48:5A-52

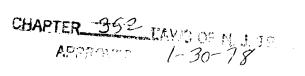
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY CHECKLIST

	(Cable Televis	ion Act am ction over	endmentmunicipal certain offenses)
11JSA 48:5A-52			
LAUS OF	СНАРТ	ER352	anne an
Bill No. <u>A3461</u>	-		
Sponsor(s) <u>Hamilton</u>			
Date IntroducedJuly 11,	1977		
Committee: Assembly Judic	iary, Public S	afety & De	fense ,
Senate			
Amended during passage Date of Passage: Assembly	Yes Nov. 28, 1977		Assembly Committee Substitute enacted.
	Dec. 15, 1977		
Date of approval			
Following statements are attac	thed if available:	1	
Sponsor statement	Yes	xpc	
Committee Statement: Assembly	/ Жж х	llo.	
Senate	XRX	No	
Fiscal Note	XXXX	No	- 2*
Veto Hessage	XEL	<u>''o</u>	4. 4.
Hessage on signing	XES	llo	•
Following were printed:			с
Reports	太 经改	No	
Hearings	*85	îlo	
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ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR ASSEMBLY, No. 3461

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

By Assemblyman HAMILTON

ADOPTED OCTOBER 3, 1977

An Act concerning cable television and amending section 52 of P. L. 1972, c. 186.

1 BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State 2 of New Jersey:

1 1. Section 52 of P. L. 1972, c. 186 (C. 48:5A-52) is amended to 2 read as follows:

3 52. It is unlawful for any person to willfully or maliciously 4 damage or cause to be damaged any wire, cable, conduit, apparatus or equipment of a company operating a CATV system, or to commit 5 $\mathbf{6}$ any act with intent to cause such damage, or to tap, tamper with or connect any wire or device to a wire, cable, conduit, apparatus 7or equipment of a company operating a CATV system with intent 8 9 to obtain a signal or impulse therefrom without authorization or 10compensation of such company, or to obtain cable television service with intent to cheat or defraud such company. Whoever 11 violates any of the provisions of this section shall be subject to 12the penalties provided in section 52 of this act, and in addition 13shall be liable for treble damages in any civil action brought under 14 authority of this section.] 15

16 a. As used in this section:

(1) "Cable television" shall include cable television reception
service as defined in subsection e of section 3 of this act, as well
as the provision of any other impulse or signal by a cable television
company or other service lawfully provided utilizing the facilities
of the system;

22 (2) "Cable television company" shall include the definition as

23 defined in subsection g of section 3 of this act, as well as any other
24 person or entity lawfully providing any services whatsoever utiliz-

25 ing the facilities of a cable television system.

EXPLANATION—Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

b. Any person who willfully or maliciously damages or causes 26to be damaged any wire, cable, conduit, apparatus or equipment of 2728a cable television company operating a cable television system, or commits any act with intent to cause such damage, or who taps, 2930 tampers with or connects any wire or device to any wire, cable, conduit, apparatus or equipment of a cable television company 31operating a CATV system, with intent to obtain cable television 32service without authorization or compensation or to otherwise 33 34defraud, is a disorderly person.

c. The existence of any of the conditions with reference to wires,
cables, conduits, apparatus or equipment described in subsection b.,
is presumptive evidence that the person to whom cable television
service is at the time being furnished has, with intent to obtain
cable television service without authorization or compensation or
to otherwise defraud, created or caused to be created the condition
so existing.

1 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATEMENT

The Office of the Attorney General has rendered an advisory opinion which indicates that under the Cable Television Act as presently written, municipal courts do not have jurisdiction to hear prosecutions involving deliberate interference or tampering with cable television systems. The purpose of this bill is to confer jurisdiction on the municipal court for such offenses by classifying deliberate interference or tampering with cable television systems a disorderly persons offense. This would make the prosecutorial jurisdiction over and the potential punishment for the offense of interference or tampering with cable television the same as the prosecutorial jurisdiction and potential punishment set forth for interference or tampering with other public services (i.e. gas, electric, water, telephone).

The bill would also create certain legal presumptions with regard to the presence of tampering devices which are applicable in cases of interference or tampering with other public services, applicable to cases involving interference or tampering with cable television systems.

ASSEMBLY, No. 3461

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

INTRODUCED JULY 11, 1977

By Assemblyman HAMILTON

Referred to Committee on Judiciary, Public Safety and Defense

An Act to amend the "Cable Television Act," approved December 15, 1972 (P. L. 1972, c. 186).

1 BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State 2 of New Jersey:

1 1. Section 51 of P. L. 1972, c. 186 (C. 48:5A-51) is amended to 2 read as follows:

51. a. Any person or any officer or agent thereof who shall knowingly violate any of the provisions of this act or aid or advise in such violation, or who, as principal, manager, director, agent, ervant or employee knowingly does any act comprising a part of such violation, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

8 b. Any person who shall violate any provision of this act or any rule, regulation or order duly promulgated hereunder, shall 9 10be liable to a penalty of not more than \$500.00 for a first offense, not less than \$100.00 nor more than \$1,000.00 for a second offense, 11 12 and not less than \$500.00 nor more than \$1,000.00 for a third and every subsequent offense. The penalties provided in this subsec-13 tion shall be enforced by summary proceedings instituted by the 14 board in the name of the State in accordance with the "Penalty 1516 Enforcement Law" (N. J. S. 2A:58-1 et seq.). The Superior Court, County Court, county district court and the municipal courts shall 17all have jurisdiction to enforce [said "Penalty Enforcement Law" 18 in connection with this act. 19

20-21 c. Whenever it shall appear to the board that any person has 22 violated, intends to violate, or will violate any provisions of this 23 act or any rule, regulation or order duly promulgated hereunder, 24 the board may institute a civil action in the Superior Court for 25 injunctive relief and for such other relief as may be appropriate 26 in the circumstances, and the said court may proceed in any such 27 action in a summary manner.

EXPLANATION-Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

1 2. Section 52 of P. L. 1972, c. 186 (C. 48:5-52) is amended to $\mathbf{2}$ read as follows:

3 52. It is unlawful for any person to willfully or maliciously 4 damage or cause to be damaged any wire, cable, conduit, apparatus or equipment of a company operating a CATV system, or to commit $\mathbf{5}$ any act with intent to cause such damage, or to tap, tamper with 6 7 or connect any wire or device to a wire, cable, conduit, apparatus 8 or equipment of a company operating a CATV system with intent 9 to obtain a signal or impulse therefrom without authorization or 10 compensation of such company, or to obtain cable television ser-11 vice with intent to cheat or defraud such company. Whoever 12violates any of the provisions of this section shall be subject to the penalties provided in section [52] 51 of this act, and in addition 13 shall be liable for treble damages in any civil action brought under 14 15authority of this section and subject to prosecution by the Attorney General or municipal prosecutors as a disorderly person. 161

2. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATEMENT

The purpose of this bill is to clarify a provision of the "Cable Television Act," P. L. 1972, c. 186. In addition, this bill makes the terms applicable to the described violations similar to those which currently exist with respect to public utilities.

Specifically, there is apparently some confusion as to the proper authority with jurisdiction to prosecute violations. The Office of the Attorney General has rendered an advisory opinion which indicates that such matters may not be prosecuted by a municipal prosecutor in a municipal court. It is felt that, as with like violations involving public utilities, the municipal court is the proper place for jurisdiction, and this bill expressly authorizes such jurisdiction.

In addition, the bill provides that the degree of punishment applicable to violations of this section shall be in accordance with those pertaining to disorderly persons offenses.