20:12-1

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY CHECKLIST
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(Assault upon DYFS employee)

NJSA:

2C:12-1

LAWS OF:

19945

CHAPTER:

181

BILL NO:

S1049

SPONSOR(S):

Cafiero and others

DATE INTRODUCED:

May 12, 1994

COMMITTEE:

ASSEMBLY:

Judiciary

SENATE:

Judiciary

AMENDED DURING PASSAGE:

No

DATE OF PASSAGE:

ASSEMBLY:

June 12, 1995

SENATE:

October 3, 1994

DATE OF APPROVAL:

July 24, 1995

FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ARE ATTACHED IF AVAILABLE:

SPONSOR STATEMENT:

Yes

COMMITTEE STATEMENT:

ASSEMBLY:

Yes

SENATE:

Yes

FISCAL NOTE:

No

VETO MESSAGE:

No

MESSAGE ON SIGNING:

No

FOLLOWING WERE PRINTED:

REPORTS:

No

HEARINGS:

No

KBG:pp

SENATE, No. 1049

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

INTRODUCED MAY 12, 1994

By Senators CAFIERO, BASSANO and Kosco

1 AN ACT concerning assault in certain circumstances and amending N.J.S.2C:12-1.

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38 39 BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

- 1. N.J.S.2C:12-1 is amended to read as follows:
- 2C:12-1. Assault. a. Simple assault. A person is guilty of assault if he:
- 9 (1) Attempts to cause or purposely, knowingly or recklessly 10 causes bodily injury to another; or
 - (2) Negligently causes bodily injury to another with a deadly weapon; or
 - (3) Attempts by physical menace to put another in fear of imminent serious bodily injury.
 - Simple assault is a disorderly persons offense unless committed in a fight or scuffle entered into by mutual consent, in which case it is a petty disorderly persons offense.
 - b. Aggravated assault. A person is guilty of aggravated assault if he:
 - (1) Attempts to cause serious bodily injury to another, or causes such injury purposely or knowingly or under circumstances manifesting extreme indifference to the value of human life recklessly causes such injury; or
 - (2) Attempts to cause or purposely or knowingly causes bodily injury to another with a deadly weapon; or
 - (3) Recklessly causes bodily injury to another with a deadly weapon; or
 - (4) Knowingly under circumstances manifesting extreme indifference to the value of human life points a firearm, as defined in section 2C:39-1f., at or in the direction of another, whether or not the actor believes it to be loaded; or
 - (5) Commits a simple assault as defined in subsection a. (1) and (2) of this section upon:
 - (a) Any law enforcement officer acting in the performance of his duties while in uniform or exhibiting evidence of his authority; or
 - (b) Any paid or volunteer fireman acting in the performance of his duties while in uniform or otherwise clearly identifiable as being engaged in the performance of the duties of a fireman; or
- 40 (c) Any person engaged in emergency first-aid or medical 41 services acting in the performance of his duties while in uniform 42 or otherwise clearly identifiable as being engaged in the

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

Matter underlined thus is new matter.

performance of emergency first-aid or medical services; or

- (d) Any school board member or school administrator, teacher or other employee of a school board while clearly identifiable as being engaged in the performance of his duties or because of his status as a member or employee of a school board; or
- (e) Any employee of the Division of Youth and Family Services while clearly identifiable as being engaged in the performance of his duties or because of his status as an employee of the Division; or
- (6) Causes bodily injury to another person while fleeing or attempting to elude a law enforcement officer in violation of subsection b. of N.J.S.2C:29-2 or while operating a motor vehicle in violation of subsection c. of N.J.S.2C:20-10. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, a person shall be strictly liable for a violation of this subsection upon proof of a violation of subsection b. of N.J.S.2C:29-2 or while operating a motor vehicle in violation of subsection c. of N.J.S.2C:20-10 which resulted in bodily injury to another person.

Aggravated assault under subsections b. (1) and b. (6) is a crime of the second degree; under subsection b. (2) is a crime of the third degree; under subsections b. (3) and b. (4) is a crime of the fourth degree; and under subsection b. (5) is a crime of the third degree if the victim suffers bodily injury, otherwise it is a crime of the fourth degree.

c. A person is guilty of assault by auto or vessel when the person drives a vehicle or vessel recklessly and causes either serious bodily injury or bodily injury to another. Assault by auto or vessel is a crime of the fourth degree if serious bodily injury results and is a disorderly persons offense if bodily injury results.

As used in this section, "vessel" means a means of conveyance for travel on water and propelled otherwise than by muscular power.

- d. A person who is employed by a facility as defined in section 2 of P.L.1977, c.239 (C.52:27G-2) who commits a simple assault as defined in paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection a. of this section upon an institutionalized elderly person as defined in section 2 of P.L.1977, c.239 (C.52:27G-2) is guilty of a crime of the fourth degree.
- e. A person who commits a simple assault as defined in subsection a. of this section is guilty of a crime of the fourth degree if the person acted, at least in part, with ill will, hatred or bias toward, and with a purpose to intimidate, an individual or group of individuals because of race, color, religion, sexual orientation, or ethnicity.
- (cf: P.L.1993, c.219, s.2)
 - 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATEMENT

This bill would amend N.J.S.2C:12-1 to provide that a simple assault committed against an employee of the Division of Youth and Family Services while clearly identifiable as being engaged in the performance of his duties or because of his status as a DYFS

employee shall be upgraded to aggravated assault. Presently, under N.J.S.2C:12-1 simple assaults against law enforcement officials, firemen, any person engaged in emergency first-aid or medical services and any school board member or school administrator are upgraded to aggravated assault.

Upgrades simple assaults committed against DYFS employees to
 aggravated assault.

ASSEMBLY JUDICIARY, LAW AND PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

SENATE, No. 1049

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: NOVEMBER 21, 1994

The Assembly Judiciary, Law and Public Safety Committee reports favorably Senate Bill No. 1049.

This bill would amend N.J.S.2C:12-1 to provide that a simple assault committed against an employee of the Division of Youth and Family Services while clearly identifiable as being engaged in the performance of his duties or because of his status as a DYFS employee would be classified as aggravated assault. Presently, under N.J.S.2C:12-1, simple assaults against law enforcement officials, firemen, persons engaged in emergency first-aid or medical services and school board members or school administrators are upgraded to aggravated assault.

As aggravated assault, assaults against DYFS employees would be punishable as crimes of the third degree if bodily injury results and as crimes of the fourth degree if there is no bodily injury. As simple assault, such offenses would be punishable as disorderly persons offenses.

This bill is identical to Assembly Bill No. 1966.

SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

SENATE, No. 1049

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: JUNE 2, 1994

The Senate Judiciary Committee reports favorably Senate Bill No. 1049.

This bill would amend N.J.S.2C:12-1 to provide that a simple assault committed against an employee of the Division of Youth and Family Services while clearly identifiable as being engaged in the performance of his duties or because of his status as a DYFS employee would be classified as aggravated assault. Presently, under N.J.S.2C:12-1, simple assaults against law enforcement officials, firemen, persons engaged in emergency first-aid or medical services and school board members or school administrators are upgraded to aggravated assault.

As aggravated assault, assaults against DYFS employees would be punishable as crimes of the third degree if bodily injury results and as crimes of the fourth degree if there is no bodily injury. As simple assault, such offenses would be punishable as disorderly persons offenses.