

Looking Out For Your Legal Rights®

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*Cuáles Son Sus
Derechos Legales*

La versión en
español la encontrará
al reverso.

New Jersey Civil Unions— Some Complications of the New Status

Part 1 of 2

THE FIRST PART of this two-part article explains civil unions and the rights of civil union couples. Part two, in the June issue of *Looking Out*, will focus on civil unions and taxes. Both parts of this article are available on our Web site, www.LSNJLAW.org.

What is a civil union?

Civil union is a term for a type of family unit that has recently become recognized under New Jersey law and applies only to same-sex couples. Civil unions became law in New Jersey after several gay couples went to court seeking to get married. The New Jersey Supreme Court held that gay couples must be given all of the same rights, responsibilities, and obligations that straight couples receive when they enter a marriage. So, the Legislature passed a law that allows same-sex couples to enter a civil union.

What rights do civil union couples enjoy?

All of the laws, statutes, rules, and regulations that apply to married couples apply equally to civil

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New Jersey Civil Unions

continued from page 1

unions. Some of the specific rights that are mentioned in the civil union law include:

- The right for either individual or both to change names
- The right to hold the title to property (own property) as tenants by the entireties (in the same way that married couples own property together)
- The right of both individual members of the civil union to be considered the legal parents of any child born during a civil union
- The right to have New Jersey tax laws apply to civil union partners in the same way as married spouses. This refers to probate tax law (laws dealing with taxes on inherited money), property tax, and state income tax.

The civil union law makes it clear that all of New Jersey's divorce laws, divorce statutes, court rules, and case law on

divorce will apply to the "dissolution" of civil unions. The civil union law states: "[t]he laws of domestic relations, including annulment, premarital agreements, separation, divorce, child custody and support, property division and maintenance, and post-relationship spousal support, shall apply to the parties to a civil union."

What happens to domestic partnerships now?

Before the new civil union law, New Jersey had a domestic partnership law, which provided fewer rights and benefits than the civil union law. The civil union law has replaced the domestic partnership law for most gay couples. Domestic partnership is now available only to seniors—gay or straight couples where both partners are over the age of 62.

Current domestic partners have the choice either to remain in a domestic partnership or to enter into a civil union with the same partner. If a couple chooses to enter a civil union, the domestic partnership automatically ends. There is no

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need to terminate the domestic partnership before entering a civil union with the same partner. Some have called this a “relationship upgrade.”

Does the federal government recognize New Jersey civil unions?

The federal government has passed a law that weakens New Jersey’s effort to give rights to same-sex couples and their families. The Defense of Marriage Act (DOMA) states that the federal government will only recognize a marriage between one man and one woman. DOMA also grants each state the right to refuse to accept another state’s recognition of same-sex couples as married couples. New Jersey does not use the word “marriage” for same-sex couples, and the federal government has no laws regarding a family status of “civil union.” These differences have led to inconsistent application of DOMA to civil union couples.

Do other states recognize New Jersey civil unions?

Because DOMA also grants each state the right to refuse to accept another state’s recognition of same-sex couples as married couples, sometimes a state will interfere with the rights of civil union couples, and sometimes it will not. However, most states do not recognize civil unions. If you are a member of a civil union and you are traveling or moving to another state, it may be helpful

to find out whether or not the laws of that state recognize civil unions before you leave.

Can I change my name when I enter a civil union?

Either partner entering a civil union may change his or her last name, or both may change their names without the need for a court order. Some, but not all, federal agencies have read DOMA to prohibit recognizing civil union name changes. If you choose to change your name when you enter a civil union, you must get your government-issued identification updated. Of the three most important government agencies issuing identification documents, only two will recognize a civil union name change. One will not. Below is a list of each document and a statement about whether the name change will be recognized. There is also an Internet address for verification of that agency’s policy. Individual workers at each local agency office may

not be aware of the agency’s policy to recognize a civil union name change. To help ensure that your name change is recognized, you should bring a copy of the agency policy verification with you to the local office. You may print a copy of the verification policy for the Social Security Administration and the Department of Motor Vehicles from the Internet addresses noted below.



Most other states do not recognize civil unions.

- **SOCIAL SECURITY CARD**—Yes, will change name with Civil Union Certificate (verification: <https://s044a90.ssa.gov/apps10/poms.nsf/lrx/1502705033!opendocument>).
- **DRIVER'S LICENSE**—Yes, will change name with Civil Union Certificate (verification: http://www.state.nj.us/mvc/pdf/Licenses/ident_ver_posterpint.pdf). There have been reports of several local Motor Vehicle offices refusing to allow both partners to use the same hyphenated last name. Agency workers mistakenly thought that the law required that the “maiden” name or original surname must appear before the hyphenated name change based on marriage or civil union. New Jersey law allows anyone entering a marriage or civil union to change his or her name to any surname. If you encounter such difficulties, you should ask the local Motor Vehicle office to contact the Motor Vehicle Commission in Trenton for clarification.
- **PASSPORT**—No, will not change name based on Civil Union Certificate (<http://foia.state.gov/masterdocs/>



A court-ordered name change will be recognized for a passport.

07fam/07fam1300apl.pdf). The policy of the United States Department of State on name changes pursuant to a civil union may prevent you from getting or renewing a passport in your new name. A passport may be issued in your old name, or you may go through the courts to obtain a court order for your name change. A court-ordered name change will be recognized for a passport.

Do I have to adopt a child born to my partner during a civil union in order to be considered that child's legal parent?

The civil union law states that a child born during a civil union will be automatically considered to be the child of both partners. The birth certificate issued for a child born during a civil union will have the names of the biological parent and his or her civil union partner.

However, a New Jersey birth certificate for a child born during a civil union will not necessarily be helpful in other states or for federal purposes. If that child needs medical treatment while the family is out of state visiting relatives, the health care provider may not recognize the non-birth parent for consent to treatment. Similarly, if the non-birth parent becomes disabled, the Social Security Administration may refuse to provide benefits to the child. A court order is more legally binding on other states and the federal government than a birth certificate alone. The non-biological parent should seek either a second-parent adoption or an order of parentage from the court to obtain a clearly defined parent-child

relationship that other states and the federal government must recognize.

Will entering a civil union affect military service or foreign adoptions?

Entering into a civil union is a legal procedure. Once a person enters into a civil union he or she cannot deny having done so. Because civil unions only apply to same-sex couples in New Jersey, anyone who enters into a civil union is publicly coming out as gay or lesbian. Entering into a civil union is a violation of the “Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell” policy for members of the military. For that reason, entering into a civil union may be a basis for dishonorable discharge. Likewise, couples who have entered into a civil union and then seek an international adoption may be denied, as many foreign countries do not allow adoptions by lesbian or gay prospective parents.

Will entering a civil union affect public benefits?

Couples who receive benefits, such as Medicaid and TANF, must be aware that local regulations may count the income and assets of a civil union partner, which



Couples who have entered into a civil union and then seek an international adoption may be denied, as many foreign countries do not allow adoptions by lesbian or gay prospective parents.

may result in the termination of benefits. On the other hand, those same agencies will not recognize the civil union couple for some other purposes that would benefit the couple, such as determining whether a community spouse allowance will be provided when one civil union partner is receiving Medicaid for nursing home care. □

*By Mary M. McManus-Smith, Senior Attorney,
Legal Services of New Jersey*

NEXT MONTH: *Civil unions and taxes*

www.LSNJLAW.org



**You can find legal information, publications, forms, resource directories, benefits calculators, and much more on our Web site,
www.LSNJLAW.org.**

How to Correct Mistakes on Your Criminal Record

IF YOU HAVE A CRIMINAL RECORD and are planning to apply for a job, it is a good idea to get a copy of your rap sheet (criminal record) before you apply. That way, you will be able to answer any questions thoroughly, accurately, and honestly. Another good reason to request a copy of your rap sheet is that it may contain incomplete entries or mistakes and can make your criminal record look worse than it actually is. For example, a rap sheet may list an arrest but not say whether you pleaded guilty, were acquitted, or had the charges dismissed. Sometimes the rap sheet will contain multiple entries for one arrest.

Step 1: How to obtain your fingerprints

Before you can get a copy of your rap sheet, you must contact the police department in the municipality where you live and make an appointment to be fingerprinted on a State Applicant Fingerprint



Before you can get a copy of your rap sheet, you must contact the police department in the municipality where you live and make an appointment to be fingerprinted on a State Applicant Fingerprint Card.

Card (SBI-19). On the card, you will need to check “individual review or challenge of record” as the purpose of the record check, and include all identification data, including your full name, date of birth, and Social Security number.

Step 2: How to obtain your rap sheet

When you receive the fingerprint card, you must mail the fingerprint card along with a \$30 certified bank check or money order payable to *Division of State Police—SBI* to:

State Section of Identification
Records and Identification Bureau
New Jersey State Police
P.O. Box 7068
West Trenton, NJ 08628

With the fingerprint card and the \$30 certified bank check, you must include a letter listing the purpose of the request, your name, and the mailing address where the response can be forwarded. You should receive your criminal record within five to 10 business days.

When you receive your rap sheet, you should review it carefully. If you notice any mistakes, you must go to the court where the case was heard and a disposition was rendered and obtain a copy of the Judgment of Conviction (JOC) from the court with the correct information. For every mistake that you find on your record, you need to obtain the JOC from the clerk of the court in which that case was heard. (If the JOC is incorrect, you may need an attorney to help you amend the judgment.)

When you receive the JOC, you may send it to the Criminal Record

Repository, along with a cover letter explaining how the information on the rap sheet differs from that on the JOC. The Criminal Record Repository is the agency a person may contact to correct his or her record.

Criminal Record Repository
New Jersey State Police
P.O. Box 7068
West Trenton, NJ 08628

The Criminal Record Repository's telephone number is 609-882-2000, ext. 2369, Record Assembly Unit. The agency will work with you on a case-by-case basis to correct any and all mistakes or incomplete entries. The agency will accept faxed copies of the JOC. The correction can take up to three weeks.

When the record has been corrected, the Criminal Record Repository will notify you in writing.

Step 3: If you have a criminal record outside of New Jersey

If you have a criminal history outside of New Jersey, it may be a good idea to obtain an FBI rap sheet, through a process that is similar to the one described above. To request a copy of the FBI rap sheet, write to:

U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Criminal Justice Information
Services Division
1000 Custer Hollow Road
Clarksburg, WV 26306

The cover letter must state that you are requesting a copy of your criminal record under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). Also, the cover letter

should include your name, address, and date of birth. You will also need to enclose the fingerprint card as explained in Step 1 above. The FBI charges an \$18 processing fee, which is payable to the *U.S. Treasurer*, by money order or certified bank check. If you cannot afford to pay the fee, you should send a notarized letter explaining the reason why you cannot afford it. The fee may be waived.

Credit report errors

Many employers use credit reports as a means of a background check. Your credit report contains information about where you live, whether you were involved in a lawsuit, filed for bankruptcy, are delinquent with paying your bills, and whether you have been arrested.

It is important to review your credit report regularly to make sure that the information is accurate and complete, because the information may prevent identity theft and may affect whether you can get a loan or a job.

The Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA) is intended to protect consumers from having inaccurate information circulated. The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) enforces the credit laws that protect your right to get, use, and maintain credit.

How can I get a copy of my credit report?

Under the FCRA, you are entitled to a copy of your credit report at your request, once every 12 months, from the consumer reporting agencies. The three nationwide consumer reporting agencies are Equifax, Experian, and



To access a free credit report, the three nationwide agencies have created one Web site, www.annualcreditreport.com.

TransUnion. To access a free credit report, the three nationwide agencies have created one Web site. To order a free annual report, you can visit www.annualcreditreport.com, call 1-877-322-8228, or complete an Annual Credit Report Request Form and mail it to:

Annual Credit Report
Request Service
PO Box 105281
Atlanta, GA 30348-5281

You need to give them your name, address, Social Security number, and date of birth. If you have moved in the last two years, you may have to provide your previous address.

You may also be eligible for a free credit report if a company denies your application for credit, insurance, or employment based on information in your report. You must ask for the report within 60 days of receiving notice of the action. The notice should give you the name, address, and phone number of the consumer reporting agency.

How can I correct errors on my credit report?


Once you have received a copy, it is important to check the report for any errors. If you find any, you should write to the consumer reporting agency and explain what you think is wrong. Also, it is important to include your name and address. If you have documents that support your position, it is important to send copies to the consumer reporting agencies. The Federal

Trade Commission has a sample dispute letter that you can use. A copy of the sample dispute letter is on page 9. Send your letter by certified mail, return receipt requested. It is important to keep copies of the letter and enclosures.

The consumer reporting agencies are required to investigate claims within 30 days. The consumer reporting agencies are also required to inform a company of any inaccurate information it provided. The company is required to investigate, review the relevant information, and report the result back to the consumer reporting agencies. If the company finds that the information is inaccurate, it must notify all three nationwide consumer reporting agencies—Equifax, TransUnion, and Experian—so that they can correct your record.

If your credit report was sent to potential lenders and employers within the past six months, you must ask the consumer reporting agency to send notices of any corrections to anyone who received a copy of the report.

If the investigation does not resolve your dispute, you can ask that a statement of the dispute be included in all future reports. You can also ask the consumer reporting agency to provide your statement to anyone who received a copy of your report in the recent past. There is a fee for this request.

To file a complaint or to get free information on consumer issues, visit www.ftc.gov or call 1-877-382-4357. 

*By Lynette Siragusa, Assistant Supervising Attorney,
Legal Services of New Jersey
Portions of this article were adapted from
Federal Trade Commission—Protecting America's
Consumers, www.ftc.gov.*

Sample Dispute Letter

Date

Your Name

*Your Address,
City, State, Zip Code*

*Complaint Department
Name of Company
Address
City, State, Zip Code*

Dear Sir or Madam:

I am writing to dispute the following information in my file. I have circled the items I dispute on the attached copy of the report I received.

This item [*identify item(s) disputed by name of source, such as creditors or tax court, and identify type of item, such as credit account, judgment, etc.*] is inaccurate [*or incomplete*] because [*describe what is inaccurate or incomplete and why*]. I am requesting that the item be removed [*or request another specific change*] to correct the information.

Enclosed are copies of [*use this sentence if applicable and describe any enclosed documentation, such as payment records or court documents*] supporting my position. Please reinvestigate this [*these*] matter[s] and delete [*or correct*] the disputed item[s] as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Your name

Enclosures: [*List what you are enclosing*]

New Jersey's Victims of Crime Compensation Agency

NEW JERSEY'S VICTIMS of Crime Compensation Agency (VCCA) has a fund to help with costs related to injuries suffered by innocent victims of violent crime or their families. The crimes covered include assault, child abuse, homicide, domestic violence, kidnapping, hit and run, and sexual assault.

Who is eligible for assistance from the VCCA?

- A victim of a violent crime who has suffered physical injury or mental trauma
- A surviving spouse, parent, guardian, or other person who is dependent for support on a victim who has died as a result of a crime
- A person injured while trying to prevent a crime
- A person injured while trying to assist a police officer in making an arrest.

Who is not eligible for assistance?

- A victim who lives outside of New Jersey
- A victim of a crime committed in a state other than New Jersey

- A victim who did not sustain personal injury or mental trauma
- A victim who does not cooperate with law enforcement
- A victim who was in jail when the crime occurred
- A victim who contributed to the crime
- A victim who was engaging in illegal activity at the time of the crime
- A victim of a motor vehicle or boating accident (with certain exceptions).

What kinds of compensation benefits are available from the VCCA?

- Medically related expenses
- Loss of earnings in personal injury cases
- Loss of support from the victim for dependants in homicide cases
- Limited transportation costs
- Mental health counseling
- Limited domestic service, child care, day care, and after-school care costs up to \$6,500
- Loss of earnings for a surviving spouse whose earning capacity has been reduced



Compensation for crime scene cleanup of up to \$2,000 is available from the VCCA.

Applications are available at each county prosecutor's office. For more information and for a statewide list of prosecutor's offices, visit the VCCA Web site at www.njvictims.org.

- Loss of support from the offender in domestic violence cases
- Loss of prescription eyeglasses
- Crime scene cleanup of up to \$2,000
- Relocation expenses of up to \$2,500
- Emergency financial assistance of up to \$1,500.

The VCCA will pay crime-related expenses only after a victim or eligible person applies to other sources such as State disability insurance, workers compensation, etc.

The VCCA generally does not compensate for property loss or pain and suffering.

What are the requirements to apply for reimbursement from the VCCA?

A person wishing to apply for reimbursement from the VCCA must:

- Complete and submit a VCCA application two years or less from the date of the crime.
- Report the crime to law enforcement within three months.

An applicant should also supply these additional documents if possible:

- A police report
- Copies of bills or other documentation of expenses
- Copies of any documents related

to insurance.

The application should be filed within two years of the date that the crime was committed. The maximum benefit available is \$25,000 per victim.

What can I do if my application is denied?

A victim may appeal if an application for assistance is denied. The appeal must be made within 20 days of receiving the denial. The victim will then be scheduled for a hearing. After the hearing, the victim may file a formal appeal to the Appellate Division of the Superior Court.

How do I get an application for compensation from the VCCA?

Applications are available at each county prosecutor's office. For more information and for a statewide list of prosecutor's offices, visit the VCCA Web site at www.njvictims.org.

The VCCA Web site contains other important information relating to services for victims, including the VINE (Victim Information Notification Everyday) program, which allows victims access to information about whether or not their assailant has been released from jail.

You may also call the VCCA at 1-877-NJ-VCCA1 (1-877-658-2221). □

By Michele Olvera and Deborah Fennelly, Senior Attorneys, Legal Services of New Jersey

New Jersey Legal Services Programs

State Coordinating Program

Legal Services of New Jersey

(732) 572-9100

www.LSNJ.org

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www.LSNJLAW.org

Regional Legal Services Programs

Central Jersey Legal Services

Mercer County (609) 695-6249

Middlesex County—New Brunswick (732) 249-7600

Middlesex County—Perth Amboy (732) 324-1613

Union County (908) 354-4340

Essex-Newark Legal Services (973) 624-4500

Legal Services of Northwest Jersey

Hunterdon County (908) 782-7979

Morris County (973) 285-6911

Somerset County (908) 231-0840

Sussex County (973) 383-7400

Warren County (908) 475-2010

Northeast New Jersey Legal Services

Bergen County (201) 487-2166

Hudson County (201) 792-6363

Passaic County (973) 523-2900

Ocean-Monmouth Legal Services

Monmouth County (732) 866-0020

Ocean County (732) 341-2727

South Jersey Legal Services

Atlantic County (609) 348-4200

Burlington County (609) 261-1088

Camden County (856) 964-2010

Cape May County (609) 465-3001

Centralized Intake 1-800-496-4570

Consumer Law Unit (856) 429-8291

Cumberland County (856) 691-0494

Gloucester County (856) 848-5360

Salem County (856) 678-6492

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5/08

Cuáles Son Sus Derechos Legales

Mayo 2008

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La agencia de Nueva Jersey para indemnizar a víctimas de delitos tiene un fondo para ayudar a pagar los gastos relacionados a las lesiones que han sufrido las víctimas inocentes, o sus familias, a causa de delitos violentos.

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Flip issue over for the
English edition of
*Looking Out for Your
Legal Rights.*

La agencia de Nueva Jersey para indemnizar a víctimas de delitos

LA AGENCIA DE NUEVA JERSEY para indemnizar a víctimas de delitos (VCCA, por sus siglas en inglés) tiene un fondo para ayudar a pagar los gastos relacionados a las lesiones que han sufrido las víctimas inocentes, o sus familias, a causa de delitos violentos. Estos delitos incluyen la agresión, el maltrato de menores, el homicidio, la violencia doméstica, el secuestro, los casos en que atropellan y abandonan a una persona y la agresión sexual.

continúa en la página 2

El boletín de educación jurídica para los habitantes de Nueva Jersey

Legal Services of New Jersey
P.O. Box 1357
Edison, NJ 08818-1357

¿Quién llena los requisitos para recibir ayuda de la VCCA?

- Una víctima de un delito violento que resultó en lesiones corporales o trauma psicológico
- Un cónyuge, padre o madre, tutor u otras personas sobrevivientes que dependen de la manutención de una víctima que murió como resultado del delito
- Una persona que se lesionó mientras trataba de evitar que sucediera el delito
- Una persona que se lesionó mientras trataba de ayudar a un policía a arrestar a alguien.

¿Quién no llena los requisitos para recibir ayuda de la VCCA?

- Una víctima que vive fuera de Nueva Jersey
- Una víctima de un delito que se cometió en un estado que no sea Nueva Jersey

- Una víctima que no sufrió lesiones corporales o trauma psicológico
- Una víctima que no colabora con la policía
- Una víctima que estaba en la cárcel cuando sucedió el delito
- Una víctima que contribuyó al delito
- Una víctima que participaba en actividades ilícitas cuando sucedió el delito.

¿Qué tipos de indemnizaciones tiene disponible la VCCA?

- Los gastos médicos
- La pérdida de ingresos en los casos de lesiones corporales
- La pérdida de la manutención para los dependientes de la víctima en los casos de homicidio
- Ciertos gastos de transporte
- La terapia para la salud mental
- Ciertos servicios domésticos, la guardería y el cuidado de niños después de la escuela, hasta los \$6.500
- La pérdida de lentes recetados

Cuáles Son Sus Derechos Legales

Con respecto a *Looking Out*

Looking Out for Your Legal Rights® es publicada 10 veces al año por los Servicios Legales de Nueva Jersey. Si usted es un cliente de los Servicios Legales, puede obtener una copia en la oficina de Servicios Legales de su localidad. También puede leer *Looking Out* en nuestro sitio Web www.lsnj.org/espanol/selfhelp.htm.

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Números atrasados

Puede ver números atrasados en www.lsnj.org/espanol/selfhelp.htm. Los números atrasados impresos, en caso de estar disponibles, cuestan \$3 dólares cada uno.

Cambio de Dirección

Si se muda, envíenos su nueva dirección y una copia de la etiqueta pegada al último ejemplar de *Looking Out*.

Comentarios

Si tiene alguna sugerencia o comentario con respecto a *Looking Out*, nos gustaría oírlo. Envíe toda correspondencia a:

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Legal Services of New Jersey
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Edison, NJ 08818-1357
publicaciones@lsnj.org

Este boletín de noticias es sólo una información general. Si tiene un problema jurídico, usted debería ver a un abogado.

Una parte del costo de esta publicación se cubrió con la ayuda proporcionada por el fondo IOLTA del colegio de abogados de Nueva Jersey.

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- La limpieza de la escena del delito, hasta \$2.000
- Los gastos de la mudanza, hasta \$2.500
- La ayuda económica urgente, hasta \$1.500.

La VCCA pagará los gastos relacionados al delito sólo a aquellas víctimas o personas que llenen los requisitos y soliciten primero a otras fuentes, tales como el seguro estatal por discapacidad, la indemnización por accidentes en el trabajo, etc.

Por lo general, la VCCA no le indemniza por la pérdida de bienes o por dolor y sufrimiento.

¿Cuáles son los requisitos para solicitar un reembolso de la VCCA?

La persona que quiera solicitar un reembolso de la VCAA tiene que:

- Llenar y presentar una solicitud a la VCCA antes de que pasen dos años desde que se cometió el delito.
- Informar el delito a la policía dentro de tres meses.

Si es posible, el solicitante también debe proporcionar los siguientes documentos:

- Un informe de la policía
- Copias de las facturas y otros documentos de los gastos incurridos
- Copias de los documentos relacionados al seguro.

La solicitud se debe presentar dentro

de dos años desde la fecha en que se cometió el delito. La cantidad máxima disponible para las prestaciones es de \$25.000 por víctima.


¿Qué puedo hacer si me niegan la solicitud?

La víctima puede apelar si se le niega la solicitud para recibir ayuda. Tiene que apelar dentro de 20 días de recibir la negativa. Se fijará una fecha para llevar a cabo una audiencia para la víctima. Después de la audiencia, la víctima puede presentar una apelación formal ante la División de Apelaciones del Tribunal Superior.

¿Cómo puedo obtener una solicitud para recibir indemnización de la VCCA?

Las solicitudes están disponibles en la oficina del fiscal de cada condado. Para obtener más información y una lista de las oficinas estatales de los fiscales, vaya al sitio Web de la VCCA, en www.njvictims.org.

El sitio Web de la VCCA tiene más información importante relacionada a los servicios disponibles para las víctimas, incluyendo el programa VINE (*Victim Information and Notification Everyday* o en español, Información y Notificación Diaria para las Víctimas), que le permite a las víctimas tener acceso a la información para saber si su agresor ha sido liberado de la cárcel o no.

También puede llamar al 1 877 NJ VCCA1 (1-877-658-2221) para recibir más ayuda. 

Oficinas de Servicios Legales

Programa encargado de la coordinación para todo el estado

Los Servicios Legales de Nueva Jersey

(732) 572-9100

www.LSNJ.org/espanol

LSNJ-LAW™ la línea directa gratuita para asistencia jurídica de LSNJ en todo el estado:

1-888-LSNJ-LAW (1-888-576-5529)

www.LSNJLAW.org/espanol

Los Programas regionales de los Servicios Legales

Central Jersey Legal Services

Condado de Mercer (609) 695-6249

Condado de Middlesex—New Brunswick (732) 249-7600

Condado de Middlesex—Perth Amboy (732) 324-1613

Condado de Union (908) 354-4340

Essex-Newark Legal Services (973) 624-4500

Legal Services of Northwest Jersey

Condado de Hunterdon (908) 782-7979

Condado de Morris (973) 285-6911

Condado de Somerset (908) 231-0840

Condado de Sussex (973) 383-7400

Condado de Warren (908) 475-2010

Northeast New Jersey Legal Services

Condado de Bergen (201) 487-2166

Condado de Hudson (201) 792-6363

Condado de Passaic (973) 523-2900

Ocean-Monmouth Legal Services

Condado de Monmouth (732) 866-0020

Condado de Ocean (732) 341-2727

South Jersey Legal Services

Condado de Atlantic (609) 348-4200

Condado de Burlington (609) 261-1088

Condado de Camden (856) 964-2010

Condado de Cape May (609) 465-3001

Condado de Cumberland (856) 691-0494

Condado de Gloucester (856) 848-5360

Condado de Salem (856) 678-6492

Unidad de tramitación inicial (800) 496-4570

Unidad para la defensa del consumidor (856) 429-8291

Formulario para hacer el pedido

Sí, quiero suscribirme a *Looking Out for Your Legal Rights® / Cuáles Son Sus Derechos Legales*. Adjunto encontrará un cheque/giro postal por \$10.00 dólares para una suscripción por un año (10 ejemplares).

Nueva suscripción

Renovación de la suscripción

Nombre _____

Dirección _____

Ciudad _____

Estado, Código postal _____

Haga el cheque a nombre de
Legal Services of New Jersey

Envíe el formulario y el pago a
Legal Services of New Jersey
P.O. Box 1357
Edison, NJ 08818-1357

5/08