25:1-5

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY CHECKLIST

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LAWS OF: 2009 **CHAPTER:** 311

NJSA: 25:1-5 (Prohibits the enforcement of "palimony" agreements unless such agreements are in writing)

BILL NO: S2091 (Substituted for A4296/A3833)

SPONSOR(S) Scutari and Others

DATE INTRODUCED: October 2, 2008

COMMITTEE: ASSEMBLY: Judiciary

SENATE: Judiciary

AMENDED DURING PASSAGE: Yes

DATE OF PASSAGE: ASSEMBLY: January 11, 2010

SENATE: March 16, 2009

DATE OF APPROVAL: January 18, 2010

FOLLOWING ARE ATTACHED IF AVAILABLE:

FINAL TEXT OF BILL (First reprint enacted)

S2091

SPONSOR'S STATEMENT: (Begins on page 2 of introduced bill)

Yes

COMMITTEE STATEMENT: ASSEMBLY: Yes

SENATE: Yes

(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: No

LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ESTIMATE: No

A4296/A3833

SPONSOR'S STATEMENT A4296: (Begins on page 2 of introduced bill)

Yes

SPONSOR'S STATEMENT A3833: (Begins on page 2 of introduced bill)

Yes

COMMITTEE STATEMENT: ASSEMBLY: Yes

SENATE: No

FLOOR AMENDMENT STATEMENT: No

LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ESTIMATE: No

(continued)

	VETO MESSAGE:	No
	GOVERNOR'S PRESS RELEASE ON SIGNING:	Yes
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LAW/RWH

[First Reprint]

SENATE, No. 2091

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

213th LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED OCTOBER 2, 2008

Sponsored by:

Senator NICHOLAS P. SCUTARI

District 22 (Middlesex, Somerset and Union)

Senator GERALD CARDINALE

District 39 (Bergen)

Assemblywoman LINDA STENDER

District 22 (Middlesex, Somerset and Union)

Assemblyman MICHAEL PATRICK CARROLL

District 25 (Morris)

Co-Sponsored by:

Assemblyman Wisniewski

SYNOPSIS

Prohibits the enforcement of "palimony" agreements unless such agreements are in writing.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

As reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee on February 9, 2009, with amendments.

(Sponsorship Updated As Of: 1/12/2010)

1 **AN ACT** concerning palimony and amending R.S.25:1-5.

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

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- 1. R.S.25:1-5 is amended to read as follows:
- 25:1-5. Promises or agreements not binding unless in writing.
 No action shall be brought upon any of the following agreements or promises, unless the agreement or promise, upon which such action shall be brought or some memorandum or note thereof, shall be in writing, and signed by the party to be charged therewith, or by some other person thereunto by him lawfully authorized:
 - a. (Deleted by amendment, P.L.1995, c.360.)
- b. (Deleted by amendment, P.L.1995, c.360.)
- 15 c. An agreement made upon consideration of marriage entered 16 into prior to the effective date of the "Uniform Premarital 17 Agreement Act," P.L.1988, c.99 (C.37:2-31 et seq.);
- 18 d. (Deleted by amendment, P.L.1995, c.360.)
 - e. (Deleted by amendment, P.L.1995, c.360.)
- 20 A contract, promise, undertaking or commitment to loan 21 money or to grant, extend or renew credit, in an amount greater than 22 \$100,000, not primarily for personal, family or household purposes, 23 made by a person engaged in the business of lending or arranging 24 for the lending of money or extending credit. For the purposes of 25 this subsection, a contract, promise, undertaking or commitment to 26 loan money shall include agreements to lease personal property if 27 the lease is primarily a method of financing the obtaining of the 28 property; [or]
 - g. An agreement by a creditor to forbear from exercising remedies pursuant to a contract, promise, undertaking or commitment which is subject to the provisions of subsection f. of this section; or
- h. A promise by one party to a non-marital personal relationship
 to provide support 'or other consideration' for the other party,
 either during the course of such relationship or after its termination.

 'For the purposes of this subsection, no such written promise is
 binding unless it was made with the independent advice of counsel
- 38 for both parties¹.
- 39 (cf: P.L.1995, c.360, s.8)

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41 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

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

SENATE, No. 2091

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

213th LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED OCTOBER 2, 2008

Sponsored by:

Senator NICHOLAS P. SCUTARI District 22 (Middlesex, Somerset and Union) Senator GERALD CARDINALE District 39 (Bergen)

SYNOPSIS

Prohibits the enforcement of "palimony" agreements unless such agreements are in writing.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

As introduced.



(Sponsorship Updated As Of: 1/27/2009)

1 2	AN ACT concerning palimony and amending R.S.25:1-5.
3	BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State
4	of New Jersey:
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6	1. R.S.25:1-5 is amended to read as follows:
7	25:1-5. Promises or agreements not binding unless in writing.
8	No action shall be brought upon any of the following agreements or
9	promises, unless the agreement or promise, upon which such action
10	shall be brought or some memorandum or note thereof, shall be in
11	writing, and signed by the party to be charged therewith, or by some
12	other person thereunto by him lawfully authorized:
13	a. (Deleted by amendment, P.L.1995, c.360.)
14	b. (Deleted by amendment, P.L.1995, c.360.)
15	c. An agreement made upon consideration of marriage entered
16	into prior to the effective date of the "Uniform Premarital
17	Agreement Act," P.L.1988, c.99 (C.37:2-31 et seq.);
18	d. (Deleted by amendment, P.L.1995, c.360.)
19	e. (Deleted by amendment, P.L.1995, c.360.)
20	f. A contract, promise, undertaking or commitment to loan
21	money or to grant, extend or renew credit, in an amount greater than
22	\$100,000, not primarily for personal, family or household purposes,
23	made by a person engaged in the business of lending or arranging
24	for the lending of money or extending credit. For the purposes of
25	this subsection, a contract, promise, undertaking or commitment to
26	loan money shall include agreements to lease personal property if
27	the lease is primarily a method of financing the obtaining of the
28	property; [or]
29	g. An agreement by a creditor to forbear from exercising
30	remedies pursuant to a contract, promise, undertaking or
31	commitment which is subject to the provisions of subsection f. of
32	this section; or
33	h. A promise by one party to a non-marital personal relationship
34	to provide support for the other party, either during the course of
35	such relationship or after its termination.
36	(cf: P.L.1995, c.360, s.8)
37	
38	2. This act shall take effect immediately.
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41	STATEMENT
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43	In two recent cases <u>Devaney</u> v. <u>L'Esperance</u> , (A-20-2007)
44	(Decided June 17, 2008) and <u>In re Estate of Roccamonte</u> , 174 N.J.
45	381 (2002) the New Jersey Supreme Court has upheld palimony

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

S2091 SCUTARI, CARDINALE

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1	agreements between two unmarried cohabitants. In the <u>Devaney</u>
2	case the Court held that "cohabitation is not an essential
3	requirement, for a cause of action for palimony, but a marital-type
4	relationship is required." Id. at 2. In the Roccamonte case, the court
5	held that an implied promise of support for life is enforceable
6	against the promisor's (cohabitant) estate. In re Estate of
7	Roccamonte, 174 N.J. 381, 395 (2002). These decisions are
8	consistent with the court's prior decision in Kozlowski v.
9	Kozlowski, 80 N.J. 378 (1979), which had held that a promise of
10	lifetime support by one cohabitant to another in a marital-like
11	relationship would be enforced, if one of the partners was induced
12	to cohabit by the promise. The court held that the right to such
13	support is found in contract principles and that the contract may be
14	either express or implied.
15	This bill is intended to overturn these "palimony" decisions by
16	requiring that any such contract must be in writing and signed by

More specifically, the bill provides that a promise by one party

to a non-marital personal relationship to provide support for the

other party, either during the course of such relationship or after its

termination, is not binding unless it is in writing and signed.

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the person making the promise.

SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

SENATE, No. 2091

with committee amendments

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: FEBRUARY 9, 2009

The Senate Judiciary Committee reports favorably and with committee amendments Senate Bill No. 2091.

This bill is intended to overturn recent "palimony" decisions by New Jersey courts by requiring that any such contract must be in writing and signed by the person making the promise. More specifically, the bill provides that a promise by one party to a non-marital personal relationship to provide support for the other party, either during the course of such relationship or after its termination, is not binding unless it is in writing and signed.

In two recent cases, <u>Devaney</u> v. <u>L'Esperance</u>, 195 N.J. 247 (2008) and <u>In re Estate of Roccamonte</u>, 174 N.J. 381 (2002), the New Jersey Supreme Court upheld palimony agreements between two unmarried cohabitants. In the <u>Devaney</u> case the court held that "cohabitation is not an essential requirement for a cause of action for palimony, but a marital-type relationship is required." In the <u>Roccamonte</u> case, the court held that an implied promise of support for life is enforceable against the promisor's (cohabitant's) estate. Those decisions are consistent with the court's prior decision in <u>Kozlowski</u> v. <u>Kozlowski</u>, 80 N.J. 378 (1979), which had held that a promise of lifetime support by one cohabitant to another in a marital-like relationship would be enforced, if one of the partners was induced to cohabit by the promise. The court held that the right to such support is found in contract principles and that the contract may be either express or implied.

As introduced, the bill refers to a promise "to provide support" for the other party. The committee amendments broaden this provision to refer not only to a promise to provide support, but to also refer to a promise to provide other consideration.

The committee amendments also require that any such written promise will not be enforceable unless it was made with the independent advice of counsel for both parties.

ASSEMBLY JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

[First Reprint] **SENATE, No. 2091**

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: DECEMBER 3, 2009

The Assembly Judiciary Committee reports favorably Senate Bill No. 2091(1R).

This bill is intended to overturn recent "palimony" decisions by New Jersey courts by requiring that any such contract must be in writing and signed by the person making the promise. More specifically, the bill provides that a promise by one party to a non-marital personal relationship to provide support or other consideration for the other party, either during the course of such relationship or after its termination, is not binding unless it is in writing and signed. The bill provides that no such written promise is binding unless it was made with the independent advice of counsel for both parties.

In two recent cases, <u>Devaney</u> v. <u>L'Esperance</u>, 195 N.J. 247 (2008) and <u>In re Estate of Roccamonte</u>, 174 N.J. 381 (2002), the New Jersey Supreme Court upheld palimony agreements between two unmarried cohabitants. In the <u>Devaney</u> case the court held that "cohabitation is not an essential requirement for a cause of action for palimony, but a marital-type relationship is required." In the <u>Roccamonte</u> case, the court held that an implied promise of support for life is enforceable against the promisor's (cohabitant's) estate. Those decisions are consistent with the court's prior decision in <u>Kozlowski</u> v. <u>Kozlowski</u>, 80 N.J. 378 (1979), which had held that a promise of lifetime support by one cohabitant to another in a marital-like relationship would be enforced, if one of the partners was induced to cohabit by the promise. The court held that the right to such support is found in contract principles and that the contract may be either express or implied.

ASSEMBLY, No. 4296

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

213th LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED NOVEMBER 30, 2009

Sponsored by:

Assemblywoman LINDA STENDER
District 22 (Middlesex, Somerset and Union)

Co-Sponsored by:

Assemblyman Wisniewski

SYNOPSIS

Prohibits the enforcement of "palimony" agreements unless such agreements are in writing.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

As introduced.



(Sponsorship Updated As Of: 12/4/2009)

1	AN ACT concerning palimony and amending R.S.25:1-5.
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3	BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State
4	of New Jersey:
5	
6	1. R.S.25:1-5 is amended to read as follows:
7	25:1-5. Promises or agreements not binding unless in writing.
8	No action shall be brought upon any of the following agreements or
9	promises, unless the agreement or promise, upon which such action
10	shall be brought or some memorandum or note thereof, shall be in
11	writing, and signed by the party to be charged therewith, or by some
12	other person thereunto by him lawfully authorized:
13	a. (Deleted by amendment, P.L.1995, c.360.)
14	b. (Deleted by amendment, P.L.1995, c.360.)
15	c. An agreement made upon consideration of marriage entered
16	into prior to the effective date of the "Uniform Premarital
17	Agreement Act," P.L.1988, c.99 (C.37:2-31 et seq.);
18	d. (Deleted by amendment, P.L.1995, c.360.)
19	e. (Deleted by amendment, P.L.1995, c.360.)
20	f. A contract, promise, undertaking or commitment to loan
21	money or to grant, extend or renew credit, in an amount greater than
22	\$100,000, not primarily for personal, family or household purposes,
23	made by a person engaged in the business of lending or arranging
24	for the lending of money or extending credit. For the purposes of
25	this subsection, a contract, promise, undertaking or commitment to
26	loan money shall include agreements to lease personal property if
27	the lease is primarily a method of financing the obtaining of the
28	property; [or]
29	g. An agreement by a creditor to forbear from exercising
30	remedies pursuant to a contract, promise, undertaking or
31	commitment which is subject to the provisions of subsection f. of
32	this section; or
33	h. A promise by one party to a non-marital personal
34	relationship to provide support or other consideration for the other
35	party, either during the course of such relationship or after its
36	termination. For the purposes of this subsection, no such written
37	promise is binding unless it was made with the independent advice
38	of counsel for both parties.
39	(cf: P.L.1995, c.360, s.8)
40	
41	2. This act shall take effect immediately.
42	
43	STATEMENT
44	
45	This bill is intended to overturn recent "palimony" decisions by

 $\textbf{EXPLANATION}-\textbf{Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets} \ \ \textbf{[thus]} \ \ \textbf{in the above bill is}$

Matter underlined $\underline{\text{thus}}$ is new matter.

not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

A4296 STENDER

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1 New Jersey courts by requiring that any such contract must be in 2 writing and signed by the person making the promise. More 3 specifically, the bill provides that a promise by one party to a non-4 marital personal relationship to provide support or other 5 consideration for the other party, either during the course of such 6 relationship or after its termination, is not binding unless it is in 7 writing and signed. The bill provides that any such written promise 8 will not be enforceable unless it was made with the independent 9 advice of counsel for both parties.

10 In two recent cases, <u>Devaney</u> v. <u>L'Esperance</u>, 195 N.J. 247 (2008) and In re Estate of Roccamonte, 174 N.J. 381 (2002), the 11 12 New Jersey Supreme Court upheld palimony agreements between 13 two unmarried cohabitants. In the <u>Devaney</u> case the court held that 14 "cohabitation is not an essential requirement for a cause of action 15 for palimony, but a marital-type relationship is required." In the 16 Roccamonte case, the court held that an implied promise of support 17 for life is enforceable against the promisor's (cohabitant's) estate. 18 Those decisions are consistent with the court's prior decision in 19 Kozlowski v. Kozlowski, 80 N.J. 378 (1979), which had held that a 20 promise of lifetime support by one cohabitant to another in a 21 marital-like relationship would be enforced, if one of the partners 22 was induced to cohabit by the promise. The court held that the right 23 to such support is found in contract principles and that the contract 24 may be either express or implied.

ASSEMBLY, No. 3833

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

213th LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED MARCH 9, 2009

Sponsored by: Assemblyman MICHAEL PATRICK CARROLL District 25 (Morris)

SYNOPSIS

Prohibits the enforcement of "palimony" agreements unless such agreements are in writing.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

As introduced.



BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State

AN ACT concerning palimony and amending R.S.25:1-5.

1 2 3

4	of New Jersey:
5	
6	1. R.S.25:1-5 is amended to read as follows:
7	25:1-5. Promises or agreements not binding unless in writing.
8	No action shall be brought upon any of the following agreements or
9	promises, unless the agreement or promise, upon which such action
10	shall be brought or some memorandum or note thereof, shall be in
11	writing, and signed by the party to be charged therewith, or by some
12	other person thereunto by him lawfully authorized:
13	a. (Deleted by amendment, P.L.1995, c.360.)
14	b. (Deleted by amendment, P.L.1995, c.360.)
15	c. An agreement made upon consideration of marriage entered
16	into prior to the effective date of the "Uniform Premarital
17	Agreement Act," P.L.1988, c.99 (C.37:2-31 et seq.);
18	d. (Deleted by amendment, P.L.1995, c.360.)
19	e. (Deleted by amendment, P.L.1995, c.360.)
20	f. A contract, promise, undertaking or commitment to loan
21	money or to grant, extend or renew credit, in an amount greater than
22	\$100,000, not primarily for personal, family or household purposes,
23	made by a person engaged in the business of lending or arranging
24	for the lending of money or extending credit. For the purposes of
25	this subsection, a contract, promise, undertaking or commitment to
26	loan money shall include agreements to lease personal property if
27	the lease is primarily a method of financing the obtaining of the
28	property; [or]
29	g. An agreement by a creditor to forbear from exercising
30	remedies pursuant to a contract, promise, undertaking or
31	commitment which is subject to the provisions of subsection f. of
32	this section; or
33	h. A promise by one party to a non-marital personal relationship
34	to provide support for the other party, either during the course of
35	such relationship or after its termination.
36	(cf: P.L.1995, c.360, s.8)
37	
38	2. This act shall take effect immediately.
39	
40	
41	STATEMENT
42	
43	In In re Estate of Roccamonte, 174 N.J. 381 (2002), the New
44	Jersey Supreme Court held that a so-called "palimony" agreement
45	between two unmarried cohabitants would be enforced against a
	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 $\underline{\text{thus}}$ is new matter.

A3833 CARROLL

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- cohabitant's estate. The decision was consistent with the court's prior decision in <u>Kozlowski</u> v. <u>Kozlowski</u>, 80 N.J. 378 (1979), which had held that a promise of lifetime support by one cohabitant to another in a marital-like relationship would be enforced, if one of the partners was induced to cohabit by the promise. The court held that the right to such support is found in contract principles and that the contract may be either express or implied.
 - This bill is intended to overturn these "palimony" decisions by requiring that any such contract must be in writing and signed by the person making the promise.

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More specifically, the bill provides that a promise by one party to a non-marital personal relationship to provide support for the other party, either during the course of such relationship or after its termination, is not binding unless it is in writing and signed.

ASSEMBLY JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR ASSEMBLY, Nos. 4296 and 3833

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: DECEMBER 3, 2009

The Assembly Judiciary Committee reports favorably an Assembly Committee Substitute for Assembly Bill Nos. 4296 and 3833.

This substitute is intended to overturn recent "palimony" decisions by New Jersey courts by requiring that any such contract must be in writing and signed by the person making the promise. More specifically, the substitute provides that a promise by one party to a non-marital personal relationship to provide support or other consideration for the other party, either during the course of such relationship or after its termination, is not binding unless it is in writing and signed. The substitute provides that no such written promise is binding unless it was made with the independent advice of counsel for both parties.

In two recent cases, <u>Devaney</u> v. <u>L'Esperance</u>, 195 N.J. 247 (2008) and <u>In re Estate of Roccamonte</u>, 174 N.J. 381 (2002), the New Jersey Supreme Court upheld palimony agreements between two unmarried cohabitants. In the <u>Devaney</u> case the court held that "cohabitation is not an essential requirement for a cause of action for palimony, but a marital-type relationship is required." In the <u>Roccamonte</u> case, the court held that an implied promise of support for life is enforceable against the promisor's (cohabitant's) estate. Those decisions are consistent with the court's prior decision in <u>Kozlowski</u> v. <u>Kozlowski</u>, 80 N.J. 378 (1979), which had held that a promise of lifetime support by one cohabitant to another in a marital-like relationship would be enforced, if one of the partners was induced to cohabit by the promise. The court held that the right to such support is found in contract principles and that the contract may be either express or implied.

This substitute is identical to Senate Bill No. 2091(1R).

GOVERNOR*S

STATEMENT ON SIGNING

SENATE BILL NO. 2091 (First Reprint)

I approve Senate Bill No. 2091 (First Reprint) light of the representation by legislative leadership and the bill sponsors that this law will be improved to a non-marital recognize agreements or promises in relationship as binding when they are mutual, in writing, and notarized as opposed to mandating the involvement or services of an attorney. Legislative leadership and the sponsors share my goal of providing greater clarity in the enforcement of palimony agreements but ensuring that this law does not have an adverse impact on parties who may not be able to afford the services of an attorney. I take this action in light of the time constraints that result at the end of a legislative session, which do not afford time for a Conditional Veto to recommend removal of this provision.

X7

JON S. CORZINE

GOVERNOR

DATED:

ATTEST.

WILLIAM J. CASTNER, JR. CHIEF COUNSEL TO THE GOVERNOR