2C:18-1

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY CHECKLIST

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LAWS OF: 2009 **CHAPTER:** 283

NJSA: 2C:18-1 (Criminalizes certain actions in or on utility company's property)

BILL NO: A3302 (Substituted for S2845)

SPONSOR(S) Scalera and Others

DATE INTRODUCED: October 16, 2008

COMMITTEE: ASSEMBLY: Law and Public Safety

Homeland Security and State Preparedness

SENATE: Economic Growth

AMENDED DURING PASSAGE: Yes

DATE OF PASSAGE: ASSEMBLY: December 15, 2008

SENATE: January 11, 2010

DATE OF APPROVAL: January 17, 2010

FOLLOWING ARE ATTACHED IF AVAILABLE:

FINAL TEXT OF BILL (First reprint of bill enacted)

A3302

SPONSOR'S STATEMENT: (Begins on page 4 of introduced bill)

Yes

COMMITTEE STATEMENT: ASSEMBLY: Yes

SENATE: Yes

(Audio archived recordings of the committee meetings, corresponding to the date of the committee statement, *may possibly* be found at www.njleg.state.nj.us)

FLOOR AMENDMENT STATEMENT: No

LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ESTIMATE: No

S2845

SPONSOR'S STATEMENT: (Begins on page 4 of introduced bill)

Yes

COMMITTEE STATEMENT: ASSEMBLY: No

SENATE: No

FLOOR AMENDMENT STATEMENT: No

LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ESTIMATE: No

(continued)

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LAW/RWH

[First Reprint]

ASSEMBLY, No. 3302

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

213th LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED OCTOBER 16, 2008

Sponsored by:

Assemblyman FREDERICK SCALERA District 36 (Bergen, Essex and Passaic) Assemblyman RALPH R. CAPUTO District 28 (Essex) Assemblyman JOSEPH VAS District 19 (Middlesex)

Co-Sponsored by:

Assemblywoman Greenstein and Senator Sarlo

SYNOPSIS

Criminalizes certain actions in or on utility company's property.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

As reported by the Assembly Homeland Security and State Preparedness Committee on November 13, 2008, with amendments.



(Sponsorship Updated As Of: 1/12/2010)

1	AN ACT concerning the security of utility companies and amending
2	N.J.S.2C:18-1, N.J.S.2C:18-2 and N.J.S.2C:18-3.

3 4

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

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- 1. N.J.S.2C:18-1 is amended to read as follow:
- 8 2C:18-1. In this chapter, unless a different meaning plainly is 9 required [,]:
 - <u>a.</u> "structure" means any building, room, ship, vessel, car, vehicle or airplane, and also means any place adapted for overnight accommodation of persons, or for carrying on business therein, whether or not a person is actually present;
- b. '["utility company"] "utility company property" means

 'property; (1) owned by a public utility, as defined in R.S.48:2-13,

 or 'by' a municipality, county, water district, authority or other

 public agency, 'and (2)' which '[provides] is used for the purpose

 of providing' electric, gas or water utility service.
- 19 (cf: P.L.1980, c.112, s.1)

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- 2. N.J.S.2C:18-2 is amended to read as follows:
- 22 2C:18-2. Burglary. a. Burglary defined. A person is guilty of 23 burglary if, with purpose to commit an offense therein <u>or thereon</u> 24 he:
 - (1) Enters a research facility, structure, or a separately secured or occupied portion thereof unless the structure was at the time open to the public or the actor is licensed or privileged to enter; [or]
- 29 (2) Surreptitiously remains in a research facility, structure, or a separately secured or occupied portion thereof knowing that he is not licensed or privileged to do so; or
- 32 (3) Trespasses in or upon ¹ [the property of a] ¹ utility company
 33 ¹property ¹ where public notice prohibiting trespass is given by
 34 conspicuous posting, or fencing or other enclosure manifestly
 35 designed to evaluate introduces
- 35 <u>designed to exclude intruders.</u>
- 36 b. Grading. Burglary is a crime of the second degree if in the 37 course of committing the offense, the actor:
- 38 (1) Purposely, knowingly or recklessly inflicts, attempts to inflict or threatens to inflict bodily injury on anyone; or
 - (2) Is armed with or displays what appear to be explosives or a deadly weapon.
- Otherwise burglary is a crime of the third degree. An act shall be deemed "in the course of committing" an offense if it occurs in

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

¹Assembly AHS committee amendments adopted November 13, 2008.

an attempt to commit an offense or in immediate flight after the attempt or commission.

(cf: P.L.1995, c.20, s.3)

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- 3. N.J.S.2C:18-3 is amended to read as follows:
- 6 2C:18-3. a. Unlicensed entry of structures. A person commits 7 an offense if, knowing that he is not licensed or privileged to do so, he enters or surreptitiously remains in any research facility, 8 9 structure, or separately secured or occupied portion thereof , or in or upon '[the property of a]' utility company 'property'. An offense 10 under this subsection is a crime of the fourth degree if it is 11 committed in a school or on school property. The offense is a crime 12 13 of the fourth degree if it is committed in a dwelling. An offense 14 under this section is a crime of the fourth degree if it is committed 15 in a research facility, power generation facility, waste treatment facility, public sewage facility, water treatment facility, public 16 17 water facility, nuclear electric generating plant or any facility which 18 stores, generates or handles any hazardous chemical or chemical 19 compounds. An offense under this subsection is a crime of the fourth degree if it is committed in or upon '[the property of a]' 20 utility company 'property'. Otherwise it is a disorderly persons 21 22
 - b. Defiant trespasser. A person commits a petty disorderly persons offense if, knowing that he is not licensed or privileged to do so, he enters or remains in any place as to which notice against trespass is given by:
 - (1) Actual communication to the actor; or
 - (2) Posting in a manner prescribed by law or reasonably likely to come to the attention of intruders; or
 - (3) Fencing or other enclosure manifestly designed to exclude intruders.
 - c. Peering into windows or other openings of dwelling places. A person commits a crime of the fourth degree if, knowing that he is not licensed or privileged to do so, he peers into a window or other opening of a dwelling or other structure adapted for overnight accommodation for the purpose of invading the privacy of another person and under circumstances in which a reasonable person in the dwelling or other structure would not expect to be observed.
 - d. Defenses. It is an affirmative defense to prosecution under this section that:
 - (1) A structure involved in an offense under subsection a. was abandoned;
 - (2) The structure was at the time open to members of the public and the actor complied with all lawful conditions imposed on access to or remaining in the structure; or
- 46 (3) The actor reasonably believed that the owner of the structure, or other person empowered to license access thereto,

A3302 [1R] SCALERA, CAPUTO 4

1	would have licensed him to enter or remain, or, in the case of
2	subsection c. of this section, to peer.
3	¹ [e. The provisions of this section shall not apply to person
4	representing, or seeking to represent, the employees of the utility
5	company.] ¹
6	(cf. P.L. 2005, c. 100)

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8 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

ASSEMBLY, No. 3302

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

213th LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED OCTOBER 16, 2008

Sponsored by:

Assemblyman FREDERICK SCALERA District 36 (Bergen, Essex and Passaic) Assemblyman RALPH R. CAPUTO District 28 (Essex)

SYNOPSIS

Criminalizes certain actions in or on utility company's property.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

As introduced.



(Sponsorship Updated As Of: 11/14/2008)

1 **AN ACT** concerning the security of utility companies and amending N.J.S.2C:18-1, N.J.S.2C:18-2 and N.J.S.2C:18-3.

3 4

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

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- 1. N.J.S.2C:18-1 is amended to read as follow:
- 8 2C:18-1. In this chapter, unless a different meaning plainly is 9 required [,]:
- 10 <u>a.</u> "structure" means any building, room, ship, vessel, car, vehicle or airplane, and also means any place adapted for overnight accommodation of persons, or for carrying on business therein, whether or not a person is actually present;
- b. "utility company" means a public utility, as defined in R.S.48:2-13, or a municipality, county, water district, authority or other public agency, which provides electric, gas or water utility service.
- 18 (cf: P.L.1980, c.112, s.1)

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- 2. N.J.S.2C:18-2 is amended to read as follows:
- 21 2C:18-2. Burglary. a. Burglary defined. A person is guilty of 22 burglary if, with purpose to commit an offense therein <u>or thereon</u> 23 he:
 - (1) Enters a research facility, structure, or a separately secured or occupied portion thereof unless the structure was at the time open to the public or the actor is licensed or privileged to enter;
 - (2) Surreptitiously remains in a research facility, structure, or a separately secured or occupied portion thereof knowing that he is not licensed or privileged to do so; or
 - (3) Trespasses in or upon the property of a utility company where public notice prohibiting trespass is given by conspicuous posting, or fencing or other enclosure manifestly designed to exclude intruders.
 - b. Grading. Burglary is a crime of the second degree if in the course of committing the offense, the actor:
 - (1) Purposely, knowingly or recklessly inflicts, attempts to inflict or threatens to inflict bodily injury on anyone; or
- (2) Is armed with or displays what appear to be explosives or adeadly weapon.
- Otherwise burglary is a crime of the third degree. An act shall be deemed "in the course of committing" an offense if it occurs in
- 43 an attempt to commit an offense or in immediate flight after the
- 44 attempt or commission.
- 45 (cf: P.L.1995, c.20, s.3)

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

3. N.J.S.2C:18-3 is amended to read as follows:

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2 2C:18-3. a. Unlicensed entry of structures. A person commits 3 an offense if, knowing that he is not licensed or privileged to do so, 4 he enters or surreptitiously remains in any research facility, 5 structure, or separately secured or occupied portion thereof, or in or 6 upon the property of a utility company. An offense under this 7 subsection is a crime of the fourth degree if it is committed in a 8 school or on school property. The offense is a crime of the fourth 9 degree if it is committed in a dwelling. An offense under this 10 section is a crime of the fourth degree if it is committed in a research facility, power generation facility, waste treatment facility, 11 12 public sewage facility, water treatment facility, public water facility, nuclear electric generating plant or any facility which 13 stores, generates or handles any hazardous chemical or chemical 14 15 compounds. An offense under this subsection is a crime of the 16 fourth degree if it is committed in or upon the property of a utility 17 company. Otherwise it is a disorderly persons offense.

- b. Defiant trespasser. A person commits a petty disorderly persons offense if, knowing that he is not licensed or privileged to do so, he enters or remains in any place as to which notice against trespass is given by:
 - (1) Actual communication to the actor; or
- (2) Posting in a manner prescribed by law or reasonably likely to come to the attention of intruders; or
- (3) Fencing or other enclosure manifestly designed to exclude intruders.
- c. Peering into windows or other openings of dwelling places. A person commits a crime of the fourth degree if, knowing that he is not licensed or privileged to do so, he peers into a window or other opening of a dwelling or other structure adapted for overnight accommodation for the purpose of invading the privacy of another person and under circumstances in which a reasonable person in the dwelling or other structure would not expect to be observed.
- d. Defenses. It is an affirmative defense to prosecution under this section that:
- (1) A structure involved in an offense under subsection a. was abandoned;
- (2) The structure was at the time open to members of the public and the actor complied with all lawful conditions imposed on access to or remaining in the structure; or
- (3) The actor reasonably believed that the owner of the structure, or other person empowered to license access thereto, would have licensed him to enter or remain, or, in the case of subsection c. of this section, to peer.
- e. The provisions of this section shall not apply to person representing, or seeking to represent, the employees of the utility company.
- 48 (cf: P.L.2005, c.100)

A3302 SCALERA, CAPUTO

4. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATEMENT

This bill amends the current burglary statute to include the act of trespassing in or upon a utility company's property with the purpose to commit an offense. The bill defines "utility company" as (1) every individual, copartnership, association, corporation or joint stock company, their lessees, trustees or receivers appointed by any court whatsoever, their successors, heirs or assigns, that now or hereafter may own, operate, manage or control within this State any railroad, street railway, traction railway, autobus, charter bus operation, special bus operation, canal, express, subway, pipeline, gas, electricity distribution, water, oil, sewer, solid waste collection, solid waste disposal, telephone or telegraph system, plant or equipment for public use, under privileges granted by the State or by any political subdivision; or (2) a municipality, county, water district, authority or other public agency, which provides electric, gas or water utility service.

Burglary is a crime of the second degree if the actor (1) purposely, knowingly or recklessly inflicts, attempts to inflict or threatens to inflict bodily injury or (2) is armed or appears to be armed. A crime of the second degree is punishable by a fine of up to \$150,000; imprisonment for a term of five to 10 years; or both. In all other cases, it is a crime of the third degree, which is punishable by a fine of up to \$15,000; imprisonment for a term of three to five years; or both.

The bill also establishes the unlicensed entry of a utility company's property as a crime of the fourth degree. A person commits this crime if he unlawfully enters or surreptitiously remains in or on railroad property. A crime of the fourth degree is punishable by a fine of up to \$10,000; imprisonment for a term of up to 18 months; or both.

ASSEMBLY HOMELAND SECURITY AND STATE PREPAREDNESS COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

ASSEMBLY, No. 3302

with committee amendments

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: NOVEMBER 13, 2008

The Assembly Homeland Security and State Preparedness Committee reports favorably and with committee amendments Assembly Bill No. 3302.

As reported by the committee, Assembly Bill No. 3302 amends the current burglary statute to include the act of trespassing in or upon a utility company's property with the purpose to commit an offense. The amended bill defines "utility company property" as property that is owned by:

- (1) every individual, co-partnership, association, corporation or joint stock company, their lessees, trustees or receivers appointed by any court whatsoever, their successors, heirs or assigns, that own, operate, manage or control within this State any railroad, street railway, traction railway, autobus, charter bus operation, special bus operation, canal, express, subway, pipeline, gas, electricity distribution, water, oil, sewer, solid waste collection, solid waste disposal, telephone or telegraph system, plant or equipment for public use, under privileges granted by the State or by any political subdivision; or
- (2) by a municipality, county, water district, authority or other public agency; and
- (3) which is used for the purpose of providing electric, gas or water utility service.

Burglary is a crime of the second degree if the actor (1) purposely, knowingly or recklessly inflicts, attempts to inflict or threatens to inflict bodily injury or (2) is armed or appears to be armed. A crime of the second degree is punishable by a fine of up to \$150,000; imprisonment for a term of five to 10 years; or both. In all other cases, it is a crime of the third degree, which is punishable by a fine of up to \$15,000; imprisonment for a term of three to five years; or both.

The bill also establishes the unlicensed entry of a utility company's property as a crime of the fourth degree. A person commits this crime if he unlawfully enters or surreptitiously remains in or on the property of a utility company. A crime of the fourth degree is punishable by a

fine of up to \$10,000; imprisonment for a term of up to 18 months; or both.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS:

The committee amended the bill to:

- (1) eliminate language that allowed the unlicensed entry of a utility company's property by individuals who represent, or seek to represent, employees of that utility company; and
 - (2) clarify the definition of "utility company property."

SENATE ECONOMIC GROWTH COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

[First Reprint] **ASSEMBLY, No. 3302**

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: MAY 14, 2009

The Senate Economic Growth Committee reports favorably Assembly Bill, No. 3302 (1R).

This bill amends the current burglary statute to include the act of trespassing undertaken with the purpose to commit an offense in or upon a utility company's property on which clear public notice is given prohibiting such trespass. The amended bill defines "utility company property" as property that is: 1) owned by a "public utility," as that term is defined in R.S.48:2-13, or a municipality, county, water district, authority, or other public agency; and 2) used for the purpose of providing electric, gas or water utility service.

Burglary is a crime of the second degree if the actor (1) purposely, knowingly or recklessly inflicts, attempts to inflict or threatens to inflict bodily injury or (2) is armed or appears to be armed. A crime of the second degree is punishable by a fine of up to \$150,000; imprisonment for a term of five to 10 years; or both. In all other cases, it is a crime of the third degree, which is punishable by a fine of up to \$15,000; imprisonment for a term of three to five years; or both.

The bill also establishes the unlicensed entry of a utility company's property as a crime of the fourth degree. A person commits this crime if that person unlawfully enters or surreptitiously remains in or on the property of a utility company. A crime of the fourth degree is punishable by a fine of up to \$10,000; imprisonment for a term of up to 18 months; or both.

SENATE, No. 2845

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

213th LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED MAY 14, 2009

Sponsored by: Senator PAUL A. SARLO District 36 (Bergen, Essex and Passaic)

SYNOPSIS

Criminalizes certain actions in or on utility company's property.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

As introduced.



1 **AN ACT** concerning the security of utility companies and amending N.J.S.2C:18-1, N.J.S.2C:18-2 and N.J.S.2C:18-3.

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

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- 1. N.J.S.2C:18-1 is amended to read as follow:
- 8 2C:18-1. In this chapter, unless a different meaning plainly is 9 required [,]:
 - <u>a.</u> "structure" means any building, room, ship, vessel, car, vehicle or airplane, and also means any place adapted for overnight accommodation of persons, or for carrying on business therein, whether or not a person is actually present;
 - b. "utility company property" means property; (1) owned by a public utility, as defined in R.S.48:2-13, or by a municipality, county, water district, authority or other public agency, and (2) which is used for the purpose of providing electric, gas or water utility service.
- 19 (cf: P.L.1980, c.112, s.1)

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- 2. N.J.S.2C:18-2 is amended to read as follows:
- 2C:18-2. Burglary. a. Burglary defined. A person is guilty of burglary if, with purpose to commit an offense therein <u>or thereon</u> he:
- (1) Enters a research facility, structure, or a separately secured or occupied portion thereof unless the structure was at the time open to the public or the actor is licensed or privileged to enter; [or]
- 29 (2) Surreptitiously remains in a research facility, structure, or a 30 separately secured or occupied portion thereof knowing that he is 31 not licensed or privileged to do so; or
 - (3) Trespasses in or upon utility company property where public notice prohibiting trespass is given by conspicuous posting, or fencing or other enclosure manifestly designed to exclude intruders.
 - b. Grading. Burglary is a crime of the second degree if in the course of committing the offense, the actor:
 - (1) Purposely, knowingly or recklessly inflicts, attempts to inflict or threatens to inflict bodily injury on anyone; or
- 39 (2) Is armed with or displays what appear to be explosives or a deadly weapon.
- Otherwise burglary is a crime of the third degree. An act shall be deemed "in the course of committing" an offense if it occurs in an attempt to commit an offense or in immediate flight after the attempt or commission.
- 45 (cf: P.L.1995, c.20, s.3)

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

1 3. N.J.S.2C:18-3 is amended to read as follows:

2 2C:18-3. a. Unlicensed entry of structures. A person commits 3 an offense if, knowing that he is not licensed or privileged to do so, 4 he enters or surreptitiously remains in any research facility, 5 structure, or separately secured or occupied portion thereof, or in or upon utility company property. An offense under this subsection is 6 7 a crime of the fourth degree if it is committed in a school or on school property. The offense is a crime of the fourth degree if it is 8 9 committed in a dwelling. An offense under this section is a crime 10 of the fourth degree if it is committed in a research facility, power generation facility, waste treatment facility, public sewage facility, 11 12 water treatment facility, public water facility, nuclear electric 13 generating plant or any facility which stores, generates or handles 14 any hazardous chemical or chemical compounds. An offense under 15 this subsection is a crime of the fourth degree if it is committed in 16 or upon utility company property. Otherwise it is a disorderly 17 persons offense.

- b. Defiant trespasser. A person commits a petty disorderly persons offense if, knowing that he is not licensed or privileged to do so, he enters or remains in any place as to which notice against trespass is given by:
 - (1) Actual communication to the actor; or
- (2) Posting in a manner prescribed by law or reasonably likely to come to the attention of intruders; or
- (3) Fencing or other enclosure manifestly designed to exclude intruders.
- c. Peering into windows or other openings of dwelling places. A person commits a crime of the fourth degree if, knowing that he is not licensed or privileged to do so, he peers into a window or other opening of a dwelling or other structure adapted for overnight accommodation for the purpose of invading the privacy of another person and under circumstances in which a reasonable person in the dwelling or other structure would not expect to be observed.
- d. Defenses. It is an affirmative defense to prosecution under this section that:
- (1) A structure involved in an offense under subsection a. was abandoned;
- (2) The structure was at the time open to members of the public and the actor complied with all lawful conditions imposed on access to or remaining in the structure; or
- (3) The actor reasonably believed that the owner of the structure, or other person empowered to license access thereto, would have licensed him to enter or remain, or, in the case of subsection c. of this section, to peer.
- 45 (cf: P.L.2005, c.100)

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47 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATEMENT

This bill amends the current burglary statute to include the act of trespassing in or upon a utility company's property with the purpose to commit an offense. The amended bill defines "utility company property" as property that is owned by: 1) a public utility as defined in R.S.48:2-13; or 2) by a municipality, county, water district, authority or other public agency; and 3) which is used for the purpose of providing electric, gas or water utility service.

Burglary is a crime of the second degree if the actor (1) purposely, knowingly or recklessly inflicts, attempts to inflict or threatens to inflict bodily injury or (2) is armed or appears to be armed. A crime of the second degree is punishable by a fine of up to \$150,000; imprisonment for a term of five to 10 years; or both. In all other cases, it is a crime of the third degree, which is punishable by a fine of up to \$15,000; imprisonment for a term of three to five years; or both.

The bill also establishes the unlicensed entry of a utility company's property as a crime of the fourth degree. A person commits this crime if he unlawfully enters or surreptitiously remains in or on the property of a utility company. A crime of the fourth degree is punishable by a fine of up to \$10,000; imprisonment for a term of up to 18 months; or both.