

2A:154-5

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY CHECKLIST

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LAWS OF: 2003 **CHAPTER:** 139

NJSA: 2A:154-5 (Federal Reserve law enforcement officers - arrest)

BILL NO: S2917 (Substituted for S1630)

SPONSOR(S): Sarlo and Impreveduto

DATE INTRODUCED: October 21, 2002

COMMITTEE: **ASSEMBLY:** Law and Public Safety

SENATE: ---

AMENDED DURING PASSAGE: No

DATE OF PASSAGE: **ASSEMBLY:** January 23, 2003

SENATE: May 29, 2003

DATE OF APPROVAL: August 1, 2003

FOLLOWING ARE ATTACHED IF AVAILABLE:

[FINAL TEXT OF BILL](#) (Original version of bill enacted)

A2917

[SPONSORS STATEMENT:](#) (Begins on page 2 of original bill) [Yes](#)

COMMITTEE STATEMENT: **[ASSEMBLY:](#)** [Yes](#)

SENATE: No

FLOOR AMENDMENT STATEMENT: No

LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ESTIMATE: No

S1630

[SPONSORS STATEMENT:](#) (Begins on page 2 of original bill) [Yes](#)

Bill and Sponsors Statement identical to A2917)

COMMITTEE STATEMENT: **[ASSEMBLY:](#)** No

[SENATE:](#) [Yes](#)

Identical to Assembly statement for A2917

FLOOR AMENDMENT STATEMENT: No

LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ESTIMATE: No

VETO MESSAGE: No

GOVERNOR'S PRESS RELEASE ON SIGNING: No

FOLLOWING WERE PRINTED:

To check for circulating copies, contact New Jersey State Government Publications at the State Library (609) 292-6220 or <mailto:refdesk@njstatelib.org>.

REPORTS: No

HEARINGS: No

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES: No

P.L. 2003, CHAPTER 139, *approved August 1, 2003*
Assembly, No. 2917

1 **AN ACT** concerning certain federal law enforcement officers and
2 amending P.L.1983, c.268.

3

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

6

7 1. Section 1 of P.L.1983, c.268 (C.2A:154-5) is amended to read
8 as follows:

9 1. The following persons employed as full-time law enforcement
10 officers by the Federal Government, who are empowered to effect an
11 arrest with or without warrant for violations of the United States Code
12 and who are authorized to carry firearms in the performance of their
13 duties, shall be empowered to act as an officer for the arrest of
14 offenders against the laws of this State where the person reasonably
15 believes that a crime of the first, second or third degree is or is about
16 to be committed or attempted in his presence:

17 Federal Bureau of Investigation special agents;

18 United States Secret Service special agents;

19 Immigration and Naturalization Service special agents, investigators
20 and patrol officers;

21 United States Marshal Service deputies;

22 Drug Enforcement Administration special agents;

23 United States Postal inspectors;

24 United States Postal police officers while in the performance of
25 their official duties;

26 United States Customs Service special agents, inspectors and patrol
27 officers;

28 United States General Services Administration special agents;

29 United States Department of Agriculture special agents;

30 Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms special agents;

31 Internal Revenue Service special agents and inspectors;

32 Department of the Interior special agents, investigators, park police
33 and park rangers; and

34 Federal Reserve law enforcement officers while in the performance
35 of their official duties.

36 (cf: P.L.1999, c.218, s.1)

37

38 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

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

Matter underlined thus is new matter.

STATEMENT

1
2
3 This bill amends P.L.1983, c.268 (C.2A:154-5) to add Federal
4 Reserve law enforcement officers to the list of federal law enforcement
5 officers who are authorized to make an arrest for a violation of New
6 Jersey State law if they believe that a crime of the first, second or third
7 degree is or is about to be committed or attempted in their presence.

8 To qualify for these State powers of arrest, federal law enforcement
9 officers must be empowered to effect an arrest for a violation of
10 federal law and authorized to carry a firearm in the performance of
11 their duties. Currently, 13 types of federal law enforcement officers
12 are afforded this authority: 1) Federal Bureau of Investigation special
13 agents; 2) United States Secret Service special agents; 3) Immigration
14 and Naturalization Service special agents, investigators and patrol
15 officers; 4) United States Marshal Service deputies; 5) Drug
16 Enforcement Administration special agents; 6) United States Postal
17 inspectors; 7) United States Customs Service special agents,
18 inspectors and patrol officers; 8) United States General Services
19 Administration special agents; 9) United States Department of
20 Agriculture special agents; 10) Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and
21 Firearms special agents; 11) Internal Revenue Service special agents
22 and inspectors; 12) Department of Interior special agents, investigators
23 and park rangers and 13) United States Postal police officers.

24 The position of Federal Reserve law enforcement officer was
25 established in response to the events of September 11, 2001 when, as
26 part of the USA PATRIOT ACT, the United States Congress amended
27 Section 11 of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C.s.248) to give federal
28 law enforcement authority to designated personnel of the Board of
29 Governors and the Federal Reserve Banks.

30 The New York Federal Reserve Bank (New York Fed) has a
31 significant presence in New Jersey. More than 700 New York Fed
32 employees work at the East Rutherford Operations Center (EROC).
33 EROC is a major processing center for currency, checks and wire
34 transfers. On an annual basis, approximately \$200 billion in cash and
35 \$900 billion in checks goes through the EROC. Typically, the vaults
36 at the EROC hold over \$60 billion in cash. The EROC also plays a
37 central role in the daily electronic transfer of over a trillion dollars in
38 funds and securities.

39 It is important that the Federal Reserve law enforcement officers
40 assigned to the EROC be accorded the same police powers other
41 federal law enforcement officers are afforded under P.L.1983, c.268
42 (C.2A:154-5) when operating in the State of New Jersey.

43
44
45
46 Empowers Federal Reserve law enforcement officers to make arrests
47 for certain violations of New Jersey law.

ASSEMBLY, No. 2917

STATE OF NEW JERSEY 210th LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED OCTOBER 21, 2002

Sponsored by:

Assemblyman PAUL SARLO

District 36 (Bergen, Essex and Passaic)

Assemblyman ANTHONY IMPREVEDUTO

District 32 (Bergen and Hudson)

Co-Sponsored by:

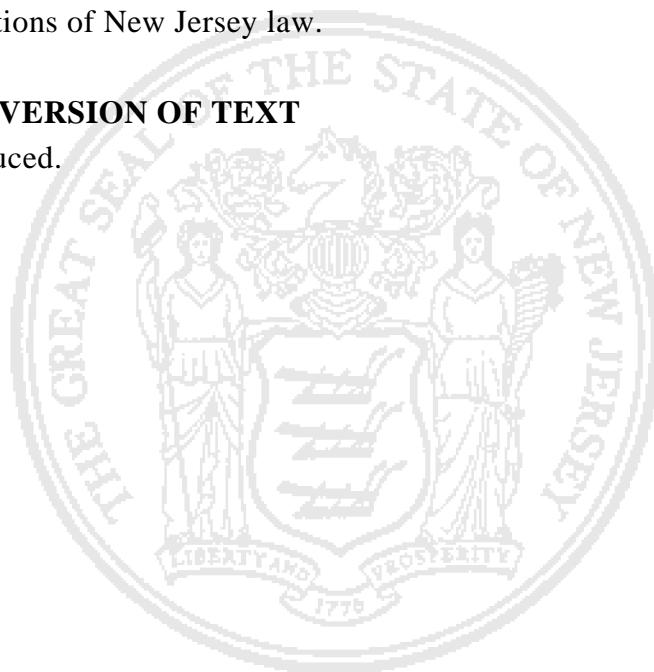
Assemblymen Ahearn, Johnson, Assemblywoman Quigley, Assemblymen Guear, Eagler, Barnes, Assemblywoman Greenstein, Senators Furnari, Girgenti, Bucco, Allen and Palaia

SYNOPSIS

Empowers Federal Reserve law enforcement officers to make arrests for certain violations of New Jersey law.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

As introduced.



(Sponsorship Updated As Of: 5/30/2003)

A2917 SARLO, IMPREVEDUTO

2

1 AN ACT concerning certain federal law enforcement officers and
2 amending P.L.1983, c.268.

3

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

6

7 1. Section 1 of P.L.1983, c.268 (C.2A:154-5) is amended to read
8 as follows:

9 1. The following persons employed as full-time law enforcement
10 officers by the Federal Government, who are empowered to effect an
11 arrest with or without warrant for violations of the United States Code
12 and who are authorized to carry firearms in the performance of their
13 duties, shall be empowered to act as an officer for the arrest of
14 offenders against the laws of this State where the person reasonably
15 believes that a crime of the first, second or third degree is or is about
16 to be committed or attempted in his presence:

17 Federal Bureau of Investigation special agents;

18 United States Secret Service special agents;

19 Immigration and Naturalization Service special agents, investigators
20 and patrol officers;

21 United States Marshal Service deputies;

22 Drug Enforcement Administration special agents;

23 United States Postal inspectors;

24 United States Postal police officers while in the performance of
25 their official duties;

26 United States Customs Service special agents, inspectors and patrol
27 officers;

28 United States General Services Administration special agents;

29 United States Department of Agriculture special agents;

30 Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms special agents;

31 Internal Revenue Service special agents and inspectors;

32 Department of the Interior special agents, investigators, park police
33 and park rangers; and

34 Federal Reserve law enforcement officers while in the performance
35 of their official duties.

36 (cf: P.L.1999, c.218, s.1)

37

38 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

39

40 STATEMENT

41

42 This bill amends P.L.1983, c.268 (C.2A:154-5) to add Federal
43 Reserve law enforcement officers to the list of federal law enforcement

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

Matter underlined thus is new matter.

1 officers who are authorized to make an arrest for a violation of New
2 Jersey State law if they believe that a crime of the first, second or third
3 degree is or is about to be committed or attempted in their presence.

4 To qualify for these State powers of arrest, federal law enforcement
5 officers must be empowered to effect an arrest for a violation of
6 federal law and authorized to carry a firearm in the performance of
7 their duties. Currently, 13 types of federal law enforcement officers
8 are afforded this authority: 1) Federal Bureau of Investigation special
9 agents; 2) United States Secret Service special agents; 3) Immigration
10 and Naturalization Service special agents, investigators and patrol
11 officers; 4) United States Marshal Service deputies; 5) Drug
12 Enforcement Administration special agents; 6) United States Postal
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16 Agriculture special agents; 10) Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and
17 Firearms special agents; 11) Internal Revenue Service special agents
18 and inspectors; 12) Department of Interior special agents, investigators
19 and park rangers and 13) United States Postal police officers.

20 The position of Federal Reserve law enforcement officer was
21 established in response to the events of September 11, 2001 when, as
22 part of the USA PATRIOT ACT, the United States Congress amended
23 Section 11 of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C.s.248) to give federal
24 law enforcement authority to designated personnel of the Board of
25 Governors and the Federal Reserve Banks.

26 The New York Federal Reserve Bank (New York Fed) has a
27 significant presence in New Jersey. More than 700 New York Fed
28 employees work at the East Rutherford Operations Center (EROC).
29 EROC is a major processing center for currency, checks and wire
30 transfers. On an annual basis, approximately \$200 billion in cash and
31 \$900 billion in checks goes through the EROC. Typically, the vaults
32 at the EROC hold over \$60 billion in cash. The EROC also plays a
33 central role in the daily electronic transfer of over a trillion dollars in
34 funds and securities.

35 It is important that the Federal Reserve law enforcement officers
36 assigned to the EROC be accorded the same police powers other
37 federal law enforcement officers are afforded under P.L.1983, c.268
38 (C.2A:154-5) when operating in the State of New Jersey.

ASSEMBLY LAW AND PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

ASSEMBLY, No. 2917

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: DECEMBER 9, 2002

The Assembly Law and Public Safety Committee reports favorably Assembly Bill No. 2917.

Assembly Bill No. 2917 amends P.L.1983, c.268 (C.2A:154-5) to add Federal Reserve law enforcement officers to the list of federal law enforcement officers who are authorized to make an arrest for a violation of New Jersey State law if they believe that a crime of the first, second or third degree is being committed or about to be committed or attempted in their presence.

To qualify for these State powers of arrest, federal law enforcement officers must be empowered to effect an arrest for a violation of federal law and authorized to carry a firearm in the performance of their duties. Currently, 13 types of federal law enforcement officers are afforded this authority: 1) Federal Bureau of Investigation special agents; 2) United States Secret Service special agents; 3) Immigration and Naturalization Service special agents, investigators and patrol officers; 4) United States Marshal Service deputies; 5) Drug Enforcement Administration special agents; 6) United States Postal inspectors; 7) United States Customs Service special agents, inspectors and patrol officers; 8) United States General Services Administration special agents; 9) United States Department of Agriculture special agents; 10) Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms special agents; 11) Internal Revenue Service special agents and inspectors; 12) Department of Interior special agents, investigators and park rangers and 13) United States Postal police officers.

The position of "Federal Reserve law enforcement officer" was established in response to the events of September 11, 2001 when, as part of the USA PATRIOT ACT, the United States Congress amended Section 11 of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. s.248) to give federal law enforcement authority to designated personnel of the Board of Governors and the Federal Reserve Banks.

The New York Federal Reserve Bank (New York Fed) has a significant presence in New Jersey. More than 700 New York Fed employees work at the East Rutherford Operations Center (EROC). EROC is a major processing center for currency, checks and wire transfers. On an annual basis, approximately \$200 billion in cash and \$900 billion in checks goes through the EROC. Typically, the vaults at the EROC hold over \$60 billion in cash. The EROC also plays a

central role in the daily electronic transfer of over a trillion dollars in funds and securities.

It is important that the Federal Reserve law enforcement officers assigned to the EROC be accorded the same police powers other federal law enforcement officers are afforded under P.L.1983, c.268 (C.2A:154-5) when operating in the State of New Jersey.

SENATE, No. 1630

STATE OF NEW JERSEY 210th LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED JUNE 6, 2002

Sponsored by:

Senator GARRY J. FURNARI

District 36 (Bergen, Essex and Passaic)

Senator JOHN A. GIRGENTI

District 35 (Bergen and Passaic)

Co-Sponsored by:

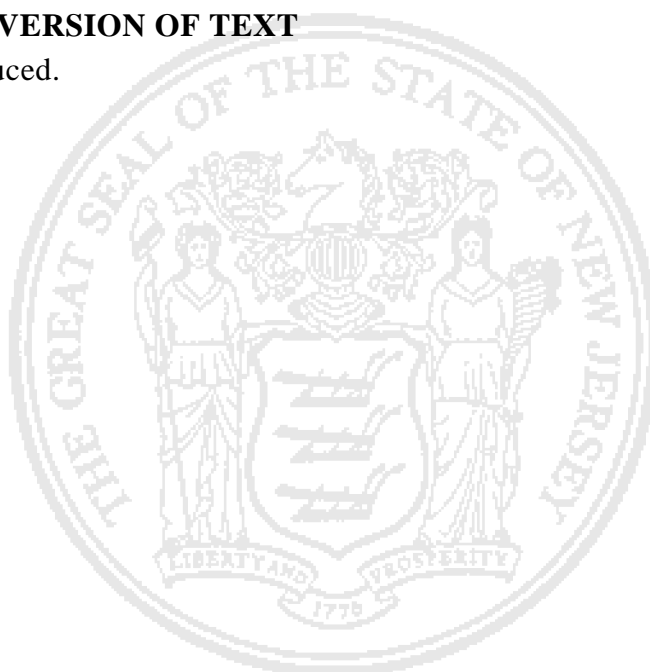
Senators Bucco, Allen and Palaia

SYNOPSIS

Empowers Federal Reserve law enforcement officers to make arrests for certain violations of New Jersey law.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

As introduced.



(Sponsorship Updated As Of: 5/30/2003)

S1630 FURNARI, GIRGENTI

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35 of their official duties.

36 (cf: P.L.1999, c.218, s.1)

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38 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

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STATEMENT

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33 central role in the daily electronic transfer of over a trillion dollars in
34 funds and securities.

35 It is important that the Federal Reserve law enforcement officers
36 assigned to the EROC be accorded the same police powers other
37 federal law enforcement officers are afforded under P.L.1983, c.268
38 (C.2A:154-5) when operating in the State of New Jersey.

SENATE LAW AND PUBLIC SAFETY AND VETERANS'
AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

SENATE, No. 1630

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: DECEMBER 9, 2002

The Senate Law and Public Safety and Veterans' Affairs Committee reports favorably Senate Bill No. 1630.

This bill amends P.L.1983, c.268 (C.2A:154-5) to add Federal Reserve law enforcement officers to the list of federal law enforcement officers who are authorized to make an arrest for a violation of New Jersey State law if they believe that a crime of the first, second or third degree is or is about to be committed or attempted in their presence.

To qualify for these State powers of arrest, federal law enforcement officers must be empowered to effect an arrest for a violation of federal law and authorized to carry a firearm in the performance of their duties. Currently, 13 types of federal law enforcement officers are afforded this authority: 1) Federal Bureau of Investigation special agents; 2) United States Secret Service special agents; 3) Immigration and Naturalization Service special agents, investigators and patrol officers; 4) United States Marshal Service deputies; 5) Drug Enforcement Administration special agents; 6) United States Postal inspectors; 7) United States Customs Service special agents, inspectors and patrol officers; 8) United States General Services Administration special agents; 9) United States Department of Agriculture special agents; 10) Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms special agents; 11) Internal Revenue Service special agents and inspectors; 12) Department of Interior special agents, investigators and park rangers and 13) United States Postal police officers.

The position of Federal Reserve law enforcement officer was established in response to the events of September 11, 2001 when, as part of the USA PATRIOT ACT, the United States Congress amended Section 11 of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C.s.248) to give federal law enforcement authority to designated personnel of the Board of Governors and the Federal Reserve Banks.

It is the committee's understanding that the New York Federal Reserve Bank (New York Fed) has a significant presence in New Jersey. More than 700 New York Fed employees work at the East Rutherford Operations Center (EROC). EROC is a major processing center for currency, checks and wire transfers. On an annual basis, approximately \$200 billion in cash and \$900 billion in checks goes

through the EROC. Typically, the vaults at the EROC hold over \$60 billion in cash. The EROC also plays a central role in the daily electronic transfer of over a trillion dollars in funds and securities.

According to the sponsor, it is important that the Federal Reserve law enforcement officers assigned to the EROC be accorded the same police powers other federal law enforcement officers are afforded under P.L.1983, c.268 (C.2A:154-5) when operating in the State of New Jersey.

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Press Releases

PO BOX 004
TRENTON, NJ 08625

Contact: Micah Rasmussen
609-777-2600

RELEASE: January 28, 2003

[Previous Screen](#)

McGreevey Signs "Fix DMV" Measures Into Law

(EDISON)—Following through on his commitment to overhaul the Division of Motor Vehicles, Governor James E. McGreevey signed the "Fix DMV" bill into law today, which mandates the implementation of initiatives that will address lapses in security and improve customer service.

"Today is a tremendous victory for New Jersey drivers," said McGreevey. "After 15 years of neglect, the Division of Motor Vehicles is getting a solid, concrete plan for improvement—a plan that addresses many of the security and customer service concerns that New Jersey drivers have tolerated for far too long."

"Today's signing of Governor McGreevey's Fix DMV bill is a historic moment for the Division of Motor Vehicles and the people of New Jersey," said Acting Transportation Commissioner Jack Lettiere. "For too long, the DMV has been left to fend for itself, its documents have been unprotected and its customers forced to endure long lines. This legislation provides us the tools to reverse years of neglect and provide quality service that our residents deserve."

Initially introduced in November, Assembly Bill 3058/ Senate Bill 2121, "The Motor Vehicle Security and Customer Service Act," includes comprehensive reform measures that will make the agency more responsive to the concerns of New Jersey motorists and address problems of fraud, corruption and identity theft. The legislation was sponsored by Assembly Speaker Albio Sires (D-Hudson), Assemblyman John Wisniewski (D-Middlesex) and Senator Nicholas Sacco (D-Bergen/ Hudson). The Governor signed the bill at the Edison DMV office.

"Let this measure serve as a wake-up call for terrorists who threaten our security, thieves who threaten our identities, and poor customer service which has threatened our patience for years," said Senator Sacco, Democratic Chairman of the Senate Transportation Committee and sponsor of the DMV reform legislation. "We are finally witnessing the beginning of real DMV reform."

"Most significant within the DMV reforms discussed today will be the closing of security

loopholes which have jeopardized the public safety of all New Jersey residents," said Senator Barbara Buono, D-Middlesex. "It is inexcusable that the previous administration allowed this agency to slip into such neglect and risk our security. I look forward to the day when the 'fake New Jersey ID' is no longer the brunt of campus jokes."

"Today marks a new beginning for New Jersey's notorious motor vehicle agency," said Assembly Speaker Albio Sires (D-Hudson). "With the enactment of the 'Fix DMV' measure, the agency can finally stop being a customer-service nightmare and perform more like a motorist's dream come true."

"This bill signing means the DMV can do a better job of combating criminals who wish to obtain fraudulent identification for nefarious purposes," said Assemblyman John S. Wisniewski (D-Middlesex). "Rather, it will be an agency that prides itself on providing quality service to the millions of honest New Jersey residents who seek DMV services."

Years of inadequate funding, antiquated technology, an untrained workforce and a high turnover of employees have resulted in poor customer service and several incidents of fraud and corruption.

In order to fund the reform measure, the new law will increase the annual motor vehicle registration fee by \$7. To tackle security concerns, the law will allow the agency to establish a greater police presence and install new security cameras, alarms and locks in every agency to thwart corruption and fraud.

In addition, to improve customer service, the new law will lead to Saturday hours at agencies, creation of a new telephone information center and expansion of online services in an effort to create more options for customers.

Other plans for improvement have already begun. DMV has enacted its customer service initiatives, including the first phase of DMV-mandated customer service training and the issuance of employee nametags.

Earlier this month, the Governor extended the time period of the initial inspections of new vehicles from two to four years after a review concluded that vehicles up to four years old had minimal safety and emissions problems. The extension provides the DMV with an opportunity to demonstrate its commitment to improve customer service.

