ASSEMBLY, No. 3513

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

221st LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED FEBRUARY 5, 2024

Sponsored by: Assemblyman HERB CONAWAY, JR. District 7 (Burlington)

SYNOPSIS

Increases debt execution exemption amounts for household goods, establishes for persons in debt homestead, bank account, and disposable earnings exemptions, and caps medical debt interest rate.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

As introduced.



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1 AN ACT concerning debt executions, amending N.J.S.2A:17-19 and 2 supplementing Title 2A of the New Jersey Statutes and Title 31 3 of the Revised Statutes. 4 5 **BE IT ENACTED** by the Senate and General Assembly of the State 6 of New Jersey: 7 8 1. N.J.S.2A:17-19 is amended to read as follows: 9 2A:17-19. Amount; exceptions 10 Goods and chattels, shares of stock or interests in any corporation and personal property of every kind designated by the 11 12 debtor, not exceeding in value, exclusive of wearing apparel, [\$1,000.00] \$15,000 or \$25,000 for a debtor with a physical 13 14 disability, all essential and ordinary household goods, and all 15 wearing apparel, [the property of a debtor] shall be reserved, both 16 before and after [his] death, for [his] the debtor's use or that of 17 [his] the debtor's family or [his] estate, and shall not be liable to 18 be seized or taken by virtue of any execution or civil process 19 whatever, issued out of any court of this State, without the need for 20 the judgment debtor to make a claim of exemption. 21 Nothing [herein contained] in P.L., c. (C.) (pending 22 before the Legislature as this bill) shall be deemed or held to protect 23 from sale under execution or other process any goods, chattels or 24 property, [for] the purchase [whereof] of which gave rise to the 25 debt or demand for which the judgment on which such execution or process was [issued, shall have been contracted, or to] obtained. 26 27 P.L., c. (C.) (pending before the Legislature as this bill) 28 shall not apply to process issued for the collection of taxes or 29 assessments. 30 b. In addition to any other funds exempt under this section, 31 \$5,000 in cash, or in a deposit account or other account of the 32 debtor, shall be reserved, both before and after death, for the

33 debtor's use or that of the debtor's family or estate, and shall not be 34 liable to be seized or taken by virtue of any execution or civil 35 process issued by any court of this State. A garnishment order 36 issued against a bank or other account shall instruct the garnishee 37 that it is to garnish only the amount exceeding \$5,000. If the 38 judgment debtor has grounds to claim that more than \$5,000 is 39 exempt, the judgment debtor is entitled to file a petition in a court 40 of competent jurisdiction to that effect. The exemption described in 41 this subsection shall be adjusted annually beginning on first day of 42 January of each successive year following the enactment of P.L. , 43) (pending before the Legislature as this bill) by the 44 increase in the cost of living, which shall be measured by the 45 percentage increase, as of August of the previous year, of the 46 consumer price index or its successor index as published by the

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

- 1 United State Department of Labor, the federal Bureau of Labor 2 Statistics, or its successor agency, with the amount of the exemption 3 rounded up to the nearest \$100.
- c. Except as provided in subsection d. of this section, the maximum part of the disposable earnings of a debtor for any workweek that is subject to execution or civil process may not exceed 10 percent of disposable earnings for that week or the amount by which disposable earnings for that week exceed 60 times the applicable minimum hourly wage in effect at the time the 10 earnings are payable, whichever is less. The applicable minimum hourly wage is the minimum wage required by federal, State, or local law, whichever is highest.
 - The exemptions provided in subsection c. of this section shall not apply in the case of any order for the support of any person. In such case, one-half of the disposable earnings of a debtor for any pay period is exempt from execution or civil process.
 - The exemptions provided in this section shall not apply to the orders of any court of bankruptcy under 11 U.S.C. s.1301 et al. or any debt due for any State or federal tax.
 - f. As used in this section, "disposable earnings" means that remaining portion of a debtor's wages, salary, or compensation for the debtor's personal services, including bonuses and commissions, or otherwise, and includes payments pursuant to a pension or retirement program or deferred compensation plan, after deducting from the earnings those amounts required by law to be withheld. (cf: P.L.1973, c.162, s.1)

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- 2. (New section) a. Any person aged 18 or over, married or single, who resides within the State may hold as a homestead exempt from attachment, execution, and forced sale, not exceeding \$400,000 in value, any one of the following:
- (1) the person's interest in real property upon which exists a dwelling house in which the person resides;
- (2) the person's interest in one condominium or cooperative in which the person resides; or
- (3) a manufactured home as defined pursuant to section 2 of P.L.1990, c.61 (C.54:4-8.58), including the land on which the manufactured home is situated.
- b. Only one homestead exemption may be held by a married couple or a single person under this section. The value as specified in this section refers to the equity of a single person or married couple. If a married couple lived together in a dwelling house, a condominium or cooperative, or a manufactured home and are then divorced, the total exemption allowed for that residence to either or both persons shall not exceed \$400,000 in value.
- 46 c. The homestead exemption, not exceeding the value provided 47 for in subsection a. of this section and as further adjusted pursuant 48 to subsection d. of this section, automatically attaches to the

A3513 CONAWAY

person's interest in identifiable cash proceeds from the voluntary or involuntary sale of the property. The homestead exemption in identifiable cash proceeds continues for 18 months after the date of the sale of the property or until the person establishes a new homestead with the proceeds, whichever period is shorter. Only one homestead exemption at a time may be held by a person under this section.

d. The homestead exemption provided by this section shall be adjusted annually beginning on January 1, 2024 and thereafter on January 1 of each successive year by the increase in the cost of living. The increase in the cost of living shall be measured by the percentage increase as of August of the immediately preceding year over the level as of August of the previous year of the consumer price index (all urban consumers, United States city average for all items) or its successor index as published by the United States Department of Labor, the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics, or its successor agency, with the amount of the exemption rounded up to the nearest \$100.

- 3. (New section) a. The maximum interest rate on medical debt shall be the lesser of the following:
- (1) the annual rate equal to the weekly average one-year constant maturity Treasury yield, as published by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, for the calendar week preceding the date when the consumer was first provided with a bill; or
 - (2) three percent a year.

The maximum interest rate provided pursuant to this subsection shall also apply to any judgments on medical debt.

b. As used in this section:

"Health care services" means a health care service as defined pursuant to section 2 of P.L.1971, c.136 (C.26:2H-2).

"Medical debt" means a loan, indebtedness, or other obligation arising directly from the receipt of health care services or of medical products or devices.

4. This act shall take effect on the 90th day next following enactment.

STATEMENT

This bill increases the debt execution exemption amounts for household goods, establishes for persons in debt homestead, bank account, and disposable earnings exemptions, and places a cap on the medical debt interest rate.

Under the bill, any person aged 18 or over, married or single, who resides within the State may hold as a homestead exempt from

1 attachment, execution, and forced sale, not exceeding \$400,000 in 2 value any of the following: an interest in real property upon which 3 exists a dwelling house in which the person resides; an interest in a 4 condominium or cooperative in which the person resides; or a 5 manufactured home, including the land on which the manufactured 6 home is situated. The homestead exemption will automatically 7 attach to the person's interest in identifiable cash proceeds from the 8 voluntary or involuntary sale of the property. The homestead 9 exemption in identifiable cash proceeds continues for 18 months 10 after the date of the sale of the property or until the person 11 establishes a new homestead with the proceeds, whichever period is 12 shorter. Only one homestead exemption at a time may be held by a 13 person under the bill.

The bill additionally increases the total value of household goods that are exempt from debt collection from \$1,000 to \$15,000 or \$25,000 for a debtor with a physical disability. The bill also provides for an exemption from garnishment of up to \$5,000 for cash held in a deposit account or other account of the debtor and limits the amount of disposable earnings subject to execution to no more than 10 percent of disposable earnings for that week or the amount by which disposable earnings for that week exceed 60 times the applicable minimum hourly wage in effect at the time the earnings are payable, whichever is less. For the purpose of this bill, "disposable earnings" means the remaining portion of a debtor's wages, salary, or compensation for the debtor's personal services, including bonuses and commissions, or otherwise, and includes payments pursuant to a pension or retirement program or deferred compensation plan, after deducting from the earnings those amounts required by law to be withheld.

Finally, the bill places a cap on the interest rate for medical debt. The maximum interest rate on medical debt will be the lesser of the following:

- (1) the annual rate equal to the weekly average one-year constant maturity Treasury yield, as published by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, for the calendar week preceding the date when the consumer was first provided with a bill; or
- (2) three percent a year.

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