JUVENILE DEFENSE POLICY AND PRACTICE CAREER RESOURCE GUIDE

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I. Introduction

Every youth facing charges in juvenile court or who is otherwise at risk of losing his or her liberty has a constitutional right to meaningful access to counsel throughout the juvenile delinquency process. The juvenile defender is central to the fulfillment of that right. Juvenile defense is a highly specialized practice that requires a unique skill set and knowledge base that is considerably different and broader than what is needed for adult criminal defense. The National Juvenile Defender Center (NJDC) prepared this guide to provide students and others with valuable resources to jumpstart a juvenile defense career.

The Role of Juvenile Defense Counsel

In a series of cases starting in 1966, the United States Supreme Court extended bedrock elements of due process and fair treatment to youth charged in delinquency proceedings. Arguably the most important of these cases, *In re Gault*[1] held that juveniles have the right to counsel in delinquency proceedings. The Court noted that juvenile defense counsel was imperative to rectify the dilemma facing youth in juvenile courts, where they experienced "the worst of both worlds;"[2] receiving neither the protections afforded to adult defendants nor the individualized care and treatment reserved for youth. The Court clearly observed that juvenile defense counsel's role in delinquency proceedings is unique and critical.[3] The Court concluded that no matter how many court personnel were charged with looking after the accused child's interests, any child facing "the awesome prospect of incarceration" needed "the guiding hand of counsel at every step in the proceedings against him [or her]" for the same reasons that adults facing criminal charges need counsel.[4]

Court-involved youth need attorneys to help them navigate the complexities of the delinquency system. The juvenile defender zealously advocates on behalf of the young client's expressed interests to enforce the client's due process rights and present the legal and social case. The defender also plays an important role in counseling clients through legal and other related processes, promoting accuracy in decision making, providing alternatives for decision makers, and monitoring institutional treatment, aftercare, and re-entry. Effective juvenile defense is client-centered, individualized, holistic, and developmentally appropriate. The juvenile defender must ensure that their clients meaningfully participate in their defense and that clients and their families are treated with dignity and respect. Juvenile defenders are a critical buffer against injustice and are at the heart of ensuring that the delinquency system operates fairly, accurately, and humanely.

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[1] 387 U.S. 1 (1967).
[2] *Id*. at 19 n.23 (internal quotations and citation omitted).
[3] *See id*. at 36 ("The probation officer cannot act as counsel for the child. His role . . . is as arresting officer and witness against the child. Nor can the judge represent the child.").
[4] *Id*.

Key Distinctions Between Juvenile Court and Adult Court

While youth are afforded the same due process rights as adults, juvenile court practice is distinct from adult court practice in many ways. The most obvious difference is that juvenile court cases primarily consist of bench trials (where the judge is the trier of fact) compared to adult court where jury trials are more readily available to the criminally accused. Beyond this, however, juvenile defenders must have knowledge of delinquency laws and procedures; be versed in adolescent development and the evolving juvenile-specific jurisprudence; be competent to effectively counsel youth on making critical legal decisions; be able to convey complex legal principles to their young clients and families; engage community partners; and have a clear understanding of the obligations of the educational and other systems impacting the lives of youth clients.

While every juvenile court operates differently, this guide contains a flowchart that generally illustrates how a delinquency case proceeds through the juvenile court process from arrest to expungement. This flowchart can be found in the "Overview of the Juvenile Justice Process" section of this guide. Likewise, the language in juvenile court is often quite different from the language used in adult criminal court. This guide also contains a glossary in the "Juvenile Court Terminology" section that defines some key juvenile court terms to help students familiarize themselves with juvenile court language and gain a better understanding of the juvenile court process.

Careers in Juvenile Defense

A career in juvenile defense is challenging, rewarding, and achievable. The need for passionate advocates to represent indigent children, the multi-disciplinary nature of the field, and the push to advance practice and policy reforms across the country presents a wide range of opportunities for those interested in juvenile defense issues. In this field, one can engage in direct services work as a front-line juvenile defender, participate in appellate advocacy, or assist in policy advocacy by working with law reform organizations, juvenile defense/juvenile justice think tanks, and other social justice organizations. With this broad range of options, juvenile defense is a great place for those interested in fostering innovation and creativity to bring about social change.

II. Preparing for a Career in Juvenile Defense

The road to becoming a champion for children starts well before entering the legal workforce. Using your undergrad and law school experience to attain and hone key skills is the perfect way to jumpstart a successful career in juvenile defense. Juvenile defense is a highly specialized practice that requires a unique set of skills and an in-depth understanding of an evolving body of juvenile jurisprudence and adolescent development research. Aside from knowledge of criminal and juvenile law, representing youth in the delinquency context requires familiarity with juvenile court procedure, practice standards, and case law; the ability to communicate complex legal principles to young clients; familiarity with a wide range of appropriate rehabilitative services and programs; an understanding of the growing body of research in adolescent development; and the ability to monitor progress and provide legal services after disposition. Juvenile defenders

must have superior interpersonal skills and compassion; possess strong analytical, oral advocacy, and practical writing skills; and be courageous and willing to go against the grain to zealously advocate on the behalf of their clients' expressed interests. Students interested in juvenile defense can begin to acquire these skills, experience, and personal attributes through their coursework and by taking advantage of experiential learning opportunities.

Coursework

Students can begin building the foundational knowledge required for a career in juvenile defense early on in their academic careers. General coursework in adolescent development, child psychology, and the like will help students better understand the evolving body of scientific and social research that drives juvenile defense. Legal coursework in criminal law, criminal procedure, advanced criminal procedure, evidence, legal ethics, legal writing, and trial advocacy is essential to help students understand the doctrinal and practical concepts that underscore juvenile defense work. Interested students can also explore electives that touch on special education law and disability law given their strong intersection with juvenile defense practice. Some schools may offer courses that contextualize juvenile delinquency within the realm of criminal law as part of a broader discussion about juvenile justice and child advocacy. These courses may also touch on policy reform and legislative efforts to address systemic issues that arise in child-serving systems.

Experiential Learning

Experiential learning provides students with a unique opportunity to apply what they have learned in the classroom in a real world setting. Employers in the juvenile indigent defense field look to hire individuals who have a demonstrated interest in the work. Internships/externships are an excellent way for undergraduate, graduate, and law students to gain exposure to the juvenile defense field, develop key skills, and build their resume. Internships and externships allow students to explore a variety of areas within the juvenile defense field to find their niche. While most internships/externships are unpaid, employers are often willing to work with the student's school to award academic credit. Students who are not receiving academic credit may also qualify to receive funding for summer positions through various grant programs. Information on these programs can be found in the "Debt Management and Summer Funding Opportunities" section of this guide. Students should begin actively looking and applying for summer positions during winter break and no later than early spring semester.

In addition to internships/externships, law students should take advantage of clinical education during their 2L or 3L year, where available, to prepare for a career in juvenile defense. This hands-on learning experience with real clients, extensive training, and supervision provides students with an invaluable opportunity to *be* the lawyer. Some law schools have juvenile defense and/or child advocacy specific programs. A list of these law schools is available in the "List of Juvenile Defense Policy and Practice Clinical Programs" section of this guide. For students that are attending institutions where a juvenile-specific clinical program is not available, participating in a criminal defense clinic or other clinics that require direct representation of clients and/or involve policy advocacy will equip students with transferrable skills that are useful in the juvenile defense field. Students should also feel empowered to request juvenile defense

clinical programs and/or related course offerings and form student groups/committees to develop an implementation plan and strategy to make such programs and courses available to students.

III. Securing a Job in Juvenile Defense

There is a broad array of juvenile indigent defense delivery systems across the country. Defense services in some states are coordinated at a state level, while in others it is managed at the county level. Within these systems, indigent juvenile defense attorneys may work for public defender offices, non-profit law centers, appointed/contract counsel panels, boutique law firms, or law school clinical programs. Given the varied nature of systems across the country, navigating the job search in the juvenile defense field can be very daunting without the proper guidance and direction. It is necessary for interested students to take advantage of resources at their schools, within their communities, and at organizations like NJDC to get a head start. It is best to think about the geographic locations that you are open to practicing in and explore the types of juvenile defense opportunities available in those areas to guide your overall job search.

The Power of Informational Interviews

Setting up informational interviews with alumni or other contacts in the juvenile defense field is a powerful networking tool. Informational interviews are distinct from job interviews. Unlike a job interview, the purpose of an informational interview is not to solicit a job (in the immediate sense); rather, the purpose is to build a rapport with contacts and learn more about the practice and organization, hiring methods, and future employment opportunities. To prepare for an informational interview, students should thoroughly research the individual and the organization and draft three to five well-informed questions. Topics for questions include the organization and its mission, practice areas of interest, skills and background required, entry-level opportunities, career mobility/trajectory, *etc*. There are two important rules to keep in mind about informational interviews: (1) the requester should not attach or offer a resume without being asked for it and (2) the requester should not ask the contact for a job before or during the interview. Students can find a link to a step-by-step guide on informational interviews and other networking tools in the "Other Helpful Career Links and Resources" section of this guide.

Entry-Level Front-Line Juvenile Defender Opportunities

The availability of entry-level opportunities varies by jurisdiction and office. Some jurisdictions and offices allow entry level candidates to apply directly for juvenile defender positions during the traditional law school fall and winter recruitment processes, while others require candidates to apply outside of this process as positions become available. For example in New York City, the Juvenile Rights Practice of the Legal Aid Society accepts applications for positions within the Division starting in August of the year prior to entry. In contrast, the Maryland Office of the Public Defender specifically advertises for juvenile positions as they become available.

Factors to Consider in Evaluating Juvenile Defender Opportunities

The daily practices of juvenile defenders are influenced by the jurisdiction, type of delivery system, and culture of the organization in which the defender practices. Since juvenile defense is

a highly specialized practice, it is important to get a sense of the training opportunities that are available for new hires. It is also necessary for applicants to ascertain the caseload, office environment, level of supervision, mentorship opportunities, and nature of juvenile defense practice (*e.g.* whether the office provides "holistic" representation) in offices of particular interest. Outside of firsthand experience from internships/externships, alumni networks and law school faculty are a great resource to get this insight.

The Application, Interview, and Hiring Process

Applicants are typically required to submit a cover letter, resume, a short writing sample (e.g. motion or legal research memo), transcripts, references, and sometimes responses to a questionnaire relating to the applicants background, interests, and desires to work in the field. The interview process ordinarily consists of multiple stages, with the first interview being a screening interview and the subsequent interviews being conducted by a panel of attorneys and possibly executives of the hiring organization. During the interview process, applicants should be prepared to answer questions related to the applicant's interest in juvenile defense, reply to hypothetical questions, and engage in simulations such as delivering opening and/or closing statements and facilitating a mock client interview. While the hiring timeline varies between agencies, students should begin actively putting together materials and requesting references no later than October of their final year of study. Students should expect to interview over winter break and throughout the first half of the spring semester, and anticipate employers to make hiring decisions between late spring and early summer. Because some organizations do not accept applications until the applicant has passed that state's bar exam, it is important to research the particular hiring process for each organization for which you apply.

Tips for Interviews and Simulations

For the screening interview, applicants should be prepared to clearly and succinctly articulate why they want to be a juvenile defender and why they are applying to a particular office. Applicants should cite to specific experiences that led them to pursue a career in juvenile defense and be prepared to discuss their clinical experience. If an applicant did not participate in a clinic, that applicant should be prepared to explain why and describe what measures he or she has taken to gain other practical legal experience. Applicants should be prepared to demonstrate their willingness and the ability to work with lower-income and diverse populations. Candidates will likely encounter questions regarding their comfort level and philosophy on defending clients charged with heinous crimes (*e.g.* child molestation, murder, or rape). Applicants should always keep a lawyer's ethical obligations in mind when responding to questions about past clients or cases. The Public Defender Handbook published by the Public Interest Law Center at NYU School of Law is a great resource to help applicants prepare for juvenile defense interviews. A link to this handbook can be found in the "Other Helpful Career Links and Resources" section. Note that, in contrast to this guide, the Public Defender Handbook discusses securing a job in the public defense sector more generally (*i.e.* in the adult criminal context).

The hypotheticals that applicants may encounter during the interview process are most likely going to test the applicant's ability to communicate an attorney's ethical obligations to his or her client; awareness of the difference between expressed or stated interest representation (attorney's

representation is guided by what the client wants) and best interest representation (attorney determines what is best for the client); and how the applicant balances the tension between being a zealous advocate and adhering to other ethical duties as a lawyer.

Policy Advocacy, Fellowships, and Other Juvenile Defense Opportunities

Policy Advocacy

In addition to litigation opportunities, those interested in policy reform can seek opportunities within law reform organizations, juvenile defense/juvenile justice think tanks, and other social justice organizations to engage in policy advocacy. Since many of these organizations may not have annual recruitment, it is important for interested candidates to proactively reach out to organizations of interest to set up informational interviews and learn about current or future employment opportunities. Many of these organizations host fellowship projects funded by outside organizations and some of these organizations also have in-house fellowship opportunities, which are described in more detail below. The Public Service Job Directory (PSJD.org) is a great place to search for organizations and employment opportunities that engage in policy advocacy. More information about the PSJD and other resources can be found in the "Other Helpful Career Links and Resources" section of this guide.

Postgraduate Fellowships

There is an array of postgraduate fellowships available to students to jumpstart a career in juvenile defense including project-based fellowships, organizational fellowships, and teaching fellowships. Project-based fellowships typically fund student-proposed projects that serve unmet legal needs. To apply for these fellowships, candidates usually seek a host organization and collaborate with the host organization to put together a fellowship proposal and apply for funding through various programs. In some cases, candidates may apply for support on their own (*i.e.* without a host organization) to start a new project or organization. The three most well-known fellowships are the Equal Justice Works, Skadden, and Soros Justice Advocacy Fellowships. Information about project-based fellowship opportunities can be found in the "Project-based Postgraduate Fellowships" section of this guide. Organizational fellowships are opportunities within existing organizations for a one- or two-year term where fellows are hired as staff members for the duration of the fellowship period. Graduates apply to organizational fellowships in a similar manner as applying for a typical job. The Gault Fellowship at NJDC is an example of an organizational fellowship. Teaching fellowships offer graduates the opportunity to teach law in a clinical setting, supervise law students, manage a small caseload, and earn an advanced degree. The Prettyman Fellowship at Georgetown University Law Center is an example of a teaching fellowship. More information about organizational fellowships and teaching fellowships related to juvenile defense can be found in the "List of Selected Juvenile Defense Policy and Practice Organizations" section of this guide.

Judicial Clerkships

Judicial clerkships in juvenile court at the state level offer a unique opportunity for interested students to explore juvenile defense practice and gain exposure to the juvenile court process more generally. As a judicial law clerk, one has the opportunity to assess the juvenile

delinquency process from all angles: prosecution, defense, and the bench. Serving in this capacity may give students keen insight about juvenile defense practice and systemic issues.

Post-Graduate Debt Management

As the cost of legal education continues to rise, every student is concerned about how to manage the student loan debt that he or she may accumulate. While managing loan debt is a huge financial burden and is no easy feat, the presence of student loan debt should not automatically preclude students from obtaining public interest employment right out of law school. There are a number of programs that assist students with paying back educational debt including Loan Repayment Assistance Programs (LRAP) through schools, employers, bar associations, or local or state governments, in addition to the federal Public Service Loan Forgiveness program. Additional information on these programs and other debt management resources can be found in the "Debt Management and Summer Funding Resources" section of this guide.

IV. Overview of Resources

This guide contains the following resources to help interested students and graduates with their career search in the juvenile defense field:

- **Overview of the Juvenile Justice Process**
- **Juvenile Court Terminology**
- **List of Juvenile Defense Policy and Practice Clinical Programs**
- **Public Interest Career Fairs**
- **Debt Management and Summer Funding Opportunities**
- **Project-Based Post-Graduate Fellowships**
- **List of Selected Juvenile Defense Policy and Practice Organizations**
- **Other Helpful Career Links and Resources**

If you have any questions or comments about the information contained in this guide, please contact NJDC by sending an e-mail to inquires@njdc.info.

Overview of the Juvenile Justice Process

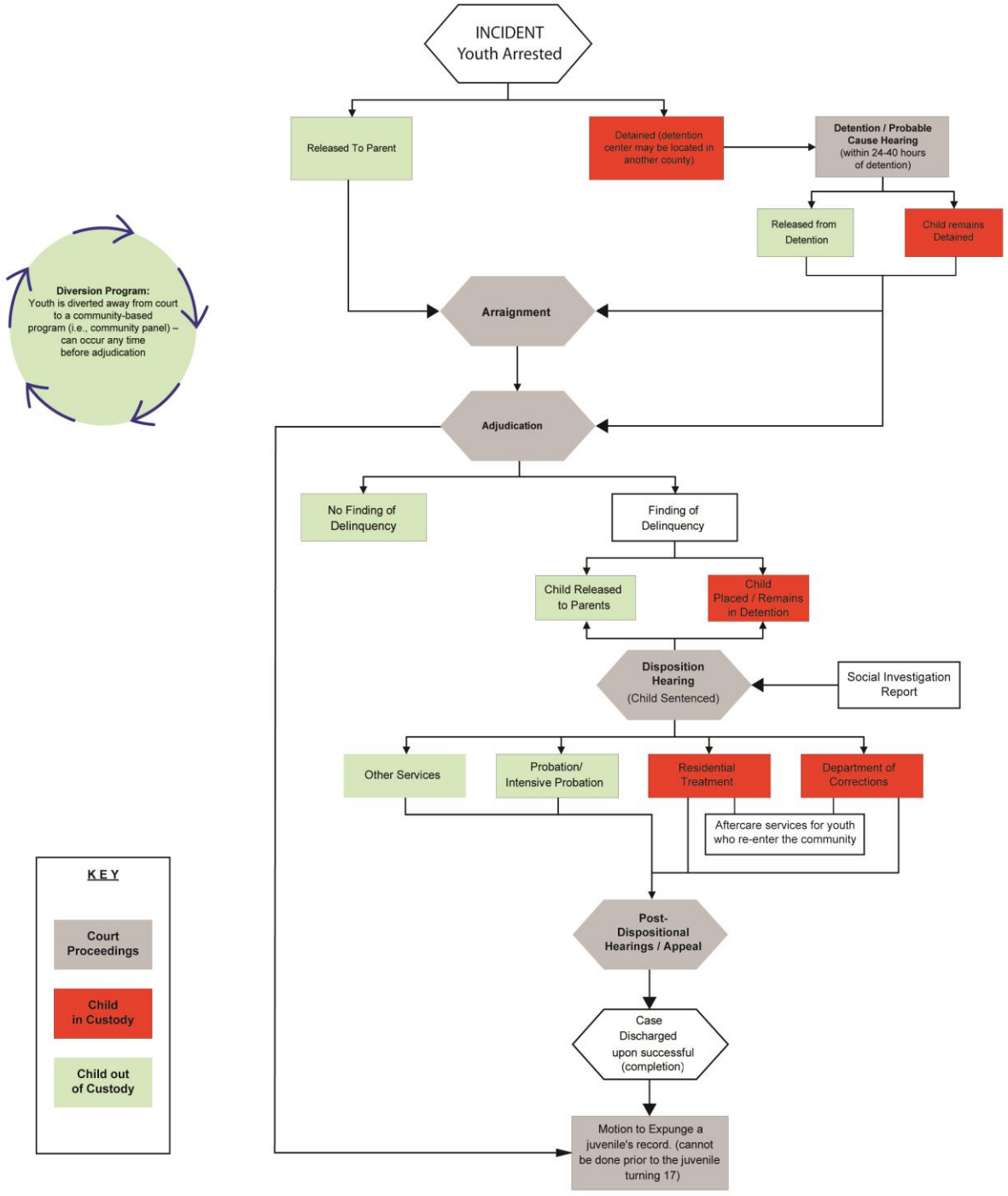

Chart taken from NJDC's Juvenile Training Immersion Program (JTIP). For more information on the practice in a particular state, please visit http://njdc.info/practice-policy-resources/state-profiles/.

Juvenile Court Terminology

Adjudication [of Delinquency]
Analogous to an adult "conviction," it is a formal finding by the juvenile court, after an adjudicatory hearing or the entering of a guilty plea/admission, that the juvenile has committed the act for which he or she is charged.

Adjudicatory Hearing
The fact-finding phase (*i.e.* the trial) of a juvenile case. At this hearing the judge—or in a limited number of jurisdictions, the jury—receives and weighs the evidence to determine whether the facts prove the charges alleged in the delinquency petition beyond a reasonable doubt. If the juvenile is found guilty (or involved) at the adjudicatory hearing this finding is called an "adjudication."

Adolescent Development
The process through which "biological, cognitive, emotional and social development unfolds and interacts during the second decade of life."[5] The study of adolescent development is primarily dominated by psychology, although other disciplines such as biology and neuroscience help inform our understanding of adolescence. Increasingly, researchers study the impact of context (*i.e.* families, peers, schools, neighborhoods, culture) on adolescents' development, and how such contexts contribute to both positive and negative outcomes. Counsel should be knowledgeable about the key aspects of adolescent development that inform specific legal questions regarding competence in legal proceedings, culpability, mitigation, and amenability to treatment and rehabilitation.

Adult Prosecution
Where the juvenile court either loses or gives up jurisdiction over a child alleged to have committed a crime and that child is tried as an adult in a criminal court. The processes allowing for adult prosecution vary by jurisdiction and may include statutes that require children of a certain age or children alleged to have committed a specified crime to be automatically tried as an adult (sometimes known as "direct file" case) or may require a hearing in which the court—either adult or juvenile—decides which court should have jurisdiction over a child (often referred to as "transfer" or "waiver"). *See also* Transfer/Waiver of Jurisdiction.

Aftercare
Also known as "parole" in some jurisdictions, it is supervision of a juvenile who has been returned to the community on conditional release following a commitment or incarceration. The youth must comply with certain conditions of release and is monitored by a caseworker or parole officer. Parole can be revoked if the youth does not comply with these conditions.

[5] Richard Lerner & Laurence D. Steinberg, Handbook of Adolescent Psychology (2nd ed. 2004)

Arraignment
A portion of the "initial hearing," interchangeable with the term "presentment," in which the youth is brought to court and read the formal charges against him or her that are alleged in the petition. This is the stage at which a juvenile must admit or deny the charges. Court-appointed or private counsel for the juvenile must be present at this proceeding. *See also* Initial Hearing.

Blended Sentencing
A sentencing or disposition option that allows either the juvenile court to impose tougher punitive adult sentencing measures on a child (juvenile blended sentencing), or allows an adult criminal court to impose juvenile dispositions options (criminal blended sentencing) on a child tried as an adult.

Collateral Consequences
Involvement in the juvenile system may have consequences for youth beyond the immediate court case. These secondary consequences may include, but are not limited to, fines, the requirement to register as a sex offender, the loss or restriction of a professional license, eviction from public housing, ineligibility for public funds including welfare benefits and student loans, the loss of voting rights, ineligibility for jury duty, prohibitions against owning a firearm, and immigration consequences.

Commitment (also known as Placement or Incarceration)
At disposition, commitment is one of the options available to the court as a possible sentence. It is the transfer of legal responsibility over the child to the state and often includes placement in a private or state-run facility. In many jurisdictions the court will impose an indeterminate sentence upon transferring custody of the respondent to a state agency, allowing the agency to determine when the youth may be released from incarceration based on good behavior, noted rehabilitation, and the youth's prior juvenile record. A youth may also be subject to commitment as a sanction resulting from a probation revocation hearing. Commitment occurs only after adjudication, as opposed to "detention," where a youth may be placed pending an adjudicatory or disposition hearing.

Competence to Stand Trial
Competence, or fitness, to stand trial requires that the client have both "sufficient present ability to consult with his lawyer with a reasonable degree of rational understanding" and a "rational as well as factual understanding of the proceedings against him."[6] Counsel must be able to recognize when a juvenile client's ability to participate in his or her own defense or to understand the nature and purpose of proceedings may be compromised due to developmental immaturity, mental health disorders, or disabilities.

Culpability
Literally, culpability is defined as guilt or blameworthiness. Research in adolescent development points out that juveniles have diminished capacity to, among other things, understand or process mistakes, learn from experience, engage in logical reasoning, control their impulses, and

[6] Dusky v. United States, 362 U.S. 402, 402 (1960).

understand the reactions of others. These limitations in development diminish a juvenile's personal culpability.

Deferred Adjudication
This arises when a judge decides not to adjudicate the youth and instead imposes conditions that, if met, will result in dismissal of the charges. This is technically not "diversion," given that the youth is court-involved and the client is petitioned and subject to the court's jurisdiction. However, if the client meets the court's requirements, a deferred adjudication results in a non-adjudicatory resolution and the eventual dismissal of the petition. A variation on this is when the court decides to grant a "stay of adjudication," which suspends the adjudication in situations where the court determines that the circumstances of the case warrant the child being given a "second chance." If the child satisfies all conditions set forth by the court, the court can dismiss the charge and there will be no record of the adjudication. *See also* Diversion.

Delinquent Act
An offense committed by a juvenile that would be classified as a crime if committed by an adult.

Detention
Juveniles charged with delinquent acts may be detained by court order pending an adjudicatory and/or disposition hearing. A youth may be placed in a detention center at different points throughout the juvenile case. At times, an adjudicated juvenile may be held in detention during a period of their commitment. There are different levels of detention for juveniles. "Secure detention" involves holding the child at a locked detention facility. "Shelter homes," sometimes referred to as "non-secure detention," are also a level of detention where the child may only leave the premises for school or other pre-approved appointments. "Home detention," where the child may only leave home for school or appointments, is an option in some jurisdictions. In jurisdictions where there is no juvenile detention facility, children may be detained pre-trial in adult facilities. *See also* Commitment.

Detention Hearing
A hearing in which the judge decides whether to detain the child pending an adjudicatory hearing in a delinquency matter. Most jurisdictions require a detention hearing to be held within forty-eight (48) to seventy-two (72) hours after the detention commences to determine whether continued detention is necessary. There must be a finding of probable cause that the child committed the alleged delinquent act before pre-adjudicatory detention is permitted. If probable cause is found, in most jurisdictions there must also be a showing that the child is a flight risk or that the child is a danger to his or herself or others such that continued detention is required pending an adjudicatory hearing.

Developmental Immaturity
Within the study of adolescent development, developmental immaturity is a term used to refer to deficits in adolescents' thinking, reasoning, and/or decision-making that are a result of normative developmental processes. As adolescents mature, their thinking, reasoning, and decision-making begin to resemble that of adults.

Developmentally Appropriate Language
An approach for adult communication with children and adolescents that takes into account the cognitive limitations particular to different developmental stages. While adolescents may demonstrate the ability to understand and reason better than younger children, adolescents' abilities to understand and reason do not generally begin to resemble adults until approximately age 16. As a result, juvenile court practitioners should carefully consider the language used and the structure of questions asked when communicating with adolescents.

Disposition
The juvenile equivalent of an adult sentence, disposition is a final decision as to how a juvenile's case is handled after an adjudication. Because juvenile courts expressly focus on rehabilitating children who are adjudicated as delinquent, dispositions typically include a treatment plan aimed at addressing perceived deficiencies in the child's current living environment and behavior. To determine an appropriate disposition, the judge should consider evidence about the juvenile's strengths, needs, available resources, and other relevant factors so as to design a rehabilitation plan that meets the interests of the state and the child. Disposition requirements vary and may include but are not limited to, fines, restitution, community service, in-home placement under supervision or probation, and out-of-home placement in commitment facilities. *See also* Disposition Hearing; Dispositional Order; Disposition Plan/Report.

Disposition Hearing
Akin to a sentencing hearing in criminal court, this hearing is held after a juvenile has been adjudicated. At the hearing, the judge decides the appropriate sanctions and treatment for an adjudicated juvenile after hearing recommendations from the prosecution, probation staff, defense, child's parents, and/or other potential stakeholders. After considering the disposition plans and recommendations, the judge will give the court's official disposition order (*e.g.* probation, commitment, community-based sanctions, etc.). *See also* Disposition; Disposition Order; Disposition Plan/Report.

Disposition Order
A written, signed document handed down by the court that states the disposition chosen for the youth and any conditions of that disposition. *See also* Disposition; Disposition Hearing; Disposition Plan/Report.

Disposition Plan/Report
In preparation for a disposition hearing, various stakeholders will prepare plans or reports outlining the care and types of rehabilitative services the party believes the child needs as a result of the adjudication. These proposed plans are most typically prepared by the probation department and the defense, while other stakeholders, such as the prosecution or service providers, may also present reports or recommendations. In preparation of anticipated plans, the court may order psychological evaluations, diagnostic tests, or a period of confinement in a diagnostic facility to aid in the determination of an appropriate disposition. *See also* Disposition; Disposition Hearing; Disposition Order; Pre-disposition Report.

Diversion
Refers to any program that is an alternative to the filing of a court petition and which keeps the youth from entering the juvenile court system by referring the child to counseling or other social services. Diversion is designed to enable youth to avoid a formal charge through the filing of a petition, which could result in adverse collateral consequences and, ultimately, a juvenile delinquency record. By successfully completing the requirements of a diversion program run by the police department, court, prosecutor's office, or an outside agency, the youth can avoid prosecution. While true diversion programs are those that divert the child from any formal charge in the juvenile system, many practitioners and jurisdictions use the term "diversion" to include programs that are initiated after the client is petitioned, but which result in a non-adjudicatory resolution and the eventual dismissal of the petition. Informal adjustment is a form of diversion. In some jurisdictions, diversion is also called "Informal Adjustment." *See also* Deferred Adjudication.

Guardian *ad litem* (GAL)
An attorney or advocate appointed by a court to represent the best interests of a child in court proceedings, including juvenile delinquency cases. The role of GAL is different from the defense attorney's role, which is to represent the expressed interests of the child-client in delinquency cases.

Initial Hearing
This is the first hearing a child accused of a delinquent act will have in front of a judge. The structure of this hearing varies by jurisdiction, but typically includes assignment of counsel, arraignment, a detention determination, and the scheduling of further hearing dates. *See also* Arraignment.

Intake
The screening and assessment process children who are arrested undergo prior to seeing a judge. Intake procedures vary between jurisdictions but are typically conducted by intake officers, probation staff, case and social workers, or police. At the intake screening, each youth is evaluated to determine his or her appropriateness for release or referral to a diversionary program, or whether the matter should be referred for prosecution.

Petition
The charging document filed in juvenile court by the state. The petition formally initiates a juvenile proceeding alleging that a juvenile is delinquent and describing the alleged offenses committed by that child. The petition may ask that the court assume jurisdiction over the juvenile or ask that the juvenile be transferred to criminal court for prosecution as an adult. It is similar to a complaint in adult court.

Post-disposition
Post-disposition refers to the period following the court's entry of a disposition order and lasting until the youth is no longer under the supervision of the juvenile court or any state agency to which he or she was transferred as a result of a commitment. During post-disposition, a variety of procedures or hearings regarding the client can require the assistance of counsel. These include, but are not limited to, conducting an appeal or helping the client obtain new appellate

counsel; representing the youth in probation and parole violation hearings, at commitment review hearings, or at extension of incarceration hearings; challenging conditions of confinement that violate the client's state and constitutional rights or circumvent services ordered by the court; and any other legal counseling required until the youth is no longer supervised in the case.

Pre-disposition Report
Sometimes called a "social history" or "social study," it is a report to the court, prepared by probation staff, that outlines the child's background and recommends a disposition plan. It is a compilation of information on the circumstances of the current offense, the youth's past offense(s), family history, educational progress, and community involvement. Based on these factors, the agency will often make recommendations for disposition. *See also* Disposition Plan/Report; Social History.

Probation
A disposition option available to the court as an alternative to commitment, in which an adjudicated juvenile may be released back into the community under certain conditions and under the supervision of a probation officer for a specified period of time.

Probation Officer
An employee of the probation department who works closely with the court and is involved with a juvenile's case at various stages of the proceedings. Preliminarily, a probation officer may perform the initial intake interview to determine if a case can be diverted from the juvenile court. Subsequently, if a petition is filed, a probation officer may be responsible for supervising juveniles not held in detention. Probation officers often prepare a predisposition report for the court after a child has been adjudicated and make recommendations for disposition. If a juvenile is placed on probation at disposition, the probation officer provides supervision of the juvenile.

Revocation Hearings/Violation Hearings
A review hearing at which the state or supervisory agency is alleging that the juvenile has not fulfilled his or her conditions of parole, probation, or pre-trial release. If the court revokes the child's parole, probation, or pre-trial release, it may move the juvenile to some form of out-of-home placement.

Risk Assessment Instrument
A tool used to assess a youth's likelihood (or risk) of future re-offending. Items on these instruments can reflect both life circumstances (*e.g.* history of child abuse) and personal characteristics (*e.g.* attitudes and past behaviors) that have been found to predict future problem behavior. Within the context of the juvenile justice system, risk assessment instruments can be used at different decision-making points (*e.g.* diversion, detention, or disposition). The briefer screening instruments, such as those often used to determine whether or not to detain a youth, generally consider more basic characteristics that are unchanging, such as the current alleged offense or prior arrest history. More comprehensive risk assessment instruments generally consider a broader range of risk factors and can be used to guide treatment planning.

Social History
A collection of records regarding the juvenile's familial, occupational, educational, and community background—the various aspects of the juvenile's life that may be relevant to an evaluation of the juvenile and to determine the appropriate level of services needed. In some jurisdictions, social history is a general term for any collection of such records, while in others, it is the term used for a pre-disposition report compiled by probation. *See* Pre-disposition Report.

Status Offense
An offense that would not be a crime if it were committed by an adult. Examples of these non-criminal offenses that are only applicable to children include: truancy, curfew violations, running away from home, incorrigibility, and ungovernability.

Transfer/Waiver of Jurisdiction
The legal procedure for determining whether the juvenile court will retain jurisdiction over a juvenile case or whether the matter will be sent to adult criminal court. A reverse waiver occurs where a child is originally charged in adult court, but is sent back to juvenile court for trial or disposition. Please see the introduction to part VI of the Standards for a more detailed description of the various forms of transfer available in the United States. *See* Adult Prosecution.

List of Juvenile Defense Policy and Practice Clinical Programs

The following list of clinical programs features law schools that offer a standalone juvenile defense clinic or a criminal or child advocacy clinic where juvenile defense is a component. This list does not include child advocacy clinics that focus solely on dependency, family law, education, or other related areas of child advocacy.

American University Washington College of Law | Washington, DC
Criminal Justice Clinic
www.wcl.american.edu/clinical/criminal.cfm

Barry University | Orlando, FL
Juvenile Defense Clinic
http://www.barry.edu/law/future-students/academic-program/clinics.html

Boston College Law School | Boston, MA
Juvenile Rights Advocacy Project
www.bc.edu/schools/law/center-experiential-learning/clinical-programs/jrap.html

Boston University School of Law | Boston, MA
Criminal Law Clinical Program – Public Defender Program (Juvenile)
http://www.bu.edu/law/academics/jd-degree/clinics-externships-practicums/criminal-clinical-program/

Brooklyn Law School | Brooklyn, NY
Youth Reentry and Legal Services Clinic
www.brooklaw.edu/academics/curriculum/coursedescriptions/course?id=318

Campbell University School of Law | Raleigh, NC
The Juvenile Justice Project
law.campbell.edu/page.cfm?id=587&n=the-juvenile-justice-project

Catholic University of America | Washington, DC
D.C. Law Students in Court: Criminal/Juvenile Division Clinic
http://www.law.edu/clinics/lawstudentsincourt.cfm
http://dclawstudents.org/

Cornell Law School | Ithaca, NY
Child Advocacy Clinic
www.lawschool.cornell.edu/Clinical-Programs/child-advocacy-clinic/index.cfm

Drake University Law School | Des Moines, IA
Children's Rights Clinic
http://www.drake.edu/law/clinics-centers/clinic/childrens-rights/

Duquesne University School of Law | Pittsburgh, PA
Juvenile Defender Clinic
http://www.law.duq.edu/clinics/clinics/juvenile-defender-clinic

Emory University School of Law | Atlanta, GA
Barton Juvenile Defender Clinic & Barton Child Law and Policy Center
law.emory.edu/academics/clinics/barton-juvenile-defender-clinic
law.emory.edu/faculty-and-scholarship/centers/barton-child-law-and-policy-center/

Florida Coastal School of Law | Jacksonville, FL
Family Law Clinic
http://www.fcsl.edu/academics-clinics-clinical-programs-in-house-clinics.html

Georgetown University Law Center | Washington, DC
Juvenile Justice Clinic
www.law.georgetown.edu/academics/academic-programs/clinical-programs/our-clinics/JJC/

Harvard Law School | Cambridge, MA
Child Advocacy Program Clinic & Criminal Justice Institute
cap.law.harvard.edu/cap-clinic/
hls.harvard.edu/dept/clinical/clinics/criminal-justice-institute/

Hofstra Law | Hempstead, NY
Juvenile Justice Practicum & Youth Advocacy Clinic
http://law.hofstra.edu/clinics/juvenilejusticeclinicalpracticum/index.html
http://law.hofstra.edu/clinics/youthadvocacyclinic/index.html

Louisiana State University Law Center | Baton Rouge, LA
Juvenile Defense Clinic
http://experiential.law.lsu.edu/juvenile-defense/

Loyola Law School | Los Angeles, CA
Center for Juvenile Law & Policy
www.lls.edu/academics/centersprograms/centerforjuvenilelawpolicy/

New York University School of Law | New York, NY
Juvenile Defender Clinic
www.law.nyu.edu/academics/clinics/year/juveniledefender

North Carolina Central School of Law | Durham, NC
Juvenile Law Clinic
law.nccu.edu/clinics/juvenile-law/

Northwestern University Law School | Chicago, IL
Children and Family Justice Center & Center on Wrongful Convictions of Youth
www.law.northwestern.edu/legalclinic/studentopps/

Ohio State University Moritz College of Law | Columbus, OH
Justice for Children Clinic
moritzlaw.osu.edu/clinics/justice-for-children-clinic/

Rutgers School of Law - Camden | Camden, NJ
Children's Justice Clinic
camlaw.rutgers.edu/childrens-justice-clinic

Rutgers School of Law - Newark | Newark, NJ
Criminal and Youth Justice Clinic
law.newark.rutgers.edu/criminal-and-youth-justice-clinic

Saint Louis University School of Law | St. Louis, MO
Children and Youth Advocacy Clinic
law.slu.edu/academics/clinics/civil-advocacy-clinics

St. Mary's University School of Law | San Antonio, TX
Criminal Justice Clinic
https://law.stmarytx.edu/academics/special-programs/center-legal-social-justice/clinical-program/

Seattle University School of Law | Seattle, WA
Youth Advocacy Clinic
www.law.seattleu.edu/academics/skills-programs/law-clinic/clinic-courses

Seton Hall Law School | Newark, NJ
Juvenile Justice Clinic
law.shu.edu/ProgramsCenters/PublicIntGovServ/CSJ/Juvenile-Justice-Clinic.cfm

Southern University Law Center | Baton Rouge, LA
Juvenile Law Clinic
www.sulc.edu/Departments/Clinic/clinics.html

Southwestern Law School | Los Angeles, CA
Youth Offender Parole Hearing Clinic
http://www.swlaw.edu/academics/explearning/course_listings/course_details/LAW_680YP

Suffolk University Law School | Boston, MA
Juvenile Defenders Clinic
www.suffolk.edu/law/academics/clinics/21862.php

Stetson University | Gulfport, FL
Child Advocacy Clinic
http://www.stetson.edu/law/academics/advocacy/clinics/child-advocacy-clinic.php

Texas Tech University School of Law | Lubbock, TX
Criminal Defense Clinic
www.law.ttu.edu/acp/programs/clinical/criminal/defense/

Tulane University Law School | New Orleans, LA
Juvenile Litigation Clinic
www.law.tulane.edu/tlsAcademicPrograms/index.aspx?id=4184

University of Akron School of Law | Akron, OH
Juvenile Reentry Assistance Program
http://www.uakron.edu/law/curriculum/jrap

University of Baltimore School of Law | Baltimore, MD
Criminal Practice Clinic & Juvenile Justice Project
http://law.ubalt.edu/clinics/criminal.cfm
http://law.ubalt.edu/clinics/juvenilejustice.cfm

University of California – Berkeley | Berkeley, CA
East Bay Community Law Center, Youth Defense Clinic
http://ebclc.org/students/academic-year-clinical-program/

University of Chicago Law School | Chicago, IL
Criminal and Juvenile Justice Project
www.law.uchicago.edu/clinics/mandel/juvenile

University of Colorado - Boulder Law | Boulder, CO
Juvenile Law Clinic
http://www.colorado.edu/law/academics/programs/juvenile-and-family-law-program

University of Connecticut School of Law | Hartford, CT
Center for Children's Advocacy
www.law.uconn.edu/academics/clinics-experiential-learning/center-childrens-advocacy

University of the District of Columbia School of Law | Washington, DC
Juvenile & Special Education Law Clinic
www.law.udc.edu/?page=JuvenileClinic

University of Florida Levin College of Law | Gainesville, FL
Gator TeamChild Juvenile Law Clinic
https://www.law.ufl.edu/areas-of-study/experiential-learning/clinics/civil/gator-team-child

University of Georgia School of Law | Athens, GA
Criminal Defense Practicum
http://www.law.uga.edu/criminal-defense-practicum

University of Houston Law Center | Houston, TX
Center for Children, Law & Policy
www.law.uh.edu/center4clp/

University of Kansas School of Law | Lawrence, KS
Legal Aid Clinic
law.ku.edu/legalaidclinic

University of Maine School of Law | Portland, ME
Juvenile Justice Clinic
http://mainelaw.maine.edu/academics/clinics-and-centers/clac/juvenile-justice/

University of Maryland Francis King Carey School of Law | Baltimore, MD
School to Prison Pipeline
http://www.law.umaryland.edu/academics/program/curriculum/catalog/course_details.html?coursenum=589Q

University of Memphis School of Law | Memphis, TN
Child & Family Litigation Clinic
www.memphis.edu/law/programs/child-family-litigation-clinic.php

University of Michigan Law School | Ann Arbor, MI
Juvenile Justice Clinic
www.law.umich.edu/clinical/juvenilejustice/Pages/default.aspx

University of Minnesota Law School | Minneapolis, MN
Child Advocacy and Juvenile Justice Clinic
www.law.umn.edu/current/alphabetical-course-list/details.html?courseNumber=7675

University of Mississippi | University, MS
MacArthur Justice Clinic
http://umlaw.macarthurjusticecenter.org/index.html

University of Nevada, Las Vegas - School of Law | Las Vegas, NV
Juvenile Justice Clinic
https://law.unlv.edu/clinics

University of North Carolina School of Law | Chapel Hill, NC
Youth Justice Clinic
www.law.unc.edu/academics/clinic/youthjustice/

University of Northern Kentucky School of Law | Highland Heights, KY
Children's Law Center Clinic
chaselaw.nku.edu/clinical/clcc.html

University of Richmond School of Law | Richmond, VA
Children's Defense Clinic
http://law.richmond.edu/academics/clinics-skills/in-house/childrens-defense/index.html

University of San Diego School of Law | San Diego, CA
Child Advocacy Clinic
www.sandiego.edu/law/academics/advocacy-practical-training/clinical-education/clinics/child-advocacy.php

University of San Francisco School of Law | San Francisco, CA
Criminal and Juvenile Justice Law Clinic
www.usfca.edu/law/professional-skills/law-clinics

University of South Carolina School of Law | Columbia, SC
Juvenile Justice Clinic
law.sc.edu/clinical_legal_education/clinics.shtml

University of Texas School of Law | Austin, TX
Juvenile Justice Clinic
www.utexas.edu/law/clinics/juvenile/

University of Virginia School of Law | Charlottesville, VA
Child Advocacy Clinic
www.law.virginia.edu/html/academics/practical/childadvocacy.htm

University of Washington School of Law | Seattle, WA
Race and Justice Clinic
https://www.law.washington.edu/Clinics/RaceJustice/Default.aspx

Washington University School of Law | St. Louis, MO
Children's Rights Clinic
http://law.wustl.edu/clinicaled/pages.aspx?id=10695

Public Interest Career Fairs

NATIONWIDE

Equal Justice Works Public Service Career Fair
Date: Fall Semester (End of October)
Sponsor: Equal Justice Works

The Annual Equal Justice Works Conference and Career Fair is the largest public interest legal career fair in the country, hosting more than 1,200 public interest-minded students from some 200 law schools across the country, and providing the opportunity for students to explore career options with more than 130 leading non-profit organizations and government agencies. The Conference and Career Fair provides access to job opportunities for law students; connects employers with talented attorneys and law students; and offers a multitude of skill-building and career advising sessions with experts from around the country. Students and recent graduates can apply for interviews through mid-September and may register to attend informal table talk networking and workshop sessions through early-October. For more information, visit the Equal Justice Works website at www.equaljusticeworks.org/law-school/conference-and-careerfair.

REGION-SPECIFIC

Annual Midwest Public Interest Law Career Conference
Date: Spring Semester (Late January/Early February)
Sponsor: Chicago Area Law School Consortium

The Midwest Public Interest Law Career Conference (MPILCC) enables employers from public interest and government organizations and J.D. students to gather for a day of interviews and informal networking. The fair is held in Chicago, IL at Northwestern University School of Law. The conference is free to employers and students. For more information, visit: http://www.mpilcc.org/.

Annual Public Interest Career Reception
Date: Fall Semester (Late August)
Sponsor: New York Bar Association

The Annual Public Interest Career Reception introduces attendees to public service organizations, non-profit organizations, government agencies, and private public interest law firms. Employers are on-site to answer questions about becoming a public interest lawyer, exploring a public interest career path, and obtaining internship or pro bono opportunities at their organizations. The reception is co-sponsored by New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut law schools and is open to students and alumni from the sponsoring schools.

Annual Southern California Public Interest / Public Sector Career Day
Date: Spring Semester (Mid-February)
Sponsors: California Western, Chapman, La Verne, Loyola, Pepperdine, Southwestern, Thomas Jefferson, UC Irvine, UCLA, University of San Diego, University of Southern California, Western State, and Whittier.

The Career day includes prescheduled, formal interviews, informal "table talk," a series of informal lunchtime discussions on substantive practice areas, and an afternoon panel discussion. The interviews are open only to students from sponsoring law schools, but the other activities are open to law students and alumni throughout the country. For more information, visit: https://law.ucla.edu/careers/office-of-public-interest-programs/annual-career-day/.

Georgetown/George Washington Law Public Sector Recruiting Program
Date: Spring Semester (Late January)
Sponsors: George Washington University Law School and Georgetown University Law Center

The Public Sector Recruiting Program is a daylong job fair for Georgetown and George Washington law students to interview for summer internships and permanent positions with non-profit organizations, government agencies and public interest law firms. The Program consists of prescheduled interviews, table talk, and a resume collection option for employers that cannot interview at the fair. For more information, visit: www.law.georgetown.edu/careers/for-employers/job-fairs/Public-Sector-Recruitment-Program.cfm.

Government & Public Interest Interview Program
Date: Spring Semester (Mid February)
Sponsors: William & Mary Marshall-Wythe School of Law, Washington and Lee University School of Law, and University of Richmond School of Law

The Government & Public Interest Interview Program is open to government and public interest employers and law students from sponsoring schools. For more information, visit: http://vaclsc.org/.

Greater Washington, DC/Baltimore Public Service Career Fair
Date: Spring Semester (Late January)
Sponsors: American University Washington College of Law, The Catholic University of America Columbus School of Law, Federal Bar Association, George Mason University School of Law, University of the District of Columbia David A. Clarke School of Law, Howard University School of Law, and University of Maryland Francis King Carey School of Law

The Annual Washington, DC/Baltimore Public Service Career Fair allows students of sponsoring schools to participate in formal interviews, resume collection, and table talk (informal information exchange) on the day of the program. For more information, visit: http://www.law.gmu.edu/career/employerservices/job_fair.

Massachusetts Law School Consortium Public Interest Interview Program
Date: Fall Semester (Early October) and Spring Semester (Late January)
Sponsors: Boston College Law School, Boston University School of Law, Harvard Law School, New England Law – Boston, Northeastern University School of Law, Suffolk University Law School, University of Massachusetts School of Law, and Western New England University School of Law

The program allows students from sponsoring Massachusetts law schools to participate in resume collection and in formal, pre-scheduled interviews for summer and permanent positions. The program is held twice a year. For more information, visit: http://www.maconsortium.org/programs.html.

Northern California Public Interest/Public Sector Legal Careers Day
Date: Spring Semester (Late January/Early February)
Sponsors: Nine Northern California Law Schools and OneJustice

Students of sponsoring schools can participate in formal, pre-scheduled interviews on the day of the program. Students and alumni from any law school are invited to participate in the employer table talk portion of the day. For more information, visit www.one-justice.org/pips.

Northwest Public Service Career Fair
Date: Spring Semester (Late January/Early February)
Sponsor: Northwest Consortium Law Schools

The Northwest public service career fair welcomes all law students and graduates to participate in table talk with employers, but only students and graduates of the NW Consortium Schools may participate in scheduled interviews. The fair is held in both Seattle, WA and Portland, OR. Student registration usually opens mid-October and students may request interviews through mid-January. For more information, visit: www.nwpifair.org/.

Public Interest Career Fair
Date: Spring Semester (March/April)
Sponsor: The University of Alabama School of Law

Employers from throughout the state conduct interviews for summer internships, meet law students, and answer questions. The Career Fair is free and open to all University of Alabama law students.

Public Interest Legal Career Fair
Date: Spring Semester (Early February)
Sponsor: New York University School of Law

The Public Interest Legal Career Fair gives employers the opportunity to meet with students and allows students to interview with employers for internships and permanent jobs, as well as to talk with employers at information tables. Information about the Fair, including a list of participating law schools, is available at: pilcfair.law.nyu.edu/.

Public Interest / Public Service (PI/PS) Fair
Date: Spring Semester (Late January / Early February)
Sponsors: The Consortium of Greater Philadelphia Area Law Schools

The fair allows students at any of Philadelphia's seven area law schools to meet and interview with employers for summer and permanent positions. For more information, visit: https://www.law.temple.edu/resources/career-services/public-interest-careers/pips-fair/.

Public Sector Career Fair
Date: Spring Semester (Late February)
Sponsor: Georgia Law School Consortium

The fair is only open to students of sponsoring law schools (all law schools in Georgia). More than 50 government and public interest employers conduct pre-selected and walk-up interviews with 1Ls, 2Ls, and 3Ls for summer and post-graduate employment. The fair is traditionally held every February at Georgia State University School of Law in Atlanta.

Southern California Annual Public Interest/Public Sector Career Day
Date: Spring Semester (Early February)
Sponsor: Consortium of Southern California Law Schools

Career Day, which is free to employers and students, is comprised of four principal activities: pre-scheduled, formal interviews for summer and/or postgraduate positions; informal table talk with representatives of the participating organizations, agencies, and firms; a series of informal lunchtime discussions, each focusing on a different substantive area of public interest practice (e.g., children and youth, environmental law, labor law), as well as a discussion focusing on postgraduate public interest fellowships and the fellowship application process; and a large group afternoon panel discussion. While the interviewing component is only open to students from the co-sponsoring law schools, all other activities are open to law students and alumni from schools throughout the country. For more information visit www.law.ucla.edu/careers/office-of-public-interest-programs/annual-career-day/.

Texas Public Service Career Fair
Date: Spring Semester (Late January/Early February)
Sponsor: University of Texas School of Law

The Public Service Career Fair is the largest public service job fair for law students in Texas. During the two-day fair, public interest and government employers will conduct interviews for paid and unpaid summer and permanent positions. Employers may request to interview 1Ls, 2Ls, 3Ls, domestic and foreign-trained L.L.M.s, and recent graduates (up to one year after graduation) from all nine participating Texas law schools. Also, employers may choose to host informational tables. For more information, visit: www.texaslawconsortium.com/#!public-service-career-fair-student/c46b.

Debt Management and Summer Funding Opportunities

Debt Management

The high cost of education and the burden of student loan debt may deter many graduates from pursuing and remaining in public interest careers. Although postgraduate debt management can seem overwhelming, there are a number of programs and resources to help students and graduates manage their debt effectively.

Equal Justice Works Educational Debt Relief Program | www.equaljusticeworks.org/ed-debt

Equal Justice Works Educational Debt Relief program is devoted to advocating for student debt relief and spreading the word to make sure those who need relief are taking the right steps to qualify. EJW's detailed and user-friendly resources are available to help prospective students, current students, and graduates; school advisors and administrators; and employers.

Public Service Loan Forgiveness | studentaid.ed.gov/repay-loans/forgiveness-cancellation/charts/public-service

The Public Service Loan Forgiveness (PSLF) Program is intended to encourage individuals to enter and continue to work full-time in public service jobs. Under this program, graduates may qualify for forgiveness of the remaining balance due on their William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Program (Direct Loan Program) loans after they have made 120 qualifying payments on those loans while employed full-time by certain public service employers. The information on this website describes the PSLF Program. It includes the eligibility requirements and the process for tracking your progress toward qualifying for PSLF. This information can also be found in the PSLF Fact Sheet and the Dear Borrower Letter, which can be downloaded and printed from the website.

Income-Driven Repayment Plans | studentaid.ed.gov/repay-loans/understand/plans/income-driven

Income-driven repayment plans are designed to make student loan debt more manageable by reducing the monthly payment amount. If you are seeking Public Service Loan Forgiveness, you should repay your federal loans under an income-driven repayment plan. The following income driven repayment plans are available to borrowers: the Income-Based Repayment Plan; the Pay As You Earn Repayment Plan, and the Income-Contingent Repayment Plan. This website outlines the eligibility requirements, terms and conditions, and how to apply for income-driven repayment plans. It also features a repayment calculator for graduates to use when determining which plan best suits their needs.

Summer Funding Opportunities

Although most juvenile defense internships are unpaid, there are a number of programs and scholarships, aside from earning academic credit, that are available to students who commit to working at a public interest placement for the summer. The following list contains nationwide and regional specific summer funding opportunities. Since this list is non-exhaustive, interested students should also visit PSJD and school career centers to learn more about other summer funding opportunities that are available to students.

Nationwide

Equal Justice Works: Americorps JD | www.equaljusticeworks.org/americorpsjd

AmeriCorps JD is an AmeriCorps-funded program that provides 350 law students with the opportunity to earn a $1,000 education award voucher for spending the summer in a qualifying internship at a non-profit, public interest organization. Students must complete 300 service hours to receive the education award voucher, which can be used to pay current educational expenses or qualified student loans. Additionally, county, state, and non-profit public defender offices now qualify for Summer Corps funding. Applications are usually due at the beginning of May and interested students should apply online. Fellowships are offered on a rolling basis.

Goodwin Public Interest Fellowships for Law Students of Color for 1Ls | www.goodwinprocter.com/Careers/Law-Students/Public-Interest-Fellowship.aspx

This fellowship program offers awards of $7,500 to students of color who work in public interest positions the summer after their first year of law school. This program allows Goodwin Procter to connect with a wide array of talented students early in their legal careers who are committed to giving back to their communities. In addition to the monetary fellowship award, selected fellows are guaranteed a "straight-to-callback" interview with the Goodwin Procter office of their choice in the fall interviewing season during their second year of law school. Fellows will also be invited to participate in some of Goodwin Proctor's summer associate program events during their summer at the public interest organization. The application is typically due in mid-March. For more information about how to apply please visit the website.

Ms. JD Public Interest Scholarship | ms-jd.org/

Ms. JD annually supports women pursuing public interest careers by offering scholarships for law students working in public interest law over the summer. Unpaid judicial externs also qualify for these scholarships. Students need not have a placement at the time of their application, but must send an offer letter to Ms. JD by the beginning of the summer. For more details and instructions on how to apply please visit the website. The application is typically due in March.

National Lawyers Guild: Haywood Burns Fellowships | www.nlg.org/law-students/fellowships/

The Haywood Burns Memorial Fellowship for Social and Economic Justice has its roots in the National Lawyers Guild's (NLG) established tradition of providing legal, political, and educational support to the important progressive movements of the day. This fellowship awards $2,000 for students to complete a 10-week placement through the Summer Projects Committee. The Haywood Burns Fellowships are designed to encourage students to work in the NLG's tradition of "people's lawyering." The program exists to help students apply their talents and skills to find creative ways to use the law to advance justice. Burns Fellowships provoke law students to question traditional notions of how one must practice law and provide a summer experience that will enrich and challenge them. Fellowships may be completed with any existing organization whose mission addresses the needs of underserved individuals and groups. We encourage applicants to identify grassroots and non-traditional work opportunities for which there is a serious current societal need. This could be a small non-profit, a short-staffed community law firm, or an organizing campaign that needs legal assistance. The Haywood Burns Fellowships usually provide a rigorous legal experience as well as a political one. The application is typically due in mid-January. For more information about how to apply please visit the website.

Law Firms Sponsoring Split Public Interest Summers | www.law.yale.edu/studentlife/cdoadvice_firmssponsoringsplitpisummers.htm

Several law firms have instituted summer programs that enable law students to work part of the summer with the firm and part of the summer with a public interest organization, with the firm paying the students' salaries for the entire summer.

Region Specific

Asian Pacific American Bar Association Educational Fund (AEF) - Washington, DC | www.aefdc.org/

AEF awards summer fellowships of $2,500 for 10 weeks each year to law students from around the nation. The primary purpose of the fellowships is to fund a student's internship with a public interest organization that benefits either the metropolitan Washington, D.C. community-at-large and/or the Asian Pacific American community. Such organizations include governmental organizations and other non-profits serving the public interest. The internship must be unpaid (except for nominal payment for such items as transportation), arranged by the student, extend at least ten weeks or a total of 400 hours, and be based in the Greater Washington, D.C. area. Students must secure sponsorship, then apply to AEF for funding. The application is typically due in the beginning of May. For more information about how to apply please visit the website.

Hispanic Bar Association of the District of Columbia | www.hbadc.org/

The HBA-DC funds two fellowships of up to $5,000 for first- and second-year law students to work in a non-profit legal services agency in Washington, D.C. Students must secure

sponsorship on their own, then apply to the HBA-DC for funding. The Foundation also awards one $10,000 fellowship to a First Year Law student on behalf of National Council of La Raza/Patton Boggs. This fellowship is intended to provide funding for a law student working for the summer in a public interest legal position that is otherwise not compensated by the sponsoring entity. To be eligible, an applicant must be: (1) a first-year Latino/a law student; (2) actively enrolled in, and attending, any accredited law school in the United States or Puerto Rico; and (3) accepted to work for a minimum of eight weeks with the sponsoring entity. The sponsoring entity may be a not-for-profit organization or a governmental agency, and must be located in any of the following cities in the United States: the Washington DC metropolitan area; Denver, CO; Newark, NJ; New York, NY; Dallas, TX; or Anchorage, AK. Preference will be given to students working with entities whose client base includes the Hispanic/Latino community. The application is typically due in the beginning of April. For more information about how to apply please visit the website.

The Sarasota County Bar Association Diversity Scholarship Fund | www.cfsarasota.org/breceivebgrantsscholarships/scholarships/specialinterestscholarships.aspx

The Sarasota County Bar Association Diversity Scholarship fund is intended to provide internship opportunities for first- through third-year law students of under-represented minority backgrounds, with an interest in practicing law in Sarasota County upon graduation. The Scholarship Application is open to law students enrolled in Florida law schools and those enrolled in out-of-state law schools, but who have or had family, school, or community ties to Sarasota County. The student will receive a $5,000 scholarship at the end of their summer employment. Diversity interns can also earn wages from their employer. The application is typically due in the beginning of March. For more information about how to apply please visit the website.

Women Lawyers Association of Los Angeles (WLALA) Fran Kandel Public Interest Grant | www.wlala.org/?66

The WLALA Foundation will provide grants of up to $5,000 to law students for projects that make governmental and social services agencies more accessible and responsive to individuals or groups whose needs are not adequately met. Through its activities, the Foundation seeks to achieve three specific goals: 1. Provide help to the disadvantaged by funding project that will directly benefit the under-represented in the greater Los Angeles area; 2. Educate and expose law students to legal concerns affecting the disadvantaged in areas outside of traditional legal practices; and 3. Encourage the legal community's involvement in public interest law by funding students who show the capability of and commitment to assisting those in need. The WLALA Fran Kandel Public Interest Grant program enables law students to devote time to public interest projects and exposes them to legal and social concerns of disadvantaged citizens that are not ordinarily experienced in traditional law practices. The Grant program is designed not to support a summer public interest job, but rather to fund a particular project with a tangible outcome. The Foundation is interested only in proposals that will produce some tangible program, such as information booklets, brochures, educational curriculum, and videotapes. Projects must benefit residents of Southern California. The application is typically due in mid-March. For more information about how to apply please visit the website.

Project-Based Post-Graduate Fellowships

Project-based fellowships help fund projects that serve unmet legal needs. Applicants for project-based fellowships usually propose their own projects in conjunction with an existing organization, although in some cases fellowships may support start-up funds to establish a new organization or project without a host organization.

Equal Justice Works Fellowships | www.equaljusticeworks.org

Equal Justice Works (EJW) Fellowships provide the opportunity for lawyers to positively impact vulnerable communities around the country. Each year EJW selects qualified and passionate lawyers who have developed new and innovative legal projects that can impact lives and serve communities in desperate need of legal assistance. Depending on funding, EJW provides between 45-55 two-year fellowships annually. Fellows receive a competitive salary, generous loan repayment assistance, connections to their prominent sponsors, participation in trainings, and additional support during their two-year tenure. The EJW fellow selection process is highly competitive and the application deadline is mid-September. The application process for an EJW Fellowship involves four key requirements:

1. You must be a third-year law student, a recent law school graduate, or an experienced private sector attorney who demonstrates a commitment to public interest law. Your law school must be an Equal Justice Works member law school.

2. You must identify a qualifying non-profit host organization that will provide you with a full-time position upon receiving a fellowship. Candidates and organizations can partner in any number of ways – a candidate may approach an organization with a proposed project idea or an organization may recruit an applicant. Candidates may have interned with a host organization, but cannot be a current full-time employee with the same organization.

3. The host organization must be willing to be your employer during the term of the two-year fellowship as well as provide you with supervision, a work space, employee health and fringe benefits, and the materials (computer, internet access, phone, etc.) that you will need to successfully complete your project.

4. Together with your host organization, you must design a new project that focuses on legal advocacy on behalf of disenfranchised individuals, groups, or issues not adequately represented in our legal system. Legal advocacy includes direct legal representation, legal education, legal training, community organizing, transactional work, policy work, and administrative representation. Visit EJW's fellow profiles to learn more about current projects. Your project proposal should clearly state how the project will address a specific legal matter, how it will positively impact the targeted population, and how the host organization will support your efforts. For more information, visit our tips on developing

a fellowship application and view examples of successful applications and/or sign up for EJW's application overview webinars.

EJW reviews the applications and selects projects that can be matched with potential sponsors. Fellowships are sponsored by private law firms, foundations, individual donors, corporations, and bar associations. Almost all sponsors have specific issues and geographic focuses that they prefer, and applicants can learn more about sponsors on EJW's website. Sponsors determine who they would like to interview and schedule the interview on a rolling basis during the fall and winter. Offers are also made by the sponsors on a rolling basis from November through April.

Skadden Fellowships | www.skaddenfellowships.org

The Skadden Fellowship Program, described as "a legal Peace Corps" by The Los Angeles Times, was established in 1988 to commemorate the firm's 40th anniversary, in recognition of the dire need for greater funding for graduating law students who wish to devote their professional lives to providing legal services to the poor (including the working poor), the elderly, the homeless and the disabled, as well as those deprived of their civil or human rights. The aim of the foundation is to give Fellows the freedom to pursue public interest work; thus, the Fellows create their own projects at public interest organizations with at least two lawyers on staff before they apply. Fellowships are awarded for two years to graduating 3Ls and outgoing judicial law clerks. Skadden provides each Fellow with a salary and pays all fringe benefits to which an employee of the sponsoring organization would be entitled. For those Fellows not covered by a law school low income protection plan, the firm will pay a Fellow's law school debt service for the tuition part of the loan for the duration of the fellowship.

The application deadline is early October. The application contains three essay questions that ask about the applicant's proposed project, past involvement in public interest law, and commitment to public interest law. Applicants must submit the following supporting documents to supplement their application: 1. Official Law School Transcript; 2. Two Letters of Recommendation from a Law School Professor and a Former Employer; 3. Commitment Letter from Potential Sponsoring Organization (and brochure if available); 4. 501(c)3 Tax-exempt Status Qualifying Letter from host organization; and 5. Resume. Susan Butler Plum, director of the foundation, works closely with an Advisory Committee, comprised of a dozen partners from all U.S. Skadden, Arps offices, to administer the program. Each year, the firm receives a large number of applicants from which the top 100 are identified based upon each applicant's academic performance, demonstrated commitment to the public interest, and the quality of his or her project. Each of the applicants is interviewed by one or more members of the Advisory Committee and by the foundation director. From this group, 54 semi-finalists are chosen to be presented to the trustees. The trustees, composed of six distinguished persons from outside the firm, one Skadden, Arps Partner and three Of Counsels and a second-year Fellow, meet in early December and make the final selection of the Skadden Fellows.

Soros Justice Fellowship Program | www.opensocietyfoundations.org/grants/soros-justice-fellowships

The Soros Justice Fellowships fund outstanding individuals to undertake projects that advance reform, spur debate, and catalyze change on a range of issues facing the U.S. criminal justice system. The Fellowships Program is part of a larger effort within the Open Society Foundations' (OSF) Justice Fund to reduce the destructive impact of current criminal justice policies on the lives of individuals, families, and communities in the U.S. by challenging the overreliance on incarceration and extreme punishment, and ensuring a fair and accountable system of justice. Fellows receive funding ($58,700 - $110,250) through the following two categories:

1. **Advocacy Fellowships:** The Soros Justice Fellowships Program's Advocacy Fellowships fund lawyers, advocates, grassroots organizers, researchers, and others with unique perspectives to undertake full-time criminal justice reform projects at the local, state, and national levels. Projects may range from litigation to public education to coalition-building to grassroots mobilization to policy-driven research. Advocacy Fellowships are 18 months in duration, may be undertaken in conjunction with a host organization, and can begin in the spring or fall.

2. **Media Fellowships:** The Soros Justice Fellowships Program's Media Fellowships support writers, print and broadcast journalists, bloggers, filmmakers, and other individuals with distinctive voices proposing to complete media projects that engage and inform, spur debate and conversation, and catalyze change on important U.S. criminal justice issues. The Media Fellowships aim to mitigate the time, space, and market constraints that often discourage individuals from pursuing vital but marginalized, controversial, or unpopular topics in comprehensive and creative ways. Media Fellowships are 12 months in duration, and fellows are expected to make their projects their full-time work during the term of the fellowship. Projects can begin in either the spring or fall.

All projects must, at a minimum, relate to one or more of the Justice Fund's broad U.S. criminal justice reform goals: reducing mass incarceration, challenging extreme punishment, and promoting justice system accountability. Please carefully review the complete guidelines on the website for more details on the specific requirements for each category of fellowships. OSF strongly encourages applications for projects that demonstrate a clear understanding of the intersection of criminal justice issues with the particular needs of low-income communities, communities of color, immigrants, LGBTQ people, women and children, and those otherwise disproportionately affected by harsh criminal justice policies; as well as applications for projects that cut across various criminal justice fields and related sectors, such as education, health and mental health, housing, and employment. Also, OSF particularly welcomes applications from individuals directly affected by, or with significant direct personal experience with, the policies, practices, and systems their projects seek to address (e.g., applicants who have themselves been incarcerated, applicants who have a family member or loved one who has been incarcerated and whose fellowship project emerges from that experience). The application deadline is early November.

List of Selected Juvenile Defense Policy and Practice Organizations

*Note: The following list of organizations is non-exhaustive, and NJDC does not intend to endorse the organizations or the opportunities listed.

Alabama

Legal Aid Society of Birmingham
310 North Richard Arrington Jr. Blvd., Suite 300
Birmingham, AL 35203
(205) 251-3516
www.legalaidbirmingham.com

The Legal Aid Society of Birmingham, a non-profit service organization affiliated with the Birmingham Bar Association, provides free court-appointed legal representation for children and low-income adults. Legal Aid exists to help those who cannot afford a lawyer. Legal Aid's staff of 20 lawyers represents only indigent persons, as determined by the courts where they work. At the Family Court of Jefferson County, both Birmingham and Bessemer Divisions, Legal Aid represents children accused of delinquency offenses. Legal Aid also serves as guardians ad litem for children who are the subject of abuse and neglect. Legal Aid has internship/externship opportunities available for law students. Students are encouraged to visit Legal Aid's website and/or contact Legal Aid for more details on how to apply and to learn about other available academic and postgraduate opportunities.

Alaska

Public Defender Agency
900 W. 5th Ave., Suite 200
Anchorage, AK 99501
(907) 334-4400)
doa.alaska.gov/pda/home.html

The mission of the Public Defender Agency is to provide constitutionally mandated legal representation to indigent clients appointed by the court. The Civil Division handles Child In Need of Aid cases, and represents minors in juvenile delinquency cases and individuals subject to civil commitment proceedings. The Agency has internship/externship opportunities available for law students. Students are encouraged to visit the Agency's website and/or contact the Agency for more details on how to apply and to learn about other available academic and postgraduate opportunities.

Provost Law Office
308 G St., 31
Anchorage, AK 99501
(907) 306-1336
criminallawanchorage.omc-law.com/

Provost Law Office, based in Anchorage, Alaska, specializes in juvenile defense and statewide advocacy for youth in the juvenile delinquency system, including dual status youth who are in the custody of both the Child in Need of Aid (Office of Children's Services) and the Division of Juvenile Justice delinquency system, youth automatically waived to adult court for serious offenses, mitigation at sentencing for youth convicted of unclassified felonies, and youth in adoption and guardianship matters. Chris Provost has been representing youth in Alaska for more than 25 years and is involved with juvenile justice reform at the state legislative level and via the Alaska Rules of Court committee. He has also been actively involved with the National Juvenile Defender Center, the Western Juvenile Defender Center, the National Campaign for States Juvenile Justice Reform, and the Campaign Against Indiscriminate Juvenile Shackling. The office has internship/externship and shadowing opportunities available for students. Students are encouraged to contact the office for more details on how to apply and learn about other available academic and postgraduate opportunities.

Arizona

Maricopa County Office of the Public Advocate
Durango Juvenile Court
3131 W. Durango
Phoenix, AZ 85009
Attention: Chris Phillis | phillis@mail.maricopa.gov | (602) 372-9560
www.maricopa.gov/opa/

The Maricopa County Office of the Public Advocate (OPA) protects the fundamental rights of juveniles, parents, and adults by providing effective legal representation for indigent people facing delinquency petitions, dependency/severance proceedings, and court evaluation and court-ordered mental health treatment, when appointed by the Maricopa County Superior Court. OPA provides legal representation for individuals who are not able to afford the services of private lawyers. OPA has internship/externship opportunities available for undergraduate students, graduate students, law students, and recent grads. Interested individuals are encouraged to visit the OPA's website and/or contact OPA for more details on how to apply and to learn about other available academic and postgraduate opportunities.

Coconino Public Defender's Office
Juvenile Division
110 East Cherry Avenue
Flagstaff, AZ 86001
Attention: Sandra Diehl | sdiehl@coconino.az.gov | (928) 679-7700
www.coconino.az.gov/index.aspx?nid=287

Following appointment by the courts of Coconino County, the Coconino Public Defender's Office provides, pursuant to ethical and constitutional obligations, quality and cost-efficient legal representation to indigent persons who are: criminal defendants; minors accused of delinquency; parties involved in termination of parental rights litigation; parties to child dependency actions; and subjects of mental health commitment proceedings. The office has internship/externship opportunities available for undergraduate students, graduate students, law students, and recent grads. Interested individuals are encouraged to visit the office's website and/or contact the office for more details on how to apply and to learn about other available academic and postgraduate opportunities.

Yavapai County Public Defender – Prescott
Juvenile Division
595 White Spar Road
Prescott, AZ 86303
Attention: John Napper | (928) 771-3588
www.yavapai.us/pdo/

The Juvenile Division of the Yavapai County Public Defender represents and protects the rights of children (and/or parents) in both delinquency and dependency petitions in the Superior Court, when appointed by the Court. The office has internship/externship opportunities available for students. Students are encouraged to visit the office's website and/or contact the office for more details on how to apply and to learn about other available academic and postgraduate opportunities.

Pima County Public Defender
Juvenile Division
2337 East Ajo Way
Tucson, AZ 85713
Attention: Leah Hamilton | Leah.Hamilton@pima.gov | (520) 724-4714
webcms.pima.gov/government/public_defender/

The Pima County Public Defender represents indigent individuals upon appointment by the Courts in felony cases, juvenile delinquency matters, appeals, and extradition hearings under the jurisdiction of the Pima County Superior Court, Juvenile Court, or Arizona Appellate Courts. The mission of the office is to provide highly skilled and vigorous representation of indigent people charged with crimes in Pima County, by tirelessly defending and seeking to expand the constitutional rights guaranteed by the United States Constitution and the Arizona State Constitution, regardless of the income or background of the accused. The office has internship/externship opportunities available for law students and recent graduates. Interested individuals are encouraged to visit the office's website and/or contact the office for more details on how to apply and to learn about other available academic and postgraduate opportunities.

Mohave County Legal Advocate's Office
316 N. 5th Street, 1st Floor
Kingman, AZ 86402
(928) 753-0782
www.mohavecounty.us/ContentPage.aspx?id=278

The Mohave County Legal Advocate's Office provides legal representation to indigent juveniles and adults, when appointed by the Mohave County Superior Court. Their attorneys provide legal representation to juveniles facing delinquency petitions (criminal charges for minors), juveniles involved in dependency cases (child welfare abuse/neglect cases), adults facing criminal felony charges, and juveniles and adults in appellate cases. The office practices before both criminal and juvenile divisions of Mohave County Superior Court, Kingman, Bullhead City and Lake Havasu City Justice Courts, Arizona Court of Appeals, and the Arizona Supreme Court. The office has internship/externship opportunities available for students. Interested individuals are encouraged to visit the office's website and/or contact the office for more details on how to apply and to learn about other available academic and postgraduate opportunities.

Arkansas

Please contact the Central Juvenile Defender Center for information about academic and postgraduate opportunities at organizations in Arkansas.

California

National Center for Youth Law
405 14th Street, 15th Floor, Oakland, CA 94612
(510) 835-8098
www.youthlaw.org

The National Center for Youth Law (NCYL) is a public interest law firm that uses the law to improve the lives of poor children nationwide. NCYL works to ensure that low-income children have the resources, support, and opportunities they need for a healthy and productive future. It does so by engaging in class action litigation, administrative and legislative advocacy, and other activities intended to benefit large numbers of low-income children and adolescents. The Center also engages in a limited number of cases which benefit individual children. The Center focuses its work in foster care, juvenile justice, adolescent health care, mental health, education, and governmental benefit programs. NCYL has internship/externship opportunities for law students throughout the academic year and during the summer. Students are encouraged to visit NCYL's website and/or contact NCYL for more details on how to apply and to learn about other available academic and postgraduate opportunities.

Youth Law Center
200 Pine Street, Suite 300
San Francisco, CA 94104
(415) 543-3379
www.ylc.org

The Youth Law Center (YLC) is a public interest law firm that works to protect children in the nation's foster care and justice systems from abuse and neglect, and to ensure that they receive the necessary support and services to become healthy and productive adults. YLC has internship/externship opportunities for law students throughout the academic year and during the summer. YLC has also hosted project-based postgraduate law fellows. Interested students and graduates are encouraged to visit YLC's website and/or contact YLC for more details on how to apply and to learn about other available academic and postgraduate opportunities.

San Francisco Public Defender
Juvenile Division
375 Woodside Avenue, Room 118
San Francisco, CA 94127(415) 753-7601
sfpublicdefender.org/

The San Francisco Public Defender's mission is to protect and defend the rights of indigent clients through effective, vigorous, compassionate, and creative legal advocacy. They strive to provide the highest level of legal advocacy for each of their clients and to be a nationwide model for the delivery of indigent defense services. The office offers internship/externship opportunities to law students and graduates throughout the year. Interested students and graduates are encouraged to visit the office's website and/or contact the office for more details on how to apply and to learn about other available academic and postgraduate opportunities.

Colorado

Office of the Colorado State Public Defender
1300 Broadway
Suite 400
Denver, CO 80203
http://www.coloradodefenders.us/

The mission of the Office of the State Public Defender is to defend and protect the rights, liberties, and dignity of those accused of crimes who cannot afford to retain counsel. We do so by providing constitutionally and statutorily mandated representation that is effective, zealous, inspired and compassionate. With the assistance of social workers and investigators, Public Defender lawyers provide zealous advocacy to ensure that the constitutional rights of juveniles are fully protected and realized through representation out of 21 regional trial offices across the state.

Colorado Juvenile Defender Center
670 Santa Fe Drive
Denver, CO 80204
(303) 825-0194
www.cjdc.org

The Colorado Juvenile Defender Center (CJDC) is a Denver-based organization that works with youth, families, and lawyers to advocate for the rights and treatment of children and youth in the juvenile justice system through public advocacy, community organizing, non-partisan research, and policy development. CJDC offers internship/externship opportunities to law, undergraduate, and high school students throughout the academic year and during the summer. Interested students are encouraged to visit CJDC's website and/or contact CJDC for more details on how to apply and to learn about other available academic and postgraduate opportunities.

Connecticut

Center for Children's Advocacy
2074 Park Street
Hartford, CT 06106
(860) 570-5327
www.kidscounsel.org

Center for Children's Advocacy (CCA) is a non-profit organization affiliated with the University of Connecticut School of Law whose mission is to promote and protect the legal rights and interests of poor children dependent upon the judicial, child welfare, health, mental health, education, and juvenile justice systems for their care. CCA employs a number of methods to achieve its purposes including individual representation, class action advocacy, training, and administrative and legislative advocacy. Because of its recognition that interdisciplinary approaches contribute immensely to understanding children's issues, CCA is committed to working in partnership with experts and policy analysts to develop appropriate solutions to meet the complex challenges of these interlocking systems. CCA has internship/externship opportunities for law and undergraduate students throughout the academic year and during the summer. CCA also seeks candidates to sponsor for project-based postgraduate law fellowships. Interested students and graduates are encouraged to visit CCA's website and/or contact CCA for more details on how to apply and to learn about other available academic and postgraduate opportunities.

Delaware

Office of Defense Services
820 North French Street, 3rd Floor
Wilmington, DE 19801
(302) 577-5200
publicdefender.delaware.gov/

The Office of Defense Services provides state-wide representation of all juveniles charged with delinquency and criminal matters. Attorneys in the Family Court unit are assigned to these cases. These attorneys also handle adult misdemeanor criminal matters that are prosecuted in Family Court. The office has internship/externship opportunities for law and undergraduate students throughout the academic year and during the summer. Interested students are encouraged to visit the office's website and/or contact their office for more details on how to apply and to learn about other available academic and postgraduate opportunities.

District of Columbia

DC Lawyers for Youth
1220 L Street NW, Suite 605
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 386-7104

DC Lawyers for Youth seeks to improve the DC juvenile justice system by advocating for reforms that promote positive youth development, effective legal representation, and supportive relationships between the community and DC's youth.

National Juvenile Defender Center
1350 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 304
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 452-0010
www.njdc.info

The National Juvenile Defender Center (NJDC) was created in 1999 to respond to the critical need to build the capacity of the juvenile defense bar and to improve access to counsel and quality of representation for children in the justice system. In 2005, NJDC separated from the American Bar Association to become an independent organization. NJDC gives juvenile defense attorneys a more permanent capacity to address practice issues, improve advocacy skills, build partnerships, exchange information, and participate in the national debate over juvenile crime. NJDC provides support to public defenders, appointed counsel, law school clinical programs, and non-profit law centers to ensure quality representation in urban, suburban, rural, and tribal areas. NJDC offers a wide range of integrated services to juvenile defenders, including training, technical assistance, advocacy, networking, collaboration, capacity building, and coordination. NJDC has internship/externship opportunities for law students and occasionally undergraduate students throughout the academic year and during the summer. NJDC seeks law graduates for its Gault Fellowship—an internally funded two-year juvenile indigent defense postgraduate organizational fellowship. NJDC also seeks candidates to host for project-based postgraduate law fellowships. Interested students and graduates are encouraged to visit NJDC's website and/or contact NJDC for more details on how to apply and to learn about other available academic and postgraduate opportunities.

Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia
Community Defender Division
680 Rhode Island Avenue NE, Suite H-5
Washington, DC 20002
(202) 824-2801
www.pdsdc.org

As part of the Public Defender Service's (PDS) holistic approach to public defense, the Community Defender Division (CDD) provides services to adults and children, primarily those who are in the post-adjudication stage of a criminal or juvenile delinquency case in the District of Columbia Superior Court. In the context of evolving concepts of holistic public defense, PDS

is seeking to identify and implement enhancements to CDD's mission and operations. CDD currently provides its services through specialized programs for adult and juvenile clients. For juvenile clients, CDD represents children at administrative due process hearings, provides in-person legal consultations for children at the District's youth detention centers and works with community organizations to develop reentry programs that address the special needs of children. PDS has internship/externship opportunities for law students throughout the academic year and during the summer. PDS also hosts law graduates applying for project-based postgraduate fellowships. Interested students and graduates are encouraged to visit PDS's website and/or contact PDS for more details on how to apply and to learn about other available academic and postgraduate opportunities.

Campaign for Youth Justice
1220 L Street NW, Suite 605
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 558-3580
www.cfyj.org

The Campaign for Youth Justice (CFYJ) is dedicated to ending the practice of trying, sentencing, and incarcerating youth under 18 in the adult criminal justice system. CFYJ advocates for juvenile justice reform through providing support to federal, state, and local campaigns; coordinating outreach to parents, youth, and families; fostering national coalition-building; encouraging media relations; conducting research; and publishing reports and advocacy materials. CFYJ offers internships/externships for law, graduate, and undergraduate students throughout the academic semester and during the summer. Interested students and graduates are encouraged to visit CFYJ's website and/or contact CFYJ for more details on how to apply and to learn about other available academic and postgraduate opportunities.

Juvenile Justice Clinic
Georgetown University Law Center
600 New Jersey Avenue NW, Room 127
Washington, DC 20001
(202) 662-9590
www.law.georgetown.edu/academics/academic-programs/clinical-programs/our-clinics/JJC/

As one of the first legal clinics of its kind, the Georgetown Law Juvenile Justice Clinic continues to be one of the premier law school clinics in the country. The Clinic represents youth charged with delinquency in DC, and provides an experiential and classroom learning opportunity for law students as well as resources and support for juvenile defenders practicing locally and nationally. The Juvenile Justice Clinic's mission is: 1) to provide highly effective representation to clinic clients; 2) to improve an adolescent's chance of becoming a productive citizen; 3) to protect the rights and interests of children; 4) to teach law students how to think independently, synthesize facts and legal principles, and plan litigation strategies; 5) to develop a law student's ability to analyze the substantive law and to determine its appropriateness; and 6) to help law students understand the impact of legal systems on a community. The Juvenile Justice Clinic offers a graduate two-year fellowship each year through the E. Barrett Prettyman/Stuart Stiller

Fellowship Program at Georgetown and a Juvenile Defense and Policy Fellowship. There is also internship opportunities for law, graduate, undergraduate students, and recent grads in the clinic's Investigative Internship Program. Interested students and graduates are encouraged to visit the clinic's website and/or contact the Clinic for more details on how to apply.

Juvenile Law Clinic | Took Crowell Institute for At-Risk Youth
University of the District of Columbia David A. Clarke School of Law
4200 Connecticut Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20008
(202) 274-7314
www.law.udc.edu/?page=JuvenileClinic

UDC School of Law students and faculty supervisors in the Juvenile and Special Education Law Clinic represent children and parents (or guardians) primarily in special education matters. Over the past sixteen years, the clinic faculty pioneered and developed a nationally-acclaimed approach to addressing the problems of delinquency by supplementing traditional delinquency representation with, where appropriate, advocacy to address the special education needs of the children who are the subject of those delinquency proceedings. Essentially, by arranging for children to receive needed special education services, clinic professors and law students ensure that the delinquency system responds appropriately to the children's needs for care and rehabilitation. In a large number of cases, the clinic is able to protect children from punitive responses or to extricate children from the delinquency system altogether. The clinic offers post graduate teaching fellowships. Interested graduates are encouraged to visit the clinic's website and/or contact the Clinic for more details on how to apply.

Florida

Miami Dade Public Defender, Eleventh Judicial Circuit
Juvenile Division
155 NW 3rd Street, Suite 7000
Miami, FL 33128
(305) 679-1900
www.pdmiami.com/

The assistant public defenders in the Juvenile Division represent children under 18 years of age who are charged with committing a delinquent act. The division works to ensure that each child's rights are protected and that the government meets the child's needs in a system intended to be "child-centered." To that end, the assistant public defenders, disposition specialists, and investigators not only prepare the defense of the case, but collaborate to identify and address each child's unique needs. In response to the large number of juveniles being transferred to adult court, over 1000 each year in Miami-Dade, the Public Defender has established the Juvenile Sentencing Advocacy Project (JSAP) as part of his Anti-Violence Initiative. JSAP attempts to identify alternatives to sentencing children as adults and improve programming. Miami Dade Public Defender (MDPD) has internship/externship opportunities for law, graduate, and undergraduate students throughout the academic year and during the summer. Interested students

and graduates are encouraged to visit MDPD's website and/or contact MDPD for more details on how to apply and to learn about other available academic and postgraduate opportunities.

Office of the Public Defender, Eighth Judicial Circuit
Juvenile Division
35 North Main Street
Gainesville, FL 32601
(352) 338-7370
publicdefender.alachuacounty.us/

Office of the Public Defender, Fourth Judicial Circuit
407 North Laura Street
Jacksonville, FL 32202
Attention: Rob Mason
(904) 255-4600
www.pdo5.org/home

Office of the Public Defender, Second Judicial Circuit
301 South Monroe Street, Suite 401
Tallahassee, FL 32301Attention: Kara Fenlon
(850) 606-1000
www.flpd2.com/

Office of the Public Defender, Sixth Judicial Circuit
14250 49th Street North
Clearwater, FL 33762
Attention: Laura Snell
(727) 464-6516
www.wearethehope.org/

The Office of the Public Defender provides high-quality legal representation to indigent persons who face a loss of liberty, including juveniles. The Public Defender also protects the constitutional and statutory rights of all citizens through effective legal representation of court-appointed clients. The office has internship/externship opportunities for students. Interested students are encouraged to visit the office's website and/or contact the office for more details on how to apply and to learn about other available academic and postgraduate opportunities.

Southern Legal Counsel
1229 NW 12th Avenue
Gainesville, FL 32601
Attention: Jodi Siegel
(352) 271-8890
www.southernlegal.org/index.php/about-us/

Southern Legal Counsel, Inc. (SLC) is a Florida statewide not-for-profit public interest law firm that is committed to the ideal of equal justice for all and the attainment of basic human and civil

rights. SLC primarily assists individuals and groups with public interest issues who otherwise would not have access to the justice system and whose cases may bring about systemic reform. SLC uses a range of strategies to achieve its goals, including litigation, policy advocacy, and training and technical assistance to lawyers, lay persons, and organizations. SLC has internship/externship opportunities for undergraduate students, graduate students, and law students. Interested students are encouraged to visit the office's website and/or contact the office for more details on how to apply and to learn about other available academic and postgraduate opportunities.

Georgia

The following public defender offices all have Juvenile divisions. These divisions provide legal representation to indigent juveniles accused of delinquency and status offenses in Juvenile Court. Representation commences at the preliminary hearing and continues through trials and appeals. Students and graduates may contact the offices individually to learn about available academic and postgraduate opportunities.

Alcovy Judicial District Public Defender
1160 Pace Street
Covington, GA 30014
(770) 788-3750

Appalachian Judicial District Public Defender
50 North Main Street, Suite 102
Jasper, GA 30143
(706) 692-6673

Chatham County Public Defender
197 Carl Griffin Drive
Savannah, GA 31405
(912) 652-6904

Cobb County Public Defender
32 Waddell Street
Marietta, GA 30090
(770) 528-3378

Dekalb County Juvenile Court Public Defender
4309 Memorial Drive
Decatur, GA 30032
(404) 294-2469

Douglas County Public Defender
8700 Hospital Drive
Douglasville, GA 30134
(770) 942-6161

Fulton County Public Defender
395 Pryor Street SW
Atlanta GA 30312
(404) 224-4449

Gilmer Ccounty Public Defender
1 Broad Street, Suite 001
Ellijay, GA 30540
(706) 698-7322

Gwennett County Public Defender
75 Langley Drive
Administrative Office of the Court
Lawrenceville, GA 30045
(770) 822-8541

Houston County Public Defender
201 Perry Parkway
Perry, GA 31069
(478) 218-4870

Rome Circuit Public Defender
Floyd County Administrative Building
12 East Fourth Avenue, Suite 10
Rome, Georgia 30161
(706) 234-0975

Tallapoosa Judicial Circuit Public Defender
Polk County Office
Courthouse # 2, Room 102
Cedartown, GA 30125
(770) 748-3480

Western Judicial Circuit Public Defender
440 College Avenue, Suite 220
Athens, GA 30601
(706) 369-6440

Wilkinson County Public Defender
Wilkinson Juvenile Court
P O Box 1429
Milledgeville, Georgia 31059
(478) 445-8100

Hawaii

Please contact the Western Juvenile Defender Center for information about academic and postgraduate opportunities at organizations in Hawaii.

Idaho

Ada County Public Defender
Juvenile Unit
6300 West Denton Street
Boise, Idaho 83704
(208) 577-4930

Ada County Public Defender's Office provides legal representation to indigent juveniles accused of delinquency offenses in Juvenile Court. Representation may include arguing preliminary motions in court, conducting investigations, interviewing witnesses and clients, preparing cases for trial, negotiating disposition agreements, trying cases, and arguing post-trial motions. Students and graduates may contact the office to learn about available academic and postgraduate opportunities.

Illinois

Juvenile Justice Initiative
518 Davis Street
Evanston, IL 60201
(847) 864-1567
jjustice.org

The Juvenile Justice Initiative (JJI) is a non-profit, non-partisan statewide advocacy organization working to transform the juvenile justice system in Illinois. JJI's mission is to reduce reliance on incarceration, to enhance fairness for all youth, and to develop a comprehensive continuum of community-based resources throughout the state. Students and graduates are encouraged to visit JJI's website and/or contact JJI to learn about available academic and postgraduate opportunities.

Children and Family Justice Center, Bluhm Legal Clinic
Northwestern University School of Law
750 N. Lake Shore Drive, Suite 800
Chicago, IL 60611
(312) 503-8576
www.law.northwestern.edu/legalclinic/cfjc/

Founded in 1992, the Children and Family Justice Center (CFJC) is a comprehensive children's law office and part of the Bluhm Legal Clinic at Northwestern University School of Law. At CFJC, attorneys and law students work together to promote justice for children, adolescents, and their families through direct legal representation, policy advocacy, and law reform. Providing access to justice for unrepresented youth is a core mission of the CFJC. Each year, CFJC faculty,

staff, and students represent young people on a wide range of matters, from delinquency to immigration and asylum to cases addressing harsh sentencing practices or the collateral consequences youth face after coming into contact with the law. Oftentimes, the CFJC gives its young clients access to a lawyer when they otherwise would not have one. The clinic offers postgraduate teaching fellowships. Interested graduates are encouraged to visit the clinic's website and/or contact the clinic for more details on how to apply.

Cook County Public Defender
Juvenile Justice Division
2245 West Ogden
Chicago, IL 60612
(312) 433-7046
www.cookcountyil.gov/public-defender-law-office-of/

The Juvenile Justice Division represents youths accused of crimes ranging from first-degree murder to graffiti. By law, these clients are younger than 17 years old when their cases begin. Their lawyers also represent children in situations in which the State is seeking to have the case transferred to adult court. This division also assigns attorneys to three suburban locations where juvenile cases are heard once a week. Those suburbs are Skokie, Rolling Meadows, and Bridgeview. Cook County Public Defender (CCPD) has internship/externship opportunities for law, graduate, and undergraduate students throughout the academic year and during the summer. Interested students and graduates are encouraged to visit CCPD's website and/or contact CCPD for more details on how to apply and to learn about other available academic and postgraduate opportunities.

Indiana

Youth Law T.E.A.M. of Indiana
333 N. Pennsylvania Street, Suite 500
Indianapolis, IN 46204
(317) 916-0786
youthlawteam.org/lawteam.html

The Youth Law T.E.A.M.'s goal is to influence positive systemic change in youth's legal issues in the juvenile justice, education, and child welfare systems within Indiana by providing technical assistance, education and training, advocacy of "Best Practice and Policy Recommendations", and monitoring for compliance. Through a knowledgeable and trained core of youth service professionals, youth will be afforded the rights and privileges provided in the United States Constitution, the Indiana Constitution, and the laws of the United States and the state of Indiana. Additionally, youth will know and understand these laws and will know their rights and responsibilities as citizens of the United States and Indiana. Students and graduates may visit the Youth Law T.E.A.M.'s website and contact the organization to learn about available academic and postgraduate opportunities.

Marion County Public Defender Agency
Juvenile Division
2605 E. 25th Street, Suite 100
Indianapolis, IN 46218
(317) 327-8212
www.indy.gov/eGov/County/PubDef/Pages/home.aspx

The Juvenile Division represents children accused of committing delinquent acts and parents of children where the State believes a child's physical or mental well-being is being impaired or endangered by acts or omissions of the child's parent or guardian. The attorney assigned to a client may be a full-time attorney with the agency, or may be an attorney who contracts with the agency on a part-time basis. Marion County Public Defender agency has internship/externship opportunities for law, graduate, and undergraduate students throughout the academic year and during the summer. Interested students and graduates are encouraged to visit the agency's website and/or contact the agency for more details on how to apply and to learn about other available academic and postgraduate opportunities.

Iowa

Office of the State Public Defender
Lucas State Office Building, Fourth Floor
321 E. 12th Street
Des Moines, IA 50319
(515) 242-6158
spd.iowa.gov/

The Office of the State Public Defender is responsible for coordinating Iowa's Indigent Defense System. Its mission is to ensure that all indigent persons in Iowa are provided high quality legal representation in criminal, juvenile, and other eligible proceedings in the most efficient and fiscally responsible manner. The office is led by the State Public Defender, who is appointed by the Governor. More than two hundred employees in eighteen Local Public Defender Offices and the Appellate Defender's Office provide representation for indigent persons primarily in criminal and juvenile cases at the trial and appellate levels in all of Iowa's 99 counties. The State Public Defender also contracts with more than one thousand private attorneys and several non-profit organizations throughout Iowa to provide court-appointed representation in cases that public defender offices are unable to handle. The Office of the State Public Defender has juvenile offices in Des Moines, Waterloo, and Sioux City and offices with practices that handle both juvenile and adult cases. Students and graduates are encouraged to visit the Office of the State Public Defender's website and to contact the organization to learn about available academic and postgraduate opportunities.

Kansas

Kansas Legal Services
712 S. Kansas Avenue, Suite 200
Topeka, KS 66603

(785) 233-2068
www.kansaslegalservices.org

Kansas Legal Services (KLS), a statewide non-profit corporation, is dedicated to helping low income Kansans meet their basic needs through the provision of essential legal, mediation, and employment training services. KLS handles cases in these areas of law: juvenile, consumer, employment, family, health, housing, income maintenance, and individual rights. KLS has internship/externship opportunities for students. Interested students or graduates may contact the office for more details on how to apply and learn about available academic and postgraduate opportunities.

Kentucky

Children's Law Center, Inc
1002 Russell Street
Covington, KY 41011
(859) 431-3313
www.childrenslawky.org

The Children's Law Center, Inc. (CLC KY) is a legal service center for children whose mission is to protect and enhance their rights through quality legal representation, public policy work, and training and education of attorneys and others regarding the rights of children. Their work is focused in Kentucky and Ohio primarily, with some regional and national impact. The Center's priority issues are around juvenile justice, children in need of protection, and education rights. Students are encouraged to contact CLC KY and/or visit their website to learn more and apply to available internship/externship and postgraduate opportunities.

Kentucky Department of Public Advocacy
200 Fair Oaks Lane, Suite 500
Frankfort, KY 40601
(502) 564-8006
dpa.ky.gov

The Kentucky Department of Public Advocacy's (DPA) mission is to provide each client with high quality services through an effective delivery system, which ensures a defender staff dedicated to the interests of their clients and the improvement of the criminal justice system. DPA is an independent agency attached for administrative purposes to the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet. DPA is the statewide public agency providing public defender service in all of Kentucky's 120 counties as well as Kentucky's appellate courts. DPA's Trial Division handles juvenile matters, and DPA has juvenile units within its Protection and Advocacy and Post Trial Divisions. DPA has internship/externship opportunities for law, graduate, and undergraduate students throughout the academic year and during the summer. Interested students and graduates are encouraged to visit DPA's website and/or contact DPA for more details on how to apply and to learn about other available academic and postgraduate opportunities.

Louisiana

Louisiana Center for Children's Rights
1100-B Milton Street
New Orleans, LA 70122
(504) 658-6860
www.laccr.org/

The Louisiana Center for Children's Rights, formerly Juvenile Regional Services, is the only non-profit, specialized juvenile defense law office in the country. Their independence, flexibility, and focus have helped develop a replicable, best-practices, evidence-based model of holistic advocacy that makes a long-term difference in the lives of the children they serve–and that is reinventing defense advocacy for young people in the juvenile justice system. LCCR has internship/externship opportunities for law, graduate, and undergraduate students throughout the academic year and during the summer. LCCR also seeks candidates to host for project-based postgraduate law fellowships. Interested students and graduates are encouraged to visit LCCR's website and/or contact LCCR for more details on how to apply and to learn about other available academic and postgraduate opportunities.

Maine

Juvenile delinquency cases in Maine are exclusively handled by private contractors. Students and graduates interested in juvenile defense policy and practice opportunities in this state are encouraged to reach out to the New England Juvenile Defender Center or University of Maine School of Law's Juvenile Justice Clinic for more information.

Maryland

Maryland Office of the Public Defender
District 1: Baltimore City
201 Saint Paul Place
Baltimore, MD 21202
(410) 333-4900
www.opd.state.md.us/opd/Districts/Dist1.aspx

The Maryland Office of the Public Defender (MD OPD) has one statewide division and two local divisions/units dedicated to juvenile defense practice located in Baltimore, MD. MD OPD Baltimore has internship and externship opportunities for law, graduate, and undergraduate students throughout the academic year and during the summer. MD OPD Baltimore has also hosted graduates for project-based postgraduate law fellowships. Other districts outside Baltimore also have juvenile defense opportunities. Interested students and graduates are encouraged to visit MD OPD's website and/or contact MD OPD for more details on how to apply and to learn about other available academic and postgraduate opportunities.

Juvenile Court Division
300 North Gay Street
Baltimore, MD 21202
(443) 263-6360 | baltcityjuvenile@opd.state.md.us
www.opd.state.md.us/opd/Districts/Dist1/JCDHome.aspx

The Juvenile Court Division (JCD) is comprised of a group of lawyers, social workers, and staff members from the Maryland Office of the Public Defender who have chosen to dedicate their careers to working with children in the Juvenile Court System. JCD believes that every child is deserving of zealous advocacy, and JCD fights each day to protect and defend clients and their due process rights. JCD's representation continues even when the court case ends. JCD encourages their clients to stay in touch. Interested students and graduates are encouraged to visit JDC's website and/or contact JCD for more details on how to apply and to learn about other available academic and postgraduate opportunities.

Youthful Defender Unit
201 East Baltimore Street, Suite 800
Baltimore, MD 21202
(410) 223-3748 | ydu@opd.state.md.us
www.opd.state.md.us/opd/Districts/Dist1/YDUHome.aspx

The Youthful Defendant Unit (YDU) is a group of attorneys, social workers, and staff from the Maryland Office of the Public Defender who represent children charged as adults in Baltimore City. YDU works as a team to achieve the best possible results for our clients. YDU takes pride in zealously and comprehensively representing clients and recognizes that an important part of the work takes place outside the courtroom. Interested students and graduates are encouraged to visit YDU's website and/or contact YDU for more details on how to apply and to learn about other available academic and postgraduate opportunities.

Juvenile Protection Division
One South Calvert Plaza, 8th Floor
201 East Baltimore Street
Baltimore, MD 21202
(410) 223-3783
www.opd.state.md.us/Divisions/JuvenileProtection.aspx

In January 2007, the Public Defender created the Juvenile Protection Division (JPD) to serve as a specialized statewide division to monitor the conditions of confinement of all OPD juvenile clients committed to the care and custody of the Department of Juvenile Services (DJS). JPD is also responsible for protecting the individual rights of juveniles who are committed to DJS facilities, ensuring the safety and appropriateness of their placements, and assuring the timely implementation of juvenile court orders. JPD is comprised of three attorneys, one social worker, and one paralegal, who work collaboratively with the trial attorneys who represent the individual juveniles ensuring that the commitment orders for those clients are fully complied with and ensuring the health and safety of the juveniles while detained. JPD's responsibility for this oversight and advocacy for committed juveniles is consistent with the mission of the Office of

the Public Defender and the legal services that are provided to adult clients. Interested students and graduates are encouraged to visit JPD's website and/or contact JPD for more details on how to apply and to learn about other available academic and postgraduate opportunities.

Massachusetts

Youth Advocacy Division, Committee for Public Counsel Services
44 Bromfield Street, 2nd Floor
Boston, MA 02108
(617) 482-6212
www.publiccounsel.net/ya/

The Youth Advocacy Division (YAD) ensures that every child from an indigent family in Massachusetts has access to zealous legal representation that incorporates a Youth Development Approach, resulting in fair treatment in court. YAD works with each client to achieve both legal and life success. Accordingly, YAD provides leadership, training, support, and oversight to a diverse and collaborative juvenile defense bar across the state. Through individual representation and systemic advocacy, YAD partners with other state agencies, as well as community organizations and local agencies, to work toward creating safer and healthier communities. YAD has internship/externship opportunities throughout the state for law students, graduate social work students, and occasionally undergraduate students throughout the academic year and during the summer. Interested students and graduates may visit YAD's website and/or contact YAD for more details on how to apply and to learn about available academic and postgraduate opportunities.

Children's Law Center of Massachusetts
298 Union Street
Lynn, MA 01901
(781) 581-1977
www.clcm.org/

Founded in 1977, the Children's Law Center of Massachusetts (CLCM) is a private, non-profit legal services agency that provides direct representation and appellate advocacy for indigent children in juvenile justice, child welfare, and education matters. CLCM attorneys regularly participate as faculty in MCLE and other continuing legal education seminars and serve as *amicus curiae* in juvenile justice and child welfare matters in Massachusetts courts. The CLCM is particularly concerned with fair treatment and outcomes for juveniles in delinquency proceedings and in adult court. The mission of the CLCM is to promote and secure equal justice and to maximize opportunity for low-income children and youth by providing quality advocacy and legal services. CLCM has internship/externship opportunities for law students throughout the academic year and during the summer. CLCM also seeks candidates to host for project-based postgraduate law fellowships. Interested students and graduates are encouraged to visit CLCM's website and/or contact CLCM for more details on how to apply and to learn about other available academic and postgraduate opportunities.

Michigan

Juvenile delinquency cases in Michigan are mostly handled by private contractors. Students and graduates interested in juvenile defense policy and practice opportunities in this state are encouraged to reach out to the Midwest Juvenile Defender Center for more information.

Minnesota

Legal Rights Center
1611 Park Avenue South
Minneapolis, MN 55404
(612) 337-0030
www.legalrightscenter.org/

The Legal Rights Center (LRC) is a community-driven non-profit law firm, specializing in adult and juvenile criminal defense, and restorative justice practices and advocacy. The Legal Rights Center runs two programs: Legal Defense and Education, and Family and Youth Restorative Services. While each program has distinct goals and methods, collectively they point to the overall vision of improving the experience of the justice system for communities of color, if not proactively solving problems that prevent involvement in the justice system in the first place. LRC has internship/externship opportunities for law students and occasionally undergraduate students throughout the academic year and during the summer. LRC also hosts volunteer attorneys who are looking to gain experience in juvenile defense practice. Interested students and graduates are encouraged to visit LRC's website and/or contact LRC for more details on how to apply and to learn about other available academic and postgraduate opportunities.

Mississippi

Southern Poverty Law Center
111 E. Capitol Street, Suite 280
Jackson, MS 39201
(601) 948-8882
www.splcenter.org/what-we-do/children-at-risk/mississippi

The mission of the Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC) is fighting hate and bigotry and seeking justice for the most vulnerable members of our society. They are headquartered in Montgomery, AL, but have offices in Atlanta, New Orleans, Miami, and Jackson, MS. Their Jackson office is dedicated to reforming Mississippi's broken schools and its abusive juvenile justice system. Through grassroots campaigns and litigation, SPLC targets school discipline policies that criminalize students. They have also done litigation on conditions of confinement for juveniles. Students and graduates are encouraged to visit SPLC's website and/or contact SPLC to learn about available academic and postgraduate opportunities.

Missouri

St. Louis City Trial Office
Missouri State Public Defender System
1114 Market St., Suite 602
St. Louis, MO 63101
(314) 340-7625
www.publicdefender.mo.gov/

The Missouri State Public Defender System (MSPD) provides legal representation to all indigent citizens accused of or convicted of crimes in Missouri at the levels of the State Trial Court, Appellate Court, Missouri Supreme Court, and United States Supreme Court. The St. Louis City Trial Office has internship/externship opportunities for students. Interested students and graduates are encouraged to visit MSPD's website and/or contact MSPD for more details on how to apply and to learn about other available academic and postgraduate opportunities.

Montana

Office of the State Public Defender
Central Office
44 W. Park Street
Butte, MT 59701
(406) 496-6080
publicdefender.mt.gov/

The primary mission of the statewide public defender system is to provide effective assistance of counsel to indigent persons accused of crime and other persons in civil cases who are entitled by law to the assistance of counsel at public expense. The Sixth Amendment and the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment require that in proceedings for determining delinquency, which may result in commitment to an institution in which the juvenile's freedom is curtailed, the child and his parents must be notified of the child's right to be represented by counsel retained by them, or counsel will be appointed to represent the child if they cannot afford counsel. Students and graduates are encouraged to contact the office and/or visit their website to learn more about available academic and postgraduate opportunities.

Nebraska

Douglas County Public Defender
1819 Farnam Street
Omaha, NE 68183
(402) 444-7175
www.douglascounty-ne.gov/publicdefender/

Lancaster County Public Defender
Courthouse Plaza
633 S. 9th Street

Lincoln, NE 68508
(402) 441-6062
lancaster.ne.gov/pdefen/

Nebraska Youth Advocates
6035 Binney Street, Suite 2
Omaha, NE 68104
(402) 932-5370
Website forthcoming

Nebraska Youth Advocates (NYA) serves as a resource center for juvenile defense attorneys in Nebraska, promoting best practices in the juvenile justice system.

Sarpy County Public Defender
1208 Golden Gate Drive
Papillion, NE 68046
(402) 593-5933
www.sarpy.com/defender/

These public defender offices are responsible for providing high-quality legal services to indigent individuals charged with felonies, misdemeanors that may lead to jail time, as well as representing parents and juveniles before the counties' respective Juvenile Courts. All three offices hire interns or clerks from law schools. Students and graduates may contact these offices for details on how to apply and learn about other available academic or postgraduate opportunities.

Nevada

Clark County Public Defender's Office
Juvenile Division
601 N. Pecos Road
Las Vegas, NV 89101
(702) 455-5475
www.clarkcountynv.gov/depts/public_defender/pages/default.aspx

The Office of the Clark County Public Defender provides zealous representation for clients accused of crimes. The Office recognizes juvenile defense as a specialty, and they offer unpaid internships/externships. Interested students and graduates are encouraged to contact the Clark County Public Defender's Office for details on how to apply and to learn about other available academic or postgraduate opportunities.

Washoe County Public Defender's Office
350 S. Center Street, 5th Floor
Reno, NV 89501
(775) 337-4800
www.washoecounty.us/defender

The mission of the Washoe County Public Defender's Office is to protect and defend the rights of indigent people in Washoe County by providing them access to justice through professional legal representation. The Office recognizes juvenile defense as a specialty area, and offers internships/externships for current law students under court rules allowing student attorneys to practice under supervision. Interested students and graduates are encouraged to visit Washoe County Public Defender Office's website or contact the Office for details on how to apply and to learn about other available academic or postgraduate opportunities.

New Hampshire

New Hampshire Public Defender
44 Franklin Street
Nashua, NH 03064
Attention: Pamela Jones | pjones@nhpd.org
(603) 598-4986
www.nhpd.org/

New Hampshire Public Defender (NHPD) is a private, non-profit law firm that provides reliable and effective representation for the indigent accused. While attorneys do not specialize in any one practice area, those interested in internships/externships with a juvenile focus should contact Pamela Jones to inquire about opportunities.

New Jersey

New Jersey State Office of the Public Defender
Office of Juvenile Defense Services
25 Market Street
Trenton, NJ 08625
(609) 292-7087
www.state.nj.us/defender/structure/ojds/

The New Jersey State Office of the Public Defender (NJSOPD) is committed to providing first-class legal representation to citizens who cannot afford attorneys at both the trial and appellate levels. The Office of Juvenile Defense Services (OJDS) specializes in juvenile defense, and its director leads a variety of initiatives such as: developing specialized training for public defender attorneys who represent juvenile clients; disseminating information on relevant developing case law, resources and research; and creating opportunities for juvenile defenders to exchange information and ideas. NJSOPD offers unpaid internships to law students in their various offices, and brings on attorneys interested in dedicating their careers to juvenile representation as openings arise. Students and graduates are encouraged to visit NJSOPD and OJDS's websites, and/or to contact NJSOPD and OJDS for details on how to apply or to learn about other available academic or postgraduate opportunities.

New Mexico

Office of the New Mexico Public Defender, 2nd Judicial District
Juvenile Division
505 Marquette NW, Ste. 120
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 835-1526
http://www.lopdnm.us

The Law Offices of the Public Defender strives for the pursuit of justice and the protection of our constitutional rights. Its mission is to provide exemplary, caring and professional legal services to people charged with crimes in New Mexico. We stand for equal access to quality legal representation for all which improves their lives, reduces recidivism and makes the community safer. The 2nd Judicial District office in Albuquerque has a dedicated Juvenile Division, though all district offices represent juveniles accused of crimes.

New York

Legal Aid Society
Juvenile Rights Division
199 Water Street
New York, NY 10038
(212) 577-3300
www.legal-aid.org/en/juvenilerights/juvenilepractice.aspx

The Juvenile Rights Practice (JRP) represents 90 percent of the children who appear before the Family Court in New York City on child protective, termination of parental rights, PINS (person in need of supervision), and juvenile delinquency petitions. JRP was established concurrently with New York State's Family Court in 1962, five years before the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in *Gault* that children have a constitutional right to counsel at government expense, and was one of the first organizations in this country to represent children in a juvenile court. Since then, JRP has grown into one of the nations' leading organizations in the field of child advocacy.

The role of Juvenile Rights attorneys acting as "law guardians" is to provide legal representation, express clients' wishes to the court, and safeguard the interests and legal rights of these clients. They are assigned by Family Court judges, and remain active through the original case and any supplemental proceedings, which frequently take place over a period of years.

To enhance the quality and expand the scope of its advocacy, the Practice has developed several specialized units. The Juvenile Services Unit, the social work component, was formed as a result of the pioneering work of Juvenile Rights in teaming social workers with lawyers in order to adequately address the educational, social, and psychological issues that arise in Family Court proceedings. The Safe Families Project, PEAK (Providing Educational Assistance to Kids), and the Kathryn A. McDonald Education Advocacy Project provide specialized legal and social work assistance in domestic violence cases and those requiring educational advocacy. The Appeals Bureau, which represents clients throughout the appeals process, has literally "made the law" that

governs juvenile court proceedings in New York. The Special Litigation Unit has initiated class action lawsuits and other litigation aimed at system-wide abuses within the juvenile justice, child welfare, and educational systems. JRP has internship/externship opportunities for law, graduate, and undergraduate students throughout the academic year and during the summer. JRP also seeks candidates to apply for project-based postgraduate law fellowships and recruits annually for entry-level positions. Interested students and graduates are encouraged to visit JRP's website and/or contact JRP for more details on how to apply.

Youth Represent
11 Park Place, Suite 1512
New York, NY 10007
(646) 759-8080
www.youthrepresent.org/

Youth Represent (YR) is a youth defense and advocacy non-profit organization. YR's mission is to ensure that young people affected by the criminal or juvenile justice system are afforded every opportunity to reclaim lives of dignity, self-fulfillment, and engagement in their communities. YR provides comprehensive legal representation, community support, education, and policy advocacy. YR has internship/externship opportunities for law students and hosts candidates for project-based postgraduate law fellowships. Interested students and graduates are encouraged to visit YR's website and/ contact YR for details on how to apply and to learn about other available academic and postgraduate opportunities.

North Carolina

Council for Children's Rights
601 East Fifth Street, Suite 510
Charlotte, NC 28202
(704) 372-7961
www.cfcrights.org

The Council for Children's Rights (CCR) is comprised of 30 highly trusted attorneys, advocates, and professional staff who are dedicated to serving children and connecting them to vital services. CCR serves children in every major child-serving system, including those with histories of abuse and neglect, special education issues, and mental and physical health issues. These children are involved in custody disputes, come from homes with domestic violence, and/or become involved with the juvenile justice system. The systems charged with serving them are complex, overburdened, and unresponsive. These children have no voice, no champion to ensure their ability to thrive. CCR is that voice. CCR has a Children's Defense Team and a Student Defense Project among a number of child-centered programs. Students and graduates may visit CCR's website and contact CCR to learn about available academic and postgraduate opportunities.

North Dakota

Please contact the Midwest Juvenile Defender Center for information about academic and postgraduate opportunities at organizations in North Dakota.

Ohio

Office of the Ohio Public Defender, Juvenile Division
250 East Broad Street, Suite 1400
Columbus, OH 43215
(614) 466-5394
www.opd.ohio.gov/Juvenile/Juvenile_Main.htm

The Ohio Public Defender (OPD) Juvenile Division is a leader in effective advocacy for juveniles in Ohio's justice system. The Juvenile Division is a team of talented professionals focused primarily on post-disposition advocacy and ensuring that the constitutional rights of children are fully realized and protected. The Division steadily works toward a holistic approach to helping youth in the justice system and believes that the value of our advocacy extends beyond a juvenile's duration of confinement. The Division strives to remain at the forefront of the struggle for systemic improvement in juvenile justice through statewide and national collaboration and involvement in policy, education, professional development, and reform initiatives. The Division's commitment to these efforts protects juveniles' right to be represented by counsel, raises the quality of representation, and promotes the just and humane treatment of juveniles in the legal system. The Division has internship/externship opportunities for law, graduate, and undergraduate students throughout the academic year and during the summer. Interested students and graduates are encouraged to visit the Division's website and contact OPD for more details on how to apply and to learn about other available academic and postgraduate opportunities.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma County Public Defender's Office – Juvenile Division
5905 N. Classen Court, Suite 204
Oklahoma City, OK 73118
(405) 713-6770
www.oklahomacounty.org/departments/PublicDefender/juv.asp

The Oklahoma County Public Defender's Office (OCPDO) provides competent, quality legal representation to indigent clients in Oklahoma County who are charged with all types of criminal offenses, as well as convicted clients who wish to appeal their convictions. The Office also has a Juvenile Division, which represents indigent juveniles in delinquency court as well as those in the child welfare system. Students and graduates may contact OCPDO's Juvenile Division to learn about available academic and postgraduate opportunities.

Tulsa County Public Defender's Office – Juvenile Division
423 South Boulder Avenue W, Suite 300
Tulsa, OK 74103
(918) 596-5530

The Tulsa County Public Defender's office provides legal representation to indigent clients in Tulsa County. The office has a juvenile division but no website, so students are encouraged to contact the Office to learn about available academic and postgraduate opportunities.

Oregon

Youth, Rights & Justice Attorneys at Law
401 NE 19th Avenue, Suite 200
Portland, OR 97232
(503) 232-2540
www.youthrightsjustice.org

Youth, Rights & Justice's (YRJ) mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable children and families through legal representation and advocacy in the courts, legislature, schools and community. YRJ is court-appointed to represent children in foster care, parents in the child dependency system, and youth in the juvenile court system. YRJ represents individual clients in the Multnomah County (Oregon) Juvenile Court, the Oregon Court of Appeals, and Oregon Supreme Court. YRJ also represents youth under the jurisdiction of the Oregon Juvenile Psychiatric Security Review Board. Their SchoolWorks program serves children and youth who are involved in the juvenile court system and advocates for their educational rights and needs. YRJ advocates for policies to improve the lives of children and families throughout Oregon by: drafting and advocating for legislation in Salem; influencing Oregon Administrative Rules created by the Department of Human Services and other state agencies; and disseminating research and other information to other attorneys and advocates for children, youth, and families around the state of Oregon. YRJ has internship/externship opportunities for law students during the summer. Interested students and graduates are encouraged to visit YRJ's website and/or contact YRJ for more details on how to apply and to learn about other available academic and postgraduate opportunities.

Pennsylvania

Defender Association of Philadelphia
1441 Sansom Street
Philadelphia, PA 19102
(215) 568-3190
www.philadefender.org

The Defender Association of Philadelphia (DAP) represents approximately 70 percent of all persons arrested in Philadelphia. Assistant Defenders rotate their assignments through the various units or divisions within the office. DAP's Juvenile Court Division attorneys represent juveniles in delinquency cases and at certification hearings where the District Attorney petitions

to try the juvenile in adult court. DAP's Juvenile Special Defense Unit attorneys are specially assigned to the unit for two years, representing juvenile clients in high publicity cases, direct file cases where the juvenile has been arrested and processed through the adult system, cases that are legally and/or factually complex, and cases that demand one-on-one representation. DAP has summer internship opportunities for law students. Interested students and graduates are encouraged to visit the organization's website and/or contact the organization for more details on how to apply and to learn more about available academic and postgraduate opportunities.

Juvenile Law Center
1315 Walnut Street, 4th Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19107
(215) 625-0551
jlc.org

Juvenile Law Center (JLC) is the oldest non-profit, public interest law firm for children in the United States. Founded in 1975 by four new graduates of Temple Law School in Philadelphia, Juvenile Law Center has become a national advocate for children's rights, working across the country to enforce and promote the rights and well-being of children who come into contact with the justice, child welfare, and other public systems. JLC has internship/externship opportunities for law and graduate students throughout the academic year and during the summer. JLC occasionally has internship opportunities available for undergraduate students. JLC seeks law graduates for its Zubrow Fellowship—an internally funded two-year postgraduate organizational fellowship. JLC also seeks candidates to host for project-based postgraduate law fellowships. Interested students and graduates are encouraged to visit JLC's website and/or contact JLC for more details on how to apply and to learn about other available academic and postgraduate opportunities.

Youth Sentencing and Reentry Project
123 S. Broad Street, 24th Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19109
(215) 804-9093
https://ysrp.org/

The Youth Sentencing & Reentry Project (YSRP) uses direct service and policy advocacy to transform the experiences of children prosecuted in the adult criminal justice system, and to ensure fair and thoughtful resentencing and reentry for individuals who were sentenced to life without parole as children ("juvenile lifers"). YSRP partners with court-involved youth and juvenile lifers, their families, and lawyers to develop holistic, humanizing narratives that mitigate the facts of each case; get cases transferred to the juvenile system or resentenced; and make crucial connections to community resources providing education, healthcare, housing, and employment. YSRP also provides trainings on mitigation, and recruits, trains and supervises students and other volunteers to assist in this work. YSRP's ultimate goals are to keep children out of adult jails and prisons and to enhance the quality of representation juvenile lifers receive at resentencing, and as they prepare to reenter the community. YSRP hosts fellows through Stoneleigh's Emerging Leader Fellows Program.

Rhode Island

Rhode Island Public Defender
160 Pine Street
Providence, RI 02903
(401) 222-3492
www.ripd.org/representation/organization/juveniletrial.htm

The juvenile division of the Office of the Public Defender consists of attorneys who specialize exclusively in juvenile wayward and delinquency proceedings. All juvenile attorneys have offices at 160 Pine Street, Providence, from which they represent clients in all of the Family Courts across the state. Parents who have the financial means are expected to retain counsel to represent their children; in cases where juveniles are emancipated, or estranged from their families, or where the petition is filed by a parent, the juvenile's financial eligibility is determined based upon his or her own assets. The juvenile attorneys represent clients from arraignment through the conclusion of the proceedings in the Family Court, including any reviews which occur until the Family Court relinquishes jurisdiction. Public Defender attorneys do not generally represent juveniles in municipal courts or in school-based truancy calendars. Interested students and graduates are encouraged to visit the organization's website and/or contact the organization for more details on how to apply and to learn more about available academic and postgraduate opportunities.

South Carolina

Richland County Public Defender
1701 Main Street
Columbia, SC 29201
(803) 765-2592

Charleston County Public Defender
O.T. Wallace County Office Building
101 Meeting Street, 5th Floor
Charleston, SC 29401
(843) 958-1850

13th Circuit Public Defender
305 E. North Street, Suite 123
Greenville, SC 29601
(864) 467-8522

South Carolina's Public Defender System is a county-based system. The counties are grouped and divided among 16 judicial circuits within the state. Each judicial circuit has a Circuit Public Defender who is responsible for the administration of public defender services in each of the counties within the circuit. Circuit Public Defenders are appointed to the position for four-year terms by the South Carolina Commission on Indigent Defense (SCCID) upon nomination to the

position by a Selection Panel, consisting of attorneys representing each of the counties within the circuit. The Richland County, Charleston County, and 13th Circuit Public Defender Offices have attorneys who specialize in representing juveniles. Interested students and graduates may contact these offices directly to learn more about available academic and postgraduate opportunities.

Children's Law Center
1600 Hampton Street, Suite 502
Columbia, SC 29208
(803) 777-1646
childlaw.sc.edu/

The Children's Law Center is a resource center for South Carolina professionals involved in child maltreatment or juvenile justice court proceedings and child advocates working to improve the safety and well-being of children. The mission of the Center is to improve outcomes for children by enhancing the knowledge and skills of professionals and promoting informed, sound public policy. Interested students and graduates are encouraged to visit the organization's website and/or contact the organization for more details on how to apply and to learn more about available academic and postgraduate opportunities.

South Dakota

Please contact the Midwest Juvenile Defender Center for information about academic and postgraduate opportunities at organizations in South Dakota.

Tennessee

Knox County Public Defender's Community Law Office
1101 Liberty Street
Knoxville, TN 37919
(865) 594-6120
www.pdknox.org/

The Knox County Public Defender's Community Law Office (CLO) was created by the State of Tennessee in response to *Gideon*'s constitutional mandate to provide representation to poor people accused of crime. The CLO emphasizes a client-centered, holistic approach that offers quality, competent, zealous legal representation coupled with comprehensive social services and linkages to other community agencies. CLO also focuses on Youth Programs and its work has a strong juvenile focus. They offer internships to law students. Interested students and graduates are encouraged to visit CLO's website and/or contact CLO to learn about available academic and postgraduate opportunities.

Law Offices of the Shelby County Public Defender
201 Poplar Avenue, 2nd Floor
Memphis, TN 38103
(901) 222-2800
defendshelbyco.org/juvenile-justice/

The Law Offices of the Shelby County Public Defender is the third-oldest public defender office in the country. They are dedicated to protecting the rights of those who cannot afford a lawyer to represent them in the courtroom. Though juvenile defense was, until recently, handled by private contract attorneys in Shelby County, one of the terms of the 2012 settlement between the Department of Justice and Shelby County requires that juvenile defense cases be handled by the Law Offices of the Shelby County Public Defender. Thus, the Law Offices have a strong focus on juvenile defense. They have in the past offered internships and had fellows in their office. Interested students and graduates are encouraged to visit the Law Offices of the Shelby County Public Defender's website and/or contact them to learn about available academic and postgraduate opportunities.

Texas

The following public defender offices provide quality legal representation to those who cannot afford private defense attorneys. The Dallas County Public Defender's Office also has a specialized Juvenile Division. All these offices have internships for law students, and they sometimes have openings for full-time positions, though the Harris County office does not take recent graduates. Students and graduates may contact these offices for details on how to apply and learn about available academic or postgraduate opportunities.

Dallas County Public Defender's Office
Juvenile Division
2600 Lone Star Drive, Suite A-132, LB 2
Dallas, TX 75212
(214) 698-4400
www.dallascounty.org/department/public_defender/pubdef_index.php

El Paso County Public Defender's Office
500 E. San Antonio Avenue. Suite 501
El Paso, TX 79901
(915) 546-8185
www.epcounty.com/pdefender/

Harris County Public Defender's Office
1201 Franklin Street, 13th Floor
Houston, TX 77002
(713) 368-0016
harriscountypublicdefender.org/

Utah

Utah Juvenile Defender Attorneys
8 East Broadway Street, Suite 500
Salt Lake City, UT 84111
(801) 521-5225

Utah Juvenile Defender Attorneys is a private law firm which contracts with Salt Lake County to provide indigent defense services to juveniles within that jurisdiction. It is the only dedicated juvenile public defender office in the state. Students and graduates are encouraged to contact Utah Juvenile Defender Attorneys to learn about available academic or postgraduate opportunities.

Vermont

Please contact the New England Juvenile Defender Center for information about academic and postgraduate opportunities at organizations in Vermont.

Virginia

Legal Aid Justice Center, JustChildren Program
1000 Preston Avenue, Suite A
Charlottesville, VA 22903
(434) 977-0553
www.justice4all.org/justchildren/justchildren-program/

The JustChildren Program is Virginia's largest children's law program. JustChildren relies on a range of strategies to make sure the Commonwealth's most vulnerable young people receive the services and support they need to lead successful lives in their communities. Their strategies include individual representation, community education and organizing, and statewide advocacy. From their Charlottesville, Richmond, and Petersburg offices, JustChildren provides free legal representation to low-income children who have unmet needs in the education, foster care, and juvenile justice systems. They produce popular training materials for lawyers, parents, and other service providers to help them become informed and skilled advocates. JustChildren's attorneys and organizers also seek local and statewide reforms to improve the systems that our children depend on. Through coalition building, policy advocacy, and litigation, they make lasting improvements for all children in Virginia. JustChildren offers volunteer opportunities for students. Interested students and graduates are encouraged to visit their website and/or contact JustChildren for more details on how to apply and to learn about other available academic and postgraduate opportunities.

Washington

Columbia Legal Services, Children & Youth Project
101 Yesler Way, Suite 300
Seattle, WA 98104
(800) 542-0794
columbialegal.org/advocacy/children-and-youth-project

The Children & Youth Project (CYP) works to improve opportunities for Washington's children and youth to have safe and stable families and homes, quality education, health care, and economic stability. CYP has prioritized its advocacy and is focusing its resources in five main areas that affect tens of thousands of children and youth in Washington State: improving the conditions of foster care, youth homelessness, access to education, immigrant youth, and collateral consequences of juvenile justice involvement. Interested students and graduates are encouraged to visit their website and/or contact CYS for more details on how to apply and to learn about available academic and postgraduate opportunities.

TeamChild
1225 S. Weller, Suite 420
Seattle, Washington 98144
(206) 322-2444
www.teamchild.org/

Every day, thousands of youth face profound legal and social barriers that increase their chances of dropping out of school, being homeless or ending up in the juvenile justice system. TeamChild uses its legal expertise and community partnerships to break down barriers to community services to overcome the root causes of a youth's involvement in the juvenile justice system. TeamChild believes that it is the paramount duty of our community to help youth overcome the obstacles of poverty, juvenile justice involvement, disability, neglect and abuse, racism and discrimination, to achieve their true potential. TeamChild upholds the rights of youth involved, or at risk of involvement, in the juvenile justice system to help them secure the education, healthcare, housing, and other support they need to achieve positive outcomes. TeamChild offers internship/externship opportunities for students. Students and graduates are encouraged to visit TeamChild's website for more details on how to apply and to learn about other academic and postgraduate opportunities.

West Virginia

Please contact the Mid-Atlantic Juvenile Defender Center for information about academic and postgraduate opportunities at organizations in West Virginia.

Wisconsin

Wisconsin State Public Defender's Office
315 N Henry Street, 2nd Floor
Madison, WI 53703
(608) 266-0087
wispd.org/index.php/legal-resources/specialty-practices/juvenile-practice

The mission of the Wisconsin State Public Defender's Office (SPD) is to promote justice throughout Wisconsin by providing high-quality legal services, protecting individual rights, and advocating as a criminal justice partner for effective defender services. SPD has specialty practice divisions, including a Juvenile Practice Group, which focuses on helping ensure that all juveniles in Wisconsin receive competent and skilled representation. SPD offers both academic year and summer internships. Students and graduates are encouraged to visit SPD's website for more details and/or contact SPD for more details on how to apply and to learn about other available academic and postgraduate opportunities, as well as useful resources for juvenile practice.

Wyoming

Wyoming Children's Law Center
453 North 6th Street
Laramie, WY 82072
(307) 632-3614
wyoclc.org

Wyoming Children's Law Center **(**WCLC) is a 501(c)3 non-profit organization founded in 2009 to advocate for the legal rights of children through policy advocacy, legal representation, and education. WCLC's mission is to improve legal outcomes for children. WCLC uses a combination of particular legal and child development skills to effectively represent children and provide them with the best chance to succeed and assume responsibility for their future. WCLC's model includes an attorney/social worker team that provides a holistic approach to problems with an emphasis on empowering families and helping them navigate legal issues and the collateral problems these issues create as well as utilizing service systems in proactive ways. WCLC also uses their case experience to identify system issues and look for opportunities to advocate for improvements to legal processes impacting children. Students and graduates are encouraged to visit WCLC's website to learn about available academic and postgraduate opportunities.

Other Helpful Career Links and Resources

National Juvenile Defender Center | www.njdc.info

The National Juvenile Defender Center (NJDC) is a non-profit, non-partisan organization dedicated to promoting justice for all children by ensuring excellence in juvenile defense. NJDC provides support to public defenders, appointed counsel, law school clinical programs, and non-profit law centers to ensure quality representation in urban, suburban, rural, and tribal areas. NJDC also offers a wide range of integrated services to juvenile defenders, including training, technical assistance, advocacy, networking, collaboration, capacity building, and coordination.

Regional Juvenile Defender Centers | www.njdc.info/about-njdc/regional-centers

NJDC collaborates with nine Regional Juvenile Defender Centers that coordinate activities within the regions. The regional centers are an excellent resource for students that are seeking to connect with juvenile defense leaders in their jurisdiction. You can find the contact information for each of our regional centers on the next page of this guide and learn more by visiting NJDC's website.

Public Defender Handbook: NYU School of Law, Public Interest Law Center |
http://www.pslawnet.org/uploads/Public_Defender_Handbook--_PUBLIC_VERSION_CURRENT.pdf

This handbook is a good complementary guide for those looking to go into juvenile defense practice.

PSJD | www.psjd.org

PSJD is a unique online clearinghouse for law students and lawyers to connect with public interest job listings and career-building resources. The PSJD database includes job listings for internships (fall, spring, and summer), postgraduate fellowships, and a wide variety of permanent positions. The database also includes over 13,000 organizational profiles for non-profit, government, and other public interest employers spanning the globe. Registered users may search the database, flag and store opportunities for later viewing, and receive email alerts with newly posted opportunities. Students may sign up for an account for free on PSJD's website. PSJD also offers an online library of educational and career-building resources for those interested in pursuing a career in public service that is publicly available to all website visitors.

Equal Justice Works | www.equaljusticeworks.org

EJW offers a continuum of opportunities and resources that provide students and graduates the training and skills that enable them to provide effective representation to underserved communities and causes.

The Art of Networking Guide: American University Washington College of Law, Office of Career and Professional Development |
http://www.wcl.american.edu/career/documents/TheArtofNetworkingocpd2009.pdf

This guide contains helpful tips and resources to help students and graduates make the most out of networking opportunities.

NATIONAL JUVENILE DEFENDER CENTER: REGIONAL CENTERS

CENTRAL REGION

Arkansas, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee

Kim Brooks Tandy
Children's Law Center
Covington, KY
ktandy@childrenslawky.org

MID-ATLANTIC REGION

District of Columbia, Maryland, Puerto Rico, Virginia, West Virginia

Kristin Henning
Juvenile Justice Clinic
Georgetown University
Washington, DC
hennink@law.georgetown.edu

Debbie St. Jean
Maryland Office of the Public Defender
Baltimore, MD
dst.jean@opd.state.md.us

MIDWEST REGION

Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin

Betsy Clarke
Illinois Juvenile Justice Initiative
Evanston, IL
bcjuv@aol.com

Devon Lee
Wisconsin State Public Defender
Madison, WI
leede@opd.wi.gov

NEW ENGLAND REGION

Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont

Pamela Jones
New Hampshire Public Defender
Nashua, NH
pjones@nhpd.org

Wendy Wolf
Youth Advocacy Division
Committee for Public Counsel Services
Boston, MA
wwolf@publiccounsel.net

NORTHEAST REGION

Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania

Laura Cohen
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Sandra Simkins
Rutgers-Camden School of Law
Camden, NJ
ssimkins@camden.rutgers.edu

PACIFIC REGION

California

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SOUTHERN REGION

Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina

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SOUTHWEST REGION

Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah

Ellen Marrus
University of Houston Law Center
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WESTERN REGION

Alaska, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming

Susan Roske
Clark County Public Defender Office
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roskesd@co.clark.nv.us

George Yeannakis
TeamChild
Seattle, WA
george.yeannakis@teamchild.org

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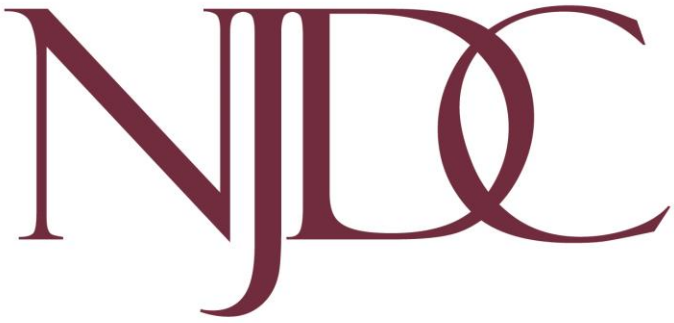

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Twitter: @NatJuvDefend