

# Looking Out For Your Legal Rights®

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*Cuáles Son Sus  
Derechos Legales*  
La versión en  
español la encontrará  
al reverso.

## INTERNET AND CELL PHONE SAFETY: Protect Your Family from Internet and Cell Phone Dangers

**TECHNOLOGY** has made it easy to find helpful information on the Internet, but children can harm themselves and others through the information they get or share online. Credit card scams, identity theft, computer viruses, and pornography ads are just a few of the risks of going online. The best way to protect yourself and your family is to make yourself familiar with the dangers of these media. Talk about these dangers with your children.

## SOCIAL NETWORKING AND VIDEO WEB SITES

### Teach your children not to post photos or videos of themselves doing personal things online

Facebook, Twitter, Meetup, and Match.com are some examples of social networking Web sites. Facebook depends on users to post pictures and information about themselves so that others may learn more about them. Sites such as YouTube are for fun and sharing information. These Web sites are meant to connect people through the Internet for fun. But without guidelines for using them carefully, your



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## Internet and Cell Phone Safety

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children may be hurt by them. You should make it clear to your children that some types of pictures should not be posted online. Pictures of underage drinking parties, smoking, driving, and nudity might be okay for friends to see, but not for others, such as college admissions officials or employers who might see them.

### Teach your children to stop others from taking photos or videos of them

Teach your children to do everything they can to prevent others from taking photos or videos of them. This is the only way to stop someone else from getting the photos and posting them. Because Facebook and Twitter let you post pictures and tag (identify) other people in the picture, a “friend” of your child might identify him or her even if your child does not post the photo. Also, keep in mind that photos and videos showing your children doing something illegal may be used as evidence against

them. Child pornography laws in many states make it illegal for any person to send sexually explicit material to minors. This is true even if the sender of the material is a minor child sending images of him- or herself to other children. The best way to make sure that this does not happen is to keep these kinds of pictures and videos off the Internet in the first place. Teach your children about what counts as an improper photo and talk about the problems it might cause.

### Protect yourself and your family from becoming victims of identity theft

Many people post addresses, birth dates, gender, full names, and names of family members online. However, posting this kind of personal information online is dangerous. This is because it is the same kind of information that you are asked to give on credit card, job, bank, and school applications. This means that a stranger could go onto your teenager’s Facebook page, write down the information, and commit identity theft. Talk to your children

## Looking Out For Your Legal Rights®

### About Looking Out

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### Back Issues

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about ways to limit the information on their profiles. Here are some tips for safety.

- Do not list the year of birth. List only the month and day.
- Do not list a full street address. List only the town.
- Never post a mother's maiden name. (This name is used a lot as a security check for resetting passwords.)
- Do not list the name of the school that they attend.
- Do not tell friends online when their family is going on vacation.
- Never post a Social Security number on a social networking site.

### **Report identity theft**

Because Internet scammers can be in another state, or even another country, it is extremely difficult to find and prosecute them. But it is important to report identity theft as soon as it happens. Tell your children to tell you right away if they think someone else is using their identity. You will want to start right away to file police reports and make phone calls to banks and credit card companies. For more information about New Jersey's Identity Theft Prevention Act and what to do if you discover that you or your child is a victim of identity theft, read the New Jersey Division of Consumer Affairs flyer, "Identity Theft and Phishing," at [www.state.nj.us/lps/ca/brief/idtheft.pdf](http://www.state.nj.us/lps/ca/brief/idtheft.pdf).

### **Protect your children from predators**

Social networking Web sites have privacy settings to block strangers from contacting you or even seeing your profile. Become familiar with these settings



**Monitor your children's computer use so that you can protect them.**

yourself. Sit with your children and set the highest level of security for their profiles. Limit who may see their profiles to people in the neighborhood or school. Also limit who can search for their names and who can see their pictures. Often, a request will come with a message such as, "Hey, you're cute! Let's be friends." If your child doesn't know this person, teach him or her to reject or ignore the request. It's okay if your child has one less Facebook "friend."

### **Monitor computer usage**

Below are some ways to monitor your children's computer use so that you can protect them.

- Ask them to let you see what they've been posting online.
- Friend them on Facebook (but be aware that your children can limit what you see).
- Ask your children for their computer and Internet passwords and write them down. (If your children realize that you have access to their accounts at any time, they are less likely to ignore your rules.)
- Do random quick check-ups of their account (give them some warning and allow them to look at their account as you check it).

- Place the family computer in a shared room where you are present.
- Set up specific times for your children to be on the computer.

### E-MAIL

E-mail is now a part of everyday life and is the most popular form of online communication. It is quick, easy to use, and free. However, you should be aware that the federal Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA) requires all commercial Web sites to get a parent's permission for e-mail users under the age of 13. This is why Google and Yahoo e-mail will not allow minors under 13 to create e-mail accounts. (Facebook also follows this law and prevents minors under 13 from creating profiles.) Encourage your children to follow this law and not lie about their age. If your children want to have e-mail accounts, some sites, such as Yahoo mail, will let you attach their e-mail accounts to your own. The children's e-mail account will still have their own different e-mail addresses but, if you log into your main account, you can check what e-mails your children have been sending and receiving. This is important because e-mail can carry many types of harm.



Spam e-mail will usually ask for money.  
Spam e-mail offers are not real.

### Common dangers of using e-mail

The most common dangers of using e-mail are (1) spreading computer viruses and malware, (2) being fooled by spam e-mail offers, and (3) giving out private information. Opening strange e-mail can spread computer viruses and malware. Viruses prevent your computer from working properly. Malware lets people secretly access your computer to steal data, passwords, and personal information. Spam e-mail will usually ask for money. Spam e-mail offers are not real. E-mail sites already block a great deal of spam, but they cannot block it all. In general, personal e-mail accounts have a low level of security. This means that e-mail is never really deleted. Because someone can hack into your e-mail account, it is best not to send sensitive information in e-mail. Teach your children not to open strange e-mail messages, to block spammers, and add e-mails that might be spam to the spam folder. Check your children's spam folders yourself to see which e-mails are safe. Tell your children not to give out bank account numbers, Social Security numbers, or personal information through e-mail.

### CELL PHONES AND TEXTING

Cell phones used to be only for making phone calls. We now use cell phones to perform many more tasks, such as text and picture messaging, listening to music, gaming, and using the Internet. This means that children now have more ways to get into trouble using phones. The biggest problems with cell phones are when children use services they think are free and instead are charged fees, when they practice cell

phone “sexting,” and when they text while driving. *Sexting* means to send sexual content in the form of pictures or videos to another person by phone. Sexting is improper for children. And, in many states, even a minor child may be prosecuted under child pornography law for sending sexually explicit images of him- or herself to another child. Children who are caught sexting during school hours may be suspended from school or sent to detention. And a child who is the subject of the picture or text will be embarrassed if someone forwards an explicit picture of him or her to anyone other than those expected to receive them. For now, text messages alone do not violate the law, but laws may treat these messages differently in the future.

### **Expensive fees**

Cell phones can download music, games, and applications with the click of a button. These services are easy to use, but are easily abused by your children, who may not realize that charges will be added to your bill. You will be legally responsible for any of these charges. For example, every time your child wants to buy a new song, the cell phone company lets him or her just click “yes” and the cost is charged to the monthly cell phone bill. Even donations can be made with one click and can get you into trouble.

### **Texting or talking while driving is illegal in New Jersey**

It is illegal in New Jersey to text or talk on a cell phone while driving. (There is an exception for drivers who face an emergency or have reason to fear for



**It is illegal in New Jersey (and dangerous) to text or talk on a cell phone while driving.**

their safety.) Studies show that texting while driving is more dangerous than driving while drunk. A New Jersey Senate committee recently proposed increasing fines for these offenses. A \$200 fine would be imposed for the first offense, up from \$100. There would be a \$400 fine for a second offense happening within 10 years, and a \$600 penalty would be charged for subsequent offenses. Chronic offenders would be subject to 90-day license suspension.

### **Bullying**

A final word of caution about something else that children do with cell phones: bullying. The current anti-bullying law in New Jersey prohibits bullying at school, at a school-sponsored event, or on school transportation. Children can engage in cyber-bullying of others online, anytime they have access to the Internet or phone. Sadly, cyber-bullying is common in schools. It may take the form of hateful text messages, stalking, or filling an e-mail inbox with disgusting images or spam mail. A newly proposed “Anti-Bullying Bill of Rights” prohibits bullying even off school grounds. Under this proposed new law, a child who cyber-bullies

## Monitoring Your Children's Cell Phone and E-mail Use

It is important to monitor your children's cell phone and e-mail use to keep them safe and to protect others.


- Ask them for their computer and Internet passwords.
- Monitor e-mail usage and give fair warning that you want to log into their account for random quick check-ups.
- Every so often, ask to check their phones to make sure that what they've been texting is not sexual or criminal.
- If your teenager has a driver's license, prohibit texting and talking on the cell phone while driving.
- Check your phone bills.
- Set a cell phone budget.
- Set limits for cell phone usage, such as a no-cell-phone rule during dinner or after a certain hour of the night.
- Consider getting a GPS-enabled phone that lets you track where the cell phone is at any time.
- Consider paying an extra fee each month for certain parental controls. Get parental controls that let you block numbers, set time restrictions, limit how many texts or calls can be made, and help locate a cell phone.
- Use spam controls and content filtering according to age group.

another would be suspended or expelled from school no matter where the bullying took place.

### Educate yourself

Do not ignore the dangers of the Internet and instant communication. The best protection you can give your children is to educate yourself and let them know that you are there to help them if they have any problems. For

more information, check some of the following helpful Web sites:

- ***OnGuardOnline.gov*** is a government project to raise awareness about Internet dangers.
- ***Media-Awareness.ca*** is a site dedicated to educating parents and teachers about issues in media.
- ***NetSmartz.org*** offers free Online Safety Resource Kits along with practical tips. 

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*By Doris Cheung, Law Clerk, supervised by Monica C. Gural, Supervising Attorney,  
Legal Services of New Jersey's Youth Law Project*

## Foreclosure Alone is not Grounds for Eviction

**TENANTS** cannot be evicted solely because the property where they live is in foreclosure or has been foreclosed. The laws protecting tenants from eviction apply throughout the foreclosure process, even after a new owner buys the property.

In general, New Jersey law protects tenants against eviction from their homes as long as they:

- Pay the rent,
- Respect the peace and quiet of their neighbors,
- Avoid willful or grossly negligent damage to the property, and
- Obey the reasonable rules they have agreed to in writing.

### The Anti-Eviction Act

Enacted in 1974, the Anti-Eviction Act protects residential tenants from losing their homes through no fault of their own. The Act applies whether or not the tenant has a written lease.

Exceptions are limited. The Act does not apply to tenants of:

- Owner-occupied homes with no more than two rental units,
- Units set aside for developmentally disabled members of the owner's immediate family, or
- Hotels, motels, or guest houses.

In 1994, in a case named *Chase Manhattan Bank v. Josephson*, the New Jersey Supreme Court held that the Anti-Eviction Act protects tenants even when the property where they live is in foreclosure or has been foreclosed.

A bank or other lender that forecloses on a residential property covered by the Act takes that property with the

tenants still in it. If the lender resells the property to another owner, that owner also takes the property still occupied by its tenants.

**Remember:** Nonpayment of rent is grounds for eviction. Even if you are not sure who or where your landlord is, save your rent money every month. Don't let your landlord's foreclosure problem become your problem.

Even though you are entitled to remain in your rental home during foreclosure and after resale of the property, the new owner can change the terms of your lease in certain limited circumstances.

If you are having problems with the utilities because the landlord has not paid the utility bill, the law provides some protection from shut-offs.

If you feel that you are at risk of being evicted from your rental home because of a foreclosure, here are some numbers you can call for help:

- LSNJ-LAW™, Legal Services of New Jersey's statewide, toll-free legal hotline, 1-888-LSNJ-LAW (1-888-576-5529). Outside of New Jersey, please



**Tenants cannot be evicted solely because the property where they live is in foreclosure or has been foreclosed.**

call 732-572-9100 and ask to be transferred to the hotline. Hotline hours are Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. (You can find more information below and on our Web site at [www.lsnj.org/hotline.htm](http://www.lsnj.org/hotline.htm).)

- New Jersey Tenants Organization  
1-201-342-3775.

See *Tenants' Rights In New Jersey* on [www.LSNJLAW.org](http://www.LSNJLAW.org) for more information about your rights as a tenant. □

## Veterans Benefits Update

### Department of Veterans Affairs Encourages Vietnam Veterans Affected by Agent Orange to File Claims

The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) has begun distributing disability benefits to Vietnam Veterans who qualify for compensation under recently liberalized rules for Agent Orange exposure. Up to 200,000 Vietnam Veterans may be eligible to receive VA disability compensation for medical conditions associated with Agent Orange. Veterans interested in applying for disability compensation based on chronic b-cell leukemias, Parkinson's disease, or ischemic heart disease should visit the Agent Orange Fast Track Claims Processing System at <https://www.fasttrack.va.gov/AOFastTrack/home.do> or call 1-800-827-1000.

For more information on diseases associated with Agent Orange exposure, go to the Web site of the Department of Veterans Affairs Office of Public Health and Environmental Hazards, [www.publichealth.va.gov/exposures/agentorange/diseases.asp](http://www.publichealth.va.gov/exposures/agentorange/diseases.asp).



**Free Statewide Legal Hotline** LSNJ

For Low-Income New Jersey Residents

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

Call for help with civil legal problems in these areas and more:

- Family
- Immigration
- Education
- Government Aid
- Health Care
- Jobs and Unemployment
- Debt and Purchases
- Evictions and Foreclosures

Help available in all languages and to the hearing-impaired. All calls strictly confidential. You must be income-eligible to qualify for services. Visit our legal help Web site: [www.LSNJLAW.org](http://www.LSNJLAW.org)

LSNJ-LAW is operated by Legal Services of New Jersey and funded in part by a grant from the ICJEA Foundation of the Bar of New Jersey.

**Hours of Operation**  
Monday-Friday 8:00 a.m.-5:30 p.m.

### LSNJ-LAW™ Statewide Legal Hotline

If you are a low-income New Jersey resident, you may be eligible for legal help from a Legal Services office in your area. You may also be eligible for free legal advice from LSNJ-LAW™, Legal Services of New Jersey's statewide, toll-free legal hotline. The hotline telephone number is 1-888-LSNJ-LAW (1-888-576-5529) or 732-572-9100 if you are calling from outside New Jersey. Hotline hours are Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. If you are not eligible for assistance from Legal Services, the hotline will refer you to other possible resources.

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## NEW JERSEY LEGAL SERVICES PROGRAMS

### STATE COORDINATING PROGRAM

Legal Services of New Jersey

(732) 572-9100

*www.LSNJ.org*

LSNJ-LAW™ toll-free, statewide legal hotline:

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

*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 number. . . . . 1-800-496-4570

Cumberland County Workers Rights Project . . . . . (856) 691-0494

Gloucester County . . . . . (856) 848-5360

Salem County . . . . . (856) 678-6492

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# Cuáles Son Sus Derechos Legales

Diciembre 2010

Publicado por Los Servicios Legales de Nueva Jersey

La ley de Nueva Jersey para una vivienda segura es un nuevo decreto que permite que los inquilinos que sean víctimas de violencia doméstica y/o sus hijos puedan terminar el contrato de arrendamiento antes de la fecha de vencimiento.

*Looking Out  
For Your Legal Rights*

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

## La ley de Nueva Jersey para una vivienda segura: Ayuda para los inquilinos que sean víctimas de violencia doméstica

**LA LEY DE NUEVA JERSEY** para una vivienda segura es un nuevo decreto que permite que los inquilinos que sean víctimas de violencia doméstica y/o sus hijos puedan terminar el contrato de arrendamiento antes de la fecha de vencimiento. Esta ley se estableció para asegurar que estos inquilinos tengan una vivienda segura y a largo plazo. *La cita*, que se refiere al número de la ley, es N.J.S.A 46:8-9.4. (La cita indica el tomo donde se encuentra esta ley).

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***El boletín de educación jurídica para los habitantes de Nueva Jersey***

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## Los inquilinos tienen que brindarle una notificación escrita al arrendador

Conforme a la ley, el inquilino tiene que enviar una notificación por escrito para poner un fin anticipado al contrato. Éste se vencerá 30 días después de que el arrendador reciba dicha notificación, por lo cual se debe pagar el alquiler hasta que se cumplan los 30 días. La notificación tiene que indicar lo siguiente:

- Si el inquilino/víctima o el menor se fueran a quedar en la vivienda alquilada, correrán el peligro de que otra persona les cause daños corporales. Para efectos de esta ley, se incluye en la definición de lo que es la violencia doméstica, el peligro que puede correr cualquier persona menor de edad. El menor no tiene que ser hijo del agresor.
- Las amenazas de daño físico vienen de una persona específica. (El inquilino no puede terminar el contrato si la amenaza es gen-

eral). Por ejemplo, el requisito se cumple si el agresor sabe dónde vive la víctima y si hubo un incidente de violencia doméstica anterior (aun si esto no haya sucedido en el lugar que se esté alquilando).

## Junto con la notificación, tiene que enviar otras pruebas de esta amenaza

La víctima/inquilino debe enviar pruebas adicionales de la amenaza junto con la carta para terminar el contrato de arrendamiento. Por medio de éstas, tiene que mostrar las razones por las cuales está bajo peligro de que alguien le cause un grave daño corporal. Los siguientes documentos son ejemplos de pruebas admisibles:

- Una copia certificada (oficial) de la orden final de restricción (no la temporal) según la ley para prevenir la violencia doméstica en Nueva Jersey, la cual protege a la víctima/inquilino del agresor que se menciona en la carta.
- Una copia certificada de una

## Cuales Son Sus Derechos Legales

### Con respecto a *Looking Out*

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### Números atrasados

Puede ver números atrasados en [www.lsnj.org/espanol/selfhelp.htm](http://www.lsnj.org/espanol/selfhelp.htm). Los números atrasados impresos, en caso de estar disponibles, cuestan \$3 cada uno.

### Cambio de Dirección

Si se muda, envíenos su nueva dirección y una copia de la etiqueta pegada al ultimo 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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Edison, NJ 08818-1357  
[publicaciones@lsnj.org](mailto:publicaciones@lsnj.org)

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### ***¿Qué sucederá si vivo en una vivienda pública?***

Si vive en una vivienda pública o algún otro edificio subvencionado o está en el programa de asistencia con el alquiler, en inglés *Housing Choice Voucher* (también se conoce como la Sección 8), puede que tenga que hacer otras cosas para poner fin a un contrato de arrendamiento.

- Notificar debidamente. Lo primero que debe hacer es ver el contrato y lo que dice acerca de los avisos que necesita brindar a las Autoridades de Viviendas o al arrendador si quiere liberarse del contrato de arrendamiento. También hay una ley federal, llamada la Ley en contra de la violencia hacia la mujer, que le puede ayudar si usted vive en una vivienda pública, subsidiada o si recibe los cupones. (La cita de esta ley es PL 109-162).
- Pedir a las autoridades de viviendas que le ayuden. Las autoridades de vivienda pueden desalojar al agresor y permitir que se quede usted. Si corre el peligro de que el agresor le haga daño, pueden ayudarle a mudarse a otro lugar. Si recibe los cupones para la vivienda, puede terminar el contrato por medio de la ley de Nueva Jersey para una vivienda segura y mudarse a otra casa o apartamento. Las autoridades de viviendas que se encargan de darle la asistencia con el alquiler le ayudarán con este proceso.

Si usted vive en una vivienda pública, subvencionada o con cupones, una de las cosas más importantes que usted necesita presentar son pruebas de que usted es víctima de violencia doméstica. Éstas son las mismas que se necesita bajo la ley de Nueva Jersey para una vivienda segura. (Las pruebas se describen al principio de este artículo).

orden final de restricción que le otorgó otra jurisdicción (estado o país) según la ley que aplique sobre la violencia doméstica, la cual protege a la víctima/inquilino de la misma persona que se menciona en la carta.

- Un informe de una agencia del orden público (como un informe policiaco) que documente el acto o certifique (informe oficialmente) que la víctima/inquilino o menor es víctima de violencia doméstica.
- Notas o informes de un médico o enfermera u otro proveedor de servicios médicos de un hospital, sala de urgencias o una oficina médica particular, en la que se describa las lesiones que

resultaron de este acto.

- Una certificación escrita (declaración oficial) de un perito en el área de la violencia doméstica o director de una agencia (oficial) de asistencia en casos de violencia doméstica que



**Conforme a la ley, el inquilino tiene que enviar una notificación por escrito para poner un fin anticipado al contrato.**

indique que el inquilino o el menor es víctima.

- Otro documento o certificación de un trabajador social autorizado para indicar si el inquilino o el menor es víctima de violencia doméstica.

Los documentos que el inquilino envíe al arrendador junto con la notificación escrita son de mucha importancia. Tome en cuenta que:

- Toda orden de restricción que envíe tiene que ser la definitiva, (FRO por sus siglas en inglés). La provisional, (TRO por sus siglas en inglés) por sí misma no es suficiente, pero le podría ser de ayuda si la enviará con otros documentos admisibles.
- Las personas que le escriban informes o cartas deberán indicar sus credenciales para presentar dicho informe y enviar adjunto una copia de su hoja de vida.
- El informe o carta debe explicar qué se utilizó como fundamento para determinar que la persona es víctima de violencia doméstica. Por ejemplo, debe indicar si hubo reuniones en persona o cualquier otro documento que se haya visto.

Se recomienda que el inquilino esté en contacto con la agencia de violencia doméstica del condado. Para obtener una lista de estas agencias, véase el apéndice de nuestro manual, *La violencia doméstica: Una guía de los derechos legales en New Jersey para las víctimas de la violencia doméstica*, que puede encontrar en nuestro sitio Web, [www.lsnjlaw.org/espanol](http://www.lsnjlaw.org/espanol).

### ***¿Cuándo terminará el contrato de arrendamiento?***

Treinta días después de que el propietario reciba la notificación y los otros documentos, el contrato terminará y la víctima/inquilino puede dejar de pagar alquiler. Deberá pagar el alquiler hasta el día 30.

Si hay otros inquilinos bajo el contrato de arrendamiento, también se terminará para ellos. Los otros inquilinos pueden firmar un nuevo contrato de arrendamiento si así lo desea el arrendador. No se debe sacar de la casa a los otros inquilinos, a menos que el propietario tenga una buena causa según las leyes que rigen el arrendamiento.

### ***¿Qué sucederá con mi depósito de garantía?***

Si termina el contrato de arrendamiento y se muda, la ley para una vivienda segura indica que el arrendador tendrá que devolverle el depósito no más de 15 días después de la mudanza. Según la ley, el arrendador se puede quedar con parte del depósito si hubo daños en el apartamento o si debe el alquiler. El arrendador debe enviar una notificación al último domicilio conocido, indicándole el lugar donde puede ir a conseguir su depósito de garantía. Si el propietario se queda con parte del depósito, también tiene que enviarle una notificación con las razones. Si no está de acuerdo con las razones por las cuales éste se quedó con el depósito, puede demandar al propietario en el tribunal de menores cuantías y cobrar el doble de la cantidad que no le devolvió y los costos para conseguir que un abogado que le ayude.

(La cita que indica esta ley es N.J.S.A. 46:8-21.1.)

### **Tendrán que mantener confidencial la información personal**

Para poder lograr que se termine el contrato bajo esta ley, tendrá que divulgar información muy personal sobre su situación. Bajo la ley de Nueva Jersey para una vivienda segura, el arrendador y/o secretario jurídico tienen que mantener la información confidencial. Se les prohíbe que divulguen la información con respecto a la violencia doméstica. También se prohíbe que el arrendador ponga dicha información en una base de datos compartida, como por ejemplo con una compañía de investigación acerca de los inquilinos o agencia que expide informes acerca de los inquilinos. Sin embargo, la ley sí permite que el

arrendador pueda utilizar esta información en el futuro, si es que se entra en un proceso jurídico de inquilinato.

La ley de Nueva Jersey para una vivienda segura es de gran beneficio para las víctimas de violencia doméstica que deseen salirse de una situación peligrosa. Si usted es víctima y desea que le asistan con el asunto de violencia doméstica, llame a LSNJ-LAW™, la línea directa gratuita de asistencia jurídica de los Servicios Legales de Nueva Jersey para todo el estado, marcando el 1-888-LSNJ-LAW (1-888-576-5529). El horario de funcionamiento de la línea directa es de lunes a viernes, desde las 8 de la mañana hasta las 5:30 de la tarde.

*Traducido del inglés por Carmina Chung, traductora del servicio lingüístico de LSNJ*

[www.LSNJLAW.org/espanol](http://www.LSNJLAW.org/espanol)

**Para información acerca  
de las leyes y asuntos relacionados con la ley**

### **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

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- Envíe solamente una suscripción por correo electrónico. Dirección del correo electrónico: \_\_\_\_\_

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**