



Have a
JUVENILE
RECORD?

PLAN FOR
YOUR
FUTURE!

OREGON

JUNE 2023

HAVE A JUVENILE RECORD? PLAN FOR YOUR FUTURE!

*A Guide to Consequences of
Having a Juvenile Record in Oregon*

Your juvenile
record doesn't
disappear when
you turn 18.

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Introduction

The goal of this guide is to give you helpful information about how your juvenile record might impact you as you move forward in your life. If you have ever been arrested under the age of 18, the police and court may create a file about your case, which is part of your “juvenile record.” Having a juvenile record can impact your life in different ways even after your case is closed. Understanding some of the challenges and barriers created by your record is important so you can pursue your future plans and achieve your goals.

The road forward might be met with challenges—but we hope this guide will show you that progress can be made, and there is a community of advocates in Oregon who are here to help you reach your full potential.

“A journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step.” – Lao Tzu

Glossary

Adjudication: An adjudication is when you go to court and the juvenile court judge decides you broke the law. It is not a conviction.¹ You might hear someone say you were “found within the jurisdiction of the court,” which in Oregon is a phrase sometimes used to mean that the court decided you broke the law or that you were adjudicated of an offense.

Collateral Consequences: Collateral consequences are the ways that your juvenile record can create challenges for you as you move forward with your life and pursue opportunities like getting a job, applying for college, finding a place to live, joining the military, or simply obtaining a driver’s license.

Complainant: This is typically the person who reported to the police that someone allegedly broke the law and that they, the complainant, were harmed. They have certain rights in your case, including the right to be present during court hearings.

Delinquency Case: If you were charged with an offense while you were under 18 years old and your case was heard in juvenile court, your case was most likely a delinquency case.²

Disposition: A disposition in juvenile court is similar to a sentence in adult court. The disposition in your case is what the judge requires you to do because they decided that you broke the law. Your disposition could include probation, a treatment program, payment of money, or time in a juvenile facility. A disposition is usually based on the seriousness of the offense, whether you have any previous adjudications, and other factors the court might consider.³

Expunction (also known as Expungement): If your juvenile record is expunged, it means that the record will be removed and destroyed, sealed, or redacted so it is no longer available to the public. Not all juvenile records can be expunged.⁴ If your record is expunged, you may answer questions or talk about your past as though you never had any contact with the juvenile court or police.⁵

Formal Accountability Agreement: This is sometimes called an “FAA.” A formal accountability agreement is a type of diversion program where you enter

1 OR. REV. STAT. § 419C.400(5) (stating an adjudication by a juvenile court that a youth is within its jurisdiction is not a conviction of a crime or offense).

2 OR. REV. STAT. § 419C.005(1).

3 OR. REV. STAT. § 419C.411(3)(a-g).

4 OR. REV. STAT. § 419A.260(1)(d)(J)(i-xi).

5 OR. REV. STAT. § 419A.262(22).

into a voluntary contract with the juvenile department. The contract requires you to do certain things like treatment or community service. If you successfully complete the contract, formal charges will not be filed against you. This agreement is not an adjudication and is usually offered for less serious charges.⁶

Jurisdiction: Jurisdiction means that a certain court has the power to decide whether you broke the law, and if the court finds that you did, then the court also has the power to require you to follow certain orders and rules. Generally, for youth under the age of 18, the juvenile court has jurisdiction. However, the adult criminal court may have jurisdiction over youth under the age of 18 for certain crimes. Sometimes you might hear people say you were “found within the jurisdiction of the court,” which in Oregon is like saying you are “guilty” if you were an adult.⁷

Juvenile Department: Each county in Oregon has a juvenile department that is in charge of handling delinquency cases. You may have worked with a juvenile court counselor; they work for the juvenile department. The juvenile department is a county-level government organization, and anything you say to your juvenile court counselor can be used in court against you because the juvenile department is automatically involved in your case. Often, juvenile court counselors work closely with the prosecution, which is the entity that is responsible for charging individuals with criminal or delinquency offenses.

Juvenile Record: Your juvenile record includes the court and police paperwork related to your juvenile delinquency case and can also include school, medical, and similar records.

Restitution: This is money the court may have ordered you to pay to the complainants in your case. The concept of restitution is to pay someone back for damage caused or property taken.

Youth Defender or Attorney for Youth: Your youth defender is the lawyer who defended you in your juvenile case. This person may have been from a public defender office, appointed by the judge, or a lawyer you or your family hired to represent you. A youth defender’s job is to make sure the court hears your side of the story in your case. Your lawyer may also be able to help you after your case is over.

6 OR. REV. STAT. § 419C.230; OR. REV. STAT. § 419C.233.

7 OR. REV. STAT. § 419C.005.

Making the Most of This Guide

Having a juvenile record can get in the way of future opportunities. The barriers created by your juvenile record are called collateral consequences. This guide provides basic information about the collateral consequences of a juvenile record in Oregon and what you can do to overcome them.

Every young person's situation is different. Depending on the charges you faced in court, you may have a suspended driver's license or trouble enrolling back into school. The Summary Chart on page 5 outlines which collateral consequences are covered in this guide and where in the guide to look for more details. You can read the entire guide or jump to the sections that matter most to you.

After the collateral consequences section, you will find a Resources section. Many organizations in Oregon are available to help you. The Resources section includes contact information for local public defender offices and organizations that can assist you with education, housing, immigration, and other collateral consequences.

This guide only talks about the consequences of juvenile court involvement. Sometimes when youth are charged with serious crimes, they are charged as an adult even though they are under 18 years old. This guide will not cover the consequences of adult criminal court involvement or being waived into adult court. Here, we will only focus on juvenile court records. If you were involved in the adult criminal legal system, please contact your lawyer or the local public defender office for more information.

Because the law can change, some of the information in this guide may have changed or may change in the future. Also, this guide does not discuss every collateral consequence or every detail of each consequence. Please contact the lawyer who represented you in juvenile court or someone at a local public defender office to make sure you have the most current information.

Oregon Collateral Consequences Summary Chart



MY JUVENILE RECORD

Page 11

<p>1. What is in my juvenile record?</p>	<p>Your juvenile record includes the court and police paperwork related to your delinquency case and can also include school, medical, and similar records.</p>
<p>2. Who can look at my juvenile record?</p>	<p>Most documents in your juvenile record are confidential, but some basic information, such as your name and birthday, is available to the public.</p>
<p>3. Can my juvenile record be used against me in later juvenile or adult criminal cases?</p>	<p>Yes. Having a juvenile record can sometimes lead to more severe consequences in a later case.</p>
<p>4. How can I keep people from looking at my juvenile record?</p>	<p>You can apply to get your juvenile record expunged, which means that fewer people can find out about it. In some cases, your juvenile record can be automatically expunged. A lawyer can help you figure out which situation applies in your case and walk you through the juvenile record expunction process.</p>
<p>5. Are there some juvenile records that cannot be expunged?</p>	<p>Yes, there are some offenses that can never be expunged (such as murder or rape), no matter how much time has passed or if you completed court-ordered programs.</p>

Oregon Collateral Consequences Summary Chart



MY JUVENILE RECORD (cont.)

Page 11

6. If my record is expunged, what happens next?

You can act as if the offense never happened. But it is important to understand what was included in your juvenile record to know what exactly was expunged and whether any records still exist. It is important to review tips on how to talk about your record after expunction on page 18.

7. Is there a difference between a felony and a misdemeanor adjudication?

Yes. Felony adjudications may lead to more severe consequences in a later case.



SCHOOL

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8. Will my juvenile record affect my ability to go to my local public high school?

Maybe. The incident that led to your juvenile record may be shared with your school, which could affect whether you can continue to attend the same school.

9. Can I go to college or technical or trade school if I have a juvenile record?

Yes, but you may need to say that you have a juvenile record on some applications, or your juvenile record may show up on a background check, which could affect the school's decision to accept you.

10. Can I get a student loan or grant to help pay for college or technical or trade school?

Yes. Your juvenile record should not impact your ability to get federal college loans or the Oregon Promise Grant to help pay for school.

11. Can I live in on-campus housing at my college or university?

Maybe. Some schools may not allow individuals with juvenile records to live in on-campus housing.

JOBS AND THE MILITARY

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12. Can I get a job if I have a juvenile record?

Yes, but the employer's decision to hire you could be affected by your juvenile record showing up on a background check.

13. Can I join the military if I have a juvenile record?

Maybe. Your juvenile record might make it harder for you to enlist in the military and, if you can enlist, make it harder to be promoted.

14. Will my record prevent me from getting a license for some professions?

Maybe. Just like you need a driver's license to legally drive a car, some jobs require you to have an occupational license and might ask about your juvenile record or prevent you from getting an occupational license.

IMMIGRATION

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15. Will my juvenile record affect my immigration status?

It's complicated. Your juvenile record might affect your ability to remain in the United States.

Oregon Collateral Consequences Summary Chart



PUBLIC BENEFITS AND HOUSING

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16. Can I get public benefits—like food stamps or SNAP, Medicaid, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)—with a juvenile record? What happens to my benefits if I am locked up?

Yes. You should be able to get public benefits with a juvenile record. But, if you are placed in a juvenile facility, then in some situations your public benefits, such as food stamps, Medicaid, SSI, and TANF, may be impacted while you are in the facility.

17. Can I live in public housing or rent an apartment if I have a juvenile record?

Maybe. Depending on the type and location of the offense, a juvenile record that is not expunged may limit you or your family's public housing options. Because non-expunged juvenile records can appear on background checks, private landlords may also find out about your juvenile record, which could affect the landlord's decision to rent to you.

18. If my family members were complainants in my case, would I be able to live with them?

Maybe. This depends on whether the court issued an order that says you cannot have contact with the complainants in your case or that you cannot live at home.

19. What if I have younger family members living at home, would I be able to live with them?

Maybe. This depends on what offense the judge found you committed. There are certain offenses, mainly sex offenses, that may affect who you can live with.

OTHER CONSEQUENCES

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20. What happens if I don't pay court fees or restitution?

Unpaid restitution will affect your credit score. Having bad credit can make it harder to get loans, a car, housing, and even a job.

Juvenile fines and fees have been eliminated in juvenile court in Oregon.

21. If I had to give my fingerprints as part of my juvenile case, what happens to my fingerprint record after my case is closed?

Your fingerprints are sent to the Department of State Police and deleted after a certain period of time.

22. If I had to give my DNA as part of my juvenile case, what happens to my DNA record after my case is closed?

If you were adjudicated of a serious felony, the Department of State Police will have access to your DNA. Even if your record is expunged, your DNA sample will not be sealed or destroyed.

23. Do I have to register as a sex offender if I have a sex or kidnapping offense on my juvenile record?

Maybe. The judge may require you to register as a sex offender if you are adjudicated of a felony sex offense or kidnapping offense.

24. Can I be removed from the sex offender registry?

Maybe. There is a waiting period and then a hearing where a judge will decide if you no longer have to register.

Oregon Collateral Consequences Summary Chart



OTHER CONSEQUENCES (cont.)

Page 33

25. Can I get or keep my driver's license or my state ID if I have a juvenile record?

Maybe. Your driver's license may be suspended or even taken away if you have a juvenile record for something related to driving or use of drugs or alcohol. Your juvenile record should not impact your ability to get or keep your state ID.

26. Can I vote if I have a juvenile record?

Yes. Your juvenile record does not impact your right to vote.

27. Can I serve on a jury if I have a juvenile record?

Yes. Your juvenile record does not impact your ability to serve on a jury.

28. Can I own or carry a gun if I have a juvenile record?

Maybe. It depends on your juvenile record and how long you have been discharged from the court's jurisdiction.

29. Can I still volunteer or do charity work if I have a juvenile record?

Yes. While you may be prevented from some types of volunteering, there are plenty of opportunities for people with juvenile records to get involved.

30. Can I be a foster parent or caregiver if I have a juvenile record?

Maybe. The Department of Human Services will do a background check and may consider your juvenile record.

Collateral Consequences in Oregon



MY JUVENILE RECORD

1. What is in my juvenile record?

In Oregon, your juvenile record includes court records and a supplemental confidential file. Who can view or copy them is a little different for each.

The *court record* usually includes items like the petition, orders, judgements, exhibits, and other documents that the court or your lawyer may have submitted.⁸

The *supplemental confidential file* usually has information in it that was presented in court like medical records, school discipline information, and more. It is a court file.

2. Who can look at my juvenile record?

In general, the public cannot view your complete juvenile record in Oregon.⁹ However, some information is public, including your name, birthday, the reason the juvenile court has/had jurisdiction, the time and place of court hearings, the offense charged, the disposition, and the name and address of your parents or guardians.¹⁰ If you are taken into custody, they may be able to share even more information with the public, like where you were taken into custody and when, if you resisted or had a weapon, where you go to school or work, and the name and age of the complainant if they are an adult.¹¹

⁸ OR. REV. STAT. § 419A.252(4).

⁹ OR. REV. STAT. § 419A.255(2).

¹⁰ OR. REV. STAT. § 419A.255(6).

¹¹ OR. REV. STAT. § 419A.255(7)(a-e).



Besides the public, people may motion the court to inspect or copy your records, but first, they must show why they are interested in viewing the record, and the court must balance their interests with your privacy interests when making that decision.¹²

Even if the court allows someone to view or copy your records or your file, they are required not to share the information with others and to keep it confidential.¹³ There are a few other exceptions if certain people believe that someone is in clear or immediate danger based on the information in your supplemental confidential file.¹⁴ Talk to your attorney if you think this might apply to your record.

See Question 4 for information on how to expunge your juvenile record.

▶ 3. Can my juvenile record be used against me in later juvenile or adult criminal cases?

A juvenile record may be considered in sentencing if you are convicted of a crime as an adult after age 18. A history of juvenile adjudications could lead you to be sentenced at a higher “criminal history level,” which can change the total amount of time you might serve or the length of your probation.¹⁵

¹² OR. REV. STAT. § 419A.258.

¹³ OR. REV. STAT. § 419A.255(3).

¹⁴ OR. REV. STAT. § 419A.255(5).

¹⁵ OR. ADMIN. R. 213-004-0006 (2); OR. ADMIN. R. 213-004-0001(2021); [THE OREGON SENTENCING GUIDELINES GRID](#) (2021).

If your juvenile record was expunged, it will not be considered in sentencing on an adult case.¹⁶

If you are in juvenile court, but the judge is considering waiving you into adult court, they might also look at your past juvenile record to decide whether to transfer your case.¹⁷

4. How can I keep people from looking at my juvenile record?

If your juvenile record is expunged, it means that the record will be removed and destroyed, sealed, or redacted so it is no longer available to the public.¹⁸ If your record is expunged, you may answer questions or talk about your past as though you never had any contact with the juvenile court or police.¹⁹ This allows you to move forward and removes some of the barriers you may face from having a juvenile record. You should always keep a copy of your expunction order just in case you need to show proof that your case was expunged.

Some juvenile records are expunged automatically, but for youth found within the jurisdiction of the court (meaning that the court found that you broke the law), you will have to apply to have your juvenile record expunged.

Automatic Expunction

If your case meets all the conditions below, then your juvenile record should be expunged automatically.²⁰

- You were never found within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court (meaning you were not adjudicated).
- Since the date of your most recent termination from juvenile court, you have not been convicted of a felony or Class A misdemeanor.
- You turned 18 after January 2, 2022.
- You have no pending cases or investigations.
- You have no adjudications for any offense.

16 OR. ADMIN. R. 213-004-0006 (2).

17 OR. REV. STAT. § 419C.349(2)(b)(E).

18 OR. REV. STAT. § 419A.260(b).

19 OR. REV. STAT. § 419A.262(22).

20 OR. REV. STAT. § 419A.262(2).

If you meet all of the above criteria, the county juvenile department should notify you within 90 days of your 18th birthday that your juvenile record has been expunged. If you have not heard from your juvenile department, you can reach out to your former lawyer or the juvenile department to check on the status of your expunction. If you meet all the criteria except you turned 18 before January 2, 2022, you will need to complete an application for expunction (see Scenario 1 below).

Application Expunction

There are different scenarios where a person could apply for expunction. They are each listed below. A lawyer can help you figure out which scenario best fits your circumstances and apply for expunction. In any scenario, once you apply for expunction and mail it to the juvenile department in the county where you have a juvenile record, your application will be processed.

Important Note: For Scenarios 1-4 below, you must meet all of the criteria. If this does not apply to you, you may still be eligible for expunction under Scenario 5.

Scenario 1

If you meet *all* of the following criteria, the court must order your juvenile record expunged:²¹

- You were never found within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court (meaning you were not adjudicated).
- You turned 18 before January 2, 2022.
- You have no pending cases or investigations.
- You have no adjudications for any offense.

Scenario 2

If you meet *all* of the following criteria, the court must order your juvenile record expunged:²²

- At least five years have passed since the date of your most recent termination (end of probation or custody).
- Since the date of your most recent termination, you have not been convicted (as an adult) of a felony or a Class A misdemeanor.

²¹ OR. REV. STAT. § 419A.262(5).

²² OR. REV. STAT. § 419A.262(2).

- You have no pending investigations in juvenile or adult court.
- You are not currently under supervision, have an open case, or otherwise under the jurisdiction of any juvenile court.
- The juvenile department is not aware of any pending law enforcement investigation.

Scenario 3

If you meet *all* of the following criteria, the court must order your juvenile record expunged:²³

- Your record includes a charge, allegation, or adjudication of the offense of prostitution.²⁴
- You were under 18 at the time of the conduct.

Note: This only applies to the portion of your record related to the charge, allegation, and/or adjudication of prostitution. If you have another offense on your record, you will need to see if that is separately eligible for expunction under a different scenario.

Scenario 4

If you meet *all* of the following criteria, the court must order your juvenile record expunged:²⁵

- You were adjudicated of an offense in which possession, delivery, or production of marijuana was an element of the crime.
- It has been one year or more since your termination (end of probation or custody).
- You have no adjudications or convictions involving motor vehicle violations (traffic tickets are an example).
- You have complied with all of the conditions of your adjudication.

Note: This only applies to the portion of your record related to an adjudication where possession, delivery, or production of marijuana was an element of the crime. If you have another offense on your record, you will need to see if that is separately eligible for expunction under a different scenario.

23 OR. REV. STAT. § 419A.262(3).

24 OR. REV. STAT. §167.007.

25 OR. REV. STAT. § 419A.265.

Scenario 5

You do not fit in any of the above scenarios, but you are seeking expunction for a specific reason. For example, you want to get a job, pursue military service, get into college, or for some other reason you are being limited by your record. This is called “best interest expunction.”²⁶ In this situation, it is up to the judge to decide if your record should be expunged, and they will consider if it is in your best interest and in the best interest of the community to expunge your record. You can apply for this any time after your termination (end of probation or custody).

What Happens After I Apply?

If the court must order expunction, like in Scenarios 1-4, you should receive notice from the juvenile department that your expunction has been granted. This process can take anywhere from a few weeks to a few months.

If you applied for expunction under Scenario 5, the district attorney will first review your application. If they object, meaning they do not support you expunging your record, then there will be a court hearing for the judge to decide to grant or deny your expunction request. You will be notified of the hearing, and you should request an attorney to represent you.

Can I Get Legal Help?

For free help with expunging your juvenile record, reach out to the Record Relief Juvenile Expunction Clinic online at <https://youthrightsjustice.org/youth-family-resources/getting-your-record-expunged/> or reach out to your former lawyer. If you are financially eligible, you are entitled to a lawyer at no cost to help you apply to expunge your juvenile record or represent you at an expunction hearing.²⁷

You can find the statewide application for expunction here: <https://www.courts.oregon.gov/forms/Documents/ExpunctionApplication-Youth.doc>

²⁶ OR. REV. STAT. § 419A.262(8).

²⁷ OR. REV. STAT. § 419A.271.

5. Are there some juvenile records that cannot be expunged?

It is important to know not all juvenile records can be expunged. In Oregon, if you were adjudicated of certain offenses, you cannot apply for expunction even if you meet other criteria. These offenses include:²⁸

- Murder.
- Aggravated murder.
- Attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to commit murder or aggravated murder.
- Manslaughter I and II.
- Criminally negligent homicide.
- Assault I.
- Criminal mistreatment I.
- Kidnapping 1.
- Rape I, II, or III.
- Sodomy I, II, or III.
- Sexual penetration I or II.
- Sex abuse I, II, or III.
- Promoting prostitution.
- Compelling prostitution.
- Aggravated driving while suspended or revoked.
- Aggravated vehicular homicide.
- Any attempt to commit a crime listed (other than manslaughter II and criminally negligent homicide).

There is a rare exception for rape III, sodomy III, and sex abuse III which may allow you to get your record expunged, but there are several criteria.²⁹ If you were adjudicated of one of the above, talk with a lawyer about your specific options. To start, reach out to your former lawyer.

²⁸ OR. REV. STAT. § 419A.260(1)(d)(J).

²⁹ OR. REV. STAT. § 419A.262(9).

6. If my record is expunged, what happens next?

Once your juvenile record is expunged, you can act as if the offense never happened.³⁰ You do not have to talk about your record when answering most employment, housing, or interview questions. You should always keep a copy of your expunction order just in case you need to show proof that your case was expunged. However, your expunged juvenile record may still show up on an FBI background check—which may be required for jobs related to working with children and vulnerable adults, law enforcement, the federal government, or the military. You can find more information about this later on in this guide.

It is also important to know what your juvenile record contains to understand which records will be expunged and which records will remain. Your juvenile record includes a fingerprint or photograph file as well as any report, exhibit, or other material that contains information relating to your contact with any law enforcement agency, juvenile court or juvenile department, the Psychiatric Security Review Board, the Department of Human Services, or the Oregon Health Authority. It includes information kept both in paper files and electronically by law enforcement, public agencies, and the juvenile department of the juvenile court.³¹

Your juvenile record does not include the following items, which means they will not be expunged from your record:³²

- A transcript of your Youth Corrections Education Program academic record.
- Material on file with a public agency that is necessary for obtaining federal financial participation for financial assistance or services on your behalf, such as food stamps or the Oregon Health Plan.
- Records kept or shared by the Department of Transportation, State Marine Board, and State Fish and Wildlife Commission due to court order or recommendation.
- Police and court records related to a waiver into adult court (including those pending or on appeal).
- Records related to a child support obligation.
- Medical records other than those related to a finding of responsible except for insanity under ORS 419C.411 (disposition order).

³⁰ OR. REV. STAT. § 419A.262(22).

³¹ OR. REV. STAT. § 419A.260(1)(d).

³² *Id.*

- Records of a proposed or adjudicated termination of parental rights and adoptions.
- Any law enforcement record of a person who currently does not qualify for expunction or of current investigations or cases waived to the adult court.
- Records and case reports of the Oregon Supreme Court and the Oregon Court of Appeals.
- Blood samples, buccal samples, and other physical evidence and identification information obtained, stored, or maintained by the Department of State Police.³³
- Sex offender records maintained in the Law Enforcement Data System.³⁴

While expunging your record may seem complicated, remember you can get the help of a lawyer.

7. Is there a difference between a felony and a misdemeanor adjudication?

A felony adjudication and a misdemeanor adjudication can lead to different consequences if you are convicted of a crime as an adult or waived into adult court.³⁵ Usually felonies increase your “criminal history level.”³⁶ Person felonies, where the complainant was a person, may raise your level more.³⁷ This means the total amount of time you may serve, or length of your probation, may be affected.

There may also be situations on applications that ask about felonies but not misdemeanors. Be sure to read carefully. Additionally, if an application or form asks if you have a conviction, you can answer “No” if you only have a juvenile record and no adult record because a juvenile adjudication is not a conviction.³⁸

33 Under authority of OR. REV. STAT. § 137.076, OR. REV. STAT. § 181A.155 (2019), OR. REV. STAT. § 419C.473 (2019).

34 OR. REV. STAT. § 163A.035.

35 OR. ADMIN. R. 213-004-0006 (2); OR. ADMIN. R. 213-004-0001; [THE OREGON SENTENCING GUIDELINES GRID](#) (2021); OR. REV. STAT. § 419C.349(2)(b)(E).

36 OR. ADMIN. R. 213-004-0006 (2); OR. ADMIN. R. 213-004-0001; [THE OREGON SENTENCING GUIDELINES GRID](#) (2021).

37 OR. ADMIN. R. 213-004-0006 (2); OR. ADMIN. R. 213-004-0001; [THE OREGON SENTENCING GUIDELINES GRID](#) (2021).

38 OR. REV. STAT. § 419C.005.



SCHOOL

▶ 8. Will my juvenile record affect my ability to go to my local public high school?

If a petition is filed in juvenile court or you are found to be in the jurisdiction of the court (adjudicated), a school administrator will be notified for certain offenses.³⁹ Some of those offenses include assault, sex offenses, animal abuse, offenses that involve weapons, offenses that involve destructive devices, marijuana manufacture or delivery, or any conduct the court thinks they need to share with the school to “safeguard the safety and security of the school.”⁴⁰ If you are on conditional release⁴¹ or probation,⁴² your school will also be notified.

Keep in mind that if you are not attending school regularly while you are on probation, the school will also notify your probation officer.⁴³

If your school is notified about your juvenile court involvement, they may discipline you or keep a closer eye on you. Each school has its own disciplinary policies, and they could try to suspend or expel you. If you find that you are facing suspension or expulsion because of your juvenile court involvement, you should reach out to your attorney to see if they can assist you. You have certain rights if you are facing exclusion from school.

▶ 9. Can I go to college or technical or trade school if I have a juvenile record?

Yes, but pay close attention to how the college application asks about your record. Some college applications ask about convictions. You can answer “No” if you only have a juvenile record and no adult record because a juvenile

39 OR. REV. STAT. § 419A.305(2).

40 OR. REV. STAT. § 419A.305(7)(a-b).

41 OR. REV. STAT. § 419A.300.

42 OR. REV. STAT. § 419A.015.

43 OR. REV. STAT. §. 339.080(4).



“ Talk to a lawyer or other knowledgeable adult about what to say in a school meeting or hearing. What you say may be used against you in a juvenile or criminal court case. ”

adjudication is not a conviction.⁴⁴ If the application asks about adjudications, you may need to include information about your juvenile record if your record is not expunged. Go to page 42 for tips on how to talk about your juvenile record.

The Common Application (Common App) is an application used by more than 900 colleges and universities around the country (including 13 in Oregon).⁴⁵ The Common App no longer asks applicants to answer questions about school discipline violations or involvement with the juvenile or criminal legal systems. However, it does allow colleges to ask about school discipline and juvenile or criminal records on their supplemental forms, which must be turned in with the Common App when applying to their school.⁴⁶

If an application or interviewer asks about your juvenile court involvement or school discipline violations that are related to your juvenile court involvement, follow the tips on page 42 on how to talk about your juvenile record.

Before you begin an educational, technical, or trade program designed for a particular job, you should first check to make sure you can get licensed to do that job after you complete your program. Go to Questions 10 and 12 for more information about how a juvenile record might affect your ability to get a job or obtain an occupational license to do certain jobs.

You can be accepted into college even with a juvenile record. Don't let your juvenile record keep you from applying!

You can be accepted into college even with a juvenile record. *Don't let your juvenile record keep you from applying!*

⁴⁴ OR. REV. STAT. § 419C.400(5).

⁴⁵ *Explore Colleges*, COMMON APP, <https://www.commonapp.org/explore/> (last visited Feb. 8, 2023).

⁴⁶ Lindsay McKenzie, *Common App Ditches High School Discipline Question*, INSIDE HIGHER ED. (Oct. 5, 2020), <https://www.insidehighered.com/admissions/article/2020/10/05/common-app-stop-asking-students-about-their-high-school-disciplinary>.

10. Can I get a student loan or grant to help pay for college or technical or trade school?

Yes. To apply for a federal student loan or aid-based grants to help pay for college, you must complete the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA). The FAFSA asks whether you have been convicted of a drug charge while receiving federal student loans.⁴⁷ If you only have juvenile adjudications, you can answer “No” to this question—even if your juvenile record includes a drug-related offense—because this question is asking about adult convictions, not juvenile adjudications. And if you have never received federal student aid before, you can also answer “No” because the question is asking if you were convicted while receiving federal financial aid.

Your juvenile record will also not affect your eligibility for the Oregon Promise Grant, which helps cover tuition costs at any Oregon community college for recent high school graduates and GED® test graduates who meet eligibility criteria.⁴⁸

11. Can I live in on-campus housing at my college or university?

Maybe. Some schools may not allow individuals with juvenile records to live in on-campus housing. An admissions counselor or advisor at the university should be able to help you navigate housing options once you have been accepted. Remember, if the housing application asks just about criminal convictions, you can answer “No” if you only have a juvenile record and no adult record, because a juvenile adjudication is not a conviction.⁴⁹

If an advisor or admissions counselor asks about your juvenile court involvement or school discipline violations that are related to your juvenile court involvement, follow the tips on page 42 on how to talk about your juvenile record. Remember, there may be other housing options available off campus as well.

⁴⁷ See 20 U.S.C. § 1091(r); *Students with Criminal Convictions Have Limited Eligibility for Federal Student Aid*, FED. STUDENT AID, <https://studentaid.gov/understand-aid/eligibility/requirements/criminal-convictions> (last visited Feb. 8, 2023).

⁴⁸ OR. ADMIN. R. 575-039-0020.

⁴⁹ OR. REV. STAT. § 419C.400(5).



JOBS AND THE MILITARY

12. Can I get a job if I have a juvenile record?

Yes. However, you may need to tell the employer about your juvenile record. If your juvenile record is not expunged, it may appear on a criminal background check. If you get your record expunged, most employers will not be able to find out about it.

Many job applications ask about convictions. If you do not have any adult criminal convictions, you can answer “No” because a juvenile adjudication is not a criminal conviction.⁵⁰ However, since non-expunged juvenile records can show up on a background check, you should be prepared to talk about your juvenile record by following the tips on page 42.

Generally, you do not need to explain your juvenile record if your record is expunged.⁵¹ Expunging your juvenile record prevents it from showing up on most background checks. However, your expunged record may still show up in an FBI background check—which may be required for jobs that involve working with children and vulnerable adults, law enforcement, the federal government, or the military. Go to Question 3 for information on how to expunge your juvenile record.

13. Can I join the military if I have a juvenile record?

Your juvenile record might make it harder for you to join the military.

Generally, the United States military does not treat juvenile records differently than adult records. If your record involves selling drugs, sex offenses, domestic violence, or a felony, you may need to request special permission (a waiver) to enlist. Otherwise, you will be prevented from enlisting.

⁵⁰ *Id.*

⁵¹ OR. REV. STAT. § 419A.262(22).



REMINDER!

If an application asks whether you've been convicted of a crime, you can answer "No" as long as you only have a juvenile record.

You may need to give the military a copy of your juvenile court paperwork, even if your record has been expunged because often the federal government will still be able to “see” your record.⁵² Before you request to have your juvenile record expunged, make sure to get a copy of your complete court record. Go to Question 3 for information about expunging your juvenile record.

A delinquency adjudication may affect an application for military service as follows:

- **Army:** A delinquency adjudication, even if it has been expunged, is considered an “adverse disposition” under Army regulations and requires a waiver for enlistment.⁵³
- **Navy:** A delinquency adjudication, even if it has been expunged, requires a waiver to enlist.⁵⁴
- **Marines:** For specific delinquency adjudications (such as sex offenses or drug-related offenses), you cannot seek a waiver and cannot enlist.⁵⁵ Any felony offense, even a juvenile adjudication, is also an automatic disqualification.⁵⁶ Waivers are incredibly rare for individuals with misdemeanor juvenile adjudications.⁵⁷
- **Coast Guard:** A delinquency adjudication, even if it has been expunged, is an automatic disqualification.⁵⁸ However, in some situations, they may help a youth seek a waiver to enlist.
- **Air Force (including Space Force):** A delinquency adjudication, even if it has been expunged, is considered an “adverse adjudication” under Air Force Recruiting Procedures and requires a waiver for enlistment.⁵⁹ Some offenses are not eligible for a waiver.⁶⁰

52 See 32 C.F.R. § 66.3; Dep’t of the Army, Reg. 601-210, Regular Army & Reserve Components Enlistment Program 14 (Aug. 31, 2016) (providing examples of how the military views sealed or expunged cases).

53 See U.S. DEP’T OF ARMY, REG. 601-210, [REGULAR ARMY AND RESERVE COMPONENTS ENLISTMENT PROGRAM 4-30](#) (2016).

54 See U.S. DEP’T OF NAVY, [NAVY RECRUITING MANUAL- ENLISTED 202](#) (2016).

55 U.S. MARINE CORPS, [ORDER 1100.2A ENLISTMENT REQUIREMENTS 2-2](#) (2016).

56 *Id.*

57 *Id.*

58 U.S. COAST GUARD, [COAST GUARD RECRUITING MANUAL 4-1](#) (Aug. 2021).

59 U.S. AIR FORCE, [RECRUITING PROCEDURES FOR THE AIR FORCE 90](#) (Sept. 2008).

60 *Id.*

It is important to know that even if you are granted a waiver and allowed to enlist, juvenile adjudications may prevent you from being promoted or “moving through” the ranks.⁶¹

Military recruiters frequently assist young recruits in getting their juvenile records expunged if those records are not lengthy and the juvenile offenses are not extremely serious. The military is also more likely to help with a waiver if they cannot otherwise recruit enough people. Each branch of the military has different rules about waivers. For more specific information, visit www.usa.gov/join-military or contact a recruiter.

▶ 14. Will my record prevent me from getting a license for some professions?

Maybe. Just like you need a driver’s license to legally drive a car, some jobs require you to have an occupational license. For example, barbers, electricians, and nurses must have occupational licenses. The application for an occupational license might ask about your juvenile record. Remember to read the questions on the application carefully so that you answer only what is asked—and always remember a juvenile adjudication is not a conviction.⁶²

Make sure you review the requirements for the license you hope to pursue ahead of time to make sure you won’t be barred from obtaining the license.

A juvenile adjudication
is *not* a conviction.

⁶¹ Telephone Interview with Marine Corps Recruitment Officer in Portland, Oregon (Jun. 21, 2022).

⁶² OR. REV. STAT. § 419C.400(5).



IMMIGRATION

▶ 15. Will my juvenile record affect my immigration status?

In general, juvenile adjudications are not convictions in immigration law, so even if you have a juvenile record, you may still be eligible for legal status.⁶³ However, even though you may not be denied or deported for criminal reasons, you could still have immigration consequences for reasons based on your behavior or at an immigration officer's discretion.⁶⁴ Immigration officers may consider adjudications when they are deciding whether or not to approve a discretionary application.⁶⁵ Some adjudications may be treated more harshly.⁶⁶

Because immigration issues are complicated, talk to an immigration lawyer to find out whether your juvenile record affects your ability to stay in the United States or become a legal resident.

To help your lawyer figure out possible ways that you can get immigration status, tell your lawyer if you:

- Have been abused, neglected, or abandoned by a parent.
- Have been a victim of human trafficking or sex trafficking or the victim of any crime.
- Have a green card or other type of legal status, such as a U visa.

Remember: Everything you tell your lawyer is confidential. This means your lawyer can't share anything you tell them without your permission.

If you do not have a visa or permit to be in the United States or don't have legal status, even just being arrested can cause problems. If you're taken into custody or arrested by the police, Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) may try to pick you up when you are released from the local jail or detention facility.

⁶³ *In re Devison-Charles*, 22 I. & N. Dec. 1362, 1368 (B.I.A. 2000); *In re Ramirez-Rivero*, 18 I. & N. Dec. 135 (B.I.A. 1981); JUVENILE LAW: DEPENDENCY § 15.5-3(a) (Or. State Bar Legal Publ'n 2017).

⁶⁴ JUVENILE LAW: DEPENDENCY § 15.5-3(b) (Or. State Bar Legal Publ'n 2017).

⁶⁵ *In re Arai*, 12 I. & N. Dec. 494 (B.I.A. 1970).

⁶⁶ 8 U.S.C. §§ 1227(a)(2), 1182(a)(2).



“ If anyone from the FBI or ICE asks you questions, especially about your immigration status or where you were born, you do not have to answer their questions without a lawyer.”

If anyone from the FBI or ICE asks you questions, especially about your immigration status or where you were born, you do not have to answer their questions without a lawyer.

For help with immigration issues, go to the Resources section at the end of this guide to find organizations that may be able to provide you with legal representation. You can also find more information in the Immigrant Legal Resource Center's Guide for Immigrant Youth: <https://www.ilrc.org/living-united-states-guide-immigrant-youth>. This guide is available in English and Spanish.



PUBLIC BENEFITS AND HOUSING

▶ 16. Can I get public benefits (like food stamps, Medicaid, SSI, and TANF) with a juvenile record? What happens to my benefits if I am locked up?

You should be able to get most public benefits with a juvenile record. If the application asks about convictions and you only have a juvenile record and no adult criminal convictions, you can answer “No.”⁶⁷

Being placed in the legal custody of the Oregon Youth Authority in a juvenile facility might affect things like food stamps (SNAP), Medicaid, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). Your parents may not be able to receive SSI checks for you, and your family's SNAP and TANF assistance could be reduced while you are in the facility.⁶⁸ If you have health insurance through Medicaid and are sent to a secure juvenile facility, your Medicaid benefits will be suspended.⁶⁹ When you are released, ask your juvenile probation officer or lawyer to make sure your Medicaid benefits are reinstated.

For help with public benefits, go to the Resources section at the end of this guide for contact information for the Legal Aid Services of Oregon and Oregon Law Center.

⁶⁷ OR. REV. STAT. § 419C.400(5).

⁶⁸ OR. REV. STAT. § 419C.550(6).

⁶⁹ OR. ADMIN. R. 410-200-0140.

17. Can I live in public housing or get a housing voucher if I have a juvenile record?

You and your family may not be allowed to live in public housing if you are involved with certain criminal activities—such as those involving drugs or violence—even if you don’t go to court.⁷⁰ In some situations, you may not be allowed to live in public housing at all; for example, if you have to register as a sex offender for life or if you are convicted of making meth while on public housing property.⁷¹

Many housing applications ask about convictions. If you do not have any adult criminal convictions, you can answer “No” because a juvenile adjudication is not a criminal conviction.⁷² Since each housing application is different, you should read the questions carefully.

Because juvenile records that haven’t been expunged can show up on a background check, you should be prepared to talk about your juvenile record by following the tips on page 42.

Generally, you do not need to explain your juvenile record if your record was expunged.⁷³ Getting your juvenile record expunged will prevent it from showing up on most background checks. Go to Question 3 for information on expunging your juvenile record.

You may be able to challenge a housing authority’s decision to evict you or deny your housing application. Housing authorities are required to give you

⁷⁰ 24 C.F.R. §§ 966.4(l)(5)(i)(B), (l)(5)(iii).

⁷¹ 24 C.F.R. §§ 966.4(l)(5)(i)(B), (l)(5)(iii).

⁷² OR. REV. STAT. § 419C.400(5).

⁷³ OR. REV. STAT. § 419A.260(1)(d)(J)(i-xi).



a hearing if you are denied housing or evicted for illegal activity.⁷⁴ For help with housing issues, go to the Resources section at the end of this guide for contact information for local organizations.

► **18. If my family members were complainants in my case, would I be able to live with them?**

Maybe. The court might issue an order, usually called a “No Contact Order,” that says you cannot have contact with the complainants in your case.⁷⁵ This No Contact Order may end once you have completed what the court ordered you to do, like probation or treatment, or if the complainant asks the court for a waiver.⁷⁶

Sometimes, the court may order you not to live at home as part of your probation⁷⁷ but still allow contact with family members.

You should speak with your lawyer to make sure you understand who you can have contact with and where you can live, so you do not violate any orders in your case.

► **19. What if I have younger family members living at home, would I be able to live with them?**

If you were adjudicated of a sex offense, one of the conditions the court may order is that you cannot live at home if anyone under the age of 18 resides in the same home.⁷⁸ There are also some situations where even if you were not adjudicated of a sex offense, the court may order you not to live at home as part of your probation even if your family members were not complainants in your case.⁷⁹

It is important to talk to your lawyer about the conditions set by the court and how a sex offense might impact you and your future.

74 42 U.S.C. § 1437d(k).

75 OR. REV. STAT. § 135.247; OR. REV. STAT. § 135.250.

76 OR. REV. STAT. § 135.250.

77 OR. REV. STAT. § 419.446(1).

78 *Id.*

79 *Id.*



OTHER CONSEQUENCES

20. What happens if I don't pay fees or restitution?

Fines and fees used to be ordered in some juvenile cases, but recently a law was passed eliminating all fines and fees.⁸⁰ Beginning September 26, 2021, courts cannot order fees and fines to youth in the juvenile delinquency system.⁸¹ This law does not impact restitution.

If you have juvenile fines and fees from a case, those fines and fees are considered satisfied, meaning you are no longer responsible for paying the fines and fees that were previously ordered, as of January 1, 2022.⁸² If you already paid your fines or fees, you cannot ask for a refund. Going forward, no more fines and fees will be ordered in juvenile cases.⁸³

The juvenile court judge may still require you to pay restitution, which is money owed to pay someone back for damage caused or property taken, as part of the disposition in your case.⁸⁴

You can set up a payment plan with the court so you do not have to pay the amount all at once, but instead can pay a smaller amount once every month until the full amount is paid. If your situation changes, like you lose your job or start school, you can ask the court to change the monthly payment amount. The court must consider your financial circumstances when setting the monthly amount.⁸⁵

If you don't pay your restitution, unpaid restitution can show up on your credit report. A credit report is like a school report card that shows how good or bad you've been about paying your bills. Having a bad credit report can

80 Senate Bill (SB) 817, Or. Leg. Assemb. (2021); see also YOUTH RIGHTS & JUSTICE, [SB 817 IMPLEMENTATION: TOOLKIT FOR ENDING JUVENILE FEES & FINES](#) (2021).

81 Senate Bill (SB) 817, Or. Leg. Assemb. (2021).

82 *Id.* at § 77.

83 OR. REV. STAT. § 419C.457.

84 OR. REV. STAT. § 419C.450.

85 OR. REV. STAT. § 419C.450(3)(a)-(d).

make it harder for you to rent an apartment, get a school loan, buy a house or car, or get a credit card.

It can also show up if you apply for a job where the employer asks for credit or background checks. Many government jobs usually will ask for credit and background checks.

Remember, if you are unable to pay the restitution, you can ask the court to lower the monthly payments.

Also, you can return to court in the future and ask for the restitution to be considered satisfied if you've done **all** of the following:⁸⁶

- Paid at least half of the restitution or it has been at least 10 years since your disposition.
- Mostly complied with all established payment plans.
- Had no other juvenile adjudications or adult convictions since your original disposition.
- Completed probation if it was ordered by the court.

► 21. If I had to give my fingerprints as part of my juvenile case, what happens to my fingerprint record after my case is closed?

There are several situations where you can be fingerprinted. The most common ones are:⁸⁷

- By order of the juvenile court.
- With a search warrant.
- With the consent of you and your guardian.

Your fingerprints are sent to the Department of State Police (to something called a repository) where they are stored.⁸⁸ The fingerprints must be deleted no later than five years and 30 days after they were sent to the state if you were adjudicated.⁸⁹ If no case was ever brought against you or if your case was dismissed, the files must be deleted after one year.⁹⁰

⁸⁶ *Id.*

⁸⁷ OR. REV. STAT. § 419A.250(1).

⁸⁸ OR. REV. STAT. § 419A.250(5).

⁸⁹ OR. REV. STAT. § 419A.250(5)(d).

⁹⁰ *Id.*

If you have your juvenile record expunged, your fingerprints must also be expunged.⁹¹

Remember: Even if you never went to juvenile court but you were arrested, the Department of State Police may still have your fingerprints. They will be deleted after one year, or you can seek expunction of your juvenile record.⁹²

22. If I had to give my DNA as part of my juvenile case, what happens to my DNA record after my case is closed?

If you were adjudicated for certain felonies, a blood or buccal (DNA) sample was taken.⁹³

The offenses include:⁹⁴

- Rape.
- Sodomy.
- Unlawful sexual penetration.
- Sexual abuse in the first or second degree.
- Public indecency.
- Incest or using a child in a display of sexually explicit conduct (in some circumstances).⁹⁵
- Burglary II (in some circumstances).⁹⁶
- Promoting or compelling prostitution.
- Burglary I.
- Assault I.
- Conspiracy or attempt to commit any of the above.
- Murder or aggravated murder.

91 OR. REV. STAT. § 419A.250(6).

92 OR. REV. STAT. § 419A.250(5)(d).

93 OR. REV. STAT. § 419C.473(1).

94 OR. REV. STAT. § 419C.473(2).

95 As those offenses are defined in OR. REV. STAT. § 163.355 (rape in the third degree) to OR. REV. STAT. § 163.427 (sexual abuse in the first degree), OR. REV. STAT. § 163.465 (public indecency), OR. REV. STAT. § 163.525 (incest), and OR. REV. STAT. § 163.670 (using child in display of sexually explicit conduct).

96 If it was a Burglary II with the intent to commit a sexual offense. OR. REV. STAT. § 419C.473(2)(b).

The Department of State Police can store and analyze that sample and keep it in a database.⁹⁷ They can also share your sample with state and local law enforcement agencies.⁹⁸

If your record is expunged, your blood or buccal sample will not be destroyed.⁹⁹ This means that your DNA may be accessible to law enforcement, a court, or in a future case.¹⁰⁰

▶ 23. Do I have to register as a sex offender if I have a sex or kidnapping offense on my juvenile record?

If you were adjudicated of a felony sex offense, you may be required to register as a sex offender.¹⁰¹ In addition, if you were adjudicated of kidnapping I and the complainant was under 18, you may have to register even if the offense did not have sex offense elements.¹⁰²

You will have a court hearing to determine whether you will have to register as a sex offender in Oregon. The hearing is called a “sex offender determination” hearing.¹⁰³ You are entitled to have a lawyer represent you at this hearing.¹⁰⁴ The court will either appoint the lawyer from your original case or, if you request a new one, they may appoint you a new one.¹⁰⁵ The complainant has the right to be heard and present at the hearing.¹⁰⁶ If you don’t want to have the hearing, you will automatically be required to register as a sex offender.¹⁰⁷

At the hearing, you must be able to show that:¹⁰⁸

- You have changed your behavior.
- You are rehabilitated.
- You do not pose a risk to public safety.

97 OR. REV. STAT. § 181A.155(1).

98 OR. REV. STAT. § 181A.155(4).

99 OR. REV. STAT. § 137.076; OR. REV. STAT. § 181A.155; OR. REV. STAT. § 419C.473.

100 OR. REV. STAT. § 181A.155 (4).

101 OR. REV. STAT. § 163A.025.

102 OR. REV. STAT. § 163A.005.

103 OR. REV. STAT. § 163A.030.

104 OR. REV. STAT. § 163A.030(4).

105 OR. REV. STAT. § 163A.030(3); OR. REV. STAT. § 163A.030(4)(a).

106 OR. REV. STAT. § 163A.030(5)(a).

107 OR. REV. STAT. § 163A.030(6)(a).

108 OR. REV. STAT. § 163A.030(7)(b).

The court considers many things to make that decision, such as:¹⁰⁹

- How much physical and emotional injury there was to the complainant.
- The type of offense committed.
- If there was use of force or threat.
- If the offense was planned.
- If the youth used their position of authority or trust to commit the offense.
- The age of the youth and the complainant at the time of the offense.
- If the complainant was vulnerable in some way.
- Other laws that might have been broken.
- Whether the youth has made efforts to fix the harm they caused.
 - Example: The youth's ability and effort to pay the complainant's expenses for counseling and/or other trauma-related expenses.
- The youth's willingness to accept personal responsibility for the harm and accountability for the consequences of that harm.
- Treatment and evaluation reports, incident reports, and other documents from treatment providers.
- The results of psychological exams of the youth.
- Academic and employment history.
- The youth's use of drugs or alcohol before and after the adjudication.
- Statements and documents from the complainant(s) or other people.
- The youth's history of public or private indecency.
- The youth's compliance with supervision and treatment.
- Any other related information.

If the court finds you are required to register, there are specific reporting rules you will have to follow. The lawyer who represents you at your determination hearing should be able to go through the rules with you. If you don't follow these reporting rules, you may get into trouble, including the possibility of getting criminally charged.¹¹⁰

You may also have to register as a sex offender even if your offense was in another state.¹¹¹ If you have a sex offense on your record and you want to

109 OR. REV. STAT. § 163A.030(8)(a-s).

110 OR. REV. STAT. § 163A.040.

111 OR. REV. STAT. § 163A.025(1)(d).

move or stay for more than a few days in another state, contact a lawyer first to make sure your plans won't negatively affect you.

If you are not sure whether you are required to register or for how long you must register, or if you want help with getting permission to stop registering, you can contact the lawyer who represented you in your juvenile case or a lawyer or law firm who does public defense in your county. Please see the Resources section at the end of this guide for relevant contact information.

► 24. Can I be removed from the sex offender registry?

In the future, you may be able to apply for “relief” from registration, which means that your name would be removed from the sex offender registry.¹¹² To apply for relief, you must file a petition in the juvenile court where you were adjudicated and pay a fee.¹¹³ You are entitled to a lawyer if you cannot afford one. The lawyer will help you prepare for the relief hearing.¹¹⁴ The court will look at evidence similar to what was presented in your determination hearing.¹¹⁵ See Question 23 for more information on the determination hearing.

If you were adjudicated for a Class A or B felony, at least two years must have passed since you were released from the juvenile court's jurisdiction and from OYA supervision to apply.¹¹⁶

112 OR. REV. STAT. § 163A.130.

113 *Id.*

114 OR. REV. STAT. § 163A.130(12).

115 OR. REV. STAT. § 163A.130(4)(a-s).

116 OR. REV. STAT. § 163A.130(2)(a).

“ If you have a sex offense on your record and you want to move or stay more than a few days in another state, contact a lawyer first to make sure your plans will not negatively affect you. ”

If you were adjudicated for a Class C felony and you are within 30 days of being released from the juvenile court's jurisdiction and from OYA supervision, you may apply.¹¹⁷

Keep in mind that even if you are no longer required to report as a sex offender, your juvenile record has not been expunged. Go to Question 4 to see if you are eligible for expunction. Most sex offenses are not eligible to be expunged.¹¹⁸

▶ 25. Can I get or keep my driver's license or state ID if I have a juvenile record? Can I get or keep my state ID if I have a juvenile record?

Your driver's license may be suspended or even taken away (revoked) if you have been adjudicated of certain offenses.¹¹⁹ Examples of offenses that lead to suspension include driving under the influence, reckless driving, fleeing or eluding the police, and failure to perform duties of a driver.¹²⁰ There are also some offenses involving drugs or alcohol where the court may suspend your license even if you were not driving at the time.¹²¹ Examples of offenses that lead to revocation include negligent homicide and manslaughter.¹²²

You should make sure to discuss with your lawyer if you will have your license suspended or revoked and for how long, so you can plan how you will travel to and from places. If it would be hard for you to get around without a license, you may be able to apply for a hardship permit.¹²³ Speak with your lawyer about your options to get your driving privileges back, as the process can be complicated.

If you drive while your license is suspended or revoked, you can be fined or even face criminal charges.¹²⁴

Your juvenile record should not impact your ability to get or keep your state ID. Speak with your lawyer if you need assistance applying for a state ID. If you were placed in a juvenile facility and did not have a state ID before you were in detention or a community placement, your juvenile parole and

117 OR. REV. STAT. § 163A.130(2)(b).

118 OR. REV. STAT. § 419A.260(1)(d)(J).

119 OR. REV. STAT. § 419C.007; OR. REV. STAT. § 809.412.

120 OR. REV. STAT. § 809.411; OR. REV. STAT. § 813.400.

121 OR. REV. STAT. § 809.260; OR. REV. STAT. § 471.430; OR. REV. STAT. § 165.805.

122 OR. REV. STAT. § 809.409.

123 OR. ADMIN. R. 735-064-0040 (2021); OR. REV. STAT. § 807.240.

124 OR. REV. STAT. § 811.182.

probation officer, usually called JPPO, may also be able to help you get a state ID. A driver's license or state ID is required for employment, housing, medical assistance, and many other important opportunities and resources.

► **26. Can I vote if I have a juvenile record?**

Yes. Your juvenile record will not impact your right to vote.¹²⁵

► **27. Can I serve on a jury if I have a juvenile record?**

Yes. Your juvenile record will not impact your ability to serve on a jury.¹²⁶

► **28. Can I own or carry a gun if I have a juvenile record?**

Maybe. If you were adjudicated of any felony or a misdemeanor offense “involving violence,” you cannot possess a firearm until four years after you are discharged from the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.¹²⁷ This usually means when your probation or supervision has ended, not the date of your case.

A misdemeanor offense involving violence includes assault in the fourth degree, strangulation, menacing, recklessly endangering another person, or a bias crime in the second degree.¹²⁸

125 OR. REV. STAT. § 137.275 (prohibits the right to vote for persons convicted of a felony). An adjudication is not a conviction under OR. REV. STAT. § 419C.400(5).

126 OR. REV. STAT. § 10.030 (2019) (limits jury service for persons with criminal convictions). An adjudication is not a conviction under OR. REV. STAT. § 419C.400(5).

127 OR. REV. STAT. § 166.250(1)(c)(B)(i-ii).

128 OR. REV. STAT. § 166.470(1)(g).



If you possess a firearm when you are not supposed to, you can be criminally charged.¹²⁹ If you try to purchase a firearm when you cannot possess one, you can be criminally charged.¹³⁰

Finally, you may be subject to federal firearm restrictions if you cross state lines with a firearm. It is always a good idea to talk with a lawyer to make sure you don't break any firearm laws. Remember, even if your juvenile record has been expunged it may show up on federal background checks.

▶ 29. Can I still volunteer or do charity work if I have a juvenile record?

Yes. While you may be prevented from some types of volunteering, like working with kids or the elderly, there are plenty of opportunities for people with juvenile records to get involved in their communities. Many organizations might screen volunteers and ask questions about your record, but remember, a juvenile adjudication is not a conviction.¹³¹

On page 42 are tips on how to discuss your juvenile record. These may come in handy as you pursue volunteer opportunities.

▶ 30. Can I be a foster parent or relative caregiver if I have a juvenile record?

Maybe. The Department of Human Services will do a background check on anyone who wants to be a foster parent or relative caregiver.¹³² This background check is usually more in depth and your juvenile record will likely show up, even if it has been expunged.¹³³ Even if you do have a juvenile record, the Department of Human Services may still approve you if you have other qualifications to care for the child or if it would cause emotional harm to the child to not let you serve as their caregiver.¹³⁴

On page 42 are tips on how to discuss your juvenile record. These may be useful if you are trying to become a foster parent or relative caregiver.

129 OR. REV. STAT. § 166.250(5).

130 OR. REV. STAT. § 166.425.

131 OR. REV. STAT. §. 419C.400(5).

132 OR. REV. STAT. § 418.016(1).

133 OR. ADMIN. R. 413-120-0000 (defining “criminal records check” to include federal records check through the Federal Bureau of Investigation).

134 OR. REV. STAT. § 418.0161(2)(b)(A-B).

How Should I Talk About My Juvenile Record?

If your juvenile record has been expunged, remember you may answer questions or talk about your past as though you never had any contact with the juvenile court or police. You are able to act as though the conduct never occurred.¹³⁵ See Question 6 for more details and guidance on what happens when your juvenile record is expunged.

If your juvenile record has not been expunged, it's important to pay attention to the specific words used when someone asks you a question in an interview or when you're filling out an application. If you are asked if you have a conviction or if you have ever been convicted of a crime, you can answer "No" if you do not have any adult court convictions. A juvenile adjudication is not a criminal conviction in Oregon.¹³⁶

Most juvenile records are confidential and not shared with the public.¹³⁷ However, juvenile records that have not been expunged can be viewed if you are facing an adult criminal case or have a later case in juvenile court.¹³⁸ They also can be viewed by certain people like the judge, parents or guardians, lawyers, and some state agencies.¹³⁹

Getting your juvenile record expunged prevents it from showing up on most background checks. It may still show up on background checks done by the federal government or for the military. Go to Question 4 of this guide for information on expunging your juvenile record.

Even though a juvenile adjudication is not a conviction, your non-expunged juvenile record could show up on a background check. So, it's important that you are prepared to answer questions about your juvenile record.

135 OR. REV. STAT. § 419A.262(22).

136 OR. REV. STAT. § 419C.400(5).

137 OR. REV. STAT. § 419A.255.

138 OR. REV. STAT. § 419A.255(3).

139 OR. REV. STAT. § 419A.255(1).

Tips on how to talk about your juvenile record:

- **Talk with the lawyer who represented you in your juvenile case or a lawyer from your local public defender office** about your juvenile record and how you should answer questions. A lawyer can provide you with specific advice.
- **If an interviewer asks if you have a criminal conviction, remember under Oregon law a juvenile adjudication is not a criminal conviction.**
- **Be brief and don't give too many details.**
 - For example, "I have a juvenile adjudication for a misdemeanor from 2019."
 - If you are asked for more information about your specific adjudication, a lawyer can help you figure out what exactly you should say.
- **Focus on your own positive growth and how you have learned from your past as opposed to blaming others.** "I made a youthful mistake, but I've changed. I'm more mature now, and I have stayed out of trouble since."
- **Focus on the positive things you are doing in your life.**
 - I have good grades.
 - I graduated from high school (or completed my GED).
 - I'm attending college.
 - I volunteer with_____.
 - I have a job at_____.
 - I help take care of my younger siblings.
 - I help with household responsibilities like chores and running errands for my family.
- **Practice!** Sometimes it is hard to talk about your juvenile court involvement. Practice with a lawyer, friend, or mentor to make sure you feel comfortable.
- **Ask for a letter from a mentor, teacher, or other trusted leader that talks about your skills and strengths.** The letter can help show the employer or school that you work hard, show up on time, follow the rules, have a positive attitude, and are able to do the job or complete the school program.

Resources

The Gault Center¹⁴⁰

Please contact the Gault Center (formerly the National Juvenile Defender Center) if you're having trouble finding a public defender, legal aid attorney, or other help with the collateral consequences of your juvenile court involvement. The Gault Center will do their best to help find someone to assist you. You can email inquiries@defendyouthrights.org or visit them online at [the Gault Center](#).

Criminal Justice Reform Clinic¹⁴¹

The Criminal Justice Reform Clinic at Lewis & Clark Law School is a legal clinic where students work on a variety of case work and issues relating to the backend of the criminal legal system including clemency, parole, access to courts for incarcerated youth, and forensic science in criminal cases. The Clinic has numerous youth justice projects that have improved outcomes for youth in Oregon. For more information, call the Clinic at (503) 768-6721 or visit them online at [Criminal Justice Reform Clinic](#).

Lewis & Clark Law Youth Legal Clinic at the Criminal Justice Reform Clinic¹⁴²

If you are a youth currently incarcerated at an Oregon Youth Authority facility (either closed corrections or a transitional/camp facility), you can reach out to the Youth Legal Clinic. They provide legal services to incarcerated youth with a focus on assisting in accessing the courts, using the law library, understanding your rights and legal issues, and filing legal documents. For more information, call the Youth Access Line at (503) 768-6723.

Youth, Rights & Justice¹⁴³

Youth, Rights & Justice is Oregon's leading nonprofit law firm dedicated exclusively to children and families. They represent youth in court, support youth in the foster care system, and provide school-based advocacy to help youth enroll and complete school successfully. They also provide expunction services and policy advocacy. For more information, call (503) 232-2540 or visit them online at [Youth, Rights & Justice](#).

140 THE GAULT CENTER, <https://www.defendyouthrights.org/> (last visited Feb. 27, 2023).

141 CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORM CLINIC, https://law.lclark.edu/clinics/criminal_justice_reform/ (last visited Feb. 27, 2023).

142 YOUTH LEGAL CLINIC, CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORM CLINIC, https://law.lclark.edu/clinics/criminal_justice_reform/clinic-projects/ (last visited Feb. 27, 2023).

143 YOUTH RIGHTS & JUSTICE, <https://youthrightsjustice.org/our-work/> (last visited Feb. 27, 2023).

Disability Rights Oregon¹⁴⁴

Disability Rights Oregon (DRO) is the state's designated Protection & Advocacy System. Since 1977, DRO has investigated instances of abuse and neglect and defended disability rights. They are available to help online, over the phone, or by mail. DRO conducts referrals and limited advocacy for people with disabilities, including assisting with employment issues, assisting survivors of crime, rights to public and private services, guardianship, voting, and in-care facilities or institutions. For more information, call toll free at 1-800-452-1694 or visit them online at [Disability Rights Oregon](https://www.droregon.org).

Oregon Justice Resource Center, Youth Justice Project¹⁴⁵

The Youth Justice Project fights for a future in which caging children is unthinkable. We are a team of client-centered lawyers and advocates. Together, we work to empower young people and keep them out of Oregon's criminal system. In our view, no child should be prosecuted in adult criminal court. For kids who end up facing extreme punishment, the Youth Justice Project advocates for relief wherever we can find it, whether it's at sentencing, on appeal, before the parole board, or in a clemency application to the governor.

In addition to providing free legal representation to a limited number of clients, we are available to co-counsel with outside attorneys; consult on youth-related advocacy, investigation, and litigation; and assist with the development of legal reference materials. Contact Gabe Newland, YJP's director and managing attorney, at gnewland@ojrc.info.

Oregon State Bar: Lawyer Referral Service¹⁴⁶

This service available through the Oregon State Bar helps refer individuals to a lawyer who may be able to help with legal matters. After providing some information, the bar will give you the name and contact information for a lawyer in your area to reach out to. For more information, call (800) 452-7636 or visit them online at [Oregon Bar Referral Service](https://www.osbar.org/public/ris/).

144 DISABILITY RIGHTS OREGON, <https://www.droregon.org/request-help> (last visited Feb. 27, 2023).

145 OREGON JUSTICE RESOURCE CENTER, YOUTH JUSTICE PROJECT, <https://ojrc.info/youth-justice-project> (last visited Feb. 27, 2023).

146 OREGON STATE BAR PROGRAMS TO HELP YOU FIND THE RIGHT LAWYER, <https://www.osbar.org/public/ris/> (last visited Feb. 27, 2023).

Oregon State Bar: Modest Means Program¹⁴⁷

This service available through the Oregon State Bar helps moderate-income Oregonians find affordable legal help. Lawyers in the Modest Means program have agreed to charge reduced rates to help individuals referred through the program. For more information, call (800) 452-7636 or visit them online at [Oregon Bar Modest Means Program](#).

IMMIGRATION

Equity Corps of Oregon¹⁴⁸

Equity Corps is focused on providing immigration assistance for individuals who (1) have a connection to the service area, currently the City of Portland and/or Multnomah County, (2) have demonstrated financial need, and (3) are currently in removal proceedings at the Portland Immigration Court. Eligibility is determined following an intake interview with a navigator and review by the program administrator. Even if you do not qualify, they may be able to provide you with a referral to other free or low-cost services. For more information, call (503) 360-0324 or visit them online at [Equity Corps of Oregon](#).

Immigrant and Refugee Community Organization¹⁴⁹

Immigrant and Refugee Community Organization's Immigration Legal Services provides affirmative application-based legal services, community education and navigation services, and community clinics. For more information, call (971) 271-6537 or email ircoils@irco.org.

147 OREGON STATE BAR MODEST MEANS, <https://www.osbar.org/public/ris/#mm> (last visited Feb. 27, 2023).

148 EQUITY CORP OF OREGON, <https://equitycorps.org/about-equity-corps/> (last visited Feb. 27, 2023).

149 IRCO ADVANCING EQUITY AND ACCESS TO JUSTICE, <https://irco.org/what-we-do/legal-services/> (last visited Feb. 27, 2023).

SOAR Immigration Legal Services¹⁵⁰

Since 1992, Ecumenical Ministries of Oregon's SOAR Immigration Legal Services has provided culturally competent, immigration-related legal representation and education to refugees and immigrants with limited income throughout Oregon. For more information, call (503) 384-2482, ext. 200 or visit them online at [SOAR Immigration Legal Services](#).

Catholic Charities of Oregon Immigration Legal Services¹⁵¹

Catholic Charities' Immigration Legal Services program is a nonprofit law program providing low-cost consultations and legal representation to immigrants and refugees throughout Oregon. For more information, call (503) 542-2855 or visit them online at [Catholic Charities of Oregon Immigration Legal Services](#).

Immigration Counseling Services¹⁵²

Immigration Counseling Services is an independent nonprofit immigration law firm with offices in Hood River and Portland and a monthly legal clinic in Central Oregon. Their mission is to strengthen communities and help bring stability to individuals and their families by providing high-quality, low-cost immigration legal services, outreach, and education to foreign-born residents of Oregon. For more information, call (503) 221-1689 or visit them online at [Immigration Counseling Services](#).

Center for NonProfit Legal Services Immigration Law Project¹⁵³

The Center for NonProfit Legal Services Immigration Law Project assists with citizenship, status adjustment, and farmworker rights and protects survivors of domestic violence and crime. For more information, call (541) 779-7292 or visit them online at [Center for NonProfit Legal Services Immigration Law Project](#).

150 SOAR IMMIGRATION LEGAL SERVICES, <https://emoregon.org/soar-legal/> (last visited Feb. 27, 2023).

151 CATHOLIC CHARITIES OF OREGON IMMIGRATION LEGAL SERVICES, <https://www.catholiccharitiesoregon.org/services/immigration-legal-services/> (last visited Feb. 27, 2023).

152 IMMIGRATION COUNSELING SERVICES, <https://www.ics-law.org/about/> (last visited Feb. 27, 2023).

153 CENTER FOR NONPROFIT LEGAL SERVICES, <https://cnpls.org/about/> (last visited Feb. 27, 2023).

HOUSING AND BASIC NECESSITIES

Legal Aid Services of Oregon¹⁵⁴

Legal Aid Services of Oregon (LASO) is a statewide nonprofit organization that provides access to legal help for people to protect their livelihoods, their health, and their families. As a civil legal aid program, LASO assures fairness for all in the justice system, regardless of how much money you have. LASO gives free legal help to thousands of low-income and elderly clients each year in matters relating to their physical safety, access to food and shelter, and other critical legal needs. For more information, visit them online at [Legal Aid Services of Oregon](https://lasoregon.org/).

Oregon Law Center¹⁵⁵

Oregon Law Center is a nonprofit organization that provides free legal help to people struggling to make ends meet. The mission of the Oregon Law Center is to achieve justice for the low-income communities of Oregon by providing a full range of the highest quality civil legal services. For more information, visit them online at [Oregon Law Center](https://oregonlawcenter.org/).

FAMILY

The Commons Law Center¹⁵⁶

The Commons Law Center is a nonprofit law firm that provides sliding-scale legal services to modest means Oregonians, those who live below 400 percent of the federal poverty level. Our program compliments legal aid, which serves as the safety net that provides legal help to the most underprivileged members of society. We are more like the guardrails helping to keep people from falling even further into poverty. For more information, call (503)850-0811 or visit us online at [The Commons Law Center](https://thecommonslawcenter.org/).

154 LEGAL AID SERVICE OF OREGON, <https://lasoregon.org/> (last visited Feb. 27, 2023).

155 OREGON LAW CENTER, <https://oregonlawcenter.org/about-olc/our-mission/> (last visited Feb. 27, 2023).

156 THE COMMONS LAW CENTER, <https://thecommonslawcenter.org/about-us/> (last visited Feb. 27, 2022).

St. Andrew Legal Clinic¹⁵⁷

St. Andrew Legal Clinic serves low-income families with their family law needs. Their attorneys work on a multitude of cases and use their expertise in the field of family law to improve the lives of their clients. For more information, visit them online at [St. Andrew Legal Clinic](#).

OTHER SERVICES

p:ear¹⁵⁸

p:ear builds positive relationships with homeless youth through education, art, recreation, and job training to affirm personal worth and create more meaningful and healthier lives. For more information, call (503) 228-6677 or visit them online at [p:ear](#).

New Avenues for Youth¹⁵⁹

New Avenues for Youth is a Portland-based nonprofit organization dedicated to the prevention and intervention of youth homelessness. Their services for young people (ages 9-24) focus on the individual—their experiences, identities, needs, and goals—and helping them make positive change in their lives. For more information, call (503) 224-4339 or visit them online at [New Avenues for Youth](#).

Community Legal & Educational Access & Referral Clinic¹⁶⁰

Community Legal & Educational Access & Referral (CLEAR) Clinic is a legal clinic at Portland Community College Cascade Campus in North Portland, providing free legal services to people. All of CLEAR Clinic's legal services are free and accessible to everyone in the Portland area (though filing fees may apply). The CLEAR Clinic seeks to help community members eliminate barriers to well-being as we all struggle to build a healthy community. For more information, visit them online at [CLEAR Clinic](#).

157 SALC FAMILY LAW SERVICES, <https://www.salcgroup.org/family-law> (last visited Feb. 27, 2022).

158 p:ear, <https://www.pearmentor.org/who-we-are/> (last visited Feb. 27, 2022).

159 NEW AVENUES FOR YOUTH, <https://newavenues.org/about/> (last visited Feb. 27, 2022).

160 PCC CLEAR CLINIC, <https://www.pcc.edu/clear-clinic/> (last visited Feb. 27, 2022).

Native American Youth and Family Center¹⁶¹

Founded by the community, for the community, Native American Youth and Family Center is a family of numerous tribes and voices who are rooted in sustaining tradition and building cultural wealth. They provide culturally specific programs and services that guide people in the direction of personal success and balance through cultural empowerment. Their continuum of lifetime services creates a wraparound, holistic healthy environment that is Youth Centered, Family Driven, Elder Guided. For more information, call (503) 288-8177 or visit them online at [Native American Youth and Family Center](#).

Latino Network¹⁶²

Latino Network is a Latino-led education organization, grounded in culturally specific practices and services, that lifts up youth and families to reach their full potential. Their work springs from the core belief in Latino community self-determination—that is, the ability of community members to participate meaningfully in the decisions that affect their lives and the lives of their families. For more information, call (503) 283-6881 or visit them online at [Latino Network](#).

Janus Youth Programs¹⁶³

Janus Youth Programs is a leader in creating innovative, community-based services that enhance the quality of life for children, youth, and families. They work in partnership with others to create a safe and healthy community. For more information, call (503) 233-6090 or visit them online at [Janus Youth Programs](#).

Looking Glass Community Services¹⁶⁴

Looking Glass Community Services is a nonprofit organization that has been dedicated to serving Lane County since 1970. In addition to providing comprehensive services to teens in crisis, Looking Glass has established programming for children and adults, allowing them to provide outstanding care to a larger portion of our community. Their programs span the diverse fields of behavioral health, alcohol and drug abuse support, basic human services, juvenile justice, education, youth development, and workforce readiness. For more information, call (541) 689-3111 or visit them online at [Looking Glass Community Services](#).

161 NAYA FAMILY CENTER, <https://nayapdx.org/about/> (last visited Feb. 27, 2022).

162 LATINO NETWORK, <https://www.latnet.org/about-us> (last visited Feb. 27, 2022).

163 JANUS YOUTH PROGRAMS, <https://www.janusyouth.org/who-we-are/mission> (last visited Feb. 27, 2022).

164 LOOKING GLASS COMMUNITY SERVICES, <https://www.lookingglass.us/about> (last visited Feb. 27, 2022).

Hosea Youth Services¹⁶⁵

Hosea Youth Services (HYS) was born on the streets of Eugene in 1995 in response to the growing number of hungry and homeless youth. HYS became an official nonprofit organization in 1997. Since then, they have transformed what started as a meals service into a multifaceted effort to help at-risk and homeless youth build and sustain healthy and purposeful lives away from the streets. HYS seeks to provide a safe place to meet the basic needs of homeless and at-risk youth and offer hope, friendship, referral services, encouragement, some financial support, and spiritual encouragement for those who are interested. For more information, call (541) 344-5583 or visit them online at [Hosea Youth Services](#).

Cascade Youth and Family Center¹⁶⁶

Cascade Youth and Family Center has been serving runaway and homeless youth in Central and Eastern Oregon since 1989, helping each on their path to becoming productive and contributing members of our community. They offer a continuum of services to kids and families and to the vulnerable population living on the street. For more information, visit them online at [Cascade Youth and Family Center](#).

Maslow Project¹⁶⁷

The Maslow Project empowers homeless youth and families in the Medford area to engage and thrive independently, in all aspects of life, by providing supports that stabilize and strengthen resiliency. Their services include basic needs, street outreach, family advocacy, case management, positive youth development, school-based services, counseling, and permanent supportive housing. For more information, call (541) 608-6868 or visit them online at [Maslow Project](#).

165 HOSEA YOUTH SERVICES, <https://www.hoseayouth.org/about-us/> (last visited Feb. 27, 2022).

166 CASCADE YOUTH & FAMILY CENTER, <https://cascadeyouthandfamilycenter.org/> (last visited Feb. 27, 2022).

167 MASLOW PROJECT, <https://www.maslowproject.com/> (last visited Feb. 27, 2022).

Integral Youth Services¹⁶⁸

Integral Youth Services is a faith-based organization that started in 1988 and has been actively engaging in the Klamath Community for over 32 years. Since 2005, IYS has been able to impact and change the lives of over 26,000 youth. IYS has local Outreach and Life Skill Development programs to help provide long-term and short-term support to local children. For more information, visit them online at [Integral Youth Services](https://integralyouthservices.org).

HOME Youth and Resource Center

Provide a safe, supportive environment where at-risk and homeless youth may have their immediate needs met and have positive opportunities to reconnect with their community. For more information, call (503) 391-6428 or email hyrc@mwvcaa.org.

Reentry Support

Have you recently been released from a youth correctional facility or youth transition facility? You can find a guide of reentry programs at [Oregon Reentry Programs](https://www.felonyrecordhub.com/programs/oregon-reentry-programs/).¹⁶⁹ Although this page was designed for adults, there are programs and resources that may also work with youth.

¹⁶⁸ INTEGRAL YOUTH SERVICES, <https://integralyouthservices.org/about-us/> (last visited Feb. 27, 2022).

¹⁶⁹ FELONY RECORD HUB, OREGON REENTRY PROGRAMS, <https://www.felonyrecordhub.com/programs/oregon-reentry-programs/> (last visited Feb. 27, 2022).

County Juvenile Departments

Baker	(541) 523-8215	bakercounty.org/juvenile/juvenile.html
Benton	(541) 766-6810	co.benton.or.us/juvenile
Clackamas	(503) 655-8342	clackamas.us/juvenile
Clatsop	(503) 325-8601	co.clatsop.or.us/juvenile
Columbia	(503) 397-0275	columbiacountyor.gov/departments/Juvenile
Coos	(541) 396-7883	co.coos.or.us/juv
Crook	(541) 447-5161	co.crook.or.us/juvenile
Curry	(541) 247-3302	co.curry.or.us/departments/juvenile/
Deschutes	(541) 317-3115	deschutes.org/justice/page/juvenile-community-justice
Douglas	(541) 440-4409	douglascounty-oregon.us/239/Juvenile
Gillam	(541) 351-9508	co.gilliam.or.us/government/juvenile_department/index.php
Grant	(541) 575-1722	grantcountyoregon.net/306/Juvenile-Department
Harney	(541) 573-2439	https://harneycountyor.gov/juvenile-department/
Hood River	(541) 386-1030	hoodrivercounty.gov/index.asp?Type=B_BASIC&SEC=%7BC268D03A-5BA1-42CB-8919-EB58F9ADA158%7D
Jackson	(541) 774-4833	jacksoncountyor.org/community-justice/Juvenile-Services/Overview
Jefferson	(541) 475-6145	jeffco.net/paroleprobation/page/juvenile-justice-department
Josephine	(541) 474-5186	josephinecounty.gov/departments/juvenile_justice/index.php
Klamath	(541) 884-4167	klamathcounty.org/329/Juvenile

Lake	(541) 947-6016	lakecountyor.org/government/juvenile_services.php
Lane	(541) 682-4747	lanecounty.org/cms/one.aspx?pagelid=4133220
Lincoln	(541) 265-4158	https://or-lincolncounty.civicplus.com/240/Juvenile
Linn	(541) 967-3853	co.linn.or.us/juvenile/
Malheur	(541) 473-5101	malheurco.org/juvenile-justice//
Marion	(503) 584-4806	co.marion.or.us/JUV
Morrow	(541) 676-5642	co.morrow.or.us/juvenile
Multnomah	(503) 988-3460	multco.us/dcj-juvenile
Polk	(503) 623-2349	co.polk.or.us/juvenile
Sherman	(541) 565-3461	co.sherman.or.us/departments/juvenile-court/
Tillamook	(503) 842-3417	co.tillamook.or.us/juvenile
Umatilla	(541) 240-2089	co.umatilla.or.us/juvenile/departments/juvenile
Union	(541) 963-1012	union-county.org/juvenile-services/
Wallowa	(541) 426-9114	co.wallowa.or.us/public-safety/youth-services/
Wasco	(541) 506-2660	co.wasco.or.us/departments/youth_services/
Washington	(503) 846-8655	co.washington.or.us/Juvenile/
Wheeler	(541) 351-9508	wheelercountyoregon.com/juvenile-department
Yamhill	(503) 474-4942	co.yamhill.or.us/juvenile

County Public Defender Offices, Public Defender Groups, and Assigned Counsel

Most counties have either a public defender office and/or individual attorneys that provide legal representation to people facing charges in juvenile court. The list below is up-to-date as of January 1, 2023.

Baker County	
Eagle Cap Defenders <i>(serves Malheur too)</i>	kd.elkhorn@gmail.com 206 S. Humbolt Street Canyon City, OR 97820 (541) 575-5750
Benton County	
Benton County Legal Defense Corporation	bcldcmal@gmail.com 230 SW 6th Street Corvallis, OR 97339 (541) 752-1422
Jennifer I. Nash & Nicolas Ortiz, PC	www.jinnopc.com jnash@jinnopc.com 435 NW 4th Street Corvallis, OR 97330 (541) 752-3616
Largent Law	judah@largentlaw.org 432 NW 3rd Street Corvallis, OR 97330 (541) 316-8118
Vidrio, Park & Jarvis LLC <i>(serves Polk too)</i>	www.vidrioparkjarvislaw.com jarvis@vpjlaw.com 484 NE Bovard Avenue PO Box 5 Dallas, OR 97338 (503) 623-6676

Clackamas County	
Juvenile Advocates of Clackamas	https://schalegerphilpott.com/2021/01/20/juvenile-advocates-of-clackamas-county-rebecca-schaleger-attorney/ rebecca@gladstonelawyers.com 160 Portland Avenue Gladstone, OR 97027 (503) 722-5153
Clatsop County	
Justice Alliance of Columbia County <i>(serves Columbia too)</i>	mark@mlanglaw.com 2005 Saint Helens Street St. Helens, OR 97051 (503) 410-5238
North Coast Defender	lane.borg@northcoastpublicdefender.org 818 Commercial Street, Suite 104 Astoria, OR 97103 (503) 462-3774
Columbia County	
Columbia County Indigent Defense Corporation	ccconsortium@gmail.com 255 South 1st Street St. Helens, OR 97051 (503) 366-1790
Justice Alliance of Columbia County <i>(serves Clatsop too)</i>	mark@mlanglaw.com 2005 Saint Helens Street St. Helens, OR 97051 (503) 410-5238
Coos County	
Coos County Juvenile Consortium	skmitchell-attorney@hotmail.com 455 South 4th Street, Suite 1 Coos Bay, OR 97420 (541) 668-7481
Southwestern Oregon Public Defender Services, Inc.	www.swopds.org staceyl@swopds.org 465 Elrod Avenue, Suite 201 Coos Bay, OR 97420 (541) 267-2472

Crook County	
22nd Circuit Defenders (serves Jefferson too)	bit.ly/3aL07xL attycondron@aol.com PO Box 133 Prineville, OR 97754 (541) 447-2959
Curry County	
Curry County Public Defense, LLC	rinokuchi7@gmail.com PO Box 645 Gold Beach, OR 97444 (541) 247-7003
Deschutes County	
Bend Attorney Group	www.bendattorneygroup.org tj@tjspearlaw.com 327 NW Greenwood Avenue, Suite 302 Bend, OR 97701 (541) 383-7104
Deschutes Defenders	www.despd.org karla@despd.org 215 NW Greenwood Avenue, Suite 200 Bend, OR 97703 (541) 389-7723 ext. 213
Douglas County	
Arneson, Stewart & Styarfy, PC	www.arnesongroup.com gstewart@arnesongroup.com 318 SE Jackson Street Roseburg, OR 97470 (541) 378-4674
Roseburg Defense Consortium	jmahan@armlaw.us 223 SE Fowler Street Roseburg, OR 97470 (541) 673-0171
Umpqua Valley Public Defender	www.uvpd.org erik.swallow@uvpd.org 645 SE Jackson Street Roseburg, OR 97470 (541) 957-5344

Gillam County	
7th District Consortium/ Morris & Sullivan, PC <i>(serves several counties)</i>	www.gorgecourtroomlawyers.com atty.jackmorris@gmail.com 116 Oak Street, Suite 8 Hood River, OR 97031 (541) 386-1661
Grant County	
John B. Lamborn, Attorney at Law PC <i>(serves Harney too)</i>	jblamborn@gmail.com 191 West A Street Burns, OR 97720 (541) 573-2066
Strawberry Mountain Law PC <i>(serves Harney too)</i>	kd.elkhorn@gmail.com 206 S Humbolt Street Canyon City, OR 97820 (541) 965-1434
Harney County	
John B. Lamborn, Attorney at Law PC <i>(serves Grant too)</i>	jblamborn@gmail.com 191 West A Street Burns, OR 97720 (541) 573-2066
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Hood River County	
7th District Consortium/ Morris & Sullivan, PC <i>(serves several counties)</i>	www.gorgecourtroomlawyers.com atty.jackmorris@gmail.com 116 Oak Street, Suite 8 Hood River, OR 97031 (541) 386-1661
Jackson County	
Jackson Juvenile Consortium, LLC	john@hamiltonandnaumes.com 220 Laurel Street Medford, OR 97501 (541) 494-0913
Southern Oregon Public Defender, Inc.	doug@sopd.net 301 W 6th Street Medford, OR 97501 (541) 779-5636

Jefferson County	
22nd Circuit Defenders	https://www.courts.oregon.gov/courts/crook/go/Pages/criminal-cases.aspx attycondron@aol.com PO Box 133 Prineville, OR 97754 (541) 447-2959
Josephine County	
Josephine County Defense Lawyers, Inc.	hollyapreslarattorney@gmail.com 620 SW 4th Street Grants Pass, OR 97526 (541) 474-6200
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Lane County	
Lane County Juvenile Lawyers Association	karenmstenard@gmail.com 747 Willamette Street Eugene, OR 97401 (541) 343-9909
Public Defender Services of Lane County	www.lanepds.org breinhard@lanepds.org 180 East 11th Avenue Eugene, OR 97401 (541) 484-2611
Lincoln County	
Lincoln Juvenile Defenders, LLC	alan.reynoldson@gmail.com 148 SE 1st Street PO Box 1304 Newport, OR 97365 (541) 265-6554
Linn County	
Linn County Juvenile Defense Corporation	melissariddell@gmail.com 433 4th Avenue SW, Suite A PO Box 1316 Albany, OR 97321
Malheur County	
Eagle Cap Defenders	kd.elkhorn@gmail.com 206 S. Humbolt Street Canyon City, OR 97820 (541) 575-5750
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Marion County	
Juvenile Advocacy Consortium	tcmpc@comcast.net 1795 Commercial Street SE Salem, OR 97302 (541) 581-6452

Morrow County	
Blue Mountain Defenders (serves Umatilla too)	https://bluemountaindefendersllc.yolasite.com/ bmd@danstephensattorney.com 930 West Juniper Street PO Box 749 Hermiston, OR, 97838 (541) 567-1545
Multnomah County	
Elizabeth Levi of Levi Merrithew Horst PC	www.lmhlegal.com elizabeth@lmhlegal.com 610 SW Alder Street, Suite 415 Portland, OR 97205 (971) 229-1241
Metropolitan Public Defender Services	www.mpdlaw.com cmacpherson@mpdlaw.com 101 SW Main Street, Suite 1100 Portland, OR 97204 (503) 225-9100
Multnomah Defenders, Inc.	www.multnomahdefenders.org jkampfe@multnomahdefenders.org 1001 SW Naito Parkway Portland, OR 97204 (503) 226-3083
Portland Juvenile Defenders, Inc.	akarpinski@karpinskilaw.com 621 SW Alder Street Suite 621 Portland, OR 97205 (503) 721-0140
Riley & Washchuk, PC	https://rileywashchuk.com/ matt@rileywashchuk.com 975 SE Sandy Blvd, Suite 170 Portland, OR 97214 (503) 719-7142 ext. 201
Rose City Juvenile Consortium	kristy@sagepdx.org 335 NE 18th Avenue Portland, OR 97232
Youth, Rights & Justice	www.youthrightsjustice.org bethanne.d@youthrightsjustice.org 1785 NE Sandy Boulevard, #300 Portland, OR 97232 (503) 232-2540

Polk County	
Vidrio, Park & Jarvis LLC	www.vidrioparkjarvislaw.com jarvis@vpjlaw.com 484 NE Bovard Avenue PO Box 5 Dallas, OR 97338 (503) 623-6676
Sherman County	
7th District Consortium/Morris & Sullivan, PC <i>(serves several counties)</i>	www.gorgecourthouselawyers.com atty.jackmorris@gmail.com 116 Oak Street, Suite 8 Hood River, OR 97031 (541) 386-1661
Tillamook County	
Tillamook County Defense Consortium	klong@kaylalonglaw.com PO Box 790 Tillamook, OR 97141 (503) 842-6800
Umatilla County	
Blue Mountain Defenders <i>(serves Morrow too)</i>	https://bluemountaindefendersllc.yolasite.com/ bmd@danstephensattorney.com 930 West Juniper Street PO Box 749 Hermiston, OR, 97838 (541) 567-1545
Intermountain Public Defender, Inc.	tom@jpdinc.org 215 SE Frazer Avenue Pendleton, OR 97801 (541) 276-0244
Pendleton Law, LLC	www.pendletonlawoffice.com jody.pendletonlaw@gmail.com 125 SE Court Avenue, Suite 1 Pendleton, OR 97801 (541) 226-3613
Union County	
Eastern Oregon Defenders, LLC <i>(serves Wallow too)</i>	mbartov@bartovlaw.com 1609 4th Street La Grande, OR 97850 (541) 963-8485

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Wasco County	
7th District Consortium/Morris & Sullivan, PC (serves several counties)	www.gorgecourtoomlawyers.com atty.jackmorris@gmail.com 116 Oak Street, Suite 8 Hood River, OR 97031 (541) 386-1661
Washington County	
Hillsboro Law Group PC	www.hillsborolawgroup.com petert@hillsborolawgroup.com 5289 NE Elam Young Parkway, Suite 110 Hillsboro, OR 97124 (503) 648-0707
Cornerstone Law Group	www.cornerstone-lawgroup.com nathan@cornerstone-lawgroup.com 1328 SW Baseline Street, Suite 104 Hillsboro, OR 97123 (503) 648-7383
Metropolitan Public Defenders, Washington County	www.mpdlaw.com cmacpherson@mpdlaw.com 400 E Main Street, #210 Hillsboro, OR 97123 (503) 225-9100
Oregon Defense Attorney Consortium	www.odac.org rharris@harrislawsite.com 165 SE 26th Avenue Hillsboro, OR 97123 (503) 648-4777
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Metropolitan Public Defender

Youth, Rights & Justice

The Gault Center

The Gault Center, formerly the National Juvenile Defender Center, was created to promote justice for all children by ensuring excellence in the defense of youth in delinquency proceedings. The Gault Center provides support to public defenders, appointed counsel, child advocates, law school clinical programs, and nonprofit law centers to ensure quality representation for youth in urban, suburban, rural, and tribal areas. The Gault Center has developed national standards for the performance of youth defense attorneys; conducts assessments of states' youth defense delivery systems; and developed a 42-lesson, skills-based youth defense specialization training program. The Gault Center also provides training and technical assistance to thousands of youth defense attorneys and juvenile court personnel each year. The Gault Center is committed to promoting racial justice, eliminating racial and ethnic disparities, and advocating for overrepresented populations in juvenile court.



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