### 2C:25-26

#### LEGISLATIVE HISTORY CHECKLIST

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NJSA: 2C:25-26 (Authorizes the court to include provisions for animals in domestic violence restraining orders)

213

BILL NO: A1633/A2509 (Substituted for S540)

**SPONSOR(S)** Wagner and others

2011

LAWS OF:

**DATE INTRODUCED:** January 12, 2010

COMMITTEE: ASSEMBLY: Judiciary

SENATE: ---

**CHAPTER:** 

AMENDED DURING PASSAGE: Yes

**DATE OF PASSAGE:** ASSEMBLY: December 15, 2011

**SENATE:** January 9, 2012

**DATE OF APPROVAL:** January 17, 2012

FOLLOWING ARE ATTACHED IF AVAILABLE:

FINAL TEXT OF BILL (First Reprint Assembly Committee Substitute enacted)

A1633/A2507

**SPONSOR'S STATEMENT A1633**: (Begins on page 6 of introduced bill) Yes

**SPONSOR'S STATEMENT A2509**: (Begins on page 6 of introduced bill) Yes

**COMMITTEE STATEMENT:** ASSEMBLY: Yes

SENATE: No

(Audio archived recordings of the committee meetings, corresponding to the date of the committee statement, *may possibly* be found at www.njleg.state.nj.us)

FLOOR AMENDMENT STATEMENT: Yes

LEGISLATIVE FISCAL NOTE: No

**S540** 

**SPONSOR'S STATEMENT:** (Begins on page 6 of introduced bill)

Yes

**COMMITTEE STATEMENT:** ASSEMBLY: No

SENATE: Yes

FLOOR AMENDMENT STATEMENT: Yes

LEGISLATIVE FISCAL NOTE: No

(continued)

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LAW/KR

## P.L.2011, CHAPTER 213, approved January 17, 2012

Assembly Committee Substitute (First Reprint) for Assembly, Nos. 1633 and 2509

1 AN ACT concerning domestic violence and amending P.L.1991, 2 c.261.

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

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- <sup>1</sup>1. Section 10 of P.L.1991, c.261 (C.2C:25-26) is amended to
- 9 10. a. When a defendant charged with a crime or offense 10 involving domestic violence is released from custody before trial on bail or personal recognizance, the court authorizing the release may 11 12 as a condition of release issue an order prohibiting the defendant 13 from having any contact with the victim including, but not limited 14 to, restraining the defendant from entering the victim's residence, 15 place of employment or business, or school, and from harassing or 16 stalking the victim or the victim's friends, co-workers, or relatives 17 in any way. The court may also enter an order prohibiting the 18 defendant from having any contact with any animal owned, 19 possessed, leased, kept, or held by either party or a minor child 20 residing in the household. In addition, the court may enter an order 21 directing the possession of the animal and providing that the animal 22 shall not be disposed of prior to the disposition of the crime or 23 offense. The court may enter an order prohibiting the defendant from possessing any firearm or other weapon enumerated in 24 25 subsection r. of N.J.S.2C:39-1 and ordering the search for and 26 seizure of any such weapon at any location where the judge has 27 reasonable cause to believe the weapon is located. The judge shall 28 state with specificity the reasons for and scope of the search and 29 seizure authorized by the order.
  - b. The written court order releasing the defendant shall contain the court's directives specifically restricting the defendant's ability to have contact with the victim [or], the victim's friends, coworkers, or relatives, or any animal owned, possessed, leased, kept, or held by either party or a minor child residing in the household. The clerk of the court or other person designated by the court shall provide a copy of this order to the victim forthwith.
  - The victim's location shall remain confidential and shall not appear on any documents or records to which the defendant has access.

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

Matter underlined thus is new matter.

Matter enclosed in superscript numerals has been adopted as follows:

Assembly floor amendments adopted December 5, 2011.

- d. Before bail is set, the defendant's prior record shall be considered by the court. The court shall also conduct a search of the domestic violence central registry. Bail shall be set as soon as is feasible, but in all cases within 24 hours of arrest.
- e. Once bail is set it shall not be reduced without prior notice to the county prosecutor and the victim. Bail shall not be reduced by a judge other than the judge who originally ordered bail, unless the reasons for the amount of the original bail are available to the judge who reduces the bail and are set forth in the record.
- f. A victim shall not be prohibited from applying for, and a court shall not be prohibited from issuing, temporary restraints pursuant to this act because the victim has charged any person with commission of a criminal act.<sup>1</sup>

14 (cf: P.L.1999, c.421, s.2)

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- <sup>1</sup>2. Section 11 of P.L.1991, c.261 (C.2C:25-27) is amended to read as follows:
- 11. a. When a defendant is found guilty of a crime or offense involving domestic violence and a condition of sentence restricts the defendant's ability to have contact with the victim, the victim's friends, co-workers, or relatives, or an animal owned, possessed, leased, kept, or held by either party or a minor child residing in the household, that condition shall be recorded in an order of the court and a written copy of that order shall be provided to the victim by the clerk of the court or other person designated by the court. In addition to restricting a defendant's ability to have contact with the victim, the victim's friends, co-workers, or relatives, or an animal owned, possessed, leased, kept, or held by either party or a minor child residing in the household, the court may require the defendant to receive professional counseling from either a private source or a source appointed by the court, and if the court so orders, the court shall require the defendant to provide documentation of attendance at the professional counseling. In any case where the court order contains a requirement that the defendant receive professional counseling, no application by the defendant to dissolve the restraining order shall be granted unless, in addition to any other provisions required by law or conditions ordered by the court, the defendant has completed all required attendance at such counseling.
  - b. In addition the court may enter an order directing the possession of an animal owned, possessed, leased, kept, or held by either party or a minor child residing in the household. Where a person has abused or threatened to abuse such animal, there shall be a presumption that possession of the animal shall be awarded to the
- 44 <u>non-abusive party.</u> <sup>1</sup>
- 45 (cf: P.L.1999, c.236, s.1)

<sup>1</sup>3. Section 12 of P.L.1991, c.261 (C.2C:25-28) is amended to read as follows:

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12. a. A victim may file a complaint alleging the commission of an act of domestic violence with the Family Part of the Chancery Division of the Superior Court in conformity with the Rules of Court. The court shall not dismiss any complaint or delay disposition of a case because the victim has left the residence to avoid further incidents of domestic violence. Filing a complaint pursuant to this section shall not prevent the filing of a criminal complaint for the same act.

On weekends, holidays and other times when the court is closed, a victim may file a complaint before a judge of the Family Part of the Chancery Division of the Superior Court or a municipal court judge who shall be assigned to accept complaints and issue emergency, ex parte relief in the form of temporary restraining orders pursuant to this act.

A plaintiff may apply for relief under this section in a court having jurisdiction over the place where the alleged act of domestic violence occurred, where the defendant resides, or where the plaintiff resides or is sheltered, and the court shall follow the same procedures applicable to other emergency applications. Criminal complaints filed pursuant to this act shall be investigated and prosecuted in the jurisdiction where the offense is alleged to have occurred. Contempt complaints filed pursuant to N.J.S.2C:29-9 shall be prosecuted in the county where the contempt is alleged to have been committed and a copy of the contempt complaint shall be forwarded to the court that issued the order alleged to have been violated.

- b. The court shall waive any requirement that the petitioner's place of residence appear on the complaint.
- c. The clerk of the court, or other person designated by the court, shall assist the parties in completing any forms necessary for the filing of a summons, complaint, answer or other pleading.
- d. Summons and complaint forms shall be readily available at the clerk's office, at the municipal courts and at municipal and State police stations.
- e. As soon as the domestic violence complaint is filed, both the victim and the abuser shall be advised of any programs or services available for advice and counseling.
- f. A plaintiff may seek emergency, ex parte relief in the nature of a temporary restraining order. A municipal court judge or a judge of the Family Part of the Chancery Division of the Superior Court may enter an ex parte order when necessary to protect the life, health or well-being of a victim on whose behalf the relief is sought.
- g. If it appears that the plaintiff is in danger of domestic violence, the judge shall, upon consideration of the plaintiff's

domestic violence complaint, order emergency ex parte relief, in the nature of a temporary restraining order. A decision shall be made by the judge regarding the emergency relief forthwith.

- h. A judge may issue a temporary restraining order upon sworn testimony or complaint of an applicant who is not physically present, pursuant to court rules, or by a person who represents a person who is physically or mentally incapable of filing personally. A temporary restraining order may be issued if the judge is satisfied that exigent circumstances exist sufficient to excuse the failure of the applicant to appear personally and that sufficient grounds for granting the application have been shown.
- i. An order for emergency, ex parte relief shall be granted upon good cause shown and shall remain in effect until a judge of the Family Part issues a further order. Any temporary order hereunder is immediately appealable for a plenary hearing de novo not on the record before any judge of the Family Part of the county in which the plaintiff resides or is sheltered if that judge issued the temporary order or has access to the reasons for the issuance of the temporary order and sets forth in the record the reasons for the modification or dissolution. The denial of a temporary restraining order by a municipal court judge and subsequent administrative dismissal of the complaint shall not bar the victim from refiling a complaint in the Family Part based on the same incident and receiving an emergency, ex parte hearing de novo not on the record before a Family Part judge, and every denial of relief by a municipal court judge shall so state.
- j. Emergency relief may include forbidding the defendant from returning to the scene of the domestic violence, forbidding the defendant from possessing any firearm or other weapon enumerated in subsection r. of N.J.S.2C:39-1, ordering the search for and seizure of any such weapon at any location where the judge has reasonable cause to believe the weapon is located and the seizure of any firearms purchaser identification card or permit to purchase a handgun issued to the defendant and any other appropriate relief. Other appropriate relief may include but is not limited to an order directing the possession of any animal owned, possessed, leased, kept, or held by either party or a minor child residing in the household and providing that the animal shall not be disposed of prior to entry of a final order pursuant to section 13 of P.L.1991, c.261 (C.2C:25-29).

The judge shall state with specificity the reasons for and scope of [the] any search and seizure authorized by the order. The provisions of this subsection prohibiting a defendant from possessing a firearm or other weapon shall not apply to any law enforcement officer while actually on duty, or to any member of the Armed Forces of the United States or member of the National

- Guard while actually on duty or traveling to or from an authorized place of duty.
  - k. The judge may permit the defendant to return to the scene of the domestic violence to pick up personal belongings and effects but shall, in the order granting relief, restrict the time and duration of such permission and provide for police supervision of such visit.
  - l. An order granting emergency relief, together with the complaint or complaints, shall immediately be forwarded to the appropriate law enforcement agency for service on the defendant, and to the police of the municipality in which the plaintiff resides or is sheltered, and shall immediately be served upon the defendant by the police, except that an order issued during regular court hours may be forwarded to the sheriff for immediate service upon the defendant in accordance with the Rules of Court. If personal service cannot be effected upon the defendant, the court may order other appropriate substituted service. At no time shall the plaintiff be asked or required to serve any order on the defendant.
    - m. (Deleted by amendment, P.L.1994, c.94.)
  - n. Notice of temporary restraining orders issued pursuant to this section shall be sent by the clerk of the court or other person designated by the court to the appropriate chiefs of police, members of the State Police and any other appropriate law enforcement agency or court.
    - o. (Deleted by amendment, P.L.1994, c.94.)
  - p. Any temporary or **[**permanent**]** <u>final</u> restraining order issued pursuant to this act shall be in effect throughout the State, and shall be enforced by all law enforcement officers.
  - q. Prior to the issuance of any temporary or [permanent] final restraining order issued pursuant to this section, the court shall order that a search be made of the domestic violence central registry with regard to the defendant's record.<sup>1</sup>

(cf: P.L 2003, c.277, s.5)

- <sup>1</sup>[1.] <u>4</u>. Section 13 of P.L.1991, c.261 (C.2C:25-29) is amended to reads as follows:
- 13. a. A hearing shall be held in the Family Part of the Chancery Division of the Superior Court within 10 days of the filing of a complaint pursuant to section 12 of P.L.1991, c.261 (C.2C:25-28) in the county where the ex parte restraints were ordered, unless good cause is shown for the hearing to be held elsewhere. A copy of the complaint shall be served on the defendant in conformity with the Rules of Court. If a criminal complaint arising out of the same incident which is the subject matter of a complaint brought under P.L.1981, c.426 (C.2C:25-1 et seq.) or P.L.1991, c.261 (C.2C:25-17 et seq.) has been filed, testimony given by the plaintiff or defendant in the domestic violence matter shall not be used in the simultaneous or subsequent criminal proceeding against the

defendant, other than domestic violence contempt matters and where it would otherwise be admissible hearsay under the rules of evidence that govern where a party is unavailable. At the hearing the standard for proving the allegations in the complaint shall be by a preponderance of the evidence. The court shall consider but not be limited to the following factors:

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- (1) The previous history of domestic violence between the plaintiff and defendant, including threats, harassment and physical abuse;
  - (2) The existence of immediate danger to person or property;
- (3) The financial circumstances of the plaintiff and defendant;
  - (4) The best interests of the victim and any child;
  - (5) In determining custody and parenting time the protection of the victim's safety; and
  - (6) The existence of a verifiable order of protection from another jurisdiction.

An order issued under this act shall only restrain or provide damages payable from a person against whom a complaint has been filed under this act and only after a finding or an admission is made that an act of domestic violence was committed by that person. The issue of whether or not a violation of this act occurred, including an act of contempt under this act, shall not be subject to mediation or negotiation in any form. In addition, where a temporary or final order has been issued pursuant to this act, no party shall be ordered to participate in mediation on the issue of custody or parenting time.

- b. In proceedings in which complaints for restraining orders have been filed, the court shall grant any relief necessary to prevent further abuse. In addition to any other provisions, any restraining order issued by the court shall bar the defendant from purchasing, owning, possessing or controlling a firearm and from receiving or retaining a firearms purchaser identification card or permit to purchase a handgun pursuant to N.J.S.2C:58-3 during the period in which the restraining order is in effect or two years whichever is greater, except that this provision shall not apply to any law enforcement officer while actually on duty, or to any member of the Armed Forces of the United States or member of the National Guard while actually on duty or traveling to or from an authorized place of duty. At the hearing the judge of the Family Part of the Chancery Division of the Superior Court may issue an order granting any or all of the following relief:
- (1) An order restraining the defendant from subjecting the victim to domestic violence, as defined in this act.
- (2) An order granting exclusive possession to the plaintiff of the residence or household regardless of whether the residence or household is jointly or solely owned by the parties or jointly or solely leased by the parties. This order shall not in any manner affect title or interest to any real property held by either party or

both jointly. If it is not possible for the victim to remain in the residence, the court may order the defendant to pay the victim's rent at a residence other than the one previously shared by the parties if the defendant is found to have a duty to support the victim and the victim requires alternative housing.

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- (3) An order providing for parenting time. The order shall protect the safety and well-being of the plaintiff and minor children and shall specify the place and frequency of parenting time. Parenting time arrangements shall not compromise any other remedy provided by the court by requiring or encouraging contact between the plaintiff and defendant. Orders for parenting time may include a designation of a place of parenting time away from the plaintiff, the participation of a third party, or supervised parenting time.
- (a) The court shall consider a request by a custodial parent who has been subjected to domestic violence by a person with parenting time rights to a child in the parent's custody for an investigation or evaluation by the appropriate agency to assess the risk of harm to the child prior to the entry of a parenting time order. Any denial of such a request must be on the record and shall only be made if the judge finds the request to be arbitrary or capricious.
- (b) The court shall consider suspension of the parenting time order and hold an emergency hearing upon an application made by the plaintiff certifying under oath that the defendant's access to the child pursuant to the parenting time order has threatened the safety and well-being of the child.
- (4) An order requiring the defendant to pay to the victim monetary compensation for losses suffered as a direct result of the act of domestic violence. The order may require the defendant to pay the victim directly, to reimburse the Victims of Crime Compensation [Board] Agency for any and all compensation paid by the Victims of Crime Compensation '[Board] Agency' directly to or on behalf of the victim, and may require that the defendant reimburse any parties that may have compensated the victim, as the court may determine. Compensatory losses shall include, but not be limited to, loss of earnings or other support, including child or spousal support, out-of-pocket losses for injuries sustained, cost of repair or replacement of real or personal property damaged or destroyed or taken by the defendant, cost of counseling for the victim, moving or other travel expenses, reasonable attorney's fees, court costs, and compensation for pain and suffering. Where appropriate, punitive damages may be awarded in addition to compensatory damages.
- (5) An order requiring the defendant to receive professional domestic violence counseling from either a private source or a source appointed by the court and, in that event, requiring the defendant to provide the court at specified intervals with

documentation of attendance at the professional counseling. The court may order the defendant to pay for the professional counseling. No application by the defendant to dissolve a final order which contains a requirement for attendance at professional counseling pursuant to this paragraph shall be granted by the court unless, in addition to any other provisions required by law or conditions ordered by the court, the defendant has completed all required attendance at such counseling.

- (6) An order restraining the defendant from entering the residence, property, school, or place of employment of the victim or of other family or household members of the victim and requiring the defendant to stay away from any specified place that is named in the order and is frequented regularly by the victim or other family or household members.
- (7) An order restraining the defendant from making contact with the plaintiff or others, including an order forbidding the defendant from personally or through an agent initiating any communication likely to cause annoyance or alarm including, but not limited to, personal, written, or telephone contact with the victim or other family members, or their employers, employees, or fellow workers, or others with whom communication would be likely to cause annoyance or alarm to the victim.
- (8) An order requiring that the defendant make or continue to make rent or mortgage payments on the residence occupied by the victim if the defendant is found to have a duty to support the victim or other dependent household members; provided that this issue has not been resolved or is not being litigated between the parties in another action.
- (9) An order granting either party temporary possession of specified personal property, such as an automobile, checkbook, documentation of health insurance, an identification document, a key, and other personal effects.
- (10) An order awarding emergency monetary relief, including emergency support for minor children, to the victim and other dependents, if any. An ongoing obligation of support shall be determined at a later date pursuant to applicable law.
- (11) An order awarding temporary custody of a minor child. The court shall presume that the best interests of the child are served by an award of custody to the non-abusive parent.
- (12) An order requiring that a law enforcement officer accompany either party to the residence or any shared business premises to supervise the removal of personal belongings in order to ensure the personal safety of the plaintiff when a restraining order has been issued. This order shall be restricted in duration.
  - (13) (Deleted by amendment, P.L.1995, c.242).
- 46 (14) An order granting any other appropriate relief for the 47 plaintiff and dependent children, provided that the plaintiff consents

to such relief, including relief requested by the plaintiff at the final hearing, whether or not the plaintiff requested such relief at the time of the granting of the initial emergency order.

- (15) An order that requires that the defendant report to the intake unit of the Family Part of the Chancery Division of the Superior Court for monitoring of any other provision of the order.
- (16) In addition to the order required by this subsection prohibiting the defendant from possessing any firearm, the court may also issue an order prohibiting the defendant from possessing any other weapon enumerated in subsection r. of N.J.S.2C:39-1 and ordering the search for and seizure of any firearm or other weapon at any location where the judge has reasonable cause to believe the weapon is located. The judge shall state with specificity the reasons for and scope of the search and seizure authorized by the order.
- (17) An order prohibiting the defendant from stalking or following, or threatening to harm, to stalk or to follow, the complainant or any other person named in the order in a manner that, taken in the context of past actions of the defendant, would put the complainant in reasonable fear that the defendant would cause the death or injury of the complainant or any other person. Behavior prohibited under this act includes, but is not limited to, behavior prohibited under the provisions of P.L.1992, c.209 (C.2C:12-10).
- (18) An order requiring the defendant to undergo a psychiatric evaluation.
- (19) An order directing the [care, custody, or control] possession of any animal owned, possessed, leased, kept, or held by either party or a minor child residing in the household. [The court may also prohibit the defendant from interfering with the victim's efforts to remove the animal, and from knowingly coming within, or knowingly remaining within, a specified distance of specified locations where the animal is regularly found. The court may order the defendant to make no contact with the animal and forbid the defendant from taking, transferring, encumbering, concealing, molesting, attacking, striking, threatening, harming, or otherwise disposing of the animal. Where a person has abused or threatened to abuse such animal, there shall be a presumption that possession of the animal shall be awarded to the non-abusive party.
  - c. Notice of orders issued pursuant to this section shall be sent by the clerk of the Family Part of the Chancery Division of the Superior Court or other person designated by the court to the appropriate chiefs of police, members of the State Police and any other appropriate law enforcement agency.
  - d. Upon good cause shown, any final order may be dissolved or modified upon application to the Family Part of the Chancery Division of the Superior Court, but only if the judge who dissolves or modifies the order is the same judge who entered the order, or

### [1R] ACS for **A1633**

1	has available a complete record of the hearing or hearings on which
2	the order was based.
3	e. Prior to the issuance of any order pursuant to this section,
4	the court shall order that a search be made of the domestic violence
5	central registry.
6	(cf: P.L.2003, c.277, s.2)
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8	<sup>1</sup> [2.] <u>5.</u> This act shall take effect immediately.
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13	Authorizes the court to include provisions for animals in
14	domestic violence restraining orders.

## ASSEMBLY, No. 1633

# STATE OF NEW JERSEY

## 214th LEGISLATURE

PRE-FILED FOR INTRODUCTION IN THE 2010 SESSION

**Sponsored by:** 

Assemblywoman CONNIE WAGNER District 38 (Bergen) Assemblyman REED GUSCIORA District 15 (Mercer)

Co-Sponsored by:

Assemblymen Holzapfel, Wolfe and Assemblywoman Jasey

### **SYNOPSIS**

Permits court to include animals in domestic violence restraining orders.

### **CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT**

Introduced Pending Technical Review by Legislative Counsel



(Sponsorship Updated As Of: 5/6/2011)

1 **AN ACT** concerning domestic violence and amending P.L.1991, s.261.

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

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- 1. Section 13 of P.L.1991, c.261 (C.2C:25-29) is amended to reads as follows:
- 9 13. a. A hearing shall be held in the Family Part of the Chancery 10 Division of the Superior Court within 10 days of the filing of a complaint pursuant to section 12 of P.L.1991, c.261 (C.2C:25-28) 11 12 in the county where the ex parte restraints were ordered, unless 13 good cause is shown for the hearing to be held elsewhere. A copy 14 of the complaint shall be served on the defendant in conformity 15 with the Rules of Court. If a criminal complaint arising out of the same incident which is the subject matter of a complaint brought 16 17 under P.L.1981, c.426 (C.2C:25-1 et seq.) or P.L.1991, c.261 18 (C.2C:25-17 et seq.) has been filed, testimony given by the plaintiff 19 or defendant in the domestic violence matter shall not be used in the 20 simultaneous or subsequent criminal proceeding against the 21 defendant, other than domestic violence contempt matters and 22 where it would otherwise be admissible hearsay under the rules of 23 evidence that govern where a party is unavailable. At the hearing 24 the standard for proving the allegations in the complaint shall be by 25 a preponderance of the evidence. The court shall consider but not 26 be limited to the following factors:
  - (1) The previous history of domestic violence between the plaintiff and defendant, including threats, harassment and physical abuse;
    - (2) The existence of immediate danger to person or property;
    - (3) The financial circumstances of the plaintiff and defendant;
    - (4) The best interests of the victim and any child;
  - (5) In determining custody and parenting time the protection of the victim's safety; and
  - (6) The existence of a verifiable order of protection from another jurisdiction.

An order issued under this act shall only restrain or provide damages payable from a person against whom a complaint has been filed under this act and only after a finding or an admission is made that an act of domestic violence was committed by that person. The issue of whether or not a violation of this act occurred, including an act of contempt under this act, shall not be subject to mediation or negotiation in any form. In addition, where a temporary or final order has been issued pursuant to this act, no party shall be ordered to participate in mediation on the issue of custody or parenting time.

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

- b. In proceedings in which complaints for restraining orders have been filed, the court shall grant any relief necessary to prevent further abuse. In addition to any other provisions, any restraining order issued by the court shall bar the defendant from purchasing, owning, possessing or controlling a firearm and from receiving or retaining a firearms purchaser identification card or permit to purchase a handgun pursuant to N.J.S.2C:58-3 during the period in which the restraining order is in effect or two years whichever is greater, except that this provision shall not apply to any law enforcement officer while actually on duty, or to any member of the Armed Forces of the United States or member of the National Guard while actually on duty or traveling to or from an authorized place of duty. At the hearing the judge of the Family Part of the Chancery Division of the Superior Court may issue an order granting any or all of the following relief:
  - (1) An order restraining the defendant from subjecting the victim to domestic violence, as defined in this act.

- (2) An order granting exclusive possession to the plaintiff of the residence or household regardless of whether the residence or household is jointly or solely owned by the parties or jointly or solely leased by the parties. This order shall not in any manner affect title or interest to any real property held by either party or both jointly. If it is not possible for the victim to remain in the residence, the court may order the defendant to pay the victim's rent at a residence other than the one previously shared by the parties if the defendant is found to have a duty to support the victim and the victim requires alternative housing.
- (3) An order providing for parenting time. The order shall protect the safety and well-being of the plaintiff and minor children and shall specify the place and frequency of parenting time. Parenting time arrangements shall not compromise any other remedy provided by the court by requiring or encouraging contact between the plaintiff and defendant. Orders for parenting time may include a designation of a place of parenting time away from the plaintiff, the participation of a third party, or supervised parenting time.
- (a) The court shall consider a request by a custodial parent who has been subjected to domestic violence by a person with parenting time rights to a child in the parent's custody for an investigation or evaluation by the appropriate agency to assess the risk of harm to the child prior to the entry of a parenting time order. Any denial of such a request must be on the record and shall only be made if the judge finds the request to be arbitrary or capricious.
- (b) The court shall consider suspension of the parenting time order and hold an emergency hearing upon an application made by the plaintiff certifying under oath that the defendant's access to the

child pursuant to the parenting time order has threatened the safety and well-being of the child.

- (4) An order requiring the defendant to pay to the victim monetary compensation for losses suffered as a direct result of the act of domestic violence. The order may require the defendant to pay the victim directly, to reimburse the Victims of Crime Compensation Board for any and all compensation paid by the Victims of Crime Compensation Board directly to or on behalf of the victim, and may require that the defendant reimburse any parties that may have compensated the victim, as the court may determine. Compensatory losses shall include, but not be limited to, loss of earnings or other support, including child or spousal support, outof-pocket losses for injuries sustained, cost of repair or replacement of real or personal property damaged or destroyed or taken by the defendant, cost of counseling for the victim, moving or other travel expenses, reasonable attorney's fees, court costs, and compensation for pain and suffering. Where appropriate, punitive damages may be awarded in addition to compensatory damages.
- (5) An order requiring the defendant to receive professional domestic violence counseling from either a private source or a source appointed by the court and, in that event, requiring the defendant to provide the court at specified intervals with documentation of attendance at the professional counseling. The court may order the defendant to pay for the professional counseling. No application by the defendant to dissolve a final order which contains a requirement for attendance at professional counseling pursuant to this paragraph shall be granted by the court unless, in addition to any other provisions required by law or conditions ordered by the court, the defendant has completed all required attendance at such counseling.
- (6) An order restraining the defendant from entering the residence, property, school, or place of employment of the victim or of other family or household members of the victim and requiring the defendant to stay away from any specified place that is named in the order and is frequented regularly by the victim or other family or household members.
- (7) An order restraining the defendant from making contact with the plaintiff or others, including an order forbidding the defendant from personally or through an agent initiating any communication likely to cause annoyance or alarm including, but not limited to, personal, written, or telephone contact with the victim or other family members, or their employers, employees, or fellow workers, or others with whom communication would be likely to cause annoyance or alarm to the victim.
- (8) An order requiring that the defendant make or continue to make rent or mortgage payments on the residence occupied by the victim if the defendant is found to have a duty to support the victim

or other dependent household members; provided that this issue has not been resolved or is not being litigated between the parties in another action.

- (9) An order granting either party temporary possession of specified personal property, such as an automobile, checkbook, documentation of health insurance, an identification document, a key, and other personal effects.
- (10) An order awarding emergency monetary relief, including emergency support for minor children, to the victim and other dependents, if any. An ongoing obligation of support shall be determined at a later date pursuant to applicable law.
- (11) An order awarding temporary custody of a minor child. The court shall presume that the best interests of the child are served by an award of custody to the non-abusive parent.
- (12) An order requiring that a law enforcement officer accompany either party to the residence or any shared business premises to supervise the removal of personal belongings in order to ensure the personal safety of the plaintiff when a restraining order has been issued. This order shall be restricted in duration.
  - (13) (Deleted by amendment, P.L.1995, c.242).
- (14) An order granting any other appropriate relief for the plaintiff and dependent children, provided that the plaintiff consents to such relief, including relief requested by the plaintiff at the final hearing, whether or not the plaintiff requested such relief at the time of the granting of the initial emergency order.
- (15) An order that requires that the defendant report to the intake unit of the Family Part of the Chancery Division of the Superior Court for monitoring of any other provision of the order.
- (16) In addition to the order required by this subsection prohibiting the defendant from possessing any firearm, the court may also issue an order prohibiting the defendant from possessing any other weapon enumerated in subsection r. of N.J.S.2C:39-1 and ordering the search for and seizure of any firearm or other weapon at any location where the judge has reasonable cause to believe the weapon is located. The judge shall state with specificity the reasons for and scope of the search and seizure authorized by the order.
- (17) An order prohibiting the defendant from stalking or following, or threatening to harm, to stalk or to follow, the complainant or any other person named in the order in a manner that, taken in the context of past actions of the defendant, would put the complainant in reasonable fear that the defendant would cause the death or injury of the complainant or any other person. Behavior prohibited under this act includes, but is not limited to, behavior prohibited under the provisions of P.L.1992, c.209 (C.2C:12-10).
- 46 (18) An order requiring the defendant to undergo a psychiatric evaluation.

1	(19) An order directing the care, custody, or control of any
2	animal owned, possessed, leased, kept, or held by either party or a
3	minor child residing in the household.
4	c. Notice of orders issued pursuant to this section shall be sent
5	by the clerk of the Family Part of the Chancery Division of the
6	Superior Court or other person designated by the court to the
7	appropriate chiefs of police, members of the State Police and any
8	other appropriate law enforcement agency.
9	d. Upon good cause shown, any final order may be dissolved or
10	modified upon application to the Family Part of the Chancery
11	Division of the Superior Court, but only if the judge who dissolves
12	or modifies the order is the same judge who entered the order, or
13	has available a complete record of the hearing or hearings on which
14	the order was based.
15	e. Prior to the issuance of any order pursuant to this section,
16	the court shall order that a search be made of the domestic violence
17	central registry.
18	(cf: P.L.2003, c.277, s.2)
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20	2. This act shall take effect immediately.
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23	STATEMENT
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25	This bill authorizes a court to issue an order directing the care,
26	custody, or control of any animal owned, possessed, leased, kept, or
27	held by either party or a minor child residing in the household.
28	Animals are not directly addressed by current domestic violence
29	law.
30	The purpose of the bill is to provide specific statutory

The purpose of the bill is to provide specific statutory authorization for courts to issue orders covering animals in situations where a person abuses or threatens to abuse an animal as part of a domestic dispute.

The bill is modeled on a recently enacted Maine law.

# ASSEMBLY, No. 2509

# **STATE OF NEW JERSEY**

## 214th LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED MARCH 8, 2010

Sponsored by: Assemblywoman CHARLOTTE VANDERVALK District 39 (Bergen)

Co-Sponsored by: Assemblymen Holzapfel and Wolfe

### **SYNOPSIS**

Authorizes courts to include animals in domestic violence restraining orders.

### **CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT**

As introduced.



(Sponsorship Updated As Of: 5/6/2011)

AN ACT concerning domestic violence involving animals and 2 amending P.L.1991, s.261.

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

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- 1. Section 13 of P.L.1991, c.261 (C.2C:25-29) is amended to reads as follows:
- 9 13. a. A hearing shall be held in the Family Part of the Chancery 10 Division of the Superior Court within 10 days of the filing of a complaint pursuant to section 12 of P.L.1991, c.261 (C.2C:25-28) 11 12 in the county where the ex parte restraints were ordered, unless good cause is shown for the hearing to be held elsewhere. A copy 13 of the complaint shall be served on the defendant in conformity 14 15 with the Rules of Court. If a criminal complaint arising out of the 16 same incident which is the subject matter of a complaint brought 17 under P.L.1981, c.426 (C.2C:25-1 et seq.) or P.L.1991, c.261 (C.2C:25-17 et seq.) has been filed, testimony given by the plaintiff 18 19 or defendant in the domestic violence matter shall not be used in the 20 simultaneous or subsequent criminal proceeding against the 21 defendant, other than domestic violence contempt matters and 22 where it would otherwise be admissible hearsay under the rules of 23 evidence that govern where a party is unavailable. At the hearing 24 the standard for proving the allegations in the complaint shall be by 25 a preponderance of the evidence. The court shall consider but not 26 be limited to the following factors:
  - (1) The previous history of domestic violence between the plaintiff and defendant, including threats, harassment and physical abuse;
    - (2) The existence of immediate danger to person or property;
    - (3) The financial circumstances of the plaintiff and defendant;
    - (4) The best interests of the victim and any child;
  - (5) In determining custody and parenting time the protection of the victim's safety; and
  - (6) The existence of a verifiable order of protection from another jurisdiction.

An order issued under this act shall only restrain or provide damages payable from a person against whom a complaint has been filed under this act and only after a finding or an admission is made that an act of domestic violence was committed by that person. The issue of whether or not a violation of this act occurred, including an act of contempt under this act, shall not be subject to mediation or negotiation in any form. In addition, where a temporary or final order has been issued pursuant to this act, no party shall be ordered to participate in mediation on the issue of custody or parenting time.

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

- b. In proceedings in which complaints for restraining orders have been filed, the court shall grant any relief necessary to prevent further abuse. In addition to any other provisions, any restraining order issued by the court shall bar the defendant from purchasing, owning, possessing or controlling a firearm and from receiving or retaining a firearms purchaser identification card or permit to purchase a handgun pursuant to N.J.S.2C:58-3 during the period in which the restraining order is in effect or two years whichever is greater, except that this provision shall not apply to any law enforcement officer while actually on duty, or to any member of the Armed Forces of the United States or member of the National Guard while actually on duty or traveling to or from an authorized place of duty. At the hearing the judge of the Family Part of the Chancery Division of the Superior Court may issue an order granting any or all of the following relief:
  - (1) An order restraining the defendant from subjecting the victim to domestic violence, as defined in this act.

- (2) An order granting exclusive possession to the plaintiff of the residence or household regardless of whether the residence or household is jointly or solely owned by the parties or jointly or solely leased by the parties. This order shall not in any manner affect title or interest to any real property held by either party or both jointly. If it is not possible for the victim to remain in the residence, the court may order the defendant to pay the victim's rent at a residence other than the one previously shared by the parties if the defendant is found to have a duty to support the victim and the victim requires alternative housing.
- (3) An order providing for parenting time. The order shall protect the safety and well-being of the plaintiff and minor children and shall specify the place and frequency of parenting time. Parenting time arrangements shall not compromise any other remedy provided by the court by requiring or encouraging contact between the plaintiff and defendant. Orders for parenting time may include a designation of a place of parenting time away from the plaintiff, the participation of a third party, or supervised parenting time.
- (a) The court shall consider a request by a custodial parent who has been subjected to domestic violence by a person with parenting time rights to a child in the parent's custody for an investigation or evaluation by the appropriate agency to assess the risk of harm to the child prior to the entry of a parenting time order. Any denial of such a request must be on the record and shall only be made if the judge finds the request to be arbitrary or capricious.
- (b) The court shall consider suspension of the parenting time order and hold an emergency hearing upon an application made by the plaintiff certifying under oath that the defendant's access to the child pursuant to the parenting time order has threatened the safety and well-being of the child.

(4) An order requiring the defendant to pay to the victim monetary compensation for losses suffered as a direct result of the act of domestic violence. The order may require the defendant to pay the victim directly, to reimburse the Victims of Crime Compensation Board for any and all compensation paid by the Victims of Crime Compensation Board directly to or on behalf of the victim, and may require that the defendant reimburse any parties that may have compensated the victim, as the court may determine. Compensatory losses shall include, but not be limited to, loss of earnings or other support, including child or spousal support, out-of-pocket losses for injuries sustained, cost of repair or replacement of real or personal property damaged or destroyed or taken by the defendant, cost of counseling for the victim, moving or other travel expenses, reasonable attorney's fees, court costs, and compensation for pain and suffering. Where appropriate, punitive damages may be awarded in addition to compensatory damages.

- (5) An order requiring the defendant to receive professional domestic violence counseling from either a private source or a source appointed by the court and, in that event, requiring the defendant to provide the court at specified intervals with documentation of attendance at the professional counseling. The court may order the defendant to pay for the professional counseling. No application by the defendant to dissolve a final order which contains a requirement for attendance at professional counseling pursuant to this paragraph shall be granted by the court unless, in addition to any other provisions required by law or conditions ordered by the court, the defendant has completed all required attendance at such counseling.
- (6) An order restraining the defendant from entering the residence, property, school, or place of employment of the victim or of other family or household members of the victim and requiring the defendant to stay away from any specified place that is named in the order and is frequented regularly by the victim or other family or household members.
- (7) An order restraining the defendant from making contact with the plaintiff or others, including an order forbidding the defendant from personally or through an agent initiating any communication likely to cause annoyance or alarm including, but not limited to, personal, written, or telephone contact with the victim or other family members, or their employers, employees, or fellow workers, or others with whom communication would be likely to cause annoyance or alarm to the victim.
- (8) An order requiring that the defendant make or continue to make rent or mortgage payments on the residence occupied by the victim if the defendant is found to have a duty to support the victim or other dependent household members; provided that this issue has not been resolved or is not being litigated between the parties in another action.

(9) An order granting either party temporary possession of specified personal property, such as an automobile, checkbook, documentation of health insurance, an identification document, a key, and other personal effects.

- (10) An order awarding emergency monetary relief, including emergency support for minor children, to the victim and other dependents, if any. An ongoing obligation of support shall be determined at a later date pursuant to applicable law.
- (11) An order awarding temporary custody of a minor child. The court shall presume that the best interests of the child are served by an award of custody to the non-abusive parent.
- (12) An order requiring that a law enforcement officer accompany either party to the residence or any shared business premises to supervise the removal of personal belongings in order to ensure the personal safety of the plaintiff when a restraining order has been issued. This order shall be restricted in duration.
  - (13) (Deleted by amendment, P.L.1995, c.242).
- (14) An order granting any other appropriate relief for the plaintiff and dependent children, provided that the plaintiff consents to such relief, including relief requested by the plaintiff at the final hearing, whether or not the plaintiff requested such relief at the time of the granting of the initial emergency order.
- (15) An order that requires that the defendant report to the intake unit of the Family Part of the Chancery Division of the Superior Court for monitoring of any other provision of the order.
- (16) In addition to the order required by this subsection prohibiting the defendant from possessing any firearm, the court may also issue an order prohibiting the defendant from possessing any other weapon enumerated in subsection r. of N.J.S.2C:39-1 and ordering the search for and seizure of any firearm or other weapon at any location where the judge has reasonable cause to believe the weapon is located. The judge shall state with specificity the reasons for and scope of the search and seizure authorized by the order.
- (17) An order prohibiting the defendant from stalking or following, or threatening to harm, to stalk or to follow, the complainant or any other person named in the order in a manner that, taken in the context of past actions of the defendant, would put the complainant in reasonable fear that the defendant would cause the death or injury of the complainant or any other person. Behavior prohibited under this act includes, but is not limited to, behavior prohibited under the provisions of P.L.1992, c.209 (C.2C:12-10).
- 43 (18) An order requiring the defendant to undergo a psychiatric evaluation.
- 45 (19) An order directing the care, custody, or control of any
  46 animal owned, possessed, leased, kept, or held by either party or a
  47 minor residing in the household.

#### **A2509** VANDERVALK

- c. Notice of orders issued pursuant to this section shall be sent by the clerk of the Family Part of the Chancery Division of the Superior Court or other person designated by the court to the appropriate chiefs of police, members of the State Police and any other appropriate law enforcement agency.
  - d. Upon good cause shown, any final order may be dissolved or modified upon application to the Family Part of the Chancery Division of the Superior Court, but only if the judge who dissolves or modifies the order is the same judge who entered the order, or has available a complete record of the hearing or hearings on which the order was based.
  - e. Prior to the issuance of any order pursuant to this section, the court shall order that a search be made of the domestic violence central registry.

(cf: P.L.2003, c.277, s.2)

2. This act shall take effect immediately.

#### **STATEMENT**

This bill authorizes a court to issue an order directing the care, custody, or control of any animal owned, possessed, leased, kept, or held by either party or a minor residing in the household. Animals are not directly addressed by current domestic violence law.

The purpose of the bill is to provide specific statutory authorization for courts to issue orders covering animals in situations where a person abuses or threatens to abuse an animal as part of a domestic dispute.

The bill is modeled on a recently enacted Maine law.

### ASSEMBLY JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

### STATEMENT TO

# ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR ASSEMBLY, Nos. 1633 and 2509

## STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: MAY 5, 2011

The Assembly Judiciary Committee reports favorably an Assembly Committee Substitute for Assembly Bill Nos. 1633 and 2509.

This substitute authorizes the court to include provisions regarding the disposition of animals in domestic violence restraining orders. Under the substitute, a domestic violence restraining order could direct the care, custody, or control of any animal owned, possessed, leased, kept, or held by either party or a minor child residing in the household.

The order could also prohibit the defendant from interfering with the victim's efforts to remove the animal, and from knowingly coming within, or knowingly remaining within, a specified distance of specified locations where the animal is regularly found. The court could order the defendant to make no contact with the animal and forbid the defendant from taking, transferring, encumbering, concealing, molesting, attacking, striking, threatening, harming, or otherwise disposing of the animal.

### STATEMENT TO

# ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR ASSEMBLY, Nos. 1633 and 2509

with Assembly Floor Amendments (Proposed by Assemblywoman WAGNER)

ADOPTED: DECEMBER 5, 2011

This substitute would authorize the court to include provisions concerning animals in domestic violence restraining orders.

In its original form, the substitute concerned final restraining orders pursuant to N.J.S.A.2C:25-29. These floor amendments would expand the substitute to also address temporary restraining orders, orders issued by the court when defendants are released on bail, and conditions of sentence when a defendant is found guilty of a crime or offense involving domestic violence.

N.J.S.A.2C:25-26 would be amended to provide that when a defendant charged with a crime or offense involving domestic violence is released from custody before trial on bail or personal recognizance, the court may enter an order prohibiting the defendant from having any contact with any animal owned, possessed, leased, kept, or held by either party or a minor child residing in the household. In addition, the amendments authorize the court to enter an order directing the possession of the animal and providing that the animal shall not be disposed of prior to the final disposition of the crime or offense.

N.J.S.A.2C:25-27 would be amended to provide that when a defendant is found guilty of a crime or offense involving domestic violence and a condition of sentence restricts the defendant's ability to have contact with an animal of either party or a minor child residing in the household, that condition would be recorded in an order of the court.

The amendments to N.J.S.A.2C:25-28 provide that as part of a temporary restraining order the court could issue an order directing the possession of any animal owned, possessed, leased, kept, or held by either party or a minor child residing in the household and providing that the animal shall not be disposed of prior to entry of a final order.

The floor amendments also amend N.J.S.A.2C:25-29 concerning final restraining orders to provide that these orders may contain a provision directing the possession of any animal owned, possessed, leased, kept, or held by either party or a minor child residing in the household. The amendments to this section also provide that where a person has abused or threatened to abuse an animal, there would be a presumption that possession of the animal would be awarded to the non-abusive party.

The floor amendments also delete a provision in the substitute that would have authorized the court to bar the defendant from coming within a specified distance of specified locations where the animal is regularly found.

Finally, the floor amendments make two language changes. The amendments replace the term "permanent restraining order" with "final restraining order" to maintain consistency in the domestic violence statutes, and replace the outdated reference to the "Victims of Crime Compensation Board" with the correct reference to the "Victims of Crime Compensation Agency."

## SENATE, No. 540

# STATE OF NEW JERSEY

## 214th LEGISLATURE

### PRE-FILED FOR INTRODUCTION IN THE 2010 SESSION

**Sponsored by:** 

Senator THOMAS H. KEAN, JR.

District 21 (Essex, Morris, Somerset and Union)

**Senator JEFF VAN DREW** 

District 1 (Cape May, Atlantic and Cumberland)

Co-Sponsored by:

Senators Bateman, Kyrillos, Greenstein and Scutari

### **SYNOPSIS**

Authorizes courts to include animals in domestic violence restraining orders.

### **CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT**

Introduced Pending Technical Review by Legislative Counsel



(Sponsorship Updated As Of: 9/20/2011)

**AN ACT** concerning domestic violence involving animals and amending P.L.1991, s.261.

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

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- 1. Section 13 of P.L.1991, c.261 (C.2C:25-29) is amended to reads as follows:
- 9 13. a. A hearing shall be held in the Family Part of the Chancery 10 Division of the Superior Court within 10 days of the filing of a complaint pursuant to section 12 of P.L.1991, c.261 (C.2C:25-28) 11 12 in the county where the ex parte restraints were ordered, unless 13 good cause is shown for the hearing to be held elsewhere. A copy 14 of the complaint shall be served on the defendant in conformity 15 with the Rules of Court. If a criminal complaint arising out of the same incident which is the subject matter of a complaint brought 16 17 under P.L.1981, c.426 (C.2C:25-1 et seq.) or P.L.1991, c.261 18 (C.2C:25-17 et seq.) has been filed, testimony given by the plaintiff 19 or defendant in the domestic violence matter shall not be used in the 20 simultaneous or subsequent criminal proceeding against the 21 defendant, other than domestic violence contempt matters and 22 where it would otherwise be admissible hearsay under the rules of 23 evidence that govern where a party is unavailable. At the hearing 24 the standard for proving the allegations in the complaint shall be by 25 a preponderance of the evidence. The court shall consider but not 26 be limited to the following factors:
  - (1) The previous history of domestic violence between the plaintiff and defendant, including threats, harassment and physical abuse;
    - (2) The existence of immediate danger to person or property;
    - (3) The financial circumstances of the plaintiff and defendant;
    - (4) The best interests of the victim and any child;
  - (5) In determining custody and parenting time the protection of the victim's safety; and
  - (6) The existence of a verifiable order of protection from another jurisdiction.

An order issued under this act shall only restrain or provide damages payable from a person against whom a complaint has been filed under this act and only after a finding or an admission is made that an act of domestic violence was committed by that person. The issue of whether or not a violation of this act occurred, including an act of contempt under this act, shall not be subject to mediation or negotiation in any form. In addition, where a temporary or final order has been issued pursuant to this act, no party shall be ordered to participate in mediation on the issue of custody or parenting time.

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

- b. In proceedings in which complaints for restraining orders have been filed, the court shall grant any relief necessary to prevent further abuse. In addition to any other provisions, any restraining order issued by the court shall bar the defendant from purchasing, owning, possessing or controlling a firearm and from receiving or retaining a firearms purchaser identification card or permit to purchase a handgun pursuant to N.J.S.2C:58-3 during the period in which the restraining order is in effect or two years whichever is greater, except that this provision shall not apply to any law enforcement officer while actually on duty, or to any member of the Armed Forces of the United States or member of the National Guard while actually on duty or traveling to or from an authorized place of duty. At the hearing the judge of the Family Part of the Chancery Division of the Superior Court may issue an order granting any or all of the following relief:
  - (1) An order restraining the defendant from subjecting the victim to domestic violence, as defined in this act.

- (2) An order granting exclusive possession to the plaintiff of the residence or household regardless of whether the residence or household is jointly or solely owned by the parties or jointly or solely leased by the parties. This order shall not in any manner affect title or interest to any real property held by either party or both jointly. If it is not possible for the victim to remain in the residence, the court may order the defendant to pay the victim's rent at a residence other than the one previously shared by the parties if the defendant is found to have a duty to support the victim and the victim requires alternative housing.
- (3) An order providing for parenting time. The order shall protect the safety and well-being of the plaintiff and minor children and shall specify the place and frequency of parenting time. Parenting time arrangements shall not compromise any other remedy provided by the court by requiring or encouraging contact between the plaintiff and defendant. Orders for parenting time may include a designation of a place of parenting time away from the plaintiff, the participation of a third party, or supervised parenting time.
- (a) The court shall consider a request by a custodial parent who has been subjected to domestic violence by a person with parenting time rights to a child in the parent's custody for an investigation or evaluation by the appropriate agency to assess the risk of harm to the child prior to the entry of a parenting time order. Any denial of such a request must be on the record and shall only be made if the judge finds the request to be arbitrary or capricious.
- (b) The court shall consider suspension of the parenting time order and hold an emergency hearing upon an application made by the plaintiff certifying under oath that the defendant's access to the

child pursuant to the parenting time order has threatened the safety and well-being of the child.

- (4) An order requiring the defendant to pay to the victim monetary compensation for losses suffered as a direct result of the act of domestic violence. The order may require the defendant to pay the victim directly, to reimburse the Victims of Crime Compensation Board for any and all compensation paid by the Victims of Crime Compensation Board directly to or on behalf of the victim, and may require that the defendant reimburse any parties that may have compensated the victim, as the court may determine. Compensatory losses shall include, but not be limited to, loss of earnings or other support, including child or spousal support, outof-pocket losses for injuries sustained, cost of repair or replacement of real or personal property damaged or destroyed or taken by the defendant, cost of counseling for the victim, moving or other travel expenses, reasonable attorney's fees, court costs, and compensation for pain and suffering. Where appropriate, punitive damages may be awarded in addition to compensatory damages.
- (5) An order requiring the defendant to receive professional domestic violence counseling from either a private source or a source appointed by the court and, in that event, requiring the defendant to provide the court at specified intervals with documentation of attendance at the professional counseling. The court may order the defendant to pay for the professional counseling. No application by the defendant to dissolve a final order which contains a requirement for attendance at professional counseling pursuant to this paragraph shall be granted by the court unless, in addition to any other provisions required by law or conditions ordered by the court, the defendant has completed all required attendance at such counseling.
- (6) An order restraining the defendant from entering the residence, property, school, or place of employment of the victim or of other family or household members of the victim and requiring the defendant to stay away from any specified place that is named in the order and is frequented regularly by the victim or other family or household members.
- (7) An order restraining the defendant from making contact with the plaintiff or others, including an order forbidding the defendant from personally or through an agent initiating any communication likely to cause annoyance or alarm including, but not limited to, personal, written, or telephone contact with the victim or other family members, or their employers, employees, or fellow workers, or others with whom communication would be likely to cause annoyance or alarm to the victim.
- (8) An order requiring that the defendant make or continue to make rent or mortgage payments on the residence occupied by the victim if the defendant is found to have a duty to support the victim

or other dependent household members; provided that this issue has not been resolved or is not being litigated between the parties in another action.

- (9) An order granting either party temporary possession of specified personal property, such as an automobile, checkbook, documentation of health insurance, an identification document, a key, and other personal effects.
- (10) An order awarding emergency monetary relief, including emergency support for minor children, to the victim and other dependents, if any. An ongoing obligation of support shall be determined at a later date pursuant to applicable law.
- (11) An order awarding temporary custody of a minor child. The court shall presume that the best interests of the child are served by an award of custody to the non-abusive parent.
- (12) An order requiring that a law enforcement officer accompany either party to the residence or any shared business premises to supervise the removal of personal belongings in order to ensure the personal safety of the plaintiff when a restraining order has been issued. This order shall be restricted in duration.
  - (13) (Deleted by amendment, P.L.1995, c.242).
- (14) An order granting any other appropriate relief for the plaintiff and dependent children, provided that the plaintiff consents to such relief, including relief requested by the plaintiff at the final hearing, whether or not the plaintiff requested such relief at the time of the granting of the initial emergency order.
- (15) An order that requires that the defendant report to the intake unit of the Family Part of the Chancery Division of the Superior Court for monitoring of any other provision of the order.
- (16) In addition to the order required by this subsection prohibiting the defendant from possessing any firearm, the court may also issue an order prohibiting the defendant from possessing any other weapon enumerated in subsection r. of N.J.S.2C:39-1 and ordering the search for and seizure of any firearm or other weapon at any location where the judge has reasonable cause to believe the weapon is located. The judge shall state with specificity the reasons for and scope of the search and seizure authorized by the order.
- (17) An order prohibiting the defendant from stalking or following, or threatening to harm, to stalk or to follow, the complainant or any other person named in the order in a manner that, taken in the context of past actions of the defendant, would put the complainant in reasonable fear that the defendant would cause the death or injury of the complainant or any other person. Behavior prohibited under this act includes, but is not limited to, behavior prohibited under the provisions of P.L.1992, c.209 (C.2C:12-10).
- 46 (18) An order requiring the defendant to undergo a psychiatric evaluation.

1	(19) An order directing the care, custody, or control of any
2	animal owned, possessed, leased, kept, or held by either party or a
3	minor residing in the household.
4	c. Notice of orders issued pursuant to this section shall be sent
5	by the clerk of the Family Part of the Chancery Division of the
6	Superior Court or other person designated by the court to the
7	appropriate chiefs of police, members of the State Police and any
8	other appropriate law enforcement agency.
9	d. Upon good cause shown, any final order may be dissolved or
10	modified upon application to the Family Part of the Chancery
11	Division of the Superior Court, but only if the judge who dissolves
12	or modifies the order is the same judge who entered the order, or
13	has available a complete record of the hearing or hearings on which
14	the order was based.
15	e. Prior to the issuance of any order pursuant to this section,
16	the court shall order that a search be made of the domestic violence
17	central registry.
18	(cf: P.L.2003, c.277, s.2)
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20	2. This act shall take effect immediately.
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23	STATEMENT
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This bill authorizes a court to issue an order directing the care, custody, or control of any animal owned, possessed, leased, kept, or held by either party or a minor residing in the household. Animals are not directly addressed by current domestic violence law.

The purpose of the bill is to provide specific statutory authorization for courts to issue orders covering animals in situations where a person abuses or threatens to abuse an animal as part of a domestic dispute.

The bill is modeled on a recently enacted Maine law.

### SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

### STATEMENT TO

SENATE, No. 540

with committee amendments

## STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: SEPTEMBER 19, 2011

The Senate Judiciary Committee reports favorably and with committee amendments Senate Bill No. 540.

This bill authorizes a court to issue an order directing the care, custody, or control of any animal owned, possessed, leased, kept, or held by either party or a minor residing in the household. Animals are not directly addressed by current domestic violence law.

The committee amended the bill to include additional language in the new paragraph (19) being added by the bill to subsection b. of N.J.S.A. 2C:25-29 which sets forth the types of relief that may be ordered by a Family Part judge. The new language provides that the court may also prohibit the defendant from interfering with the victim's efforts to remove the animal, and from knowingly coming within, or knowingly remaining within, a specified distance of specified locations where the animal is regularly found. The court may order the defendant to make no contact with the animal and forbid the defendant from taking, transferring, encumbering, concealing, molesting, attacking, striking, threatening, harming, or otherwise disposing of the animal.

This bill was pre-filed for introduction in the 2010-2011 session pending technical review. As reported, the bill includes the changes required by technical review, which has been performed.

As amended, this bill is identical to Assembly Committee Substitute for Assembly, Nos. 1633/2509.

### STATEMENT TO

# [First Reprint] **SENATE, No. 540**

with Senate Floor Amendments (Proposed by Senator T. KEAN)

ADOPTED: DECEMBER 15, 2011

This bill would authorize the court to include provisions concerning animals in domestic violence restraining orders.

In its original form, the bill concerned final restraining orders pursuant to N.J.S.A.2C:25-29. These floor amendments would expand the bill to also address temporary restraining orders, orders issued by the court when defendants are released on bail, and conditions of sentence when a defendant is found guilty of a crime or offense involving domestic violence.

The amendments would add a new section 1 to the bill which would amend N.J.S.A.2C:25-26 to provide that when a defendant charged with a crime or offense involving domestic violence is released from custody before trial on bail or personal recognizance, the court may enter an order prohibiting the defendant from having any contact with any animal owned, possessed, leased, kept, or held by either party or a minor child residing in the household. In addition, the amendments authorize the court to enter an order directing the possession of the animal and providing that the animal shall not be disposed of prior to the final disposition of the crime or offense.

The floor amendments would add a new section 2 to the bill which would amend N.J.S.A.2C:25-27 to provide that when a defendant is found guilty of a crime or offense involving domestic violence and a condition of sentence restricts the defendant's ability to have contact with an animal of either party or a minor child residing in the household, that condition would be recorded in an order of the court.

The floor amendments would add a new section 3 to the bill which would amend N.J.S.A.2C:25-28 to provide that as part of a temporary restraining order the court could issue an order directing the possession of any animal owned, possessed, leased, kept, or held by either party or a minor child residing in the household and providing that the animal shall not be disposed of prior to entry of a final order.

The floor amendments would also renumber section 1 of the bill as section 4. This section amends N.J.S.A.2C:25-29 concerning final restraining orders. The floor amendments would amend N.J.S.A.2C:25-29 to provide that these orders may contain a provision directing the possession of any animal owned, possessed, leased, kept, or held by either party or a minor child residing in the household. The amendments would also provide that where a person has abused or

threatened to abuse an animal, there would be a presumption that possession of the animal would be awarded to the non-abusive party.

In addition, the floor amendments delete a provision in N.J.S.A.2C:25-29 that would have authorized the court to bar the defendant from coming within a specified distance of specified locations where the animal is regularly found.

Finally, the floor amendments make two language changes in the bill. The amendments replace the term "permanent restraining order" with "final restraining order" to maintain consistency in the domestic violence statutes, and replace the outdated reference to the "Victims of Crime Compensation Board" with the correct reference to the "Victims of Crime Compensation Agency."

These amendments would make this bill identical to ACS for Assembly Bill No. 1633 and 2509 (1R).