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REPORTS: No

HEARINGS: No

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES: Yes

"NEW JERSEY: Gov. Christie signs 'swatting' bill into law" Cranbury Press, November 12, 2015

end

P.L.2015, CHAPTER 156, *approved November 9, 2015*
Assembly No. 4375 (*First Reprint*)

1 AN ACT concerning false public alarms and amending N.J.S.2C:33-
2 3.

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

6
7 1. N.J.S.2C:33-3 is amended to read as follows:

8 2C:33-3. False Public Alarms. a. (1) (a) Except as otherwise
9 provided in **【**subsection b. or c. of**】** this section, a person is guilty
10 of a crime of the third degree if he initiates or circulates a report or
11 warning of an impending fire, explosion, **【**bombing**】** crime,
12 catastrophe ¹**【**or**】**, ¹emergency ¹, or any other incident¹ knowing
13 that the report or warning is false or baseless and that it is likely to
14 cause evacuation of a building, place of assembly, or facility of
15 public transport, or to cause public inconvenience or alarm.

16 (b) A person is guilty of a crime of the second degree if the false
17 alarm involves a report or warning of an impending bombing,
18 hostage situation, ¹**【**or**】** person armed with a deadly weapon as
19 defined by subsection c. of N.J.S.2C:11-1 ¹, or any other incident
20 that elicits an immediate or heightened response by law
21 enforcement or emergency services¹.

22 (c) A person is guilty of a crime of the second degree if the false
23 alarm involves a report or warning about any critical infrastructure
24 located in this State. For purposes of this subparagraph, “critical
25 infrastructure” means any building, place of assembly, or facility
26 that is indispensably necessary for national security, economic
27 stability, or public safety.

28 (2) A person is guilty of a crime of the third degree if he
29 knowingly causes **【**such**】** the false alarm to be transmitted to or
30 within any organization, official or volunteer, for dealing with
31 emergencies involving danger to life or property.

32 b. A person is guilty of a crime of the second degree if in
33 addition to the report or warning initiated, circulated or transmitted
34 under subsection a. of this section, he places or causes to be placed
35 any false or facsimile bomb in a building, place of assembly, or
36 facility of public transport or in a place likely to cause public
37 inconvenience or alarm. A violation of this subsection is a crime of
38 the first degree if it occurs during a declared period of national,
39 State or county emergency.

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.

Matter enclosed in superscript numerals has been adopted as follows:

¹Assembly AHS committee amendments adopted May 11, 2015.

1 c. A person is guilty of a crime of the second degree if a
2 violation of subsection a. of this section in fact results in serious
3 bodily injury to another person or occurs during a declared period
4 of national, State or county emergency. A person is guilty of a
5 crime of the first degree if a violation of subsection a. of this
6 section in fact results in death.

7 d. For the purposes of this section, "in fact" means that strict
8 liability is imposed. It shall not be a defense that the death or
9 serious bodily injury was not a foreseeable consequence of the
10 person's acts or that the death or serious bodily injury was caused
11 by the actions of another person or by circumstances beyond the
12 control of the actor. The actor shall be strictly liable upon proof
13 that the crime occurred during a declared period of national, State
14 or county emergency. It shall not be a defense that the actor did not
15 know that there was a declared period of emergency at the time the
16 crime occurred.

17 e. A person is guilty of a crime of the fourth degree if the
18 person knowingly places a call to a 9-1-1 emergency telephone
19 system without purpose of reporting the need for 9-1-1 service.

20 All local and county law enforcement authorities shall submit an
21 annual report, on a form prescribed by the Attorney General, to the
22 Uniform Crime Reporting Unit, within the Division of State Police
23 in the Department of Law and Public Safety, or to another
24 designated recipient determined by the Attorney General,
25 containing the number and nature of offenses under this section
26 committed within their respective jurisdictions and the disposition
27 of these offenses. Every two years, the Uniform Crime Reporting
28 Unit or other designated recipient of the annual reports shall
29 forward a summary of all reports received during the preceding
30 two-year period, along with a summary of offenses investigated by
31 the Division of State Police for the same period, to the State's
32 Office of Emergency Management.

33 (cf: P.L.2002, c.26, s.16)

34

35 2. This act shall take effect on the first day of the fourth month
36 next following enactment, except that the Attorney General may
37 take any anticipatory administrative action in advance of the
38 effective date as shall be necessary to implement the provisions of
39 this act.

40

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43

44 Upgrades crime of false public alarm under certain
45 circumstances and establishes reporting requirements concerning
46 crime.

ASSEMBLY, No. 4375

STATE OF NEW JERSEY 216th LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED MAY 7, 2015

Sponsored by:

Assemblyman PAUL D. MORIARTY

District 4 (Camden and Gloucester)

Assemblyman BOB ANDRZEJCZAK

District 1 (Atlantic, Cape May and Cumberland)

Assemblyman VINCENT MAZZEO

District 2 (Atlantic)

Assemblywoman GABRIELA M. MOSQUERA

District 4 (Camden and Gloucester)

Assemblywoman ANNETTE QUIJANO

District 20 (Union)

Co-Sponsored by:

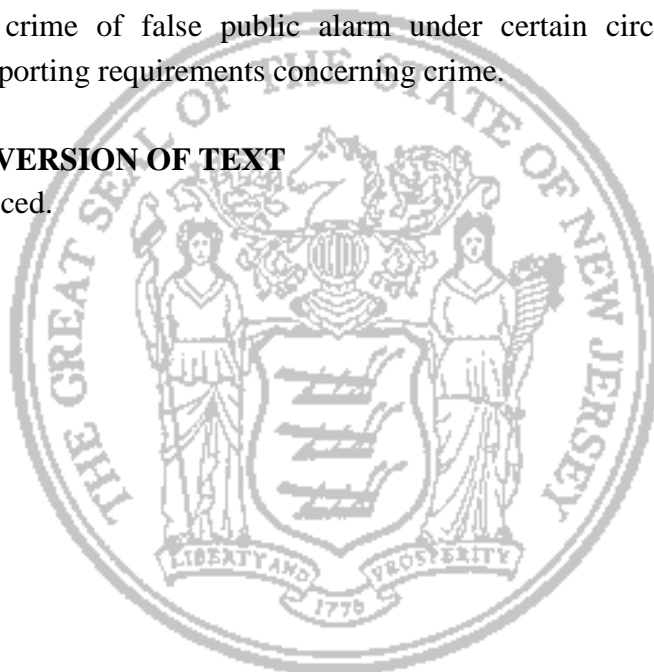
Assemblywoman Muoio

SYNOPSIS

Upgrades crime of false public alarm under certain circumstances and establishes reporting requirements concerning crime.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

As introduced.



(Sponsorship Updated As Of: 5/12/2015)

1 AN ACT concerning false public alarms and amending N.J.S.2C:33-
2 3.

3

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

6

7 1. N.J.S.2C:33-3 is amended to read as follows:

8 2C:33-3. False Public Alarms. a. (1) (a) Except as otherwise
9 provided in **subsection b. or c. of** this section, a person is guilty
10 of a crime of the third degree if he initiates or circulates a report or
11 warning of an impending fire, explosion, **bombing,** crime,
12 catastrophe or emergency knowing that the report or warning is
13 false or baseless and that it is likely to cause evacuation of a
14 building, place of assembly, or facility of public transport, or to
15 cause public inconvenience or alarm.

16 (b) A person is guilty of a crime of the second degree if the false
17 alarm involves a report or warning of an impending bombing,
18 hostage situation, or person armed with a deadly weapon as defined
19 by subsection c. of N.J.S.2C:11-1.

20 (c) A person is guilty of a crime of the second degree if the false
21 alarm involves a report or warning about any critical infrastructure
22 located in this State. For purposes of this subparagraph, "critical
23 infrastructure" means any building, place of assembly, or facility
24 that is indispensably necessary for national security, economic
25 stability, or public safety.

26 (2) A person is guilty of a crime of the third degree if he
27 knowingly causes **such** the false alarm to be transmitted to or
28 within any organization, official or volunteer, for dealing with
29 emergencies involving danger to life or property.

30 b. A person is guilty of a crime of the second degree if in
31 addition to the report or warning initiated, circulated or transmitted
32 under subsection a. of this section, he places or causes to be placed
33 any false or facsimile bomb in a building, place of assembly, or
34 facility of public transport or in a place likely to cause public
35 inconvenience or alarm. A violation of this subsection is a crime of
36 the first degree if it occurs during a declared period of national,
37 State or county emergency.

38 c. A person is guilty of a crime of the second degree if a
39 violation of subsection a. of this section in fact results in serious
40 bodily injury to another person or occurs during a declared period
41 of national, State or county emergency. A person is guilty of a
42 crime of the first degree if a violation of subsection a. of this
43 section in fact results in death.

44 d. For the purposes of this section, "in fact" means that strict
45 liability is imposed. It shall not be a defense that the death or

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 serious bodily injury was not a foreseeable consequence of the
2 person's acts or that the death or serious bodily injury was caused
3 by the actions of another person or by circumstances beyond the
4 control of the actor. The actor shall be strictly liable upon proof
5 that the crime occurred during a declared period of national, State
6 or county emergency. It shall not be a defense that the actor did not
7 know that there was a declared period of emergency at the time the
8 crime occurred.

9 e. A person is guilty of a crime of the fourth degree if the
10 person knowingly places a call to a 9-1-1 emergency telephone
11 system without purpose of reporting the need for 9-1-1 service.

12 All local and county law enforcement authorities shall submit an
13 annual report, on a form prescribed by the Attorney General, to the
14 Uniform Crime Reporting Unit, within the Division of State Police
15 in the Department of Law and Public Safety, or to another
16 designated recipient determined by the Attorney General,
17 containing the number and nature of offenses under this section
18 committed within their respective jurisdictions and the disposition
19 of these offenses. Every two years, the Uniform Crime Reporting
20 Unit or other designated recipient of the annual reports shall
21 forward a summary of all reports received during the preceding
22 two-year period, along with a summary of offenses investigated by
23 the Division of State Police for the same period, to the State's
24 Office of Emergency Management.

25 (cf: P.L.2002, c.26, s.16)

26

27 2. This act shall take effect on the first day of the fourth month
28 next following enactment, except that the Attorney General may
29 take any anticipatory administrative action in advance of the
30 effective date as shall be necessary to implement the provisions of
31 this act.

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STATEMENT

35

36 This bill would upgrade the crime of false public alarm whenever
37 such false alarm presented a report or warning of an especially
38 dangerous scenario or targeted certain places, and would also
39 require Statewide law enforcement reporting on all incidents of
40 false public alarms. The primary intent of the sponsor is to address
41 an increasingly troublesome form of false public alarm sometimes
42 referred to as "swatting," which results in the immediate and often
43 aggressive deployment or use of law enforcement and other first
44 responders against unsuspecting persons who are unaware that a
45 false report or warning was made.

46 Specifically, the bill would upgrade the crime of false public
47 alarm to a crime of the second degree whenever the act:

1 (1) involved a report or warning of an impending bombing,
2 hostage situation, or person armed with a deadly weapon as defined
3 by subsection c. of N.J.S.2C:11-1; or

4 (2) involved a report or warning about any critical infrastructure
5 located in this State, defined as “any building, place of assembly, or
6 facility that is indispensably necessary for national security,
7 economic stability, or public safety.”

8 The crime as upgraded would be punishable by a term of
9 imprisonment of five to 10 years, a fine of up to \$150,000, or both.
10 Under current law, such an act is ordinarily a crime of the third
11 degree, punishable by a term of imprisonment of three to five years,
12 a fine of up to \$15,000, or both.

13 The responsible party would also be liable, based on current law,
14 for a civil penalty of \$2,000 or the actual costs incurred by or
15 resulting from the law enforcement and emergency services
16 response to the false alarm. P.L.1999, c.195, s.3 (C.2C:33-3.2).

17 As to the bill’s reporting requirement, all local and county law
18 enforcement authorities would have to submit an annual report, on a
19 form prescribed by the Attorney General, to the Uniform Crime
20 Reporting Unit of the Division of State Police, or to another
21 designated recipient determined by the Attorney General,
22 containing the number and nature of false public alarm offenses
23 committed within their respective jurisdictions and the disposition
24 of these offenses. Every two years, the Uniform Crime Reporting
25 Unit or other designated recipient of the annual reports would
26 forward a summary of all reports received during the preceding
27 two-year period, along with a summary of offenses investigated by
28 the Division of State Police for the same period, to the State’s
29 Office of Emergency Management.

ASSEMBLY HOMELAND SECURITY AND STATE
PREPAREDNESS COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO
ASSEMBLY, No. 4375

with committee amendments

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: MAY 11, 2015

The Assembly Homeland Security and State Preparedness Committee reports favorably and with committee amendments Assembly Bill No. 4375.

As amended and reported by the committee, the bill makes the false reporting of any incident a false public alarm if it could cause an evacuation of certain buildings or public inconvenience or alarm. The bill also upgrades the crime when the false alarm involves a report or warning of an especially dangerous scenario or targets certain places. The bill further requires Statewide law enforcement reporting on all incidents of false public alarms.

The primary intent of the sponsor is to address an increasingly troublesome form of false public alarm sometimes referred to as “swatting,” which results in the immediate and often aggressive deployment or use of law enforcement and other first responders against unsuspecting persons who are unaware that a false report or warning was made.

Under current law, a person is guilty of the third degree crime of false public alarm if he or she initiates or circulates a report or warning of certain dangerous situations, such as fires or explosions, knowing that the report or warning is false and is likely to cause evacuation of certain buildings or cause public inconvenience or alarm. Under the provisions of the amended bill, a false report of any other incident which could cause an evacuation of certain buildings or public inconvenience or alarm would also be included as a third degree crime, which is punishable by a term of imprisonment of three to five years, a fine of up to \$15,000, or both.

In addition, the bill upgrades the crime of false public alarm to a crime of the second degree whenever the act:

(1) involved a report or warning of an impending bombing, hostage situation, person armed with a deadly weapon as defined by subsection c. of N.J.S.2C:11-1, or any other incident that elicits an immediate or heightened response by law enforcement or emergency services; or

(2) involved a report or warning about any critical infrastructure located in this State, defined as “any building, place of assembly, or facility that is indispensably necessary for national security, economic stability, or public safety.”

A second degree crime is punishable by a term of imprisonment of five to 10 years, a fine of up to \$150,000, or both.

The responsible party also would be liable, based on current law (P.L.1999, c.195, s.3; C.2C:33-3.2), for a civil penalty of \$2,000 or the actual costs incurred by or resulting from the law enforcement and emergency services response to the false alarm.

The bill further requires all local and county law enforcement authorities to submit an annual report, on a form prescribed by the Attorney General, to the Uniform Crime Reporting Unit of the Division of State Police, or to another designated recipient determined by the Attorney General, containing the number and nature of false public alarm offenses committed within their respective jurisdictions and the disposition of these offenses. Every two years, the Uniform Crime Reporting Unit or other designated recipient of the annual reports would forward a summary of all reports received during the preceding two-year period, along with a summary of offenses investigated by the Division of State Police for the same period, to the State’s Office of Emergency Management.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

The committee amended the bill to make the false reporting of any incident a false public alarm if it could cause an evacuation of certain buildings or public inconvenience or alarm. In addition, the committee amended the bill to upgrade the crime of false public alarm to a second degree crime if it involves a report or warning of any incident that elicits an immediate or heightened response by law enforcement or emergency services.

FISCAL NOTE
 [First Reprint]
ASSEMBLY, No. 4375
STATE OF NEW JERSEY
216th LEGISLATURE

DATED: JUNE 15, 2015

SUMMARY

- Synopsis:** Upgrades crime of false public alarm under certain circumstances and establishes reporting requirements concerning crime.
- Type of Impact:** General Fund expenditure, Local expenditure.
- Agencies Affected:** Judiciary, Department of Corrections, Department of Law and Public Safety, Local law enforcement agencies.

Executive Estimate

Fiscal Impact	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Year 3</u>
State Cost	Indeterminate – See comments below		
Local Cost	Indeterminate – See comments below		

- The Office of Legislative Services (OLS) concurs with the Judiciary estimate and adds that the enhanced sentence would generate additional costs for the Department of Corrections (DOC). The OLS notes that according to the DOC, the average annual per capita cost to house an inmate in a State prison facility totals \$45,000. The DOC data also indicate that the marginal cost for food, wages, and clothing for State sentenced prison inmates in its facilities would total \$7.15 per day, or \$2,610 annually.
- The OLS also notes that the Office of the Attorney General and county and local law enforcement agencies would incur indeterminate costs to fulfill the reporting requirements set forth in the bill.
- The bill makes the false reporting of any incident a false public alarm if it could cause an evacuation of certain buildings or public inconvenience or alarm. The bill also upgrades the crime when the false alarm involves a report or warning of an especially dangerous scenario or targets certain places. The bill further requires Statewide law enforcement reporting on all incidents of false public alarms.
- The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) states that the Judiciary does not maintain data regarding the specific circumstances of false public alarm cases nor does it have a means

to estimate the number of cases that would be created under the bill. Because of this, the Judiciary is unable to estimate the fiscal impact of the legislation with any accuracy.

BILL DESCRIPTION

Assembly Bill No. 4375 (1R) of 2015 makes the false reporting of any incident a false public alarm if it could cause an evacuation of certain buildings or public inconvenience or alarm. The bill also upgrades the crime when the false alarm involves a report or warning of an especially dangerous scenario or targets certain places. The bill further requires Statewide law enforcement reporting on all incidents of false public alarms.

Under current law, a person is guilty of the third degree crime of false public alarm if he or she initiates or circulates a report or warning of certain dangerous situations, such as fires or explosions, knowing that the report or warning is false and is likely to cause evacuation of certain buildings or cause public inconvenience or alarm. Under the bill, a false report of any other incident which could cause an evacuation of certain buildings or public inconvenience or alarm would also be included as a third degree crime, which is punishable by a term of imprisonment of three to five years, a fine of up to \$15,000, or both.

In addition, the bill upgrades the crime of false public alarm to a crime of the second degree whenever the act:

(1) involved a report or warning of an impending bombing, hostage situation, person armed with a deadly weapon as defined by subsection c. of N.J.S.2C:11-1, or any other incident that elicits an immediate or heightened response by law enforcement or emergency services; or

(2) involved a report or warning about any critical infrastructure located in this State, defined as “any building, place of assembly, or facility that is indispensably necessary for national security, economic stability, or public safety.”

A second degree crime is punishable by a term of imprisonment of five to 10 years, a fine of up to \$150,000, or both.

The responsible party also would be liable, based on current law (P.L.1999, c.195, s.3; C.2C:33-3.2), for a civil penalty of \$2,000 or the actual costs incurred by or resulting from the law enforcement and emergency services response to the false alarm.

The bill further requires all local and county law enforcement authorities to submit an annual report, on a form prescribed by the Attorney General, to the Uniform Crime Reporting Unit of the Division of State Police, or to another designated recipient determined by the Attorney General, containing the number and nature of false public alarm offenses committed within their respective jurisdictions and the disposition of these offenses. Every two years, the Uniform Crime Reporting Unit or other designated recipient of the annual reports would forward a summary of all reports received during the preceding two-year period, along with a summary of offenses investigated by the Division of State Police for the same period, to the State’s Office of Emergency Management.

FISCAL ANALYSIS

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Administrative Office of the Courts

The AOC states that the Judiciary does not maintain data regarding the specific circumstances of false public alarm cases (e.g., type of threat, level of threat, how threat was

made or reported, threatened locations, etc.) In this regard, the Judiciary cannot determine what impact the legislation would have on the number of cases filed, the trial rate or the conviction rate.

The AOC also notes that the Judiciary does not have a means to estimate the number of cases that would be created as a result of expanding current legislation to include “any incident that elicits an immediate or heightened response by law enforcement of emergency services” as a second degree crime of false public alarm.

As a result, the Judiciary is unable to estimate the fiscal impact of the legislation with any accuracy.

Department of Corrections

None received.

Department of Law and Public Safety

None received.

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE SERVICES

The OLS concurs with the Judiciary estimate and adds that the enhanced sentence would generate additional costs for the DOC. The OLS notes that according to the DOC, the average annual per capita cost to house an inmate in a State prison facility totals \$45,000. The DOC data also indicate that the marginal cost for food, wages and clothing for State sentenced prison inmates in its facilities would total \$7.15 per day, or \$2,610 annually.

The OLS also notes that the Office of the Attorney General and county and local law enforcement agencies would incur indeterminate costs to fulfill the reporting requirements set forth in the bill.

Section: Judiciary
Analyst: Anne Raughley
Principal Fiscal Analyst
Approved: David J. Rosen
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 LAW AND PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

[First Reprint]

ASSEMBLY, No. 4375

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: JUNE 18, 2015

The Senate Law and Public Safety Committee reports favorably Assembly Bill No. 4375 (1R).

As reported by the committee, Assembly Bill No. 4375 (1R) makes various changes to the crime of creating a false public alarm.

Currently, it is a crime of the third degree to initiate or circulate a report or warning of an impending fire, explosion, crime, catastrophe, or emergency knowing that the report or warning is false or baseless and is likely to cause evacuation of a premises or facility, or to cause public inconvenience or alarm. Third degree crimes are punishable by three to five years imprisonment, a fine of up to \$15,000, or both. A presumption of non-imprisonment applies to persons convicted of a third degree if the person has no previous convictions.

This bill expands this provision to include a report or warning of “any other incident,” in addition to a fire, explosion, crime, catastrophe, or emergency.

The bill also upgrades this conduct to a crime of the second degree if it involves a report or warning of an impending bombing, hostage situation, person armed with a deadly weapon, or any other incident that elicits “an immediate or heightened response by law enforcement or emergency services.” Second degree crimes are punishable by five to 10 years imprisonment, a fine up to \$150,000, or both. There is a presumption of imprisonment for second degree crimes. The crime is also upgraded to second degree if the false alarm involves a report or warning concerning critical infrastructure located in this State. The bill defines critical infrastructure as any building, place of assembly, or facility that is indispensably necessary for national security, economic stability, or public safety.

Finally, the bill establishes a new Statewide law enforcement reporting requirement concerning all incidents of false public alarms. The bill requires all local and county law enforcement authorities to submit an annual report, on a form prescribed by the Attorney General, to the Uniform Crime Reporting Unit of the Division of State Police, or to another designated recipient determined by the Attorney General. The report is to contain the number and nature of false public alarm offenses committed within the respective jurisdictions and the

disposition of these offenses. Every two years, the Uniform Crime Reporting Unit or other designated recipient of the annual reports would forward a summary of all reports received during the preceding two-year period, along with a summary of offenses investigated by the Division of State Police for the same period, to the State's Office of Emergency Management.

According to the sponsor, the bill is intended to address an increasingly troublesome form of false public alarm sometimes referred to as "swatting," which results in the immediate and often aggressive deployment or use of law enforcement and other first responders against unsuspecting persons who are unaware that a false report or warning was made.

As reported by the committee, this bill is identical to Senate Bill No. 3011, also reported by the committee on this same date.

SENATE, No. 3011

STATE OF NEW JERSEY 216th LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED JUNE 11, 2015

Sponsored by:

Senator JEFF VAN DREW

District 1 (Atlantic, Cape May and Cumberland)

Senator CHRISTOPHER "KIP" BATEMAN

District 16 (Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex and Somerset)

Co-Sponsored by:

Senator Pou

SYNOPSIS

Upgrades crime of false public alarm under certain circumstances and establishes reporting requirements concerning crime.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

As introduced.



(Sponsorship Updated As Of: 6/30/2015)

1 AN ACT concerning false public alarms and amending N.J.S.2C:33-
2 3.

3

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

6

7 1. N.J.S.2C:33-3 is amended to read as follows:

8 2C:33-3. False Public Alarms. a. (1) (a) Except as otherwise
9 provided in **【**subsection b. or c. of**】** this section, a person is guilty
10 of a crime of the third degree if he initiates or circulates a report or
11 warning of an impending fire, explosion, **【bombing,】** crime,
12 catastrophe **【or】** , emergency , or any other incident knowing that
13 the report or warning is false or baseless and that it is likely to
14 cause evacuation of a building, place of assembly, or facility of
15 public transport, or to cause public inconvenience or alarm.

16 (b) A person is guilty of a crime of the second degree if the false
17 alarm involves a report or warning of an impending bombing,
18 hostage situation, person armed with a deadly weapon as defined by
19 subsection c. of N.J.S.2C:11-1, or any other incident that elicits an
20 immediate or heightened response by law enforcement or
21 emergency services.

22 (c) A person is guilty of a crime of the second degree if the false
23 alarm involves a report or warning about any critical infrastructure
24 located in this State. For purposes of this subparagraph, “critical
25 infrastructure” means any building, place of assembly, or facility
26 that is indispensably necessary for national security, economic
27 stability, or public safety.

28 (2) A person is guilty of a crime of the third degree if he
29 knowingly causes **【such】** the false alarm to be transmitted to or
30 within any organization, official or volunteer, for dealing with
31 emergencies involving danger to life or property.

32 b. A person is guilty of a crime of the second degree if in
33 addition to the report or warning initiated, circulated or transmitted
34 under subsection a. of this section, he places or causes to be placed
35 any false or facsimile bomb in a building, place of assembly, or
36 facility of public transport or in a place likely to cause public
37 inconvenience or alarm. A violation of this subsection is a crime of
38 the first degree if it occurs during a declared period of national,
39 State or county emergency.

40 c. A person is guilty of a crime of the second degree if a
41 violation of subsection a. of this section in fact results in serious
42 bodily injury to another person or occurs during a declared period
43 of national, State or county emergency. A person is guilty of a
44 crime of the first degree if a violation of subsection a. of this

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 section in fact results in death.

2 d. For the purposes of this section, "in fact" means that strict
3 liability is imposed. It shall not be a defense that the death or
4 serious bodily injury was not a foreseeable consequence of the
5 person's acts or that the death or serious bodily injury was caused
6 by the actions of another person or by circumstances beyond the
7 control of the actor. The actor shall be strictly liable upon proof
8 that the crime occurred during a declared period of national, State
9 or county emergency. It shall not be a defense that the actor did not
10 know that there was a declared period of emergency at the time the
11 crime occurred.

12 e. A person is guilty of a crime of the fourth degree if the
13 person knowingly places a call to a 9-1-1 emergency telephone
14 system without purpose of reporting the need for 9-1-1 service.

15 All local and county law enforcement authorities shall submit an
16 annual report, on a form prescribed by the Attorney General, to the
17 Uniform Crime Reporting Unit, within the Division of State Police
18 in the Department of Law and Public Safety, or to another
19 designated recipient determined by the Attorney General,
20 containing the number and nature of offenses under this section
21 committed within their respective jurisdictions and the disposition
22 of these offenses. Every two years, the Uniform Crime Reporting
23 Unit or other designated recipient of the annual reports shall
24 forward a summary of all reports received during the preceding
25 two-year period, along with a summary of offenses investigated by
26 the Division of State Police for the same period, to the State's
27 Office of Emergency Management.

28 (cf: P.L.2002, c.26, s.16)

29

30 2. This act shall take effect on the first day of the fourth month
31 next following enactment, except that the Attorney General may
32 take any anticipatory administrative action in advance of the
33 effective date as shall be necessary to implement the provisions of
34 this act.

35

36

37

STATEMENT

38

39 This bill, addressing the crime of false public alarm:

40 (1) expands the scope of the existing law concerning such
41 criminal acts to include the initiation or circulation of a report or
42 warning of any "incident" knowing that the report or warning is
43 false or baseless and is likely to cause evacuation of a premises or
44 facility, or to cause public inconvenience or alarm;

45 (2) upgrades the crime, from third degree to second degree (five
46 to 10 years imprisonment, fine up to \$150,000, or both), whenever
47 the act involved:

48 - a report or warning of an especially dangerous scenario;
49 specifically, a false alarm concerning an impending bombing,

S3011 VAN DREW, BATEMAN

4

1 hostage situation, person armed with a deadly weapon, or any other
2 incident that elicits “an immediate or heightened response by law
3 enforcement or emergency services”; or
4 - a report or warning concerning critical infrastructure located in
5 this State; and, lastly
6 (3) establishes a new Statewide law enforcement reporting
7 requirement on all incidents of false public alarms. All local and
8 county law enforcement authorities would have to submit an annual
9 report, on a form prescribed by the Attorney General, to the
10 Uniform Crime Reporting Unit of the Division of State Police, or to
11 another designated recipient determined by the Attorney General,
12 containing the number and nature of false public alarm offenses
13 committed within their respective jurisdictions and the disposition
14 of these offenses. Every two years, the Uniform Crime Reporting
15 Unit or other designated recipient of the annual reports would
16 forward a summary of all reports received during the preceding
17 two-year period, along with a summary of offenses investigated by
18 the Division of State Police for the same period, to the State’s
19 Office of Emergency Management.
20 The primary intent of the sponsor is to address an increasingly
21 troublesome form of false public alarm sometimes referred to as
22 “swatting,” which results in the immediate and often aggressive
23 deployment or use of law enforcement and other first responders
24 against unsuspecting persons who are unaware that a false report or
25 warning was made.

SENATE LAW AND PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

SENATE, No. 3011

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: JUNE 18, 2015

The Senate Law and Public Safety Committee reports favorably Senate Bill No. 3011.

As reported by the committee, Senate Bill No. 3011 makes various changes to the crime of creating a false public alarm.

Currently, it is a crime of the third degree to initiate or circulate a report or warning of an impending fire, explosion, crime, catastrophe, or emergency knowing that the report or warning is false or baseless and is likely to cause evacuation of a premises or facility, or to cause public inconvenience or alarm. Third degree crimes are punishable by three to five years imprisonment, a fine of up to \$15,000, or both. A presumption of non-imprisonment applies to persons convicted of a third degree if the person has no previous convictions.

This bill expands this provision to include a report or warning of “any other incident,” in addition to a fire, explosion, crime, catastrophe, or emergency.

The bill also upgrades this conduct to a crime of the second degree if it involves a report or warning of an impending bombing, hostage situation, person armed with a deadly weapon, or any other incident that elicits “an immediate or heightened response by law enforcement or emergency services.” Second degree crimes are punishable by five to 10 years imprisonment, a fine up to \$150,000, or both. There is a presumption of imprisonment for second degree crimes. The crime is also upgraded to second degree if the false alarm involves a report or warning concerning critical infrastructure located in this State. The bill defines critical infrastructure as any building, place of assembly, or facility that is indispensably necessary for national security, economic stability, or public safety.

Finally, the bill establishes a new Statewide law enforcement reporting requirement concerning all incidents of false public alarms. The bill requires all local and county law enforcement authorities to submit an annual report, on a form prescribed by the Attorney General, to the Uniform Crime Reporting Unit of the Division of State Police, or to another designated recipient determined by the Attorney General. The report is to contain the number and nature of false public alarm offenses committed within the respective jurisdictions and the disposition of these offenses. Every two years, the Uniform Crime Reporting Unit or other designated recipient of the annual reports

would forward a summary of all reports received during the preceding two-year period, along with a summary of offenses investigated by the Division of State Police for the same period, to the State's Office of Emergency Management.

According to the sponsor, the bill is intended to address an increasingly troublesome form of false public alarm sometimes referred to as "swatting," which results in the immediate and often aggressive deployment or use of law enforcement and other first responders against unsuspecting persons who are unaware that a false report or warning was made.

As reported by the committee, this bill is identical to Assembly Bill No. 4375 (1R), also reported by the committee on this same date.

FISCAL NOTE
SENATE, No. 3011
STATE OF NEW JERSEY
216th LEGISLATURE

DATED: JUNE 24, 2015

SUMMARY

Synopsis: Upgrades crime of false public alarm under certain circumstances and establishes reporting requirements concerning crime.

Type of Impact: General Fund expenditure, Local expenditure.

Agencies Affected: Judiciary, Department of Corrections, Department of Law and Public Safety, Local law enforcement agencies.

Executive Estimate

Fiscal Impact	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Year 3</u>
State Cost	Indeterminate – See comments below		
Local Cost	Indeterminate – See comments below		

- The Office of Legislative Services (OLS) concurs with the Judiciary estimate and adds that the enhanced sentence would generate additional costs for the DOC. The OLS notes that according to the DOC, the average annual per capita cost to house an inmate in a State prison facility totals \$45,000. DOC data also indicate that the marginal cost for food, wages and clothing State sentenced prison inmates in its facilities would total \$7.15 per day, or \$2,610 annually.
- The OLS also notes that the Office of the Attorney General and county and local law enforcement agencies would incur indeterminate costs to fulfill the reporting requirements set forth in the bill.
- The bill makes the false reporting of any incident a false public alarm if it could cause an evacuation of certain buildings or public inconvenience or alarm. The bill also upgrades the crime when the false alarm involves a report or warning of an especially dangerous scenario or targets certain places. The bill further requires Statewide law enforcement reporting on all incidents of false public alarms.
- The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) states that the Judiciary does not maintain data regarding the specific circumstances of false public alarm cases nor does it have a means

to estimate the number of cases that would be created under the bill. Because of this, the Judiciary is unable to estimate the fiscal impact of the legislation with any accuracy.

BILL DESCRIPTION

Senate Bill No. 3011 of 2015 makes the false reporting of any incident a false public alarm if it could cause an evacuation of certain buildings or public inconvenience or alarm. The bill also upgrades the crime when the false alarm involves a report or warning of an especially dangerous scenario or targets certain places. The bill further requires Statewide law enforcement reporting on all incidents of false public alarms.

Under current law, a person is guilty of the third degree crime of false public alarm if he or she initiates or circulates a report or warning of certain dangerous situations, such as fires or explosions, knowing that the report or warning is false and is likely to cause evacuation of certain buildings or cause public inconvenience or alarm. Under the bill, a false report of any other incident which could cause an evacuation of certain buildings or public inconvenience or alarm would also be included as a third degree crime, which is punishable by a term of imprisonment of three to five years, a fine of up to \$15,000, or both.

In addition, the bill upgrades the crime of false public alarm to a crime of the second degree whenever the act:

(1) involved a report or warning of an impending bombing, hostage situation, person armed with a deadly weapon as defined by subsection c. of N.J.S.2C:11-1, or any other incident that elicits an immediate or heightened response by law enforcement or emergency services; or

(2) involved a report or warning about any critical infrastructure located in this State, defined as “any building, place of assembly, or facility that is indispensably necessary for national security, economic stability, or public safety.”

A second degree crime is punishable by a term of imprisonment of five to 10 years, a fine of up to \$150,000, or both.

The responsible party also would be liable, based on current law (P.L.1999, c.195, s.3; C.2C:33-3.2), for a civil penalty of \$2,000 or the actual costs incurred by or resulting from the law enforcement and emergency services response to the false alarm.

The bill further requires all local and county law enforcement authorities to submit an annual report, on a form prescribed by the Attorney General, to the Uniform Crime Reporting Unit of the Division of State Police, or to another designated recipient determined by the Attorney General, containing the number and nature of false public alarm offenses committed within their respective jurisdictions and the disposition of these offenses. Every two years, the Uniform Crime Reporting Unit or other designated recipient of the annual reports would forward a summary of all reports received during the preceding two-year period, along with a summary of offenses investigated by the Division of State Police for the same period, to the State’s Office of Emergency Management.

FISCAL ANALYSIS

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Administrative Office of the Courts

The AOC states that the Judiciary does not maintain data regarding the specific circumstances of false public alarm cases (e.g., type of threat, level of threat, how threat was

made or reported, threatened locations, etc.) In this regard, the Judiciary cannot determine what impact the legislation would have on the number of cases filed, the trial rate or the conviction rate.

The AOC also notes that the Judiciary does not have a means to estimate the number of cases that would be created as a result of expanding current legislation to include “any incident that elicits an immediate or heightened response by law enforcement of emergency services” as a second degree crime of false public alarm.

As a result, the Judiciary is unable to estimate the fiscal impact of the legislation with any accuracy.

Department of Corrections

None received.

Department of Law and Public Safety

None received.

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE SERVICES

The OLS concurs with the Judiciary estimate and adds that the enhanced sentence would generate additional costs for the Department of Corrections. The OLS notes that according to the Department of Corrections (DOC), the average annual per capita cost to house an inmate in a State prison facility totals \$45,000. DOC data also indicate that the marginal cost for food, wages and clothing State sentenced prison inmates in its facilities would total \$7.15 per day, or \$2,610 annually.

The OLS also notes that the Office of the Attorney General and county and local law enforcement agencies would incur indeterminate costs to fulfill the reporting requirements set forth in the bill.

Section: Judiciary Section

*Analyst: Anne Raughley
Principal Fiscal Analyst*

*Approved: David J. Rosen
Legislative Budget and Finance Officer*

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

Governor Christie Takes Action On Pending Legislation

Monday, November 9, 2015 Tags: [Bill Action](#)



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Trenton, NJ – Governor Chris Christie today took action on legislation, including a package of five bills intended to address the fiscal stability of Atlantic City.

Understanding both the immediate and long-term obstacles facing Atlantic City and its stabilization, the Governor has consistently highlighted the need for comprehensive reform efforts to confront the city's challenges – both from State and local leaders. The Governor remains committed to bringing about the necessary reforms to stabilize Atlantic City and continue an effective long-term transition to an economy that is diversified beyond its traditional gaming industry.

Continuing in that effort, Governor Christie conditionally vetoed A-3981, establishing a payment-in-lieu-of-taxes (PILOT) program for casinos operating in the City, A-3984, reallocating revenue derived from the casino investment alternative tax from the Casino Reinvestment Development Authority to the City to pay debt service on municipal bonds, and A-3985, repealing the Atlantic City Alliance.

"While I commend the Legislature for attempting to devise measures to stabilize the City's budget and finances, I am concerned that the bills, in their present form, fail to recognize the true path to economic revitalization and fiscal stability in the City," Governor Christie said. "While these bills represent the bipartisan efforts of many to provide important, near-term support to the City's immediate challenges, I do not believe they meet the goal of setting a course toward renewed, long-term prosperity and economic growth. To achieve these goals, we must continue our work and go further to ensure that the next step leads to that economically vibrant future for Atlantic City."

In addition, the Governor signed A- 3983, authorizing supplemental school aid to the Atlantic City school district, and vetoed the fifth bill, A-3982, which would add a costly and unjustified new mandate for casino business operation in the City by requiring each casino, as a condition of licensure, to provide to its full time employees "suitable" health care benefits and "suitable" retirement benefits.

"A-3982 would do nothing to enhance the financial condition of Atlantic City," Governor Christie wrote. "To be sure, this bill would make it more costly for casinos to operate in Atlantic City, thereby impeding the industry's ability to grow and expand."

Governor Christie also vetoed legislation designed to revise certain laws concerning domestic violence and firearms. The Christie Administration has made protecting our most vulnerable residents one of its main priorities and has enacted some of the toughest measures to combat domestic violence. Governor Christie has supported a comprehensive approach to addressing the level of violence within our society and recently signed legislation to further penalize aggravated assault perpetuated against domestic violence victims. This legislation, A-4218 (Mosquera, Greenwald, Lagana, Benson, Lampitt, Vainieri Huttie, Danielsen/Weinberg, Gill, Cruz-Perez), substantially restates New Jersey's existing laws that govern firearms and domestic violence and does not offer new and sensible improvements to those current laws. For that reason, rather than restate existing laws, the Governor is proposing significant amendments that will meaningfully deter future acts of violence.

• **Enhanced Penalties For Domestic Violence.** Governor Christie is proposing enhanced criminal penalties imposed against those who are convicted of domestic violence. To demonstrate society's unconditional condemnation of this conduct, perpetrators would receive the maximum available prison sentence under New Jersey law.

• **Tighter Restrictions On Parole Eligibility For Perpetrators Of Domestic Violence.** The Governor's recommended changes will strengthen penalties for perpetrators of domestic abuse by lengthening periods of parole

ineligibility.

- **Prioritizing Victims Who Seek Firearms For Protection.** The Governor is also recommending an immediate codification in statute of new rules currently being processed, giving expedited processing of firearm license applications for victims of domestic violence so that the victims may better defend themselves against future instances of abuse.

"I urge the Legislature to join with me in a bipartisan manner to broaden this bill's approach to reducing domestic violence while simultaneously empowering victims to protect themselves through lawful means," Governor Christie said. "Together, we can enact a more comprehensive approach and reduce the harm that domestic violence inflicts on victims, families, and our society."

The Governor also took the following action on other pending legislation:

BILL SIGNINGS:

S-2174/A-3364 (Barnes, Holzapfel/Quijano, Mainor, Pinkin) - Prohibits manufacture, sale, or installation of counterfeit or nonfunctional air bags in motor vehicles

A-815/S-852 (Coughlin, Ciattarelli, Diegnan, Pinkin, Giblin/Vitale) - Requires municipalities which license peddlers and solicitors to accept certain background check results from other municipalities

A-1029/S-274 (Benson, Vainieri Huttie, Jasey, Tucker, Wimberly/Greenstein, Ruiz) - Requires training program for school bus drivers and school bus aides on interacting with students with special needs, and requires development and use of student information cards

A-1041/S-2676 (Schaer, Johnson, Vainieri Huttie, Eustace, Mazzeo/Rumana, Gordon, Weinberg) - Exempts Holocaust reparations payments from legal process, and from estate recovery under Medicaid program

A-1102/S-1145 (Vainieri Huttie, Sumter, Spencer, Schaer, Wimberly/Weinberg, Cruz-Perez) - Provides for licensure of dementia care homes by DOH

ACS for A-1662/S-2856 (Johnson, Lagana, Wimberly/Weinberg) - Authorizes the court to order the deletion, sealing, labeling, or correction of certain personal information in government records involving certain victims of identity theft

AS for A-1678/SS for S-1365 (Johnson, Mainor, O'Scanlon, Wilson, Wimberly/Weinberg) - Authorizes court to order submission of DNA evidence to national database to determine whether evidence matches known individual or DNA profile from an unsolved crime

AS for ACS for A-2073/SCS for S-712 (Handlin, Space, Garcia, Pintor Marin/Cruz-Perez, Kyrillos, Lesniak) - Exempts certain offers and sales of securities from registration

A-2385/S-944 (McKeon, Diegnan, Jasey, Andrzejczak/Smith, Codey) - Authorizes rural electric cooperative and certain municipalities to establish municipal shared services authority

ACS for A-2477/SCS for S-1705 (Lampitt, Conaway, Benson, Sumter, Munoz, Pinkin/Vitale, Singer) - Establishes requirements for pharmacists to dispense biological products

A-2714/S-1993 (Giblin, Sumter/Barnes) - Requires continuing education for licensed practicing psychologists

A-2936/S-1957 (Mosquera, Lampitt, Singleton, Wimberly/Singer, Connors) - Requires complaint for guardianship of person receiving services from Division of Developmental Disabilities to include one of documents identified in bill

A-3012/S-2296 (Ciattarelli, Dancer/Bateman) - Criminalizes bestiality

A-3079/S-2766 (Jasey, Diegnan, Mainor, Wimberly, Oliver, DeCroce/Turner, Ruiz) - Prohibits administration of standardized assessments in kindergarten through second grade

A-3153/S-2415 (DeAngelo, Mosquera/Madden, Beach) - Requires UI employer contribution reports and remittances be submitted to the Division of Revenue

A-3248/S-2459 (Conaway, Sumter, Pintor Marin/Singer) - Establishes the Task Force on Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease in DOH

A-3580/S-2846 (Moriarty, Dancer, Coughlin, Mainor, Pinkin, Munoz, Daniels, Wimberly/Madden, Turner) - Prohibits sale of powdered alcohol

A-3636/SCS for S-2393, 2408, 2411 (McKeon, Lagana, Spencer/Scutari, O'Toole, Holzapfel) - Establishes crime-fraud exception to marital and civil union partnership privilege

A-3669/S-2655 (Mazzeo, Burzichelli/Whelan) - Prohibits eligibility for certain sign programs from being conditioned on availability of free drinking water or public telephone

A-3807/S-2619 (Eustace, Greenwald/Whelan) - Permits educational research and services corporations to act as lead procurement agencies for local units and publically supported educational institutions; permits Council of County Colleges to act as lead procurement agency for county colleges

A-3841/S-2540 (Munoz, Gusciora, Angelini, DeCroce/O'Toole, Weinberg) – Upgrades violation of a stalking restraining order to a crime of the third degree

A-3843/S-2735 (Caputo, Giblin, Tucker, Johnson, Mainor, Sumter/Rice) - Permits municipality to enact ordinance allowing voluntary registration of private outdoor video surveillance cameras

A-3983/S-2574 (Mazzeo, Burzichelli, Giblin/Sweeney, Whelan) - Authorizes supplemental State aid to school districts in municipality with significant decrease in commercial property valuation; makes appropriation

A-4008/SCS for S-2334 (Singleton, Mukherji, Pintor Marin, Wimberly, Sumter/Cunningham, Ruiz) - Requires DOC to make reports containing information concerning treatment and reentry initiative participation; requires AOC to establish program that collects recidivism data and make reports concerning adults sentenced to period of probation

A-4013/S-2497 (Greenwald, Lagana, Coughlin/Oroho) - Eliminates mortgage guaranty insurance coverage cap of 25% of outstanding balance of insured loan

A-4073/S-2687 (Schaer, Prieto, Caride, Lagana, Giblin, Wimberly, Rumana/Sarlo, Gill) - Requires installation of carbon monoxide detectors in certain structures; designated as "Korman and Park's Law"

A-4078/S-2686 (Vainieri Huttie, Mosquera, McKeon, Munoz, Benson, Sumter/Pou, Beck) - "Sexual Assault Survivor Protection Act of 2015"; authorizes the court to issue protective orders for victims of certain nonconsensual sexual conduct

A-4089/S-2693 (Coughlin, Ciattarelli/Beach, Singer) - Revises certain provisions of dental service corporation law

A-4143/S-2514 (Lagana, Spencer, Mukherji, Johnson, Rumana, Rodriguez-Gregg, Gusciora, Mazzeo/Barnes, Addiego) - Permits holders of certain alcoholic beverage licenses to be issued amusement game license and updates definition of recognized amusement park

A-4144/S-2755 (Pintor Marin, Spencer, Caride, Quijano, Mukherji/Ruiz, Stack) – Requires insurance producer licensing examination and registration materials to be offered in English and Spanish, and examination instructional materials to be available in Spanish

A-4167/S-2751 (Lagana, Mazzeo, Eustace, Andrzejczak, Vainieri Huttie/Barnes) - Requires DHS to notify enrollees in Programs of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly of Medicare eligibility

A-4168/S-2750 (Lagana, Mazzeo, Eustace, Andrzejczak, Vainieri Huttie/Barnes) - Requires providers to submit to DHS expenditure details of enrollees in Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly

A-4169/S-2752 (Lagana, Mazzeo, Eustace, Andrzejczak, Vainieri Huttie/Barnes) - Requires DHS to monitor utilization and billing of services for Medicaid home and community-based long-term care

A-4333/S-3020 (Singleton, Gill) - Exempts certain activities of alarm businesses from statutes governing practice of locksmithing

A-4361/S-2891 (Johnson, A.M. Bucco, Garcia, S. Kean/Barnes, A.R. Bucco) - Revises definition of all-terrain vehicles

A-4375/S-3011 (Moriarty, Andrzejczak, Mazzeo, Mosquera, Quijano, Ciattarelli, Wimberly/Van Drew, Bateman) - Upgrades crimes of false public alarm under certain circumstances and establishes reporting requirements concerning crime

A-4485/S-2881 (Diegnan, Jasey, Wimberly, McKeon, Lagana/Gill, Turner) - Prohibits withholding of State school aid based on student participation rate on State assessments

A-4587/S-3049 (Greenwald, Lampitt, McKeon, Holley/Scutari, Cruz-Perez) – Requires facilities providing services to persons with developmental disabilities and schools to adopt policies permitting administration of medical marijuana to qualifying patients

AJR-64/SJR-82 (Schaer, Eustace, Lagana, Spencer, Caride, Mukherji/Pou, Ruiz) - Declares August 16 of each year as "Dominican Restoration Day" in New Jersey

BILLS VETOED:

S-929/A-1908 (Sweeney, Madden/Burzichelli, Riley, Moriarty) – **ABSOLUTE** -Concerns certain workers' compensation supplemental benefits

A-801/S-861 (Coughlin, Wisniewski, Mazzeo/Vitale, Sacco) - **CONDITIONAL** - Directs New Jersey Turnpike Authority and South Jersey Transportation Authority to study and report on potential revenue generating services of rest areas and service plazas

A-947/S-2216 (Singleton, Lagana, Diegnan/Pennacchio, Rice) – **CONDITIONAL** - Requires release of bid list prior to bid date under "Local Public Contracts Law"

A-1468/S-2513 (Diegnan, Lampitt, Caride/Barnes, Ruiz) – **CONDITIONAL** -Establishes Task Force on Engineering Curriculum and Instruction

A-1726/S-308 (Eustace, Lagana, Mosquera, Vainieri Huttie, Wimberly/Gordon) – **CONDITIONAL** - Amends "Flood Hazard Area Control Act" to require DEP to take certain actions concerning delineations of flood hazard areas and

floodplains

A-2579/S-1510 (Mukherji, Pintor Marin, Eustace/Smith, Bateman) – CONDITIONAL - Authorizes municipalities to facilitate private financing of water conservation, storm shelter construction, and flood and hurricane resistance projects through use of voluntary special assessments

A-2771/S-452 (Johnson, Burzichelli, Pintor Marin, Mosquera/Ruiz, Cruz-Perez) – CONDITIONAL - "The New Jersey Social Innovation Act"; establishes social innovation loan pilot program and study commission within EDA

A-2906/S-2926 (Stender, Pinkin, Mazzeo/Whelan, Scutari) – ABSOLUTE - Excludes from gross income compensation paid to members of district boards of election for services rendered in elections

A-3223/S-2056 (Singleton, Lampitt, Quijano, Pintor Marin, Wimberly/Sarlo, Ruiz) – CONDITIONAL - Requires Division of Local Government Services to include certain property tax information on division's web page

A-3393/S-2167 (Spencer, Pintor Marin, Caputo, Tucker/Rice, Ruiz) – CONDITIONAL - Permits Newark to use rental car tax proceeds over three-year period to help reduce its "cash deficit for preceding year" appropriation and operational deficit

A-3421/S-2220 (Dancer, Mukherji/Singer) – CONDITIONAL - Revises the "Self-Funded Multiple Employer Welfare Arrangement Regulation Act"

A-3435/S-2503 (Garcia, Mukherji, Vainieri Huttie, Mainor, Eustace, Mosquera/Stack, Gordon) - CONDITIONAL - "Boys & Girls Clubs Keystone Law"; permits minors to give consent for behavioral health care

A-3500/S-1973 (Andrzejczak, Pinkin, Quijano/Van Drew, Beach) – ABSOLUTE - Requires local recreation departments and youth serving organizations to have defibrillators for youth athletic events

A-3954/S-2981 (Conaway, Singleton, Spencer, McKeon/Greenstein) – CONDITIONAL - Requires maximum contaminant level to be established for 1,2,3-trichloropropane in drinking water

A-3981/S-2572 (Mazzeo, Burzichelli, Andrzejczak/Sweeney, Whelan) - CONDITIONAL - "Casino Property Taxation Stabilization Act"

A-3982/S-2573 (Mazzeo, Burzichelli, Andrzejczak/Sweeney, Whelan) – ABSOLUTE - Requires holder of casino license to provide certain employees with certain health care and retirement benefits

A-3984/S-2575 (Mazzeo, Burzichelli, Giblin/Sweeney, Whelan) – CONDITIONAL - Reallocates casino investment alternative tax to Atlantic City to pay debt service on municipal bonds issued

A-3985/S-2576 (Mazzeo, Burzichelli, Andrzejczak, Giblin/Sweeney, Whelan) – CONDITIONAL - Removes provisions of law relating to Atlantic City Alliance

A-4018/S-2843 (Burzichelli, Caputo, Mazzeo/Sarlo, Whelan) – ABSOLUTE - Authorizes operation of lottery courier services

A-4218/S-2786 (Mosquera, Greenwald, Lagana, Benson, Lampitt, Vainieri Huttie, Danielsen/Weinberg, Gill, Cruz-Perez) - CONDITIONAL - Revises certain laws concerning domestic violence and firearms

A-4265/S-2783 (McKeon, Pintor Marin, Jasey, Caputo, Giblin, Tucker, Spencer, Oliver, Gusciora, Danielson/Codey, Ruiz, Rice) – ABSOLUTE - Permits municipal, county, and regional police and fire forces to establish five-year residency requirement for police officers and firefighters; allows exceptions to requirement under certain circumstances

A-4337/S-3008 (Schaer, Danielsen, Dancer, Sumter/Barnes) – ABSOLUTE - Expands eligibility of inmates for medical parole and requires inmate's enrollment in Medicaid under certain circumstances

A-4476/S-2876 (Conaway/Codey) - CONDITIONAL - Requires certain surgical practices and ambulatory care facilities licensed in this State to be owned by hospital or medical school located in the State

A-4607/S-3106 (Pintor Marin, Schaer, Oliver, Lagana, Johnson, Singleton/Ruiz, Cunningham) – ABSOLUTE - Makes FY 2016 supplemental appropriations of \$6,500,000 and adds language provision

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