

DECEMBER 2017

Have a  
JUVENILE  
RECORD?



PLAN FOR  
YOUR  
FUTURE!

WASHINGTON



NATIONAL JUVENILE DEFENDER CENTER

# HAVE A JUVENILE RECORD? PLAN FOR YOUR FUTURE!

*A Guide to Collateral Consequences  
of Juvenile Court Involvement*

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

# Table of Contents

GLOSSARY	PAGE 2
MAKING THE MOST OF THIS GUIDE	PAGE 3
<b>HOW SHOULD I TALK ABOUT MY JUVENILE RECORD?</b>	<b>PAGE 4</b>
SUMMARY CHART	PAGE 6
COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES IN WASHINGTON	PAGE 11
RESOURCES	PAGE 31

## Introduction

As you begin to move forward with your life after being involved in the juvenile court system, this guide provides information about what obstacles lay ahead and how to prepare yourself for them.

The court and police paperwork about your case are called your “juvenile record.” This record can affect your life for years to come. But you can still pursue your goals and build a bright future by understanding the challenges caused by a juvenile record and knowing what to do and where to get help.

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 Washington who are here to help you succeed.

“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.<sup>1</sup>

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

**Defense Lawyer:** Your defense lawyer is the lawyer who defended you in your juvenile case, who may have been from the public defender's office or appointed by the judge. This person's job is to be sure the court hears your perspective in your juvenile case. Your lawyer may also be able to help you after your case is over.

**Delinquent Act:** If you are under 17 and you're accused of breaking the law, you are accused of a delinquent act, not a crime — as long as your case is in juvenile court.

**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 the judge decided that you broke the law. Your disposition could include probation, attending a treatment program, paying money, or being sent to a juvenile facility. A disposition is usually based on how serious the offense is and whether you have any previous adjudications.<sup>2</sup>

**Diversion:** A diversion agreement is a contract between a youth accused of a delinquent act and the diversion unit. If the youth fulfills the requirements of the agreement, the youth will not be charged in court for the offense.<sup>3</sup>

**Juvenile Record:** Your juvenile record includes the court and police paperwork related to your juvenile case.

**Sealing:** If your juvenile record is sealed, it means that the record will no longer be available to the public and very few people can look at it without a special court order.<sup>4</sup>

# 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 Washington and what you can do to overcome them.

Every young person’s situation is different. Depending on the offense you faced in court, you may have a suspended driver’s license or trouble enrolling back into school. The Summary Chart on page 6 tells you which collateral consequences are addressed 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.

Following the discussion on collateral consequences, you will find a Resources section. There are many organizations in Washington that are available to help you address the problems you are facing. The Resources section includes contact information for your local public defender office 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 – not adult criminal court involvement. Sometimes when youth are charged with serious crimes, they are charged as an adult even though they are under 18 years old. Here, we will only focus on juvenile records.

Because the law is always changing, some of the information in this guide might become outdated. Also, this guide does not discuss every collateral consequence or every detail of each consequence. You can contact the lawyer who represented you in juvenile court or someone at your local public defender office to make sure you have the most current information you need.

*This guide is only intended to provide information, not legal advice.*

## How Should I Talk About My Juvenile Record?

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," as long as you do not have any adult court convictions. A juvenile adjudication is not a criminal conviction in Washington.<sup>5</sup>

A juvenile adjudication  
*is not* a criminal conviction.

All juvenile records are available to the public in Washington unless they are sealed.<sup>6</sup> Getting your juvenile record sealed prevents it from showing up on most background checks. Go to Question 3 of this guide for information on sealing your juvenile record.

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

*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.
- **Make sure the interviewer knows that under Washington law a juvenile adjudication is not the same as a criminal conviction.**

- **Be brief and don't give too many details.**
  - For example, "I have a juvenile adjudication for a misdemeanor from 2015."
  - If you are asked for more information about your specific adjudication, a lawyer can help you figure out what exactly you should say.
- **Avoid blaming others.** It seems as if we do not take responsibility for our own actions when we blame others. If we do not take responsibility, then others may think we have not learned from our past mistakes.
- **Talk about how you have learned from your past.** "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 parents.
- **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.

**CAUTION!** Juvenile records in

Washington are available to the public unless they are sealed.

# Washington Collateral Consequences Summary Chart



## MY JUVENILE RECORD

Page 11

<b>1. Who can look at my juvenile record?</b>	Your juvenile record can be seen by anyone, unless it is sealed (which means only a few people are able to see it).
<b>2. Can my juvenile record be used against me in later juvenile or adult criminal cases?</b>	Yes. A judge can look at your juvenile record in future cases, which could lead to more serious consequences.
<b>3. How can I keep people from looking at my juvenile record?</b>	You can apply to get your juvenile record sealed, which means that only a few people can find out about it.
<b>4. Can I get my juvenile record destroyed?</b>	You can apply to get your record destroyed if you only have diversions (no adjudications).





## SCHOOL

Page 16

**5. Will my juvenile record affect my ability to go to my local public school?**

Maybe. Your juvenile record can be shared with your school, which may affect whether you can continue to attend the same school.

**6. Can I get accepted into a college, 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.

**7. Can I get a student loan to help pay for college, technical, or trade school?**

Your juvenile record should not impact your ability to get federal college loans to help pay for school.



## JOBS AND THE MILITARY

Page 20

**8. 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.

**9. 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.

# Washington Collateral Consequences Summary Chart (Continued)



## IMMIGRATION

Page 22

**10. Will my juvenile record affect my immigration status?**

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



## PUBLIC BENEFITS AND HOUSING

Page 24

**11. 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 public benefits with a juvenile record. But, getting locked up might affect things like food stamps (SNAP), Medicaid, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF).

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

Maybe. Depending on the type and location of offense, a juvenile record may limit you or your family's public housing options. Because unsealed juvenile records can appear on background checks, private landlords may find out about your juvenile record, which could affect the landlord's decision to rent to you.

## OTHER CONSEQUENCES

Page 26



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

Unpaid court fees or restitution can make it harder to get loans, a car, and even a job because of bad credit. If you cannot afford to pay the fees or restitution, you can ask the juvenile court judge to lower the amount you owe.

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

If you were adjudicated of a felony or gross misdemeanor, your fingerprint record will be shared with the Washington State Patrol (WSP) and Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

**15. 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 felony or other serious crime, your DNA record will be shared with the WSP and FBI.

**16. 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 sex offense or kidnapping offense. Whether your registration information is available to the public depends on your risk classification. After you complete certain requirements, you may ask the judge to allow you to stop registering.

# Washington Collateral Consequences Summary Chart (Continued)



## OTHER CONSEQUENCES (Cont.)

Page 26

**17. Can I get or keep my driver's license if I have a juvenile record? Can I get or keep 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.

**18. Can I vote if I only have a juvenile record?**

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

**19. Can I serve on a jury if I only have a juvenile record?**

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

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

If you were adjudicated of a felony or an offense related to domestic violence, you cannot lawfully carry a gun unless a judge has restored your right to possess a firearm.

**21. Can I travel to Canada if I have a juvenile record?**

If you have to register as a sex offender, you must notify the sheriff in advance of your travel. Other juvenile adjudications should not affect your ability to enter Canada.

# Collateral Consequences in Washington

*Note to the reader: This section includes endnotes (small numbers at the end of a sentence or phrase that correspond to additional information at the end of the guide). The endnotes often tell you what laws or rules apply to the sentence containing the endnote number.*



## MY JUVENILE RECORD

### 1. Who can look at my juvenile record?

Information about your juvenile arrest or court case is available to the public. This means that anyone can find information about your juvenile record unless it is sealed.<sup>7</sup> Getting your juvenile record sealed would prevent most people from being able to look at it, and it would prevent your juvenile record from showing up on most background checks. Whenever possible, it is important to have your juvenile record sealed. Go to Question 3 for information on how to seal your record.

Go to Question 5 for information about when your school may be told about your juvenile court involvement and whether that could impact your ability to attend the same school.

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

Yes. The judge can look at your juvenile record when deciding what disposition or sentence to give you in a later juvenile or adult criminal case.<sup>8</sup> The judge could also look at your record if deciding whether to transfer your juvenile case to adult criminal court.<sup>9</sup>



### ► 3. How can I keep people from looking at my juvenile record?

Your juvenile record can be seen by anyone, unless it is sealed. Getting your record sealed means that it will no longer be available to the public or show up in most criminal background checks.<sup>10</sup> But there are some people who can see your sealed juvenile record, like the Washington State Patrol and other law enforcement. Prosecutors can access information about the existence of sealed juvenile records, but cannot see the details of the record.<sup>11</sup>

For many offenses that were adjudicated after June 12, 2014, the court should automatically seal your record when you turn 18, finish probation, or are released from custody, whichever happens last, as long as you have completed everything the judge required you to do, like paying restitution.<sup>12</sup> Your record should be sealed without you having to do anything. But, violent offenses and drug offenses are not eligible to be sealed automatically.<sup>13</sup>

If your juvenile record was not automatically sealed, you can file a motion to ask the juvenile court judge to seal your record.<sup>14</sup>

*If you were adjudicated for a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor, or a Class B or C felony, you must:*

- wait two years from the date you were adjudicated or last released from custody for any crime (whichever is later);
- not have any pending juvenile or adult criminal cases; and
- have paid all restitution (money owed to pay an individual back for damage caused or property taken).<sup>15</sup>

*If you were adjudicated for a Class A felony, you must:*

- wait five years from the date you were adjudicated or last released from custody for any crime (whichever is later);
- not have any pending juvenile or adult criminal cases; and
- have paid all restitution.<sup>16</sup>

If you would like to seal a juvenile sex offense, you first have to be relieved of the obligation to register as a sex offender.<sup>17</sup> Once the judge has granted your request, then you can ask to seal your juvenile record. You will also have to meet the requirements listed above. Go to Question 16 for information on sex offender registration requirements and how to be relieved of those requirements.

You must file your request with the same court where your case started.<sup>18</sup> In some counties, you may have to pay a filing fee. If you cannot afford to pay the fee, you can ask the court to waive (not make you pay) it by completing the Motion and Declaration for Waiver of Civil Filing Fees

Figuring out whether your juvenile record can be sealed is tricky. Talk to a lawyer to get help!

## Once your record is sealed, you can deny the offense ever happened.

and Surcharge. For Washington Law Help's packet of instructions and forms to request a waiver of filing fees, visit [www.washingtonlawhelp.org/resource/filing-a-motion-for-waiver-of-your-filing-fee](http://www.washingtonlawhelp.org/resource/filing-a-motion-for-waiver-of-your-filing-fee).

If you meet the requirements to seal your record as outlined above when you file your motion, the law requires the judge to grant your request to seal.<sup>19</sup>

Once your juvenile record is sealed, you can act as if the offense never happened.<sup>20</sup> You will not need to talk about your record when answering most employment, housing, or interview questions. You should always keep a copy of your sealing order, just in case you need to prove your case was sealed.

However, your sealed juvenile record may still show up on a 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.

Your juvenile record can be unsealed if you are adjudicated or convicted of a new offense or even just charged with a felony as an adult.<sup>21</sup>

For help with sealing your juvenile record, contact the lawyer who represented you in juvenile court or go to the Resources section at the end of this guide, which includes information and instructions on juvenile record sealing created by TeamChild, as well as contact information for TeamChild. You can also find more information about sealing your juvenile record on the Clean Slate Clearinghouse website: <https://cleanslateclearinghouse.org/states/washington/juvenile-record-overview/>.



#### ► 4. Can I get my juvenile record destroyed?

If your juvenile record only contains diversions, you may be able to get it destroyed.<sup>22</sup> A diversion is when you agree to do something, like go to counseling and stay out of trouble for a period of time, and the prosecutor agrees not to file a case against you.<sup>23</sup>

If you only have one diversion that happened on or after June 12, 2008, your record should automatically be destroyed after two years have passed since you completed the requirements of your diversion agreement, as long as you have no pending charges, have paid any restitution in the case, and are at least 18 years old.<sup>24</sup>

You can ask the court to destroy your record if you are at least 18 years old, have only one diversion on your record, and at least two years have passed since you completed the requirements of your diversion agreement.<sup>25</sup> You can also ask the court to destroy your record if you are at least 23 years old, have only diversions on your record, you successfully completed all diversion agreements, and have no pending charges against you.<sup>26</sup>

For help with getting your diversion record destroyed, contact the lawyer who represented you in juvenile court or go to the Resources section at the end of this guide for contact information for organizations that may be able to assist you, including TeamChild.



## SCHOOL

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

Maybe. Your juvenile court involvement may impact your ability to stay at the same school.

Your school must be notified if you are adjudicated of a violent offense, sex offense, assault with physical harm, kidnapping, arson, or an offense involving drugs, alcohol, firearm, or dangerous weapon.<sup>27</sup> The principal is required to tell your teachers and any other school employees who supervise you or who the principal thinks should know for security purposes.<sup>28</sup>

Your school can change your classes, limit the school-related activities you can attend, make you go to counseling or treatment, or suspend or expel you.<sup>29</sup> If you are suspended or expelled, your school has to allow you to receive educational services like online classes and tutoring.<sup>30</sup>

For suspensions that are 10 school days or less, each school district has different rules.<sup>31</sup> However, the school must at least meet with you before you are suspended and give you a chance to explain your side.<sup>32</sup> You can challenge the school's decision by requesting a conference with the principal.<sup>33</sup>

*For suspensions longer than 10 days:*

- The school must give you and your parents or guardian written notice that you can have a hearing to challenge the school's decision.<sup>34</sup>
- You must request the hearing within three school days of the date you received the notice.<sup>35</sup>
- The hearing should be set within three school days of the date the school received your request for the hearing.<sup>36</sup>
- Prior to the hearing, the school should provide you with any evidence the school plans to present.<sup>37</sup>



## REMINDER!

Talk to a lawyer or other knowledgeable adult about what to say in a school meeting because what you say can be used against you in a juvenile or criminal court case.

- At the hearing, you can have a lawyer represent you, question the school’s witnesses or evidence, bring your own witnesses, and explain your side.<sup>38</sup>
- If the board decides to still suspend or expel you, you can go to court to challenge the decision by filing an appeal in your local superior court.<sup>39</sup>

If you’ve been suspended or expelled, the school has to help you get back to school as soon as possible.<sup>40</sup> This means they should meet with you and your parents or guardian to help you make a plan for your return to school.<sup>41</sup>

A lawyer or other knowledgeable adult can help you prepare for what to say when challenging the school’s decision to suspend or expel you. The Resources section at the end of this guide includes resources and contact information for TeamChild and other organizations that may be able to provide representation or other assistance.

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

## 6. Can I go to college, 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 adjudication is not a conviction.<sup>42</sup> If the application asks about adjudications, you may need to include information about your juvenile record. Go to page 4 for tips on how to talk about your juvenile record.

The Common Application (Common App) for college, which is used by more than 600 colleges and universities, asks:

*Have you ever been adjudicated guilty or convicted of a misdemeanor or felony? Note that you are not required to answer “yes” to this question, or provide an explanation, if the criminal adjudication or conviction has been expunged, sealed, annulled, pardoned, destroyed, erased, impounded, or otherwise required by law or ordered by a court to be kept confidential.*

The guidelines for the Common App say that being “adjudicated guilty” is the same thing as being adjudicated delinquent.<sup>43</sup> If your juvenile record has not been sealed, you will have to answer “Yes.” But, if your juvenile record has been sealed, you can answer “No.” Go to Question 3 for information about sealing your record.

The Common App also asks about school discipline violations. You have to report your school discipline violations on the Common App even if they are related to your confidential or sealed juvenile record.

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

## 7. Can I get a student loan to help pay for college, technical, or trade school?

Yes. To apply for a federal student loan 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.<sup>44</sup> 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 Washington State Need Grant, which provides financial assistance to low-income Washington residents.<sup>45</sup>



## JOBS AND THE MILITARY

### 8. 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 sealed, it may appear on a criminal background check. If you get your record sealed, 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.<sup>46</sup> However, since unsealed 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 4.

Generally, you do not need to explain your juvenile record if your record is sealed.<sup>47</sup> Sealing your juvenile record prevents it from showing up on most background checks. However, your sealed record may still show up in a 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. Go to Question 3 for information on sealing your juvenile record.

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.

### 9. 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



## **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.

offenses, domestic violence, or a felony, you may need to request special permission (a waiver) to enlist.<sup>48</sup> Each branch of the military has different rules about waivers. For more information, visit [www.usa.gov/join-military](http://www.usa.gov/join-military) or contact a recruiter.

You may need to give the military a copy of your juvenile court paperwork, even if your record has been sealed.<sup>49</sup> Before you request to have your juvenile record sealed, make sure to get a copy of your complete court record. Unless a judge unseals your juvenile record, the court cannot give you copies of documents from your court record once it has been sealed. Go to Question 3 for information about sealing your juvenile record.



## IMMIGRATION

### ▶ 10. Will my juvenile record affect my immigration status?

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. If you're adjudicated for certain types of offenses, it will be more difficult to get legal immigration status.<sup>50</sup>

*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; or,
- Are undocumented or 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 with anyone else.





“ 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 you're undocumented 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.

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 for contact information for organizations that may be able to provide you with legal representation in immigration matters. You can also find more information in the Immigrant Legal Resource Center's Guide for Immigrant Youth: [www.ilrc.org/sites/default/files/documents/youth\\_handbook-2015-06\\_05-en.pdf](http://www.ilrc.org/sites/default/files/documents/youth_handbook-2015-06_05-en.pdf).<sup>51</sup>



## PUBLIC BENEFITS AND HOUSING

### ► 11. 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.”<sup>52</sup>

Getting locked up 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 locked up. If you have health insurance through Medicaid and are sent to a secure juvenile facility, your Medicaid benefits will be suspended.<sup>53</sup> When you are released, ask your Juvenile Rehabilitation case manager 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 Northwest Justice Project office in your area.

► **12. 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 — especially drugs or violence — even if you don't go to court.<sup>54</sup> 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.<sup>55</sup>

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.<sup>56</sup> Since each housing application



is different, you should read the questions carefully. For example, Grant County asks about arrests for any type of criminal offense and drug use history.<sup>57</sup> Snohomish County asks about arrests for drug or any other criminal activity, and whether you have to register as a sex offender.<sup>58</sup>

Because unsealed 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 4.

Generally, you do not need to explain your juvenile record if your record is sealed.<sup>59</sup> Getting your juvenile record sealed will prevent it from showing up on most background checks. Go to Question 3 for information on sealing 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 a hearing if you are denied housing or evicted for illegal activity.<sup>60</sup>

For help with housing issues, go to the Resources section at the end of this guide for contact information for the Northwest Justice Project office in your area.



## OTHER CONSEQUENCES

### ▶ 13. What happens if I don't pay fees or restitution?

The juvenile court judge may require you to pay restitution (money owed to pay someone back for damage caused or property taken), a crime victim penalty assessment (\$100), and/or a one-time DNA collection fee (\$100) as part of the disposition in your case.<sup>61</sup>

Unpaid fees or 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 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 a credit check or background check, like many government jobs.

If you are unable to pay the fees or restitution, you can ask the court to lower the amount you owe or allow you to do community service instead of paying the money.<sup>62</sup> If you were ordered to pay fees for your public defender or appeal, you can ask the court to eliminate that fee.<sup>63</sup>

For help with requesting a change in the fees or restitution you owe, contact the lawyer who represented you in juvenile court or go to the Resources section at the end of this guide, which includes contact information for organizations that may be able to help you, such as TeamChild.

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

If you are arrested for a felony or gross misdemeanor, the police can take your fingerprints.<sup>64</sup> The police will then share your fingerprint record with the Washington State Patrol (WSP).<sup>65</sup> WSP will add the record to their fingerprint identification database<sup>66</sup> and share the record with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).<sup>67</sup> WSP and the FBI will keep a copy of your fingerprint record on file, even if you get your record sealed.<sup>68</sup>

▶ **15. 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 committed a felony or certain other serious crimes, the police can collect your DNA.<sup>69</sup> The police will then share your DNA record with WSP, who will add the record to their DNA identification database.<sup>70</sup> WSP can also share the DNA record with state law enforcement and the FBI.<sup>71</sup>

## 16. 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 sex or kidnapping offense, you will probably have to register with the sheriff's office.<sup>72</sup> Your name and address will be added to the sex offender registry. Whether your name and address are shared with the public depends on your risk level. If your risk level is 1 (low risk) and you are following the requirements of your probation, only law enforcement can see your information.<sup>73</sup> If your risk level is 1 and you aren't following your probation requirements, or if your risk level is 2 or 3, your information will be available for everyone to see.<sup>74</sup>

You may have to register as a sex offender even if your offense was in another state.<sup>75</sup>

If you have a sex offense on your record and you want to 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're required to register, you will have to continue registering until you are given permission to stop. If you were adjudicated for a class A offense after you turn 15, you may file a request with the juvenile court to stop registering after five years from your adjudication and completion of any term of confinement.<sup>76</sup> If you were adjudicated for a class A offense before you turned 15 or for any other class of offense, you may file a request with the juvenile court to stop registering after two years from your adjudication and completion of any term of confinement.<sup>77</sup> The judge will look at several things when deciding whether to allow you to stop registering, including your compliance with probation requirements, completion of treatment, your job and housing situation, what the parole or probation officer, law enforcement, or treatment providers think about whether you should be allowed to stop registering, among other things.<sup>78</sup>

In some cases, you may be allowed to stop registering with permission from the sheriff after 10 or 15 years, depending on the offense.<sup>79</sup>

If you are not sure whether you are required to register or for how long you have to 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 someone at your local public defender office, whose contact information is included in the Resources section at the end of this guide.

► **17. Can I get or keep my driver's license if I have a juvenile record?  
Can I get or keep my State ID if I have a juvenile record?**

Maybe. There are certain offenses that lead to an automatic revocation (suspension) of your driver's license, including crimes involving drugs, alcohol, and firearms, and driving offenses,<sup>80</sup> like reckless driving or driving under the influence (driving while drunk or high).<sup>81</sup> For your first offense, the revocation of your license will last for one year or until you turn 17, whichever is later. For your second or following offense, the revocation will last two years or until you turn 18, whichever is later. The revocation cannot last longer than your 21st birthday.<sup>82</sup>

In some cases, you can ask the court to reinstate your driving privileges early.<sup>83</sup> Or, when it is necessary for you to drive to get to school, work, or the doctor, you can ask the court for a "temporary restricted license."<sup>84</sup>

Your juvenile record should not impact your ability to get or keep a state ID. If you were locked up in a juvenile facility, your caseworker, probation officer, or lawyer may be able to help you get a state ID after you are released. A driver's license or state ID is required for employment, housing, medical assistance, and many other important opportunities and resources.

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

### ▶ **18. Can I vote if I have a juvenile record?**

Yes. Your juvenile record will not impact your right to vote.<sup>85</sup>

### ▶ **19. 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.<sup>86</sup>

### ▶ **20. Can I own or carry a gun if I have a juvenile record?**

The law on carrying and owning guns is complicated, so if you're thinking of purchasing or carrying a gun, make sure you do more research. For example, if you have a juvenile record for a felony or offenses related to domestic violence, you may not be allowed to own or possess a gun until a judge restores the right.<sup>87</sup>

If you would like to own or possess a gun, you may ask the court to reinstate your right if you meet certain requirements,<sup>88</sup> such as not having been adjudicated or convicted of another offense for at least three years for a nonfelony adjudication or five years for a felony adjudication.

You can contact a lawyer to get help with filing a request to restore your right to possess a firearm.

### ▶ **21. Can I travel to Canada if I have a juvenile record?**

If you want to travel outside of the United States and are required to register as a sex offender, you will need to notify the sheriff at least 21 days in advance of travel.<sup>89</sup> In emergency circumstances, you may be allowed to notify the sheriff 24 hours in advance.<sup>90</sup>

Other juvenile adjudications should not prevent you from traveling to Canada. Canadian border officials can do background checks and may keep out people with criminal histories if their offense would also be considered a crime in Canada.<sup>91</sup> But they generally do not consider juvenile adjudications when deciding whether to allow individuals entry into Canada.<sup>92</sup>



# Resources

## County Public Defender Offices & Assigned Counsel

Most counties have either a public defender office and/or individual attorneys that provide legal representation to low-income people facing charges in juvenile and adult criminal courts.

Benton County Office of Public Defense	<a href="http://www.co.benton.wa.us">www.co.benton.wa.us</a> 7122 W. Okanogan Pl., Bldg. A Kennewick, WA 99336 509-222-3700
City of Seattle- Municipal Court Indigent Screening Program Seattle Justice Center	600 Fifth Ave. Seattle, WA 98104-1900 206-615-0705
City of Spokane Public Defender	<a href="http://my.spokanecity.org/courts/public-defender">my.spokanecity.org/courts/public-defender</a> 824 North Monroe Spokane, WA 99201 509-835-5955
Counsel for Defense of Chelan County	115 S Chelan Ave. Wenatchee, WA 98801 509-663-2444
Clallam Public Defender	516 E. Front St. Port Angeles, WA 98362 360-452-3307
Clark County Indigent Defense Office	<a href="http://www.clark.wa.gov/general-services/indigent-defense">www.clark.wa.gov/general-services/indigent-defense</a> 1408 Franklin St., Room 106 Vancouver, WA 98666 360-397-2175
Cowlitz County Office of Public Defense	1801 1st Ave., Ste. 1A Longview, WA 98632 360-578-7430
Franklin County Office of Public Defense	<a href="http://www.franklinopd.org">www.franklinopd.org</a> 1016 N. 4th Ave. Pasco, WA 99301 509-543-2989

Grant County Public Defense	35 C St. NW, Suite 401 Ephrata, WA 98823 509-754-6027 1-800-572-0119
Jefferson Associated Counsel	<a href="http://www.jacdefender.org">www.jacdefender.org</a> 624 Polk St. Port Townsend, WA 98368 360-385-5613
King County Department of Public Defense	<a href="http://www.kingcounty.gov/courts/public-defense">www.kingcounty.gov/courts/public-defense</a> 710 Second Ave., Suite 1000 Seattle, WA 98104 206-296-7662
Kitsap County Office of Public Defense	<a href="http://spf.kitsapgov.com/pubdef">spf.kitsapgov.com/pubdef</a> 614 Division St., MS-40 Port Orchard, WA 98366 360-337-7015
Mason County Public Defense	<a href="http://www.co.mason.wa.us/public-defender/index.php">http://www.co.mason.wa.us/public-defender/index.php</a> 411 North Fifth St. Shelton, Washington 98584 360-427-9670
Pierce County Department of Assigned Counsel	<a href="http://www.co.pierce.wa.us/92/Assigned-Counsel-Public-Defender">www.co.pierce.wa.us/92/Assigned-Counsel-Public-Defender</a> 949 Market St., Suite 334 Tacoma, WA 98402-2194 253-798-6062
Skagit County Office of Assigned Counsel	<a href="http://www.skagitcounty.net/Departments/PublicDefender">www.skagitcounty.net/Departments/PublicDefender</a> 121 Broadway Mount Vernon, WA 98273 360-336-9405
Snohomish County Office of Public Defense	<a href="http://snohomishcountywa.gov/199/Office-of-Public-Defense">snohomishcountywa.gov/199/Office-of-Public-Defense</a> 3000 Rockefeller Ave. M/S 209 Everett, WA 98201 425-388-3500

Snohomish County Public  
Defender Association

[www.snocopda.org](http://www.snocopda.org)  
2722 Colby Ave., Suite 200  
Everett, WA 98201  
425-339-6300

Spokane County Public  
Defender Office

[wa-spokanecounty.civicplus.com/459/Public-Defender](http://wa-spokanecounty.civicplus.com/459/Public-Defender)  
1033 West Gardner  
Spokane, WA 99260  
509-477-4246

Thurston County Public Defense

[www.thurstoncountywa.gov/pd](http://www.thurstoncountywa.gov/pd)  
926 24th Way SW  
Olympia, WA 98502  
360-754-4897

Whatcom County Public Defender

[www.co.whatcom.wa.us/311/  
Public-Defender](http://www.co.whatcom.wa.us/311/Public-Defender)  
215 North Commercial St.  
Bellingham, WA 98225  
360-676-6670

Yakima County Department  
of Assigned Counsel

[www.yakimacounty.us/1662/  
Assigned-Counsel](http://www.yakimacounty.us/1662/Assigned-Counsel)  
104 North 1st St.  
Yakima, WA 98901  
509-574-1160

## Northwest Justice Project

Northwest Justice Project provides civil legal assistance related to housing, healthcare, public benefits, family matters, education, and more. They have offices throughout the state: Aberdeen, Bellingham, Bremerton, Colville, Everett, Kent, Longview, Olympia, Omak, Pasco, Port Angeles, Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma, Vancouver, Walla Walla, Wenatchee, and Yakima. For more information or to apply for legal assistance, call (888) 201-1012 or visit [www.nwjustice.org](http://www.nwjustice.org). If you are in King County, call 2-1-1 to get assistance.

## TeamChild

TeamChild upholds the rights of youth involved, or at risk of being involved, in the juvenile court system to help them secure the education, healthcare, housing, and other supports they need to achieve positive outcomes in their lives. TeamChild provides legal assistance for education,

housing, record sealing, and more. For more information, call (206) 322-2444 or visit [www.teamchild.org](http://www.teamchild.org). Juvenile record sealing information: [www.teamchild.org/record-sealing](http://www.teamchild.org/record-sealing).

### **National Juvenile Defender Center**

Please contact NJDC if you're having trouble finding a public defender, legal aid attorney, or other help with the collateral consequences of your juvenile court involvement. We will do our best to help find someone to assist you. You can call 202-452-0010, or visit our website ([www.njdc.info](http://www.njdc.info)) for more information.

### **Disability Rights Washington**

Disability Rights Washington is a nonprofit that protects the rights of people with disabilities throughout Washington. They work to advance the dignity, equality, and self-determination of people with disabilities. They provide disability rights information and referrals, community education and training, and legal services for disability discrimination or violation of rights. For more information, call (800) 562-2702 or visit [www.disabilityrightswa.org](http://www.disabilityrightswa.org).

### **Open Door Legal Services**

Open Door Legal Services provides free civil legal services related to child custody or visitation, child support, divorce, court fines, getting your license back, clearing warrants, expunging criminal records, getting a state ID, and immigration. For more information, call (206) 682-4642 or visit [www.ugm.org/what-we-do/provide-and-serve/legal-services](http://www.ugm.org/what-we-do/provide-and-serve/legal-services).

### **Washington Law Help**

Washington LawHelp is a website with information about free legal aid programs, answers to questions about legal rights, and forms to help with legal problems. Visit the website at [www.washingtonlawhelp.org](http://www.washingtonlawhelp.org).

Youth law and education: [www.washingtonlawhelp.org/issues/youth-law-education](http://www.washingtonlawhelp.org/issues/youth-law-education)

Sealing your juvenile court record: [www.washingtonlawhelp.org/resource/sealing-juvenile-court-records-interactive-co](http://www.washingtonlawhelp.org/resource/sealing-juvenile-court-records-interactive-co)

Family and safety: <https://www.washingtonlawhelp.org/issues/family-law>

Housing: <https://www.washingtonlawhelp.org/issues/housing>

## King County Juvenile Justice Resource Booklet

This booklet is designed to help youth and families understand the juvenile court system and locate helpful resources. The booklet is available in English, Spanish, Somali, and Vietnamese under the “Get Help” section: <http://www.kingcounty.gov/courts/superior-court/juvenile.aspx>.

## IMMIGRATION

### Catholic Immigration Legal Services

Catholic Immigration Legal Services provides legal services to low-income residents of Washington. They can assist with citizenship and naturalization applications, U-visa/VAWA, removal of conditions, family-based immigration, adjustment of status (green cards), employment authorization, and travel documents. Their offices are located in Seattle and Mount Vernon. For more information, call (206) 328-5714 for their Seattle office or (360) 416-7095 for their Mount Vernon office, or visit [www.ccsww.org/get-help/specialized-services/refugee-immigration-services](http://www.ccsww.org/get-help/specialized-services/refugee-immigration-services).

### KIND — Kids in Need of Defense

KIND provides free attorneys to represent unaccompanied immigrant and refugee children in their deportation proceedings, as well as legal screenings. For more information, email [infoseattle@supportkind.org](mailto:infoseattle@supportkind.org).

### Lutheran Community Services Northwest

Lutheran Community Services Northwest provides immigration legal assistance for immigrants living in Washington and Oregon. They can assist with citizenship and naturalization applications, green card renewal or replacement, adjustment of status, asylum or refugee petitions, and more. Their office is located in Vancouver, WA. For more information, call (360) 694-5624 or visit [www.lcsnw.org/vancouver/counseling.html](http://www.lcsnw.org/vancouver/counseling.html).

### Northwest Immigrant Rights Project

The Northwest Immigrant Rights Project (NWIRP) provides legal representation at little or no cost to those in immigration and deportation proceedings. They prioritize the representation of low-income immigrants, people impacted by the criminal legal system, and people who face other forms of oppression. NWIRP provides legal services related to asylum,

family visa applications, citizen and naturalization applications, detention and deportation defense, Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA), and immigrant children who have been abused, abandoned, or neglected, in gaining legal status and protection. For more information, visit [www.nwirp.org](http://www.nwirp.org). You can call their western Washington/Seattle office at (800) 445-5771, Granger office at (888) 756-3641, or Wenatchee office at (866) 271-2084. If you or a family member are detained at the Northwest Detention Center in Tacoma, call (253) 383-0519.

### **World Relief Spokane**

World Relief Spokane provides immigration legal assistance related to citizenship, green cards, family reunification petitions, travel documents, VAWA (domestic violence victims), U-Visa (crime victims), and T-Visa (human trafficking victims). For more information, call (509) 321-0327 or visit [www.worldreliefspokane.org/immigration-services](http://www.worldreliefspokane.org/immigration-services).

## **HOUSING AND BASIC NECESSITIES**

### **Catholic Charities Teen & Young Adult Programs — Yakima**

Catholic Charities Teen & Young Adult Programs provides education, employment, counseling, and other services for young people between 14 and 24 years old. For more information, call (509) 965-7100 or visit [www.catholiccharitiescw.org/services/child-youth-family-programs/foster-teen-and-young-adult-programs](http://www.catholiccharitiescw.org/services/child-youth-family-programs/foster-teen-and-young-adult-programs).

### **Community Youth Services — Tacoma Youth & Young Adult Shelter & Drop-in Center**

The overnight shelter has 50 beds and serves young people between 18 and 24 years old who are experiencing homelessness. It is located at the Beacon Senior Center at 415 South 13th St. in Tacoma. The drop-in center is located at the Wellness Center Building at 1424 Tacoma Ave. South in Tacoma. For more information, call (253) 256-3087 or visit [www.communityyouthservices.org/piercecounty.shtml](http://www.communityyouthservices.org/piercecounty.shtml).

### **Community Youth Services — Olympia Young Adult Shelter**

The shelter provides overnight housing, showers, hygiene supplies, and a light snack for young people between 18 and 24 years old. It is located on

the second floor of the Brighter Futures Youth Center at 520 Pear St SE in Olympia. For more information, call (360) 918-7828 or visit <https://communityyouthservices.org/programs/rosies-placeyoung-adult-shelter/>.

### **Crosswalk**

Crosswalk provides the basic necessities for the teens who are homeless or in crisis situations, including a safe place for teenagers to sleep, eat, go to school, and receive many other services. Crosswalk's emergency shelter is located at 525 W. 2nd Ave. in Spokane. For more information, call (509) 624-2378 or visit [www.voaspokane.org/crosswalk](http://www.voaspokane.org/crosswalk).

### **Friends of Youth — The Landing**

The Landing is an emergency shelter for young people between 18 and 24 years old. It is open 7 days a week. They also provide connection to food, clothing, counseling, independent living, education, and employment services. The shelter is located at 16225 NE 87th St, Suite A-1 in Redmond. For more information, call (425) 449-3868 or visit [www.friendsofyouth.org/shelters.aspx](http://www.friendsofyouth.org/shelters.aspx).

### **Friends of Youth — Youth Haven**

Youth Haven serves as short term emergency placement for youth experiencing homelessness for up to 12 youth. We provide safe, stable, temporary living alternatives to youth who are dealing with family crisis. The shelter is located in Kirkland. For more information, call (206) 236-5437 or visit [www.friendsofyouth.org/shelters.aspx](http://www.friendsofyouth.org/shelters.aspx).

### **New Horizons**

New Horizons Ministries hosts a drop-in center where youth can receive many services: hot meals, laundry, clothing, toiletries, showers, phones, mail and message service, bus tokens, recreation, social services, help, and rest. They are located at 2709 3rd Ave. in Seattle. For more information, call (206) 374-0866 or visit [www.nhmin.org](http://www.nhmin.org).

### **Northwest Youth Services**

Northwest Youth Services provides an emergency housing program that offers housing for youth between 13 and 17 years old. Staff are on-site and available 24 hours a day to support any youth in crisis. They are located at 1020 N State St in Bellingham. For more information, call (360) 393-0116 or visit [www.nwys.org/emergency-housing](http://www.nwys.org/emergency-housing).

Northwest Youth Services also provides an emergency housing program that offers housing for youth between 18 and 24 years old. For more information or to apply for housing in Bellingham, call (360) 734-9862 or go to their office at 1020 N State St in Bellingham. For more information or to apply for housing in Mount Vernon, call (360) 336-1988 or go to their office at 2021 E College Way, Suite 216 in Mount Vernon. You can also visit [www.nwys.org](http://www.nwys.org).

### **Oak Bridge Youth Shelter**

Oak Bridge provides shelter and crisis intervention for youth between 9 and 17 years old. They are located in Vancouver, WA. For more information, call (888) 979-4357 or visit [www.janusyouth.org/find-help](http://www.janusyouth.org/find-help).

### **Oasis Centers — Bremerton, Poulsbo, and Port Orchard**

The Oasis Centers are drop-in centers that provide food, showers, laundry, activities, and a safe place to hang out. They have three locations: 822 Burwell St in Bremerton, 780 NE Iverson St in Poulsbo, and 807A Bay St in Port Orchard. For more information, call (360) 479-5123 (Bremerton), (360) 598-2091 (Poulsbo), or (360) 602-0408 (Port Orchard). Their website is [www.thecoffeeoasis.com/real-hope/oasis-centers](http://www.thecoffeeoasis.com/real-hope/oasis-centers).

### **Regional Crisis Residential Center**

The Regional Crisis Residential Center provides temporary shelter and crisis counseling for youth between 12 and 17 years old. They are located in Spokane. For more information, call (509) 624-2868 or visit [www.yfaconnections.org/services.html](http://www.yfaconnections.org/services.html).

### **Roots Young Adult Shelter**

Roots provides overnight shelter, food, showers, clothing, toiletries, case management, and connection with other services. They are located in the basement of the University Temple United Methodist Church at 1415 NE 43rd St in Seattle. The entrance is in the alley between the church and the post office. For more information, call (206) 632-1635 or visit [www.rootsinfo.org/services/shelter](http://www.rootsinfo.org/services/shelter).

### **Rosie's Place**

Rosie's Place is a drop-in center for young people between 12 and 24 years old. They provide a safe place to get food, hang out, grab hygiene supplies, talk with youth advocates, use computers, attend workshops, and more. The drop-in center is located on the second floor of the



Brighter Futures Youth Center at 520 Pear St SE in Olympia. Their hours are Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday from 12:30pm-4pm and 6pm-8:30pm; and Thursday from 4:30pm-8:30pm. For more information, call (360) 918-7879 or visit [www.communityyouthservices.org/p\\_rosies\\_place.shtml](http://www.communityyouthservices.org/p_rosies_place.shtml).

### The Perch

The Perch is a drop-in center for youth between 15 and 24 years old. They provide a safe place for youth in Clark County to hand out, take a shower, do laundry, or get a bite to eat. They are located at 501 Columbia St. in Vancouver, WA. For more information, call (306) 314-5716 or visit [www.janusyouth.org/find-help](http://www.janusyouth.org/find-help).

### YMCA Oasis Teen Shelter

The Oasis Teen Shelter provides housing, food, and support to youth 13 to 17 years old. They are located at 125 North 5th St in Mount Vernon. For more information, call (360) 419-9058 or visit [www.skagitymca.org/oasis-teen-shelter](http://www.skagitymca.org/oasis-teen-shelter).

### YouthCare

YouthCare provides drop-in services and meals, transitional housing, independent living programs, and education/employment programming to youth. They also provide information about available health clinics, emergency shelter, and more. For more information, call (800) 495-7802 or visit [www.youthcare.org](http://www.youthcare.org).

*YouthCare has two drop-in locations in Seattle for meals and other services:*

The Orion Center  
1828 Yale Ave.  
Seattle, WA 98101

The University District Youth Center  
4516 15th Ave. NE  
Seattle, WA 98105

## OTHER SERVICES

### Beacon Health Options

Beacon coordinates treatment for mental health and substance use disorders. If you are need of services, call (800) 626-8137 if you are in Clark or Skamania counties or (800) 852-2923 if you are in Grant, Chelan,

or Douglas counties. For more information, visit <http://wa.beaconhealthoptions.com>.

### **Gay City**

Gay City promotes wellness in LGBTQ communities by providing health services, connecting people to resources, fostering arts, and building community. Their website includes numerous helpful resources: [www.gaycity.org/resource-referral](http://www.gaycity.org/resource-referral).

### **Handbook of Legal Rights of Youth**

The handbook provides helpful resources and information about legal rights of youth in Washington State, covering issues such as status offenses, foster care, housing, education, employment, LGBTQ, healthcare, pregnancy and parenting, identification, public benefits, and consumer and credit issues. The website for the handbook is [www.homelessyouth.org/washington/handbook](http://www.homelessyouth.org/washington/handbook).

### **Washington 2-1-1**

Washington 2-1-1 provides program and contact information for services throughout Washington, including legal, housing, food, clothing, healthcare, mental health care, drug and alcohol treatment, and more. For more information, call 2-1-1 or visit [www.win211.org](http://www.win211.org).

# Endnotes

- <sup>1</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 13.04.011(1) (West 2017) (defining adjudication as the same as conviction only for sentencing).
- <sup>2</sup> See generally WASH. REV. CODE ANN. §§ 13.40.020 (West 2016), 13.40.0357 (West 2016).
- <sup>3</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 13.40.080 (West 2015).
- <sup>4</sup> WASH. CT. GEN. R., r. 15 (2015); WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 13.50.260 (West 2015).
- <sup>5</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 13.04.011(1) (West 2017) (defining adjudication as the same as conviction only for sentencing).
- <sup>6</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 13.50.050 (West 2014).
- <sup>7</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 13.50.050 (West 2014).
- <sup>8</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 9.94A.525 (West 2017). See generally WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 13.40.0357 (West 2016).
- <sup>9</sup> See *State v. Massey*, 803 P.2d 340, 344 (Wash. Ct. App. 1990) (noting that “[t]he juvenile court should consider eight criteria before declining jurisdiction” including the record and previous history of the youth); *Kent v. United States*, 383 U.S. 541, 567 (1966) (noting that “the determinative factors which will be considered . . . in deciding whether the [j]uvenile [c]ourt’s jurisdiction . . . will be waived” include the record and previous history of the youth).
- <sup>10</sup> WASH. CT. GEN. R., r. 15 (2015); WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 13.50.260 (West 2015).
- <sup>11</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 13.50.260(8)(c)-(d) (West 2015).
- <sup>12</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 13.50.260(1) (West 2015) (applies to offenses adjudicated after June 12, 2014); H.B. 1651, 2013-2014 Reg. Sess. (Wash. 2014) (enacted).
- <sup>13</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 13.50.260(1)(c) (West 2015).
- <sup>14</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 13.50.260(3) (West 2015).
- <sup>15</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 13.50.260(4)(b) (West 2015).
- <sup>16</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 13.50.260(4)(a) (West 2015).
- <sup>17</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 13.50.260(4)(a)(iv), (4)(b)(iv) (West 2015).
- <sup>18</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 13.50.260(3) (West 2015).
- <sup>19</sup> *State v. SJC*, 352 P.3d 749 (Wash. 2015); WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 13.50.260(4)(a), (b) (West 2015).
- <sup>20</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 13.50.260(6)(a) (West 2015).
- <sup>21</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 13.50.260(8) (West 2015).
- <sup>22</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 13.50.270 (West 2014).
- <sup>23</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 13.40.080 (West 2015).

- <sup>24</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 13.50.270(1) (West 2014).
- <sup>25</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 13.50.270(3)(a)(i) (West 2014).
- <sup>26</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 13.50.270(3)(a)(ii) (West 2014).
- <sup>27</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 13.04.155(1) (West 2000).
- <sup>28</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 13.04.155(2) (West 2000).
- <sup>29</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 28A.600.015(6)(b) (West 2016).
- <sup>30</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 28A.600.020(7) (West 2016); WASH. ADMIN. CODE §§ 392-400-245(5) (2016), 392-400-260(2) (2016), 392-400-275(2) (2016).
- <sup>31</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 28A.600.010 (West 2006).
- <sup>32</sup> WASH. ADMIN. CODE § 392-400-250(1) (2014).
- <sup>33</sup> WASH. ADMIN. CODE § 392-400-255 (2007).
- <sup>34</sup> WASH. ADMIN. CODE § 392-400-265(1) (2014).
- <sup>35</sup> WASH. ADMIN. CODE § 392-400-265(2) (2014).
- <sup>36</sup> WASH. ADMIN. CODE § 392-400-270(1) (2014).
- <sup>37</sup> WASH. ADMIN. CODE § 392-400-270(2)(a) (2014).
- <sup>38</sup> WASH. ADMIN. CODE § 392-400-270(2)(b)-(d) (2014).
- <sup>39</sup> WASH. ADMIN. CODE § 392-400-310(5) (2014).
- <sup>40</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 28A.600.022(1) (West 2016).
- <sup>41</sup> *Id.*
- <sup>42</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 13.04.011(1) (West 2017).
- <sup>43</sup> *What is “Adjudicated Delinquent?”*, THE COMMON APPLICATION: APPLICANT SOLUTIONS CTR., <https://appsupport.commonapp.org/link/portal/33011/33013/Article/778/Adjudicated-delinquency> (last visited Dec. 1, 2017).
- <sup>44</sup> *See* 20 U.S.C. § 1091(r) (West 2015); *Students with Criminal Convictions Have Limited Eligibility for Federal Student Aid*, FED. STUDENT AID, [www.studentaid.ed.gov/node/55](http://www.studentaid.ed.gov/node/55) (last visited Nov. 10, 2017).
- <sup>45</sup> *See generally* WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 28B.92.080 (West 2015); WASH. ADMIN. CODE § 250-20-011 (2010); *State Need Grant*, WASH. STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT COUNCIL, [wsac.wa.gov/state-need-grant](http://wsac.wa.gov/state-need-grant) (last visited Dec. 13, 2017).
- <sup>46</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 13.04.011(1) (West 2017).
- <sup>47</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 13.50.260(6)(a) (West 2015).
- <sup>48</sup> *See generally* 32 C.F.R. § 66.6 (West 2016) (listing the military’s basic enlistment rules).
- <sup>49</sup> *See* 32 C.F.R. § 66.3 (West 2016); 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).
- <sup>50</sup> 8 U.S.C. §§ 1227(a)(2) (West 2008), 1182(a)(2) (West 2013).
- <sup>51</sup> IMMIGRANT LEGAL RESOURCE CTR., *LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES: A GUIDE FOR*

- IMMIGRANT YOUTH (2015), [www.ilrc.org/sites/default/files/documents/youth\\_handbook-2015-06\\_05-en.pdf](http://www.ilrc.org/sites/default/files/documents/youth_handbook-2015-06_05-en.pdf).
- <sup>52</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 13.04.011(1) (West 2017).
- <sup>53</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 74.09.670 (West 2016).
- <sup>54</sup> 24 C.F.R. § 966.4(l)(5)(i)(B), (l)(5)(iii) (West 2017).
- <sup>55</sup> 24 C.F.R. §§ 982.553(a)(1)(ii)(C)-(a)(2)(i) (West 2016), 960.204(a)(3)-(4) (West 2017).
- <sup>56</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 13.04.011(1) (West 2017).
- <sup>57</sup> GRANT CNTY. HOUS. AUTH., LOW-INCOME HOUSING APPLICATION 2, docs. [wixstatic.com/ugd/84d143\\_6fb29e51a65340bbbe18ceaa11f22b1c.pdf](http://wixstatic.com/ugd/84d143_6fb29e51a65340bbbe18ceaa11f22b1c.pdf) (last visited Dec. 13, 2017).
- <sup>58</sup> SNOHOMISH CNTY. HOUS. AUTH., PRE-APPLICATION FOR HOUSING ASSISTANCE, [https://hasco.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/application\\_8217-1.pdf](https://hasco.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/application_8217-1.pdf) (last visited Dec. 13, 2017).
- <sup>59</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 13.50.260(6)(a) (West 2015).
- <sup>60</sup> 42 U.S.C. § 1437d(k) (West 2013).
- <sup>61</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. §§ 13.40.190 (West 2015), 7.68.035(1)(b) (West 2015), 43.43.7541 (West 2015).
- <sup>62</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. §§ 13.40.190(1)(d) (West 2015), 13.40.192(2) (West 2015).
- <sup>63</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 10.73.160(4)-(5) (West 2015).
- <sup>64</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 43.43.735(1) (West 2009).
- <sup>65</sup> *See generally* WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 43.43.740 (West 2006).
- <sup>66</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. §§ 43.43.570 (West 2005), 43.43.700 (West 2006).
- <sup>67</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 10.98.070 (West 1984).
- <sup>68</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. §§ 13.50.050(13) (West 2014), 13.50.260(1) (West 2015).
- <sup>69</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 43.43.754(1)(a) (West 2017).
- <sup>70</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 43.43.754 (West 2017); WASH. ADMIN. CODE § 446-75-060 (2014).
- <sup>71</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. §§ 43.43.756 (West 2008), 43.43.754(4) (West 2017).
- <sup>72</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 9A.44.130(1)(a) (West 2017).
- <sup>73</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 4.24.550(3)(a) (West 2015).
- <sup>74</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 4.24.550(3)(b)-(c), (5)(a) (West 2015).
- <sup>75</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 9A.44.130(4)(a)(iv) (West 2017).
- <sup>76</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 9A.44.143(2) (West 2017).
- <sup>77</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 9A.44.143(3) (West 2017).
- <sup>78</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 9A.44.143(5) (West 2017).
- <sup>79</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. §§ 9A.44.140 (West 2017), 9A.44.141 (West 2015).

- <sup>80</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. §§ 13.40.265(1) (West 2016), 46.20.265 (West 2016).
- <sup>81</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. §§ 46.20.267 (West 2000), 46.61.500 (West 2012), 46.61.502 (West 2017), 46.61.503 (West 2015).
- <sup>82</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 46.20.265(2)(c) (West 2016).
- <sup>83</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 13.40.265(2) (West 2016).
- <sup>84</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 46.20.391(1) (West 2013).
- <sup>85</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. §§ 29A.08.520 (West 2013), 13.04.011(1) (West 2017).
- <sup>86</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. §§ 2.36.070(5) (West 1988), 13.04.011(1) (West 2017).
- <sup>87</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 9.41.040 (West 2017).
- <sup>88</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 9.41.040(4) (West 2017); *State v. Mihali*, 218 P.3d 922, 923 (Wash. Ct. App. 2009).
- <sup>89</sup> WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 9A.44.130(3) (West 2017).
- <sup>90</sup> *Id.*
- <sup>91</sup> *Immigrant and Refugee Protection Act*, S.C. 2001, c. 27, s. 36(2)(c) (Can. 2017).
- <sup>92</sup> *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*, S.C. 2001, c. 27, s. 36(3)(e) (iii) (Can. 2017); *Rehabilitation for Persons Who Are Inadmissible to Canada Because of Past Criminal Activity*, CAN. GOV'T, [www.cic.gc.ca/english/information/applications/guides/5312ETOC.asp#5312E2](http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/information/applications/guides/5312ETOC.asp#5312E2) (last visited Dec. 13, 2017).

# Acknowledgements

*This guide was created with the generous assistance of:*

**TeamChild**

**The Annie E. Casey Foundation, Youth Advisory Council**

**Immigrant Legal Resource Center**

*Special thanks to NJDC's Juvenile Post-Disposition Reentry Fellow,  
Kendra Miller.*

## NATIONAL JUVENILE DEFENDER CENTER

The National Juvenile Defender Center (NJDC) is a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization dedicated to promoting justice for all children by ensuring excellence in juvenile defense. Through community building, training, and policy reform, we provide national leadership on juvenile defense issues with a focus on curbing the deprivation of young people's rights in the court system. Our reach extends to urban, suburban, rural, and tribal areas, where we elevate the voices of youth, families, and defenders to create positive case outcomes and meaningful opportunities for children. We also work with broad coalitions to ensure that the reform of juvenile courts includes the protection of children's rights — particularly the right to counsel. To learn more about NJDC, please visit [www.njdc.info](http://www.njdc.info).

This brochure was created by the National Juvenile Defender Center with support from Grant # 2015-MU-BX-K002 that was awarded by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. The opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this guide are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect those of the Department of Justice.

1350 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 304  
Washington, DC 20036  
202.452.0010 **PHONE**  
202.452.1205 **FAX**

[facebook.com/njdc.info](https://facebook.com/njdc.info)  
[twitter.com/natjuvdefend](https://twitter.com/natjuvdefend)

[www.njdc.info](http://www.njdc.info)



NATIONAL JUVENILE DEFENDER CENTER