2A: 62A-20

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY CHECKLIST Compiled by the NJ State Law Library

(Mace-civil immunity--self defense)

NJSA:

2A:62A-20

LAWS OF:

1993

CHAPTER: 211

BILL NO:

S1496

SPONSOR (S)

Sinagra

DATE INTRODUCED:

January 25, 1993

COMMITTEE:

ASSEMBLY:

COMMITTEE.

SENATE:

Judiciary

AMENDED DURING PASSAGE:

No

DATE OF PASSAGE:

ASSEMBLY:

May 20, 1993

SENATE:

May 13, 1993

DATE OF APPROVAL:

July 30, 1993

FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ARE ATTACHED IF AVAILABLE:

SPONSOR STATEMENT:

Yes

COMMITTEE STATEMENT:

ASSEMBLY:

No

SENATE:

Yes

FISCAL NOTE:

No

VETO MESSAGE:

No

MESSAGE ON SIGNING:

Yes

FOLLOWING WERE PRINTED:

REPORTS:

No

HEARINGS:

No

See newspaper clipping--attached:

"Victims gain shield for self-defense act," 7-31-93, Star Ledger.

KBG:pp

SENATE, No. 1496

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

INTRODUCED JANUARY 25, 1993

By Senator SINAGRA

AN ACT providing immunity from liability to persons releasing or discharging certain chemical substances for the purpose of personal self-defense, and supplementing chapter 62A of Title 2A of the New Jersey Statutes.

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

- 1. Notwithstanding any provisions of law to the contrary, a person who possesses a chemical substance for the purpose of personal self-defense in accordance with subsection i. of N.J.S.2C:39-6 and who releases or discharges that chemical substance upon or toward another person shall not be liable in any civil action for damages resulting from that release or discharge when the actor reasonably believes that the releasing or discharging of that chemical substance is immediately necessary for the purpose of personal self-defense. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to grant immunity to any person causing any damage by his willful, wanton or grossly negligent unlawful releasing or discharging of such a chemical substance upon or toward another person.
 - 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATEMENT

The purpose of this bill is to provide immunity from civil liability to persons who actually use chemical substances, such as Mace, for the purpose of personal self-defense.

Under current law, a person may legally possess and use a chemical substance, such as Mace, for personal self-protection purposes. In such cases, the person discharging the chemical substance is afforded immunity from any criminal prosecution on the grounds that his actions were justifiable in order to protect himself.

There is, however, no comparable statute providing immunity from civil liability to persons who use Mace or a similar chemical substance to protect themselves. As a result, there is the possibility of a civil lawsuit in which an individual who used a chemical substance for self-protection would be sued for damages by the person who attempted the attack or assault.

This bill would provide immunity from civil liability to a person who legally possess a chemical substance for the purpose of personal self-defense and who releases or discharges that chemical substance upon or toward another person because he reasonably believes that the releasing or discharging of that

1	chemical substance is immediately necessary for the purpose of
2	personal self-defense.
3	
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6	
7	Provides civil immunity to persons who use mace for personal
8	self-defense.

SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

SENATE, No. 1496

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: APRIL 15, 1993

The Senate Judiciary Committee reports favorably Senate Bill No. 1496.

The purpose of the bill is to provide immunity from civil liability to persons who use chemical substances, such as Mace, for the purpose of personal self-defense. Under New Jersey's present criminal laws, there is no prohibition against the possession and use of devices which are designed for self-defense and which contain chemical substances such as Mace.

There is, however, no statute providing immunity from civil liability to persons who use Mace or a similar chemical substance to protect themselves. As a result, there is the possibility of a civil lawsuit in which an individual who used a chemical substance for self-protection would be sued for damages by the person who attempted the attack or assault.

This bill would provide immunity from civil liability to a person who legally possesses a chemical substance for the purpose of personal self-defense and who releases or discharges that chemical substance upon or toward another person because he reasonably believes that the releasing or discharging of that chemical substance is immediately necessary for the purpose of personal self-defense.



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR NEWS RELEASE

CN-001 Contact: TRENTON, N.J. 08625 Release:

Jon Shure Audrey Kelly 609-777-2600 Friday, July 30, 1993

GOV. FLORIO SIGNS LAW TO PROTECT VICTIMS WHO USE MACE IN SELF-DEFENSE

Gov. Jim Florio today signed into law a measure that provides immunity from civil liability to anyone who uses Mace or a similar chemical while defending themselves from criminal attack.

"This is another step in tipping the scales of justice back in favor of crime victims and away from criminals," Gov. Florio said. "People who fight back against crime shouldn't have to worry that the person attacked them can slap them with a lawsuit."

Up to this point, anyone who legally possessed Mace and used it for self-defense was immune to criminal prosecution, on the grounds that using the substance was justifiable. This new legislation extends civil immunity as well. While it does not bar the Mace-user from being sued, it does codify into law that the person who used the Mace cannot be made to pay damages to the person on whom the Mace was used in cases of self-defense.

S-1496/ A-2169 was sponsored by Senator Sinagra and Assembly members Warsh and Derman.

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