

Looking Out For Your Legal Rights®

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The New Jersey Safe Housing Act is a new law that allows domestic violence victims and/or their children who are tenants to end their lease before it is over.

Page 1

What is a domestic violence restraining order risk assessment, and what does it do? *Page 5*

In July, a New Jersey Supreme Court decision set limits on certain driver's license suspensions. This decision is likely to affect many drivers in the state.

Page 8

October is Domestic Violence Awareness Month. *Page 10*

October is
Domestic Violence
Awareness Month



The New Jersey Safe Housing Act— Help for Domestic Violence Victim Tenants

THE NEW JERSEY Safe Housing Act is a new law that allows domestic violence victims and/or their children who are tenants to end their lease before it is over. The purpose of the law is to help victims who are tenants find safe, long-term housing. The number of this law, called the cite, is N.J.S.A 46:8-9.4. (A cite tells you the book in which the law is located.)

Tenants must give written notice to the landlord

Under the law, a tenant must give the landlord written notice to end a lease early. The lease will then end 30 days after the landlord receives this notice. You are required to pay the rent until this 30th day. The notice must tell the landlord that:

- Staying in the leased apartment or building will cause the victim/tenant or tenant's child or any child to face an immediate threat of serious physical harm from another person. For the purposes of this law, the definition of domestic violence has been expanded to include a threat against any child. The child does not have to be a child born to the victim and the abuser.

Continued on page 2

Safe Housing Act

continued from page 1

- The threat of serious physical harm comes from a specific person. (Tenants may not end a lease based on a general threat.) For example, this requirement would be met if the abuser knows where the victim lives and there has been a previous incident of domestic violence (even if it did not occur at the leased location).

The written notice must include other evidence of the threat

The victim/tenant must send other evidence (proof) of the threat with the written notice ending the lease. The other evidence should show the reasons the victim/tenant is facing an immediate threat of serious physical harm. The following documents are examples of acceptable evidence of the threat:

- A certified (official) copy of a final (not a temporary) restraining order based on the New Jersey Prevention of Domestic Violence Act

protecting the victim/tenant from the same abusive person named in the written notice

- A certified copy of a final restraining order from another jurisdiction (state or country) based on the domestic violence law of that other jurisdiction protecting the victim/tenant from the same abusive person named in the written notice
- A law enforcement agency record (such as a police report) documenting the domestic violence or certifying (officially stating) that the victim/tenant or child of the tenant is a victim of domestic violence
- The notes or reports of a doctor or nurse or other health care provider from a hospital or emergency room or private medical office describing injuries from the domestic violence
- A written certification (official statement) from a certified Domestic Violence Specialist or the

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director of a designated (officially recognized) domestic violence agency stating that the tenant or a child of the tenant is a victim of domestic violence

- Other documentation or certification from a licensed social worker that the tenant or a child of the tenant is a victim of domestic violence.

The other documents that a victim/tenant sends with the written notice to the landlord are very important. Please note that:

- Any restraining order sent must be a final restraining order (FRO). A temporary restraining order (TRO) by itself is not enough, although a TRO sent with other acceptable documentation may help.
- The people who write reports or letters should state the reasons they are qualified to write the reports and attach a copy of their résumé.
- The report or letter should explain what the person is relying on in order to talk about the victim of domestic violence. For example, the writers should mention any in-person meeting or any other documents that were reviewed.

It is recommended that the tenant be connected with their county domestic violence agency. For a list of these agencies, see the appendix of our handbook, *Domestic Violence: A Guide to the Legal Rights of Domestic Violence Victims in New Jersey*, which you may read on our Web site, www.lsnjlaw.org.

When will the lease end?

Thirty days after the landlord receives the notice and other documents, the lease will end and the victim/tenant may stop paying rent. The victim/tenant must pay rent until that 30th day.

If there are other tenants on the lease, the other tenants' lease also ends. The other tenants may enter into a new lease if the landlord chooses. The other tenants should not be removed from the home, unless the landlord has good cause under landlord/tenant laws.

What about my security deposit?

If you end your lease and leave, the New Jersey Safe Housing Act states that the landlord must return your security deposit within 15 days after you are out. The law allows the landlord to keep part of the deposit if you damaged the apartment or owe rent. The landlord must send a notice to your last known address within three business days after you leave to let you know where you can go to get your deposit back. If the landlord has kept some of the deposit money, the written notice must also tell you why. If you do not agree with the reasons the landlord gives for keeping some of the



Under the law, a tenant must give the landlord written notice to end a lease early. The lease will then end 30 days after the landlord receives this notice.

What if I live in public housing?

If you live in public housing, or some other building that is subsidized, or have a Housing Choice voucher (also called a Section 8 voucher), you may have to do other things in order to end a lease.

- **Give proper notice.** The first thing you should do is look at your lease and see what it says about any notices you need to give to the Housing Authority or landlord if you want to get out of your lease. There is also a federal law, called the Violence Against Women Act, that can help you if you live in public or subsidized housing or have a voucher. (The cite to this law is P.L. 109-162.)
- **Get the Housing Authority to help you.** The Housing Authority may evict the abuser and let you stay. Another thing the Housing Authority or the landlord can do if you are in danger of being harmed by your abuser is move you to another apartment. If you have a voucher, you may use the New Jersey Safe Housing Act to end your lease and move to another house or apartment. The Housing Authority in charge of your voucher should help you do this.

Whether you live in public housing or subsidized housing or have a voucher, one of the most important things you will need is some proof that you are a victim of domestic violence. The same kind of proof that is needed under the New Jersey Safe Housing Act should be enough. (This proof is described on pages 2-3.)

deposit, you may sue the landlord in small claims court for two times the amount he kept, plus any fees you pay if you have to hire an attorney to help you. (The cite to the law that says this is N.J.S.A. 46:8-21.1.)

Personal information must be kept confidential

To be successful and end a lease under this law, you will have to reveal very personal information about your situation. The New Jersey Safe Housing Act requires that landlords and/or municipal clerks must keep it private and confidential. They are prohibited from revealing any information about the domestic violence. Landlords are also specifically prohibited from entering the

information into any “shared database,” such as one that would be available to tenant-screening companies or other agencies that generate tenant-screening reports. The law does, however, allow the landlord to use the information with your consent, if necessary for a future court proceeding about the tenancy.

The New Jersey Safe Housing Act goes a long way in helping victims of domestic violence who are trying to leave a dangerous situation. If you are a victim seeking assistance with a domestic violence issue, please call LSNJ-LAW™, Legal Services of New Jersey’s statewide, toll-free legal hotline, at 1-888-LSNJ-LAW (1-888-576-5529). Hotline hours are Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. □

By Monica C. Gural, Supervising Attorney, and Connie Pascale, Vice-President, Legal Services of New Jersey

How to Prepare for a Domestic Violence Restraining Order Risk Assessment

ONCE YOU HAVE received a Final Restraining Order (FRO) from the Family Court, you may request that the court order a risk assessment.

What is a risk assessment?

A risk assessment helps the court to decide what type of parenting time (visitation) to order for the defendant. If the court orders a risk assessment, a court professional will arrange a separate interview with each of you. During the interview, each of you may give the court professional information about your situation. You may also offer evidence, including documents and witnesses. After the professional finishes the interviews, a report will be written and a hearing will be scheduled. At the hearing, the judge will then make a decision about the defendant's parenting time, based in part on the risk assessment. The court may provide a copy of the completed risk assessment to each party (the plaintiff and the defendant) or to their attorneys if they have them.

What does the risk assessment do?

A risk assessment evaluates the risk to a child during the defendant's parenting time. If the court determines that the child or children are at risk for any form of abuse while in the defendant's care, the court may place restrictions on how, when, and where the defendant will see the child. The court may also require that the defendant complete more evaluations or counseling programs before seeing the child.

Tips on How to Prepare for the Risk Assessment

Think beforehand about what type of parenting time you would like the defendant to have with the child. You should also gather evidence and decide what you want to tell the court professional. Focus on facts that are related to the safety of the child during parenting time with the defendant. Below is a list of items that you should share with the court professional at the interview:

- Information about the defendant's acts of domestic violence against you, including, but not limited to, any physical injuries, verbal threats, or the use of a weapon.
- Copies of documents related to the domestic violence, including, but not limited to, temporary and final restraining orders, police reports, and medical reports.
- Evidence of abuse or neglect to a child.



A risk assessment helps the court to decide what type of parenting time (visitation) to order for the defendant.



Think about what type of parenting time you would like the defendant to have with the child.

- Copies of documents showing how the domestic violence has affected the child, such as medical records, school records, and any other information related to the child's behavior.
- The defendant's experience acting as a parent to the child.
- A description of any mental health problems experienced by the defendant, which might cause him or her to harm or not properly parent the child.
- The defendant's past criminal history, if any.
- Details about the location where parenting time with the defendant will take place, including how the child will be transported to and from this location.
- Information about any substance abuse problems the defendant may have, including alcohol, drugs, prescription medication, etc.

- Any information that you think the defendant should have about the child, such as medical records, school records, or any other information necessary to meet the child's needs.
- Your suggestions about the amount of parenting time the defendant should have with the child. Offer suggestions that will work for both you and the child. Share the child's feelings about parenting time with the defendant.

Be creative! Have suggestions that will work for both you and your child.

Options for Parenting Time

In order to make a decision about parenting time, the court will read the risk assessment. At the risk assessment hearing, the court will ask you and the defendant about parenting time. Then the court will make the final determination about parenting time with the defendant. Listed below are different types of parenting time a court may order.

- **Suspended Parenting Time.** If the court determines that the defendant has been abusive or will be abusive to the child, the judge may completely suspend parenting time or suspend parenting time until the defendant completes certain programs, such as a supervised therapeutic parenting-time program.
- **Supervised Therapeutic Parenting Time.** This is parenting time that occurs in a therapeutic environment, such as a counseling session.
- **Supervised Parenting Time.** If a court orders supervised parenting time, this means that the defendant

is not allowed to be alone with the child. The parenting time must be supervised by either a court-sponsored program or a third party.

- **Unsupervised Parenting Time.** If the court orders unsupervised parenting time, the judge's order should direct the specific pick-up dates and times in which the defendant may have parenting time with the child. This may include:
 - ✓ **Neutral Pick-Up and Drop-Off Sites.** The judge may choose a location that is not near the home where you may deliver your child to the defendant.
 - ✓ **Curbside Pick-Up and Drop-Off.** This direction requires the defendant to stay in the vehicle while the child walks to the car from your front door.

Resources

If you would like more information about risk assessments or domestic violence, you may contact LSNJ-LAW™,



Legal Services of New Jersey's videos about temporary and permanent restraining orders are available on YouTube.

Legal Services of New Jersey's statewide, toll-free legal hotline, at 1-888-LSNJ-LAW (1-888- 576-5529) or visit www.lsnjlaw.org. You may also view instructional videos on YouTube at www.youtube.com/view_play_list?p=41740A5D5A866AF9. □

By Candace Johnson, DVRP Fellow, under the supervision of Monica C. Gural, Supervising Attorney, Legal Services of New Jersey's Domestic Violence Representation Project

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.

New Jersey Supreme Court Sets Limits on Certain Driver's License Suspensions

Court decision sets guidelines for fair and uniform sentencing

IN JULY, a New Jersey Supreme Court decision set limits on certain driver's license suspensions. This new decision is likely to affect many drivers in the state.

Before this decision, the law (N.J.S.A. 39:5-31) did not limit the length of time for which a judge could suspend the license of a person who had willfully violated a motor vehicle or traffic law. Municipal and superior court judges used their own personal opinion and judgment to decide whether or not to suspend a license and for how long.

Judges must now use a list of seven factors to decide whether or not to suspend licenses. These factors are also supposed to help judges decide the length of time to suspend licenses. They must also now give a specific reason for the suspension.

What factors must a judge use to decide whether or not to suspend a driver's license?

Judges must consider the following factors:



Judges must consider whether the driver's actions caused danger to the public.

- The specific facts about the defendant's actions, including:
 - ✓ whether or not the actions were high risk;
 - ✓ whether those actions caused danger to the public;
 - ✓ whether the actions caused physical harm; and
 - ✓ whether the actions caused property damage;
- The defendant's driving record, including:
 - ✓ the defendant's age and length of time as a licensed driver;
 - ✓ the number of past motor vehicle violations;
 - ✓ how serious they were; and
 - ✓ how often they occurred;
- Whether the defendant's driving record shows that it is likely that he or she will break another motor vehicle law;
- Whether the character and attitude of the defendant indicates that he or she is likely to commit another violation;
- Whether the defendant's actions were a result of circumstances that are likely to happen again;
- Whether a license suspension would cause excessive hardship to the defendant and/or others who rely on the defendant for income and other necessary things; and
- The need to suspend the defendant's license in order to discourage him or her from violating the motor vehicle laws again and any

Legal Services of New Jersey's Prisoner Reentry Project provides assistance in civil matters to eligible inmates and those with criminal records to help them successfully transition back into society.

TYPICAL ISSUES

- **FAMILY:** Modification of child support orders, termination of parental rights, parenting time/visitation, and divorce.
- **CONSUMER:** Debt-related matters including collection, relief, challenges, and credit reporting.
- **EMPLOYMENT:** Licensure applications and denials, employment bars, and reporting requirements.
- **PUBLIC BENEFITS:** SSI applications, Work First New Jersey, Food Stamps, Medicaid, NJ FamilyCare, and other government benefits programs.
- **HOUSING:** Subsidized housing information, negotiation, eviction defense, and discrimination based on criminal record.
- **CRIMINAL RECORDS:** Expungements, errors on records, and background checks.

WHAT IS PREP?

The Prisoner Reentry Project (PREP) provides *civil* legal assistance to inmates and ex-offenders to help make the transition back home easier.



WHY CONTACT PREP?

It is never too early to begin preparing for release. You can take steps from the day you enter prison to ease your transition back into society.

.....
Please note that we do *not* handle criminal cases or cases involving prison conditions.
.....

other important factors that the court identifies.

Judges must also give reasons for suspending a driver's license

In its opinion, the Supreme Court noted that having a driver's license in New Jersey is "nearly a necessity" for most people because driving is the way that most people travel to work and do chores every day.

Because driving is so important, the Supreme Court now requires judges to give good reasons for suspending a driver's license. The Court decided that if judges give reasons for suspension of licenses, people will be treated more fairly. And people who break the same motor vehicle laws in the same way will receive the same punishment.

The effect of this new law on prisoners reentering their communities

The driver's license of a formerly-incarcerated person may be suspended for a variety of reasons, including failure to

pay fines and/or appear in court, certain drug-related offenses, and violations of the motor vehicle and traffic laws. A driver's license suspension is a major obstacle to a person's effective reentry into the community. This new law should help people who face driver's license suspensions for "willful violations" of the motor vehicle and traffic laws.

LSNJ's Prisoner Reentry Project

For more information about this new law or about prisoner reentry, contact Legal Services of New Jersey's Prisoner Reentry Project (PREP). PREP provides assistance in civil matters to eligible inmates and those with criminal records to help them successfully transition back into society. Contact PREP by calling LSNJ's statewide, toll-free legal hotline at 1-888-LSNJ-LAW (1-888-576-5529). Outside of New Jersey, please call 732-572-9100 and ask to be transferred to the hotline. □

By Akil S. Roper, Supervising Attorney, Legal Services of New Jersey's Prisoner Reentry Project

October is Domestic Violence Awareness Month

October is Domestic Violence Awareness Month (DVAM), and domestic violence service agencies will be holding events to encourage communities to take action to prevent domestic violence. You may find a list of events scheduled so far on the Web site of the New Jersey Coalition for Battered Women, www.njcbw.org.

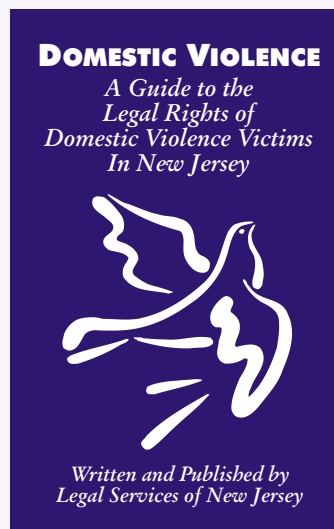
If you know someone who is a victim of domestic violence, or if you need help for yourself, call the statewide domestic violence hotline at the New Jersey Coalition for Battered Women, 1-800-572-SAFE (1-800-572-7233), for advice or a referral to a local program. Many victims of domestic violence feel isolated and alone, but there is expert help available. A phone call to the hotline can help victims become aware of options and services within their local communities.

Legal Services of New Jersey's Domestic Violence Representation Project

Legal Services of New Jersey's Domestic Violence Representation Project (DVRP) provides legal representation, referral, and advice to low-income New Jerseyans who suffer abuse from a spouse or former spouse, present or former household member, or someone with whom they have been in a dating relationship or share a child, and cannot afford to pay for the services of a private lawyer. To find out if you are eligible for help from the DVRP, call LSNJ-LAW™, Legal Services of New Jersey's statewide, toll-free legal hotline, at 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.

Handbook and Self-Help Videos

Legal Services of New Jersey publishes a handbook, *Domestic Violence: A Guide to the Legal Rights of Domestic Violence Victims in New Jersey*, which is available on our Web site, www.lsnjlaw.org. LSNJ also has a series of self-help videos about restraining orders available on YouTube. You may find them by going to www.youtube.com and searching for LSNJ and *restraining order*.



Contact Legal Services of New Jersey for a copy of our guide to the legal rights of domestic violence victims.

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State Coordinating Program

Legal Services of New Jersey

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www.LSNJ.org

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

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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 number. 1-800-496-4570

Cumberland County Workers Rights Project (856) 691-0494

Gloucester County (856) 848-5360

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Cuáles Son Sus Derechos Legales

Octubre 2010

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¿Qué es una evaluación del riesgo en un caso de violencia doméstica y para qué sirve? *Página 1*

Octubre es el mes para enterarnos de lo que es la violencia doméstica. *Página 5*

Octubre es el mes para aprender sobre la violencia doméstica



Cómo prepararse para una evaluación del riesgo en un caso de violencia doméstica

Después de recibir la orden final de restricción (conocida por sus siglas en inglés *FRO*) en el tribunal de familia, usted puede pedir que se evalúe el riesgo al que podría estar expuesto su hijo durante las visitas con el demandado. Esta evaluación le ayudará al juez a decidir el tipo de visitas que le permitirá al demandado tener con dicho menor. Si el juez ordena que se haga esta evaluación, un empleado jurídico con

continúa en la página 2

El boletín de educación jurídica para los habitantes de Nueva Jersey

Orden final de restricción

continúa de la página 1

capacitación idónea programará una cita para entrevistar a cada una de las partes. Durante la entrevista se podrá dar información acerca de la situación. Usted podrá presentar documentos y testigos. Después de las entrevistas, se redactará un informe y se programará una audiencia en la que el juez tomará la decisión con respecto a las visitas que se le permitirán a la parte demandada. Dicha decisión se basará, en parte, en la evaluación del riesgo. El tribunal tal vez le entregue una copia de la evaluación a cada una de las partes (al demandante y al demandado) o a los abogados de cada uno de estos, si es que hay alguno.

¿De qué se trata la evaluación?

Se trata de una evaluación destinada a estudiar el riesgo al que puede estar expuesto el menor durante las visitas con la parte demandada. Si el juez determina que el menor, estando bajo el cuidado de este progenitor, correría el riesgo de sufrir algún maltrato, impondrá restricciones con respecto al

lugar, la hora y la forma en la que se podrá ver al menor. De igual manera, el tribunal puede exigir que se le hagan más evaluaciones a la parte demandada o que él mismo participe en un programa de asesoramiento antes de que se le permita ver al menor.

Consejos sobre cómo prepararse para la evaluación

Debe pensar de antemano el tipo de visitas que le gustaría que se lleven a cabo entre la parte demandada y el menor. Reúna pruebas y decida lo que le va a decir al empleado jurídico. Enfóquese en los hechos que se relacionen con la seguridad del niño durante las visitas. A continuación encontrará una lista de las cosas que deberá tener a mano durante la entrevista:

- La información sobre los actos de violencia doméstica en su contra, incluya toda lesión física, amenaza verbal, uso de un arma o maltrato que haya sufrido a manos del demandado.
- Las copias de cualquier documento

Cuáles Son Sus Derechos Legales

Con respecto a *Looking Out*

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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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publicaciones@lsnj.org

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

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relacionado con el incidente de violencia doméstica, incluya toda orden de restricción temporal y final, informe de policía, expediente médico y cualquier otro documento que tenga.

- Las pruebas de maltrato y negligencia hacia el menor.
- Las copias de todo documento que muestre en qué forma el acontecimiento de violencia doméstica ha afectado al menor, por ejemplo todo expediente médico, informe escolar y cualquier otra información relacionada con el comportamiento del menor.
- La información sobre la experiencia que tiene el demandado como padre del menor.
- La información sobre cualquier problema mental que tenga el demandado y que podría provocar que le haga daño al menor o que no lo pueda cuidar adecuadamente.
- La información sobre los antecedentes penales del demandado, si la tiene.
- Los detalles del lugar donde se llevará a cabo la visita con el demandado y explique cómo se llevará al menor de un lugar a otro.
- La información de cualquier problema relacionado al consumo de sustancias tales como el alcohol, las drogas o los medicamentos recetados, etc.
- Cualquier información que usted crea que el demandado debería tener relacionada al menor, tal como los expedientes médicos, informes escolares o cualquier otra información necesaria para

satisfacer las necesidades del menor.

- El número de horas que piensa que el demandado debería pasar con el menor. Ofrezca sugerencias que le sirvan tanto a usted como al menor. Indique la opinión que tiene el menor con respecto a las visitas con la parte demandada.

¡Sea creativo! Ofrezca sugerencias que funcionen tanto para usted como para el menor.

Las opciones que existen para las visitas

Para tomar la decisión sobre las visitas, el juez leerá el informe de la evaluación. Durante una audiencia, el tribunal le hará a ambos preguntas sobre las visitas. Luego, dará la decisión final sobre las visitas. A continuación encontrará una lista de los tipos de visitas que el tribunal puede imponer:

- **La suspensión de las visitas**—Si el juez decide que el demandado ha maltratado o maltratará al menor, puede suspender por completo las visitas o suspenderlas hasta que el



La evaluación del riesgo ayudará al juez a decidir el tipo de visitas que le permitirá a la parte demandada tener con el menor.



Debe pensar en el tipo de visitas que le gustaría que se lleven a cabo entre la parte demandada y el menor.

demandado asista a algún programa, tal como el de visitas con supervisión terapéuticas.

- **Las visitas con supervisión terapéuticas**—Son las visitas que se llevan a cabo en un ambiente terapéutico, como en una sesión de terapia.
- **Las visitas con supervisión**—Durante estas visitas la parte demandada no puede estar a solas con el menor, un supervisor del programa patrocinado por el tribunal o una tercera parte deberá estar presente.

- **Las visitas sin supervisión**—El juez tiene que indicar los días y las horas específicas en las que se recogerá al menor. Esto incluye:
 - ✓ Un lugar neutro donde se deja y recoge al menor—El juez puede escoger un lugar para llevar al menor que no quede cerca de la vivienda.
 - ✓ Un lugar para dejar y recoger al menor tal como la acera al frente de la casa—La parte demandada se debe quedar en el vehículo cuando el menor camine de la casa al vehículo.

Recursos

Si desea más información acerca de la evaluación del riesgo o violencia doméstica puede ponerse en contacto con LSNJ-LAW™, la línea directa de asistencia jurídica gratuita de los Servicios Legales de Nueva Jersey para todo el estado, al 1-888-LSNJ-LAW (1-888-576-5529) o visite el sitio Web www.lsnjlaw.org. También puede ver los videos instructivos en www.youtube.com. Para poder verlos, escriba “Orden de protección en Nueva Jersey” en la casilla de búsqueda del navegador.

Traducido del inglés por Carmiña Chung, traductora del servicio lingüístico de LSNJ

www.LSNJLAW.org/espanol

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

Octubre es el mes para enterarnos de lo que es la violencia doméstica

OCTUBRE ES el mes para enterarnos de lo que es la violencia doméstica y las agencias que brindan servicios a las víctimas de violencia intrafamiliar llevarán a cabo eventos con el fin de animar a la comunidad a tomar medidas preventivas contra este tipo de intimidación. Podrá encontrar una lista de los acontecimientos que hasta el momento han sido planeados visitando el sitio Web de *New Jersey Coalition for Battered Women*, www.njcbw.org.

Si conoce a alguien que está siendo maltratada o si necesita ayuda, llame a la línea directa de *New Jersey Coalition for Battered Women* que atiende casos de violencia doméstica en todo el estado, marcando el 1-800-572-SAFE (1-800-572-7233), donde recibirá asesoramiento o se le enviará a un programa local. Muchas de las personas maltratadas se sienten abandonadas y solas, pero hay ayuda capacitada a su alcance y una llamada telefónica puede ayudarles a estas víctimas a

que se enteren de las opciones y servicios que hay disponibles dentro de sus propias comunidades.

El proyecto de los servicios legales para la representación de víctimas de violencia doméstica, *Domestic Violence*

Representation Project (DVRP), proporciona representación jurídica, remisión a otros programas y asesoramiento en casos de violencia doméstica a toda persona de bajos ingresos que no se pueda costear los servicios de un abogado particular, que esté viviendo en Nueva Jersey y sufriendo maltrato a manos de un cónyuge, un ex cónyuge, un miembro de la familia actual o anterior, un individuo con quien haya tenido una relación íntima, o un individuo con quien comparta un hijo.

Para averiguar si puede recibir ayuda del proyecto DVRP llame a LSNJ-LAW™, la línea directa de asistencia jurídica gratuita para todo el estado de los Servicios Legales de Nueva Jersey, al 1-888-LSNJ-LAW (1-888-576-5529).

Los Servicios Legales han publicado un manual titulado: *La violencia doméstica: Una guía de los derechos legales en Nueva Jersey para las víctimas de la violencia doméstica*, el cual está disponible en nuestro sitio Web www.lsnjlaw.org/espanol. De igual manera, tenemos una serie de videos que le brindaran ayuda para obtener una orden de restricción. Los videos están disponibles en YouTube y los encontrará al visitar www.youtube.com busque LSNJ y *restraining order*.



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).

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Envíe el formulario y el pago a
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P.O. Box 1357
Edison, NJ 08818-1357