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end

§1 - C.2C:24-7.1

§2 - Repealer

§3 - Note

P.L.2015, CHAPTER 186, *approved January 11, 2016*
Senate, No. 2940

1 AN ACT concerning endangering another person and supplementing
2 Title 2C of the New Jersey Statutes and repealing N.J.S.2C:12-2
3 and N.J.S.2C:24-7.

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

7
8 1. a. (1) A person commits a disorderly persons offense if he
9 recklessly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of
10 bodily injury to another person.

11 (2) A person commits a crime of the fourth degree if he
12 knowingly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of
13 serious bodily injury to another person.

14 (3) A person commits a crime of the third degree if he
15 knowingly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of
16 death to another person.

17 b. (1) A person commits a crime of the fourth degree if he
18 recklessly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of
19 bodily injury to a person with a developmental disability.

20 (2) A person commits a crime of the third degree if he
21 knowingly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of
22 serious bodily injury to a person with a developmental disability.

23 (3) A person commits a crime of the second degree if he
24 knowingly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of
25 death to a person with a developmental disability.

26 c. As used in this act, “developmental disability” has the
27 meaning ascribed to it in section 3 of P.L.1977, c.82 (C.30:6D-3).

28 d. Nothing in this act shall preclude an indictment and
29 conviction for any other offense defined by the laws of this State.

30
31 2. N.J.S.2C:12-2 and N.J.S.2C:24-7 are repealed.

32
33 3. This act shall take effect immediately and shall apply to all
34 offenses committed on or after the effective date of the act.
35 Pursuant to R.S.1:1-15 and N.J.S.2C:1-1, any offenses committed
36 prior to the effective date of the act shall be prosecuted under the
37 prior law, which shall be continued in effect for that purpose.

STATEMENT

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This bill would create new criminal offenses involving endangering another person. Under the bill, it would be a disorderly persons offense to recklessly engage in conduct which creates a substantial risk of bodily injury to another person. It would be a crime of the fourth degree to knowingly engage in conduct that creates a substantial risk of serious bodily injury to another person and a crime of the third degree to knowingly engage in conduct that creates a substantial risk of death to another person.

The bill upgrades the offense if the victim has a developmental disability. Under the bill, it would be a crime of the fourth degree to recklessly engage in conduct which creates a substantial risk of bodily injury to a person with a developmental disability. It would be a crime of the third degree to knowingly engage in conduct that creates a substantial risk of serious bodily injury to a person with a developmental disability and a crime of the second degree to knowingly engage in conduct that creates a substantial risk of death to a person with a developmental disability.

The bill defines “developmental disability” as the term is defined in section 3 of P.L.1977, c.82 (C.30:6D-3): “a severe, chronic disability of a person which:

(1) is attributable to a mental or physical impairment or combination of mental or physical impairments;

(2) is manifest before age 22;

(3) is likely to continue indefinitely;

(4) results in substantial functional limitations in three or more of the following areas of major life activity, that is, self-care, receptive and expressive language, learning, mobility, self-direction and capacity for independent living or economic self-sufficiency; and

(5) reflects the need for a combination and sequence of special inter-disciplinary or generic care, treatment or other services which are of lifelong or extended duration and are individually planned and coordinated. Developmental disability includes, but is not limited to severe disabilities attributable to, an intellectual disability, autism, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, spina bifida and other neurological impairments where the above criteria are met.”

The bill repeals N.J.S.2C:12-2, Reckless Endangerment, and N.J.S.2C:24-7, Endangering the Welfare of an Incompetent Person, as these statutes would be encompassed in the provisions of the bill’s new criminal offenses.

A crime of the second degree is punishable by a term of five to ten years or a fine up to \$150,000, or both; a crime of the third degree, by a term of three to five years or a fine up to \$15,000, or both, and a crime of the fourth degree, by a term up to 18 months or a fine up to \$10,000, or both. A disorderly persons offense is

S2940

3

1 punishable by a term of imprisonment of up to six months or a fine
2 of up to \$1,000, or both.

3 The bill's provisions shall apply to all offenses committed on or
4 after the effective date of the act. Pursuant to R.S.1:1-15 and
5 N.J.S.2C:1-1, any offenses committed prior to the effective date of
6 the act would be prosecuted under the prior law, which shall be
7 continued in effect for that purpose.

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12 _____
13 Creates new criminal offenses concerning endangering another
person; repeals N.J.S.2C:12-2 and N.J.S.2C:24-7.

SENATE, No. 2940

STATE OF NEW JERSEY 216th LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED MAY 18, 2015

Sponsored by:

Senator ROBERT W. SINGER

District 30 (Monmouth and Ocean)

Senator STEPHEN M. SWEENEY

District 3 (Cumberland, Gloucester and Salem)

Assemblywoman L. GRACE SPENCER

District 29 (Essex)

Assemblyman DANIEL R. BENSON

District 14 (Mercer and Middlesex)

Assemblywoman CAROLINE CASAGRANDE

District 11 (Monmouth)

Assemblywoman ELIZABETH MAHER MUOIO

District 15 (Hunterdon and Mercer)

Co-Sponsored by:

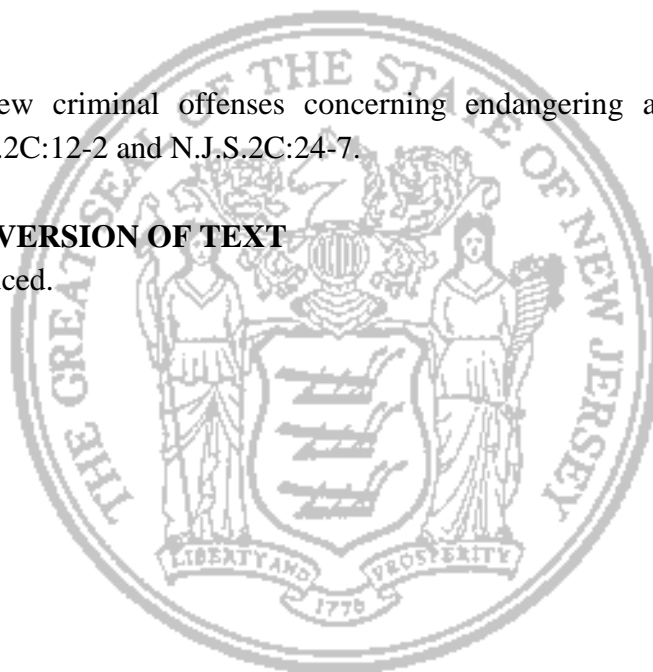
Senators A.R.Bucco and Beck

SYNOPSIS

Creates new criminal offenses concerning endangering another person; repeals N.J.S.2C:12-2 and N.J.S.2C:24-7.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

As introduced.



(Sponsorship Updated As Of: 12/18/2015)

1 AN ACT concerning endangering another person and supplementing
2 Title 2C of the New Jersey Statutes and repealing N.J.S.2C:12-2
3 and N.J.S.2C:24-7.

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

7
8 1. a. (1) A person commits a disorderly persons offense if he
9 recklessly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of
10 bodily injury to another person.

11 (2) A person commits a crime of the fourth degree if he
12 knowingly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of
13 serious bodily injury to another person.

14 (3) A person commits a crime of the third degree if he knowingly
15 engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of death to
16 another person.

17 b. (1) A person commits a crime of the fourth degree if he
18 recklessly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of
19 bodily injury to a person with a developmental disability.

20 (2) A person commits a crime of the third degree if he knowingly
21 engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of serious bodily
22 injury to a person with a developmental disability.

23 (3) A person commits a crime of the second degree if he
24 knowingly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of
25 death to a person with a developmental disability.

26 c. As used in this act, "developmental disability" has the
27 meaning ascribed to it in section 3 of P.L.1977, c.82 (C.30:6D-3).

28 d. Nothing in this act shall preclude an indictment and
29 conviction for any other offense defined by the laws of this State.

30
31 2. N.J.S.2C:12-2 and N.J.S.2C:24-7 are repealed.

32
33 3. This act shall take effect immediately and shall apply to all
34 offenses committed on or after the effective date of the act.
35 Pursuant to R.S.1:1-15 and N.J.S.2C:1-1, any offenses committed
36 prior to the effective date of the act shall be prosecuted under the
37 prior law, which shall be continued in effect for that purpose.

38
39
40 **STATEMENT**

41
42 This bill would create new criminal offenses involving
43 endangering another person. Under the bill, it would be a
44 disorderly persons offense to recklessly engage in conduct which
45 creates a substantial risk of bodily injury to another person. It
46 would be a crime of the fourth degree to knowingly engage in
47 conduct that creates a substantial risk of serious bodily injury to

1 another person and a crime of the third degree to knowingly engage
2 in conduct that creates a substantial risk of death to another person.

3 The bill upgrades the offense if the victim has a developmental
4 disability. Under the bill, it would be a crime of the fourth degree
5 to recklessly engage in conduct which creates a substantial risk of
6 bodily injury to a person with a developmental disability. It would
7 be a crime of the third degree to knowingly engage in conduct that
8 creates a substantial risk of serious bodily injury to a person with a
9 developmental disability and a crime of the second degree to
10 knowingly engage in conduct that creates a substantial risk of death
11 to a person with a developmental disability.

12 The bill defines “developmental disability” as the term is defined
13 in section 3 of P.L.1977, c.82 (C.30:6D-3): “a severe, chronic
14 disability of a person which:

15 (1) is attributable to a mental or physical impairment or
16 combination of mental or physical impairments;

17 (2) is manifest before age 22;

18 (3) is likely to continue indefinitely;

19 (4) results in substantial functional limitations in three or more
20 of the following areas of major life activity, that is, self-care,
21 receptive and expressive language, learning, mobility, self-direction
22 and capacity for independent living or economic self-sufficiency;
23 and

24 (5) reflects the need for a combination and sequence of special
25 inter-disciplinary or generic care, treatment or other services which
26 are of lifelong or extended duration and are individually planned
27 and coordinated. Developmental disability includes, but is not
28 limited to severe disabilities attributable to, an intellectual
29 disability, autism, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, spina bifida and other
30 neurological impairments where the above criteria are met.”

31 The bill repeals N.J.S.2C:12-2, Reckless Endangerment, and
32 N.J.S.2C:24-7, Endangering the Welfare of an Incompetent Person,
33 as these statutes would be encompassed in the provisions of the
34 bill’s new criminal offenses.

35 A crime of the second degree is punishable by a term of five to
36 ten years or a fine up to \$150,000, or both; a crime of the third
37 degree, by a term of three to five years or a fine up to \$15,000, or
38 both, and a crime of the fourth degree, by a term up to 18 months or
39 a fine up to \$10,000, or both. A disorderly persons offense is
40 punishable by a term of imprisonment of up to six months or a fine
41 of up to \$1,000, or both.

42 The bill’s provisions shall apply to all offenses committed on or
43 after the effective date of the act. Pursuant to R.S.1:1-15 and
44 N.J.S.2C:1-1, any offenses committed prior to the effective date of
45 the act would be prosecuted under the prior law, which shall be
46 continued in effect for that purpose.

SENATE LAW AND PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

SENATE, No. 2940

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: JUNE 11, 2015

The Senate Law and Public Safety Committee reports favorably Senate Bill No. 2940.

As reported by the committee, Senate Bill No. 2940 creates new criminal offenses involving endangering another person. Under the bill, it is a disorderly persons offense to recklessly engage in conduct which creates a substantial risk of bodily injury to another person, a crime of the fourth degree to knowingly engage in conduct that creates a substantial risk of serious bodily injury to another person, and a crime of the third degree to knowingly engage in conduct that creates a substantial risk of death to another person.

The bill upgrades the offense if the victim has a developmental disability. Under the bill, it is a crime of the fourth degree to recklessly engage in conduct which creates a substantial risk of bodily injury to a person with a developmental disability, a crime of the third degree to knowingly engage in conduct that creates a substantial risk of serious bodily injury to a person with a developmental disability, and a crime of the second degree to knowingly engage in conduct that creates a substantial risk of death to a person with a developmental disability.

The bill defines “developmental disability” as the term is defined in section 3 of P.L.1977, c.82 (C.30:6D-3): “a severe, chronic disability of a person which:

(1) is attributable to a mental or physical impairment or combination of mental or physical impairments;

(2) is manifest before age 22;

(3) is likely to continue indefinitely;

(4) results in substantial functional limitations in three or more of the following areas of major life activity, that is, self-care, receptive and expressive language, learning, mobility, self-direction and capacity for independent living or economic self-sufficiency; and

(5) reflects the need for a combination and sequence of special inter-disciplinary or generic care, treatment or other services which are of lifelong or extended duration and are individually planned and coordinated. Developmental disability includes, but is not limited to severe disabilities attributable to, an intellectual disability, autism, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, spina bifida and other neurological impairments where the above criteria are met.”

The bill repeals N.J.S.2C:12-2, Reckless Endangerment, and N.J.S.2C:24-7, Endangering the Welfare of an Incompetent Person, as these statutes are encompassed in the provisions of the bill's new criminal offenses.

A crime of the second degree is punishable by a term of imprisonment of five to 10 years or a fine up to \$150,000, or both; a crime of the third degree, by a term of imprisonment of three to five years or a fine up to \$15,000, or both; and a crime of the fourth degree, by a term of imprisonment of up to 18 months or a fine up to \$10,000, or both. A disorderly persons offense is punishable by a term of imprisonment of up to six months or a fine of up to \$1,000, or both.

The bill's provisions are to apply to all offenses committed on or after the effective date of the act. Pursuant to R.S.1:1-15 and N.J.S.2C:1-1, any offenses committed prior to the effective date of the act are to be prosecuted under the prior law, which is continued in effect for that purpose.

LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ESTIMATE
SENATE, No. 2940
STATE OF NEW JERSEY
216th LEGISLATURE

DATED: AUGUST 7, 2015

SUMMARY

Synopsis: Creates new criminal offenses concerning endangering another person; repeals N.J.S.2C:12-2 and N.J.S.2C:24-7.

Type of Impact: General Fund expenditure.

Agencies Affected: The Judiciary, Department of Corrections.

Office of Legislative Services Estimate

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

- The Office of Legislative Services (OLS) concludes that because this is a new offense there is insufficient information available with which to determine the cost to the Judiciary for implementing the bill or the number of cases which would fall under this new category.
- The OLS also notes that for the majority of crimes enumerated under the bill, the offenses are categorized as crimes of the third degree, fourth degree, or disorderly persons. Under the bill, it is a crime of the second degree for an individual to knowingly engage in conduct that creates a substantial risk of death to a person with a developmental disability.
- The OLS notes that crimes of the third and fourth degree and disorderly persons carry with them the presumption of non-incarceration for first time offenders generating no additional costs to the Department of Corrections (DOC). Crimes of the first and second degree carry with them the presumption of incarceration and would generate costs to the DOC for custody.
- According to information obtained from the DOC, the average annual 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 per convicted offender.

- The bill creates new criminal offenses involving endangering another person by recklessly engaging in conduct which creates a substantial risk of bodily injury or serious bodily injury to another person, or to knowingly engage in conduct that creates a substantial risk of death to another person. Penalties are higher if the victim is an individual with developmental disabilities.

BILL DESCRIPTION

Senate Bill No. 2940 of 2015 creates new criminal offenses involving endangering another person. Under the bill, it is a disorderly persons offense to recklessly engage in conduct which creates a substantial risk of bodily injury to another person, a crime of the fourth degree to knowingly engage in conduct that creates a substantial risk of serious bodily injury to another person, and a crime of the third degree to knowingly engage in conduct that creates a substantial risk of death to another person.

The bill upgrades the offense if the victim has a developmental disability. Under the bill, it is a crime of the fourth degree to recklessly engage in conduct which creates a substantial risk of bodily injury to a person with a developmental disability, a crime of the third degree to knowingly engage in conduct that creates a substantial risk of serious bodily injury to a person with a developmental disability, and a crime of the second degree to knowingly engage in conduct that creates a substantial risk of death to a person with a developmental disability.

The bill defines “developmental disability” as the term is defined in section 3 of P.L.1977, c.82 (C.30:6D-3): “a severe, chronic disability of a person which:

(1) is attributable to a mental or physical impairment or combination of mental or physical impairments;

(2) is manifest before age 22;

(3) is likely to continue indefinitely;

(4) results in substantial functional limitations in three or more of the following areas of major life activity, that is, self-care, receptive and expressive language, learning, mobility, self-direction and capacity for independent living or economic self-sufficiency; and

(5) reflects the need for a combination and sequence of special inter-disciplinary or generic care, treatment or other services which are of lifelong or extended duration and are individually planned and coordinated. Developmental disability includes, but is not limited to severe disabilities attributable to, an intellectual disability, autism, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, spina bifida and other neurological impairments where the above criteria are met.”

A crime of the second degree is punishable by a term of imprisonment of five to 10 years or a fine up to \$150,000, or both; a crime of the third degree, by a term of imprisonment of three to five years or a fine up to \$15,000, or both; and a crime of the fourth degree, by a term of imprisonment of up to 18 months or a fine up to \$10,000, or both. A disorderly persons offense is punishable by a term of imprisonment of up to six months or a fine of up to \$1,000, or both.

FISCAL ANALYSIS

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

None received.

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE SERVICES

The OLS states that because this is a new offense there is insufficient information available with which to determine the cost to the Judiciary for implementing the bill or the number of cases which would fall under this new category.

The OLS also notes that for the majority of crimes enumerated under the bill, the offenses are categorized as crimes of the third degree, fourth degree, or disorderly persons. Under the bill, it is a crime of the second degree for an individual to knowingly engage in conduct that creates a substantial risk of death to a person with a developmental disability.

The OLS states that crimes of the third and fourth degree and disorderly persons carry with them the presumption of non-incarceration for first time offenders generating no additional costs for the DOC. Crimes of the first and second degree carry with them the presumption of incarceration and would generate costs to the DOC for housing.

The OLS notes that according to the DOC, the average annual 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 per convicted offender.

Section: Judiciary

*Analyst: Anne Raughley
Principal Fiscal Analyst*

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

This legislative fiscal estimate has been produced by the Office of Legislative Services due to the failure of the Executive Branch to respond to our request for a fiscal note.

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

ASSEMBLY JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

SENATE, No. 2940

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: DECEMBER 14, 2015

The Assembly Judiciary Committee reports favorably Senate Bill No. 2940.

This bill creates new criminal offenses involving endangering another person. Under the bill, it is a disorderly persons offense to recklessly engage in conduct which creates a substantial risk of bodily injury to another person, a crime of the fourth degree to knowingly engage in conduct that creates a substantial risk of serious bodily injury to another person, and a crime of the third degree to knowingly engage in conduct that creates a substantial risk of death to another person.

The bill upgrades the offense if the victim has a developmental disability as follows: (1) to a crime of the fourth degree to recklessly engage in conduct which creates a substantial risk of bodily injury to a person with a developmental disability; (2) to a crime of the third degree to knowingly engage in conduct that creates a substantial risk of serious bodily injury to a person with a developmental disability; and (3) to a crime of the second degree to knowingly engage in conduct that creates a substantial risk of death to a person with a developmental disability.

As used in this bill, “developmental disability” has the same meaning ascribed to it in section 3 of P.L.1977, c.82 (C.30:6D-3): “a severe, chronic disability of a person which:

(1) is attributable to a mental or physical impairment or combination of mental or physical impairments;

(2) is manifest before age 22;

(3) is likely to continue indefinitely;

(4) results in substantial functional limitations in three or more of the following areas of major life activity, that is, self-care, receptive and expressive language, learning, mobility, self-direction and capacity for independent living or economic self-sufficiency; and

(5) reflects the need for a combination and sequence of special inter-disciplinary or generic care, treatment or other services which are of lifelong or extended duration and are individually planned and coordinated. Developmental disability includes, but is not limited to severe disabilities attributable to, an intellectual disability, autism,

cerebral palsy, epilepsy, spina bifida and other neurological impairments where the above criteria are met.”

A crime of the second degree is punishable by a term of imprisonment of five to 10 years or a fine up to \$150,000, or both; a crime of the third degree, by a term of imprisonment of three to five years or a fine up to \$15,000, or both; and a crime of the fourth degree, by a term of imprisonment of up to 18 months or a fine up to \$10,000, or both. A disorderly persons offense is punishable by a term of imprisonment of up to six months or a fine of up to \$1,000, or both.

The bill repeals N.J.S.2C:12-2 (reckless endangerment) and N.J.S.2C:24-7 (endangering the welfare of an incompetent person) as these statutes are encompassed in the provisions of the bill’s new criminal offenses.

N.J.S.2C:12-2, which would be repealed by this bill, makes it a crime of the third degree to purposely or knowingly do any act, including putting up a false light, which results in the loss or destruction of a vessel. Under N.J.S.2C:12-2 it is a crime of the fourth degree to manufacture or sell a golf ball containing acid or corrosive fluid substance, or to purposely or knowingly offer, give or entice any person to take or accept any treat, candy, gift, food, drink or other substance that is intended to be consumed which is poisonous, intoxicating, anesthetizing, tranquilizing, disorienting, deleterious or harmful to the health or welfare of such person, without the knowledge of the other person as to the identity and effect of the substance. It is a crime of the third degree if the actor commits the offense with the purpose to commit or facilitate the commission of another criminal offense.

N.J.S.2C:24-7, which would also be repealed by this bill, makes it a disorderly persons offense to knowingly act in a manner likely to be injurious to the physical, mental or moral welfare of a person who is unable to care for himself because of mental disease or defect.

The bill’s provisions are to apply to all offenses committed on or after the effective date of the act. The bill specifies that pursuant to R.S.1:1-15 and N.J.S.2C:1-1, any offenses committed prior to the effective date of the bill are to be prosecuted under the prior law, which is continued in effect for that purpose.

This bill is identical to Assembly Bill No. 4531.

ASSEMBLY, No. 4531

STATE OF NEW JERSEY 216th LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED JUNE 11, 2015

Sponsored by:

Assemblywoman L. GRACE SPENCER

District 29 (Essex)

Assemblyman DANIEL R. BENSON

District 14 (Mercer and Middlesex)

Assemblywoman CAROLINE CASAGRANDE

District 11 (Monmouth)

Assemblywoman ELIZABETH MAHER MUOIO

District 15 (Hunterdon and Mercer)

SYNOPSIS

Creates new criminal offenses concerning endangering another person; repeals N.J.S.2C:12-2 and N.J.S.2C:24-7.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

As introduced.



(Sponsorship Updated As Of: 6/19/2015)

1 AN ACT concerning endangering another person and supplementing
2 Title 2C of the New Jersey Statutes and repealing N.J.S.2C:12-2
3 and N.J.S.2C:24-7
4

5 **BE IT ENACTED** by the Senate and General Assembly of the State
6 of New Jersey:
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8 1. a. (1) A person commits a disorderly persons offense if he
9 recklessly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of
10 bodily injury to another person.

11 (2) A person commits a crime of the fourth degree if he
12 knowingly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of
13 serious bodily injury to another person.

14 (3) A person commits a crime of the third degree if he
15 knowingly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of
16 death to another person.

17 b. (1) A person commits a crime of the fourth degree if he
18 recklessly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of
19 bodily injury to a person with a developmental disability.

20 (2) A person commits a crime of the third degree if he
21 knowingly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of
22 serious bodily injury to a person with a developmental disability.

23 (3) A person commits a crime of the second degree if he
24 knowingly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of
25 death to a person with a developmental disability.

26 c. As used in this act, “developmental disability” has the
27 meaning ascribed to it in section 3 of P.L.1977, c.82 (C.30:6D-3).

28 d. Nothing in this act shall preclude an indictment and
29 conviction for any other offense defined by the laws of this State.
30

31 2. N.J.S.2C:12-2 and N.J.S.2C:24-7 are repealed.
32

33 3. This act shall take effect immediately and shall apply to all
34 offenses committed on or after the effective date of the act.
35 Pursuant to R.S.1:1-15 and N.J.S.2C:1-1, any offenses committed
36 prior to the effective date of the act shall be prosecuted under the
37 prior law, which shall be continued in effect for that purpose.
38
39

40 STATEMENT
41

42 This bill would create new criminal offenses involving
43 endangering another person. Under the bill, it would be a
44 disorderly persons offense to recklessly engage in conduct which
45 creates a substantial risk of bodily injury to another person. It
46 would be a crime of the fourth degree to knowingly engage in
47 conduct that creates a substantial risk of serious bodily injury to

1 another person and a crime of the third degree to knowingly engage
2 in conduct that creates a substantial risk of death to another person.

3 The bill upgrades the offense if the victim has a developmental
4 disability. Under the bill, it would be a crime of the fourth degree
5 to recklessly engage in conduct which creates a substantial risk of
6 bodily injury to a person with a developmental disability. It would
7 be a crime of the third degree to knowingly engage in conduct that
8 creates a substantial risk of serious bodily injury to a person with a
9 developmental disability and a crime of the second degree to
10 knowingly engage in conduct that creates a substantial risk of death
11 to a person with a developmental disability.

12 The bill defines “developmental disability” as the term is defined
13 in section 3 of P.L.1977, c.82 (C.30:6D-3): “a severe, chronic
14 disability of a person which:

15 (1) is attributable to a mental or physical impairment or
16 combination of mental or physical impairments;

17 (2) is manifest before age 22;

18 (3) is likely to continue indefinitely;

19 (4) results in substantial functional limitations in three or more
20 of the following areas of major life activity, that is, self-care,
21 receptive and expressive language, learning, mobility, self-direction
22 and capacity for independent living or economic self-sufficiency;
23 and

24 (5) reflects the need for a combination and sequence of special
25 inter-disciplinary or generic care, treatment or other services which
26 are of lifelong or extended duration and are individually planned
27 and coordinated. Developmental disability includes, but is not
28 limited to severe disabilities attributable to, an intellectual
29 disability, autism, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, spina bifida and other
30 neurological impairments where the above criteria are met.”

31 The bill repeals N.J.S.2C:12-2, Reckless Endangerment, and
32 N.J.S.2C:24-7, Endangering the Welfare of an Incompetent Person,
33 as these statutes would be encompassed in the provisions of the
34 bill’s new criminal offenses.

35 A crime of the second degree is punishable by a term of five to
36 ten years or a fine up to \$150,000, or both; a crime of the third
37 degree, by a term of three to five years or a fine up to \$15,000, or
38 both, and a crime of the fourth degree, by a term up to 18 months or
39 a fine up to \$10,000, or both. A disorderly persons offense is
40 punishable by a term of imprisonment of up to six months or a fine
41 of up to \$1,000, or both.

42 The bill’s provisions shall apply to all offenses committed on or
43 after the effective date of the act. Pursuant to R.S.1:1-15 and
44 N.J.S.2C:1-1, any offenses committed prior to the effective date of
45 the act would be prosecuted under the prior law, which shall be
46 continued in effect for that purpose.

LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ESTIMATE
ASSEMBLY, No. 4531
STATE OF NEW JERSEY
216th LEGISLATURE

DATED: AUGUST 4, 2015

SUMMARY

Synopsis: Creates new criminal offenses concerning endangering another person; repeals N.J.S.2C:12-2 and N.J.S.2C:24-7.

Type of Impact: General Fund expenditure.

Agencies Affected: The Judiciary, Department of Corrections.

Office of Legislative Services Estimate

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

- The Office of Legislative Services (OLS) concludes that because this is a new offense there is insufficient information available with which to determine the cost to the Judiciary for implementing the bill or the number of cases which would fall under this new category.
- The OLS also notes that for the majority of crimes enumerated under the bill, the offenses are categorized as crimes of the third degree, fourth degree, or disorderly persons. Under the bill, it is a crime of the second degree for an individual to knowingly engage in conduct that creates a substantial risk of death to a person with a developmental disability.
- The OLS notes that crimes of the third and fourth degree and disorderly persons carry with them the presumption of non-incarceration for first time offenders generating no additional costs to the Department of Corrections (DOC). Crimes of the first and second degree carry with them the presumption of incarceration and would generate costs to the DOC for custody.
- According to information obtained from the DOC, the average annual 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 per convicted offender.
- The bill creates new criminal offenses involving endangering another person by recklessly engaging in conduct which creates a substantial risk of bodily injury or serious bodily injury



to another person, or to knowingly engage in conduct that creates a substantial risk of death to another person. Penalties are higher if the victim is an individual with developmental disabilities.

BILL DESCRIPTION

Assembly Bill No. 4531 of 2015 creates new criminal offenses involving endangering another person. Under the bill, it is a disorderly persons offense to recklessly engage in conduct which creates a substantial risk of bodily injury to another person, a crime of the fourth degree to knowingly engage in conduct that creates a substantial risk of serious bodily injury to another person, and a crime of the third degree to knowingly engage in conduct that creates a substantial risk of death to another person.

The bill upgrades the offense if the victim has a developmental disability. Under the bill, it is a crime of the fourth degree to recklessly engage in conduct which creates a substantial risk of bodily injury to a person with a developmental disability, a crime of the third degree to knowingly engage in conduct that creates a substantial risk of serious bodily injury to a person with a developmental disability, and a crime of the second degree to knowingly engage in conduct that creates a substantial risk of death to a person with a developmental disability.

The bill defines “developmental disability” as the term is defined in section 3 of P.L.1977, c.82 (C.30:6D-3): “a severe, chronic disability of a person which:

(1) is attributable to a mental or physical impairment or combination of mental or physical impairments;

(2) is manifest before age 22;

(3) is likely to continue indefinitely;

(4) results in substantial functional limitations in three or more of the following areas of major life activity, that is, self-care, receptive and expressive language, learning, mobility, self-direction and capacity for independent living or economic self-sufficiency; and

(5) reflects the need for a combination and sequence of special inter-disciplinary or generic care, treatment or other services which are of lifelong or extended duration and are individually planned and coordinated. Developmental disability includes, but is not limited to severe disabilities attributable to, an intellectual disability, autism, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, spina bifida and other neurological impairments where the above criteria are met.”

A crime of the second degree is punishable by a term of imprisonment of five to 10 years or a fine up to \$150,000, or both; a crime of the third degree, by a term of imprisonment of three to five years or a fine up to \$15,000, or both; and a crime of the fourth degree, by a term of imprisonment of up to 18 months or a fine up to \$10,000, or both. A disorderly persons offense is punishable by a term of imprisonment of up to six months or a fine of up to \$1,000, or both.

FISCAL ANALYSIS

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

None received.

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE SERVICES

The OLS states that because this is a new offense there is insufficient information available with which to determine the cost to the Judiciary for implementing the bill or the number of cases which would fall under this new category.

The OLS also notes that for the majority of crimes enumerated under the bill, the offenses are categorized as crimes of the third degree, fourth degree, or disorderly persons. Under the bill, it is a crime of the second degree for an individual to knowingly engage in conduct that creates a substantial risk of death to a person with a developmental disability.

The OLS states that crimes of the third and fourth degree and disorderly persons carry with them the presumption of non-incarceration for first time offenders generating no additional costs for the DOC. Crimes of the first and second degree carry with them the presumption of incarceration and would generate costs to the DOC for housing.

The OLS notes that according to the DOC, the average annual 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 per convicted offender.

Section: Judiciary

*Analyst: Anne Raughley
Principal Fiscal Analyst*

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

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

ASSEMBLY JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

ASSEMBLY, No. 4531

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: DECEMBER 14, 2015

The Assembly Judiciary Committee reports favorably Assembly Bill No. 4531.

This bill creates new criminal offenses involving endangering another person. Under the bill, it is a disorderly persons offense to recklessly engage in conduct which creates a substantial risk of bodily injury to another person, a crime of the fourth degree to knowingly engage in conduct that creates a substantial risk of serious bodily injury to another person, and a crime of the third degree to knowingly engage in conduct that creates a substantial risk of death to another person.

The bill upgrades the offense if the victim has a developmental disability as follows: (1) to a crime of the fourth degree to recklessly engage in conduct which creates a substantial risk of bodily injury to a person with a developmental disability; (2) to a crime of the third degree to knowingly engage in conduct that creates a substantial risk of serious bodily injury to a person with a developmental disability; and (3) to a crime of the second degree to knowingly engage in conduct that creates a substantial risk of death to a person with a developmental disability.

As used in this bill, “developmental disability” has the same meaning ascribed to it in section 3 of P.L.1977, c.82 (C.30:6D-3): “a severe, chronic disability of a person which:

(1) is attributable to a mental or physical impairment or combination of mental or physical impairments;

(2) is manifest before age 22;

(3) is likely to continue indefinitely;

(4) results in substantial functional limitations in three or more of the following areas of major life activity, that is, self-care, receptive and expressive language, learning, mobility, self-direction and capacity for independent living or economic self-sufficiency; and

(5) reflects the need for a combination and sequence of special inter-disciplinary or generic care, treatment or other services which are of lifelong or extended duration and are individually planned and coordinated. Developmental disability includes, but is not limited to severe disabilities attributable to, an intellectual disability, autism,

cerebral palsy, epilepsy, spina bifida and other neurological impairments where the above criteria are met.”

A crime of the second degree is punishable by a term of imprisonment of five to 10 years or a fine up to \$150,000, or both; a crime of the third degree, by a term of imprisonment of three to five years or a fine up to \$15,000, or both; and a crime of the fourth degree, by a term of imprisonment of up to 18 months or a fine up to \$10,000, or both. A disorderly persons offense is punishable by a term of imprisonment of up to six months or a fine of up to \$1,000, or both.

The bill repeals N.J.S.2C:12-2 (reckless endangerment) and N.J.S.2C:24-7 (endangering the welfare of an incompetent person) as these statutes are encompassed in the provisions of the bill’s new criminal offenses.

N.J.S.2C:12-2, which would be repealed by this bill, makes it a crime of the third degree to purposely or knowingly do any act, including putting up a false light, which results in the loss or destruction of a vessel. Under N.J.S.2C:12-2 it is a crime of the fourth degree to manufacture or sell a golf ball containing acid or corrosive fluid substance, or to purposely or knowingly offer, give or entice any person to take or accept any treat, candy, gift, food, drink or other substance that is intended to be consumed which is poisonous, intoxicating, anesthetizing, tranquilizing, disorienting, deleterious or harmful to the health or welfare of such person, without the knowledge of the other person as to the identity and effect of the substance. It is a crime of the third degree if the actor commits the offense with the purpose to commit or facilitate the commission of another criminal offense.

N.J.S.2C:24-7, which would also be repealed by this bill, makes it a disorderly persons offense to knowingly act in a manner likely to be injurious to the physical, mental or moral welfare of a person who is unable to care for himself because of mental disease or defect.

The bill’s provisions are to apply to all offenses committed on or after the effective date of the act. The bill specifies that pursuant to R.S.1:1-15 and N.J.S.2C:1-1, any offenses committed prior to the effective date of the bill are to be prosecuted under the prior law, which is continued in effect for that purpose.

This bill is identical to Senate Bill No. 2940.

Governor Christie Takes Action On Pending Legislation

Monday, January 11, 2016 Tags: [Bill Action](#)



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Trenton, NJ – Governor Chris Christie today took action on legislation, including a bill aimed at helping inmates who were victims of domestic violence and a second bill designed to help non-violent drug offenders reclaim their lives by streamlining the process for expungement of their criminal records.

The Governor suggested minor changes to strengthen Senate Bill No. 995, which seeks to help domestic violence victims who have been convicted of crimes against their abusers by establishing a community reentry program to assist victim-offenders assimilate into society upon release from custody and prevent further victimization.

Governor Christie conditionally vetoed the bill, proposing that the program be established solely in the Department of Corrections.

"The goal of this bill is commendable and I sincerely support its objective," Governor Christie said. "Domestic violence is tragic, and victims deserve support and counseling. However, the bill conflates the statutory and regulatory responsibilities of the Department of Corrections and the State Parole Board, combining the agencies' separate residential program functions. Accordingly, I suggest minor amendments, in accordance with the intent of the legislation to establish this program within the Department of Corrections, consistent with its existing reintegration programming and tailored to the specific needs of this limited inmate population."

The bill as written also called for an automatic early release program for this specific subset of inmates upon successful completion of the reentry program, an element of the bill that Governor Christie does not support.

"I cannot support the creation of early release programs because they would begin to chisel away at the long-standing function of the State Parole Board," Governor Christie said. "For decades, the State Parole Board has faithfully fulfilled its charge to carefully review and consider the underlying facts and circumstances of each applicant for parole. While I continue to encourage the Legislature to explore reforms that will create efficiencies in State government, I remain grounded in my belief that the review of parole applications is best accomplished through the reasoned, compassionate, experienced and individualized judgment of the State Parole Board and not through an automatic process based upon one factor."

Governor Christie similarly took action to strengthen the Assembly Committee Substitute for Assembly Bills Nos. 206, 471, 1663, 2879, 3060 and 3108, and urged quick approval from the Legislature.

The bill proposes to allow those who have successfully completed the Drug Court program to expunge the related criminal charges, and it further aims to make the expungement process more efficient.

Seeking to balance the needs of non-violent ex-offenders with public safety, Governor Christie conditionally vetoed the bill, retaining the current waiting period for expungements for indictable offenses, currently 10 years, or five years if a court determines that expungement is in the public's interest.

"While I support breaking down barriers to employment and education for non-violent ex-offenders, I cannot endorse a bill that compromises public safety," Governor Christie said. "As written, this bill would cut in half the presumptive waiting period to expunge indictable offenses, often felonies, from ten years to five years, and eliminate an important safeguard which allows a judge to consider whether granting an expungement is in the public's interest. The current public interest exception to the presumptive waiting period is an effective and efficient way to help ex-offenders combat the collateral consequences of their offense, while also ensuring that public safety is not compromised."

Governor Christie further suggested retaining the five-year waiting period for disorderly persons offenses, while adopting the bill's provision to lower this waiting period to three years, if a court determines that expungement is in the public interest.

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

BILL SIGNINGS:

S-475/A-3223 (Madden, Sweeney/Mosquera, Webber, Moriarty, Mukherji, Garcia, Munoz, Lampitt) - Requires certain information regarding Down syndrome be provided to certain parents and families

S-650 (Doherty, Beach/DiMaio, Andrzejczak, Peterson, DeAngelo) - Designates State Route 173 between Clinton and Phillipsburg as "173rd Airborne Brigade Highway"

S-835/A-1972 (Bateman/Garcia, Danielson) - Enhances penalties for false incrimination and making fictitious reports

S-939/A-2913 (Bateman, A.R. Bucco/Caride, Dancer, A.M. Bucco) - Designates Black Swallowtail butterfly as State Butterfly

S-1940/A-2893 (Oroho, Van Drew/Burzichelli, Space) - Exempts board of education and local government payments to entities under BPU jurisdiction from certain certification requirements

S-2145/A-631 (Van Drew, Madden/Moriarty, Burzichelli, Tucker, DeAngelo, Danielson, Mukherji) - Authorizes hiring preference for veterans in non-civil service jurisdictions

S-2301/A-3522 (Greenstein, Stack/Stender, Mukherji, Lagana, Diegnan) - Regulates pharmacy benefits managers and requires certain disclosures concerning multiple source generic drug pricing

S-2432/A-4720 (Madden/Moriarty, Mosquera) - Requires notification of member or retiree of State-administered retirement system under certain circumstances when member or retiree requests change in beneficiary for group life insurance

S-2453/A-3805 (Weinberg, Allen/Burzichelli, Singleton) - Requires earlier mandatory polling hours for school elections; requires discretionary additional polling hours be consistent with current primary and general elections

S-2523/A-3917 (Gill, Greenstein, Benson/DeAngelo, Johnson) - Permits municipalities and municipal parking authorities to create Senior Citizen Priority Parking Program

SCS for S-2586, 2587, A-3217, and 3218 (Stack, Cunningham, Mukherji, Pintor Marin, Garcia) - Requires certain sanitary and protective procedures for used mattresses

SCS for S-2668/A-4270 (Beach, Madden/Lampitt, Vainieri Huttle, Benson, Spencer, Wimberly, Mosquera) - Establishes "MVP Emergency Alert System" for missing persons with mental, intellectual, or developmental disabilities

SS for S-2770/AS for A-3956 (Sweeney, Addiego/Lampitt, Greenwald, Vainieri Huttle, Benson, Mazzeo) - Authorizes establishment of Achieving a Better Life Experience accounts for persons with certain disabilities

S-2940/A-4531 (Singer, Sweeney/Spencer, Benson, Casagrande, Muoio) - Creates new criminal offenses concerning endangering another person; repeals N.J.S.2C:12-2 and N.J.S.2C:24-7

S-2961/A-4188 (Codey, Vitale/Garcia, Lagana, Taliaferro, Vainieri Huttle, Danielsens, Holley, Benson, Jimenez) - Clarifies that Alzheimer's disease and related disorders may be listed as secondary cause of death on death certificate when appropriate

S-2978/A-4194 (Van Drew, Oroho/Burzichelli, Spencer, Rumana, Webber, Benson) - Authorizes mobile electronic waste destruction units to operate without DEP permit

S-3004/A-4685 (Cunningham, Van Drew/Andrzejczak, Johnson, Muoio, Wimberly) - Permits municipality with UEZ to participate in Downtown Business Improvements Zone Loan Fund

S-3076/A-4621 (Weinberg, Bateman/Johnson, Caride) - Increases maximum legal fee to represent victims from \$1,000 to \$3,000

S-3110/A-4617 (Scutari/Johnson, Webber) - Permits certain health clubs to offer swimming lessons and otherwise remain exempt from first aid personnel and lifeguarding requirements

S-3117/A-4781 (Gordon, Bateman, Sweeney, T. Kean/Vainieri Huttle, Eustace, Gusciora, Lampitt, Angelini, Moriarty) - Prohibits Division of Developmental Disabilities from compelling transfers of individuals with developmental disabilities from out-of-State to in-State facilities unless certain exceptions apply

S-3220/A-4790 (Sweeney, O'Toole, Vitale/Greenwald, Conaway, Vainieri Huttle, Handlin, Garcia) - Establishes a process to integrate certain health data and other data from publicly supported programs for population health research

S-3232/A-4834 (Sarlo, Oroho/Lagana, Burzichelli, Schaer, DeAngelo, Phoebus) - Allows businesses due to receive grant under Business Employment Incentive Program to receive tax credit instead of grant

S-3270/A-4705 (Gill, Bateman/Schaer, Coughlin, Lagana, S. Kean, Ciattarelli) - "Certificates of Insurance Act;" governs use of certificates of insurance; provides DOBI with enforcement authority

SJR-81/AJR-122 (Barnes/Vainieri Huttle, Schaer, Lampitt) - Condemns Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions movement against Israel

A-308/S-2203 (Russo, Rumana/O'Toole, Smith) - Prohibits escrow agent evaluation services from charging escrow agents fees

A-1098/S-671 (Vainieri Huttle, Eustace, Diegnan, Giblin/Pou, Sarlo, Weinberg) - Requires DHS and DMVA to conduct or contract for follow-up studies of former residents transitioning to community from their facilities

A-1355/S-2963 (Stender, Lampitt, Holley, Moriarty/T. Kean, Vitale) - Requires DOH to provide information about crib safety on its Internet website

A-1783/S-2020 (McKeon, Rible, Sumter, Moriarty/Vitale, Cunningham) - "Art Therapist Licensing Act"

A-2023/S-2675 (Greenwald, Benson/Cruz-Perez) - Revises definition of "responsible charge" as it pertains to licensed professional engineers and licensed architects

A-2229 (Wisniewski, Diegnan) - Concerns contracts for asphalt work under the "Local Public Contracts Law"

A-2301/S-1481 (Andrzejczak/Van Drew) - Designates certain interchanges of Garden State Parkway in honor of Melvin M. Loftus and Christopher Meyer

A-3052/S-1090 (Mazzeo, Pinkin, Mukherji, Wimberly/A.R. Bucco, Whelan) - Concerns property taxes due and owing on real property damaged or destroyed during, or as the result of, a natural disaster when a state of emergency is declared by the Governor

A-3246/S-3069 (Dancer, Burzichelli, Vainieri Huttle/Oroho, Sarlo) - Requires timeframe of standardbred mare residing in New Jersey breeding farm be inclusive of foaling instead of between foal's conception and birth

A-3293/S-2146 (Mazzeo, Andrzejczak, Pinkin, Webber, Simon, Mukherji/Van Drew, Doherty) - Allows military personnel and veterans to present certain identifying documents in lieu of municipal beach tags to gain admission to certain beaches

A-3331/S-3111 (Benson, Rodriguez-Gregg, Coughlin/Gill, Beach) - Requires health benefits coverage for synchronization of prescribed medications under certain circumstances

A-3390/S-2309 (Coughlin, Pinkin, Webber, Diegnan/Vitale) - Permits transmittal of certain land use documents via email

A-3395/S-2294 (Wisniewski/Sacco) - Allows insurer to obtain certificates of ownership or salvage certificates of title for motor vehicles under certain circumstances

A-3499/S-2256 (Andrzejczak, Mazzeo, Johnson, Pinkin, DeAngelo/Van Drew) - Requires DMVA to encourage and facilitate returning service members' registration with VA

A-3507/S-2677 (Eustace, Webber, Munoz, Schepisi, Rumana/Gordon, Sarlo) - Amends law concerning county and municipal stream cleaning activities

A-3749/S-2568 (Lampitt, Mazzeo, Andrzejczak, Mukherji, Pinkin/Beach, Allen) - Establishes program to provide assistance to qualified veterans in in-patient and out-patient treatment programs to travel to medical counseling in State

A-3849/SCS for S-2466 (DeAngelo, Eustace, Mazzeo, Pintor Marin, Benson/Turner, Singer) - Requires BPU to provide links to pricing information to customers from electric and gas public utilities, and third-party electric power and gas suppliers

A-3950/S-2832 (Prieto, Jimenez, Quijano/Greenstein, Turner) - Permits correctional facilities to utilize body imaging scanning equipment

A-4079/S-2819 (Eustace, Andrzejczak, Taliaferro, Benson, Dancer/Van Drew, Beach) - Directs Department of Agriculture to publish on its website "New Jersey Gleaning Week" and "Farmers Against Hunger Day" page

A-4094/S-2884 (Conaway, Singleton, Wimberly, Lampitt, Benson/Whelan, Madden) - Permits administration of epinephrine auto-injector device by persons who complete approved educational program

A-4438/S-3202 (Mukherji, Burzichelli/Scutari, Madden) - Raises maximum workers' compensation fees for evaluating physicians

A-4518/S-3010 (Schaer, Eustace, Benson, Pintor Marin/Sarlo) - Modifies and clarifies provisions of certain economic incentive programs

AJR-57/SJR-42 (Space/Oroho) - Designates April of each year as "Sarcoidosis Awareness Month"

AJR-93/SJR-73 (Eustace, Andrzejczak, Taliaferro, Benson/Van Drew, Beach) - Designates third week of September as "New Jersey Gleaning Week"

AJR-94/SJR-74 (Eustace, Andrzejczak, Taliaferro, Benson/Van Drew, Beach) - Designates Wednesday of third week of September as "Farmers Against Hunger Day"

AJR-100/SJR-70 (Andrzejczak, Tucker, DeAngelo, Mazzeo/Van Drew, Whelan) - Designates first week in August of each year as "Coast Guard Week" and honors Cape May as U.S. Coast Guard's enlisted accession point and recruit training center

BILLS VETOED:

S-264/A-1347 (Greenstein, Cunningham/Stender, Egan, O'Donnell, Wimberly) – **ABSOLUTE** - "Thomas P. Canzanella Twenty First Century First Responders Protection Act"; concerns workers compensation for public safety workers

S-374/A-3403 (Scutari, Beck/Rible, DeAngelo, Mukherji) - **ABSOLUTE** - Concerns attorney fees for workers' compensation awards

SCS for S-779, 1952/ACS for A-2474 (Weinberg, Sarlo, Lesniak/Johnson, Garcia, Vainieri Huttie, Lagana, Mukherji, Moriarty) - **ABSOLUTE** - "Garden State Film and Digital Media Jobs Act" expands existing film and digital media production tax credit programs

S-995/A-1677 (Weinberg, Allen/Johnson, Vainieri Huttie, Lampitt, Mosquera) – **CONDITIONAL** - Establishes in DOC, supervised community reintegration program for certain victims of domestic abuse

S-1346/A-3837 (Rice/Coughlin, Garcia, Rodriguez-Gregg, Pintor Marin, Jasey) - **CONDITIONAL** - Concerns the recording of mortgages

S-2260/A-688 (Scutari, Cardinale/Schaer) - **CONDITIONAL** - Modifies certain fees charged by, and requirements imposed on, check casher licensees

S-2524/A-4067 (Gill, Allen/Lagana, Singleton, Moriarty) - **CONDITIONAL** - The "Municipal Volunteer Property Tax Reduction Act"; permits certain municipal property owners to perform volunteer services in return for property tax vouchers

S-2577/ACS for A-4139 (Stack, Schaer/Mazzeo, Andrzejczak, Mukherji, Quijano) - **CONDITIONAL** - Establishes temporary mortgage relief programs for certain owners of real property impacted by "Superstorm Sandy"

S-2867/A-4248 (Ruiz, Pou/Jasey, Sumter, Vainieri Huttie, Green, Holley, Wimberly) - **ABSOLUTE** - Permits municipal land banking in conjunction with online property database development

S-3024/A-4463 (Scutari/Giblin, Diegnan, Jimenez, Caputo, Vainieri Huttie) – **CONDITIONAL** - Revises laws concerning real estate licensees

S-3282/A-4850 (Rice, Cunningham/Wimberly, Mainor, Johnson) - **CONDITIONAL** - Expands Police Training Commission membership to include representative from Northern New Jersey and South Jersey Chapters of National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives

ACS for A-206, 471, 1663, 2879, 3060, and 3108/S-2663 (Green, Spencer, Gusciora, Johnson, McKeon, Giblin, Wimberly, Mainor, Quijano/Turner, Lesniak, Pou) - **CONDITIONAL** - Shortens waiting periods for expungement of criminal and other records and information; makes various changes to other expungement procedures and requirements

A-3257/S-2125 (Andrzejczak, Mazzeo, Burzichelli/Van Drew) - **CONDITIONAL** - Provides that determination by county agriculture development board or State Agriculture Development Committee as to what qualifies as farm-based recreational activity in pinelands protection area is binding on Pinelands Commission

A-4103/S-2840 (Mazzeo, Andrzejczak, Giblin/Allen, Whelan) - **ABSOLUTE** - Creates workforce training program for former casino workers

A-4233/S-2435 (Jasey, McKeon, Vainieri Huttie, Mukherji, Lampitt/Codey, Vitale) - **ABSOLUTE** - Provides Medicaid coverage for advance care planning

A-4275/S2831 (Prieto, Eustace, Lagana, Greewald, Quijano, Danielsen, Mukherji/Sweeney, Turner, Sarlo) – **CONDITIONAL** - "New Jersey Secure Choice Savings Program Act"; establishes retirement savings program for certain workers

A-4326/S-2942 (Schaer, Lagana, Eustace, Prieto/Gordon, Barnes) - **ABSOLUTE** - Reforms annual State revenue estimating and reporting, and executive State budget presentation and revenue certification processes

A-4386/S-3042 (Coughlin, Pinkin/Vitale, Singer) - **CONDITIONAL** - Permits candidates for school board to circulate petitions jointly and be bracketed together on ballot; permits short nonpolitical designation of principles on petitions and ballots; provides for study of impact of changes

A-4638/S-3118 (Vainieri Huttie, Singleton, Holley, Mosquera, Tucker, Benson/Sweeney, Madden) - **ABSOLUTE** - Requires DCPP to implement policies and procedures to ensure caseworker safety; "Leah's Law"

A-4703/S-3172 (Spencer, Tucker, Pintor Marin, Egan, Muoio, Gusciora/Rice, Smith) - **ABSOLUTE** - Increases tax credit cap by \$165 million for certain qualified residential projects under Economic Redevelopment and Growth Grant program and restricts increase to certain projects

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