2C:14-11

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY CHECKLIST

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LAWS OF: 2007 CHAPTER: 133

NJSA: 2C:14-11 ("Nicole's Law," permits victim of sex offense to obtain restraining order against offender)

BILL NO: S2215 (Substituted for A3711)

SPONSOR(S): Singer and others

DATE INTRODUCED: October 12, 2006

COMMITTEE: ASSEMBLY: Judiciary

SENATE: Judiciary

Budget and Appropriations

AMENDED DURING PASSAGE: No

DATE OF PASSAGE: ASSEMBLY: June 21, 2007

SENATE: March 15, 2007

DATE OF APPROVAL: August 6, 2007

FOLLOWING ARE ATTACHED IF AVAILABLE:

FINAL TEXT OF BILL (Senate Committee Substitute enacted)

S2215

SPONSOR'S STATEMENT: (Begins on page 4 of original bill) Yes

COMMITTEE STATEMENT: ASSEMBLY: Yes

SENATE: Yes <u>Judiciary</u>

<u>2-26-07</u>

Budget and Approp.

<u>3-5-07</u>

FLOOR AMENDMENT STATEMENT: No

<u>LEGISLATIVE FISCAL NOTE</u>: <u>Yes</u>

A3711

SPONSOR'S STATEMENT: (Begins on page 4 of original bill)

Yes

COMMITTEE STATEMENT: ASSEMBLY: Yes

SENATE: No

FLOOR AMENDMENT STATEMENT: No

LEGISLATIVE FISCAL NOTE: Yes

VETO MESSAGE: No

GOVERNOR'S PRESS RELEASE ON SIGNING: No

FOLLOWING WERE PRINTED:

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REPORTS: No No

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES: No

IS 4/24/08

P.L. 2007, CHAPTER 133, *approved August 6*, 2007 Senate Committee Substitute for Senate, No. 2215

1	AN ACT concerning victims of crime and designated as Nicole's
2	Law, supplementing chapter 14 of Title 2C of the New Jersey
3	Statutes, and amending N.J.S.2C:45-1 and N.J.S.2C:45-2.

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

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1. (New section) As used in this act,

"Sex offense" means a sex offense as defined in subsection b. of section 2 of P.L.1994, c.133 (C.2C:7-2).

"Victim" means a "victim" as defined in N.J.S.2C:14-1.

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- 2. (New section) a. When a defendant charged with a sex offense is released from custody before trial on bail or personal recognizance, the court authorizing the release may, as a condition of release, issue an order prohibiting the defendant from having any contact with the victim including, but not limited to, restraining the defendant from entering the victim's residence, place of employment or business, or school, and from harassing or stalking the victim or the victim's relatives in any way.
- 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, co-workers or relatives. The clerk of the court or other person designated by the court shall provide a copy of this order to the victim forthwith.
- c. The victim's location shall remain confidential and shall not appear on any documents or records to which the defendant has access.

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- 3. (New section) When a defendant is found guilty of a sex offense, the court may, at the time of sentencing and in addition to any other disposition authorized by law, order the continuation of a prior order or condition of bail that restricts the defendant's contact with the victim, or enter an order imposing such restrictions at the time of sentencing. In addition to restricting a defendant's contact with the victim, the court may enter an order:
- a. 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

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

the order and is frequented regularly by the victim or other family or household members;

- b. 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;
- c. 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);
- d. providing for any other appropriate restraints necessary to protect the victim.

- 4. N.J.S.2C:45-1 is amended to read as follows:
- 2C:45-1. Conditions of Suspension or Probation.
- a. When the court suspends the imposition of sentence on a person who has been convicted of an offense or sentences him to be placed on probation, it shall attach such reasonable conditions, authorized by this section, as it deems necessary to insure that he will lead a law-abiding life or is likely to assist him to do so. These conditions may be set forth in a set of standardized conditions promulgated by the county probation department and approved by the court.
- b. The court, as a condition of its order, may require the defendant:
- 34 (1) To support his dependents and meet his family 35 responsibilities;
 - (2) To find and continue in gainful employment;
 - (3) To undergo available medical or psychiatric treatment and to enter and remain in a specified institution, when required for that purpose;
 - (4) To pursue a prescribed secular course of study or vocational training;
 - (5) To attend or reside in a facility established for the instruction, recreation or residence of persons on probation;
 - (6) To refrain from frequenting unlawful or disreputable places or consorting with disreputable persons;
- 46 (7) Not to have in his possession any firearm or other dangerous 47 weapon unless granted written permission;

- (8) (Deleted by amendment, P.L.1991, c.329);
- (9) To remain within the jurisdiction of the court and to notify the court or the probation officer of any change in his address or his employment;
 - (10) To report as directed to the court or the probation officer, to permit the officer to visit his home, and to answer all reasonable inquiries by the probation officer;
 - (11) To pay a fine;

- (12) To satisfy any other conditions reasonably related to the rehabilitation of the defendant and not unduly restrictive of his liberty or incompatible with his freedom of conscience;
- 12 (13) To require the performance of community-related service.
 - In addition to any condition of probation, the court may enter an order prohibiting a defendant who is convicted of a sex offense from having any contact with the victim including, but not limited to, entering the victim's residence, place of employment or business, or school, and from harassing or stalking the victim or victim's relatives in any way, and may order other protective relief as provided in section 2 of P.L. , c. (C.) (pending before the Legislature as section 2 of this bill).
 - c. The court, as a condition of its order, shall require the defendant to pay any assessments required by section 2 of P.L.1979, c.396 (C.2C:43-3.1) and shall, consistent with the applicable provisions of N.J.S.2C:43-3, N.J.S.2C:43-4 and N.J.S.2C:44-2 or section 1 of P.L. 1983, c.411 (C.2C:43-2.1) require the defendant to make restitution.
 - d. In addition to any condition imposed pursuant to subsection b. or c., the court shall order a person placed on probation to pay a fee, not exceeding \$25.00 per month for the probationary term, to probation services for use by the State, except as provided in subsection g. of this section. This fee may be waived in cases of indigency upon application by the chief probation officer to the sentencing court.
 - e. When the court sentences a person who has been convicted of a crime to be placed on probation, it may require him to serve a term of imprisonment not exceeding 364 days as an additional condition of its order. When the court sentences a person convicted of a disorderly persons offense to be placed on probation, it may require him to serve a term of imprisonment not exceeding 90 days as an additional condition of its order. In imposing a term of imprisonment pursuant to this subsection, the sentencing court shall specifically place on the record the reasons which justify the sentence imposed. The term of imprisonment imposed hereunder shall be treated as part of the sentence, and in the event of a sentence of imprisonment upon the revocation of probation, the term of imprisonment served hereunder shall be credited toward service of such subsequent sentence. A term of imprisonment

imposed under this section shall be governed by the "Parole Act of 1979," P.L.1979, c.441 (C.30:4-123.45 et al.).

Whenever a person is serving a term of parole as a result of a sentence of incarceration imposed as a condition of probation, supervision over that person shall be maintained pursuant to the provisions of the law governing parole. Upon termination of the period of parole supervision provided by law, the county probation department shall assume responsibility for supervision of the person under sentence of probation. Nothing contained in this section shall prevent the sentencing court from at any time proceeding under the provisions of this chapter against any person for a violation of probation.

- f. The defendant shall be given a copy of the terms of his probation or suspension of sentence and any requirements imposed pursuant to this section, stated with sufficient specificity to enable him to guide himself accordingly. The defendant shall acknowledge, in writing, his receipt of these documents and his consent to their terms.
- g. Of the moneys collected under the provisions of subsection d. of this section, \$15.00 of each monthly fee collected before January 1, 1995 shall be deposited in the temporary reserve fund created by section 25 of P.L.1993, c.275, and \$10.00 of each shall be deposited into a "Community Service Supervision Fund" which shall be established by each county. The moneys in the "Community Service Supervision Fund" shall be expended only in accordance with the provisions of State law as shall be enacted to provide for expenditures from this fund for the purpose of supervising and monitoring probationers performing community service to ensure, by whatever means necessary and appropriate, that probationers are performing the community service ordered by the court and that the performance is in the manner and under the terms ordered by the court.

5. N.J.S.2C:45-2 is amended to read as follows:

(cf: P.L.1993,c.275,s.16.)

2C:45-2. Period of Suspension or Probation; Modification of Conditions; Discharge of Defendant

- a. When the court has suspended imposition of sentence or has sentenced a defendant to be placed on probation, the period of the suspension shall be fixed by the court at not to exceed the maximum term which could have been imposed or more than 5 years whichever is lesser. The period of probation shall be fixed by the court at not less than 1 year nor more than 5 years. The court, on application of a probation officer or of the defendant, or on its own motion, may discharge the defendant at any time.
- b. During the period of the suspension or probation, the court, on application of a probation officer or of the defendant, or on its

- own motion, may (1) modify the requirements imposed on the defendants; or (2) add further requirements authorized by N.J.S.2C:45-1. The court shall eliminate any requirement that imposes an unreasonable burden on the defendant.
 - c. Upon the termination of the period of suspension or probation or the earlier discharge of the defendant, the defendant shall be relieved of any obligations imposed by the order of the court and shall have satisfied his sentence for the offense unless the defendant has failed:
 - (1) to fulfill conditions imposed pursuant to paragraph b. (11) of N.J.S.2C:45-1, in which event the court may order that the probationary period be extended for an additional period not to exceed that authorized by subsection a. of this section; or
 - (2) to fulfill the conditions imposed pursuant to subsection c. of N.J.S.2C:45-1, in which event the court shall order that the probationary period be extended for an additional period not to exceed that authorized by subsection a. of this section.

The extension may be entered by the court without the defendant's personal appearance if the defendant agrees to the extension.

Notwithstanding any provision in this section to the contrary, any order of the court prohibiting contact with a victim imposed on a defendant convicted of a sex offense shall continue in effect following the termination of probation supervision until further order of the court.

26 (cf: P.L.1991,c.329,s.9.)

6. This act shall take effect immediately, but sections 3, 4, and 5 shall only apply to persons who commit sex offenses after the effective date of this act.

35 "Nicole's Law;" permits victim of sex offense to obtain 36 restraining order against offender.

SENATE, No. 2215

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

212th LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED OCTOBER 12, 2006

Sponsored by:

Senator ROBERT W. SINGER

District 30 (Burlington, Mercer, Monmouth and Ocean)

Senator LEONARD T. CONNORS, JR.

District 9 (Atlantic, Burlington and Ocean)

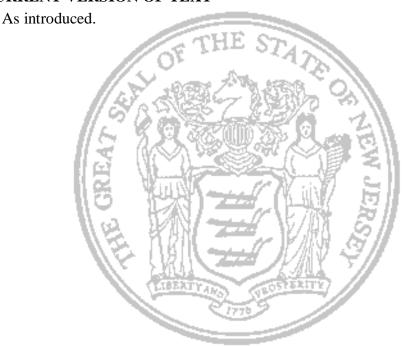
Co-Sponsored by:

Senator Ciesla

SYNOPSIS

"Nicole's Law"; permits victim of sex offense to obtain restraining order against offender.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT



1 AN ACT concerning victims of crime and designated as Nicole's
2 Law, and supplementing chapter 14 of Title 2C of the New
3 Jersey Statutes.

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

- 1. (New section) a. As used in this section,
- "Defendant" means a person indicted or charged with a sex offense.
 - "Sex offense" means a "sex offense" as defined in subsection b. of section 2 of P.L.1994, c.133 (C.2C:7-2).
 - "Victim" means a person who was physically or emotionally harmed by the sex offense for which the defendant is accused.
 - b. In any case involving a sex offense, the victim may apply for a temporary restraining order against the defendant at any time after the defendant is indicted or charged with the sex offense. The victim may seek emergency, ex parte relief. A decision shall be made by the judge regarding the emergency relief forthwith.
 - c. A conviction of the sex offense shall not be a prerequisite for the grant of a temporary restraining order under this section.
 - d. A temporary restraining order issued under this section shall limit the contact of the defendant and the victim and in addition may grant the following specific relief:
 - (1) An order restraining the defendant from entering the residence, property, school, or place of employment 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.
 - (2) An order restraining the defendant from making contact with the victim, including an order forbidding the defendant from personally or through an agent initiating any communication, email, or computer generated correspondence likely to cause annoyance or alarm including, but not limited to, personal, written, or telephone contact with the victim, the victim's employers, employees, or fellow workers, or others with whom communication would be likely to cause annoyance or alarm to the victim.
 - e. A hearing shall be held in the Superior Court within 10 days of the issuance of any temporary restraining order which was issued on an emergency, ex parte basis. A copy of the complaint shall be served on the defendant in conformity with the rules of court. At the hearing the standard for continuing the temporary restraining order shall be by a preponderance of the evidence.
 - f. If the court rules that the temporary restraining order shall be continued, the order shall remain in effect until either:
 - (1) the defendant is convicted, adjudicated delinquent, or acquitted by reason of insanity of the sex offense, in which case the court shall hold a hearing on the issue of whether a permanent restraining order shall be entered pursuant to section 2 of

- 1 P.L., c. (C.) (pending before the Legislature as section 2 of this bill); or
 - (2) the victim requests that the restraining order be dismissed and the court finds just cause to do so.
- 5 g. If the victim is a child under the age or 18 or is 6 developmentally disabled as defined in section 3 of P.L.1977, c.200 7 (C.5:5-44.4) or where the victim is 18 years of age or older and is 8 mentally defective as defined in N.J.S.2C:14-1, the victim's parent 9 or guardian may apply to obtain, modify, or dissolve a temporary 10 restraining order issued pursuant to this section on behalf of the 11 victim. In the event of a disagreement between the parent or 12 guardian and the victim concerning the temporary restraining order, 13 the court shall decide the issue considering the best interest of the 14 victim.

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- 2. (New section) a. As used in this section,
- "Offender" means a person who has been convicted, adjudicated delinquent, or acquitted by reason of insanity of a sex offense.
- "Sex offense" means a "sex offense" as defined in subsection b. of section 2 of P.L.1994, c.133 (C.2C:7-2).
- "Victim" means a person who was physically or emotionally harmed by the offender's sex offense.
- b. A judgment of conviction, adjudication of delinquency or acquittal by reason of insanity for a sex offense shall operate as an application for a permanent restraining order limiting the contact of the offender and the victim.
- c. A hearing shall be held on the application for a permanent restraining order at the time of the conviction, adjudication of delinquency or acquittal by reason of insanity for a sex offense unless the victim requests otherwise. This hearing shall be in Superior Court. A permanent restraining order may grant any relief specified in section 1 of P.L. , c. (C.) (pending before the Legislature as section 1 of this bill).
- d. The permanent restraining order entered by the court as provided in this section may be dissolved upon the application of the victim to the court which granted the order.
- e. Notice of permanent 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.
- f. Any permanent restraining order issued pursuant to this section shall be in effect throughout the State, and shall be enforced by all law enforcement officers.
- g. A violation by the offender of an order issued pursuant to this section shall constitute an offense under subsection a. of N.J.S.2C:29-9 and each order shall so state. Violations of these orders may be enforced in a civil or criminal action initiated by the

victim or by the court, on its own motion, pursuant to applicable court rules.

h. If the victim is a child under the age or 18 or is developmentally disabled as defined in section 3 of P.L.1977, c.200 (C.5:5-44.4) or where the victim is 18 years of age or older and is mentally defective as defined in N.J.S.2C:14-1, the victim's parent or guardian may apply to obtain, modify, or dissolve the permanent restraining order on behalf of the victim. In the event of a disagreement between the parent or guardian and the victim concerning the permanent restraining order, the court shall decide the issue considering the best interest of the victim.

3. Section 1 of this act shall take effect immediately. Section 2 shall take effect immediately, but shall only apply to persons who commit sex offenses after the effective date of this act.

STATEMENT

This bill permits victims of sex offenses to obtain temporary and permanent restraining orders against their offenders. A "sex offense," as that term is used in the bill, is any offense for which a person is required to register under Megan's Law, P.L.1994, c.133 (C.2C:7-1 et seq.).

Under the provisions of section 1 of the bill, in any case involving a sex offense the victim could obtain a temporary restraining order against the defendant at any time after the defendant is indicted or charged with the sex offense. The court would be permitted to grant the following specific relief against the defendant:

- An order restraining the defendant from entering the residence, property, school, or place of employment 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.
- An order restraining the defendant from making contact with the victim, 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, the victim's employers, employees, or fellow workers, or others with whom communication would be likely to cause annoyance or alarm to the victim.

Under the provisions of section 1 of the bill, the court could issue emergency, ex parte temporary restraining orders. Within 10 days of the issuance of such an order, a hearing would be held in Superior Court and notice would be provided to the defendant. At the hearing, the standard for continuing the order would be by a

S2215 SINGER, CONNORS

preponderance of the evidence. If the court rules that the order should continue, it would remain in effect until either of the following events occurs: (1) the defendant is convicted, adjudicated delinquent, or acquitted by reason of insanity of the offense or (2) the victim requests that the order be dissolved.

Section 2 of the bill provides that conviction or adjudication of delinquency for a sex offense or a finding of not guilty of a sex offense by reason of insanity would operate as an automatic application for a permanent restraining order. Unless the victim requests that the application for the restraining order not proceed, a hearing in Superior Court would be held on the issue. The restraining order would be enforceable throughout the State and could be dissolved upon the application of the victim to the court which granted the order. A violation of the order would be a criminal offense.

Under the bill, if the victim of the sex offense is a child under the age or 18 or is developmentally disabled as defined in section 3 of P.L.1977, c.200 (C.5:5-44.4) or where the victim is 18 years of age or older and is mentally defective as defined in N.J.S.2C:14-1, the victim's parent or guardian may be permitted to make decisions concerning the restraining order on behalf of the victim. In the event of a disagreement between the parent or guardian and the victim concerning the restraining order, the court would decide the issue considering the best interest of the victim.

The bill is dedicated to Nicole Michele Norberto, a courageous young woman.

ASSEMBLY JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE, No. 2215

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: MAY 21, 2007

The Assembly Judiciary Committee reports favorably Senate Bill No. 2215 (SCS).

The substitute would permit a court to issue an order as a condition of bail prohibiting a defendant charged with a sex offense from having any contact with the victim. Under the provisions of the substitute, a copy of the order containing the court's directives would be provided to the victim, and no information concerning the victim's location could appear on any documents to which the defendant has access. Current statutory law does not specifically authorize courts to issue such orders as a condition of bail.

The substitute would also permit a court at the time of sentencing to order the continuation of a prior order or condition of bail that restricts the defendant's contact with the victim if the defendant is found guilty of the sex offense. The substitute enumerates several types of relief an order may include and contains a general provision empowering the court to grant any other appropriate restraints necessary to protect the victim.

The substitute amends N.J.S.2C:45-1 concerning conditions of probation and suspension of sentences to specify that the court may prohibit a defendant who is convicted of a sex offense from having any contact with the victim. The substitute also amends N.J.S.2C:45-2 concerning termination of a suspended sentence or probation to ensure that orders issued pursuant to the bill prohibiting the offender from contacting the victim will continue in effect after termination of probation supervision until further order of the court.

The substitute defines the terms "victim" and "sex offense" through reference to existing law. The term "victim" is defined by reference to N.J.S.2C:14-1, the definitions section of chapter 14 of Title 2C of the New Jersey Statutes, which concerns sexual offenses. The term "sex offense" is defined by reference to the definition of that term in Megan's Law, P.L.1994, c.133 (C.2C:7-1 et seq.).

This substitute is identical to Assembly Committee Substitute for Assembly Bill No. 3711.

SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE, No. 2215

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: FEBRUARY 26, 2007

The Senate Judiciary Committee reports favorably Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 2215.

The Senate Committee Substitute would permit a court to issue an order as a condition of bail prohibiting a defendant charged with a sex offense from having any contact with the victim. Under the provisions of the substitute, a copy of the order containing the court's directives would be provided to the victim, and no information concerning the victim's location could appear on any documents to which the defendant has access. Current statutory law does not specifically authorize courts to issue such orders as a condition of bail.

The substitute would also permit a court to order the continuation of a prior order or condition of bail that restricts the defendant's contact with the victim at the time of sentencing if the victim is found guilty of the sex offense. The substitute enumerates several types of relief an order may include and contains a general provision empowering the court to grant any other appropriate restraints necessary to protect the victim.

The substitute amends N.J.S.2C:45-1 concerning conditions of probation and suspension of sentences to specify that the court may prohibit a defendant who is convicted of a sex offense from having any contact with the victim. The substitute also amends N.J.S.2C:45-2 concerning termination of a suspended sentence or probation to ensure that orders issued pursuant to the bill prohibiting the offender from contacting the victim will continue in effect after termination of probation supervision until further order of the court.

The substitute defines the terms "victim" and "sex offense" through reference to existing law. The term "victim" is defined by reference to N.J.S.2C:14-1, the definitions section of chapter 14 of the Title 2C of the New Jersey Statutes, which concerns sexual offenses. The term "sex offense" is defined by reference to the definition of that term in Megan's Law, P.L.1994, c.133 (C.2C:7-1 et seq.).

SENATE BUDGET AND APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE, No. 2215

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: MARCH 5, 2007

The Senate Budget and Appropriations Committee reports favorably Senate Bill No. 2215 (SCS).

The bill would permit a court to issue an order as a condition of bail prohibiting a defendant charged with a sex offense from having any contact with the victim. Under the provisions of the substitute, a copy of the order containing the court's directives would be provided to the victim, and no information concerning the victim's location could appear on any documents to which the defendant has access. Current statutory law does not specifically authorize courts to issue such orders as a condition of bail.

The substitute would also permit a court to order the continuation of a prior order or condition of bail that restricts the defendant's contact with the victim at the time of sentencing if the victim is found guilty of the sex offense. The substitute enumerates several types of relief an order may include and contains a general provision empowering the court to grant any other appropriate restraints necessary to protect the victim.

The substitute amends N.J.S.2C:45-1 concerning conditions of probation and suspension of sentences to specify that the court may prohibit a defendant who is convicted of a sex offense from having any contact with the victim. The substitute also amends N.J.S.2C:45-2 concerning termination of a suspended sentence or probation to ensure that orders issued pursuant to the bill prohibiting the offender from contacting the victim will continue in effect after termination of probation supervision until further order of the court.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) states that the Judiciary would not receive any additional revenue as a result of this legislation nor would it incur any additional expenditures.

FISCAL NOTE

SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

SENATE, No. 2215 STATE OF NEW JERSEY 212th LEGISLATURE

DATED: JUNE 19, 2007

SUMMARY

Synopsis: "Nicole's Law"; permits victim of sex offense to obtain restraining

order against offender.

Type of Impact: No Impact.

Agencies Affected: Judiciary

Executive Estimate

Fiscal Impact	<u>Year 1</u>	Year 2	Year 3
State Cost	No Impact - See Comments Below		

- The Office of Legislative Services **concurs** with the Executive estimate.
- The bill would permit a court to issue an order as a condition of bail prohibiting a defendant charged with a sex offense from having any contact with the victim. Under the provisions of the substitute, a copy of the order containing the court's directives would be provided to the victim, and no information concerning the victim's location could appear on any documents to which the defendant has access.
- The substitute would also permit a court to order the continuation of a prior order or condition of bail that restricts the defendant's contact with the victim at the time of sentencing if the victim is found guilty of the sex offense.
- The substitute amends N.J.S.2C:45-1 concerning conditions of probation and suspension of sentences to specify that the court may prohibit a defendant who is convicted of a sex offense from having any contact with the victim. The substitute also amends N.J.S.2C:45-2 concerning termination of a suspended sentence or probation to ensure that orders issued pursuant to the bill prohibiting the offender from contacting the victim will continue in effect after termination of probation supervision until further order of the court.
- The Administrative Office of the Courts states that the Judiciary would not receive any additional revenue as a result of this bill nor would it incur any additional expenditures.



BILL DESCRIPTION

Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 2215 of 2006 would permit a court to issue an order as a condition of bail prohibiting a defendant charged with a sex offense from having any contact with the victim. Under the provisions of the substitute, a copy of the order containing the court's directives would be provided to the victim, and no information concerning the victim's location could appear on any documents to which the defendant has access. Current statutory law does not specifically authorize courts to issue such orders as a condition of bail.

The substitute would also permit a court to order the continuation of a prior order or condition of bail that restricts the defendant's contact with the victim at the time of sentencing if the victim is found guilty of the sex offense. The substitute enumerates several types of relief an order may include and contains a general provision empowering the court to grant any other appropriate restraints necessary to protect the victim.

The substitute amends N.J.S.2C:45-1 concerning conditions of probation and suspension of sentences to specify that the court may prohibit a defendant who is convicted of a sex offense from having any contact with the victim. The substitute also amends N.J.S.2C:45-2 concerning termination of a suspended sentence or probation to ensure that orders issued pursuant to the substitute prohibiting the offender from contacting the victim will continue in effect after termination of probation supervision until further order of the court.

FISCAL ANALYSIS

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

The Administrative Office of the Courts states that the Judiciary would not receive any additional revenue as a result of this bill nor would it incur any additional expenditures.

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE SERVICES

The Office of Legislative Services concurs with the Executive estimate.

Section: Judiciary

Analyst: Anne Raughley

Principal Fiscal Analyst

Approved: David J. Rosen

Legislative Budget and Finance Officer

This fiscal note has been prepared pursuant to P.L.1980, c.67.

ASSEMBLY, No. 3711

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

212th LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED NOVEMBER 20, 2006

Sponsored by:

Assemblyman RONALD S. DANCER
District 30 (Burlington, Mercer, Monmouth and Ocean)
Assemblyman JOSEPH R. MALONE, III
District 30 (Burlington, Mercer, Monmouth and Ocean)
Assemblyman LOUIS M. MANZO
District 31 (Hudson)

Co-Sponsored by:

Assemblymen Rumpf, Connors and Assemblywoman Beck

SYNOPSIS

"Nicole's Law"; permits victim of sex offense to obtain restraining order against offender.



(Sponsorship Updated As Of: 5/22/2007)

1 AN ACT concerning victims of crime and designated as Nicole's 2 Law, and supplementing chapter 14 of Title 2C of the New 3 Jersey Statutes.

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

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- 1. (New section) a. As used in this section,
- "Defendant" means a person indicted or charged with a sex 10 offense.
 - "Sex offense" means a "sex offense" as defined in subsection b. of section 2 of P.L.1994, c.133 (C.2C:7-2).
 - "Victim" means a person who was physically or emotionally harmed by the sex offense for which the defendant is accused.
 - b. In any case involving a sex offense, the victim may apply for a temporary restraining order against the defendant at any time after the defendant is indicted or charged with the sex offense. The victim may seek emergency, ex parte relief. A decision shall be made by the judge regarding the emergency relief forthwith.
 - c. A conviction of the sex offense shall not be a prerequisite for the grant of a temporary restraining order under this section.
 - d. A temporary restraining order issued under this section shall limit the contact of the defendant and the victim and in addition may grant the following specific relief:
 - An order restraining the defendant from entering the (1) residence, property, school, or place of employment 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.
 - (2) An order restraining the defendant from making contact with the victim, including an order forbidding the defendant from personally or through an agent initiating any communication, email, or computer generated correspondence likely to cause annoyance or alarm including, but not limited to, personal, written, or telephone contact with the victim, the victim's employers, employees, or fellow workers, or others with whom communication would be likely to cause annoyance or alarm to the victim.
 - e. A hearing shall be held in the Superior Court within 10 days of the issuance of any temporary restraining order which was issued on an emergency, ex parte basis. A copy of the complaint shall be served on the defendant in conformity with the rules of court. At the hearing the standard for continuing the temporary restraining order shall be by a preponderance of the evidence.
 - f. If the court rules that the temporary restraining order shall be continued, the order shall remain in effect until either:
 - the defendant is convicted, adjudicated delinquent, or acquitted by reason of insanity of the sex offense, in which case the court shall hold a hearing on the issue of whether a permanent restraining order shall be entered pursuant to section 2 of

- 1 P.L., c. (C.) (pending before the Legislature as section 2 of this bill); or
 - (2) the victim requests that the restraining order be dismissed and the court finds just cause to do so.
- If the victim is a child under the age or 18 or is developmentally disabled as defined in section 3 of P.L.1977, c.200 (C.5:5-44.4) or where the victim is 18 years of age or older and is mentally defective as defined in N.J.S.2C:14-1, the victim's parent or guardian may apply to obtain, modify, or dissolve a temporary restraining order issued pursuant to this section on behalf of the victim. In the event of a disagreement between the parent or guardian and the victim concerning the temporary restraining order, the court shall decide the issue considering the best interest of the victim.

- 2. (New section) a. As used in this section,
- "Offender" means a person who has been convicted, adjudicated delinquent, or acquitted by reason of insanity of a sex offense.
- "Sex offense" means a "sex offense" as defined in subsection b. of section 2 of P.L.1994, c.133 (C.2C:7-2).
- "Victim" means a person who was physically or emotionally harmed by the offender's sex offense.
- b. A judgment of conviction, adjudication of delinquency or acquittal by reason of insanity for a sex offense shall operate as an application for a permanent restraining order limiting the contact of the offender and the victim.
- c. A hearing shall be held on the application for a permanent restraining order at the time of the conviction, adjudication of delinquency or acquittal by reason of insanity for a sex offense unless the victim requests otherwise. This hearing shall be in Superior Court. A permanent restraining order may grant any relief specified in section 1 of P.L. , c. (C.) (pending before the Legislature as section 1 of this bill).
- d. The permanent restraining order entered by the court as provided in this section may be dissolved upon the application of the victim to the court which granted the order.
- e. Notice of permanent 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.
- f. Any permanent restraining order issued pursuant to this section shall be in effect throughout the State, and shall be enforced by all law enforcement officers.
- g. A violation by the offender of an order issued pursuant to this section shall constitute an offense under subsection a. of N.J.S.2C:29-9 and each order shall so state. Violations of these orders may be enforced in a civil or criminal action initiated by the

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victim or by the court, on its own motion, pursuant to applicable court rules.

h. If the victim is a child under the age or 18 or is developmentally disabled as defined in section 3 of P.L.1977, c.200 (C.5:5-44.4) or where the victim is 18 years of age or older and is mentally defective as defined in N.J.S.2C:14-1, the victim's parent or guardian may apply to obtain, modify, or dissolve the permanent restraining order on behalf of the victim. In the event of a disagreement between the parent or guardian and the victim concerning the permanent restraining order, the court shall decide the issue considering the best interest of the victim.

3. Section 1 of this act shall take effect immediately. Section 2 shall take effect immediately, but shall only apply to persons who commit sex offenses after the effective date of this act.

STATEMENT

This bill permits victims of sex offenses to obtain temporary and permanent restraining orders against their offenders. A "sex offense," as that term is used in the bill, is any offense for which a person is required to register under Megan's Law, P.L.1994, c.133 (C.2C:7-1 et seq.).

Under the provisions of section 1 of the bill, in any case involving a sex offense the victim could obtain a temporary restraining order against the defendant at any time after the defendant is indicted or charged with the sex offense. The court would be permitted to grant the following specific relief against the defendant:

- An order restraining the defendant from entering the residence, property, school, or place of employment 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.
- An order restraining the defendant from making contact with the victim, 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, the victim's employers, employees, or fellow workers, or others with whom communication would be likely to cause annoyance or alarm to the victim.

Under the provisions of section 1 of the bill, the court could issue emergency, ex parte temporary restraining orders. Within 10 days of the issuance of such an order, a hearing would be held in Superior Court and notice would be provided to the defendant. At the hearing, the standard for continuing the order would be by a

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preponderance of the evidence. If the court rules that the order should continue, it would remain in effect until either of the following events occurs: (1) the defendant is convicted, adjudicated delinquent, or acquitted by reason of insanity of the offense or (2) the victim requests that the order be dissolved.

Section 2 of the bill provides that conviction or adjudication of delinquency for a sex offense or a finding of not guilty of a sex offense by reason of insanity would operate as an automatic application for a permanent restraining order. Unless the victim requests that the application for the restraining order not proceed, a hearing in Superior Court would be held on the issue. The restraining order would be enforceable throughout the State and could be dissolved upon the application of the victim to the court which granted the order. A violation of the order would be a criminal offense.

Under the bill, if the victim of the sex offense is a child under the age or 18 or is developmentally disabled as defined in section 3 of P.L.1977, c.200 (C.5:5-44.4) or where the victim is 18 years of age or older and is mentally defective as defined in N.J.S.2C:14-1, the victim's parent or guardian may be permitted to make decisions concerning the restraining order on behalf of the victim. In the event of a disagreement between the parent or guardian and the victim concerning the restraining order, the court would decide the issue considering the best interest of the victim.

The bill is dedicated to Nicole Michele Norberto, a courageous young woman.

ASSEMBLY JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR ASSEMBLY, No. 3711

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: MAY 21, 2007

The Assembly Judiciary Committee reports favorably a committee substitute for Assembly Bill No. 3711.

The substitute would permit a court to issue an order as a condition of bail prohibiting a defendant charged with a sex offense from having any contact with the victim. Under the provisions of the substitute, a copy of the order containing the court's directives would be provided to the victim, and no information concerning the victim's location could appear on any documents to which the defendant has access. Current statutory law does not specifically authorize courts to issue such orders as a condition of bail.

The substitute would also permit a court at the time of sentencing to order the continuation of a prior order or condition of bail that restricts the defendant's contact with the victim if the defendant is found guilty of the sex offense. The substitute enumerates several types of relief an order may include and contains a general provision empowering the court to grant any other appropriate restraints necessary to protect the victim.

The substitute amends N.J.S.2C:45-1 concerning conditions of probation and suspension of sentences to specify that the court may prohibit a defendant who is convicted of a sex offense from having any contact with the victim. The substitute also amends N.J.S.2C:45-2 concerning termination of a suspended sentence or probation to ensure that orders issued pursuant to the bill prohibiting the offender from contacting the victim will continue in effect after termination of probation supervision until further order of the court.

The substitute defines the terms "victim" and "sex offense" through reference to existing law. The term "victim" is defined by reference to N.J.S.2C:14-1, the definitions section of chapter 14 of Title 2C of the New Jersey Statutes, which concerns sexual offenses. The term "sex offense" is defined by reference to the definition of that term in Megan's Law, P.L.1994, c.133 (C.2C:7-1 et seq.).

This substitute is identical to Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 2215.

FISCAL NOTE

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

ASSEMBLY, No. 3711 STATE OF NEW JERSEY 212th LEGISLATURE

DATED: JULY 9, 2007

SUMMARY

Synopsis: "Nicole's Law"; permits victim of sex offense to obtain restraining

order against offender.

Type of Impact: No Impact.

Agencies Affected: Judiciary

Executive Estimate

Fiscal Impact	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	
State Cost	No Impact - See Comments Below.			

- The Office of Legislative Services **concurs** with the Executive estimate.
- The bill would permit a court to issue an order as a condition of bail prohibiting a defendant charged with a sex offense from having any contact with the victim. Under the provisions of the substitute, a copy of the order containing the court's directives would be provided to the victim, and no information concerning the victim's location could appear on any documents to which the defendant has access.
- The substitute would also permit a court to order the continuation of a prior order or condition of bail that restricts the defendant's contact with the victim at the time of sentencing if the victim is found guilty of the sex offense.
- The substitute amends N.J.S.2C:45-1 concerning conditions of probation and suspension of sentences to specify that the court may prohibit a defendant who is convicted of a sex offense from having any contact with the victim. The substitute also amends N.J.S.2C:45-2 concerning termination of a suspended sentence or probation to ensure that orders issued pursuant to the bill prohibiting the offender from contacting the victim will continue in effect after termination of probation supervision until further order of the court.



• The Administrative Office of the Courts states that the Judiciary would not receive any additional revenue as a result of this bill nor would it incur any additional expenditures.

BILL DESCRIPTION

Assembly Committee Substitute for Assembly Bill No. 3711 of 2006 would permit a court to issue an order as a condition of bail prohibiting a defendant charged with a sex offense from having any contact with the victim. Under the provisions of the substitute, a copy of the order containing the court's directives would be provided to the victim, and no information concerning the victim's location could appear on any documents to which the defendant has access. Current statutory law does not specifically authorize courts to issue such orders as a condition of bail.

The substitute would also permit a court to order the continuation of a prior order or condition of bail that restricts the defendant's contact with the victim at the time of sentencing if the victim is found guilty of the sex offense. The substitute enumerates several types of relief an order may include and contains a general provision empowering the court to grant any other appropriate restraints necessary to protect the victim.

The substitute amends N.J.S.2C:45-1 concerning conditions of probation and suspension of sentences to specify that the court may prohibit a defendant who is convicted of a sex offense from having any contact with the victim. The substitute also amends N.J.S.2C:45-2 concerning termination of a suspended sentence or probation to ensure that orders issued pursuant to the substitute prohibiting the offender from contacting the victim will continue in effect after termination of probation supervision until further order of the court.

FISCAL ANALYSIS

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

The Administrative Office of the Courts states that the Judiciary would not receive any additional revenue as a result of this bill nor would it incur any additional expenditures.

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE SERVICES

The Office of Legislative Services concurs with the Executive estimate.

Section: Judiciary

Analyst: Anne Raughley

Principal Fiscal Analyst

Approved: David J. Rosen

Legislative Budget and Finance Officer

This fiscal note has been prepared pursuant to P.L.1980, c.67.