

Attorney(s): Joseph M. Rasa Esq. # 016511998
Firm: The Law Offices of Joseph M. Rasa, LLC
Address: 565 Newark Pompton Turnpike
Pompton Plains, NJ 07444
Telephone: (973) 831-8800
Attorney(s) for Plaintiff

SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW JERSEY
CHANCERY DIVISION, FAMILY PART
COUNTY

DOCKET NO.

CERTIFICATION OF INSURANCE
COVERAGE PURSUANT TO R. 5:4-2(f)

Plaintiff,
vs.
Defendant.

I, _____, residing at NJ
certify:

- 1. I am the Plaintiff in the above-captioned matter.
2. Pursuant to R. 5:4-2(f), I submit this Certification of Insurance Coverage, which specifies all insurance coverage relating to the above-captioned parties and our minor children.
3. To the best of my knowledge, information and belief, none of the insurance policies listed below were cancelled or modified within 90 days before the date of this certification.
4. I further certify that insurance coverage which I am required to identify herein shall be maintained pending further order of the Court.

LIFE INSURANCE

1. Company Name
Company Address
Company Phone Number
Policy Owner
Policy Number
Beneficiary
Face Amount (\$)
Policy Term (if applicable)

HEALTH INSURANCE

1. Name of Insured
Company Name
Company Address
Company Phone Number
ID Number
Group Number
Persons Covered
Coverage Type

checkbox Made available through employment or checkbox Personally Obtained

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

1. Name of Insured _____
 Company Name _____
 Address of Company _____
 Policy Number _____
 Policy Expiration Date _____
 Year, Make and Model of Vehicle .. _____
 Coverage Limits _____
 Lawsuit Threshold Yes No
 Umbrella Coverage Yes (Coverage amount: \$ _____) No
 Driver(s) of Vehicle _____
 Lien holder/Lessor (if applicable) .. _____
 Address of Lien holder/Lessor _____
 Use of Vehicle Personal Business Personal and Business

HOMEOWNER'S INSURANCE or RENTER'S INSURANCE

1. Name of Company _____
 Address of Company _____
 Policy Number _____
 Policy Expiration Date _____
 Address of Covered Residence _____
 Coverage Limits _____
 Umbrella Coverage Yes (Coverage Amount: \$ _____) No
 Mortgagee (if applicable) _____
 Address of Mortgagee _____
 Rider(s) to Policy Jewelry Furs Artwork Other _____

LONG-TERM CARE INSURANCE

1. Name of Insured _____
 Company Name _____
 Company Address _____
 Company Phone Number _____
 ID Number _____
 Persons Covered _____

DISABILITY INSURANCE

1. Name of Insured _____
 Company Name _____
 Company Address _____
 Company Phone Number _____
 ID Number _____
 Persons Covered _____

I hereby certify that the foregoing information is true and complete. I am aware that if I willfully provide false insurance information or if I omit any insurance information, I am subject to punishment.

 Date

Filer's Name
Address
City, State, Zip
Telephone Number

Plaintiff
vs.

Defendant

SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW JERSEY
CHANCERY DIVISION – FAMILY PART
COUNTY OF _____
DOCKET NO. _____
CASE ID _____

CIVIL ACTION
CERTIFICATION OF NON-MILITARY SERVICE

I _____, hereby certify that:

1. I am the (check one) plaintiff defendant in the above-entitled civil action.
2. I am personally acquainted with the other party and know that he or she resides at:

3. The other party is not in the Military Service of the United States.
4. I am supplying the Court with the following information as to how I know the other party is not in the military. (Check all statements below that apply to your case) In each case you must explain how any contact proves that the other party is not in the military):

I have recently seen the other party (when, where, circumstances):

My child(ren) last had parenting time with him or her on (when, where, circumstances):

_____ at _____

I have recently had telephone contact with the other party.

I know where the other party works (indicate employer name and address):

To my knowledge, the other party's age exceeds the military requirements (state age) _____

The other party is disabled (indicate nature of disability):

The other party is incarcerated (indicate location):

Any other reason:

and/or

I have checked with the Department of Defense website and the printout is attached.
(<https://www.dmdc.osd.mil/appj/scra/scraHome.do>) OR

I have attached statements from the 5 armed forces that the other party is not in the military service.

I certify that the foregoing statements made by me are true. I am aware that if any of the foregoing statements made by me are willfully false, I am subject to punishment.

Dated

Plaintiff / Defendant

NOTICE TO THE BAR

DIVORCE – DISPUTE RESOLUTION ALTERNATIVES TO CONVENTIONAL LITIGATION – DESCRIPTIVE MATERIAL REQUIRED BY RULE 5:4-2(h); CERTIFICATION FORMS

As part of the July 27 rule amendments that went into effect September 1, the Supreme Court adopted a new paragraph in Rule 5:4-2 (“Complaint”) that requires the first pleading of each party in a divorce action to include an affidavit or certification “that the litigant has been informed of the availability of complementary dispute resolution (‘CDR’) alternatives to conventional litigation, including but not limited to mediation or arbitration, and that the litigant has received descriptive literature regarding such CDR alternatives.” Rule 5:4-2(h) (“Affidavit or Certification of Notification of Complementary Dispute Resolution Alternatives”). The Court recently adopted a clarifying amendment to that paragraph, changing “descriptive literature” to “descriptive material.”

In a September 18 Notice to the Bar, I advised that the “descriptive material” was still in the process of being developed by the Committee on Complementary Dispute Resolution. The Committee completed its work and submitted the proposed text and the accompanying certification forms. The Court at its October 10 Administrative Conference approved the “descriptive material” text and the certification forms, subject to some final editing.

That final editing having been made, attached as approved by the Supreme Court is the “descriptive material” on dispute resolution alternatives to conventional divorce litigation, as referenced in Rule 5:4-2(h). Also attached are the two approved certification forms relating to the descriptive literature, one for use by self-represented matrimonial litigants, the other by those litigants represented by counsel. The descriptive material and certification forms should be used effective immediately.

The descriptive material and certification forms also will be published and posted by a Notice to the Bar. Questions may be directed to Assistant Director Harry Cassidy at 609-984-4228.

Note: The adoption of Rule 5:4-2(h) and the promulgation of the attached descriptive material is in no way intended to indicate any change in the Court’s policy, grounded in statutes and court rules, against mediation in any matter in which a temporary or final restraining order has been entered pursuant to the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act.

/s/ Philip S. Carchman

Philip S. Carchman, J.A.D.
Acting Administrative Director of the Courts

Dated: December 4, 2006

DIVORCE – DISPUTE RESOLUTION ALTERNATIVES **TO CONVENTIONAL LITIGATION**^{*}

[Text Promulgated 12/04/06 as Approved by the Supreme Court]

Resolving issues concerning your divorce can be costly and difficult. While only a judge can actually grant a divorce, division of your property and your debts, alimony, child support, custody and parenting time are some of the other issues that may need to be resolved. A judge can decide all issues at trial. However, there are other ways to resolve many of the issues in your divorce. These alternate dispute resolution methods offer greater privacy than resolving the issues in a public trial. They also may be faster and less expensive, and may reduce the level of conflict between you and your spouse during your divorce. You are encouraged to discuss alternative dispute resolution with your lawyer to decide whether these alternate methods may help you and your spouse resolve as many of the issues relating to your divorce as possible before the matter is presented to the judge.

What follows are short descriptions of various forms of alternative dispute resolution that may be used in divorce cases.

MEDIATION^{**}

Mediation is a means of resolving differences with the help of a trained, impartial third party. The parties, with or without lawyers, are brought together by the mediator in a neutral

^{*} This constitutes the “descriptive material” referenced in Rule 5:4-2(h) that each divorce litigant must receive and certify as having received (using the attached certification forms).

^{**} Note: The adoption of Rule 5:4-2(h) and the promulgation of this descriptive material is in no way intended to indicate any change in the Court’s policy, grounded in statutes and court rules, against mediation in any matter in which a temporary or final restraining order has been entered pursuant to the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act.

setting. A mediator does not represent either side and does not offer legal advice. Parties are encouraged to retain an attorney to advise them of their rights during the mediation process. The mediator helps the parties identify the issues, gather the information they need to make informed decisions, and communicate so that they can find a solution agreeable to both. Mediation is designed to facilitate settlements in an informal, non-adversarial manner. The court maintains a roster of approved mediators or you can use private mediation services. The judge would still make the final determination as to whether to grant the divorce.

ARBITRATION

In an arbitration proceeding, an impartial third party decides issues in a case. The parties select the arbitrator and agree on which issues the arbitrator will decide. The parties also agree in advance whether the arbitrator's decisions will be binding on them or instead treated merely as a recommendation. While an arbitrator may decide issues within a divorce case, the judge would still make the final determination as to whether to grant the divorce.

USE OF PROFESSIONALS

Parties in a divorce may also seek the assistance of other skilled professionals to help resolve issues in a case, such as attorneys, accountants or other financial professionals, and various types of mental health professionals (e.g., psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, therapists). These professionals may help the parties resolve all of the issues or just specific portions of the case. As with mediation and arbitration, parties making use of these professionals to resolve issues in the divorce are encouraged to consult their attorney for advice

throughout this process. While this approach may resolve some issues in the case, the judge would still need to make the final decision to grant the divorce.

COMBINATIONS OF ALTERNATIVES

Depending on your circumstances, it may be helpful for you to use a combination of mediation, arbitration, and skilled professionals to resolve issues in your divorce.

CONCLUSION

Just as every marriage is unique, every divorce is unique as well. The specific circumstances of your divorce determine what method or methods of dispute resolution are best suited to resolve issues in your divorce. You are encouraged to ask your attorney about these alternative dispute resolution methods to resolve issues relating to your divorce.

Using these alternative dispute resolution methods allows you to participate in the decision on those issues, rather than leaving all of the issues to the judge to decide. And presenting the judge with a case in which the only decision remaining is whether to grant the divorce will permit that decision to be made more expeditiously. While the judge must be the one to decide whether to grant the divorce, your role in deciding some or all of the other issues can be enhanced through these alternative dispute resolution methods.