

**HOW MEGAN'S LAW**  
**AFFECTS JUVENILES**  
**IN NEW JERSEY©**

**IN QUESTION & ANSWER FORMAT**

**By Nicholas R. Scalera**





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## INTRODUCTION

The State of New Jersey enacted the statute commonly known as Megan's Law in 1994 and amended it in 2001 and 2003. It requires certain convicted adult sex offenders and juveniles adjudicated as delinquent for commission of a sex offense to register with law enforcement authorities, schools and employers.

The law also provides for varying levels of community notification based upon the degree of risk of re-offense posed to a Megan's Law offender's community. In addition, Megan's Law applies to juveniles and adults found not guilty by reason of insanity for certain enumerated sex offenses.

Megan's Law provisions governing adults are somewhat different from those governing juveniles. This guide primarily addresses how Megan's Law provisions affect juveniles. It is intended to provide guidance and direction to youths who were convicted of a sex offense when they were younger than 18 years of age.

A question-and-answer format was selected as a convenient way to convey the complex provisions of Megan's Law to youths in simple, easy-to-understand language. The need for such a guide grew out of the realization that most affected youths have little, if any, understanding of how the law applies to them and lack the knowledge of where to seek trustworthy answers to their questions about what to do to ensure compliance.

Some child advocates question whether Megan's Law should apply to juveniles at all. They argue that the underlying premise of juvenile justice laws is rehabilitation – not punishment. The assumption is that youths who make mistakes typical to their young age and lack of maturity can be rehabilitated by the time they reach the age of majority.

Others believe that the stigma of “sex offender” when applied to youths prohibits or inhibits them from being able to secure meaningful employment that will enable them to support themselves and their families. This issue ought to be debated and resolved.

However, this booklet does not address whether or how Megan Law should or should not apply to youthful offenders. It seeks to provide reliable information to youths who are struggling to understand how to comply with the law and to offer guidance to child welfare workers, child advocates, law guardians, public defenders, attorneys in Megan’s Law Units of county prosecutors’ offices, school district staff, teachers, guidance counselors, and others who serve or interact with youths.

Information in this guide is based primarily on information gleaned from the following:

- Registration and Community Notification Laws (RCNL), N.J.S.A. 2C:7-1 to -11, commonly known as Megan’s Law, enacted on October 31, 1994;
- Report on Implementation of Megan’s Law issued by the NJ Administrative Office of the Courts in November 2007; and
- New Jersey Supreme Court decision, In the Matter of Registrant J.G. 169, N.J. 304 (2001). It was decided July 17, 2001.

This guide was reviewed by child advocates, public defenders, attorneys in the Megan’s Law Units of County Prosecutor’s Offices and other attorneys with expertise and/or experience in the juvenile provisions of Megan’s Law. In addition, the non-criminal portions were reviewed by two senior staff members at Legal Services of New Jersey. The author greatly appreciates the assistance all of them provided.

## ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Nicholas R. Scalera has over 40 years' experience in youth and family services management. He was State Director of the NJ Division of Youth and Family Services (DYFS) from 1989-94 and DYFS Assistant Director from 1972-89. Previously, Nick worked as a public information officer for the NJ Department of Community Affairs (1967-72) and NJ Office of Economic Opportunity (1966-67) and was a reporter for the *Associated Press* (1966) and *Newark News* (1964-66).

In 1995, Nick formed Scalera Consulting Services, which works with public and private agencies that serve at-risk youth and/or vulnerable adults. From 1998-2001, Scalera helped Community Education Centers develop and open Lipman Hall, a privately operated residential treatment facility and school in Newark serving 110 adolescent boys with serious mental health, emotional and behavioral problems who were placed by DYFS. He served as Director of Lipman Hall from 2001-03.

Scalera holds a BA in Social Studies from Seton Hall University and an MS in Journalism "Cum Laude" from Columbia University. In 2007, he established the Nicholas R. Scalera Scholarship Fund at Seton Hall University to help academically qualified students with substantial financial and social needs secure a college education.

Nick has received many honors, including: Humanitarian Award from Seton Hall University; Public Administrator of the Year from the New Jersey Chapter, American Society for Public Administration (ASPA); Man of Achievement Award for services to at-risk youth from Phi Kappa Theta National Fraternity; and Humanitarian of the Year from the Association for Advancement of the Mentally Handicapped (predecessor of Community Access Unlimited, Inc.).

Also: Regional Administrator's Citation, US Department of Health and Human Services; Children's Service Award from the New Jersey Chapter, National Committee for Prevention of Child Abuse; Special Award from inmates of New Jersey's only state prison for women; Certificate of Recognition from the State Affirmative Action Officers' Council for doubling the number of minority managers in DYFS; First Annual Award from the New Jersey Child Care Association; Howard Weiss Award for "outstanding contributions" to the Foster Grandparent Program; and Recognition Award from Virginia Commonwealth University.



# MEGAN'S LAW REQUIREMENTS

## QUESTION #1:

What is Megan's Law?

## ANSWER #1:

The law commonly known as Megan's Law is the Registration and Community Notification Laws (RCNL), N.J.S.A. 2C:7-1 to -11. It was enacted in New Jersey on October 31, 1994 and amended effective on: July 23, 2001, which established a Sex Offender Internet Registry; and on July 1, 2003, which required compliance with requirements of the federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act (CSCPA).

## QUESTION #2:

What does Megan's Law require?

## ANSWER #2:

In brief, Megan's Law requires certain convicted adult sex offenders and all juveniles adjudicated as delinquent for commission of a sex offense, as defined in N.J.S.A. 2C:7-2b., to register with law enforcement authorities, schools and employers and provides for varying levels of community notification based upon the degree/level of risk of re-offense posed to the offender's community. Megan's Law also applies to adults and juveniles found not guilty by reason of insanity of certain enumerated sex offenses, as defined in N.J.S.A. 2C:7-2.

## QUESTION #3:

Which unit of government is primarily responsible for administering Megan's Law?

## ANSWER #3:

The enactment of Megan's Law required the County Prosecutor's Office in all 21 counties of New Jersey to establish a Megan's Law Unit. The unit opens a file on each offender, verifies that the offender is subject to Megan's Law, obtains data about the offender's history, including his/her Megan's Law offense, as well as any other offenses, incarceration or supervision, treatment, counseling and past and current status in the community.

Based on the above information, the Megan's Law Unit then prepares motion papers for the Court to classify the offender in terms of his/her assessed risk of re-offending and the appropriate level of community notification.

**QUESTION #4:**

Who determines a Megan’s Law offender’s degree of risk of re-offense to the community?

**ANSWER #4:**

The Megan’s Law Unit of the County Prosecutor’s Office in the county in which the registrant resides determines the risk of re-offending and assigns the offender to one of three “tiers” or levels: Tier 1: Low Risk; Tier 2: Moderate Risk; and Tier 3: High Risk. The tier assignment determines which groups or individuals in the community must receive notice of the sex offender.

A Judge in a Court of Law determines the final tier and appropriate level of community notification after a hearing where both sides can offer evidence. If a Megan’s Law offender decides not to appear in Court or to contest (oppose) the County Prosecutor’s information, the Court will make a default ruling based upon the finding of clear and convincing evidence. The Megan’s Law Unit of the County Prosecutors’ Offices is authorized to track cases and offenders and to maintain records and statistics.

**QUESTION #5:**

How does the Prosecutor determine which tier to assign to a Megan’s Law offender?

**ANSWER #5:**

It depends on the age of the offender:

- a) For adults (offenders who are 19 years of age or older when tiered), the Prosecutor determines the offender’s tier assignment by applying the Registrant Risk Assessment Scale (RRAS). It consists of four categories: the seriousness of the registrant’s offense; the registrant’s offense history; characteristics of the registrant; and community support available to the registrant. These four categories include a total of 13 separate criteria, which are evaluated and assigned a point score.

- b) For juveniles (offenders who are 18 years of age or under when tiered) the Prosecutor determines the offender's tier assignment by applying the Juvenile Risk Assessment Scale (JRAS). It consists of three categories: the registrant's sex offense history; the registrant's antisocial behavior; and environmental characteristics. These three categories include a total of 14 separate criteria: 1) degree of force; 2) degree of contact; 3) age of victim; 4) victim selection; 5) number of offenses/victims; 6) duration of offensive behavior; 7) length of time since last offense; 8) victim gender; 9) history of anti-social acts; 10) substance abuse; 11) response to sex offender treatment; 12) sex offender-specific therapy; 13) residential support; and 14) employment/educational stability. These criteria are evaluated and assigned a point score.

**QUESTION #6:**

How do the points determine which tier is assigned to the offender?

**ANSWER #6:**

There are different point scores for adult and juvenile offenders. The combined points from all criteria determine the final score for tiering purposes and the extent of community notification.

The point scores for adult offenders, based on applying the RRAS criteria, are:

- a) Tier 1: Low Risk (Below 37 points): Notification of law enforcement only.
- b) Tier 2: Moderate Risk (37-73 points): Notification of law enforcement, public and private schools, licensed day care centers, summer camps and community organizations that supervise or care for children separate from their parents.
- c) Tier 3: High Risk (74-111 points): Notification of law enforcement, public and private schools, licensed day care centers, summer camps, community organizations that supervise or care for children separate from their parents and members of the public residing in certain neighborhoods who are likely to encounter the registrant.

The point scores for juvenile offenders, based on applying the JRAS criteria, are:

- a) Tier 1: Low Risk (below 10 points): Notification of law enforcement only.

- b) Tier 2: Moderate Risk (10-19 points): Notification of law enforcement, schools and community organizations.
- c) Tier 3: High Risk (20-28 points): Notification of law enforcement, schools, community organizations and members of the public likely to encounter the registrant.

**QUESTION #7:**

If the Megan's Law offender was a juvenile when s/he committed the sex offense but was not tiered until s/he was over the age of 18, which risk assessment scale will be used by the Prosecutor to determine the offender's tier?

**ANSWER #7:**

The risk assessment scale used by the Prosecutor is based on the age of the offender at the time s/he is being tiered. Therefore, a juvenile offender who had never been tiered and ultimately is tiered when s/he is over the age of 18 will be tiered by application of the RRAS scale for adults.

**QUESTION #8:**

How does the Megan's Law offender know the tier to which s/he has been assigned?

**ANSWER #8:**

The County Prosecutor is required to properly serve (notify) the Megan's Law offender of the tier assignment, the proposed groups and individuals, if any, to be notified, and/or whether s/he is to be included in the Sex Offender Internet Registry. To do so, the County Prosecutor must send (deliver) to the offender a copy of the Prosecutor's proposed motion to tier the offender and to conduct the proper level of community notification.

**QUESTION #9:**

Can the Megan's Law offender challenge his/her tier assignment, scope of notification and/or inclusion in the Sex Offender Internet Registry.

**ANSWER #9:**

Yes, but the offender must do so within 14 days of receiving notice of the Prosecutor's tier assignment, the proposed groups and individuals, if any, to be notified, and/or his/her inclusion in the Sex Offender Internet Registry. A judge then reviews the Prosecutor's decisions and hears arguments from the Prosecutor and offender and/or offender's attorney. The judge then determines the offender's final tier assignment, scope of notification, and/or inclusion in the Sex Offender Internet Registry and enters the appropriate order.

**QUESTION #10:**

What must a Megan's Law offender do to register with local law enforcement authorities?

**ANSWER #10:**

A Megan's Law offender must register with the local police department in the municipality where s/he is currently living and be fingerprinted and photographed. The offender must provide his/her name, social security number, age, race, sex, date of birth, height, weight, hair and eye color, address of legal residence, address of current temporary residence, employment and/or school address, and date and place of employment. The offender must also provide certain information related to the offense(s) that required the registration, the vehicle used (if any) and the vehicle's license plate number.

**QUESTION #11:**

What if a Megan's Law offender changes his/her residence in the same municipality or moves to a different municipality?

**ANSWER #11:**

A Megan's Law offender must verify his/her home address annually with the local police department in the municipality where s/he is currently living (N.J.S.A. 2C:7-2d to -2e) and report any change of address in the same municipality where s/he is currently living and any change of employment or school enrollment status to the local police department. If the offender moves to another municipality, s/he must notify the police department in the municipality where s/he is current living and also re-register with the local police department in the municipality to which s/he has relocated and is now living within 10 days prior to the change of residence [N.J.S.A. 2C-7-2d]

**QUESTION #12:**

Must a Megan's Law offender also register with his/her school or employer?

**ANSWER #12:**

Yes. In 2003, the New Jersey State Legislature amended Megan's Law [N.J.S.A. 2C:7-2c (5) and (6)] to comply with requirements of the federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act (CSCPA). The law, which became effective July 1, 2003, required Megan's Law offenders to register as a sex offender with their school or their employer if s/he either:

- a) is enrolled on a full-time basis in any public or private educational institution in New Jersey, including any secondary school, trade or professional institution of higher education or other post-secondary school; or
- b) is employed or carries on a vocation in New Jersey, on either a full-time or a part-time basis, with or without compensation, for more than 14 consecutive days or for an aggregated (total) period exceeding 30 calendar days.

**QUESTION #13:**

What happens if a Megan's Law offender fails to register as required under the law?

**ANSWER #13:**

A Megan's Law offender who fails to register as required under the law is guilty of a crime of the third degree [N.J.S.A. 2C:7-2a (3)]. Further, any person who knowingly provides false information concerning his/her place of residence or who fails to verify his/her address with the appropriate law enforcement agency or other entity, as prescribed by the Attorney General, is guilty of a crime of the fourth degree [N.J.S.A. 2C:7-2e].

Under New Jersey law, a court can sentence a defendant convicted of a third degree crime to a prison sentence between 3 and 5 years and a fine up to \$15,000 and a defendant convicted of a fourth degree crime faces up to 18 months in prison and a fine up to \$10,000.

**QUESTION #14:**

For how many years must a juvenile Megan's Law offender continue to meet the registration requirements of Megan's Law?

**ANSWER #14:**

It depends on the age of a juvenile Megan's law offender when s/he committed the sexual offense:

- a) If a juvenile Megan's law offender committed a sexual offense while under the age of 14, the registration and community notification requirements will terminate at age 18 if, after a hearing held at the request of the juvenile offender, the Court determines by clear and convincing evidence that s/he is not likely to pose a threat to the safety of others. The Court may consider whether or not the juvenile offender has committed any other offenses – especially sexual offenses. However, there is no legal requirement that the juvenile who was under the age of 14 when adjudicated must be offense free.
  
- b) If a juvenile Megan's Law offender committed a sexual offense when s/he was 14 years of age or older, the offender must wait at least 15 years after conviction, or release from a correctional facility, whichever is later, before asking the Court to terminate the registration and community notification requirements. The Court, in making the decision, must be persuaded that the offender has been offense-free within 15 years following conviction or release from a correctional facility, whichever is later, and that the offender is not likely to pose a threat to the safety of others. If not, the registration and community notification requirements continue to apply for a lifetime.

**QUESTION #15:**

What will the Court consider in deciding whether to terminate the registration requirements of a juvenile Megan's law offender?

**ANSWER #15:**

If a juvenile Megan's Law offender committed a sexual offense when s/he was under 14 years of age, the Court will consider whether s/he has provided clear and convincing evidence on these issues:

- a) Has the juvenile Megan's Law offender been convicted of one or more additional Megan's Law offenses since the first Megan's Law conviction?

- b) Has the juvenile Megan's Law offender been convicted of any other criminal offenses since the first Megan's Law conviction?
- c) Is the juvenile Megan's Law offender likely to commit another crime?

If a juvenile Megan's Law offender committed a sexual offense when s/he was 14 years of age or older, the Court will determine if:

- a) No Megan's Law offense has been committed within the 15 years since s/he was convicted of the initial offense or released from a correctional facility. If there was one or more additional offense, the offender must continue to comply with Megan's Law registration requirements for the rest of his/her life; and
- b) The offender does not pose a safety risk to others because s/he is unlikely to commit another Megan's Law offense. Courts usually want the juvenile offender to submit a report from an expert who has interviewed or treated the offender and has reviewed all of the Megan's Law information on him/her. The reviewer's report should provide an opinion that the offender no longer poses a threat to others.

**QUESTION #16:**

Can a juvenile Megan's Law offender ask the Court to terminate the registration and community notification requirements of Megan's Law before s/he reaches the age of 18?

**ANSWER #16:**

No. The juvenile offender may only do so only after s/he has reached the age of 18.

**QUESTION #17:**

If the juvenile Megan's Law offender has not yet (never) been tiered by the Prosecutor's Office, can the individual still ask the Court to terminate the registration requirements of Megan's Law?

**ANSWER #17:**

Yes.



**QUESTION #18:**

How does a Megan’s Law offender ask the Court to terminate the registration requirements of Megan’s Law?

**ANSWER #18:**

A Megan’s law offender whose offense was committed in New Jersey must complete and submit a petition (request form) to the Megan’s Law Family Court Judge in the New Jersey county in which the offender is currently living – not in the county where the initial Megan’s Law offense was committed unless the offender is still living there.

**QUESTION #19:**

Where can someone get the petition (request form) and assistance in completing and submitting it to the Family Court?

**ANSWER #19:**

The first thing a juvenile Megan’s Law offender should do is to contact the Megan’s Law Unit of the County Prosecutor’s Office in the New Jersey County where the offender is currently living. The unit will advise the offender of how to proceed and, if appropriate, assist him/her in completing the required paperwork/form and in representing the individual in Court. The unit may also refer the offender to the Public Defender’s Office to request legal representation.

**QUESTION #20:**

How can a juvenile Megan’s Law offender get the name of and contact information on the supervisor of the Megan’s Law Unit of the County Prosecutor’s Office in the County where the offender is currently living?

**ANSWER #20:**

See the attached listing for contact information on the Megan’s Law Units of the Prosecutor Offices in all 21 Counties in New Jersey.

**QUESTION #21:**

Does a juvenile Megan’s Law offender need to hire a private attorney to represent him/her in asking the Court to terminate the registration requirements of Megan’s Law?

**ANSWER #21:**

No. If a juvenile Megan’s Law offender does not have sufficient income to afford a private attorney, s/he may apply – and most likely will qualify – for a Public Defender to represent him/her in the action at no cost to the offender.

**QUESTION #22:**

How can a Megan’s Law offender locate the appropriate Office of the Public Defender?

**ANSWER #22:**

The New Jersey Office of the Public Defender’s headquarters is located at:  
Hughes Justice Complex, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, North Wing  
25 Market Street, PO Box 850  
Trenton, NJ 08625  
TEL: (609) 292-7677 FAX: (609) 777-1864  
EMAIL: thedefenders@opd.state.nj.us

For Megan's Law purposes, however, the New Jersey Office of the Public Defender operates four regional offices known as Special Hearings Units – each covering a group of New Jersey’s 21 counties. A list of the four regional offices of the NJ Office of the Public Defender is contained in the Appendix.

**QUESTION #23:**

If a juvenile Megan’s Law offender committed his/her offense while living in New Jersey but now lives in a different state, does s/he ask the Family Court in New Jersey where the initial Megan’s Law offense took place to terminate his/her registration requirements?

**ANSWER #23:**

No. A juvenile Megan’s Law offender must ask the Court in the state in which s/he is now living since that state’s Megan’s Law and regulations apply.

**QUESTION #24:**

Which Megan’s Law offenders are listed on the Sex Offender Internet Registry?

**ANSWER #24:**

On July 23, 2001, New Jersey enacted a law [N.J.S.A. 2C:7-12 to -19] establishing a Sex Offender Internet Registry and requiring the State Police to develop and maintain it. The website address for the Registry is <http://www.njsp.org/>. Under the law, all Tier 3 registrants are listed on the Sex Offender Internet Registry and all Tier 1 registrants are not listed.

Tier 2 registrants whose scope of notification has been determined to be low risk are not included in the Sex Offender Internet Registry. Tier 2 registrants whose scope of notification has been determined to be moderate risk are listed on the Sex Offender Internet Registry unless the registrant committed a “sole sex offense” that was either:

- a) committed while the offender was a juvenile;
- b) an incest offense; or
- c) an offense where the victim consented to the offense but was underage.

A “sole sex offense” is defined in the law as a single conviction, adjudication of guilty or acquittal by reason of insanity, for a sex offense that involved no more than one victim, no more than one occurrence or, in the case of an incest offense, members of no more than a single household.

**QUESTION #25:**

What is the Walsh Act?

**ANSWER #25:**

The Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA), which is Title 1 of the federal Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-248), was enacted on July 26, 2006. This federal law provided standards for states to follow regarding sex offender registration and notification. It also created a national data base of sex offenders for law enforcement and established a national website for the public to access all sex offenders included in each state’s sex offender website.

**QUESTION #26:**

What is the website address for the National Sex Offender Public Website?

**ANSWER #26:**

The address is: <https://www.nsopw.gov/>

# **APPENDICES**

**REGIONAL OFFICES OF THE**  
**NJ OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC DEFENDER**

For Megan's Law purposes, the New Jersey Office of the Public Defender operates four regional offices known as Special Hearings Units – each covering a group of New Jersey's 21 counties. Listed below is contact information on each regional office:

- **North District Office**  
**Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Morris, Passaic, and Sussex Counties**  
31 Clinton Street – 5<sup>th</sup> Floor  
PO Box 32099  
Newark, NJ 07102  
TEL: (973) 877-1622  
FAX: (973) 877-1615
  
- **Central District Office**  
**Burlington, Hunterdon, Mercer, Somerset and Warren Counties**  
Richard J. Hughes Justice Complex – 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, North Wing  
25 Market Street  
Trenton, NJ 08625  
TEL: (609) 292-7678  
FAX: (609) 777-1864
  
- **East District Office**  
**Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean and Union Counties**  
630 Bangs Avenue – 3rd Floor, Room 343  
Asbury Park, NJ 07712  
TEL: (732) 869-2269  
FAX: (732) 869-2260
  
- **South District Office**  
**Atlantic, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester and Salem Counties**  
20 East Clementon Road - 3rd Floor  
Gibbsboro, NJ 08026  
TEL: (856) 346-8060  
FAX: (856) 346-8064

**DIRECTORY OF MEGAN'S LAW UNITS**  
**IN COUNTY PROSECUTORS' OFFICES**

**ATLANTIC COUNTY:**

4997 Unami Boulevard  
P.O. Box 2002  
Mays Landing, NJ 08330-6350  
(609) 909-7800

**BERGEN COUNTY:**

Court House  
10 Main Street, Room 215  
Hackensack, NJ 07601  
(201) 646-2300

**BURLINGTON COUNTY:**

New Court Facility  
49 Rancocas Road  
P.O. Box 6000  
Mount Holly, NJ 08060  
(609) 265-5035

**CAMDEN COUNTY:**

25 N. 5th Street, 3rd Floor  
Camden, NJ 08102-1231  
(856) 225-8400

**CAPE MAY COUNTY:**

DN-110 4 Moore Road  
Cape May Court House, NJ 08210  
(609) 465-1135

**CUMBERLAND COUNTY:**

43 Fayette Street  
CN-01  
Bridgeton, NJ 08302  
(856) 453-0486

**ESSEX COUNTY:**

Essex County Courts Building  
50 West Market Street  
Newark, NJ 07102  
(973) 621-4700

**GLOUCESTER COUNTY:**

Justice Complex  
Hunter & Euclid Streets  
P.O. Box 623  
Woodbury, NJ 08096  
(856) 384-5500

**HUDSON COUNTY:**

Administration Building  
595 Newark Avenue  
Jersey City, NJ 07306  
(201) 795-6400

**HUNTERDON COUNTY:**

Justice Complex  
65 Park Avenue  
P.O. Box 756  
Flemington, NJ 08822  
(908) 788-1129

**MERCER COUNTY:**

Court House  
P.O. Box 8068  
Trenton, NJ 08650  
(609) 989-6309

**MIDDLESEX COUNTY:**

25 Kirkpatrick Street, 3rd Floor  
P.O. Box 71  
New Brunswick, NJ 08901  
(732) 745-3300

**MONMOUTH COUNTY:**

71 Monument Park  
Freehold, NJ 07728-1261  
(732) 431-7160

**MORRIS COUNTY:**

Administration & Records Building  
P.O. Box 900  
Morristown, NJ 07963-0900  
(973) 285-6200

**OCEAN COUNTY:**

Court House  
119 Hooper Avenue  
P.O. Box 2191  
Toms River, NJ 08754  
(732) 929-2027

**PASSAIC COUNTY:**

401 Grand Street  
Paterson, NJ 07505  
(973) 881-4800

**SALEM COUNTY:**

Fenwick Building  
87 Market Street  
P.O. Box 462  
Salem, NJ 08079-0462  
(856) 935-7510

**SOMERSET COUNTY:**

Administration Building  
40 North Bridge Street  
P.O. Box 3000  
Somerville, NJ 08876  
(908) 231-7100

**SUSSEX COUNTY:**

19-21 High Street  
Newton, NJ 07860  
(973) 383-1570

**UNION COUNTY:**

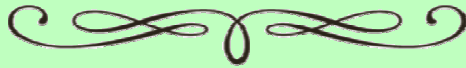
County Administration Building  
32 Rahway Avenue  
Elizabeth, NJ 07202-2115  
(908) 527-4500

**WARREN COUNTY:**

Court House  
413 2nd Street  
Belvidere, NJ 07823  
(908) 475-6275

**Source: NJ Department of Law and Public Safety.**  
**<http://www.state.nj.us.njsp/sex-offender-registry/contacts/shtml>**

# Scalera Consulting Services



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& Management**

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