

Introduction:

In Nevada, the juvenile court has jurisdiction over most people under age 18 who are accused of committing a crime. If your child has been accused of breaking the law, you need to take the accusations seriously. It could have devastating effects on your child's future.

Here's why:

Juvenile courts have the power to appoint real and life-altering consequences on a young individual. In fact, your child could find themselves under the jurisdiction of adult courts depending on the severity of the crime.

While having a child charged with crime is a difficult experience, knowing what to expect and the things you can do will help you navigate the situation.

Here is an extensive checklist that outlines what you can expect when your child is charged with a crime and the steps you need to take as a parent to protect your child.

Certification Depending on the Alleged Crimes:

What to expect:

- A child who has been charged with a crime needs advice from a lawyer who is an expert in juvenile criminal law.
- If you cannot afford to pay for a lawyer for your child, the court in Nevada will appoint an attorney for your child.
- Your child should get a lawyer even if your child believes the crime they have committed is not serious. The repercussions of being charged with a crime can lead to life-long consequences.
- The lawyer works for your child. It doesn't matter if you are paying. So the lawyer will speak to your child and make decisions with your child.
- If your child is charged, they will usually have to go to criminal court at least once. After that, there are different ways to deal with the case without actually going to court.
- It's important to know that the law usually punishes children differently than adults. For instance, your child may only get a warning or may need to join a community program instead of going to jail. Though, for most serious crimes, your child may go to jail.
- When your child is charged with a crime, your child can have a record.
- These police and court records can lead to problems down the road because people may still be able to see your child's records from before they are an adult.

What you can do:

- You need to get a lawyer for your child, regardless of if your child is guilty or not guilty.
- If your child is charged, you should go to the police station and to the court with your child, if possible. If you do not come to court, some judges may order you to come.
- You can ask the lawyer to let you know how your child's case is going. You can also ask questions. But the lawyer is not allowed to disclose information to you about the case unless your child gives them permission to do so.
- If your child is involved in a criminal activity, they still have the right to an education. Though, a court may put restrictions in place for which school your child is allowed to attend until their case is over.
- In some circumstances, your child's school can suspend and even expel your child. But there are steps you can take to fight to keep your child in school. Lawyers can help you to find out more about this.
- If your child damages, destroys, or steals someone else's belongings before the age of 18, the owner may try to make **you** pay for the damages your child has caused. You do not have to pay unless a court orders you to. If you get any papers forcing you to pay, show them to a lawyer **right away**.

Having your child charged with a crime is a stressful and overwhelming experience. Luckily, you don't have to go through it alone. Our team at the Rosenblum Allen Law Firm is equipped with the lawyers and resources to help your child and yourself overcome this challenging period in their lives.

Get Help from a Nevada Juvenile Crime Lawyer.
[Contact Rosenblum Law Offices](#) to book a consultation.