

FLOOR AMENDMENT STATEMENT: No

LEGISLATIVE FISCAL NOTE: Yes

VETO MESSAGE: No

GOVERNOR'S PRESS RELEASE ON SIGNING: Yes

FOLLOWING WERE PRINTED:

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REPORTS: No

HEARINGS: No

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES: Yes

"Christie signs bill banning bath salt-like drug," Associated Press State Wire: New Jersey, August 7, 2017

"Christie Signs Bill to Let NJ Towns Reduce Public Smoking Penalties," Observer, August 7, 2017

"NJ Burlington County," The Times,, August 9, 2017

"Christie signs bill banning synthetic drug flakka," The Star-Ledger, August 9, 2017

"'Zombie drug' now illegal in New Jersey," Hunterdon County Democrat, August 10, 2017

RH/CL

P.L.2017, CHAPTER 209, *approved August 7, 2017*

Assembly, No. 2176

1 **AN ACT** concerning controlled dangerous substances and amending
2 Title 2C of the New Jersey Statutes.

3
4 **BE IT ENACTED** by the Senate and General Assembly of the State
5 of New Jersey:

6
7 1. Section 2 of P.L.2011, c.120 (C.2C:35-5.3a) is amended to
8 read as follows:

9 2. a. It is a crime for any person knowingly or purposely to
10 manufacture, distribute or dispense, or to possess or have under his
11 control with intent to manufacture, distribute, or dispense
12 substances containing: 4-methylmethcathinone (mephedrone, 4-
13 MMC); 3,4-methylenedioxypropylvalerone (MDPV); 3,4-
14 methylenedioxypropylmethcathinone (methylone, MDMC), 4-
15 methoxymethcathinone (methedrone, bk-PMMA, PMMC); 3-
16 fluoromethcathinone (3-FMC); **[or]** 4-fluoromethcathinone
17 (flephedrone, 4-FMC); or alpha-pyrrolidinopentiophenone (alpha-
18 PVP).

19 b. A person who violates subsection a. of this section where the
20 quantity involved is one ounce or more is guilty of a crime of the
21 second degree.

22 c. A person who violates subsection a. of this section where the
23 quantity involved is less than one ounce is guilty of a crime of the
24 third degree.

25 (cf: P.L.2011, c.120, s.2)

26
27 2. Section 3 of P.L.2011, c.120 (C.2C:35-10.3a) is amended to
28 read as follows:

29 3. a. It is a crime for any person, knowingly or purposely, to
30 obtain, or to possess, substances containing: 4-
31 methylmethcathinone (mephedrone, 4-MMC); 3,4-
32 methylenedioxypropylvalerone (MDPV); 3,4-
33 methylenedioxypropylmethcathinone (methylone, MDMC), 4-
34 methoxymethcathinone (methedrone, bk-PMMA, PMMC); 3-
35 fluoromethcathinone (3-FMC); **[or]** 4-fluoromethcathinone
36 (flephedrone, 4-FMC); or alpha-pyrrolidinopentiophenone (alpha-
37 PVP).

38 b. A person who violates subsection a. of this section where the
39 quantity involved is one ounce or more is guilty of a crime of the
40 third degree.

41 c. A person who violates subsection a. of this section where the
42 quantity involved is less than one ounce is guilty of a crime of the

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

Matter underlined thus is new matter.

1 fourth degree.
2 (cf: P.L.2011, c.120, s.3)

3

4 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

5

6

7

8

9 Criminalizes possession and sale of alpha-
10 pyrrolidinopentiophenone (alpha-PVP), commonly known as
11 “flakka” or “flocka.”

ASSEMBLY, No. 2176

STATE OF NEW JERSEY 217th LEGISLATURE

PRE-FILED FOR INTRODUCTION IN THE 2016 SESSION

Sponsored by:

Assemblyman ADAM J. TALIAFERRO

District 3 (Cumberland, Gloucester and Salem)

Assemblyman TIM EUSTACE

District 38 (Bergen and Passaic)

Assemblyman DANIEL R. BENSON

District 14 (Mercer and Middlesex)

Assemblyman VINCENT MAZZEO

District 2 (Atlantic)

SYNOPSIS

Criminalizes possession and sale of alpha-pyrrolidinopentiophenone (alpha-PVP), commonly known as “flakka” or “flocka.”

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

Introduced Pending Technical Review by Legislative Counsel.



1 AN ACT concerning controlled dangerous substances and amending
2 Title 2C of the New Jersey Statutes.

3

4 **BE IT ENACTED** by the Senate and General Assembly of the State
5 of New Jersey:

6

7 1. Section 2 of P.L.2011, c.120 (C.2C:35-5.3a) is amended to
8 read as follows:

9 2. a. It is a crime for any person knowingly or purposely to
10 manufacture, distribute or dispense, or to possess or have under his
11 control with intent to manufacture, distribute, or dispense
12 substances containing: 4-methylmethcathinone (mephedrone, 4-
13 MMC); 3,4-methylenedioxypropylone (MDPV); 3,4-
14 methylenedioxypropylmethcathinone (methylone, MDMC), 4-
15 methoxymethcathinone (methedrone, bk-PMMA, PMMC); 3-
16 fluoromethcathinone (3-FMC); **[or]** 4-fluoromethcathinone
17 (flepheprone, 4-FMC); or alpha-pyrrolidinopentiophenone (alpha-
18 PVP).

19 b. A person who violates subsection a. of this section where the
20 quantity involved is one ounce or more is guilty of a crime of the
21 second degree.

22 c. A person who violates subsection a. of this section where the
23 quantity involved is less than one ounce is guilty of a crime of the
24 third degree.

25 (cf: P.L.2011, c.120, s.2)

26

27 2. Section 3 of P.L.2011, c.120 (C.2C:35-10.3a) is amended to
28 read as follows:

29 3. a. It is a crime for any person, knowingly or purposely, to
30 obtain, or to possess, substances containing: 4-
31 methylmethcathinone (mephedrone, 4-MMC); 3,4-
32 methylenedioxypropylone (MDPV); 3,4-
33 methylenedioxypropylmethcathinone (methylone, MDMC), 4-
34 methoxymethcathinone (methedrone, bk-PMMA, PMMC); 3-
35 fluoromethcathinone (3-FMC); **[or]** 4-fluoromethcathinone
36 (flepheprone, 4-FMC); or alpha-pyrrolidinopentiophenone (alpha-
37 PVP).

38 b. A person who violates subsection a. of this section where the
39 quantity involved is one ounce or more is guilty of a crime of the
40 third degree.

41 c. A person who violates subsection a. of this section where the
42 quantity involved is less than one ounce is guilty of a crime of the
43 fourth degree.

44 (cf: P.L.2011, c.120, s.3)

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

Matter underlined thus is new matter.

1 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

2

3

4

STATEMENT

5

6 This bill would amend sections 2 and 3 of P.L.2011, c.120
7 (C.2C:35-5.3a) and (C.2C:35-10.3a), to criminalize possession and
8 sale of the synthetic drug alpha-pyrrolidinopentiophenone (alpha-
9 PVP), which is also known by names such as “flakka,” or “flocka.”

10 Like the other controlled substances prohibited under these
11 sections, alpha-pyrrolidinopentiophenone (alpha-PVP) is commonly
12 referred to as a “bath salt.” It is frequently marketed as a “legal”
13 alterative to cocaine, methamphetamine, and MDMA, and has been
14 sold at smoke shops, convenience stores, gas stations, and been
15 made available for purchase on the Internet.

16 Under current law, a person is guilty of possessing,
17 manufacturing, or selling substances which contain the following
18 “bath salts”: 4-methylmethcathinone (mephedrone, 4-MMC); 3,4-
19 methylenedioxypropylone (MDPV); 3,4-
20 methylenedioxymethcathinone (methylone, MDMC), 4-
21 methoxymethcathinone (methedrone, bk-PMMA, PMMC); 3-
22 fluoromethcathinone (3-FMC); or 4-fluoromethcathinone
23 (flephedrone, 4-FMC). The bill would also make it illegal to
24 possess, manufacture, or sell substances containing alpha-
25 pyrrolidinopentiophenone (alpha-PVP).

26 Alpha-pyrrolidinopentiophenone (alpha-PVP) has been identified
27 as an analogue of 3,4-methylenedioxypropylone (MDPV).
28 According to the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA),
29 products containing alpha-pyrrolidinopentiophenone (alpha-PVP)
30 first emerged on the illicit drug market in the United States in 2011,
31 when 3,4-methylenedioxypropylone (MDPV) and 3,4-
32 methylenedioxymethcathinone (methylone, MDMC) were first
33 banned by the DEA.

34 Like the other “bath salts” banned under sections 2 and 3 of
35 P.L.2011, c.120 (C.2C:35-5.3a) and (C.2C:35-10.3a), alpha-
36 pyrrolidinopentiophenone (alpha-PVP) is considered highly
37 addictive and has been associated with increased blood pressure and
38 heart rate, hallucinations, paranoia, delusions, tachycardia,
39 headache, teeth grinding, palpitations, and anxiety. The DEA
40 indicates there have been documented reports of emergency room
41 admissions, violent behaviors causing harm to self or others, and
42 death related to abuse of alpha-pyrrolidinopentiophenone (alpha-
43 PVP).

44 The U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration temporarily
45 scheduled alpha-pyrrolidinopentiophenone (alpha-PVP) into
46 Schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act on March 7, 2014.
47 Schedule I substances are substances that have a high potential for
48 abuse and no accepted medical use in treatment in the United

A2176 TALIAFERRO, EUSTACE

4

1 States. Schedule I substances are subject to the strictest level of
2 control.

3 This bill would make it a crime of the second degree to
4 manufacture, distribute or dispense, or possess or have under one's
5 control with intent to manufacture, distribute, or dispense, a
6 substance containing alpha-pyrrolidinopentiophenone (alpha-PVP)
7 in an amount of one ounce or more. A crime of the second degree is
8 punishable by imprisonment for a term of five to 10 years, a fine of
9 up to \$150,000, or both.

10 It would be a crime of the third degree to manufacture, distribute
11 or dispense, or possess or have under one's control with intent to
12 manufacture, distribute, or dispense, a substance containing alpha-
13 pyrrolidinopentiophenone (alpha-PVP) in an amount of less than
14 one ounce. A crime of the third degree is punishable by
15 imprisonment for a term of three to five years, a fine of up to
16 \$15,000, or both.

17 Under the bill, the possession of one ounce or more of a
18 substance containing alpha-pyrrolidinopentiophenone (alpha-PVP)
19 would be a crime of the third degree, and possession of less than
20 one ounce would be a crime of the fourth degree. A crime of the
21 fourth degree is punishable by imprisonment for a term of up to 18
22 months, a fine of up to \$10,000, or both.

23 Consistent with current State law banning the possession or sale
24 of "bath salts," alpha-pyrrolidinopentiophenone (alpha-PVP) would
25 not be considered a Schedule I substance.

26 This bill would take effect immediately.

FISCAL NOTE
ASSEMBLY, No. 2176
STATE OF NEW JERSEY
217th LEGISLATURE

DATED: JUNE 6, 2017

SUMMARY

Synopsis: Criminalizes possession and sale of alpha-pyrrolidinopentiophenone (alpha-PVP), commonly known as “flakka” or “flocka.”

Type of Impact: Annual cost increases to State General Fund as well as local and county governments. Annual State General Fund revenue gain.

Agencies Affected: Department of Law and Public Safety; Judiciary; Office of the Public Defender; Department of Corrections; State Parole Board; Local Law Enforcement Agencies; County Prosecutor’s Offices.

Judiciary Estimate

Fiscal Impact	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Year 3</u>
Annual State Cost Increase	Indeterminate – See Comments Below.		

Office of Legislative Services Estimate

Fiscal Impact	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Year 3</u>
Annual State and Local Cost Increases	Indeterminate – See Comments Below.		
Annual State Revenue Increase	Indeterminate – See Comments Below.		

- The Office of Legislative Services (OLS) **concurs** with the Administrative Office of the Courts’ (AOC) assessment that criminalizing the possession and sale of the synthetic drug alpha-pyrrolidinopentiophenone (alpha-PVP) would result in an indeterminate annual cost increase to the courts from having to try additional criminal cases. The AOC cannot quantify the increase because the bill creates new criminal offenses for which data are unavailable.
- The OLS adds that the bill would also increase the annual workload and expenditures of the Department of Law and Public Safety, the Office of the Public Defender, the Department of Corrections, the State Parole Board, local law enforcement agencies, and county prosecutor’s offices. The State may also receive indeterminate additional annual revenue from fines and penalties imposed on individuals convicted of crimes related to the possession and sale of alpha-PVP. The OLS, however, lacks sufficient information to quantify the bill’s fiscal impacts, as it is unclear how many persons would be prosecuted, tried, and sentenced for having violated the provisions of the bill in any given fiscal year.

BILL DESCRIPTION

Assembly Bill No. 2176 of 2016 criminalizes the possession and sale of the synthetic drug alpha-PVP, which also is known as “flakka” or “flocka.”

Under the bill, it is a crime to manufacture, distribute, dispense, or have under one’s control with intent to manufacture, distribute, or dispense, a substance containing alpha-PVP. The bill establishes a second degree crime if the substance containing alpha-PVP is in an amount of one ounce or more and a third degree crime if the amount is less than one ounce. A crime of the second degree is punishable by imprisonment for a term of five to 10 years, a fine of up to \$150,000, or both. Third degree crimes are punishable by imprisonment for a term of three to five years, a fine of up to \$15,000, or both.

In addition, the bill establishes criminal penalties for possession of alpha-PVP. The possession of one ounce or more of a substance containing alpha-PVP would be a third degree crime and possession of less than one ounce would be a fourth degree crime. A crime of the fourth degree is punishable by imprisonment for a term of up to 18 months, a fine of up to \$10,000, or both.

FISCAL ANALYSIS

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

None received.

JUDICIAL BRANCH

The AOC is unable to estimate with any certainty the number of new court cases which might be created because of the legislation. As a result, the Judiciary cannot estimate the fiscal impact the bill would have on its operations.

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE SERVICES

The OLS concurs with the AOC’s assessment that the bill would result in an indeterminate annual cost increase to the courts. The OLS adds that certain State Executive Branch, county, and municipal agencies may also incur indeterminate additional annual operating expenses related to the criminalization of the possession and sale of alpha-PVP. The State may also receive indeterminate additional annual revenue from fines and penalties imposed on individuals convicted of the unlawful possession and sale of alpha-PVP. The OLS, however, lacks sufficient information to quantify the fiscal impacts, as it is unclear how many persons would be prosecuted, tried, and sentenced for having violated the provisions of the bill in any given fiscal year.

The bill would increase State operating expenditures if: a) the Department of Law and Public Safety enforces, and prosecutes violators of, the bill’s prohibitions; b) the Judiciary adjudicates additional criminal cases related to the new offenses; c) the Office of the Public Defender provides legal representation to low-income criminal defendants who are charged with having violated the bill’s prohibitions; d) the Department of Corrections houses and cares for individuals sentenced to prison terms of up to ten years for having violated the bill’s prohibitions; and e) the State Parole Board supervises the return to society of those convicts.

The OLS has no information on the additional workload and expenditures that the bill may impose on affected State departments and agencies. But the Department of Corrections has indicated that the average estimated per capita cost to house an inmate in a State prison facility in FY 2016 totaled \$45,000. Department data also indicate that the marginal cost for food, wages and clothing for an additional prison inmate in its facilities totals \$7.15 per day, or \$2,610 annually.

Any additional State cost from criminalizing the possession and sale of alpha-PVP may be offset, in part, by fines and penalties imposed by the courts on persons convicted of having committed the new crimes. Fines could be as high as \$150,000 per violation; however, the State's ability to collect criminal fines and penalties has historically been limited.

The bill also imposes indeterminate additional annual costs on local governments from enforcing, and on county prosecutor's offices from prosecuting violators of, the prohibition on the possession and sale of alpha-PVP. County correctional facilities may also experience recurring expenditure increases to the extent that accused and convicted violators of the new crimes would be housed in county correctional facilities. In general, a presumption of non-incarceration applies to first-time offenders of crimes of the third and fourth degree and convicts serving longer prison sentences do so in State correctional facilities.

Section: Judiciary

*Analyst: Anne Raughley
Principal Fiscal Analyst*

*Approved: Frank W. Haines III
Legislative Budget and Finance Officer*

This fiscal note has been prepared pursuant to P.L.1980, c.67 (C.52:13B-6 et seq.).

ASSEMBLY LAW AND PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

ASSEMBLY, No. 2176

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: FEBRUARY 27, 2017

The Assembly Law and Public Safety Committee reports favorably Assembly Bill No. 2176.

Assembly Bill No. 2176 criminalizes possession and sale of the synthetic drug alpha-pyrrolidinopentiophenone (alpha-PVP), which also is known as “flakka,” or “flocka.”

Alpha-PVP is chemically similar to other synthetic cathinone drugs, commonly referred to as “bath salts.” It is frequently marketed as a “legal” alternative to cocaine, methamphetamine, and MDMA, and has been sold at smoke shops, convenience stores, gas stations, and been made available for purchase on the Internet.

This bill amends sections 2 and 3 of P.L.2011, c.120 (C.2C:35-5.3a) and (C.2C:35-10.3a) to include alpha-PVP among the other six illegal chemical substances commonly referred to as “bath salts.” Under the bill, it is a crime to manufacture, distribute, or dispense, or have under one’s control with intent to manufacture, distribute, or dispense, a substance containing alpha-PVP. The bill establishes a second degree crime if the substance containing alpha-PVP is an amount of one ounce or more and a third degree crime if the amount is less than one ounce. A crime of the second degree is punishable by imprisonment for a term of five to 10 years, a fine of up to \$150,000, or both. Third degree crimes are punishable by imprisonment for a term of three to five years, a fine of up to \$15,000, or both.

In addition, the bill establishes criminal penalties for possession of alpha-PVP. The possession of one ounce or more of a substance containing alpha-PVP would be a third degree crime, and possession of less than one ounce would be a fourth degree crime. A crime of the fourth degree is punishable by imprisonment for a term of up to 18 months, a fine of up to \$10,000, or both.

The penalties imposed under the bill are consistent with current criminal penalties for the sale and possession of “bath salts.”

This bill was pre-filed for introduction in the 2016-2017 session pending technical review. As reported, the bill includes the changes required by technical review, which has been performed.

ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

ASSEMBLY, No. 2176

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: JUNE 1, 2017

The Assembly Appropriations Committee reports favorably Assembly Bill No. 2176.

This bill criminalizes possession and sale of the synthetic drug alpha-pyrrolidinopentiophenone (alpha-PVP), which also is known as “flakka,” or “flocka.”

Alpha-PVP is chemically similar to other synthetic cathinone drugs, commonly referred to as “bath salts.” It is frequently marketed as a “legal” alternative to cocaine, methamphetamine, and MDMA, and has been sold at smoke shops, convenience stores, gas stations, and been made available for purchase on the Internet.

This bill amends sections 2 and 3 of P.L.2011, c.120 (C.2C:35-5.3a and C.2C:35-10.3a) to include alpha-PVP among the other six illegal chemical substances commonly referred to as “bath salts.” Under the bill, it is a crime to manufacture, distribute, or dispense, or have under one’s control with intent to manufacture, distribute, or dispense, a substance containing alpha-PVP. The bill establishes a second degree crime if the substance containing alpha-PVP is an amount of one ounce or more and a third degree crime if the amount is less than one ounce. A crime of the second degree is punishable by imprisonment for a term of five to 10 years, a fine of up to \$150,000, or both. Third degree crimes are punishable by imprisonment for a term of three to five years, a fine of up to \$15,000, or both.

In addition, the bill establishes criminal penalties for possession of alpha-PVP. The possession of one ounce or more of a substance containing alpha-PVP would be a third degree crime, and possession of less than one ounce would be a fourth degree crime. A crime of the fourth degree is punishable by imprisonment for a term of up to 18 months, a fine of up to \$10,000, or both.

The penalties imposed under the bill are consistent with current criminal penalties for the sale and possession of “bath salts.”

FISCAL IMPACT:

The Office of Legislative Services (OLS) anticipates that the State, county prosecutor’s offices, and local law enforcement agencies may incur indeterminate additional annual operating expenses from criminalizing the possession and sale of the synthetic drug alpha-pyrrolidinopentiophenone. The State may also receive indeterminate additional annual revenue from additional criminal fines and penalties

imposed on and collected from individuals convicted of the crimes established by this bill. The OLS, however, lacks sufficient information to quantify the bill's fiscal impacts. It is unclear how many persons would be prosecuted, tried, and sentenced for the unlawful possession or sale of the synthetic drug alpha-pyrrolidinopentiophenone in any given fiscal year.

SENATE, No. 156

STATE OF NEW JERSEY 217th LEGISLATURE

PRE-FILED FOR INTRODUCTION IN THE 2016 SESSION

Sponsored by:

Senator FRED H. MADDEN, JR.

District 4 (Camden and Gloucester)

Senator M. TERESA RUIZ

District 29 (Essex)

Co-Sponsored by:

Senator Holzapfel

SYNOPSIS

Criminalizes possession and sale of alpha-pyrrolidinopentiophenone (alpha-PVP), commonly known as “flakka” or “flocka.”

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

Introduced Pending Technical Review by Legislative Counsel.



(Sponsorship Updated As Of: 2/5/2016)

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2 Title 2C of the New Jersey Statutes.

3

4 **BE IT ENACTED** by the Senate and General Assembly of the State
5 of New Jersey:

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8 read as follows:

9 2. a. It is a crime for any person knowingly or purposely to
10 manufacture, distribute or dispense, or to possess or have under his
11 control with intent to manufacture, distribute, or dispense
12 substances containing: 4-methylmethcathinone (mephedrone, 4-
13 MMC); 3,4-methylenedioxypropylamphetamine (MDPV); 3,4-
14 methylenedioxypropylmethcathinone (methylone, MDMC), 4-
15 methoxymethcathinone (methedrone, bk-PMMA, PMMC); 3-
16 fluoromethcathinone (3-FMC); **[or]** 4-fluoromethcathinone
17 (flephedrone, 4-FMC); or alpha-pyrrolidinopentiophenone (alpha-
18 PVP).

19 b. A person who violates subsection a. of this section where the
20 quantity involved is one ounce or more is guilty of a crime of the
21 second degree.

22 c. A person who violates subsection a. of this section where the
23 quantity involved is less than one ounce is guilty of a crime of the
24 third degree.

25 (cf: P.L.2011, c.120, s.2)

26

27 2. Section 3 of P.L.2011, c.120 (C.2C:35-10.3a) is amended to
28 read as follows:

29 3. a. It is a crime for any person, knowingly or purposely, to
30 obtain, or to possess, substances containing: 4-
31 methylmethcathinone (mephedrone, 4-MMC); 3,4-
32 methylenedioxypropylamphetamine (MDPV); 3,4-
33 methylenedioxypropylmethcathinone (methylone, MDMC), 4-
34 methoxymethcathinone (methedrone, bk-PMMA, PMMC); 3-
35 fluoromethcathinone (3-FMC); **[or]** 4-fluoromethcathinone
36 (flephedrone, 4-FMC); or alpha-pyrrolidinopentiophenone (alpha-
37 PVP).

38 b. A person who violates subsection a. of this section where the
39 quantity involved is one ounce or more is guilty of a crime of the
40 third degree.

41 c. A person who violates subsection a. of this section where the
42 quantity involved is less than one ounce is guilty of a crime of the
43 fourth degree.

44 (cf: P.L.2011, c.120, s.3)

45

46 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

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

Matter underlined thus is new matter.

STATEMENT

1
2
3 This bill would amend sections 2 and 3 of P.L.2011,
4 c.120 (C.2C:35-5.3a) and (C.2C:35-10.3a), to criminalize
5 possession and sale of the synthetic drug alpha-
6 pyrrolidinopentiophenone (alpha-PVP), which is also known by
7 names such as “flakka,” or “flocka.”

8 Like the other controlled substances prohibited under these
9 sections, alpha-pyrrolidinopentiophenone (alpha-PVP) is commonly
10 referred to as a “bath salt.” It is frequently marketed as a “legal”
11 alternative to cocaine, methamphetamine, and MDMA, and has been
12 sold at smoke shops, convenience stores, gas stations, and been
13 made available for purchase on the Internet.

14 Under current law, a person is guilty of possessing,
15 manufacturing, or selling substances which contain the following
16 “bath salts”: 4-methylmethcathinone (mephedrone, 4-MMC); 3,4-
17 methylenedioxypropylvalerone (MDPV); 3,4-
18 methylenedioxymethcathinone (methylone, MDMC), 4-
19 methoxymethcathinone (methedrone, bk-PMMA, PMMC); 3-
20 fluoromethcathinone (3-FMC); or 4-fluoromethcathinone
21 (flephephedrone, 4-FMC). The bill would also make it illegal to
22 possess, manufacture, or sell substances containing alpha-
23 pyrrolidinopentiophenone (alpha-PVP).

24 Alpha-pyrrolidinopentiophenone (alpha-PVP) has been identified
25 as an analogue of 3,4-methylenedioxypropylvalerone (MDPV).
26 According to the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA),
27 products containing alpha-pyrrolidinopentiophenone (alpha-PVP)
28 first emerged on the illicit drug market in the United States in 2011,
29 when 3,4-methylenedioxypropylvalerone (MDPV) and 3,4-
30 methylenedioxymethcathinone (methylone, MDMC) were first
31 banned by the DEA.

32 Like the other “bath salts” banned under sections 2 and 3 of
33 P.L.2011, c.120 (C.2C:35-5.3a) and (C.2C:35-10.3a), alpha-
34 pyrrolidinopentiophenone (alpha-PVP) is considered highly
35 addictive and has been associated with increased blood pressure and
36 heart rate, hallucinations, paranoia, delusions, tachycardia,
37 headache, teeth grinding, palpitations, and anxiety. The DEA
38 indicates there have been documented reports of emergency room
39 admissions, violent behaviors causing harm to self or others, and
40 death related to abuse of alpha-pyrrolidinopentiophenone (alpha-
41 PVP).

42 The U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration temporarily
43 scheduled alpha-pyrrolidinopentiophenone (alpha-PVP) into
44 Schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act on March 7, 2014.
45 Schedule I substances are substances that have a high potential for
46 abuse and no accepted medical use in treatment in the United
47 States. Schedule I substances are subject to the strictest level of
48 control.

S156 MADDEN, RUIZ

4

1 This bill would make it a crime of the second degree to
2 manufacture, distribute or dispense, or possess or have under one's
3 control with intent to manufacture, distribute, or dispense, a
4 substance containing alpha-pyrrolidinopentiophenone (alpha-PVP)
5 in an amount of one ounce or more. A crime of the second degree is
6 punishable by imprisonment for a term of five to 10 years, a fine of
7 up to \$150,000, or both.

8 It would be a crime of the third degree to manufacture, distribute
9 or dispense, or possess or have under one's control with intent to
10 manufacture, distribute, or dispense, a substance containing alpha-
11 pyrrolidinopentiophenone (alpha-PVP) in an amount of less than
12 one ounce. A crime of the third degree is punishable by
13 imprisonment for a term of three to five years, a fine of up to
14 \$15,000, or both.

15 Under the bill, the possession of one ounce or more of a
16 substance containing alpha-pyrrolidinopentiophenone (alpha-PVP)
17 would be a crime of the third degree, and possession of less than
18 one ounce would be a crime of the fourth degree. A crime of the
19 fourth degree is punishable by imprisonment for a term of up to 18
20 months, a fine of up to \$10,000, or both.

21 Consistent with current State law banning the possession or sale
22 of "bath salts," alpha-pyrrolidinopentiophenone (alpha-PVP) would
23 not be considered a Schedule I substance.

24 This bill would take effect immediately.

FISCAL NOTE
SENATE, No. 156
STATE OF NEW JERSEY
217th LEGISLATURE

DATED: JUNE 6, 2017

SUMMARY

Synopsis: Criminalizes possession and sale of alpha-pyrrolidinopentiophenone (alpha-PVP), commonly known as “flakka” or “flocka.”

Type of Impact: Annual cost increases to State General Fund as well as local and county governments. Annual State General Fund revenue gain.

Agencies Affected: Department of Law and Public Safety; Judiciary; Office of the Public Defender; Department of Corrections; State Parole Board; Local Law Enforcement Agencies; County Prosecutor’s Offices.

Judiciary Estimate

Fiscal Impact	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Year 3</u>
Annual State Cost Increase	Indeterminate – See Comments Below.		

Office of Legislative Services Estimate

Fiscal Impact	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Year 3</u>
Annual State and Local Cost Increases	Indeterminate – See Comments Below.		
Annual State Revenue Increase	Indeterminate – See Comments Below.		

- The Office of Legislative Services (OLS) **concurs** with the Administrative Office of the Courts’ (AOC) assessment that criminalizing the possession and sale of the synthetic drug alpha-pyrrolidinopentiophenone (alpha-PVP) would result in an indeterminate annual cost increase to the courts from having to try additional criminal cases. The AOC cannot quantify the increase because the bill creates new criminal offenses for which data are unavailable.
- The OLS adds that the bill would also increase the annual workload and expenditures of the Department of Law and Public Safety, the Office of the Public Defender, the Department of Corrections, the State Parole Board, local law enforcement agencies, and county prosecutor’s offices. The State may also receive indeterminate additional annual revenue from fines and penalties imposed on individuals convicted of crimes related to the possession and sale of alpha-PVP. The OLS, however, lacks sufficient information to quantify the bill’s fiscal impacts, as it is unclear how many persons would be prosecuted, tried, and sentenced for having violated the provisions of the bill in any given fiscal year.

BILL DESCRIPTION

Senate Bill No. 156 of 2016 criminalizes the possession and sale of the synthetic drug alpha-PVP, which also is known as “flakka” or “flocka.”

Under the bill, it is a crime to manufacture, distribute, dispense, or have under one’s control with intent to manufacture, distribute, or dispense, a substance containing alpha-PVP. The bill establishes a second degree crime if the substance containing alpha-PVP is in an amount of one ounce or more and a third degree crime if the amount is less than one ounce. A crime of the second degree is punishable by imprisonment for a term of five to 10 years, a fine of up to \$150,000, or both. Third degree crimes are punishable by imprisonment for a term of three to five years, a fine of up to \$15,000, or both.

In addition, the bill establishes criminal penalties for possession of alpha-PVP. The possession of one ounce or more of a substance containing alpha-PVP would be a third degree crime and possession of less than one ounce would be a fourth degree crime. A crime of the fourth degree is punishable by imprisonment for a term of up to 18 months, a fine of up to \$10,000, or both.

FISCAL ANALYSIS

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

None received.

JUDICIAL BRANCH

The AOC is unable to estimate with any certainty the number of new court cases which might be created because of the legislation. As a result, the Judiciary cannot estimate the fiscal impact the bill would have on its operations.

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE SERVICES

The OLS concurs with the AOC’s assessment that the bill would result in an indeterminate annual cost increase to the courts. The OLS adds that certain State Executive Branch, county, and municipal agencies may also incur indeterminate additional annual operating expenses related to the criminalization of the possession and sale of alpha-PVP. The State may also receive indeterminate additional annual revenue from fines and penalties imposed on individuals convicted of the unlawful possession and sale of alpha-PVP. The OLS, however, lacks sufficient information to quantify the fiscal impacts, as it is unclear how many persons would be prosecuted, tried, and sentenced for having violated the provisions of the bill in any given fiscal year.

The bill would increase State operating expenditures if: a) the Department of Law and Public Safety enforces, and prosecutes violators of, the bill’s prohibitions; b) the Judiciary adjudicates additional criminal cases related to the new offenses; c) the Office of the Public Defender provides legal representation to low-income criminal defendants who are charged with having violated the bill’s prohibitions; d) the Department of Corrections houses and cares for individuals sentenced to prison terms of up to ten years for having violated the bill’s prohibitions; and e) the State Parole Board supervises the return to society of those convicts.

The OLS has no information on the additional workload and expenditures that the bill may impose on affected State departments and agencies. But the Department of Corrections has indicated that the average estimated per capita cost to house an inmate in a State prison facility in FY 2016 totaled \$45,000. Department data also indicate that the marginal cost for food, wages and clothing for an additional prison inmate in its facilities totals \$7.15 per day, or \$2,610 annually.

Any additional State cost from criminalizing the possession and sale of alpha-PVP may be offset, in part, by fines and penalties imposed by the courts on persons convicted of having committed the new crimes. Fines could be as high as \$150,000 per violation; however, the State's ability to collect criminal fines and penalties has historically been limited.

The bill also imposes indeterminate additional annual costs on local governments from enforcing, and on county prosecutor's offices from prosecuting violators of, the prohibition on the possession and sale of alpha-PVP. County correctional facilities may also experience recurring expenditure increases to the extent that accused and convicted violators of the new crimes would be housed in county correctional facilities. In general, a presumption of non-incarceration applies to first-time offenders of crimes of the third and fourth degree and convicts serving longer prison sentences do so in State correctional facilities.

Section: Judiciary

*Analyst: Anne Raughley
 Principal Fiscal Analyst*

*Approved: Frank W. Haines III
 Legislative Budget and Finance Officer*

This fiscal note has been prepared pursuant to P.L.1980, c.67 (C.52:13B-6 et seq.).

SENATE BUDGET AND APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

SENATE, No. 156

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: JUNE 15, 2017

The Senate Budget and Appropriations Committee reports favorably Senate Bill No. 156.

This bill criminalizes the possession and sale of alpha-pyrrolidinopentiophenone (alpha-PVP), a synthetic drug popularly known as “flakka” or “flocka.”

Alpha-PVP is chemically similar to other banned bath salts and frequently is marketed as a “legal” alternative to cocaine, methamphetamine, and MDMA. It is sold at smoke shops, convenience stores, and gas stations, as well as on the Internet.

Under current law, a person is guilty of possessing, manufacturing, or selling substances which contain the following bath salts: 4-methylmethcathinone (mephedrone, 4-MMC); 3,4-methylenedioxypropylvalerone (MDPV); 3,4-methylenedioxymethcathinone (methylone, MDMC), 4-methoxymethcathinone (methedrone, bk-PMMA, PMMC); 3-fluoromethcathinone (3-FMC); or 4-fluoromethcathinone (flephedrone, 4-FMC). Under the bill, it also is illegal to possess, manufacture, or sell alpha-PVP.

Alpha-PVP has been identified as an analogue of 3,4-methylenedioxypropylvalerone (MDPV). According to the United States Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), products containing alpha-PVP first emerged on the illicit drug market in the United States in 2011 when 3,4-methylenedioxypropylvalerone (MDPV) and 3,4-methylenedioxymethcathinone (methylone, MDMC) were first banned by the DEA.

Similar to other banned bath salts, alpha-PVP is considered highly addictive and has been associated with increased blood pressure and heart rate, hallucinations, paranoia, delusions, tachycardia, headache, teeth grinding, palpitations, and anxiety. The DEA indicates that there have been documented reports of emergency room admissions, violent behaviors causing harm to self or others, and death related to abuse of alpha-PVP.

The DEA has listed Alpha-PVP on Schedule I of the federal Controlled Substances Act. Schedule I substances are substances that have a high potential for abuse and no accepted medical use in treatment in the United States. Schedule I substances are subject to the strictest level of control.

This bill makes it a crime of the second degree to manufacture, distribute or dispense, or possess or have under one's control with intent to manufacture, distribute, or dispense, a substance containing alpha-PVP in an amount of one ounce or more. A crime of the second degree is punishable by imprisonment for a term of five to 10 years, a fine of up to \$150,000, or both. The bill provides that it is a crime of the third degree if there is less than one ounce of a substance containing alpha-PVP. A crime of the third degree is punishable by imprisonment for a term of three to five years, a fine of up to \$15,000, or both.

Also under the bill, possession of one ounce or more of a substance containing alpha-PVP is a crime of the third degree, and possession of less than one ounce is a crime of the fourth degree. A crime of the fourth degree is punishable by imprisonment for a term of up to 18 months, a fine of up to \$10,000, or both.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) has indicated that criminalizing the possession and sale of alpha-PVP will result in an indeterminate annual cost increase to the courts from having to try additional criminal cases. The AOC cannot quantify the annual increase in costs because the bill creates new criminal offenses for which data are not currently available.

The Office of Legislative Services (OLS) concurs with the AOC's assessment of the potential impact to the courts, but adds that: (1) certain State Executive Branch, county, and municipal agencies also may incur indeterminate additional annual operating expenses as a result of the bill; and (2) the State may receive indeterminate additional annual revenue from fines and penalties imposed on individuals convicted of the unlawful possession and sale of alpha-PVP. However, the OLS lacks sufficient information to quantify these fiscal impacts, as it is unclear how many individuals will be prosecuted, tried, and sentenced for violating the provisions of the bill in any given fiscal year following enactment.

SENATE LAW AND PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

SENATE, No. 156

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: MAY 8, 2017

The Senate Law and Public Safety Committee reports favorably Senate Bill No. 156.

As reported by the committee, this bill criminalizes the possession and sale of alpha-pyrrolidinopentiophenone (alpha-PVP), a synthetic drug popularly known as “flakka” or “flocka.”

Alpha-PVP is chemically similar to other banned bath salts and frequently is marketed as a “legal” alternative to cocaine, methamphetamine, and MDMA. It is sold at smoke shops, convenience stores, and gas stations, as well as on the Internet.

Under current law, a person is guilty of possessing, manufacturing, or selling substances which contain the following bath salts: 4-methylmethcathinone (mephedrone, 4-MMC); 3,4-methylenedioxypropylvalerone (MDPV); 3,4-methylenedioxymethcathinone (methylone, MDMC), 4-methoxymethcathinone (methedrone, bk-PMMA, PMMC); 3-fluoromethcathinone (3-FMC); or 4-fluoromethcathinone (flephedrone, 4-FMC). Under the bill, it is illegal to possess, manufacture, or sell alpha-PVP.

Alpha-PVP has been identified as an analogue of 3,4-methylenedioxypropylvalerone (MDPV). According to the United States Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), products containing alpha-PVP first emerged on the illicit drug market in the United States in 2011 when 3,4-methylenedioxypropylvalerone (MDPV) and 3,4-methylenedioxymethcathinone (methylone, MDMC) were first banned by the DEA.

Similar to other banned bath salts, alpha-PVP is considered highly addictive and has been associated with increased blood pressure and heart rate, hallucinations, paranoia, delusions, tachycardia, headache, teeth grinding, palpitations, and anxiety. The DEA indicates that there have been documented reports of emergency room admissions, violent behaviors causing harm to self or others, and death related to abuse of alpha-PVP.

The DEA has listed Alpha-PVP on Schedule I of the federal Controlled Substances Act. Schedule I substances are substances that have a high potential for abuse and no accepted medical use in treatment in the United States. Schedule I substances are subject to the strictest level of control.

This bill makes it a crime of the second degree to manufacture, distribute or dispense, or possess or have under one's control with intent to manufacture, distribute, or dispense, a substance containing alpha-PVP in an amount of one ounce or more. A crime of the second degree is punishable by imprisonment for a term of five to 10 years, a fine of up to \$150,000, or both. It is a crime of the third degree if there is less than one ounce of a substance containing alpha-PVP. A crime of the third degree is punishable by imprisonment for a term of three to five years, a fine of up to \$15,000, or both.

Also under the bill, possession of one ounce or more of a substance containing alpha-PVP is a crime of the third degree and possession of less than one ounce is a crime of the fourth degree. A crime of the fourth degree is punishable by imprisonment for a term of up to 18 months, a fine of up to \$10,000, or both.

This bill was pre-filed for introduction in the 2016-2017 session pending technical review. As reported, the bill includes the changes required by technical review, which has been performed.

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Governor Christie Takes Action On Pending Legislation

Monday, August 7, 2017

Tags: [Bill Action](#)

Trenton, NJ - Governor Chris Christie today announced that he has taken action on the following pending legislation:

BILL SIGNINGS:

S-169/A-4329 (Bateman/McKeon, Zwicker) - Allows certain emergency squad volunteers holding municipal elective office to vote on emergency squad concerns

S-452/A-838 (Sacco, Greenstein/Jimenez, Moriarty) - Requires waiver of dealer obligation regarding necessary repairs impacting vehicle inspection to include description of known defects

S-678/A-4967 (Rice/Watson, Tucker, Caputo) - Requires local government units to certify compliance with certain federal hiring requirements when filing annual budgets

S-726/A-4460 (Cruz-Perez, Oroho/Jones, Mosquera, Downey, Johnson) – Extends full protection of Law Against Discrimination to persons having liability for service in Armed Forces of United States; guarantees equal employment opportunity in State contracting to all veterans

S-996wGR/A-1378 (Rice, Van Drew, Turner/Muoio, Benson, Pintor Marin, Quijano, Schaer) – Requires report on status of lead-safe program in DCA

S-1219/A-936 (Holzapfel, Allen/Wolfe, McGuckin, Oliver, Giblin, Wimberly) - Requires reporting of suspected abuse of institutionalized elderly to police and that facility employees receive notice of reporting requirement annually; designated as "Peggy's Law"

S-1359/A-4096 (A.R. Bucco, Stack/A.M. Bucco, Vainieri Huttie, McKnight, Mazzeo) - Guarantees full and equal access to all housing to disabled persons who retain their retired service or guide dog as a pet, and who also obtain a new service or guide dog

S-1497/A-3225 (A.R. Bucco, Pennacchio/Dancer, Clifton, Munoz, A.M. Bucco) - Designates Killed in Action flag as an official State flag; mandates it be displayed at certain public buildings

SCS for S-1640, 1642, 1013/AS AS ACS for A-3152, 3154, 2426 (Van Drew, Holzapfel, Singer, Turner/Andrzejczak, McGuckin, Land, Wolfe, Vainieri Huttie, Taliaferro, Benson) - Establishes requirements concerning necessary care of dogs, domestic companion animals, and service animals, and for tethering of dogs

S-1660/A-770 (Van Drew, Cruz-Perez/Andrzejczak, Land, Houghtaling, DeAngelo, Johnson) - Provides for voluntary contributions by taxpayers on gross income tax returns for maintenance of certain State memorials honoring war veterans

S-1731/A-2368 (Gordon, Allen/Vainieri Huttie) - Permits municipality to establish civil penalty for smoking in public places

S-1739/A-2167 (Turner, Diegnan/Johnson, Vainieri Huttie, Wimberly) - Establishes sexual assault training requirements for law enforcement officers

S-1750/A-2729 (Madden, Cruz-Perez/A.M. Bucco, DeAngelo, Space, Mosquera, Wisniewski, DeCroce, Mukherji, Jones) - Establishes special motorcycle license plates for veterans

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[Letter Regarding S3074 \[pdf 45kB\]](#)

S-1808/A-3342 (Van Drew, Diegnan/Karabinchak) - Designates striped bass as NJ State Saltwater Fish; redesignates brook trout as NJ Freshwater Fish

S-2153/A-3520 (Gordon/Eustace, Sumter, Wimberly, Vainieri Huttie, Johnson) – Requires NJTA to study impact of constructing rail stations at certain park and ride facilities

S-2369/A-4152 (Whelan, Van Drew, Connors/Andrzejczak, Mazzeo, Land, Burzichelli) - Limits application of DEP shellfish habitat rules for certain dredging activities

S-2457/A-3999 (Van Drew, Oroho/Houghtaling, Andrzejczak, Mazzeo, Space, Downey) - Enables collection of voluntary contributions for Jersey Fresh Program through gross income tax returns

S-2578/A-4239 (Cunningham, Pou, Gordon/Sumter, Jasey, Benson, Muoio, Downey, Mukherji) - Revises New Jersey College Loans to Assist State Students Loan Program to require applicants first exhaust federal student loans, require income verification, and limit total student loan amounts

S-2884/A-4484 (Whelan, Greenstein/Eustace, Quijano, Chiaravalloti, Caride) - Declares that deed restrictions or agreements that prevent raising or constructing of a structure to certain flood elevation standards are unenforceable

S-2892/A-5042 (Sweeney/Giblin) - Exempts certain real estate brokers, broker-salespersons and salespersons from continuing education requirement

S-3074/A-4586 (Lesniak, Turner/Johnson, Oliver, Holley, Chiaravalloti) - Establishes gubernatorial veto power over Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor's meeting minutes; expands gubernatorial oversight powers over commission

S-3244/A-4854 (Sweeney, Allen/Singleton, Burzichelli, Taliaferro) - Designates portion of Interstate Highway Route 295 in West Deptford Township as "State Trooper Sean E. Cullen Memorial Highway"

A-445/S-1661 (Mazzeo, Pinkin, DeAngelo, Chiaravalloti/Van Drew, A.R. Bucco) - Provides for voluntary contributions by taxpayers on gross income tax returns for the NJ World War II Veterans' Memorial Fund

A-1185/S-2771 (Mosquera, Holley, Moriarty, Quijano/Cruz-Perez, Van Drew) - Requires State Comptroller to report findings of audit compliance reviews

A-1199/S-1326 (Mosquera, Moriarty, Lagana, Zwicker, Downey/Turner, Oroho) - Permits a victim or witness of any age to testify by closed circuit television under certain circumstances in prosecutions for domestic violence, sexual assault, and certain other crimes

ACS for A-1690/SCS SCS for S-660, 2002 (Dancer, Singleton, Andrzejczak, Land, Benson, Moriarty, Houghtaling/Turner, Beach, Van Drew) - Allows fire district elections to be moved to November; eliminates certain fire district budget referenda; and eliminates certain fire district capital purchase referenda

A-1953/S-2448 (Coughlin, Lagana, Muoio, Benson, Houghtaling, Danielsen, Mukherji/Vitale, Whelan) - Allows installment payments for senior and disabled property taxpayers to repay overpayments of homestead credits and homestead property tax reimbursements

A-1955/SCS for S-1795 (Jones, Lampitt, Phoebus, Space/A.R. Bucco, Oroho) - Provides for voluntary discharge of personal representatives overseeing administration of estates by application to the Surrogate's Court

A-2176/S-156 (Taliaferro, Eustace, Benson, Mazzeo, Chiaravalloti/Madden, Ruiz) - Criminalizes possession and sale of alpha-pyrrolidinopentophenone (alpha-PVP), commonly known as "flakka" or "flocka"

A-3056/SCS for S-2360, 3030 (Taliaferro, Dancer, Houghtaling, Space, Andrzejczak, Webber/Allen, Greenstein, Bateman, Smith, Wimberly) – Requires DEP to establish voluntary guidelines for K-12 schools and institutions of higher education to reduce, recover, and recycle food waste; extends "Food Bank Good Samaritan Act" immunity protections to public and nonpublic schools.

A-3058/S-2366 (Space, Taliaferro, Dancer, Houghtaling, Andrzejczak/Oroho, Ruiz) - Establishes Farm to School Coordinating Council

A-3381 (McKnight, Holley, Vainieri Huttie, Houghtaling, Chiaravalloti, Quijano, Gordon) – Authorizes municipal volunteer programs for free removal of snow from certain residential properties occupied by seniors or disabled persons.

A-3386/S-2711 (Schaer, Vainieri Huttie, Chiaravalloti, Caride, Mukherji, Wimberly/Vitale, Rice) - Provides protections for children under the age of 18 with developmental disabilities and individuals with developmental disabilities ages 18-21 receiving services from Division of Children's System of Care

A-3437/S-1076 (DeAngelo, Gusciora, Land, Andrzejczak/Turner) - Designates "Garden State" as State Slogan

A-3896/S-2790 (Sumter, Mukherji, Pintor Marin/Scutari, Turner) - Concerns sale of certain tires

A-3908/S-3021 (Mazzeo, DeAngelo, Mukherji, Houghtaling, Quijano/Whelan, T. Kean) - Establishes 9/11 Memorial Registry

A-3911/S-2863 (Wisniewski, Vainieri Huttie, Mukherji/Cardinale, Pennacchio) - Provides that motor vehicle registration expires on registrant's numerical calendar day of birth

A-4164/S-2588 (Houghtaling, Downey, Holley, Muoio, Webber/Van Drew, Cruz-Perez) - Requires State Auditor to annually report on unspent State account balances

A-4206/S-2676 (Karabinchak, Prieto, Webber, Holley/Diegnan, A.R. Bucco) - Requires candidates for election to school board to file with their nominating petitions specific affirmation that they have not been convicted of crimes that would disqualify them from office

A-4230/S-3141 (Conaway, O'Scanlon, Mukherji, Pintor Marin/Codey) - Requires health insurance carriers; SHBP, and SEHBP to inform covered persons about organ and tissue donation

ACS for A-4432/SCS for S-2841 (Schaer, Lampitt, Benson, Singleton, Chiaravalloti, Wimberly/Cunningham) - Provides increased tax credit amounts under Grow New Jersey Assistance Program for certain businesses that have collaborative research relationships with colleges or universities

A-4542/S-2986 (Mazzeo, Johnson, Land, Andrzejczak, DeCroce/Van Drew) - Designates portion of State Highway Route 55 as "State Trooper Frankie L. Williams Memorial Highway"

A-4580/S-2989 (Taliaferro, Burzichelli, Quijano, Houghtaling/Lesniak, Oroho) - Appropriates \$2,900,000 from "2009 Farmland Preservation Fund" for grants to certain nonprofit organizations for farmland preservation purposes

A-4581/S-2987 (Houghtaling, Andrzejczak, Singleton, Downey/Cruz-Perez, Oroho) - Appropriates \$22,385,743 to State Agriculture Development Committee for farmland preservation purposes

A-4582/S-2990 (Andrzejczak, Mazzeo, Taliaferro, Zwicker, Houghtaling/Whelan, Van Drew) - Appropriates \$32.5 million from constitutionally dedicated CBT revenues to State Agriculture Development Committee for county planning incentive grants

A-4584/S-2988 (Zwicker, Taliaferro, Burzichelli, Houghtaling/Sweeney) - Appropriates \$7,500,000 from constitutionally dedicated CBT revenues for planning incentive grants to municipalities for farmland preservation purposes

A-4630/S-1938 (Jones/Cruz-Perez) - Repeals law regulating charges assessed by a miller for grinding grain

A-4673/S-3095 (Houghtaling, Downey/Van Drew) - Concerns assessment of buildings or structures on real property located in certain counties following material depreciation thereof

A-4713/S-3235 (Burzichelli, Prieto, Gusciora, DeAngelo, Benson/Kyrillos, Whelan) - Designates building where NJEDA is located in memory of Caren Franzini to commemorate her outstanding service to State

A-4895/S-3056 (Egan, Sumter, Pinkin/Cunningham) - Eliminates UI exemption for interns employed by hospitals

BILL VETOED:

S-2214/A-3847 (Turner, Cunningham/Lampitt, Mukherji, Johnson, Eustace) - CONDITIONAL - Requires institutions of higher education and proprietary degree-granting institutions to improve transparency of tuition and fees

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