16 be commenced within 6 months of the notice given by the cable 17 operator pursuant to subparagraph (c) hereof. In any action brought 18 to determine such amount, the property manager may submit 19 20 evidence of a decrease in the fair market value of the property occasioned by the installation or location of the cable on the 21 22 property, that the property manager has a specific alternative use for the space occupied by cable television facilities, the loss of which 23 will result in a monetary loss to the property manager, or that 24 25 installation of cable television facilities within and upon such building or real estate otherwise substantially interferes with the use 26

and occupancy of such building to an extent which causes a decrease in the fair market value of such building or real estate.

- (e) A cable operator who has constructed or installed cable television service lines inside any multi-family dwelling unit shall offer for sale such service line within the unit to landlord or owner of unit at cost to the landlord or owner upon the termination of cable television services with the operator. Any subsequent cable television service provider utilizing such cable service line shall comply with all applicable monitoring and testing requirements for signal leakage as required by FCC.
- (e) Disposition of cable home wiring upon installation. In order to promote competition between cable operators and to assure the smooth transition of services from one cable operator to another, is so desired be a cable subscriber (hereinafter "subscriber"), and to allow private real property owners to protect the aesthetic integrity and value of their property by preventing unsightly and excessive external cables from being attached to or located upon their property:
- 1. Upon the installation of cable home wiring to any residential single unit or multiple unit dwelling by a cable operator, the installed wiring shall be deemed to be a fixture of the dwelling, and ownership of the wiring shall be immediately vested in the owner of the dwelling or premises (hereinafter "owner"). After installation of the wiring, a cable operator shall make no attempt to remove it or to restrict its use.
- 2. Upon voluntary termination of existing cable service by a subscriber, whether or not the subscriber is an owner, a tenant, or a property manager, or upon initial subscription of cable service by a

1 subscriber with an alternate cable operator, a cable operator shall not remove the cable home wiring unless the cable operator gives the owner 2 the opportunity to acquire the wiring at the replacement cost, and the 3 owner declines. The cost is to be determined based on the replacement cost 4 per foot of the cabling multiplied by the length in feet of the cable home 5 wiring. If the owner declines to acquire the cable home wiring within 6 Thirty (30) days or make no subsequent attempt to remove it or to restrict 7 8 its use.

9 "Cable home wiring" is defined to be the internal wiring contained within the premises of a subscriber which begins at the "demarcation" point. For single unit dwellings, the "demarcation" point is the point at or about Twelve (12) inches outside of the location where the cable wire enters the subscriber's premises; for multiple unit dwellings, it is the interconnection point or junction box between the subscriber's dwelling unit and the cable operator's distribution system. It does not include active elements such as amplifiers, converter or decoder boxes, or remote control units. It does not include loop through or other similar series cable wiring in multiple unit dwellings, or "F" connectors attaching the cable wire to the interconnection point.

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Any cable operator disconnecting its cable wire from the interconnection point shall leave the adapters, jacks, or "F" connectors attaching the cable wire to the interconnection point intact and shall not do anything which would otherwise render the cable wire ineffective or unable to be attached to an alternate cable operator's interconnection point.

The provisions of this Section set forth requirements for the disposition, after a subscriber voluntarily terminates cable service, of that cable home wiring installed by the cable operator or its contractor within the premises of the subscriber. The provisions do not apply where the cable home wiring belongs to the subscriber, such as where the cable operator has transferred ownership to the subscriber, the cable operator has been treating the wire as belonging to the subscriber for tax purposes, or the wiring is considered to be a fixture by territorial law.

6. Nothing in this Section shall affect the cable operator's rights or responsibilities under federal or territorial laws, rules, or regulations to prevent excessive signal leakage while providing cable service, or the cable operator's right to access the subscriber's property or premises.

- (f) Neither the giving of a notice by the property manager under subparagraph (c), nor the assertion of a specific claim, nor the initiation of legal action to enforce such claim, as provided under subparagraph (d), shall delay or impair the right of the cable operator to construct or install cable television facilities and maintain cable television services within or upon any building described in subparagraph (a) or real estate described in subparagraph (b).
- (g) No landlord shall demand or accept payment of any fee, charge or other thing of value from any cable operator in exchange for giving the tenants of such landlord access to cable television service; and no landlord shall demand or accept any such payment from any tenants in exchange therefor unless the landlord is itself the provider of the cable television service. Nor shall any landlord discriminate in rental charges between tenants who receive any such service and those who do not. Nothing contained herein shall

prohibit a landlord from requiring that the cable operator and the tenant bear the entire cost of the installation, operation or removal of the facilities incident thereto, or prohibit a landlord from demanding or accepting reasonable indemnity or security for any damages caused by such installation, operation or removal, or the just compensation as provided in subparagraphs (a) and (b) hereof.

- (h) If any provision of this statute or any application of any provision thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of this statute and the application of such provision and any remaining provision of this statute to any other person or circumstance shall not be affected thereby.
- (i) For purposes of this statute, "cable operator" has the same meaning as defined in the Cable Television Consumer Protection and Competition Act of 1992, 47 U.S.C. 522, et seq., as amended. Should the 1992 Cable Act be repealed, the definition in the last version of the Cable Act prior to such repeal shall apply. Notwithstanding the foregoing, for purposes of this statute any entity which provides cable television as of the time of enactment of this Act shall be considered a "cable operator."