

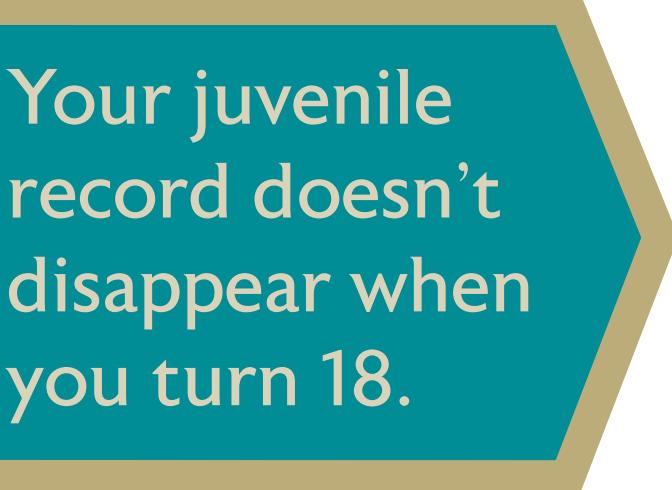
Have a
JUVENILE
RECORD?

PLAN FOR
YOUR
FUTURE!

OHIO

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.

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Introduction

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

The court and police paperwork about your case is 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 barriers caused by a juvenile record and knowing what to do and where to go to get help.

The road forward may have some challenges — but we hope this guide will show you that progress can be made and there is a community of advocates in Ohio 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 a juvenile court judge decides you broke the law. It is not a conviction.¹

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.

Confidential Records: Confidential records are generally not available to the public.

Defense Lawyer: Your defense lawyer is the lawyer who defended you in your juvenile case, who may have been from the public defender office or appointed by the judge. Your defense lawyer’s job is to defend your rights and to make sure the court hears your point of view in your juvenile case. Your lawyer may also be able to help you after your case is over.

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.

Expungement: If your juvenile record is expunged, the court and police paperwork related to your juvenile case is destroyed, deleted, and erased from the court’s file and any computer databases.²

Sealing: If your juvenile record is sealed, the court and police paperwork related to your juvenile case is set aside from other court and police files and will only be available to juvenile court judges and staff.³

Taken into Custody: If you are under 18 and picked up by the police, it is called being *taken into custody* instead of being *arrested*.⁴

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 Ohio and what you can do to overcome them.

Every young person’s situation is different. Depending on the charge 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 Ohio 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.



A juvenile adjudication
is not a criminal conviction.

Talking About Your 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.⁵ Also, if an application asks about arrests, you can answer "No," as long as you have not been arrested as an adult.⁶

Most Ohio juvenile court records are confidential.⁷ However, felony juvenile records may show up on a background check unless they are sealed or expunged.⁸ Also, if you were adjudicated of murder, aggravated murder, or rape, or you are currently required to register on the juvenile sex offender registry, information about your juvenile record is available to the public.⁹ Go to Questions 2 and 3 for information on sealing and expunging your juvenile record.

Even though a juvenile adjudication is not a conviction, your 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** to learn how you should answer questions about your juvenile record. A lawyer can provide you with specific advice on how to talk about your juvenile court involvement.
- **The person interviewing you may not understand that a juvenile adjudication is not the same thing as a criminal conviction, so you may need to explain that an adjudication is not a conviction.**
- **Be brief and don't give too many details.**
 - For example, you can simply say: "I have a juvenile adjudication from 2016."
 - A lawyer can help you figure out what exactly to say if you are asked for specific information about your juvenile adjudication.

- It may be ok to say something like, “I have worked hard to move past that part of my life and hope we can focus on my goals and what I can offer as an employee/student.”
- **Talk about how you have learned from your past.** “I am sorry about what happened. I have learned a lot since then, and I realize it is important to work hard and move my life in a more positive direction.”
- **Avoid blaming others.** It is important to focus on the positive things you have done since your juvenile court involvement. Blaming others will not take the focus off you. Instead, it may make your interviewer think that you are not ready to take on new responsibilities.
- **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 _____ (organization).
 - 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 educational program.

CAUTION! Felony juvenile records may show up on a background check unless they are sealed or expunged.

Ohio Collateral Consequences Summary Chart



MY JUVENILE RECORD

Page 11

1. Who can look at my juvenile record?

Generally, juvenile court records in Ohio are not available to the public. However, felony juvenile records may show up on a background check unless they are sealed.

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

You might be able to get your juvenile record sealed, which means that very few people can find out about it.

3. Can my juvenile record be destroyed?

Sealed records are automatically expunged (destroyed) 5 years after they were sealed or when you turn 23, whichever occurs first. You can apply to have the sealed records expunged early.

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

Maybe. Having a juvenile record can sometimes lead to more serious consequences in a later case.



SCHOOL

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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 and may affect your ability to continue to attend the same school.

6. Can I get accepted to college, technical school, or a trade program if I have a juvenile record?

Yes, but you may need to say you have a juvenile record on some college 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 federal student loan to help pay for college, technical school, or a trade program?

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



JOBs AND THE MILITARY

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

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

Ohio Collateral Consequences Summary Chart (*Continued*)



JOB S AND THE MILITARY (Cont.)

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

Maybe. Your juvenile record may make it harder for you to enlist in the military.



IMMIGRATION

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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

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11. Can I get public benefits (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).



PUBLIC BENEFITS AND HOUSING

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

Maybe. A juvenile record may limit your public housing options, depending on the type of offense and where it happened. Because some 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 or your family.



OTHER CONSEQUENCES

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- 13. What happens if I don't pay the court-ordered fines, court costs, or restitution?**

Unpaid fines, court costs, or restitution can make it harder to get loans, a car, and even a job because of bad credit.

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

If you were adjudicated of a felony or certain violent misdemeanors, your fingerprint record will be sent to the Bureau of Criminal Information (BCI) and may be shared with state and federal law enforcement.

Ohio Collateral Consequences Summary Chart (*Continued*)



OTHER CONSEQUENCES (Cont.)

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<p>15. If I had to give DNA as part of my juvenile case, what happens to the DNA record after my case is closed?</p>	<p>If your DNA was taken, the DNA record can be shared with state and federal law enforcement.</p>
<p>16. Do I have to register on the sex offender registry if I have a sex offense on my juvenile record?</p>	<p>Maybe. If you were 14 or older when the offense happened, you may be required to register on the juvenile sex offender registry.</p>
<p>17. Can I get or keep my driver's license or state ID if I have a juvenile record?</p>	<p>Maybe. The judge can suspend your driver's license or permit up to your 21st birthday. Your juvenile record will not impact your ability to get or keep a state ID.</p>
<p>18. Can I vote if I only have a juvenile record?</p>	<p>Yes. Your juvenile record does not impact your right to vote.</p>
<p>19. Can I serve on a jury if I only have a juvenile record?</p>	<p>Yes. Your juvenile record does not impact your ability to serve on a jury.</p>
<p>20. Can I own or carry a gun if I have a juvenile record?</p>	<p>Maybe. You may not be allowed to own or carry a gun if you have juvenile adjudications for certain offenses.</p>

Collateral Consequences in Ohio

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?

Most court and police records about your juvenile case in Ohio are confidential and not available to the public, which means that people cannot find information about your juvenile record the same way they can look up information about an adult criminal record.¹⁰ But judges, juvenile court staff, and probation officers may view these confidential juvenile records.¹¹ Your parents and lawyer can also look at your juvenile record.¹²

However, despite the confidentiality law, felony juvenile records may show up on a background check unless they are sealed or expunged.¹³ Also, if you were adjudicated of murder, aggravated murder, or rape, or you are currently required to register on the juvenile sex offender registry, information about your juvenile record is available to the public.¹⁴ Go to Question 2 for information on sealing your juvenile record.

Your juvenile record can be shared with your school in certain circumstances. Go to Question 4 for information about when your school may be told about your juvenile court involvement.

Your record may also be shared with the Bureau of Motor Vehicles if you were adjudicated of certain offenses or if your driver's license is suspended or revoked as part of your juvenile case. Go to Question 17 for information about how your juvenile record might impact your driver's license.



In Ohio, most juvenile records are confidential

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

To prevent people from looking at your juvenile record, you may be able to get it sealed, which means it will be set aside from other court and police files and will only be available to juvenile court judges and staff.¹⁵

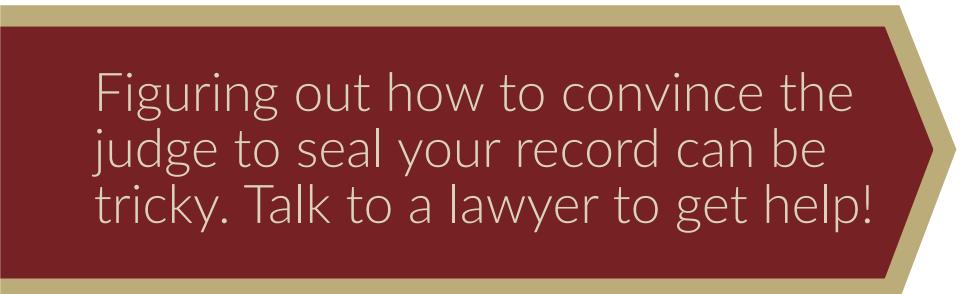
If you are under 18 years old, you can file a request to seal your record with the juvenile court after six months have passed since your case, probation, commitment, or sex offender registration requirement ended.¹⁶ If you are 18 years old or older, you can file a request to seal your record at any time after your case, probation, commitment, or sex offender registration requirement ends.¹⁷ To be eligible to seal your record, you must have paid your restitution in full and cannot currently have another open case in juvenile court.¹⁸ Also, you are not eligible to have your record sealed if you were adjudicated of murder, aggravated murder, or rape.¹⁹

The prosecutor gets 30 days to respond to your request.²⁰ If the prosecutor objects, the judge will hold a hearing so you can tell the judge why you think your record should be sealed.²¹ If the prosecutor does not

respond or agrees that you should have your record sealed, the judge can seal your records without having a hearing, or the judge may decide to have a hearing anyway.²²

At the hearing, the judge will decide whether to seal your juvenile record. The judge can consider your age, the seriousness of the offense, whether you've had other involvement with the legal system, your education and employment status, and any other information the court thinks is important.²³

You could tell the judge that having your record sealed may keep you from having to report it on applications or keep your record from showing up on background checks. Getting your juvenile record sealed would make it easier for you to go to college, get a job, or locate housing. You may also explain that you completed everything you were supposed to do for your juvenile case, and you would like to keep your record from blocking opportunities in the future.



Figuring out how to convince the judge to seal your record can be tricky. Talk to a lawyer to get help!

If you were taken into custody or brought to juvenile court but no complaint was filed, or if the complaint was dismissed, your juvenile record should automatically be sealed.²⁴ If you were charged with an alcohol-related offense and you successfully completed a diversion program for it, that record should also automatically be sealed.²⁵ It's important to confirm that your record has actually been sealed. For help, you can contact one of the legal organizations listed in the Resources section at the end of this booklet.

Once your record is sealed, most people will not be able to see it or know that you ever had a juvenile record.²⁶ You can act as if the offense never happened.²⁷ You will not need to tell an employer, housing provider, college, technical school, or trade program about your expunged record.

in interviews or on applications. You should always keep a copy of the sealing order, just in case you need to prove your case was sealed.

Getting your juvenile record sealed prevents it from showing up in most background checks.²⁸ However, your juvenile record may still show up in a Federal Bureau of Investigation (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. Therefore, you should be prepared to talk about your juvenile record and follow the tips on page 4.



Getting your juvenile record sealed prevents it from showing up in most background checks.

For help with or questions related to 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 to find contact information for your local public defender office. You can also find more information about sealing and expunging your juvenile record on the Clean Slate Clearinghouse website: <https://cleanslateclearinghouse.org/states/ohio/juvenile-record-overview/>.

► **3. Can my juvenile record be destroyed?**

Your juvenile record can be expunged (destroyed) after it has been sealed.²⁹ Go to Question 2 for information on sealing your juvenile record.

The juvenile court will automatically expunge (destroy) your juvenile record five years after your record was sealed, or on your 23rd birthday, whichever occurs first.³⁰

To get your record expunged without having to wait five years, you can file a request with the juvenile court to expunge your sealed record.³¹ The prosecutor gets 30 days to respond to your request.³² If the prosecutor

objects, the judge will hold a hearing so you can tell the judge why you think your record should be expunged.³³ If the prosecutor does not respond or agrees that you should have your record expunged, the judge can expunge your records without having a hearing, or the judge may decide to have a hearing anyway.³⁴

At the hearing, the judge will decide whether to expunge your juvenile record. The judge can consider your age, the seriousness of the offense, whether you've had other run-ins with the law, your education and employment status, and any other information the court thinks is important.³⁵

You could tell the judge that getting your juvenile record expunged may keep you from having to report it on applications or keep your record from showing up on background checks. Getting your juvenile record expunged would make it easier for you to go to college, get a job, or locate housing. You may also explain that you completed everything you were supposed to do for your juvenile case, and you would like to keep your record from blocking opportunities in the future.

If you were adjudicated of solicitation, loitering for solicitation, or prostitution and you were a victim of human trafficking, you can apply for expungement of your record even if it hasn't been sealed first.³⁶

Once your juvenile record is expunged, the court will permanently destroy and delete your record and any electronic copies of it.³⁷

For help with or questions related to expunging your juvenile record, contact the lawyer who represented you in juvenile court or go to the Resources section at the end of this guide to find contact information for your local public defender office. You can also find more information about sealing and expunging your juvenile record on the Clean Slate Clearinghouse website: <https://cleanslateclearinghouse.org/states/ohio/juvenile-record-overview/>.

► **4. Can my juvenile record be used against me in later juvenile or adult criminal cases?**

Maybe. A judge may be able to look at your juvenile record when deciding what disposition or sentence to give you in a later juvenile case.³⁸ The

prosecutor and judge can look at your juvenile record to decide if your case should be transferred to adult criminal court.³⁹

A previous juvenile adjudication for a sex offense may affect sex offender registration requirements if you are adjudicated of another sex offense. Go to Question 16 of this guide for information about sex offender registration requirements.

Your juvenile adjudication cannot be used against you to enhance your sentence if you are convicted of a crime in adult court.⁴⁰



SCHOOL

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

Maybe. Your juvenile court involvement may affect your ability to stay at the same school. Your school may find out information about your juvenile court involvement and use this information to suspend, expel, or permanently exclude you from school, even if the offense did not occur at school.⁴¹

Each school district has their own specific rules related to suspensions and expulsions. However, if the suspension is for ten school days or less, the school must at least provide you with the reason for the suspension in writing and give you an opportunity to appear for an informal hearing with the principal or other school administrator to challenge the suspension.⁴²

If your school expels you, which generally means that you are not allowed to attend school for somewhere between 11 and 80 school days, the school must at least provide you with the reason for the expulsion in writing and give you an opportunity to appear for a hearing with the superintendent or other school official to challenge the expulsion.⁴³



“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.”

If you are 16 years old or older, you can be suspended, expelled, or permanently excluded from attending public school in Ohio if you are adjudicated of certain offenses related to possessing a deadly weapon at or near school, selling or possessing drugs on school property, or causing serious physical harm to a school employee on school property.⁴⁴

If you bring a firearm to school, you must be expelled for one year, but the principal is allowed to reduce the time of expulsion on a case-by-case basis.⁴⁵ If you bring a knife to school, make a bomb threat to the school, or cause serious physical harm to any person or property while at school or a school-sponsored activity, you may be expelled for up to one year.⁴⁶

You can challenge the school's decision to suspend, expel, or permanently exclude you by appealing to the local school board, but you should do so right away. A lawyer or other knowledgeable adult can help you prepare for what to say. Go to the Resources section at the end of this guide for resources and contact information for organizations that may be able to assist you.

6. Can I get accepted to college, technical school, or a trade program if I have a juvenile record?

Yes. Pay close attention to what the application asks about your record. If the application asks if you have been convicted, you can answer "No" if you only have juvenile adjudications and no adult convictions. **A juvenile adjudication is not a conviction in Ohio.**⁴⁷ If the application asks about adjudications, you will likely need to include information about your juvenile record unless your record has been sealed or expunged.

Used by more than 800 colleges and universities around the country, the Common Application (Common App) no longer asks all applicants to answer questions about juvenile and criminal records. However, it does allow colleges to ask about these records on their supplemental forms, which must accompany the Common App when applying to their school.

The Common App also asks about school discipline violations. You are required to report your school discipline violations on the Common App, even if they are related to your confidential, sealed, or expunged 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 once your program is completed. For instance, if you have certain serious adjudications on your record, you may not be allowed to work as an emergency medical technician (EMT). Go to Question 8 for more information about how a juvenile record might affect your ability to get a job, and go to the Resources section at the end of this guide for contact information for organizations that may be able to help you understand job licensing requirements.

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 federal student loan to help pay for college, technical school, or a trade program?**

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.⁴⁸ If you only have juvenile adjudications,⁴⁹ 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*.



JOBs AND THE MILITARY

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

Yes. Most 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, felony juvenile records may show up on a background check unless they are sealed or expunged.⁵¹ Also, some employers may run a Federal Bureau of Investigation (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 confidential, sealed, or expunged juvenile record may still show up on a FBI background check. You should be prepared to briefly explain that your juvenile adjudication is not the same as a criminal conviction and follow the tips on page 4 on how to talk about your juvenile record. Go to Questions 2 and 3 for information about sealing and expunging juvenile records.

Just like you need a driver’s license to legally drive a car, some jobs require you to have an occupational license in order to do certain work. For example, electricians, emergency medical technicians (EMTs), nurses, and teachers 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. Additionally, the state agency reviewing your application for an occupational license may be able to look at your juvenile record when deciding whether to grant you the license.

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

Maybe. Your juvenile record might make it harder for you to join the military. Generally, the U.S. military does not treat juvenile records any differently than adult records. If your record involves selling drugs, domestic violence, or a felony, you may need to request special



“ If an application asks whether you've been convicted of a crime, you can answer “No” as long as you do not have any adult court convictions. ”

permission (a waiver) to enlist.⁵² If your record includes a juvenile adjudication involving a sexual offense, you will be prohibited from joining the military and no waivers are available.⁵³ Each branch of the military has different rules about waivers. For more information, visit 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 or expunged.⁵⁴ Before you request to have your juvenile record sealed or expunged, make sure to get a copy of your complete court record because the court will not have copies of expunged records and cannot give you sealed records without a court order.⁵⁵ Go to Questions 2 and 3 for information about sealing and expunging your juvenile record.



IMMIGRATION

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

Maybe. Talk to an immigration lawyer to find out whether your juvenile adjudication affects your ability to stay in the United States or obtain legal U.S. resident status in the future. If you're adjudicated of certain types of offenses, it will be more difficult to get legal immigration status.⁵⁶

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 without your permission.



“ 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.

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.⁵⁷



PUBLIC BENEFITS AND HOUSING

► 11. Can I get public benefits (food stamps, Medicaid, SSI, and TANF) with a juvenile record? What happens to my benefits if I'm locked up?

Yes, you should be able to get most public benefits with a juvenile record. If the application asks about convictions, and you have only juvenile adjudications and no adult convictions, you can answer "no" because **a juvenile adjudication is not a conviction in Ohio.**⁵⁸

Getting locked up in a juvenile facility might affect things like food stamps (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program—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 in a juvenile facility. If you have health insurance through Medicaid and you are sent to a secure juvenile facility, ask your lawyer, case manager, or probation officer for help to make sure your Medicaid is reinstated when you are released.

For help with public benefits, go to the Resources section at the end of this guide for contact information for the legal aid office in your area.

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

Maybe. 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.⁵⁹ 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.⁶⁰

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.⁶¹

Many public housing and private rental 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.**⁶² Some applications may ask about probation or adjudications, and you may need to answer “Yes” to these questions if your juvenile record has not been sealed or expunged. Each housing application is different, so you should read the questions carefully.

Because some juvenile records can appear on background checks, private landlords or public housing authorities may find out about your juvenile record, which could affect the landlord’s decision to rent to you or your ability to live in public housing. To prevent your juvenile record from showing up on a background check, you can get your record sealed or expunged.

Getting your juvenile record sealed will prevent it from showing up on most background checks.



Go to Questions 2 and 3 of this guide for information about sealing and expunging your juvenile record.

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



OTHER CONSEQUENCES

13. What happens if I don't pay the court-ordered fines, court costs, or restitution?

As part of your disposition or outcome of your case, the juvenile court judge may require you to pay fines up to \$2,000.⁶³ You may also have to pay court costs, which at least includes \$30 for felony cases and \$9 for misdemeanors, and may include reimbursement for the cost of confinement and probation supervision fees.⁶⁴ The judge may also require you to pay restitution (an order to pay someone back for damage caused or property taken).⁶⁵

If you don't pay court-ordered fines, court costs, or restitution, your information can be referred to a collection agency.⁶⁶ The court or collection agency can charge you interest, which means that the amount you owe will go up the longer you don't pay.⁶⁷ Additionally, these unpaid fines, costs, or restitution may 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.

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

The police can take your fingerprints when you are taken into custody

for any offense.⁷² If you were adjudicated of any felony-level offense or certain violent misdemeanor-level offenses, your fingerprint record will be sent to the Bureau of Criminal Investigation and Identification (BCI).⁷³ BCI can share this information with other state and federal law enforcement.⁷⁴

If your fingerprint record was sent to BCI, the fingerprint record cannot be sealed or destroyed.⁷⁵ But, any fingerprint record that was not sent to BCI (because you were not adjudicated of an offense that requires your fingerprints to be sent to BCI) can be sealed and expunged, along with the other information in your juvenile record that is sealed and expunged.⁷⁶ Go to Questions 2 and 3 of this guide for information about sealing and expunging your juvenile record.

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

If you were committed to the Department of Youth Services or placed in a detention facility, camp, or other facility, you probably were required to provide a DNA sample.⁶⁸ The Bureau of Criminal Investigation and Identification (BCI) analyzes and stores the DNA record.⁶⁹ BCI can share this information with other state and federal law enforcement.⁷⁰ Your DNA record cannot be sealed or expunged.⁷¹

► **16. Do I have to register on the sex offender registry if I have a sex offense on my juvenile record?**

Maybe. Whether you will have to register depends on your age at the time of the offense and if you have any prior sex offense adjudications.

- If you were 13 years old or younger at the time of the offense, you will *not* have to register if you were adjudicated of a sex offense.⁷⁷
- If you were 14 or 15 years old at the time of the offense, you *may* have to register. You *must* register if you had a prior adjudication for a sex offense.⁷⁸ If you did not have a prior adjudication for a sex offense, the judge will have a hearing to decide whether to require you to register.⁷⁹
- If you were 16 or 17 years old at the time of the offense, you *must* register if you were adjudicated of a sex offense.⁸⁰

If you are required to register on the juvenile sex offender registry, you will be assigned a Tier level.⁸¹ The Tier level determines how often and how long you will have to register.

- If you are assigned Tier I, you will have to register once a year for 10 years.
- If you are assigned Tier II, you will have to register every six months (180 days) for 20 years.
- If you are assigned Tier III, you will have to register every three months (90 days) for life.⁸²

If you are required to register, you will need to provide the county sheriff's office with your name and any aliases, address, social security number, date of birth, and driver's license number, along with the name and address of your employer or school, a photograph, copies of your travel and immigration documents, license plate number of each vehicle you own or drive, and information about your occupational license(s).⁸³

You will also need to notify the sheriff when you are going to move and register again when you do move.⁸⁴ Because the adult sex offender residency restrictions do not apply to juvenile sex offender registrants, you are allowed to live near a school or day care.⁸⁵

When you register with your local county sheriff's office, they will add your name and home address to a list of juvenile sex offender registrants, which is **not** available on the internet.⁸⁶ However, the sheriff's office may release your information to anyone who asks for a list of the juvenile sex offender registrants.⁸⁷ If the judge requires you to register as a Tier III juvenile offender registrant, the sheriff is required to inform your neighbors of your name and address and will provide them with a photograph and state the offense for which you were adjudicated.⁸⁸

“ 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. ”

After you have been registering for three years, you may file a request with the juvenile court to lower your Tier level or allow you to stop registering.⁸⁹ If the judge does not lower your Tier level or allow you to stop registering, you can file another request after three years from the date of the denial.⁹⁰ If the judge denies your request for a second time, you must wait five years before filing another request.⁹¹

If you fail to register according to your Tier level, you can face serious consequences, including being charged with a felony offense and going to prison.⁹²

Whenever you leave Ohio for more than a few days, other states may require you to register on the sex offender registry in their state or notify local law enforcement of your presence. Talk to a lawyer to figure out whether your traveling may result in any of these issues.

If the sheriff tries to add you to the adult public sex offender registry, if you have any questions about the registration requirements for juvenile sex offender registrants, or if you want help with filing a request to stop registering, go to the Resources section at the end of this guide to find information on how to contact someone at the Office of the Ohio Public Defender or your local public defender office.

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

Maybe. The juvenile court judge *can* suspend your driver's license or permit as part of the disposition order for any offense up to your 21st birthday.⁹³ The Bureau of Motor Vehicles (BMV) *will* suspend your driver's license or temporary permit if you are adjudicated of certain drug offenses or for driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.⁹⁴

The BMV *will* suspend your probationary driver's license, restricted license, or permit if you are adjudicated of multiple vehicle offenses or for driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.⁹⁵ The BMV *can* also suspend your probationary motorized bicycle license in certain cases.⁹⁶

At the end of the suspension period, you can get your driver's license reissued if you pay any applicable reinstatement fee and have met all reinstatement

requirements.⁹⁷ For information on how to get your license reinstated, visit <https://www.bmv.ohio.gov/suspensions-reinstatements.aspx>.

Your juvenile record will not impact your ability to get a state ID. If you were placed in a juvenile facility, ask your case manager, probation officer, or your lawyer 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.

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

Yes. Your juvenile record will not impact your right to vote.⁹⁸

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

Yes. Your juvenile record will not impact your ability to serve on a jury.⁹⁹

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

Maybe. The law on carrying and owning guns is complicated, so make sure you do more research or talk to a lawyer. For example, if you were adjudicated of a felony offense of violence or certain drug offenses, you are not allowed to have a gun.¹⁰⁰ You may ask the court of common pleas in your county to have your firearm rights restored.¹⁰¹ Your request should explain why you would like to be allowed to lawfully possess a gun.¹⁰²



Resources

Local Public Defender Offices

Most counties have either a public defender office and/or individual attorneys that provide legal representation to all young people who cannot afford an attorney and are accused of breaking the law in Ohio. Your local public defender's office or the attorneys who provide juvenile defense services in your county can help you understand the eligibility requirements and process for sealing and expunging your juvenile record, and may be able to represent you in the matter. To find the contact information for the public defender office in your county, visit <http://opd.ohio.gov/The-Library/County-Resources>.

Office of the Ohio Public Defender, Juvenile Department

The Juvenile Department at the Office of the Ohio Public Defender is a statewide office that provides legal representation for youth who have been committed to the Ohio Department of Youth Services. They may also be able to answer questions or help you with some of the collateral consequences discussed in this booklet. For help, call 614-466-5394.

Legal Aid Offices in Ohio

Legal aid offices are non-profit organizations that provide free legal services to people below a certain income level. They usually help with housing, public benefits, education, immigration, employment issues, domestic violence cases, family law, and other types of cases that can cause serious problems in a person's everyday life. Your local legal aid office may also be able to help you with juvenile record sealing and expungement. To find a legal aid office in your area, visit www.ohiolegalaid.org/ohio-legal-aids/ or call 866-529-6446.

Children's Law Center, Inc. (CLC)

CLC is a non-profit legal service center protecting the rights of children and youth to help them overcome barriers and transition into adulthood, better advocate for their needs, and successfully contribute to society. It provides individual legal advocacy to children and youth, and seeks to improve the systems that serve them. CLC offers services in both Kentucky and Ohio, and collaborates with other organizations within the region and nationally. For help, call 859-431-3313. For more information, visit www.childrenslawky.org.

Capital University Law School – Family and Youth Advocacy Center

The Family and Youth Advocacy Center (FYAC) provides free legal services for youth between 16 and 25 years old in Columbus and the surrounding area. They can assist with obtaining person records and documents (birth certificate, driver's license, state ID, or Social Security card), credit check and repair, housing, sealing and expungement, public benefits, education, and other legal issues. For help, call 614-236-6768. For more information, visit www.familyyouthlaw.org/fyac.php.

Legal Aid Society of Greater Cincinnati – Children & Education

Legal Aid Society of Greater Cincinnati's children and education programs provide education advocacy for children and youth in the juvenile justice and child welfare systems in Cincinnati and surrounding area. They may be able to assist with obtaining special education support, preventing suspension and expulsion, and addressing other education needs. For help, call 513-241-9400 or 800-582-2682. For more information, visit www.lascinti.org/what-we-do/practice-groups/children-education/.

Southeastern Ohio Legal Services (SEOLS)

SEOLS provides free legal services for special education, school suspension or expulsion, and other education issues for children and youth in Columbus and surrounding area. Their flyer describing special education rights can be found at: www.seols.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Special-Education-Your-Rights-and-Responsibilities.pdf. Their flyer describing a student's rights regarding school suspension or expulsion can be found at: www.seols.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/School-Discipline-Know-Your-Rights.pdf. To find the office located nearest you, visit: www.seols.org/contact/ or call 614-221-7625 or 800-589-5888.

Disability Rights Ohio

Disability Rights Ohio is a non-profit corporation with a mission to advocate for the human, civil, and legal rights of people with disabilities in Ohio. They can assist students with developmental disabilities receive proper special education services in private or public schools or other settings. For help, call 614-466-7264 or 800-282-9181 – Monday through Friday between 9am and noon or 1 to 4pm. For TTY assistance, call 614-728-2553 or 800-858-3542 – Monday through Friday between 9am and noon or 1 to 4pm. You can also complete their online intake form: www.disabilityrightsohio.org/intake-form. For more information, visit www.disabilityrightsohio.org/#how.

National Juvenile Defender Center (NJDC)

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. For more information, visit www.nfdc.info or call 202-452-0010.

IMMIGRATION

Catholic Charities – Diocese of Cleveland

Catholic Charities – Diocese of Cleveland provides low-cost legal services for a wide range of immigration matters, including: family-based petitions, citizenship and naturalization applications, applications to adjust status/ permanent residency, asylum, visas for victims of serious crimes and trafficking, Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA), and temporary protected status. They have offices located in Cleveland, Painesville, and Akron. For help, call 216-939-3769. For more information, visit <https://ccdocle.org/program/immigration-legal-services>.

Catholic Charities – Diocese of Youngstown

Catholic Charities – Diocese of Youngstown provides low-cost immigration assistance to individuals who wish to obtain legal status in the United States, either for themselves or their relatives. Their office is located in Youngstown. For help, call 330-744-8451 ext 326. For more information, visit <https://www.ccdoy.org/locations/catholic-charities-diocesan-offices/#legal-immigration>.

Catholic Charities – Southwestern Ohio

Catholic Charities – Southwestern Ohio provides immigration legal services to people of all ages and nationalities for adjustment of status, deportation defense, family-based visa petitions, naturalization, Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA), refugees, victims of trafficking or violent crimes, and other immigration assistance. They have offices in Cincinnati, Hamilton, Montgomery, Eastgate, Delhi, and Urbana. For help, call 513-672-3746. For more information, visit <https://ccswoh.org/immigration/>.

Community Refugee & Immigration Services (CRIS)

CRIS can provide legal representation for a wide variety of immigration issues, including: Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA), asylum, victims of violent crimes or trafficking, adjustment of status, naturalization, family-based visa petitions, and others. For help, call 614-235-5747 or 614-456-1527. Their office is located in Columbus. For more information, visit www.crisohio.org/legal-services/.

International Institute of Akron

The International Institute of Akron provides legal representation to immigrants throughout Northeast Ohio. They specialize in family immigration, asylum, removal defense, citizenship, and visas for survivors of crimes and human trafficking. For help, call 330-376-5106 or complete their intake form at: www.iiaakron.org/immigration-legal-services/.

International Institute of Toledo

The International Institute of Toledo provides immigration services related to citizenship or naturalization, green cards, Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA), and other immigration matters. For help, call 419-241-9178. For more information, visit <http://internationalinstituteoftoledo.org/>.

Legal Aid Society of Cleveland

The Legal Aid Society of Cleveland provides immigration services to people who are domestic violence survivors, victims of trafficking or other serious crimes, or those who are detained. They can assist with family petitions, visa processing, deportation defense, naturalization, and citizenship. For help, call 216-687-1900. For assistance in a language other than English, you can find other phone numbers at: <https://lasclev.org/contact/>. For more information, visit <https://lasclev.org/get-help/immigration/>.

Vineyard Community Center – Immigration Counseling Services

Vineyard provides immigration legal assistance to families who may not be able to afford an attorney. They can assist with Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA), family petitions, green card applications, and citizenship applications. They are located in Westerville. For help, call 614-259-5500. For more information, visit <http://ww2.vineyardcommunitycenter.org/our-services>.

HOUSING

A Place 4 Me

A Place 4 Me is an organization working to locate housing and other support services for young people between 18 and 24 years old experiencing homelessness or at risk of experiencing homelessness in Cleveland and the surrounding area. To get connected to local service providers, call the YWCA at 216-881-6878 and ask for A Place 4 Me. For more information, visit www.ywcaofcleveland.org/what-we-do/advocacy/a-place-4-me/.

Huckleberry House – Huck House Crisis Shelter & Transitional Living Program

The Huck House Crisis Shelter provides shelter, food, clothing, and group activities for youth between 12 and 17 years old while providing crisis services to the youth and their family. The Transitional Living Program offers housing, life skills, education services, and employment assistance for young people between 17 and 21 years old. They are located at 1421 Hamlet Street in Columbus. The Youth Outreach Program (YOP) has a drop-in center located at 893 E. 11th Avenue in Columbus. They provide assistance with housing, employment, education, public benefits, and case management. YOP is open from 12pm-6pm Monday through Friday. For help, call their 24-hour crisis hotline at 614-294-5553. For more information, visit <http://huckhouse.formationstudiocreates.com/>.

Lighthouse Youth and Family Services

Lighthouse provides life skills and housing options for young people between 17 and 24 years old and services for youth in crisis between 10 and 17 years old. The Sheakley Center for Youth provides shelter, life skills, and case management to young people between 18 and 24 years old. The Sheakley Center for Youth is located at 2314 Iowa Avenue in Cincinnati. For help, call 513-569-9500. The Mecum House provides confidential help and safe shelter to youth between 10 and 17 years old who have nowhere else to turn. The Mecum House is located at 2522 Highland Avenue in Cincinnati. For help, call 513-961-4080. Lighthouse also provides a variety of other resources and services for young people. For more information, visit www.lys.org/.

Star House Columbus

Star House is open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and assists young people between 14 and 24 years old with food, clothing, hygiene items, backpacks, and more. Star House offers walk-in appointments with two full-time therapists and partners with a number of organizations to provide employment services, health care, dental care, recovery support groups and other services. They located at 1220 Corrugated Way, in Columbus. For help, call 614-826-5868. For more information, visit <https://starhousecolumbus.org/>.

OTHER

2-1-1 Ohio

2-1-1 connects people with community resources and volunteer opportunities. By dialing 2-1-1 in most communities, you can be connected to housing, food, clothing, physical and mental health, employment support, support for persons with disabilities, and other services in your area. If 2-1-1 is not available in your county, call United Way for assistance at 614-224-8146. For more information, visit <http://ouw.org/211-2/>.

Cap4Kids

Cap4Kids is a website that provides a variety of information about resources for Columbus area children and families. The site lists employment and job training programs (<http://cap4kids.org/columbus/employment-job-training/programs-for-youth-and-teens/>), counseling services (<http://cap4kids.org/columbus/behavior-counseling-addiction/>), and other local resources. For more information, visit <http://cap4kids.org/columbus/>.

Cincinnati Youth 2 Work

Cincinnati Youth 2 Work program recruits, trains, and employs youth on behalf of the City of Cincinnati. The program provides job readiness and life skills training to Cincinnati youth between 14 and 18 years old. For more information, visit www.cincinnati-oh.gov/recreation/programs/crc-teens-513recdup/youth-2-work-program/.

Cincinnati Youth Collaborative (CYC)

CYC seeks to keep youth in school, prepare them for college and careers, and support them on their pathway to success. They provide mentoring, college and career preparation, work readiness, and sports and art activities. CYC is located at 301 Oak Street in Cincinnati. For more information, call 513-363-5200 or visit www.cycyouth.org/.

Equality Ohio

Equality Ohio advocates and educates to achieve fair treatment and equal opportunity for all Ohioans regardless of their sexual orientation or gender identity or expression. For more information, visit www.equalityohio.org/.

Kaleidoscope Youth Center (KYC)

KYC is open to young people between 12 and 20 years old who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender (LGBT), are questioning their sexual orientation or gender identity, identify as queer, or are straight allies. They provide a safe, supportive, and confidential environment that allows young people to build understanding of the LGBT community, to explore feelings and experiences, and to meet other young people. KYC is located at 603 E. Town Street in Columbus. For more information, call 614-294-5437 or visit www.kycohio.org/.

Youth Opportunities Unlimited (Y.O.U.)

Y.O.U. is a nonprofit workforce development organization in Cleveland that serves young people between 14 and 24 years old. Their programs and services are focused on ensuring young people are ready to pursue a path to economic self-sufficiency through mentoring, employability skills training, industry-based credential training, career exploration, jobs, and internships. For more information, visit <http://www.youthopportunities.org/>.

Young Adult Resource Center (YRC) – Cleveland

YRC is a drop-in center for young people between 14 and 24 years old to receive employment and career planning assistance, educational support, and case management services. For more information, call 216-777-8222 or visit www.omjcc.us/en-US/youth.aspx.

Endnotes

¹ State v. Hand, 73 N.E.3d 448, 459 (Ohio 2016) (“[A] juvenile adjudication is not a conviction of a crime and should not be treated as one.”).

² OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2151.355(A) (West 2006).

³ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. §§ 2151.355(B) (West 2006), 2151.357(E)(1)-(5) (West 2014). You can also ask the court to see your sealed record, and in certain circumstances, prosecutors and law enforcement can inspect your sealed record. Outside of those two exceptions, no one else can access the sealed records.

⁴ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2151.31(B)(1) (West 2002).

⁵ State v. Hand, 73 N.E.3d 448, 459 (Ohio 2016) (“[A] juvenile adjudication is not a conviction of a crime and should not be treated as one.”).

⁶ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2151.31(B)(1) (West 2002).

⁷ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. §§ 2151.14(D)(1)(a)-(k) (West 2002), 2152.71(A), (C), (E) (West 2002).

⁸ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 109.57(E)(2), (4) (West 2017) (limiting the release of juvenile record information). However, according to local experts, the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation will release any felony-level juvenile record unless it is sealed.

⁹ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 109.57(E)(2) (West 2017).

¹⁰ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. §§ 109.57(E)(2), (4) (West 2017), 2152.71(A)(1) (West 2002).

¹¹ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. §§ 2151.357(E)(1)-(5) (West 2014), 2152.71(E) (West 2002).

¹² OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2152.71(A)(1) (West 2002).

¹³ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 109.57(E)(2), (4) (West 2017) (limiting the release of juvenile record information). However, according to local experts, the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation may be releasing any felony juvenile record unless it is sealed.

¹⁴ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 109.57(E)(2) (West 2017).

¹⁵ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. §§ 2151.355(B) (West 2006), 2151.357(A)(3), (E)(1)-(5) (West 2014). You can also ask the court to see your sealed record, and in certain circumstances, prosecutors and law enforcement can inspect your sealed record. Outside of those two exceptions, no one else can access the sealed records.

¹⁶ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2151.356(C)(1)(a) (West 2014).

¹⁷ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2151.356(C)(1)(b) (West 2014).

¹⁸ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2151.356(C)(1)(a)(i) (West 2014). See also State v. Ushery, 2013-Ohio-2509, 2013 WL 3148715, at *3 (Ohio Ct. App. 2013); State v. Summers, 592 N.E.2d 905, 906 (Ohio Ct. App. 1990).

¹⁹ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2151.356(A), (C)(1) (West 2014).

²⁰ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2151.356(C)(2)(a)-(d)(i) (West 2014).

²¹ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2151.356(C)(2)(d)(iii) (West 2014).

²² OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2151.356(C)(2)(d)(ii)-(iii) (West 2014).

²³ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2151.356(C)(2)(e)(i)-(iv) (West 2014).

²⁴ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2151.356(B)(1)(b), (d) (West 2014).

²⁵ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2151.356(B)(1)(c) (West 2014).

²⁶ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. §§ 2151.355(B) (West 2006), 2151.357(E)(1)-(5) (West 2014).

²⁷ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2151.357(A)-(A)(1) (West 2014).

²⁸ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 109.57(E)(4) (West 2017).

²⁹ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2151.358(A), (B)(1) (West 2012).

³⁰ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2151.358(A) (West 2012).

³¹ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2151.358(B) (West 2012).

³² OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2151.358(B)(1)-(4)(a) (West 2012).

- ³³ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2151.358(B)(4)(c) (West 2012).
- ³⁴ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2151.358(B)(4)(b) (West 2012).
- ³⁵ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2151.358(B)(5)(a)-(e) (West 2012).
- ³⁶ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. §§ 2151.358(E) (West 2012), 2953.38(B), (D)-(F) (West 2018). Note that there may be a fee of \$50 for this request if you file it when you are an adult, but you can ask the court to waive the \$50 if you do not have the ability to pay the fee. OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2953.38(H) (West 2018).
- ³⁷ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. §§ 2151.355(A) (West 2006), 2151.358(F) (West 2012).
- ³⁸ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2152.11(A)(3) (West 2000).
- ³⁹ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. §§ 2152.12(D)(6), (7) (West 2016), 2152.10(A)(1)(b), (A)(2)(a) (West 2002).
- ⁴⁰ State v. Hand, 73 N.E.3d 448, 459 (Ohio 2016) (“Treating a juvenile adjudication as an adult conviction to enhance a sentence for a later crime is inconsistent with Ohio’s system for juveniles . . . ”).
- ⁴¹ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 3313.662(A), (B) (West 2016).
- ⁴² OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 3313.66(A)(1) (West 2018).
- ⁴³ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 3313.66(B)(1), (6) (West 2018).
- ⁴⁴ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 3313.662(A), (B) (West 2016) (these offenses specifically include: conveying or possessing a deadly weapon or dangerous ammunition in a school safety zone; carrying a concealed weapon or selling drugs on school property; possessing or using drugs on school property; aggravated murder, murder, voluntary manslaughter, involuntary manslaughter, felonious assault, aggravated assault, rape, or gross sexual imposition on school property if the victim was a school employee; or complicity in any act described herein).
- ⁴⁵ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 3313.66(B)(2), (3) (West 2018).
- ⁴⁶ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 3313.66(B)(3), (4), (5) (West 2018).
- ⁴⁷ State v. Hand, 73 N.E.3d 448, 459 (Ohio 2016) (“[A] juvenile adjudication is not a conviction of a crime and should not be treated as one.”).
- ⁴⁸ 20 U.S.C.A. § 1091(r) (West 2015); *Students with Criminal Convictions Have Limited Eligibility for Federal Student Aid*, FED. STUDENT AID, www.studentaid.ed.gov/node/55 (last visited Nov. 8, 2018).
- ⁴⁹ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2152.02(E)(1) (West 2017).
- ⁵⁰ State v. Hand, 73 N.E.3d 448, 459 (Ohio 2016) (“[A] juvenile adjudication is not a conviction of a crime and should not be treated as one.”).
- ⁵¹ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 109.57(E)(4) (West 2017).
- ⁵² See generally 32 C.F.R. § 66.6 (West 2016) (listing the military’s basic enlistment rules).
- ⁵³ 32 C.F.R. § 66.6(8)(iii) (West 2016).
- ⁵⁴ See 32 C.F.R. § 66.3 (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).
- ⁵⁵ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. §§ 2151.355(A) (West 2006), 2151.357(E)(3) (West 2014).
- ⁵⁶ 8 U.S.C.A. §§ 1227(a)(2) (West 2008), 1182(a)(2) (West 2013).
- ⁵⁷ IMMIGRANT LEGAL RES. 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.
- ⁵⁸ State v. Hand, 73 N.E.3d 448, 459 (Ohio 2016) (“[A] juvenile adjudication is not a conviction of a crime and should not be treated as one.”).
- ⁵⁹ 24 C.F.R. § 966.4(l)(5)(i)(B), (l)(5)(iii) (West 2017).
- ⁶⁰ 24 C.F.R. §§ 982.553(a)(1)(ii)(C)-(a)(2)(i) (West 2016), 960.204(a)(3)-(4) (West 2017).
- ⁶¹ 42 U.S.C.A. § 1437d(k) (West 2013).
- ⁶² State v. Hand, 73 N.E.3d 448, 459 (Ohio 2016) (“[A] juvenile adjudication is not a conviction of a crime and should not be treated as one.”).
- ⁶³ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2152.20(A)(1) (West 2007) (you can be ordered to pay

anywhere from \$50 to \$2,000 in fines).

- ⁶⁴ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. §§ 2743.70(A)(2) (West 1998), 2152.20(A)(2), (4) (West 2007) (court costs include probation supervision fees, costs of confinement that includes a per diem fee for room and board, cost of medical and dental treatment, and cost of repairs to any property damaged while the youth is in confinement).
- ⁶⁵ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2152.20(A)(3) (West 2007).
- ⁶⁶ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2152.20(E)(1) (West 2007).
- ⁶⁷ *Id.*
- ⁶⁸ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2152.74(B)-(D) (West 2005).
- ⁶⁹ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 109.573(B)(1) (West 2015).
- ⁷⁰ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 109.573(B)(2) (West 2015).
- ⁷¹ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. §§ 2151.356(B)(2) (West 2014), 2151.357(A)(3)-(4) (West 2014).
- ⁷² OHIO REV. CODE ANN. §§ 2151.311(E)(1) (West 2017), 2151.313(A)(2) (West 2006).
- ⁷³ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 109.57(A) (West 2017).
- ⁷⁴ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 109.57(C) (West 2017).
- ⁷⁵ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. §§ 2151.356(B)(2) (West 2014), 2151.357(A)(3)-(4) (West 2014).
- ⁷⁶ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2151.313(B)(4)-(5) (West 2006).
- ⁷⁷ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. §§ 2152.82(A)(2) (West 2008), 2152.83(B)(1)(b) (West 2008).
- ⁷⁸ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2152.82(A) (West 2008).
- ⁷⁹ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2152.83(B) (West 2008).
- ⁸⁰ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. §§ 2152.82(A) (West 2008), 2152.83(A)(1) (West 2008).
- ⁸¹ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. §§ 2152.82(B) (West 2008), 2152.83(A)(2), (C) (West 2008).
- ⁸² OHIO REV. CODE ANN. §§ 2950.07(B) (West 2008), 2950.06 (B)(3) (West 2008).
- ⁸³ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2950.04(C) (West 2008).
- ⁸⁴ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. §§ 2152.82(A) (West 2008), 2152.83(A)(1) (West 2008), 2950.05(A) (West 2008).
- ⁸⁵ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2950.034(A) (West 2008); APPLICABILITY OF OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2950.034(A) TO YOUTH, 2009 OHIO OP. ATT'Y GEN. 029 (2009), <https://www.ohioattorneygeneral.gov/getattachment/252f7a4b-e0a4-4de8-bffe-ccd36b9c5466/2009-029.aspx> (providing that sex offender residency restrictions do not apply to juvenile offender registrants).
- ⁸⁶ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2950.081(B) (West 2008).
- ⁸⁷ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2950.081(A) (West 2008).
- ⁸⁸ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2950.11(F)(1)(c) (West 2014).
- ⁸⁹ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2152.85(B)(1) (West 2008).
- ⁹⁰ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2152.85(B)(2) (West 2008).
- ⁹¹ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2152.85(B)(3) (West 2008).
- ⁹² OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2950.99(A)(1)(b), (A)(2)(b) (West 2011).
- ⁹³ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2152.19(A)(4)(I) (West 2017); *In re R.K.*, 2004-Ohio-6918, 2004 WL 2931013, at *1 (Ohio Ct. App. 2004) (prohibiting a juvenile court from imposing a driver's suspension beyond age 21).
- ⁹⁴ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 4510.17(D), (G)(2)(a) (West 2016).
- ⁹⁵ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 4510.31(A)(1) (West 2016).
- ⁹⁶ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 4510.34 (West 2002).
- ⁹⁷ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2152.19(A)(4)(I) (West 2017).
- ⁹⁸ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 3503.07 (West 1971).
- ⁹⁹ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2313.17 (West 2012).
- ¹⁰⁰ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2923.13(A)(2)-(3) (West 2015). See also OHIO REV. CODE § 2901.01(9) (West 2017) (An offense of violence includes "offenses that involve physical harm to persons or a risk of serious physical harm to persons.").
- ¹⁰¹ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2923.14(A)(1) (West 2016).
- ¹⁰² OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2923.14(B)(1)-(2) (West 2016).

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About 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.nfdc.info.

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