20:17.3

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(Graffiti)

NJSA:

2C:17-3

LAWS OF:

1995

CHAPTER:

251

BILL NO:

A765

SPONSOR(S):

Catania and DeCroce

DATE INTRODUCED:

Pre-filed

COMMITTEE:

ASSEMBLY

Judiciary

SENATE:

AMENDED DURING PASSAGE:

Yes

Assembly committee substitute

A765/A1174 (1R) enacted

DATE OF PASSAGE:

ASSEMBLY:

December 5, 1994

SENATE:

June 26, 1995

DATE OF APPROVAL:

September 12, 1995

FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ARE ATTACHED IF AVAILABLE:

SPONSOR STATEMENT:

Yes Yes

COMMITTEE STATEMENT:

ASSEMBLY:

SENATE:

No Yes

FISCAL NOTE: VETO MESSAGE:

No

MESSAGE ON SIGNING:

No

FOLLOWING WERE PRINTED:

REPORTS:

No

HEARINGS:

No

See newspaper clipping--attached: "Graffiti law hits teens," 9-13-95, Asbury Park Press.

KBG:pp

[FIRST REPRINT]

ASSEMBLY, Nos. 765 and 1174

STATE OF NEW JERSEY AND LIBRARY COLLADOPTED SEPTEMBER 19, 1994 O NOT REMOVE

Sponsored by Assemblymen CATANIA, DeCROCE, ALBOHN, ZECKER and Assemblywoman Quigley

AN ACT concerning acts of graffiti, amending N.J.S.2C:17-3, P.L.1981, c.282, and P.L.1983, c.333 and supplementing chapter 4A of Title 2A of the New Jersey Statutes and chapter 33 of Title 2C of the New Jersey Statutes.

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

1. N.J.S.2C:17-3 is amended to read as follows:

2C:17-3. Criminal Mischief. a. Offense defined. A person is guilty of criminal mischief if he:

- (1) Purposely or knowingly damages tangible property of another or damages tangible property of another recklessly or negligently in the employment of fire, explosives or other dangerous means listed in [section 2C:17-2a] subsection a of N.J.S.2C:17-2; or
- (2) Purposely or recklessly tampers with tangible property of another so as to endanger person or property.
- b. Grading. Criminal mischief is a crime of the third degree if the actor purposely causes pecuniary loss of \$2,000.00 or more, or a substantial interruption or impairment of public communication, transportation, (including, but not limited to, the defacement, injury or removal of an official traffic sign or signal), supply of water, gas or power, or other public service. It is a crime of the fourth degree if the actor causes pecuniary loss in excess of \$500.00 but less than \$2,000.00, or a disorderly persons offense if he causes pecuniary loss of \$500.00 or less.
- c. A person convicted of an offense of criminal mischief that involves an act of graffiti may, in addition to any other penalty imposed by the court, be required to pay to the owner of the damaged property monetary restitution in the amount of the pecuniary damage caused by the act of graffiti and to perform community service, which shall include removing the graffiti from the property, if appropriate. If community service is ordered, it shall be for either not less than 20 days or not less than the number of days necessary to remove the graffiti from the property.
 - d. As used in this section:
- 38 (1) "Act of graffiti" means the drawing, painting or making of 39 any mark or inscription on public or private real or personal 40 property without the permission of the owner.

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

(2) "Spray paint" means any paint or pigmented substance that is in an aerosol or similar spray container.

(cf: P.L.1991, c.336, s.1)

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- 2. Section 1 of P.L.1981, c.282 (C.2C:33-10) is amended to read as follows:
- 1. A person is guilty of crime of the third degree if he purposely, knowingly or recklessly puts or attempts to put another in fear of bodily violence by placing on [public or] private property of another a symbol, an object, a characterization, an appellation or graffiti that exposes another to threats of violence[, contempt or hatred on the basis of race, color, creed or religion, including, but not limited to a burning cross or Nazi swastika]. A person shall not be guilty of an attempt unless his actions cause a serious and imminent likelihood of causing fear of unlawful bodily violence.

A person convicted of an offense under this section that involves an act of graffiti may, in addition to any other penalty imposed by the court, be required either to pay to the owner of the damaged property monetary restitution in the amount of the pecuniary damage caused by the act of graffiti or to perform community service, which shall include removing the graffiti from the property, if appropriate. If community service is ordered, it shall be for either not less than 20 days nor less than the number of days necessary to remove the graffiti from the property.

(cf: P.L.1981, c.282, s.1)

- 3. Section 2 of P.L.1981, c.282 (C.2C:33-11) is amended to read as follows:
- 2. A person is guilty of a crime of the fourth degree if he purposely defaces or damages, without authorization of the owner or tenant, any private premises or property primarily used for religious. educational, residential, memorial, charitable, or cemetery purposes, or for assembly by persons [of a particular race, color, creed or religion] for purpose of exercising any right guaranteed by law or by the Constitution of this State or of the United States by placing thereon a symbol, an object, a characterization, an appellation, or graffiti that exposes another to threat of violence[, contempt or hatred on the basis of race, color, creed, or religion, including, but not limited to, a burning cross or Nazi swastika].

A person convicted of an offense under this section that involves an act of graffiti may, in addition to any other penalty imposed by the court, be required either to pay to the owner of the damaged property monetary restitution in the amount of pecuniary damage caused by the act of graffiti or to perform community service, which shall include removing the graffiti from the property, if appropriate. It community service is ordered, it shall be for either not less than 20 days or not less then the number of days necessary to remove the graffiti from the property.

- (cf: P.L.1981, c.282, s.2)
- 52 4. Section 6 of P.L.1983, c.333 (C.52:17B-156) is amended to read as follows:
- 6. The commission shall be empowered to:

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- a. Solicit and receive gifts, bequests, donations and grant aid from any source whatsoever. These funds shall be used for the purpose of educating the general public in New Jersey regarding the State's criminal statutes and the consequences of committing acts in the State. Such contributions, gifts, bequests, donations, or grant aid shall be used exclusively for public purposes;
- b. Advertise the consequences of participating in criminal activity in any media the commission deems appropriate, including but not limited to television, radio, newspaper, billboards, or printed material;
- c. Educate the general public in New Jersey regarding the State's criminal statutes and the consequences of committing criminal acts in the State. The commission shall educate the general public regarding the State's mandatory sentencing laws, and particularly the mandatory sentencing law providing mandatory and extended terms of imprisonment for persons convicted of committing certain crimes while in possession of a firearm. In addition, the commission shall educate the general public on the laws imposing a driver's license suspension for juveniles, and imposing restitution or community service upon adults and juveniles, for acts of graffiti committed as part of the offenses of criminal mischief (N.J.S.2C:17-3), attempting to put another in fear of bodily violence (section 1 of P.L.1981, c.282 (C.2C:33-10)), or defacement of private property (section 2 of P.L.1981, c.282; C.2C:33-11);
- d. Enter into such contracts with a person upon such terms and conditions as the commission shall determine to be reasonable, employ such staff and do any and all things the commission deems necessary, to carry out the purposes and to exercise the powers given and granted in this act;
- e. Establish a nonprofit, charitable, educational corporation under the laws of the State of New Jersey which shall be empowered to exercise the powers given and granted to the commission in the preceding subsections of this section to carry out the purposes of this act. Any such nonprofit corporation established by the commission shall be organized and operated exclusively for educational or other charitable purposes; no part of the net earnings of which shall inure to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual upon the liquidation or dissolution of the corporation for any cause whatsoever, neither the property of the corporation nor any right therein shall inure to the benefit of any of the directors, officers, or any other private individual but all property or rights therein, or the proceeds thereof, shall be fully disposed of by the board of directors to such one or more organizations which then qualify as organizations described in section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1964 or the corresponding provisions or any subsequent law or to a governmental unit as the board of directors may select; no substantial part of the activities of which shall be carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation; and any such nonprofit corporation established hereunder shall not participate in, or intervene in (including the publishing or distributing of statements), any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office.

(cf: P.L.1983, c.333, s.6)

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5. (New section) In addition to any other penalty imposed by the court, any juvenile adjudicated delinquent for an offense which, if committed by an adult, would constitute criminal mischief pursuant to N.J.S.2C:17-3, attempting to put another in fear of bodily violence pursuant to section 1 of P.L.1981, c.282 (C.2C:33-10), or defacement of private property pursuant to section 2 of P.L.1981, c.282 (C.2C:33-11), involving an act of graffiti, may be required either to pay to the owner of the damaged property monetary restitution in the amount of pecuniary damage caused by the act of graffiti or to perform community service, which shall include removing the graffiti from the property, if appropriate. If community service is ordered, it shall be for either not less than 20 days or not less than the number of days necessary to remove the graffiti from the property.

6. (New section) Instead of or in addition to any other disposition ordered by the court under section 24 of P.L.1982, c.77 (C.2A:4A-43) for an initial act of ¹[criminal mischief pursuant to N.J.S.2C:17-3 involving an act of]1 committed by a person at least 13 and under 18 years of age, the court ¹[shall] .considering the factors provided in paragraph (17) of subsection b. of section 24 of P.L.1983, c.77 (C.2A:4A-43) may. 1 suspend or postpone for one year that person's right to operate a motor vehicle including a motorized bicycle. 1[If at the time of disposition the person has a valid driver's license, the suspension shall begin immediately. If the person does not have a valid driver's license at the time of disposition, the person's eligibility to obtain a driver's license shall be postponed for one year commencing on the day the person turns 17 years of age.] In the case of a person who at the time of the imposition of sentence is less than 17 years of age, the period of the suspension of driving privileges authorized herein, including a suspension of the privilege of operating a motorized bicycle, shall commence on the day the sentence is imposed and shall run for a period of one year after the day the person reaches the age of 17 years. If the driving privilege of any person is under revocation. suspension, or postponement for a violation of any provision of this Title or Title 39 of the Revised Statutes at the time of any conviction or adjudication of delinquency for a violation of any offense defined in this section, the revocation, suspension, or postponement period imposed herein shall commence as of the date of termination of the existing revocation, suspension, or postponement. 1

A second or subsequent offense ¹[shall] <u>may</u>¹ result in the suspension ¹or postponement ¹ of the person's right to operate a motor vehicle for two years. If a second or subsequent offense occurs during a <u>postponed</u> the person has had this right suspended ¹or postponed ¹, the person's right to operate a motor vehicle ¹[shall] <u>may</u>¹ be suspended ¹or postponed ¹ for an additional two years to run consecutively.

¹The court before whom any person is convicted of or adjudicated delinquent for a violation shall collect forthwith the New Jersey driver's license or licenses of the person and forward such license or licenses to the Director of the Division of Motor

Vehicles along with a report indicating the first and last day of the suspension or postponement period imposed by the court pursuant to this section. If the court is for any reason, unable to collect the license or licenses of the person, the court shall cause a report of the conviction or adjudication of delinquency to be filed with the director. That report shall include the complete name, address, date of birth, eye color, and sex of the person and shall indicate the first and last day of the suspension or postponement period imposed by the court pursuant to this section. The court shall inform the person orally and in writing that if the person is convicted of personally operating a motor vehicle during the period of license suspension or postponement imposed pursuant to this section the person shall, upon conviction, be subject to the penalties set forth in R.S.39:3-40. A person shall be required to acknowledge receipt of the written notice in writing. Failure to receive a written notice or failure to acknowledge in writing the receipt of a written notice shall not be a defense to a subsequent charge of violation of R.S.39:3-40. If the person is the holder of a driver's license from another jurisdiction, the court shall not collect the license but shall notify the director who shall notify the appropriate officials in the licensing jurisdiction. The court shall, however, in accordance with the provisions of this section, revoke the person's non-resident driving privileges in this State. 1

- 7. (New section) As used in this chapter:
- a. "Act of graffiti" means the drawing, painting or making any mark or inscription on public or private real or personal property without the permission of the owner.
- b. "Spray paint" means any paint or pigmented substance that is in an aerosol or similar spray container.
- 8. (New section) No person shall knowingly sell or offer for sale to the general public any spray paint unless a sign is exhibited, either where the product is displayed or where it is paid for, warning that in New Jersey an act of graffiti committed by a juvenile ¹[carries a mandatory] may carry a¹ penalty of a one year driver's license suspension for a first offense and a two year suspension for a second offense, and that an act of graffiti committed by either an adult or a juvenile may carry a penalty of restitution or 20 days community service.

A person who knowingly violates this subsection shall be fined \$50 for the first offense and \$100 for a second or subsequent offense.

9. This act shall take effect on the 91st day after enactment.

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Revises law concerning graffiti.

STATEMENT

 This bill permits a court to impose restitution or community service for an act of graffiti committed by either an adult or a juvenile, in addition to any other penalties imposed. An "act of graffiti" is defined by the bill as the drawing, painting or making of any mark or inscription with an indelible marker or spray paint on public or private real or personal property without the permission of the owner. The bill provides for a program of public education about the penalties for an act of graffiti and requires retailers of spray paint to post a sign warning the general public that an act of graffiti may carry the penalty of restitution or community service. A retailer must willfully and knowingly fail to post a sign before that retailer can be fined for the failure to post such a sign when making a sale.

The bill further provides that a vendor who sells or otherwise furnishes spray paint or a kit containing such paint to a person under age 18 would be fined \$100 for the first offense and \$150 for a second or subsequent offense. An unwitting seller of spray paint may mount a valid defense to a charge of sale to a person under 18 by establishing that:

- (1) the purchaser falsely represented his or her age in writing or by producing a photographic a driver's license or alcoholic beverage photographic identification card, and
 - (2) the purchaser appeared to be 18 years of age or older; and
- (3) the seller, in good faith, relied on the proof or written representation provided to determine that the purchaser was 18 years of age or older.

Revises law concerning graffiti.

LIBRARY CORN STATE OF NEW JERSEY

INTRODUCED FEBRUARY 7, 1994

By Assemblymen ALBOHN and ZECKER

AN ACT concerning motor vehicle drivers' licenses and supplementing chapter 4A of Title 2A of the New Jersey statutes.

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

- 1. a. As used in this section, "act of graffiti" means the drawing, painting or making of any mark, slogan or inscription that is not readily removable on public or private real or personal property without the permission of the owner.
- b. Instead of or in addition to any other disposition ordered by the court under section 24 of P.L.1982, c.77 (C.2A:4A-43) for an initial act of criminal mischief pursuant to N.J.S.2C:17-3 constituting an act of graffiti committed by a person at least 13 and under 18 years of age, the court shall suspend or postpone for one year that person's right to operate a motor vehicle including a motorized bicycle. If at the time of disposition the person has a valid driver's license, the suspension shall begin immediately. If the person does not have a valid driver's license at the time of disposition, the person's eligibility to obtain a driver's license shall be postponed for one year commencing on the day the person turns 17 years of age. A second or subsequent offense shall result in the suspension of the person's right to operate a motor vehicle for two years. If a second or subsequent offense occurs during a period when the person has had this right suspended, the person's right to operate a motor vehicle shall be suspended for an additional two years to run consecutively.
- 2. This act shall take effect on the first day of the second month after enactment.

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STATEMENT

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This bill requires the Family Court to suspend or postpone for one year the driving privileges of a person aged 13 through 17 inclusive who is adjudicated delinquent for an act of criminal mischief constituting graffiti. An act of graffiti is defined by this bill as the drawing, painting or making of any mark, slogan or inscription that is not readily removable on public or private property without permission.

A second or subsequent offense, or one which is committed while the person's driving privileges are suspended, would result in the loss of driving privileges for an additional two years. This mandatory penalty would be used by the Family Court instead of or in addition to any other penalty.

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Requires Family Court to postpone or suspend right of certain juveniles to drive motor vehicle for graffiti.

ASSEMBLY, No. 765

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

Introduced Pending Technical Review by Legislative Counsel PRE-FILED FOR INTRODUCTION IN THE 1994 SESSION

By Assemblymen CATANIA and DeCROCE

AN ACT concerning acts of graffiti, amending N.J.S.2C:17-3, P.L.1981, c.282, and P.L.1983, c.333, and supplementing P.L.1982, c.77 (C.2A:4A-20 et seq.) and chapter 33 of Title 2C of the New Jersey Statutes.

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

1. N.J.S.2C:17-3 is amended to read as follows:

2C:17-3. Criminal Mischief. a. Offense defined. A person is guilty of criminal mischief if he:

- (1) Purposely or knowingly damages tangible property of another or damages tangible property of another recklessly or negligently in the employment of fire, explosives or other dangerous means listed in [section 2C:17-2a] subsection a of N.J.S.2C:17-2; or
- (2) Purposely or recklessly tampers with tangible property of another so as to endanger person or property.
- b. Grading. Criminal mischief is a crime of the third degree if the actor purposely causes pecuniary loss of \$2,000.00 or more, or a substantial interruption or impairment of public communication, transportation, supply of water, gas or power, or other public service. It is a crime of the fourth degree if the actor causes pecuniary loss in excess of \$500.00 but less than \$2,000.00, or a disorderly persons offense if he causes pecuniary loss of \$500.00 or less.
- c. A person convicted of an offense of criminal mischief that involves an act of graffiti may, in addition to any other penalty imposed by the court, be required either to pay to the owner of the damaged property monetary restitution in the amount of the pecuniary damage caused by the act of graffiti or to perform community service, which shall include removing the graffiti from the property, if appropriate. If community service is ordered, it shall be for either not less than 20 days or not less than the number of days necessary to remove the graffiti from the property, whichever is greater.
 - d. As used in this section:
- (1) "Act of graffiti" means the drawing, painting or making of any mark or inscription with an indelible marker or spray paint on public or private real or personal property without the permission of the owner.
- (2) "Indelible marker" means a felt tip marker, china marker or similar device that contains ink that is not water soluble and

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

- has a flat or angled writing surface one-half inch wide or greater.
 - (3) "Spray paint" means any paint or pigmented substance that is in an aerosol or similar spray container.

(cf: P.L.1981, c.290, s.17)

- 2. Section 1 of P.L.1981, c.282 (C.2C:33-10) is amended to read as follows:
- 1. A person is guilty of crime of the third degree if he purposely, knowingly or recklessly puts or attempts to put another in fear of bodily violence by placing on public or private property a symbol, an object, a characterization, an appellation or graffiti that exposes another to threats of violence, contempt or hatred on the basis of race, color, creed or religion, including, but not limited to a burning cross or Nazi swastika. A person shall not be guilty of an attempt unless his actions cause a serious and imminent likelihood of causing fear of unlawful bodily violence.

A person convicted of an offense under this section that involves an act of graffiti may, in addition to any other penalty imposed by the court, be required either to pay to the owner of the damaged property monetary restitution in the amount of the pecuniary damage caused by the act of graffiti or to perform community service, which shall include removing the graffiti from the property, if appropriate. If community service is ordered, it shall be for either not less than 20 days nor less than the number of days necessary to remove the graffiti from the property, whichever is greater.

(cf: P.L.1981, c.282, s.1)

- 3. Section 2 of P.L.1981, c.282 (C.2C:33-11) is amended to read as follows:
- 2. A person is guilty of a crime of the fourth degree if he purposely defaces or damages, without authorization of the owner or tenant, any private premises or property primarily used for religious, educational, residential, memorial, charitable, or cemetery purposes, or for assembly by persons of a particular race, color, creed or religion by placing thereon a symbol, an object, a characterization, an appellation, or graffiti that exposes another to threat of violence, contempt or hatred on the basis of race, color, creed, or religion, including, but not limited to, a burning cross or Nazi swastika.

A person convicted of an offense under this section that involves an act of graffiti may, in addition to any other penalty imposed by the court, be required either to pay to the owner of the damaged property monetary restitution in the amount of pecuniary damage caused by the act of graffiti or to perform community service, which shall include removing the graffiti from the property, if appropriate. If community service is ordered, it shall be for either not less than 20 days or not less then the number of days necessary to remove the graffiti from the property, whichever is greater.

(cf: P.L.1981, c.282, s.2)

- 51 4. Section 6 of P.L.1983, c.333 (C.52:17B-156) is amended to read as follows:
 - 6. The commission shall be empowered to:
- a. Solicit and receive gifts, bequests, donations and grant aid

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from any source whatsoever. These funds shall be used for the purpose of educating the general public in New Jersey regarding the State's criminal statutes and the consequences of committing acts in the State. Such contributions, gifts, bequests, donations, or grant aid shall be used exclusively for public purposes;

- b. Advertise the consequences of participating in criminal activity in any media the commission deems appropriate, including but not limited to television, radio, newspaper, billboards, or printed material;
- c. Educate the general public in New Jersey regarding the State's criminal statutes and the consequences of committing criminal acts in the State. The commission shall educate the general public regarding the State's mandatory sentencing laws, and particularly the mandatory sentencing law providing mandatory and extended terms of imprisonment for persons convicted of committing certain crimes while in possession of a firearm. In addition, the commission shall educate the general public on the laws imposing restitution or community service upon adults and juveniles for acts of graffiti committed as part of the offenses of criminal mischief (N.J.S.2C:17-3), attempting to put another in fear of bodily violence (section 1 of P.L.1981, c.282; C.2C:33-10), or defacement of private property (section 2 of P.L.1981, c.282; C.2C:33-11);
- d. Enter into such contracts with a person upon such terms and conditions as the commission shall determine to be reasonable, employ such staff and do any and all things the commission deems necessary, to carry out the purposes and to exercise the powers given and granted in this act;
- e. Establish a nonprofit, charitable, educational corporation under the laws of the State of New Jersey which shall be empowered to exercise the powers given and granted to the commission in the preceding subsections of this section to carry out the purposes of this act. Any such nonprofit corporation established by the commission shall be organized and operated exclusively for educational or other charitable purposes; no part of the net earnings of which shall inure to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual upon the liquidation or dissolution of the corporation for any cause whatsoever, neither the property of the corporation nor any right therein shall inure to the benefit of any of the directors, officers, or any other private individual but all property or rights therein, or the proceeds thereof, shall be fully disposed of by the board of directors to such one or more organizations which then qualify as organizations described in section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 or the corresponding provisions of any subsequent law or to a governmental unit as the board of directors may select; no substantial part of the activities of which shall be carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation; and any such nonprofit corporation established hereunder shall not participate in, or intervene in (including the publishing or distributing of statements), any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office.
- (cf: P.L.1983, c.333, s.6)
 - 5. (New section) In addition to any other penalty imposed by

the court, any juvenile adjudicated delinquent for an offense involving an act of graffiti which, if committed by an adult, would constitute criminal mischief pursuant to N.J.S.2C:17-3, attempting to put another in fear of bodily violence pursuant to section 1 of P.L.1981, c.282 (C.2C:33-10), or defacement of private property pursuant to section 2 of P.L.1981, c.282 (C.2C:33-11) may be required either to pay to the owner of the damaged property monetary restitution in the amount of pecuniary damage caused by the act of graffiti or to perform community service, which shall include removing the graffiti from the property, if appropriate. If community service is ordered, it shall be for either not less than 20 days or not less than the number of days necessary to remove the graffiti from the property, whichever is greater.

6. (New section) As used in this chapter:

- a. "Act of graffiti" means the drawing, painting or making any mark or inscription with an indelible marker or spray paint on public or private real or personal property without the permission of the owner.
- b. "Indelible marker" means a felt tip marker, china marker or similar device that contains ink that is not water soluble and has a flat or angled writing surface one-half inch wide or greater.
- c. "Spray paint" means any paint or pigmented substance that is in an aerosol or similar spray container.
- 7. (New section) a. No person shall willfully and knowingly sell or offer for sale to the general public any spray paint or hobby kit or similar kits of any kind containing spray paint unless a sign is exhibited either where the product is displayed or where it is paid for warning that in New Jersey acts of graffiti may carry a penalty for both adults and juveniles of restitution or 20 days community service.

A person who violates this subsection shall be fined \$50 for the first offense and \$100 for a second or subsequent offense.

- b. Any vendor who sells, offers for sale, gives, transfers, or otherwise makes available to a person under the age of 18 any spray paint or hobby kit or similar kit of any kind containing spray paint shall be fined \$100 for the first offense and \$150 for a second or subsequent offense; except that the establishment of all of the following facts by a person making any such sale shall constitute a defense to prosecution therefor: (a) that the purchaser falsely represented in writing, or by producing a driver's license bearing a photograph of the licensee, or by producing a photographic identification card issued pursuant to section 1 of P.L.1968, c.313 (C.33:1-81.2) or similar card issued pursuant to the laws of another state or the federal government that the purchaser was of legal age to make the purchase, (b) that the appearance of the purchaser was such that an ordinary prudent person would believe the purchaser to be of legal age to make the purchase, and (c) that the sale was made in good faith relying upon such written representation or proof of age provided by the purchaser.
 - 8. This act shall take effect on the 91st day after enactment.

ASSEMBLY JUDICIARY, LAW AND PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

ASSEMBLY, Nos. 765 and 1174

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: SEPTEMBER 19, 1994

The Assembly Judiciary, Law and Public Safety Committee reports favorably an Assembly Committee Substitute for Assembly Bill Nos. 765 and 1174.

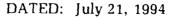
This committee substitute would require the court to suspend or postpone for one year the driving privileges of a juvenile between the ages of 13 and 17, inclusive, who is adjudicated delinquent for an act of criminal mischief constituting graffiti. The substitute would also permit the court, in addition to any other penalties imposed, to impose restitution or community service for an act of graffiti committed by either an adult or a juvenile. An "act of graffiti" is defined by the substitute as the drawing, painting or making of any mark or inscription on public or private real or personal property without the permission of the owner.

The substitute requires retailers of spray paint to post a sign warning the general public that an act of graffiti committed by a juvenile carries a mandatory penalty of a one year driver's license suspension for a first offense and a two year suspension for a second offense, and that an act of graffiti committed by either an adult or a juvenile may carry the penalty of restitution or community service. A retailer must knowingly fail to post a sign before that retailer can be fined for the failure to post such a sign.

In addition, the substitute requires the New Jersey Commission to Deter Criminal Activity, established pursuant to P.L.1983, c.333, to establish an educational program for the general public concerning the penalties for an act of graffiti.

ASSEMBLY, No. 1174

STATE OF NEW JERSEY





Assembly Bill No. 1174 of 1994 requires the Family Court to suspend or postpone for one year the driving privileges of a person aged 13 through 17 inclusive who is adjudicated delinquent for an act of criminal mischief constituting graffiti. An act of graffiti is defined by this bill as the drawing, painting or making of any mark, slogan or inscription that is not readily removable on public or private property without permission.

A second or subsequent offense, or one which is committed while the person's driving privileges are suspended, would result in the loss of driving privileges for an additional two years. This mandatory penalty would be used by the Family Court instead of or in addition to any other penalty.

The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) states that during 1992 there were 7,902 juvenile arrests for criminal mischief, but there is no way to estimate what proportion of that total may have been for acts that would constitute "acts of graffiti". The AOC further states that existing staff would be able to handle the responsibility of processing driving privilege suspensions.

The Division of Motor Vehicles states that it could include this violation on the DMV computer system and update the driver's manual at minimal cost.

The Office of Legislative Services concurs.

This fiscal note has been prepared pursuant to P.L.1980, c.67.