

**DISARMING A LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER**  
**N.J.S.A. 2C:12-11(a) & (b)**

**[This charge is to be used where the allegation is that the defendant took unlawful control over the firearm or other weapon]**

The defendant is charged by County \_\_\_\_\_ of the indictment with committing the crime of disarming a law enforcement officer. The indictment is based on a New Jersey statute, the pertinent parts of which read as follows:

A person is guilty of a crime if he knowingly takes unlawful control over a firearm [or other weapon] in the possession of a law enforcement [or corrections officer], when that officer is acting in the performance of his duties, and either is in uniform or exhibits evidence of his authority.

In order for you to find the defendant guilty of the crime of disarming a law enforcement officer, the State is required to prove each of the following elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

**[Insert appropriate word or words]**

- (1) There was a firearm [or other weapon] in the possession of a law enforcement officer [or corrections officer].
  
- (2) The defendant, knowingly took unlawful control over that firearm [or other weapon].
  
- (3) The officer was acting in the performance of (his/her) duties, and was either in uniform or exhibited evidence of (his/her) authority.

The first element that the State must prove beyond a reasonable doubt was that there was a firearm [or other weapon] in the possession of a law enforcement officer<sup>1</sup> [or corrections officer<sup>2</sup>].

The word “possess” as used in criminal statutes signified a knowing, intentional control over a designated thing, accompanied by a knowledge of its character. The possession of the firearm [or other weapon] by the law enforcement officer [or corrections officer] may be either actual possession or constructive possession.

A law enforcement officer [or corrections officer] is in actual possession of a firearm [or

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<sup>1</sup> For definition of “Law Enforcement Officer” see N.J.S.A. 2C:25-19c.

<sup>2</sup> For definition of “Corrections Officer” see N.J.S.A. 2A:154-4.

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other weapon] when (he/she) knows what it is: that is (he/she) has knowledge of its character and knowingly has it on (his/her) person at a given time.

A law enforcement officer [or corrections officer] is in constructive possession of a firearm [or other weapon] even though (he/she) does not have the firearm [or other weapon] on (his/her) person at a given time, if (he/she) is aware of the presence of the firearm [or other weapon] and is able to and has the intention to exercise control over it.

A law enforcement officer [or corrections officer], although not in actual possession, who has knowledge of the firearm [or the weapon], and the intention at a given time to exercise control over that firearm [or other weapon], either directly or through another person or persons, is then in constructive possession of the firearm [or other weapon].

A “firearm”<sup>3</sup> means any handgun, rifle, shotgun, machine gun, automatic or semi-automatic rifle or any gun, device or instrument in the nature of a weapon from which may be fired or ejected any solid projectable ball, slug, pellet, missile or bullet, or any gas, vapor or other noxious thing, by means of a cartridge or shell or by the action of an explosive or the igniting of flammable or explosive substances. It shall also include, without limitation, any firearm which is in the nature of an air gun, spring gun or pistol or other weapon of a similar nature in which the propelling force is a spring, elastic band, carbon dioxide, compressed or other gas or vapor, air or compressed air, or is ignited by compressed air, and ejecting a bullet or missile smaller than three-eighths of an inch in diameter, with sufficient force to injure a person.

**[Charge if applicable]**

A “weapon”<sup>4</sup> means anything readily capable of lethal use or of inflicting serious bodily injury. The term includes, but is not limited to, all (1) firearms, even though not loaded or lacking a clip or other component to render them immediately operable; (2) components which can be readily assembled into a weapon; (3) gravity knives, switchblade knives, daggers, dirks, stilettos, or other dangerous knives, billies, blackjacks, bludgeons, metal knuckles, sandclubs, slingshots, cesti or similar leather bands studded with metal filings or razor blades imbedded, in wood; and (4) stun guns; and any weapon or other device which projects, releases, or emits tear gas or any other substance intended to produce temporary physical discomfort or permanent

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<sup>3</sup> N.J.S.A. 2C:39-1f.

<sup>4</sup> N.J.S.A. 2C:39-1r.

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injury though being vaporized or otherwise dispensed in the air.

The second element that the State must prove beyond a reasonable doubt is that the defendant knowingly<sup>5</sup> took unlawful control over that firearm [or other weapon]. A person exercises unlawful control over an item when he/she does anything to either take possession of that item, or remove it from the possession of the person who has possession of it, without permission or authority. In order to prove the defendant exercised unlawful control over the firearm [or weapon], the State must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant acted knowingly.

A person acts knowingly with respect to the nature of his/her conduct or attendant circumstances, if he/she is aware that his/her conduct is of that nature, or that such circumstances exist, or he/she is aware of a high probably of their existence. A person acts knowingly with respect to a result of his/her conduct if he/she is aware that it is practically certain that his/her conduct will cause such a result.

The nature of the knowledge with which the defendant acted toward the officer is a question of fact for you the jury to decide. Knowledge is a condition of the mind which cannot be seen and can only be determined by inferences from conduct, words or acts. It is not necessary for the State to produce a witness or witnesses who could testify that the defendant stated, for example, that he/she knew that his conduct would cause the disarming of the law enforcement officer or take unlawful control over the firearm (or weapon)].

It is within your power to find that proof of knowledge has been furnished beyond a reasonable doubt by inferences which may arise from the nature of the acts and the surrounding circumstances. Such things as the place where the acts occurred, the weapon involved, and all that was done or said by the defendant preceding, connected with, and immediately succeeding the events are among the circumstances to be considered.

In order to prove the defendant took unlawful control of the firearm [or weapon], the State need not prove that the firearm [or weapon]] was carried away from the officer or away from the place in which it was kept, but only that the defendant took unlawful control over it.

The third element the State must prove beyond a reasonable doubt is that the officer at the

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<sup>5</sup> N.J.S.A. 2C:2-2b(2).

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time was acting in the performance of (his/her) duties and was either in uniform or (he/she) exhibited evidence of (his/her) authority.

**[Charge if crime charged is only the second degree offense. If the indictment charges the first degree crime, skip this paragraph and continue the charge.]**

If you find the State has proved beyond a reasonable doubt all three of the elements as explained to you by the court, you must find the defendant guilty of disarming a law enforcement officer. However, if you find the State has failed to prove any one of the elements beyond a reasonable doubt, then you must find the defendant not guilty.

**[Charge if appropriate]**

A section of our statutes provides<sup>6</sup> that disarming a law enforcement officer is a crime of the second degree, except that it is a crime of the first degree if the defendant:

**[Charge appropriate paragraph(s)]**

1. Fires or discharges the firearm; **[or]**
2. Uses or threatens to use the firearm [or weapon] against the officer or any other person; **[or]**
3. The officer or another person suffers serious bodily injury.

The State must also prove to you beyond a reasonable doubt an additional element to raise the degree of this crime.

**[Charge appropriate paragraph(s)]**

The additional element the State must prove beyond a reasonable doubt, is that in the course of committing the crime of disarming a law enforcement officer, the defendant knowingly fired or discharged the firearm. The definition of “Knowingly” has already been explained to you. **[or]**

The additional element the State must prove is that the defendant knowingly used or threatened to use the firearm [or weapon] against the officer or any other person. **[or]**

The additional element the State must prove is that the officer or other person suffered serious bodily injury.

In order for you to determine whether the officer or other person suffered serious bodily

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<sup>6</sup> N.J.S.A. 2C:12-11(b) (1) (2) & (3).

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injury as a result of the defendant's actions, you must understand what constitutes serious bodily injury.

“Serious bodily injury” means bodily injury which creates a substantial risk of death or which causes serious, permanent disfigurement, or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ.<sup>7</sup>

“Bodily injury”<sup>8</sup> means physical pain, illness or impairment of physical condition.

If you find the State has not proven beyond a reasonable doubt each element of disarming a law enforcement officer as I have defined that crime to you, you must find the defendant not guilty.

If you find the State has proved beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant has committed the crime of disarming a law enforcement officer, but you have a reasonable doubt as to whether:

**[Charge appropriate paragraph(s)]**

1. The defendant fired or discharged the firearm: **[or]**
2. The defendant used to threatened to use the firearm [or weapon] against the officer or any other person; **[or]**
3. The officer or other person suffered serious bodily injury; at the time of the commission of the crime of disarming of the law enforcement officer, then you find the defendant guilty of disarming a law enforcement officer in the second degree.

If you find the State has proved beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant committed the crime of disarming a law enforcement officer and you also find that the State has proved beyond a reasonable doubt that:

**[Charge appropriate paragraph(s)]**

1. The defendant fired or discharged the firearm; **[or]**
2. The defendant used or threatened to use the firearm [or weapon] against the officer or any other person; **[or]**
3. The officer or other person suffered serious bodily injury; then you must find the defendant guilty of disarming a law enforcement in the first degree.

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<sup>7</sup> N.J.S.A. 2C:11-1b.

<sup>8</sup> N.J.S.A. 2C:11-1a.