2A: 6-34 et al

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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY CHECKLIST

NJSA: 2A:6-34 et al.	(Housing matters — jurisdiction - transfer to municipal court in first class cities)		
LAWS OF: <u>1983</u>	CHAPTER: <u>207</u>		
Bill No: A1618			
Sponsor(s): Janiszewski			
Date Introduced: June 14, 1982			
Committee: Assembly: Judiciary, Law, Public Safety and Defense			
Senate: Judiciary			
A mended during passage:	Yes	// Amendr denoted by	nents during passage asterisks
Date of Passage:	Assembly: Dec. 6	, 1982	
Senate: <u>March 7, 1983</u>			
Date of Approval: June 10, 1983			
Following statements are attached if available:			
Sponsor statement:		Yes	<pre>// Also attached: Senate amendments, adopted 2-24-83 (with statement)</pre>
Committee statement:	Assembly	Yes	//
	Senate	Yes	//
Fiscal Note:	•	///	No
Veto Message:		///	No
Message on Signing:		///	No
Following were printed:		·	
Reports:		///	No
Hearings:		///	No

CHAPTER 207 LAWS OF N. J. 1983 APPROVED 6

[SECOND OFFICIAL COPY REPRINT] ASSEMBLY, No. 1618

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

INTRODUCED JUNE 14, 1982

By Assemblyman JANISZEWSKI

An Act concerning municipal court jurisdiction of housing matters in cities of the first class *** that have established full-time municipal housing courts*** amending N. J. S. 2A:6-34**, P. L. 1971, c. 224,** and P. L. 1966, c. 168 and supplementing chapter 8 of Title 2A of the New Jersey Statutes.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State 1 2 of New Jersey:

1 1. N. J. S. 2A:6-34 is amended to read as follows:

2 2A:6-34. (a) Every action of a civil nature at law, other than a 3 proceeding in lieu of a prerogative writ, and every action to recover any penalty imposed or authorized by any law of this State, where 4 the debt, balance, penalty, damage or other matter in dispute does 5 not exceed, exclusive of costs, the sum or value of \$5,000.00, ex-6 clusive of costs, shall be cognizable in the county district courts 7 8 of this State.

9 (b) County district courts shall also have jurisdiction [in actions 10 between landlords and tenants; in actions of replevin where the value of the goods or chattels of which replevin is sought does not 11 12 exceed the value of \$5,000.00, exclusive of costs; [and] in actions 13 of attachment, for a sum not exceeding \$5,000.00, exclusive of costs; 14 and in actions between landlords and tenants, except that an action for eviction involving property located in a city of the first class 15 15A *** that has established a full-time municipal housing court *** 16 may be transferred * [before it comes to trial to the municipal court of that city. Either party to the action may apply for the 17

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

Matter enclosed in asterisks or stars has been adopted as follows:

*---Assembly committee amendment adopted November 29, 1982. -Senate committee amendments adopted January 24, 1983.

***--Senate amendments adopted February 24, 1983.

18 transfer.]* *to the municipal ***housing*** court of that city 19 before it comes to trial; if the county district court decides to trans-19A fer the matter, either upon its own initiative, or in response to a 19B request from the municipal ***housing*** court to have the matter 19c transferred.* After the transfer has been made, the municipal 19D ***housing*** court shall have exclusive jurisdiction over the 19E action.

20 (c) County district courts shall have jurisdiction of actions by 21 or against [boards of chosen freeholders] county governing bodies, 22quasi, domestic, foreign and municipal corporations, equally with 23 natural persons, of actions by creditors of a decedent against the heirs or devisees of the decedent where the amount in dispute, 24 exclusive of costs, does not exceed the sum or value of \$5,000.00, 2526and of such other actions or proceedings as are now or may here-27 after be given by law.

28 (d) In any action transferred to the county district court from 29 the Superior Court, the county district court shall have jurisdiction 30 to enter judgment in such amount as the judge or jury shall determine the damages to be, notwithstanding that such damages 31 32exceed the sum of \$5,000.00; provided that such jurisdiction shall not be considered in determining whether costs shall be denied in 33 the Superior Court pursuant to [section] N. J. S. 2A:15-62 [of the 34 35 New Jersey Statutes].

1 2. Section 6 of P. L. 1966, c. 168 (C. 2A:42-79) is amended to 2 read as follows:

3 6. Any ordinance adopted under this act may provide that in the event the owner of a substandard multiple dwelling fails to comply 4 with an order for repair, alteration or improvement after notice and 5 6 reasonable opportunity to do so and where such failure to comply results in the continuation of a condition or conditions harmful to 7 8 the health and safety of the occupants of the multiple dwelling or to 9 the general public, the public officer may, by and with the approval of the governing body of the municipality, bring an action in the 10 Superior Court, or, in cases involving property located in cities of 11 the first class *** that have established full-time municipal housing 12courts***, in the municipal *** housing*** court of the city in which 13 that property is located, to be appointed receiver ex officio of the 14 15 rents and income from such property and expend the same for the purpose of making such repairs, alterations or improvements as are 1617 necessary to correct said harmful condition or conditions. The said rents and income so collected by the said receiver shall also be 1819 available for the payment of such costs and expenses of the receivership, as may be adjudged by the court, and for the payment to the 20

21 municipality of any fines or penalties which may have been imposed 22 on the owner for violations of the ordinance and which have not 23 been paid by the person liable therefor. The court may proceed in 24 the action in a summary manner or otherwise. Such receiver shall 25 not be required to give bond and shall be appointed only for the 26 said purposes.

1 **3. Section 3 of P. L. 1971, c. 224 (C. 2A:42-87) is amended to 2 read as follows:

3 3. A proceeding by a public officer, tenant, or tenants of a dwell-4 ing for a judgment directing the deposit of rents into court and their use for the purpose of remedying conditions in substantial $\mathbf{5}$ violation of the standards of fitness for human habitation estab-6 7 lished under the State or local housing codes or regulations may be maintained in a court of competent jurisdiction. The place of 8 trial of the proceeding shall be within the county in which the 9 real property or a portion thereof from which the rents issue is 10situated. In cases involving real property located in cities of the 11 first class *** that have established full-time municipal housing 12courts***, the proceedings may be brought in the municipal 13*** housing *** court of the city in which the property is located. ** 14

1 ****[**3.**]**** **4.** (New section) Municipal ***housing*** courts 2 in cities of the first class ***that have established full-time munici-3 pal housing courts*** shall have exclusive jurisdiction over ac-4 tions****[**:

5 a. For]** **for** eviction transferred to the municipal ***hous-5A ing*** court by the county district court pursuant to the provisions 5B of subsection b. of N. J. S. 2A:6-34; and

6 ******[b. To]** **shall have concurrent jurisdiction to** appoint 7 receivers pursuant to section 6 of P. L. 1966, c. 168 (C. 2A:42-79) 8 **and to enforce the provisions of P. L. 1971, c. 224 (C. 2A:42-85 9 et seq.).**

1 **[4.]** **5.** This act shall take effect immediately.

3

ASSEMBLY, No. 1618 STATE OF NEW JERSEY

INTRODUCED JUNE 14, 1982

By Assemblyman JANISZEWSKI

AN ACT concerning municipal court jurisdiction of housing matters in cities of the first class, amending N. J. S. 2A:6-34 and P. L. 1966, c. 168 and supplementing chapter 8 of Title 2A of the New Jersey Statutes.

1 BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State 2 of New Jersey:

1 1. N. J. S. 2A:6–34 is amended to read as follows:

2 2A:6-34. (a) Every action of a civil nature at law, other than a 3 proceeding in lieu of a prerogative writ, and every action to recover 4 any penalty imposed or authorized by any law of this State, where 5 the debt, balance, penalty, damage or other matter in dispute does 6 not exceed, exclusive of costs, the sum or value of \$5,000.00, ex-7 clusive of costs, shall be cognizable in the county district courts 8 of this State.

(b) County district courts shall also have jurisdiction [in actions 9 between landlords and tenants;] in actions of replevin where the 10 value of the goods or chattels of which replevin is sought does not 11 exceed the value of \$5,000.00, exclusive of costs; [and] in actions 12 of attachment, for a sum not exceeding \$5,000.00, exclusive of costs; 13 and in actions between landlords and tenants, except that an action 14 for eviction involving property located in a city of the first class 15 may be transferred before it comes to trial to the municipal court 16 of that city. Either party to the action may apply for the transfer. 17 After the transfer has been made, the municipal court shall have 18 exclusive jurisdiction over the action. 19

(c) County district courts shall have jurisdiction of actions by
or against [boards of chosen freeholders] county governing bodies,
quasi, domestic, foreign and municipal corporations, equally with
natural persons, of actions by creditors of a decedent against the
heirs or devisees of the decedent where the amount in dispute,
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exclusive of costs, does not exceed the sum or value of \$5,000.00,
and of such other actions or proceedings as are now or may hereafter be given by law.

28(d) In any action transferred to the county district court from 29the Superior Court, the county district court shall have jurisdiction 30 to enter judgment in such amount as the judge or jury shall de-31 termine the damages to be, notwithstanding that such damages exceed the sum of \$5,000.00; provided that such jurisdiction shall 3233 not be considered in determining whether costs shall be denied in 34the Superior Court pursuant to [section] N. J. S. 2A:15-62 [of the New Jersey Statutes]. 35

1 2. Section 6 of P. L. 1966, c. 168 (C. 2A:42-79) is amended to 2 read as follows:

3 6. Any ordinance adopted under this act may provide that in the event the owner of a substandard multiple dwelling fails to comply 4 with an order for repair, alteration or improvement after notice and 5 6 reasonable opportunity to do so and where such failure to comply results in the continuation of a condition or conditions harmful to 7 the health and safety of the occupants of the multiple dwelling or to 8 9 the general public, the public officer may, by and with the approval 10 of the governing body of the municipality, bring an action in the Superior Court, or, in cases involving property located in cities of 11 12the first class, in the municipal court of the city in which that prop-13 erty is located, to be appointed receiver ex officio of the rents and 14 income from such property and expend the same for the purpose of 15 making such repairs, alterations or improvements as are necessary 16to correct said harmful condition or conditions. The said rents and income so collected by the said receiver shall also be available for 17 18 the payment of such costs and expenses of the receivership, as may be adjudged by the court, and for the payment to the municipality 19 of any fines or penalties which may have been imposed on the owner 20 for violations of the ordinance and which have not been paid by the 21person liable therefor. The court may proceed in the action in a 22summary manner or otherwise. Such receiver shall not be required 23 to give bond and shall be appointed only for the said purposes. 24

3. (New section) Municipal courts in cities of the first class shall
 have exclusive jurisdiction over actions:

a. For eviction transferred to the municipal court by the county
district court pursuant to the provisions of subsection b. of N. J. S.
5 2A:6-34; and

b. To appoint receivers pursuant to section 6 of P. L. 1966, c. 168
7 (C. 2A:42-79).

1 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATEMENT

The purpose of this bill is to give jurisdiction over certain housing matters to municipal courts in cities of the first class.

Municipal courts in large cities are busy with actions between landlords and tenants and with cases involving failure to comply with municipal housing ordinances. As a result, these municipal courts possess knowledge, information, and facilities to deal with all housing matters, even those placed by statute under the jurisdiction of county district court or Superior Court. This bill would permit the court system in cities of the first class to deal with housing matters more efficiently by allowing the municipal court to handle more housing cases.

Section 1 of the bill permits an action for eviction involving property located in a city of the first class to be transferred to the municipal court in that city. Actions for eviction normally would fall under the jurisdiction of county district courts pursuant to N. J. S. 2A:6-34. Section 2 gives to the municipal court in a city of the first class jurisdiction over actions to appoint a receiver of rents and income from substandard dwellings located in that city if the owner fails to make repairs. In all other cities, these actions will continue to be brought in the Superior Court. [SENATE REPRINT] ASSEMBLY, No. 1618 [Official Copy Reprint]

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

INTRODUCED JUNE 14, 1982

By Assemblyman JANISZEWSKI

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9 (b) County district courts shall also have jurisdiction [in actions between landlords and tenants; in actions of replevin where the 10 value of the goods or chattels of which replevin is sought does not 11 exceed the value of \$5,000.00, exclusive of costs; [and] in actions 12of attachment, for a sum not exceeding \$5,000.00, exclusive of costs; 13 and in actions between landlords and tenants, except that an action 14 15 for eviction involving property located in a city of the first class may be transferred * [before it comes to trial to the municipal 16 court of that city. Either party to the action may apply for the 17 transfer.]* *to the municipal court of that city before it comes 18 to trial; if the county district court decides to transfer the matter, 19

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19A either upon its own initiative, or in response to a request from the 19B municipal court to have the matter transferred.* After the transfer 19c has been made, the municipal court shall have exclusive jurisdic-19D tion over the action.

20 (c) County district courts shall have jurisdiction of actions by 21or against [boards of chosen freeholders] county governing bodies, quasi, domestic, foreign and municipal corporations, equally with 22natural persons, of actions by creditors of a decedent against the 23heirs or devisees of the decedent where the amount in dispute, 24exclusive of costs, does not exceed the sum or value of \$5,000.00, 2526and of such other actions or proceedings as are now or may hereafter be given by law. 27

28(d) In any action transferred to the county district court from the Superior Court, the county district court shall have jurisdiction 29 to enter judgment in such amount as the judge or jury shall de-30 termine the damages to be, notwithstanding that such damages 31 exceed the sum of \$5,000.00; provided that such jurisdiction shall 32not be considered in determining whether costs shall be denied in 33 the Superior Court pursuant to [section] N. J. S. 2A:15-62 [of the 34New Jersey Statutes]. 35

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24 to give bond and shall be appointed only for the said purposes.

**3. Section 3 of P. L. 1971, c. 224 (C. 2A:42-87) is amended to
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[3.] **4.** (New section) Municipal courts in cities of the
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a. For]** **for** eviction transferred to the municipal court by
the county district court pursuant to the provisions of subsection
b. of N. J. S. 2A:6-34; and

[b. To] **shall have concurrent jurisdiction to** appoint
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[SECOND SENATE REPRINT] ASSEMBLY, No. 1618

[OFFICIAL COPY REPRINT]

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INTRODUCED JUNE 14, 1982

By Assemblyman JANISZEWSKI

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6. Any ordinance adopted under this act may provide that in the 3 event the owner of a substandard multiple dwelling fails to comply 4 with an order for repair, alteration or improvement after notice and 5 6 reasonable opportunity to do so and where such failure to comply results in the continuation of a condition or conditions harmful to 7 the health and safety of the occupants of the multiple dwelling or to 8 the general public, the public officer may, by and with the approval 9 of the governing body of the municipality, bring an action in the 10 Superior Court, or, in cases involving property located in cities of 11 12the first class, in the municipal court of the city in which that property is located, to be appointed receiver ex officio of the rents and 13 14 income from such property and expend the same for the purpose of making such repairs, alterations or improvements as are necessary 15 to correct said harmful condition or conditions. The said rents and 16 income so collected by the said receiver shall also be available for 17 the payment of such costs and expenses of the receivership, as may 18 be adjudged by the court, and for the payment to the municipality 19 of any fines or penalties which may have been imposed on the owner 20 for violations of the ordinance and which have not been paid by the 21 22person liable therefor. The court may proceed in the action in a 23summary manner or otherwise. Such receiver shall not be required to give bond and shall be appointed only for the said purposes. 24

 $\mathbf{2}$

3. (New section) Municipal courts in cities of the first class shall
 have exclusive jurisdiction over actions:

a. For eviction transferred to the municipal court by the county
district court pursuant to the provisions of subsection b. of N. J. S.

5 2A:6-34; and

b. To appoint receivers pursuant to section 6 of P. L. 1966, c. 168
7 (C. 2A:42-79).

1 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

ASSEMBLY JUDICIARY, LAW, PUBLIC SAFETY AND DEFENSE COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

ASSEMBLY, No. 1618

with Assembly committee amendments

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: NOVEMBER 24, 1982

This bill amends the law concerning court jurisdiction to provide that under certain circumstances municipal courts in cities of the first class would acquire exclusive jurisdiction over landlord-tenant eviction actions.

As amended by the Assembly Judiciary Committee, the bill allows the county district court to transfer the matter to the municipal court, either upon its own initiative, or in response to a request from the municipal court.

Additionally, the bill amends section 2 to give municipal courts in cities of the first class the power to appoint receivers of rents and income from substandard dwellings located in that city if the owner fails to make repairs.

SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE STATEMENT TO ASSEMBLY, No. 1618

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: JANUARY 24, 1983

Presently, all actions for evictions must be brought in the county district court. Assembly Bill No. 1618 would permit an action for eviction involving a property located in a city of the first class (Newark, Jersey City) to be transferred to that city's municipal court upon either the initiative of the county district court or in response to a request from the municipal court.

Assembly Bill No. 1618 also authorizes municipal courts in cities of the first class to appoint receivers of rents and income from substandard dwellings totally in that city if the owner fails to make repairs if that procedure is available through local ordinance.

At the suggestion of the Department of Community Affairs, Assembly Bill No. 1618 was amended to permit proceedings whereby tenants seeking the appointment of an administrator to receive rents from substandard dwellings to also be brought in municipal courts in cities of the first class. RELEASE: INNEDIATE FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1983

CONTACT: PAUL WOLCOTT

Covernor Thomas H. Kean has signed the following bills:

A-258, sponsored by Assemblyman Garabed Haytaian, R-Warren, which permits the use of school buses for 12 years if they were built after April 1, 1977, and undergo annual inspections when they reach ten years of age. Prior to enactment of this law, school buses were limited to ten years of use for safety reasons. However, improved federal safety standards for school buses went into effect in April, 1977. Combined with this factor is the increasing use of diesel engines, which have a longer life span, but are more expensive. This bill will allow for two more years of service from school buses, provided that after the tenth year they undergo annual inspection by the Division of Motor Vehicles.

A-3185, sponsored by Assemblyman Frank M. Pelly, which exempts from the Local Public Contracts Law, non-profit historical societies which are under contract to operate restaurants at historical preservation sites.

A-1763, sponsored by Assemblyman Harry A. McEnroe, D-Essex, which permits municipalities to hire collection agencies to collect parking violation fines.

A-1618, sponsored by Assemblyman Robert C. Janiszewski, D-Hudson, which expands the jurisdiction of the Jersey City Housing Court.