

SENATE, No. 1797

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

INTRODUCED JANUARY 23, 1997

By Senators EWING and CAFIERO

1 AN ACT concerning the continuation of child support under certain
2 circumstances and amending N.J.S.2A:34-23.

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

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7 1. N.J.S.2A:34-23 is amended to read as follows:

8 2A:34-23. Pending any matrimonial action brought in this State or
9 elsewhere, or after judgment of divorce or maintenance, whether
10 obtained in this State or elsewhere, the court may make such order as
11 to the alimony or maintenance of the parties, and also as to the care,
12 custody, education and maintenance of the children, or any of them,
13 as the circumstances of the parties and the nature of the case shall
14 render fit, reasonable and just, and require reasonable security for the
15 due observance of such orders, including, but not limited to, the
16 creation of trusts or other security devices, to assure payment of
17 reasonably foreseeable medical and educational expenses. Upon
18 neglect or refusal to give such reasonable security, as shall be required,
19 or upon default in complying with any such order, the court may
20 award and issue process for the immediate sequestration of the
21 personal estate, and the rents and profits of the real estate of the party
22 so charged, and appoint a receiver thereof, and cause such personal
23 estate and the rents and profits of such real estate, or so much thereof
24 as shall be necessary, to be applied toward such alimony and
25 maintenance as to the said court shall from time to time seem
26 reasonable and just; or the performance of the said orders may be
27 enforced by other ways according to the practice of the court. Orders
28 so made may be revised and altered by the court from time to time as
29 circumstances may require.

30 The court may order one party to pay a retainer on behalf of the
31 other for expert and legal services when the respective financial
32 circumstances of the parties make the award reasonable and just. In
33 considering an application, the court shall review the financial capacity
34 of each party to conduct the litigation and the criteria for award of

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

Matter underlined thus is new matter.

1 counsel fees that are then pertinent as set forth by court rule.
2 Whenever any other application is made to a court which includes an
3 application for pendente lite or final award of counsel fees, the court
4 shall determine the appropriate award for counsel fees, if any, at the
5 same time that a decision is rendered on the other issue then before the
6 court and shall consider the factors set forth in the court rule on
7 counsel fees, the financial circumstances of the parties, and the good
8 or bad faith of either party.

9 a. In determining the amount to be paid by a parent for support of
10 the child and the period during which the duty of support is owed, the
11 court in those cases not governed by court rule shall consider, but not
12 be limited to, the following factors:

13 (1) Needs of the child;

14 (2) Standard of living and economic circumstances of each parent;

15 (3) All sources of income and assets of each parent;

16 (4) Earning ability of each parent, including educational
17 background, training, employment skills, work experience, custodial
18 responsibility for children including the cost of providing child care
19 and the length of time and cost of each parent to obtain training or
20 experience for appropriate employment;

21 (5) Need and capacity of the child for education, including higher
22 education;

23 (6) Age and health of the child and each parent;

24 (7) Income, assets and earning ability of the child;

25 (8) Responsibility of the parents for the court-ordered support of
26 others;

27 (9) Reasonable debts and liabilities of each child and parent; and

28 (10) Any other factors the court may deem relevant.

29 The obligation to pay support for a child who has reached the age
30 of 18 shall not terminate on the grounds of the child's age or on the
31 basis of any other law if the child suffers from a mental or physical
32 incapacity which began prior to the age of 18 and which causes the
33 child to be financially dependent on a parent.

34 b. In all actions brought for divorce, divorce from bed and board,
35 or nullity the court may award permanent or rehabilitative alimony or
36 both to either party, and in so doing shall consider, but not be limited
37 to, the following factors:

38 (1) The actual need and ability of the parties to pay;

39 (2) The duration of the marriage;

40 (3) The age, physical and emotional health of the parties;

41 (4) The standard of living established in the marriage and the
42 likelihood that each party can maintain a reasonably comparable
43 standard of living;

44 (5) The earning capacities, educational levels, vocational skills, and
45 employability of the parties;

46 (6) The length of absence from the job market and custodial

1 responsibilities for children of the party seeking maintenance;

2 (7) The time and expense necessary to acquire sufficient education
3 or training to enable the party seeking maintenance to find appropriate
4 employment, the availability of the training and employment, and the
5 opportunity for future acquisitions of capital assets and income;

6 (8) The history of the financial or non-financial contributions to the
7 marriage by each party including contributions to the care and
8 education of the children and interruption of personal careers or
9 educational opportunities;

10 (9) The equitable distribution of property ordered and any payouts
11 on equitable distribution, directly or indirectly, out of current income,
12 to the extent this consideration is reasonable, just and fair; and

13 (10) Any other factors which the court may deem relevant.

14 When a share of a retirement benefit is treated as an asset for
15 purposes of equitable distribution, the court shall not consider income
16 generated thereafter by that share for purposes of determining
17 alimony.

18 In any case in which there is a request for an award of rehabilitative
19 or permanent alimony, the court shall consider and make specific
20 findings on the evidence about the above factors.

21 An award of rehabilitative alimony may be modified based either
22 upon changed circumstances, or upon the nonoccurrence of
23 circumstances that the court found would occur at the time of the
24 rehabilitative award. This section is not intended to preclude a court
25 from modifying permanent alimony awards based upon the law. In all
26 actions for divorce other than those where judgment is granted solely
27 on the ground of separation the court may consider also the proofs
28 made in establishing such ground in determining an amount of alimony
29 or maintenance that is fit, reasonable and just. In all actions for
30 divorce or divorce from bed and board where judgment is granted on
31 the ground of institutionalization for mental illness the court may
32 consider the possible burden upon the taxpayers of the State as well
33 as the ability of the party to pay in determining an amount of
34 maintenance to be awarded.

35 In all actions where a judgment of divorce or divorce from bed and
36 board is entered the court may make such award or awards to the
37 parties, in addition to alimony and maintenance, to effectuate an
38 equitable distribution of the property, both real and personal, which
39 was legally and beneficially acquired by them or either of them during
40 the marriage. However, all such property, real, personal or otherwise,
41 legally or beneficially acquired during the marriage by either party by
42 way of gift, devise, or intestate succession shall not be subject to
43 equitable distribution, except that interspousal gifts shall be subject to
44 equitable distribution.

45 (cf: P.L.1988, c.153. s.3)

1 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

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STATEMENT

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6 This bill would assure that child support for a disabled child would
7 continue when the child reaches the age of majority, if the child is still
8 financially dependent on a parent because of the disability.

9 The bill provides that the obligation to pay support for a child who
10 has reached the age of 18 would not terminate on the grounds of the
11 child's age or on the basis of any other law if the child suffers from a
12 mental or physical incapacity which began prior to the age of 18 and
13 which causes the child to be financially dependent on a parent.

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18 Requires child support to continue past the age of majority if the child
19 has a mental or physical disability which causes the child to be
20 financially dependent on a parent.