

UNLICENSED PRACTICE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY OR PODIATRY
EXCEEDING THE SCOPE OF PERMITTED PRACTICE
(N.J.S.A. 2C:21-20b)

Count ____ of the indictment in this case charges the defendant with the unlicensed practice of medicine by exceeding the scope of practice permitted by an order entered by the State Board of Medical Examiners.

(Read the count from the indictment)

That section of our statutes provides in pertinent part:

A person is guilty of a crime if he knowingly has had his license or permit to practice medicine and surgery or podiatric medicine suspended, revoked or otherwise limited by an order entered by the State Board of Medical Examiners, and he has exceeded the scope of practice permitted by the board order.

In order for the defendant to be convicted of this offense, the State must prove the following elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

- 1) Defendant knowingly had his/her license or permit to practice medicine and surgery or podiatric medicine suspended, revoked or otherwise limited by an order entered by the State Board of Medical Examiners;
- 2) Defendant knowingly exceeded the scope of practice permitted by the board order.

The first element the State must prove beyond a reasonable doubt is that the defendant knowingly had his/her license or permit to practice medicine and surgery or podiatric medicine suspended, revoked or otherwise limited by an order entered by the State Board of Medical Examiners.

A person acts knowingly with respect to the nature of his/her conduct or the attendant circumstances if he/she is aware that his/her conduct is of that nature or that such circumstances exist or if he/she is aware of a high probability of their existence. Knowledge is a condition of the mind that cannot be seen and that can often be determined only from inferences from conduct, words, or acts. A state of mind is rarely susceptible of direct proof but must ordinarily be inferred from the facts. Therefore, it is not necessary that the State produce witnesses to testify that an accused said that he/she had a certain state of mind when he/she engaged in a

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particular act. It is within your power to find that such proof has been furnished beyond a reasonable doubt by inference, which may arise from the nature of the defendant's acts and conduct, from all that he/she said and did at the particular time and place, and from all surrounding circumstances. The State need not prove it was the defendant's intent to obtain a pecuniary benefit, nor to injure or defraud another, but only that the defendant acted knowingly as I have defined that term for you.¹

The second element the State must prove beyond a reasonable doubt is that the defendant knowingly exceeded the scope of practice permitted by the board order. I have already defined the term "knowingly" for you. Here, the State alleges that the defendant exceeded the scope of the board order by [insert State's theory of the case here]. **[Add, if requested by the defendant: The defendant claims (insert defendant's theory of the case.)]**

If you find that the State has proven each of these elements beyond a reasonable doubt, then you must find the defendant guilty. If, however, the State has failed to prove any element beyond a reasonable doubt, then you must find the defendant not guilty.

¹ Cannel, N.J. Criminal Code Annotated, comment on N.J.S.A. 2C:21-20 (2016-17); see also Morris v. Muller, 113 N.J.L. 46, 49 (E. & A. 1934) ("But it is also the rule that when one holds himself out to the public as having professional skill, and offers his services to those who accept them on that supposition, he is responsible for want of the skill he pretends to, even when his services are rendered gratuitously.")