SENATE, No. 383

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

219th LEGISLATURE

PRE-FILED FOR INTRODUCTION IN THE 2020 SESSION

Sponsored by:

Senator LORETTA WEINBERG

District 37 (Bergen)

Senator TROY SINGLETON

District 7 (Burlington)

Co-Sponsored by:

Senators Corrado, Ruiz and Pou

SYNOPSIS

Establishes standards for Batterers' Intervention Programs in domestic violence cases.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

Introduced Pending Technical Review by Legislative Counsel.



(Sponsorship Updated As Of: 6/21/2021)

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

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

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- 1. Section 13 of P.L.1991, c.261 (C.2C:25-29) is amended to read as follows:
- 9 13. a. A hearing shall be held in the Family Part of the Chancery Division of the Superior Court within 10 days of the 10 filing of a complaint pursuant to section 12 of P.L.1991, c.261 11 12 (C.2C:25-28) in the county where the ex parte restraints were ordered, unless good cause is shown for the hearing to be held 13 14 A copy of the complaint shall be served on the elsewhere. defendant in conformity with the Rules of Court. If a criminal 15 complaint arising out of the same incident which is the subject 16 17 matter of a complaint brought under P.L.1981, c.426 (C.2C:25-1 et 18 seq.) prior to the repeal of P.L.1981, c.426 (C.2C:25-1 et seq.), or 19 the subject matter of a complaint brought under P.L.1991, c.261 (C.2C:25-17 et seq.) has been filed, testimony given by the plaintiff 20 or defendant in the domestic violence matter shall not be used in the 21 22 simultaneous or subsequent criminal proceeding against the 23 defendant, other than domestic violence contempt matters and 24 where it would otherwise be admissible hearsay under the rules of 25 evidence that govern where a party is unavailable. At the hearing 26 the standard for proving the allegations in the complaint shall be by 27 a preponderance of the evidence. The court shall consider but not 28 be limited to the following factors:
 - (1) The previous history of domestic violence between the plaintiff and defendant, including threats, harassment and physical abuse;
 - (2) The existence of immediate danger to person or property;
 - (3) The financial circumstances of the plaintiff and defendant;
 - (4) The best interests of the victim and any child;
 - (5) In determining custody and parenting time the protection of the victim's safety; and
 - (6) The existence of a verifiable order of protection from another jurisdiction.

An order issued under this act shall only restrain or provide damages payable from a person against whom a complaint has been filed under this act and only after a finding or an admission is made that an act of domestic violence was committed by that person. The issue of whether or not a violation of this act occurred, including an act of contempt under this act, shall not be subject to mediation or negotiation in any form. In addition, where a temporary or final

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

order has been issued pursuant to this act, no party shall be ordered to participate in mediation on the issue of custody or parenting time.

b. In proceedings in which complaints for restraining orders have been filed, the court shall grant any relief necessary to prevent further abuse. In addition to any other provisions, any restraining order issued by the court shall bar the defendant from purchasing, owning, possessing or controlling a firearm and from receiving or retaining a firearms purchaser identification card or permit to purchase a handgun pursuant to N.J.S.2C:58-3 during the period in which the restraining order is in effect or two years, whichever is greater. The order shall require the immediate surrender of any firearm or other weapon belonging to the defendant. The order shall include notice to the defendant of the penalties for a violation of any provision of the order, including but not limited to the penalties for contempt of court and unlawful possession of a firearm or other weapon pursuant to N.J.S.2C:39-5.

A law enforcement officer shall accompany the defendant, or may proceed without the defendant if necessary, to any place where any firearm or other weapon belonging to the defendant is located to ensure that the defendant does not gain access to any firearm or other weapon, and a law enforcement officer shall take custody of any firearm or other weapon belonging to the defendant. If the order prohibits the defendant from returning to the scene of domestic violence or other place where firearms or other weapons belonging to the defendant are located, any firearm or other weapon located there shall be seized by a law enforcement officer. The provisions of this subsection requiring the surrender or removal of a firearm, card, or permit shall not apply to any law enforcement officer while actually on duty, or to any member of the Armed Forces of the United States or member of the National Guard while actually on duty or traveling to or from an authorized place of duty. At the hearing the judge of the Family Part of the Chancery Division of the Superior Court may issue an order granting any or all of the following relief:

- (1) An order restraining the defendant from subjecting the victim to domestic violence, as defined in this act.
- (2) An order granting exclusive possession to the plaintiff of the residence or household regardless of whether the residence or household is jointly or solely owned by the parties or jointly or solely leased by the parties. This order shall not in any manner affect title or interest to any real property held by either party or both jointly. If it is not possible for the victim to remain in the residence, the court may order the defendant to pay the victim's rent at a residence other than the one previously shared by the parties if the defendant is found to have a duty to support the victim and the victim requires alternative housing.
- (3) An order providing for parenting time. The order shall protect the safety and well-being of the plaintiff and minor children

- 1 and shall specify the place and frequency of parenting time.
- 2 Parenting time arrangements shall not compromise any other
- 3 remedy provided by the court by requiring or encouraging contact
- 4 between the plaintiff and defendant. Orders for parenting time may
- 5 include a designation of a place of parenting time away from the
- 6 plaintiff, the participation of a third party, or supervised parenting
 - time.

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- (a) The court shall consider a request by a custodial parent who has been subjected to domestic violence by a person with parenting time rights to a child in the parent's custody for an investigation or evaluation by the appropriate agency to assess the risk of harm to the child prior to the entry of a parenting time order. Any denial of such a request must be on the record and shall only be made if the judge finds the request to be arbitrary or capricious.
- (b) The court shall consider suspension of the parenting time order and hold an emergency hearing upon an application made by the plaintiff certifying under oath that the defendant's access to the child pursuant to the parenting time order has threatened the safety and well-being of the child.
- (4) An order requiring the defendant to pay to the victim monetary compensation for losses suffered as a direct result of the act of domestic violence. The order may require the defendant to pay the victim directly, to reimburse the Victims of Crime Compensation Office for any and all compensation paid by the Victims of Crime Compensation Office directly to or on behalf of the victim, and may require that the defendant reimburse any parties that may have compensated the victim, as the court may determine. Compensatory losses shall include, but not be limited to, loss of earnings or other support, including child or spousal support, outof-pocket losses for injuries sustained, cost of repair or replacement of real or personal property damaged or destroyed or taken by the defendant, cost of counseling for the victim, moving or other travel expenses, reasonable attorney's fees, court costs, and compensation for pain and suffering. Where appropriate, punitive damages may be awarded in addition to compensatory damages.
- (5) An order requiring the defendant to receive professional domestic violence counseling, including but not limited to a Batterers' Intervention Program as set forth in section 2 of P.L., c. (C.) (pending before the Legislature as this bill), from either a private source or a source appointed by the court and, in that event, requiring the defendant to provide the court at specified intervals with documentation of attendance at the professional counseling. The court may order the defendant to pay for the professional counseling. No application by the defendant to dissolve a final order which contains a requirement for attendance at professional counseling pursuant to this paragraph shall be granted by the court unless, in addition to any other provisions

required by law or conditions ordered by the court, the defendant has completed all required attendance at such counseling.

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

- (16) In addition to the order required by this subsection prohibiting the defendant from possessing any firearm, the court may also issue an order prohibiting the defendant from possessing any other weapon enumerated in subsection r. of N.J.S.2C:39-1 and ordering the search for and seizure of any firearm or other weapon at any location where the judge has reasonable cause to believe the weapon is located. The judge shall state with specificity the reasons for and scope of the search and seizure authorized by the order.
- (17) An order prohibiting the defendant from stalking or following, or threatening to harm, to stalk or to follow, the complainant or any other person named in the order in a manner that, taken in the context of past actions of the defendant, would put the complainant in reasonable fear that the defendant would cause the death or injury of the complainant or any other person. Behavior prohibited under this act includes, but is not limited to, behavior prohibited under the provisions of P.L.1992, c.209 (C.2C:12-10).
 - (18) An order requiring the defendant to undergo a psychiatric evaluation.
 - (19) An order directing the possession of any animal owned, possessed, leased, kept, or held by either party or a minor child residing in the household. Where a person has abused or threatened to abuse such animal, there shall be a presumption that possession of the animal shall be awarded to the non-abusive party.
 - c. Notice of orders issued pursuant to this section shall be sent by the clerk of the Family Part of the Chancery Division of the Superior Court or other person designated by the court to the appropriate chiefs of police, members of the State Police and any other appropriate law enforcement agency.
 - d. Upon good cause shown, any final order may be dissolved or modified upon application to the Family Part of the Chancery Division of the Superior Court, but only if the judge who dissolves or modifies the order is the same judge who entered the order, or has available a complete record of the hearing or hearings on which the order was based.
 - e. Prior to the issuance of any order pursuant to this section, the court shall order that a search be made of the domestic violence central registry.

39 (cf: P.L.2016, c.91, s.3)

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- 2. (New section) Any Batterers' Intervention Program in which a defendant participates based on a court order issued pursuant to paragraph (5) of subsection b. of section 13 of P.L.1991, c.261 (C.2C:25-29) shall contain the following components:
- 46 a. Periodic, ongoing risk assessments to protect the safety of 47 the victim and any children;

b. Offender accountability for their acts of domestic violence as a central component of the program, requiring that offenders be held accountable for their behavior, and provided with services geared towards behavioral change; c. Information and education concerning the tactics of power and control and the understanding of domestic violence as a domination and control issue; d. A swift and certain compliance protocol, including a prompt and effective review by the court for noncompliance; and e. Regular reviews of the program and compliance audits by the courts and designated domestic violence advocacy groups.

3. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATEMENT

Under current law, as part of a final restraining order issued by the court in a domestic violence matter, the court may order the defendant to receive professional domestic violence counseling from either a private source or a source appointed by the court and, in that event, require the defendant to provide the court with documentation of attendance. This bill specifies that the professional domestic violence counseling ordered by the court may consist of a Batterers' Intervention Program, and the bill establishes standards for such programs.

Under the bill, any Batterers' Intervention Program in which a defendant participates based on a court order issued in a domestic violence matter would be required to have the following components:

- (1) Periodic, ongoing risk assessments to protect the safety of the victim and any children;
- (2) Offender accountability for their acts of domestic violence as a central component of the program, requiring that offenders be held accountable for their behavior, and provided with services geared towards behavioral change;
- (3) Information and education concerning the tactics of power and control and the understanding of domestic violence as a domination and control issue;
- (4) A swift and certain compliance protocol, including a prompt and effective review by the court for noncompliance; and
- (5) Regular reviews of the program and compliance audits by the courts and designated domestic violence advocacy groups.

This bill embodies recommendation 18 of the Report of the Supreme Court Ad Hoc Committee on Domestic Violence issued June 2016.