

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's New Child Support Termination Law

THE NEW JERSEY Legislature adopted a new law on termination of child support that went into effect on February 1, 2017.* This law is meant to allow child support to end without either party having formally asked the court to end the child support. Before this law, a child support obligation would continue until one parent made a motion or application to the court to declare the child emancipated. ("Emancipated" means that a child 18 years old or more is independent of his or her parents and the parent is no longer legally required to pay financial support). Before this new law, many cases of child support were never formally stopped when the children reached adulthood, resulting in unrealistic debts.

For complete information about this new law and how it may affect your child support situation, please read *New Jersey's New Child Support Termination Law* on our website, www.lsnjlaw.org.

You may also find questions and answers about the new child support termination law on the website of the NJ Office of Child Support Services and the Probation Division at <http://bit.ly/2n298Yq>. □

* New Jersey's statutes (laws) are published in the *New Jersey Statutes Annotated (N.J.S.A.)*. You may find the full language of the new child support termination law at *N.J.S.A. 2A:17-56.67 to 56.73*.

How Can I Stop Online Harassment?

NEW JERSEY LAW protects people from domestic violence by making it possible to get a restraining order. The specific law that deals with restraining orders is the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act (PDVA).^{*} People in qualifying relationships are eligible to get a restraining order if one of the domestic violence crimes has been committed against them.

There are now nineteen crimes of domestic violence. They are:

- Homicide
- Assault
- Terroristic threats
- Kidnapping
- Criminal restraint
- False imprisonment
- Sexual assault
- Criminal sexual contact
- Lewdness
- Criminal mischief

- Burglary
- Criminal trespass
- Harassment
- Stalking
- Criminal coercion
- Robbery
- Contempt of a domestic violence restraining order
- Any other crime involving risk of death or serious bodily injury
- Cyber-harassment

The crime of cyber-harassment was added to the list on December 5, 2016. Cyber-harassment is when someone uses an electronic device, such as a phone or computer, or a social networking site to threaten you online. Cyber-harassment includes communication through Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and Snapchat, for example.

The threat could be to hurt you or someone else, or to damage your property or someone else's property. For example, if someone posts on

^{*} New Jersey's statutes (laws) are published in the *New Jersey Statutes Annotated (N.J.S.A.)*. You may find the full language of the PDVA at *N.J.S.A. 2C:25-17 et seq.*

Looking Out For Your Legal Rights[®]

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This newsletter is for general information only. If you have a legal problem, you should see a lawyer.

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Incidents of cyber-harassment can be reported to the police as a crime. Even if you do not qualify for a restraining order, you can still report the crime to the police and file a criminal complaint.

Facebook that they are going to hurt you or a loved one, that would be an example of cyber-harassment.

It can also be cyber-harassment to use an online site to post “indecent” material about you with the intent to emotionally harm you or cause you fear of harm. This includes spreading obscene or sexual rumors about you online or posting intimate photos of you to cause you emotional harm or make you afraid that you will be harmed. This type of cyber-harassment has also been termed *revenge porn*. For more information about revenge porn, read *What Is Revenge Porn and How Can I Protect Myself?* on our website, www.lsnjlaw.org.

The crime of cyber-harassment requires that the person making the threat or posting the material have a purpose to harass you. That means that they intend to annoy or alarm you with their behavior. Even if the person can explain that there was another reason for the behavior, the court can still find that that behavior was meant to annoy or alarm you based on the circumstances and common sense.

For any victim of domestic violence to get a final restraining order from the court, the victim must prove not only that a crime of domestic violence was committed but also that a final restraining order is necessary to keep the victim safe from immediate harm or future abuse. That means that the court could

find that someone committed domestic violence against you, but that you don’t need a final restraining order. In the case of cyber-harassment, for example, this could happen if an online threat was addressed to you, but the abuser was making the threat to harm someone else. While that behavior might fit the definition of cyber-harassment, the court might conclude that you don’t need a final restraining order to keep you safe because the threat was to harm someone else.

Since cyber-harassment is a new crime, the current version of the temporary restraining order form does not yet include a check box for cyber-harassment. If you request a temporary restraining order from the court, you should tell the court that you want it to consider cyber-harassment specifically. The court will make a note in the temporary restraining to reflect your request.

Incidents of cyber-harassment can be reported to the police as a crime. Even if you do not qualify for a restraining



order (which can be the case if you don't have a qualifying relationship with the offender—for example, spouse, co-parent, household member, dating partner), you can still report the crime to the police and pursue the case in criminal court. If you do qualify for a restraining order, you can file a criminal complaint separately and in addition to your restraining order.

For the time being, there are no cases addressing cyber-harassment. Future cases will give us guidance on how the courts will deal with this new crime. Fortunately for victims, New Jersey law has recognized this trend and has made it possible for victims of cyber-harassment to get protection through the restraining order process. As a result, while we don't know precisely how this crime will be interpreted by courts, victims can still seek protection for this harassing behavior.

Help is available

Many victims of domestic violence

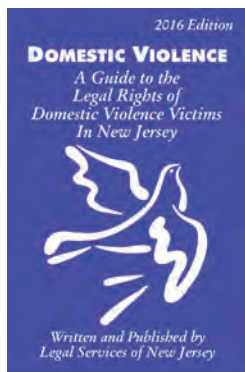
need additional support, safe housing, or legal help. Help is available for victims of domestic violence. You can contact the following organizations for additional assistance:

- **The New Jersey Domestic Violence Hotline** provides 24-hour confidential service, seven days a week, and can be reached at 1-800-572-SAFE (7233).
- **The restraining order videos** on our website, www.lsnjlaw.org, walk you through the process of filing a temporary restraining order and representing yourself at a final restraining order hearing.
- If you have questions or need legal help, call LSNJLAWSM, Legal Services of New Jersey's statewide, toll-free legal hotline, at 1-888-LSNJ-LAW (1-888-576-5529), Monday through Friday, from 8 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. You may also apply online at www.lsnjlawhotline.org. Someone will get back to you within two business days. □

By Shoshana Gross, Staff Attorney, Legal Services of New Jersey Domestic Violence Representation Project

LSNJ'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, call LSNJLAWSM, 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 of New Jersey. Hotline hours are Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. You may also apply online at www.lsnjlawhotline.org.

Legal Services of New Jersey publishes a handbook, *Domestic Violence: A Guide to the Legal Rights of Domestic Violence Victims in New Jersey*, in English, Spanish, Portuguese, and Korean. The handbook is available on our website, www.lsnjlaw.org.

Tips for Preparing Your Unemployment Claim

ARE YOU applying for unemployment benefits? The following suggestions may help you to understand the process and prepare your case.

1. Prepare Your Case

Being prepared for your first call with the New Jersey Department of Labor for the claims examiner interview can make a big difference in presenting your case and in getting benefits. Preparation is even more important at an Appeal Tribunal Hearing. For all stages of the unemployment process, have your list of important points in front of you, so you can get them all in at the call or hearing. The following tips will help you prepare for each step of the process:

- You are permitted to have attorney representation for the claims examiner phone interview. If there is no dispute that your termination from work was without fault on your part, then representation may be unnecessary. If you do not have an attorney, obtaining advice on your case from Legal Services before your interview can be a positive step to insuring that your case is presented in the best possible manner.
- Write down your most important points to show that you did not commit misconduct or that you had a good cause for leaving the job. If you voluntarily left your job after experiencing problems on the job, explain how you tried to resolve the problems in the workplace before leaving. If you had health issues as a good cause reason, you will need to provide medical documentation.

During your interview or hearing, written notes can help insure that you are providing the testimony most important to your case.

- For the initial claims examiner interview, you can ask to fax documents that support your case after the interview. For misconduct cases, it is the employer's burden of proof to show misconduct, and if you disagree and object to a document, you do not need to provide it.
- For Appeal Tribunal and Board of Review appeals, you can request and obtain the audio record of the prior proceeding to help you prepare for your appeal.
- The claims examiner interview and Appeal Tribunal hearing will focus on testimony and documentary evidence. You will have the opportunity to present your points. The Deputy and the Appeals Examiner will ask you questions, and then you can any other testimony you think is relevant. In Appeal Tribunal hearings, if the employer participates in the hearing, the employer will have the right to cross-examine you (ask you questions). You will also be able to cross-examine the employer and



give rebuttal testimony (evidence to contradict the employer's statements). The Appeal Tribunal hearing is the main opportunity for testimony, so be sure to present all of your evidence.

- For the Appeal Tribunal, submit the documents you want to discuss beforehand, and call the appeals examiner in advance to get the employer's documents so you are not surprised at the hearing. If an employer submits documents at the Appeal Tribunal hearing and you want time to prepare, you can ask for an adjournment (postponement).
- The Board of Review appeal is a written appeal. There will not be a new hearing, so you should submit a letter or brief with your points and, if needed, new documentary evidence, especially if you did not have such evidence for the Appeal Tribunal hearing, such as medical documentation. If there is an important point that you did not cover in the Appeal Tribunal hearing, you can submit a sworn certification stating the information that was not covered at the Appeal Tribunal hearing.
- The Board of Review will listen to the audio record of the Appeal Tribunal hearing, so you should try to get all your evidence in at the Appeal Tribunal stage. After the Board of Review, you can appeal to the Appellate Division of the Superior Court, and that appeal as well is based on a written transcript of the Appeal Tribunal hearing. At all stages, you can call Legal Services for advice and assistance. However,

legal assistance will be best helpful if obtained prior to the Appeal Tribunal hearing. In some cases, Legal Services may be able to represent you at each stage of the process.

2. Appeal on Time

If you are denied benefits in a written Notice of Determination after your claims examiner interview, appeal on time. All you need to write is "I appeal the determination denying benefits." From the Notice of Determination, the appeal time is 10 days from mailing or seven days from receipt of the decision. The agency does not easily allow late appeals, and you could be prevented from getting benefits due to a late appeal. You can appeal by email or regular mail. You can also show good cause for a late appeal by showing that there were very good reasons beyond your control for the delay. The agency also has responsibility to assist on language issues, so if your primary language is not English, and your appeal was delayed because it needed to be translated, this may be good cause for late appeal. Medical reasons, such as depression or hospitalization, will also be significant reasons to show good cause for late appeal.

3. Understand Your Case Issues

The notice of phone hearing will contain the issues to be considered in the hearing. It's very important that you understand the issues that will be addressed in your case. If your case involves misconduct, understand the different impact and standards, and the risks. For simple misconduct, there is an eight-week delay in getting benefits, but you will get benefits then. In some cases,



it may be better not to appeal, if you think the employer will state that you were warned about the reasons you were fired, because the Appeal Tribunal could increase the sanction from simple to severe misconduct (a complete disqualification from benefits) upon appeal. Severe misconduct, which employers will try to get especially if you have received warnings about your job performance, requires malicious action. For a voluntary quit, the burden is on you to show that you had good cause for leaving work, but this standard is difficult to meet. Before leaving, you should address in writing the issues that are causing problems, and try to obtain reasonable accommodations to allow you to continue your employment or other work with the employer that you could do with your health conditions. Medical good cause requires documentation from a medical provider, and submission of documents to the agency. If possible, request the accommodations or other work in writing to document your request. With regard to a resignation letter, you should write down your reasons for leaving, and you should write down efforts to request a change of job if your health is aggravated by your current job. If you submitted a resignation letter and did not include a description of the

problems, you should explain why you did not do this, such as not “burning your bridges” for a reference, if that was the case.

4. Continue to Report!

Continue to report online or by phone while your appeal is pending, even if your benefits are being withheld. If your reporting is not in the system, you may not get benefits, even if you win your case. You can show good cause for not reporting (such as being locked out of the system), but even then it is best to correct the problem as quickly as possible.

5. Know Who Carries the Burden of Proof in Your Case

You will need to show you are eligible for benefits, especially in voluntary leaving cases. Employers have the burden of proving misconduct, but claimants have the burden of proving “good cause” for a voluntary quit. Employers should not be able to win a case on hearsay about events at work. Hearsay statements involve testimony about which a person has no first-hand knowledge—for example, a human resources supervisor testifies about what a floor supervisor told them. You can object to this hearsay to make the point, although the hearing officer may allow it, even though it cannot be the sole basis for the decision.

6. Work Changes/ Suitability of New Work

In many cases, the agency will decide that you have a total disqualification for voluntary quit when a four-week sanction is more appropriate. If you have had your hours reduced or had signifi-

To be eligible for unemployment benefits, you have to be able to work. If you are temporarily disabled and cannot do your old job, you may be eligible for temporary disability benefits.

cant job changes, and you leave the job because of this, this may be considered as an issue of suitability of work or new work. If the employer changes your shift, substantially reduces your pay or your job duties, this can then be considered under the shorter new work sanction. The sanction for refusal of new work is only four weeks, compared to the complete denial of benefits for a voluntary quit sanction. More detailed information about these issues is available in the Voluntary Quit and Misconduct section on our website, www.LSNJLAW.org.

7. Work Availability and Disability

To be eligible for unemployment benefits, you have to be able to work. Even if you cannot do your old job, as long as you can potentially do some type of work, you may be eligible. If you are temporarily disabled and cannot do your old job, you may be eligible for temporary disability benefits. If you become disabled while unemployed, you can let



If you become disabled while unemployed, you can let the agency know and get disability benefits during unemployment.

the agency know and get disability benefits during unemployment. During unemployment, keep a record of your job searches. You will need to show you are attached to the job market. There is also a special program called *family leave benefits*. Although work protections may protect your right to unpaid leave for a birth, or a serious medical problem, or to take care of a family member, there are six weeks of benefits provided by the program for care for a seriously ill family member or to bond with a newborn or newly adopted child. If you are terminated because of a disability or because of leave, you may file a complaint about violation of those rights under the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA), or the New Jersey Law Against Discrimination, which can also be combined, even if you have exhausted your FMLA rights. For example, if you exhaust your FMLA rights but have a date certain to return to work within one month, that may be considered a reasonable accommodation to allow you to return to work. Complaints regarding discrimination on the basis of disability can be filed with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the New Jersey Division on Civil Rights, or in court.

8. Refunds

If you are found ineligible after receiving benefits, the agency may issue a refund notice, but they need to give you

an opportunity to address the issue before making that decision. If the error was due to an agency mistake, there are limits on the way they can recover the refund. If your employer appealed or protested your benefits late in the process, that might also be improper. If the recovery of the refund would be unfair, and especially if you are disabled, you may be eligible for a waiver of recovery of the refund.

9. Protection Against Retaliation

If the employer is focusing on you because you are complaining about wages or working conditions, taking leave protected by law, or mistreatment based on race, age, disability, national origin, sex, or other protected category, then you

may have job protections. Such complaints are protected under many laws. If you are talking with other workers about improving wages and working conditions and your employer retaliates against you for doing this, there is protection for this activity. Such activity is also protected under employment law and should not be considered misconduct.

10. Call for advice!

The Workers Legal Rights Project at Legal Services of New Jersey can advise you and, potentially, represent you in wage and unemployment matters. Apply online at www.lsnjlawhotline.org or call 1-888-LSNJ-LAW (1-888-576-5529) between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5:30 p.m.

By Keith Talbot, Senior Counsel, Legal Services of New Jersey

Are you a Senior Citizen Receiving SSI Benefits?

THE DEPARTMENT of Human Services is reaching out to seniors on SSI, who may not be receiving SNAP benefits. You may receive a letter about this, with a one-page application form. If you are already getting SNAP benefits, you will not get this letter. The program is called the *New Jersey Simplified Nutritional Assistance For Seniors (SNAS)*. The form asks for basic information about your age, who you live with, and your housing expenses. If you get this letter and fill out the form and return it to your county welfare agency, you may be able to easily get nutrition assistance benefits from the SNAP program. If you qualify, you will be automatically enrolled in SNAP and will receive a set amount of bene-

fits—either \$83 or \$141 per month, depending on your housing costs. Some people may be eligible for more SNAP benefits if they complete a longer SNAP application and provide more information and documents than this one-page form. The SNAS program is a way to easily get benefits using a simple application process.

If you have questions about the SNAP program, you can contact your county welfare agency. Find a list at <http://bit.ly/1RNbv09>. You can also call LSNJLAWSM, Legal Services of New Jersey's statewide, toll-free legal hotline, at 1-888-LSNJ-LAW (1-888-576-5529) or apply for help online at www.lsnjlawhotline.org.

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Cuáles Son Sus Derechos Legales

Marzo 2017

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El delito de ciberacoso fue agregado a la lista de los delitos catalogados como violencia doméstica. *Página 1*

El programa SNAS es una forma sencilla de obtener beneficios mediante un proceso sencillo. *Página 4*

*Looking Out
For Your Legal Rights*

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

¿Cómo puedo parar el acoso en la Web?

LA LEY DE Nueva Jersey protege contra la violencia doméstica, al hacer posible que una víctima obtenga una orden de restricción. La ley que trata en específico las órdenes de restricción es la Ley para la Prevención de la Violencia Doméstica (PDVA)—*N.J.S.A. 2C:25-17 et seq.* Toda persona que esté en una relación reglamentada, puede reunir los requisitos para obtener una orden de restricción si se ha cometido en su contra alguno de los delitos catalogados como violencia doméstica.

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El boletín de educación jurídica para los habitantes de Nueva Jersey

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En la actualidad, hay 19 delitos catalogados como violencia doméstica. Estos son:

- El homicidio.
- La agresión.
- Las amenazas terroristas.
- El secuestro.
- La retención ilícita.
- La privación ilegal de la libertad.
- La agresión sexual.
- El contacto sexual ilícito.
- La lujuria.
- Los daños a la propiedad ajena.
- El allanamiento de morada.
- La entrada ilícita.
- El hostigamiento.
- El acecho.
- La coacción ilícita.
- El robo.
- El desacato de una orden de restricción por violencia doméstica.
- Cualquier otro delito que implique un riesgo de muerte o lesiones físicas graves.
- El ciberacoso.

El 5 de diciembre de 2016, se añadió a esta lista el delito de ciberacoso, *N.J.S.A. 2C:33-4.1*. El ciberacoso sucede cuando alguien usa un dispositivo electrónico, como un teléfono o un ordenador, o un sitio en las redes sociales para amenazarle a usted. El ciberacoso incluye toda comunicación a través de Facebook, Twitter, Instagram y Snapchat, por ejemplo.

La amenaza puede ser con la intención de herirle a usted o a otra persona, o dañar su propiedad o la propiedad de alguien más. Por ejemplo, si alguien publica en Facebook que le va a causar algún daño a usted o a alguien a quien usted quiere, eso se consideraría como un ciberacoso.

También puede ser ciberacoso el utilizar un sitio en la Web para publicar material “indecente” relacionado con usted con la intención de hacerle daño emocional o causar temor de sufrir algún daño. Esto incluye la propagación de rumores sexuales u obscenos acerca de usted o la publicación de fotos íntimas suyas para causarle daño

Cuáles Son Sus Derechos Legales

Con respecto a *Looking Out*

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Comentarios

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

Editor, *Looking Out*
 Legal Services of New Jersey
 P.O. Box 1357
 Edison, NJ 08818-1357
publicaciones@lsnj.org

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

emocional o hacerle sentir miedo de sufrir algún daño. Este tipo de hostigamiento también se llama el porno de la venganza. Para obtener más información, lea *¿Qué es el porno de la venganza y cómo puedo protegerme?* en nuestro sitio web, www.lsnjlaw.org.

El delito de ciberacoso implica que la persona que hace la amenaza o publica el material tenga como propósito el hostigarle a usted. En otras palabras, dicha persona quiere molestar o alarmar con su comportamiento.

Incluso si la persona puede indicar que existe otra razón para ese comportamiento, el juez después de tomar en cuenta las circunstancias y usar el sentido común dictamina si ese comportamiento tenía la intención de molestarle o alarmarle a usted.

Para que un juez le conceda una orden final de restricción a una víctima de violencia doméstica, la víctima tiene que demostrar no sólo que se cometió un delito de violencia doméstica sino también que una orden final es necesaria para proteger a la víctima de un daño inmediato o algún maltrato en el futuro. Esto significa que el juez podría dictaminar que alguien cometió violencia doméstica en su contra, pero que usted no necesita una orden final de restricción. En el caso del ciberacoso, por ejemplo, esto podría ocurrir si la amenaza que aparece en la Web fue dirigida a usted, pero el agresor estaba haciendo la amenaza para perjudicar a otra persona. Aunque ese comportamiento podría encajar en la definición de ciberacoso, el juez podría concluir que usted no necesita la protección de una orden final de restricción porque la amenaza tenía la

intención de causar daño a otra persona.

Debido a que el ciberacoso es un delito nuevo, la versión actual del formulario de la orden temporal de restricción no incluye una casilla para marcar el ciberacoso. Si usted solicita una orden temporal de restricción ante el tribunal, debe informarle al juez que usted desea que específicamente se considere el acoso cibernético. El juez inscribirá una nota en la orden para reflejar su pedido.

Los incidentes de ciberacoso pueden ser denunciados ante la policía como un delito. Incluso si usted no reúne los requisitos para obtener una orden de restricción (lo cual puede ser el caso si usted no tiene una relación reglamentada con el agresor—por ejemplo, cónyuge, el otro padre de sus hijos, pariente, pretendiente), todavía puede denunciar el delito a la policía y presentar el caso ante el tribunal penal. Si reúne los requisitos para una orden de restricción, puede presentar una denuncia penal por separado, aparte de la solicitud de una orden de restricción.

Por el momento, no existe ningún caso que aborde el ciberacoso. Otros casos en el futuro nos darán orientación



Incluso si no reúne los requisitos para obtener una orden de restricción, usted todavía puede denunciar el delito a la policía y presentar una demanda penal.

sobre cómo encararán los jueces este nuevo tipo de delito. Afortunadamente para las víctimas, las leyes de Nueva Jersey han reconocido esta tendencia y han hecho posible que las víctimas de ciberacoso obtengan órdenes de protección por medio del proceso. Como resultado, aunque no se sabe exactamente la forma en que los jueces interpretarán este delito, toda víctima puede buscar protección contra este tipo de comportamiento.

Muchas de las víctimas de violencia en el hogar necesitan ayuda adicional, una vivienda segura, o ayuda jurídica. Hay ayuda disponible para estas víctimas. Para obtener asistencia adicional, puede ponerse en contacto con las siguientes organizaciones:

La línea estatal de violencia

doméstica en Nueva Jersey, 1-800-572-SAFE (7233), brinda servicio confidencial, las 24 horas del día, los 7 días de la semana. La página de LSNJLAW que contiene videos sobre las órdenes de restricción le guiará en la solicitud de una orden temporal de restricción y a representarse a sí mismo en la audiencia para una orden final de restricción.

Si tiene preguntas o necesita ayuda jurídica, llame a LSNJLAWSM, 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). Alguien se pondrá en contacto con usted en un plazo de dos días hábiles. □

Este artículo fue traducido del inglés por Al Moreno, coordinador del servicio lingüístico en LSNJ.

¿Es usted una persona mayor recibiendo el SSI?

EL DEPARTAMENTO de Servicios Humanos está contactando a las personas de la tercera edad recibiendo prestaciones del SSI, que tal vez no reciban asistencias de SNAP. Tal vez se le envíe una carta refiriéndose a este tema, junto con un formulario para la solicitud. Si ya le adjudicaron los cupones SNAP, no recibirá dicha carta. El programa simplificado de asistencia nutricional se llama *New Jersey Simplified Nutritional Assistance For Seniors (SNAS)*. El formulario le pide información básica acerca de su edad, quién vive con usted y sus gastos de vivienda. Si le llega esta carta y llena el formulario y lo devuelve a la agencia de asistencia social en el condado donde reside, tal vez pueda obtener fácilmente los auxilios de asistencia nutricional brindados por el programa SNAP. Si usted reúne los requisitos, quedará automáticamente inscrito en

SNAP y se le enviará una cantidad fija en auxilios ya sea de \$83 o de \$141 dólares por mes, dependiendo de sus gastos de vivienda. A algunas personas se les podría adjudicar más auxilios SNAP, si estos completan una solicitud de SNAP más larga y proporcionan más información y documentos a parte de este formulario de una página. El programa SNAS es una forma sencilla de obtener beneficios mediante un proceso sencillo.

Si usted tiene preguntas acerca del programa SNAP, puede ponerse en contacto con la agencia del bienestar público en el condado donde reside. En <http://bit.ly/1RNBv09> encontrará una lista. También puede llamar a LSNJLAWSM, 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). □