



NEW JERSEY LAW REVISION COMMISSION

Tentative Report Regarding Proposed Changes to New Jersey's Kidnapping Statute to Clarify that the "Harm" Component Includes Physical, Emotional or Psychological Harm, N.J.S. 2C:13-1(c)(1).

September 16, 2020

The New Jersey Law Revision Commission is required to "[c]onduct a continuous examination of the general and permanent statutory law of this State and the judicial decisions construing it" and to propose to the Legislature revisions to the statutes to "remedy defects, reconcile conflicting provisions, clarify confusing language and eliminate redundant provisions." *N.J.S. 1:12A-8*.

This Report is distributed to advise interested persons of the Commission's tentative recommendations and to notify them of the opportunity to submit comments. Comments should be received by the Commission no later than **November 20, 2020**.

The Commission will consider these comments before making its final recommendations to the Legislature. The Commission often substantially revises tentative recommendations as a result of the comments it receives. If you approve of the Report, please inform the Commission so that your approval can be considered along with other comments. Please send comments concerning this Report or direct any related inquiries, to:

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Executive Summary¹

The “unharmful release” provision of New Jersey’s kidnapping statute, N.J.S. 2C:13-1(c)(1), does not set forth the type of harm contemplated by the statute in order for a defendant to be convicted of first-degree kidnapping.

This provision of the statute has been the subject of litigation in *State v. Sherman*² and most recently in *State v. Nunez-Mosquea*.³

In addition, since the Appellate Division’s decision in *Sherman*, the model jury charge for kidnapping has been modified on two separate occasions to address this issue.

The pages that follow contain a recommendation to clarify that the “harm” component of New Jersey’s kidnapping statute should include physical, emotional, or psychological harm.

Statute Considered

N.J.S. 2C:13-1(c)(1) provides:

* * *

c. Grading of kidnapping. (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection, kidnapping is a crime of the first degree and upon conviction thereof, a person may, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) of subsection a. of N.J.S.2C:43-6, be sentenced to an ordinary term of imprisonment between 15 and 30 years. If the actor releases the victim **unharmful** and in a safe place prior to apprehension, it is a crime of the second degree. (Emphasis added).

* * *

Background

In March of 2012, a woman was kidnapped at gunpoint and forced into a van by Porfirio A. Nunez-Mosquea (defendant).⁴ The defendant drove his victim, Y.S., to a residence not far from the location from which she was taken, and told her to get out of the van without doing “anything crazy,” while still holding her at gunpoint.⁵ Once inside a house, the defendant gagged, kicked, suffocated, and sexually assaulted the victim.⁶ The victim fought back, and DNA evidence from Nunez-Mosquea under her fingernails would later be used as evidence in the case.⁷ The defendant

¹ The NJLRC would like to thank Marissa Soistman, an intern from the New Jersey Institute of Technology, for her initial work on this project.

² *State v. Sherman*, 367 N.J. Super. 324 (App. Div), *cert. denied*, 180 N.J. 356 (2004) *overruled in part on other grounds*, *State v. Dalziel*, 182 N.J. 494, 504 (2005).

³ *State v. Nunez-Mosquea*, 2017 WL 3623378 (App. Div. Aug. 24, 2017).

⁴ *Id.*

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ *Id.* at *1-2.

⁷ *Id.* at *2.

then walked Y.S. out of the house and released her down the street from where she had been held.⁸ Y.S. ran to the nearest business and asked the person behind the counter to call 911.⁹

With Y.S.'s assistance, the police were able to locate evidence of the attack and, ultimately, the defendant.¹⁰ From the defendant's apartment and van, the police recovered the clothing worn by the alleged attacker and Y.S.'s college identification, phone, and phone case.¹¹ The defendant was arrested and charged with first degree kidnapping.¹²

The defendant requested a modification of the model charge for first-degree kidnapping at a charge conference.¹³ The defendant maintained that the jury charge should distinguish between the type of harm occurring in every kidnapping from the harm the State must prove to secure a conviction.¹⁴ The charge, he argued, should include that "minimal or insubstantial injuries are insufficient to establish physical harm."¹⁵ The defendant contended that language in *State v. Sherman*, acknowledged a difference between emotional and psychological harm sufficient to satisfy the statute and "the type of harm inherent in every kidnapping."¹⁶ That distinction, he argued, should apply to all harm, not merely psychological harm.¹⁷ His request was denied and the trial court delivered the model charge on first-degree kidnapping in effect at the time of the trial, with no alterations.¹⁸

The defendant was sentenced to twenty-five years in State prison for first-degree kidnapping.¹⁹ He appealed his conviction of first-degree kidnapping.²⁰

Analysis

On appeal, the defendant in *State v. Nunez-Mosquea* argued that the trial court "failed to properly instruct the jury on the "harm" element of the first-degree kidnapping charge [thereby depriving him] of his rights to a fair trial and due process."²¹

New Jersey's kidnapping statute contains a grading provision²² that provides that "kidnapping is a crime of the first degree... [but i]f the actor released the victim *unharm*ed and in

⁸ *Id.*

⁹ *Id.*

¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹ *Id.*

¹² *Id.*

¹³ *Id.* at *3. Defendant relied on *State v. Sherman*, 367 N.J. Super. 324 (App. Div), *cert. denied*, 180 N.J. 356 (2004) *overruled in part on other grounds*, *State v. Dalziel*, 182 N.J. 494, 504 (2005).

¹⁴ *Id.*

¹⁵ *Id.*

¹⁶ *Id.*

¹⁷ *Id.*

¹⁸ *Id.*

¹⁹ *Id.* at *5.

²⁰ *Id.*

²¹ *Id.* Counsel for the defendant raised two additional points before the Court. The defendant raised four additional points in a pro se brief. These points are not germane to the instant memorandum and have been omitted.

²² N.J.S. 2C:13-1(c)(1).

a safe place prior to apprehension, it is a crime of the second degree.”²³

- *State v. Sherman*

The question of harm raised by the defendant in *Nunez-Mosquea* was examined by the Court in *State v. Sherman*.²⁴ In that case, the defendant abducted a child and held her at his mother’s home for approximately 24 hours.²⁵ During that time, he built her a “fort” from couch cushions, and fed her snacks, before deciding that he wanted to return her to her parents without receiving a ransom.²⁶ The defendant dropped her at a shopping mall and instructed her “to run to the first adults she saw and tell them the police were looking for her.”²⁷ Although she appeared to be “good condition, with no signs of physical injury or emotional distress” and that “the man that took her treated her nicely” she was subsequently diagnosed with post-traumatic stress disorder.”²⁸

In *Sherman*, the Appellate Division specifically rejected the defendant’s argument that the victim’s anxiety, nightmares and fear constituted only minimal emotional or psychological harm insufficient to support first degree kidnapping.²⁹ The Court held that “harm in the unharmed release provision of N.J.S. [] 2C:13-1(c), includes emotional or psychological harm suffered by the victim.”³⁰ The Court went on to hold that “... disproving unharmed release is a “material element” of the crime of first degree kidnapping.”³¹ As such, the State is required to “prove that a defendant “knowingly” harmed or “knowingly” released the victim in an unsafe place.”³² As a material element, the focus of the harm component of the unharmed release provision in the kidnapping statute is on the “conduct of the kidnapper during the purposeful removal and holding or confining of the victim.”³³ Following *Sherman*, the Model Jury Charge for first degree kidnapping was amended twice.³⁴

- *Model Jury Charge*

In 2007, the Model Jury Charge for Kidnapping was amended in response to *State v. Sherman* to provide that the State must prove the defendant “knowingly harmed” or “knowingly did not release” the victim in a safe place prior to his apprehension.³⁵ In addition, the Model Jury Charge clarified that the harm component can include physical, emotional, or psychological harm.³⁶

²³ *Id.* (Emphasis added).

²⁴ *State v. Sherman*, 367 N.J. Super. 324 (App. Div.) *certif. denied*, 180 N.J. 356 (2004), overruled in part on other grounds, *State v. Dalziel*, 182 N.J. 494, 504 (2005).

²⁵ *Id.*

²⁶ *Id.* at 332.

²⁷ *Id.* at 333.

²⁸ *Id.* at 333-24.

²⁹ *Id.* at 330-31, 342.

³⁰ *Id.* at 330.

³¹ *Id.*

³² *Id.*

³³ *Id.*

³⁴ *Model Jury Charge (Criminal)*, “Kidnapping – Permanent Deprivation of Custody” (revised Mar. 5, 2007).

³⁵ *Nunez-Mosquea*, 2017 WL 3623378 at *6.

³⁶ *Id.* See *Model Jury Charge (Criminal)*, “Kidnapping – Permanent Deprivation of Custody” (revised Mar 5, 2007).

In 2014, the Model Jury Charge for kidnapping was revised once again³⁷ to provide that: “[i]f the State is contending that the victim suffered emotional or psychological harm, it must prove that the victim suffered emotional or psychological harm beyond that inherent in a kidnapping. That is, it must prove that the victim suffered substantial or enduring emotional or psychological harm.”³⁸

- *State v. Nunez-Mosquea*

The Appellate Division in *Nunez-Mosquea* observed that “[n]o New Jersey case of which we are aware has ever suggested that there is a difference between the physical harm sufficient to satisfy the released unharmed provision of the statute and “the type of harm inherent in every kidnapping.”³⁹ The Court recognized that, “[i]t may be possible that some types of injury would be of such trifling nature as to be excluded from the category of injuries which [the Legislature] had in mind...” in the kidnapping statute.⁴⁰ Those inflicted upon the defendant in this case, however, were “plainly not of that trifling character.”⁴¹ Finally, the Court did “not fault the trial court for modifying the charge regarding emotional harm in anticipation of the revision adopted several months after” the defendant’s trial.⁴²

The “unharmed release” provision of New Jersey’s kidnapping statute, does not define the harm contemplated by the statute in order for a defendant to be convicted of first-degree kidnapping.

Pending Legislation

There is no legislation currently pending regarding N.J.S. 2C:13-1(c) regarding the use of “harm” in the statute.⁴³

Conclusion

The proposed revisions, contained in the attached *Appendix*, are intended to clarify that the definition of “harm” in N.J.S. 2C:13-1 *et seq.* includes the physical, emotional, or psychological harm suffered by a victim.

³⁷ *Model Jury Charge (Criminal)*, “Kidnapping” (revised Oct. 6, 2014).

³⁸ *Nunez-Mosquea*, 2017 WL 3623378 at *7 quoting *Model Jury Charge (Criminal)*, “Kidnapping” (revised Oct. 6, 2014).

³⁹ *Nunez-Mosquea*, 2017 WL 3623378 at *7

⁴⁰ *Id.* at *7 citing *Robinson v. United States*, 324 U.S. 282, 285 (1945).

⁴¹ *Id.*

⁴² *Id.* at *8.

⁴³ S1268, 219th Leg., 2020 Sess. (N.J. 2020) (seeks to eliminate the statute of limitations for kidnapping).

Appendix

The proposed modifications to **N.J.S. 2C:13-1, Kidnapping, Grading** (shown with ~~strikethrough~~, or underlining), follow:

a. ~~Holding for ransom, reward, or as a hostage. A person actor is guilty of kidnapping if he, that actor knowingly and unlawfully:~~

(1) unlawfully removes⁴⁴ another the victim

(A) from the place where he is the victim is found; or if he

(B) a substantial distance from the vicinity where the victim is found; or,

(C) from the victim's place of residence or business.

(2) confines another the victim with the purpose of holding that person the victim for:

(A) ransom; or

(B) reward; or

(C) as a shield or hostage;.

(3) confines another the victim for a substantial period, with any of the following purposes:

(A) to facilitate the commission of any crime or flight thereafter;

(B) to inflict bodily injury on or to terrorize the victim or another;

(C) to interfere with the performance of any governmental or political function; or,

(D) to permanently deprive a parent, guardian, or other lawful custodian of custody of the victim.

~~b. Holding for other purposes. A person is guilty of kidnapping if he unlawfully removes another from his place of residence or business, or a substantial distance from the vicinity where he is found, or if he unlawfully confines another for a substantial period, with any of the following purposes:~~

~~(1) To facilitate commission of any crime or flight thereafter;~~

~~(2) To inflict bodily injury on or to terrorize the victim or another;~~

~~(3) To interfere with the performance of any governmental or political function; or~~

⁴⁴ See *State v. Marchand*, 227 N.J. Super. 92 (App. Div. 1988), *aff'd*, 114 N.J. 569 (1989) (providing that non-ransom kidnapping requires proof that the victim has been unlawfully removed either from a place of residence, business, a substantial distance, or was unlawfully confined for a substantial period of time, and that the removal was done for an enumerated, unlawful purpose); *State v. Federico*, 103 N.J. 169 (1986) (finding that the State does not meet the asportation element of kidnapping by proving that the victim was moved incidental to the commission of the underlying crime); *State v. Hampton*, 61 N.J. 250 (1972) (the decision as to whether asportation of a victim is sufficient rests with the discretion of the prosecutor).

~~(4) To permanently deprive a parent, guardian, or other lawful custodian of custody of the victim.~~

e. b. Grading of kidnapping.⁴⁵ ~~Except as provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection, kidnapping~~

Option #1

(1) Kidnapping is a crime of the first degree if the actor knowingly harms the victim or knowingly releases the victim in an unsafe place prior to being apprehension.

Option #2

(1) Kidnapping is a crime of the first degree if the actor knowingly

(A) harms the victim; or,

(B) fails to release the victim in a safe place prior to apprehension.

~~and upon~~ Upon conviction thereof, an actor may, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) of subsection a. of N.J.S. 2C:43-6, be sentenced to an ordinary term of imprisonment between 15 and 30 years.

(2) Kidnapping is a crime of the second degree ~~If if~~ the actor releases the victim unharmed and in a safe place prior to apprehension, ~~it kidnapping is a crime of the second degree.~~

~~(3) Kidnapping is a crime of the first degree and upon conviction thereof, an actor shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment by the court,~~ if the victim of the kidnapping is less than 16 years of age and if during the kidnapping:

~~(a)~~ (A) A crime under N.J.S.2C:14-2 or subsection a. of N.J.S.2C:14-3 is committed against the victim;

~~(b)~~ (B) A crime under subsection b. of N.J.S.2C:24-4 is committed against the victim; or

~~(c)~~ (C) The actor ~~sells or~~ delivers the victim to another person for pecuniary gain other than in circumstances which lead to the return of the victim to a parent, guardian or other person responsible for the general supervision of the victim.

Upon conviction an actor shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment by the court. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) of subsection a. of N.J.S. 2C:43-6, the term of

⁴⁵ See *State v. Sherman*, 367 N.J. Super. 324, 345 (App. Div. 2004) (noting that “by choosing to downgrade the offense only if the victim is released “unharmed,” our Legislature has determined that the incentive to release the victim is not as important as upgrading the offense of kidnapping in most cases” and concluding that the intended breadth of the deterrence incentive is limited and not for the Court to modify); and, *Robinson v. United States*, 324 U.S. 282, 284-85 (1945) (rejecting the deterrence argument, refusing to expand the meaning of the statute in order to magnify the kidnapper’s inducement to release the victim).

imprisonment imposed under this paragraph shall be either a term of 25 years during which the actor shall not be eligible for parole, or a specific term between 25 years and life imprisonment, of which the actor shall serve 25 years before being eligible for parole; provided, however, that the crime of kidnapping under this paragraph and underlying aggravating crimes listed in subparagraph ~~(a), (b), or (c)~~ (A), (B), or (C) of this paragraph shall merge for purposes of sentencing. If the actor is convicted of the criminal homicide of a victim of a kidnapping under the provisions of chapter 11, any sentence imposed under provisions of this paragraph shall be served consecutively to any sentence imposed pursuant to the provisions of chapter 11.

~~d. c.~~ d. “Unlawful” removal or confinement. A removal or confinement is unlawful within the meaning of this section and of sections 2C:13-2 and 2C:13-3, if:

(1) it is accomplished by force, threat, or deception; or,

(2) in the case of a ~~person~~ victim who is under the age of 14 or is incompetent, if it is accomplished without the consent of a parent, guardian, or other person responsible for general supervision of ~~his~~ the victim’s welfare.

~~e. d.~~ e. d. It is an affirmative defense to a prosecution under ~~paragraph (4) of subsection b.~~ paragraph (3)(D) of subsection a. of this section, which must be proved by clear and convincing evidence, that:

(1) The actor reasonably believed that the action was necessary to preserve the victim from imminent danger to ~~his~~ the victim’s, welfare.

~~(A) However, no defense~~ The defense set forth in subsection d.(1) above shall not be available pursuant to this subsection if the actor does not, as soon as reasonably practicable but in no event more than 24 hours after taking a victim under his, or her, protection give notice of the victim’s location to:

(i) ~~the~~ The police department of the municipality where the victim resided,

(ii) ~~the~~ The office of the county prosecutor in the county where the victim resided, or

(iii) ~~the~~ The Division of Child Protection and Permanency in the Department of Children and Families;

(2) The actor reasonably believed that the taking or detaining of the victim was consented to by a parent, or by an authorized State agency; or

(3) The victim, being at the time of the taking or concealment not less than 14 years old, was taken away at his own volition by his parent and without purpose to commit a criminal offense with or against the victim.

~~f. e.~~ f. e. (1) It is an affirmative defense to a prosecution under ~~paragraph (4) of subsection b.~~ paragraph (3)(D) of subsection a. of this section that a parent having the right of custody reasonably believed he, or she, was fleeing from imminent ~~physical danger~~ harm from the other parent, ~~provided that the parent having custody, as soon as reasonably practicable:~~

~~(4)~~ (2) The defense set forth in subsection e.(1) above shall not be available if the parent having the right of custody does not, as soon as reasonably practicable: Gives

(A) Give notice of the victim’s location to:

~~(i) the~~ The police department of the municipality where the victim resided,

~~(ii) the~~ The office of the county prosecutor in the county where the victim resided, or

~~(iii) the~~ The Division of Child Protection and Permanency in the Department of Children and Families; or

~~(2) (B) Commences~~ Commence an action affecting custody in an appropriate court.

f. “Harm”, as used in subsection b. of this section, means:

(1) bodily injury, serious bodily injury, or significant bodily injury as defined in N.J.S. 2C:11-1;

(2) substantial or enduring emotional harm; or,⁴⁶

(3) substantial or enduring psychological harm.⁴⁷

g. “Parent”, As as used in subsections d. and e. and f. of this section, “parent” means a parent, guardian or other lawful custodian of a victim.

Comments

Elements of Kidnapping

The elements of kidnapping are set forth in two separate sections of N.J.S. 2C:13-2, specifically sections a. and b. Section a. addresses the holding of victim for ransom, reward or as a hostage. Section b. addresses the holding of a victim for other purposes identified in subsections (1) – (4). Rather than separate the elements of this crime into two sections, the elements set forth in section b. have been incorporated into section a. As modified, the unlawful conduct that constitutes kidnapping is set forth in a single section. The form, not the substance, of the kidnapping statute has been modified.

The unification of the elements of kidnapping into a single section has eliminated the need for a separate section b. This section has been eliminated and the balance of the statute renumbered.

Grading of Kidnapping

The degree of kidnapping that an actor will be charged with depends on what transpires during the course of the kidnapping. A kidnapping will be either a crime of the first or the second degree. The Legislature determined that under certain circumstances the sentence for kidnapping will deviate from the sentence set forth in N.J.S. 2C:43-6 of the Code of Criminal Justice.

The individual “types” of kidnappings proscribed by the Legislature have been set forth in newly drafted sections b.(1), b.(2) and b.(3). Again, this is a proposed change in the form, not the substance, of the statute.

⁴⁶ *Model Jury Charge (Criminal)*, “Kidnapping” (revised Oct. 6, 2014). See *State v. Sherman*, 367 N.J. Super. 324, 331 (App. Div. 2004), *certif. denied*, 180 N.J. 356 (2004).

⁴⁷ *Id.*

“Unharmful Release”

The Model Penal Code

The Model Penal Code provides that, [...] Kidnapping is a felony of the first degree unless the actor voluntarily releases the victim **alive** and in a safe place prior to trial, in which case it is a felony of the second degree [...]⁴⁸

In New Jersey, the Legislature chose to use the term “unharmful” in place of the term “alive.” By rejecting the term “alive” the Legislature “determined that the incentive to release the victim is not as important as upgrading the offense of kidnapping in most cases.”⁴⁹ The New Jersey Supreme Court opined that with the rejection of the released alive standard, “it is evident that the legislature intended harsh treatment for kidnappers.”⁵⁰ Although the Court recognized the limited breadth of the deterrence incentive, it further recognized that it was not for the judiciary to modify the statute to adopt the incentive or deterrence concepts set forth in the Model Penal Code.⁵¹

Each of the elements of the “unharmful release” provision have been incorporated into the modifications set forth in section b.

Subsection b.(1)

As discussed in *State v. Nunez-Mosquea*, subsection b.(1) has been modified to reflect that in order to prove that the kidnapper is guilty of first-degree kidnapping, the State must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the kidnapper “knowingly” caused harm to the victim.⁵² In addition, the Court held that “disproving unharmful release is a material element of the crime of first-degree kidnapping, requiring the State to prove that a defendant ‘knowingly’ harmed or ‘knowingly’ released the victim in an unsafe place.”⁵³ The language of the Court has been incorporated into the text of subsections b.(1)-(2).

The harm to the victim necessary to secure a conviction for first-degree kidnapping must be either be physical, emotional, or psychological harm.⁵⁴

Subsection b.(2)

If the actor releases the victim “unharmful” and in a safe place prior to apprehension, the Legislature has determined that this constitutes a second-degree kidnapping. For the sake of clarity, this grade of kidnapping has been separated from the last sentence of what originally constituted subsection c.(1) and placed in its own subsection, b.(2).

Subsection b.(3)

Kidnapping is a crime of the first degree if the victim of the kidnapping is less than 16 years of age at the time of the kidnapping, and if during the course of the kidnapping certain enumerated crimes are committed against the victim. Only the format, and none of the substance, of this portion of the statute has been altered.

Unlawful Removal or Confinement

What was formerly enumerated as section d. of this statute, has been re-cast as section c. The format, and not the substance of this section has been modified for ease of review.

⁴⁸ Model Penal Code and Commentaries, § 212.1, Kidnapping. (Emphasis added).

⁴⁹ *State v. Sherman*, 367 N.J. Super. at 345.

⁵⁰ *Id.* Quoting *State v. Masino*, 94 N.J. 436, 446 (1983).

⁵¹ *Id.*

⁵² *State v. Nunez-Mosquea*, 2017 WL 3623378 *6 (App. Div. 2017).

⁵³ *Id.* citing *State v. Sherman*, 367 N.J. Super. 324, 330 (2004).

⁵⁴ See discussion of harm, *infra*, as defined in section f.

Affirmative Defenses

The affirmative defenses have been preserved in what are now sections d. and e. The format of these sections has been simplified in order to highlight the actions necessary to avail oneself of either of these affirmative defenses.

Harm

In 2004, New Jersey’s Appellate Division addressed the issue of “harm” as set forth in the “unharmed release” provision of the State’s kidnapping statute.⁵⁵ In *Sherman*, the Court considered the issue of harm in the context of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) suffered by a six-year-old child who was kidnapped and subsequently released. Thirteen years later, the Court would again address the issue of what constituted “harm” for purposes of the statute.

As discussed in *State v. Nunez-Mosquea*, “no New Jersey case [...] has ever suggested that there is a difference between the physical harm sufficient to satisfy the “released unharmed” provision of the statute and the type of harm inherent in every kidnapping.”⁵⁶ In addition to physical harm, the Court determined that “harm” in the unharmed release provision of N.J.S. 2C:13-1(c) includes, “emotional or psychological harm suffered by the victim.”⁵⁷

Physical Harm

The New Jersey Code of Criminal Justice (the Code) recognizes three, separate, and distinct types of physical injuries. These injuries include: “bodily injury”, “serious bodily injury”, and “significant bodily injury.” Unless a different meaning is plainly required, these defined terms apply to chapters 11 through 15 of the Code. When defining “harm” in the kidnapping statute it was necessary to incorporate a reference to these defined terms in the newly drafted section. Therefore, section f.(1) includes a reference to bodily injury, serious bodily injury, and significant bodily injury.

Emotional or Psychological Harm

The harm set forth in the kidnapping statute is not limited to bodily injury. As a result of being kidnapped, a victim may suffer emotional or psychological harm. These harms are included in the unharmed release provision of N.J.S. 2C:13-1(c).⁵⁸ In an attempt to eliminate future litigation on this subject, the definition of harm set forth in section f. has been expanded to incorporate substantial or enduring emotional or psychological harm sustained by a victim. The revised statutory language is consistent with the current Model Jury Charge on this subject-matter.⁵⁹

Parent

Only the syntax the definition of “parent”, as set forth in section g., has been altered. The substance of this defined term remains the same.

⁵⁵ *State v. Sherman*, 367 N.J. Super. 324 (App. Div), *cert. denied*, 180 N.J. 356 (2004) *overruled in part on other grounds*, *State v. Dalziel*, 182 N.J. 494, 504 (2005).

⁵⁶ *Nunez-Mosquea*, 2017 WL 3623378 at *7.

⁵⁷ *Id.* at *6.

⁵⁸ *Id.*

⁵⁹ See *Model Jury Charge (Criminal)*, “Kidnapping – Permanent Deprivation of Custody” (revised Mar. 5, 2007); see *Nunez-Mosquea*, 2017 WL 3623378 at *7.