IMMIGRATION CONSEQUENCES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY¹

| Delinquency Disposition | Immigration Penalty and Waiver |
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| Prostitution (being the prostitute, not the customer) | Inadmissible for engaging in a pattern of prostitution. ² A single act of prostitution does not constitute "engaging" in prostitution. Conduct must involve intercourse. Waivers are often available. |
| Drug Trafficking: Sale, possession for sale, cultivation, manufacturing, distribution, delivery or other drug trafficking offenses. If a legal permanent resident (LPR), may not be deported for "reason to believe" unless leaves United States and attempts to reenter. It may impact application for U.S. citizenship for a temporary period of time. Must show knowingly/consciously involved with "reasonable, substantial and probative evidence."³ Charges must meet definition of "drug trafficking." | Inadmissible where DHS/ICE has "reason to believe" participation in drug trafficking. ⁴ No waivers, except for the S, T or U Visa. |
| Drug Abuse or Addiction : Repeated drug findings, finding of abuse (more than one time experimentation in last three years), addiction to drugs. | Inadmissible and deportable for drug addict or abuser. ⁵ Waivers are often available. |
| Behavior showing a mental condition that poses a current threat to self or others: including suicide attempt, torture, mayhem, repeated sexual offenses against younger children (predator), perhaps repeated alcohol offenses (showing alcoholism) | Inadmissible for mental disability posing threat to self or other. ⁶ Waivers may be available. |

¹ Much of the information in this chart was drawn from the IMMIGRANT LEGAL RES. CTR., IMMIGRATION

CONSEQUENCES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY (2010), *available at* http://www.ilrc.org/files/cal_chart_notes_16.pdf. ² 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(2)(D).

³ Barradas v. Holder, 582 F.3d 754, 762 (7th Cir. 2009) (stating that where the defendant is a legal permanent resident, removal order must be based on reasonable, substantial and probative evidence).

⁴ 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(2)(C).

⁵ 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(1)(A)(iv).

⁶ 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(1)(A)(iii).

| False Claim to U.S. Citizenship: Use of false documents and fraud offenses relating to false claim to citizenship. Examples: Falsely representing self as U.S. citizen to obtain U.S. passport Using false U.S. passport to enter United States Using false U.S. passport to obtain state driver's license. Claiming U.S. citizenship on job application. Submitting fraudulent ID with an I-9 form to obtain employment. | Inadmissible and deportable for false claim to U.S. citizenship. ⁷ Waivers may be available, <i>e.g.</i> , Special Immigration Juvenile Status (SIJS) and U-Visa. |
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| Violations of protective or "no-contact" orders designed to prevent repeated harassment, credible threats of violence or bodily injury. | Deportable where court finds violation of domestic violence protective order designed to prevent repeated harassment, credible threats of violence or bodily injury. ⁸ Some waivers are available. |
| Any Juvenile Adjudication | Can be a basis for denial of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) applications. DACA is a DHS program that allows those who were brought to the U.S. as children to apply for a deferral of their removal. Any juvenile adjudication, even if expunged, will be considered on a case-by-case basis when determining whether an otherwise qualified immigrant is worthy of a DACA deferral from deportation. ⁹ |

⁷ 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(6)(C)(ii), (F).
⁸ 8 U.S.C. § 1227(a)(2)(E)(ii).
⁹ Department of Homeland Security website: http://www.dhs.gov/deferred-action-childhood-arrivals (last visited Feb. 28, 2013).