



Summary of Prosecution, Transfer and Registration of Juveniles Who Commit Serious Sex Offenses

SMART

Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring,
Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking

Updated January 2022

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Introduction

The Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA), Title I of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006, set revised standards for states, territories and certain federally recognized tribes to meet as they modify or establish their sex offender registration and notification systems. SORNA differs from prior federal sex offender registration and notification statutes in that it encompasses a more comprehensive group of sex offenders and sex offenses for which registration is required. Notably, SORNA expands on its legislative predecessors by including certain juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses in its registration and notification standards.

The inclusion of juveniles in SORNA has drawn attention generally to how juveniles are adjudicated and sentenced for serious sex offenses in juvenile courts. However, the full range of alternative approaches for prosecuting serious sex offenses in juvenile courts across the country has received somewhat less attention. In an analysis of sex offender registration and notification requirements for juveniles, it is helpful to understand the various systems of prosecuting and adjudicating juveniles who commit serious sex offenses. Thus, this summary includes an overview of these pieces generally and in relation to SORNA.

The first section of this summary examines the state of the law in the United States regarding juvenile adjudication, with short overviews of juvenile courts and the age of criminal responsibility. Next, it covers the factors considered in determining if a juvenile can be tried as an adult and the methods for prosecuting a juvenile as an adult.

The second section of this summary explores the relevant provisions of state and territorial laws regarding sex offender registration for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses in juvenile court.¹ Next, it covers SORNA's requirements regarding public website posting of juveniles' registration information and if states and territories have mandatory, discretionary or no website posting.

The third section contains a summary of each state and territory's provisions for the prosecution, transfer and registration of juveniles charged with and adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses.

¹ This summary does not include specific information about tribal prosecution or registration of juveniles who commit serious sex offenses.

I. Juvenile Adjudication

A. Serious Sex Offenses in Juvenile Courts

Adjudication of serious sex offenses committed by juveniles will generally commence in juvenile court, unless excluded by waiver or age of adult criminal responsibility. Juveniles prosecuted in juvenile court have many of the same constitutional rights as adult criminal defendants — and juveniles adjudicated delinquent face many of the same consequences as convicted adults, including incarceration, probation supervision, and sex offender registration. This summary focuses on the offenses for which SORNA requires adjudicated delinquent juveniles to register. As will be discussed later in this summary, SORNA requires registration of any juvenile adjudicated delinquent of a sex offense that is comparable to or more severe than aggravated sexual abuse, as long as the juvenile was 14 years of age or older at the time of the offense. This includes all penetration offenses that the juvenile committed by force or the threat of serious violence, or by drugging or rendering the victim unconscious. In this summary, these SORNA-registerable juvenile offenses are referred to as “serious sex offenses.”

B. Age of Adult Criminal Responsibility

The age of adult criminal responsibility is the age at which a person is automatically referred to the adult criminal justice system for the prosecution of a criminal offense. This age is governed by the individual’s age at the time of the offense, not the individual’s age at arrest, prosecution or sentencing. The age of adult criminal responsibility varies across the country. In the federal system, the age of adult criminal responsibility is 18, and most jurisdictions use the age of 18 as their age of adult criminal responsibility. However, some jurisdictions use an age of 16 (Guam and North Carolina) or 17 (Georgia, Michigan, Missouri, Texas and Wisconsin).

C. Charging Decision

The charging decision is one of the most critical choices a prosecutor makes when pursuing a case: The offense(s) a juvenile is charged with is the single most important factor in determining what options will be available regarding filing, transfer, discovery, detention and sentencing. The prosecutor’s discretion includes the number of charges, their severity and at what degree, which have mandatory sentencing, and which have collateral consequences. A prosecutor might try to negotiate a plea deal with the juvenile’s counsel in exchange for the case remaining in juvenile court, or a reduced sentence or ineligibility for sex offender registration.

In the vast majority of jurisdictions, the offense(s) a juvenile is charged with (along with the juvenile’s age) will determine whether the juvenile is subject to legislative, prosecutorial or judicial waiver to adult criminal court.

D. Methods for Prosecuting a Juvenile as an Adult

Even if a juvenile was under the state’s age of adult criminal responsibility at the time an offense was committed, nearly every state and territory has carved out at least one mechanism by which a juvenile might be tried as an adult for a serious sex offense.² There are three basic mechanisms to do this: legislative waiver, prosecutorial waiver and judicial waiver. Depending on the state or territory, one, two or all three mechanisms might be available. Under legislative waiver, the state or territory mandates by law that juveniles of a certain age charged with certain crimes will be prosecuted in adult criminal court. Under prosecutorial waiver, the prosecutor may have discretion to file charges directly in adult court or file a motion in juvenile court that, upon certain findings, automatically transfers the case to adult criminal court. Under judicial waiver — the most common mechanism used to transfer juveniles to adult criminal court — the juvenile court judge *sua sponte* or upon the prosecutor’s motion generally holds a hearing to determine if a juvenile should be transferred to adult court. Depending on the jurisdiction and the type of waiver, after a case has been waived to adult criminal court, the juvenile may be able to request a “reverse-amenability” or “reverse-transfer” (which usually involves a hearing) to have the case returned to juvenile court.

This summary covers waiver provisions that affect prosecutions of juveniles for serious sex offenses, not including waivers based on recidivism or aggravating factors.³ This summary does not cover waiver laws that apply only to prosecutions of other sex offenses or of non-sex offenses. See Section III for descriptions of each state and territory’s juvenile waiver provisions, including citations to the relevant code sections.

1. Legislative Waiver

States and territories that have legislative waiver mandate by law that juveniles of a certain age charged with certain crimes will be automatically prosecuted in adult criminal court. In such cases, the prosecutor does not need to make a procedural motion to transfer the juvenile, and the juvenile court judge does not make any determination on the juvenile’s ongoing amenability to treatment and rehabilitation in juvenile court. In these jurisdictions, there is little, if any, contact between the juvenile and the juvenile court during the initial stages of prosecution. This legislative waiver of juvenile court jurisdiction is not appealable, and the juvenile court has no discretion to retain the case. Occasionally, the juvenile court will conduct a preliminary hearing on the facts of the case before sending it to adult criminal court for trial.

² As of December 2021, New Mexico is the only state or territory that does not have a mechanism for juveniles to be tried as adults for serious sex offenses.

³ As noted, this summary uses “serious sex offenses” to refer to those sex offenses for which SORNA requires a juvenile adjudicated delinquent to register.

A total of 26 states and territories, listed below, require that a prosecution be initiated in adult criminal court against a juvenile charged with serious sex offenses, at the ages listed.

States and territories with legislative waiver and the age it applies.

Age 13	Age 14	Age 15	Age 16	Age 17
Georgia Mississippi*	Idaho Maryland*† New York North Dakota U.S. Virgin Islands* Vermont	Arizona Connecticut Louisiana*	Alabama* Alaska American Samoa* Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands* Delaware* District of Columbia Guam* Illinois Indiana Iowa Maryland*† Ohio* South Dakota* Washington	Montana South Carolina*

* Jurisdiction has substantially implemented SORNA.

† Different charges are waived at different ages.

2. Prosecutorial Waiver

With prosecutorial waiver, the discretion to prosecute a juvenile as an adult is a procedural decision that rests with the prosecutor. In jurisdictions with prosecutorial waiver, prosecutors are generally able to file charges directly in adult court; however, some jurisdictions require that the juvenile court makes certain factual findings before the transfer is completed. Notably, the eligible age for prosecutorial waiver tends to be older than the eligible age for judicial waiver.

Direct file charges. In most jurisdictions that allow prosecutorial waiver, prosecutors have full discretion to directly file criminal charges against a juvenile in adult court. In some states and territories, the authority to directly file is very broad, with concurrent jurisdiction shared by juvenile and adult courts. Concurrent jurisdiction states and territories tend to allow the prosecutor to charge the juvenile with any offense in adult court as long as the juvenile meets the age threshold.

Mandatory transfer upon factual finding. Some jurisdictions allow the mandatory transfer of a case from juvenile court to adult criminal court after a fact-finding hearing. In these cases, the prosecutor can initiate the process by directly filing charges in adult court or by petitioning the juvenile court, depending on the jurisdiction. The juvenile court then holds a hearing, and if the appropriate factual findings are made (such as whether there is probable cause to believe the juvenile committed the charged offense), the juvenile court judge has no discretion to retain the case in juvenile court, and the case must be transferred to adult criminal court.

A total of 12 states, listed below, provide for prosecutorial waiver for juveniles charged with serious sex offenses.

States with prosecutorial waiver and the age it applies.

Age 12	Age 14	Age 15	Age 16	Age 17
Montana [†]	Arizona Arkansas [†] Florida ^{*†} Michigan [*] Nebraska West Virginia Wyoming ^{*†}	Louisiana [*]	Arkansas [†] Colorado [*] Florida ^{*†} Montana [†] Nevada [*] Virginia [*]	Wyoming ^{*†}

* Jurisdiction has substantially implemented SORNA.

† Different charges are waived at different ages.

3. Judicial Waiver

In jurisdictions with judicial waiver, juveniles may be transferred to adult criminal court for trial by way of a discretionary transfer procedure. Discretionary transfer often requires a juvenile court judge to find probable cause that a juvenile committed the underlying offense and to determine that the juvenile is no longer amenable to treatment and rehabilitation in the juvenile court system. Upon the prosecutor's motion (and sometimes *sua sponte*), the juvenile court judge conducts a transfer hearing to determine whether the juvenile is amenable to further treatment and rehabilitation through the juvenile court system. Generally speaking, if the juvenile court finds that the juvenile is no longer amenable to treatment or rehabilitation in juvenile court, the judge will transfer the juvenile for trial as an adult. While several jurisdictions allow a juvenile of any age to be eligible for judicial waiver, most jurisdictions set a minimum age of eligibility. However, juveniles are often eligible for discretionary transfer at younger ages than are required for legislative waiver or prosecutorial waiver proceedings. In addition, unlike legislative and prosecutorial waivers, which are predicated on the juvenile being charged with a more severe offense, many jurisdictions allow for juveniles charged with any felony, or any offense, to be eligible for judicial waiver.

Nearly every state and territory has a discretionary judicial transfer procedure, as listed on the following page. Four states do not: Massachusetts, Montana, New Mexico and New York.

States and territories with judicial waiver and the age it applies.

No Minimum Age	Age 12	Age 14		
Alaska Arizona Delaware* Idaho† Iowa Maine Maryland*† New Hampshire† Oklahoma*† Rhode Island† South Carolina*† South Dakota* Washington† West Virginia†	Colorado*† Missouri* Vermont†	Alabama* American Samoa* Arkansas† Colorado*† Florida* Hawaii† Idaho† Indiana† Kansas* Kentucky Louisiana* Michigan* Minnesota†	Nebraska Nevada* North Dakota† Ohio* Pennsylvania Puerto Rico South Carolina*† Tennessee*† Texas† U.S. Virgin Islands* Virginia* West Virginia† Wisconsin†	
	Age 13			
	Illinois Mississippi* North Carolina Wyoming*			
Age 15		Age 16		Age 17
Connecticut District of Columbia Georgia Maryland*† New Hampshire† New Jersey	Oklahoma*† Oregon Texas† Washington† Wisconsin†	Arkansas† California Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands* Guam* Hawaii†	Indiana† Minnesota† North Dakota† Oklahoma*† Rhode Island† Utah Vermont†	Tennessee*†

* Jurisdiction has substantially implemented SORNA.

† Different charges are waived at different ages.

II. Juvenile Sex Offender Registration

A. Juvenile Sex Offender Registration — Generally

Juveniles adjudicated delinquent of sex offenses have gradually been incorporated into the overall sex offender registration and notification process in the United States. Over the past few decades, the majority of states and territories have enacted provisions specifying that certain adjudicated juveniles are required to register.

Jurisdictions approach registration for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses in juvenile court in one of the following ways: 1) mandated as a result of the adjudication, 2) discretionary, or 3) no registration for juveniles adjudicated delinquent. In addition, some states register juveniles who commit serious sex offenses if the court has determined that the juvenile must be committed for involuntary treatment. In those instances, the juvenile is classified as “sexually violent” and required to register.⁴

1. Jurisdictions That Mandate Registration for Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent of the Most Serious Sex Offenses

The states and territories listed below mandate sex offender registration and notification for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses. See Section III for details of each state and territory’s registration requirements for juveniles.

Alabama*	Guam*	Minnesota	South Carolina*
American Samoa*	Idaho	Mississippi*	South Dakota*
California	Illinois	Missouri*	Tennessee*
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands*	Iowa	Montana	U.S. Virgin Islands*
	Kansas*	Nevada*	Utah
Colorado*	Louisiana*	New Jersey	Washington
Delaware*	Maryland*	North Dakota	Wisconsin
Florida*	Michigan*	Rhode Island	Wyoming*

* Jurisdiction has substantially implemented SORNA.

⁴ For instance, Pennsylvania registers juveniles designated as “Sexually Violent Delinquent Children” and mandates posting of their information on its public registry website.

2. Jurisdictions With Discretionary Registration

The following states make certain juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses eligible for sex offender registration and notification requirements, but require an additional determination (usually by a juvenile court judge) before ordering registration.

Arizona	Massachusetts	North Carolina	Oregon
Arkansas	New Hampshire	Ohio*	Texas
Indiana	New Mexico	Oklahoma*	Virginia*

* Jurisdiction has substantially implemented SORNA.

3. Jurisdictions That Do Not Register Juveniles

The following states and territories generally do not register juveniles adjudicated delinquent of a sex offense.⁵

Alaska	Hawaii	Nebraska	Puerto Rico
Connecticut	Kentucky	New York	Vermont
District of Columbia	Maine	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
Georgia			

B. SORNA and Juvenile Sex Offender Registration

SORNA sets forth the current set of federal standards applicable to jurisdictions' sex offender registration and notification systems and requires registration for certain juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses. Specifically, SORNA requires that jurisdictions register juveniles who were at least 14 years old at the time of the offense and who have been adjudicated delinquent for committing (or attempting or conspiring to commit) a sexual act with another by force, by threat of serious violence, or by rendering unconscious or drugging the victim. (18 U.S.C. § 2241(a) or (b)). Generally speaking, this includes all forcible penetration offenses.

If a jurisdiction does not conform exactly to the juvenile registration requirements under SORNA, the SMART Office, pursuant to the [2016 Supplemental Guidelines for Juvenile Registration Under the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act \(Juvenile Supplemental Guidelines\)](#), may expand its inquiry in determining whether a jurisdiction has substantially

⁵ Nebraska registers offenders on the basis of a juvenile adjudication in another jurisdiction.

implemented SORNA's juvenile registration provisions. Specifically, the Juvenile Supplemental Guidelines allow the SMART Office to consider the following:

1. Policies and practices to prosecute, as adults, juveniles who commit serious sex offenses;
2. Policies and practices to register juveniles adjudicated delinquent for serious sex offenses; and
3. Other policies and practices to identify, track, monitor or manage juveniles adjudicated delinquent for serious sex offenses who are in the community and to ensure that their identities and sex offense conviction information are available as needed for public safety purposes.

Using these factors, the SMART Office examines a jurisdiction's scheme to determine whether it satisfies SORNA's standards, even if the jurisdiction does not automatically register all juveniles for whom registration is required under SORNA.

Prior to the enactment of SORNA in July 2006, 36 states and one territory had laws in place that required certain juveniles adjudicated delinquent of sex offenses to register as sex offenders. Since the passage of SORNA, five states and three territories that previously did not register adjudicated juveniles have passed legislation to register certain juvenile sex offenders.

C. Public Registry Website Posting

In 2011, the Attorney General issued [Supplemental Guidelines for Sex Offender Registration and Notification](#) that specifically granted jurisdictions discretion on whether to post information about juveniles adjudicated delinquent on their public sex offender registry websites. For their part, jurisdictions may mandate website posting of information for juveniles subject to the jurisdiction's registration requirements, make posting discretionary, or prohibit posting altogether.

1. Mandatory Website Posting

The following 15 states and territories mandate public posting of information about any juvenile required to register based on an adjudication of delinquency for a serious sex offense.

Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands*	Indiana	Mississippi*	South Carolina*
	Iowa	Missouri*	South Dakota*
Delaware*	Kansas*	Nevada*	Utah [†]
Florida*	Louisiana*	North Dakota	Virginia*

* Jurisdiction has substantially implemented SORNA.

[†] Utah does not require public posting of information about juveniles adjudicated delinquent if they were adjudicated in another jurisdiction and that jurisdiction does not require that their information be posted. Utah Code Ann. § 77-41-105(5)(b)).

2. Discretionary Website Posting

The following 13 states either grant the juvenile court judge discretion to order public posting of information about a juvenile ordered to register, or use a risk-assessment process to make that determination.

Alabama*	Massachusetts	New Jersey	Oregon
Arizona	Montana	Ohio*	Texas
Colorado*	New Mexico	Oklahoma*	Washington
Idaho			

* Jurisdiction has substantially implemented SORNA.

3. No Website Posting

The following 15 states and territories register certain juveniles adjudicated delinquent of a sex offense but do not post any juvenile information on their public registry website.⁶

American Samoa*	Illinois	New Hampshire	U.S. Virgin Islands*
Arkansas	Maryland*	North Carolina	Wisconsin
California	Michigan*	Rhode Island	Wyoming*
Guam*	Minnesota	Tennessee*	

*Jurisdiction has substantially implemented SORNA.

⁶ The following states do not register juveniles based on a delinquency adjudication and thus do not list juveniles on their public registry website: Alaska, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Georgia, Hawaii, Kentucky, Maine, Nebraska, New York, Puerto Rico, Vermont and West Virginia. Pennsylvania posts information about juveniles designated as “Sexually Violent Delinquent Children” on its public registry website.

III. State and Territory Profiles

The profiles below outline U.S. state and territory provisions for the prosecution, transfer and registration of juveniles charged with and adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses, as defined by SORNA. The profile for each state or territory includes the age of adult criminal responsibility; whether waiver is available, and if so, which types and under which circumstances; registration provisions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses; and website posting provisions. As this summary focuses on serious sex offenses as defined by SORNA, adjudications of delinquency for other sex offenses may not be subject to registration, or may be subject to registration requirements not listed here. Although the minimum age for juvenile registration under SORNA is 14, the information below specifies the actual minimum age at which each jurisdiction requires registration for serious sex offenses.

Alabama

Age of adult criminal responsibility	18
Legislative waiver provisions	The minimum age is 16, and any class A felony, including first-degree rape, first-degree sodomy, and sexual torture, triggers eligibility. <i>Ala. Code § 12-15-204.</i>
Prosecutorial waiver provisions	None.
Judicial waiver provisions	The minimum age is 14, and any criminal offense triggers eligibility. <i>Ala. Code § 12-15-203.</i>
Sex offender registration provisions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is mandatory registration for life. The minimum age is 14. Registrants are eligible for early removal after 25 years. <i>Ala. Code § 15-20A-3(c) et. seq.</i>
Website posting provisions for juvenile registrants adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	Website posting is discretionary. <i>Ala. Code § 15-20A-27.</i>

Alaska

Age of adult criminal responsibility	18
Legislative waiver provisions	The minimum age is 16, and unclassified and class A felonies, including first-degree sexual assault and first-degree sexual abuse of a minor, trigger eligibility. <i>Alaska Stat. § 47.12.030.</i>
Prosecutorial waiver provisions	None.
Judicial waiver provisions	There is no minimum age, and any criminal offense triggers eligibility. <i>Alaska Stat. § 47.12.100; Alaska Court Delinquency Rules, Part VI, Rule 20.</i>
Sex offender registration provisions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is no mandatory or discretionary registration.
Website posting provisions for juvenile registrants adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	Because Alaska does not register juveniles on the basis of a delinquency adjudication, Alaska does not list juveniles adjudicated delinquent on its public registry website.

American Samoa

Age of adult criminal responsibility	18
Legislative waiver provisions	The minimum age is 16, and any crime of violence triggers eligibility. <i>Am. Samoa Code Ann. § 45.0103(9)(B).</i>
Prosecutorial waiver provisions	None.
Judicial waiver provisions	The minimum age is 14, and any felony triggers eligibility. <i>Am. Samoa Code Ann. §§ 45.0115(c)(1), 45.0333.</i>
Sex offender registration provisions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is mandatory registration for life. The minimum age is 14. Registrants are eligible for early removal after 25 years. <i>Am. Samoa Code Ann. §§ 46.2902(b), 46.2903(e).</i>
Website posting provisions for juvenile registrants adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is no website posting.

Arizona

Age of adult criminal responsibility	18
Legislative waiver provisions	The minimum age is 15, and forcible sexual assault triggers eligibility. <i>Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-501(A)</i> .
Prosecutorial waiver provisions	The minimum age is 14, and serious sexual offenses trigger eligibility. <i>Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-501(B)</i> .
Judicial waiver provisions	There is no minimum age, and “all sexual offenses” in the Arizona Criminal Code trigger eligibility. <i>Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 8-327</i> .
Sex offender registration provisions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is discretionary registration. There is no minimum age. Registration ends at age 25. The court may terminate registration at the successful completion of probation. Registrants cannot petition for early removal. <i>Ariz. Rev. Stat. §§ 13-3821(D), (F), (G)</i> .
Website posting provisions for juvenile registrants adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	Website posting is discretionary. <i>Ariz. Rev. Stat. §§ 13-3825(L), 13-3827</i> .

Arkansas

Age of adult criminal responsibility	18
Legislative waiver provisions	None.
Prosecutorial waiver provisions	Rape triggers eligibility at age 14; any felony triggers eligibility at age 16. <i>Ark. Code Ann. §§ 9-27-318(c), (d)</i> .
Judicial waiver provisions	The minimum age is 14, and felony attempt, solicitation, and conspiracy to commit rape trigger eligibility. <i>Ark. Code Ann. §§ 9-27-318(b), (e)-(h)</i> .
Sex offender registration provisions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is discretionary registration. There is no minimum age. Registration may last for 10 years, but registrants are eligible for early removal at age 21 or at any time that the juvenile court has jurisdiction. <i>Ark. Code Ann. § 9-27-356</i> .
Website posting provisions for juvenile registrants adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is no website posting.

California

Age of adult criminal responsibility	18
Legislative waiver provisions	None.
Prosecutorial waiver provisions	None. <i>Cal. Welf. & Inst. Code § 707(d)</i> .
Judicial waiver provisions	The minimum age is 16, and any felony triggers eligibility. <i>Cal. Welf. & Inst. Code § 707(a)</i> .
Sex offender registration provisions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	Registration is mandatory. There is no minimum age and the duration of registration is a minimum of 5 or 10 years, depending on the nature of the offense. As of July 1, 2021, registrants are eligible for early removal after their next birthday at the end of a 5- or 10-year registration period. <i>Cal. Penal Code § 290.008</i> .
Website posting provisions for juvenile registrants adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is no website posting. <i>Cal. Penal Code § 290.46</i> .

Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

Age of adult criminal responsibility	18
Legislative waiver provisions	The minimum age is 16, and first- and second-degree sexual assault trigger eligibility. <i>6 N. Mar. I. Code § 5131</i> .
Prosecutorial waiver provisions	None.
Judicial waiver provisions	The minimum age is 16, and any felony triggers eligibility. <i>6 N. Mar. I. Code §§ 5124(a)-(b)</i> .
Sex offender registration provisions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is mandatory registration for life. The minimum age is 14. Registrants are eligible for early removal after 25 years. <i>6 N. Mar. I. Code § 1361(c)</i> .
Website posting provisions for juvenile registrants adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is mandatory website posting.

Colorado

Age of adult criminal responsibility	18
Legislative waiver provisions	None.
Prosecutorial waiver provisions	The minimum age is 16, and most serious sexual assaults trigger eligibility. <i>Colo. Rev. Stat. § 19-2.5-801.</i>
Judicial waiver provisions	Violent sex offenses trigger eligibility at age 12; any felony triggers eligibility at age 14. <i>Colo. Rev. Stat. § 19-2.5-802.</i>
Sex offender registration provisions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	Registration is mandatory. There is no minimum age. Registration ends when the juvenile reaches the age of 25 or 7 years from the date they were required to register, whichever is later. Registrants are eligible for early removal after a successful completion of their sentence. <i>Colo. Rev. Stat. §§ 16-22-103, -113(1)(e).</i>
Website posting provisions for juvenile registrants adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is no website posting. <i>Colo. Rev. Stat. §§ 16-22-111, -112.</i>

Connecticut

Age of adult criminal responsibility	18
Legislative waiver provisions	The minimum age is 15, and most class A and B felonies, including most serious sex offenses, trigger eligibility. <i>Conn. Gen. Stat. § 46b-127.</i>
Prosecutorial waiver provisions	None.
Judicial waiver provisions	The minimum age is 15, and all felony sex offenses not covered by the legislative waiver provision trigger eligibility. <i>Conn. Gen. Stat. § 46b-127.</i>
Sex offender registration provisions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is no mandatory or discretionary registration.
Website posting provisions for juvenile registrants adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	Because Connecticut does not register juveniles on the basis of a delinquency adjudication, Connecticut does not list juveniles adjudicated delinquent on its public registry website.

Delaware

Age of adult criminal responsibility	18
Legislative waiver provisions	The minimum age is 16, and first- and second-degree rape and first-degree unlawful sexual intercourse trigger eligibility. <i>Del. Code Ann., tit. 10, §§ 921, 1010.</i>
Prosecutorial waiver provisions	None.
Judicial waiver provisions	There is no minimum age, and any offense triggers eligibility. <i>Del. Code Ann., tit. 10, §§ 921, 1010.</i>
Sex offender registration provisions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is mandatory registration for life. The minimum age is 14. Registrants are eligible for early removal after 25 years. <i>Del. Code Ann., tit. 11, § 4123.</i>
Website posting provisions for juvenile registrants adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is mandatory posting. <i>Del. Code Ann., tit. 11, § 4123.</i>

District of Columbia

Age of adult criminal responsibility	18
Legislative waiver provisions	The minimum age is 16, and first-degree sexual abuse triggers eligibility. <i>D.C. Code § 16-2301.</i>
Prosecutorial waiver provisions	None.
Judicial waiver provisions	The minimum age is 15, and any felony triggers eligibility. There is presumptive discretionary transfer if charged with first-degree sexual abuse. <i>D.C. Code § 16-2307.</i>
Sex offender registration provisions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is no mandatory or discretionary registration.
Website posting provisions for juvenile registrants adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	Because the District of Columbia does not register juveniles on the basis of a delinquency adjudication, the District of Columbia does not list juveniles adjudicated delinquent on its public registry website.

Florida

Age of adult criminal responsibility	18
Legislative waiver provisions	None.
Prosecutorial waiver provisions	Sexual battery and aggravated child abuse trigger eligibility at age 14; any felony triggers eligibility at age 16. <i>Fla. Stat. § 985.557.</i>
Judicial waiver provisions	The minimum age is 14, and any offense triggers eligibility. <i>Fla. Stat. § 985.556, Fla. Rules of Juv. Proc. 8.105.</i>
Sex offender registration provisions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is mandatory registration for life. The minimum age is 14. Registrants are eligible for early removal after 25 years. <i>Fla. Stat. §§ 943.0435(1)(h)1.d, .0435(11)(a).</i>
Website posting provisions for juvenile registrants adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is mandatory website posting. <i>Fla. Stat. §§ 943.043, 985.4815.</i>

Georgia

Age of adult criminal responsibility	17
Legislative waiver provisions	The minimum age is 13, and rape, aggravated sodomy, aggravated child molestation, and aggravated sexual battery trigger eligibility. <i>Ga. Code Ann. § 15-11-560(b).</i>
Prosecutorial waiver provisions	None.
Judicial waiver provisions	The minimum age is 15, and any offense triggers eligibility. <i>Ga. Code Ann. § 15-11-561.</i>
Sex offender registration provisions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is no mandatory or discretionary registration.
Website posting provisions for juvenile registrants adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	Because Georgia does not register juveniles on the basis of a delinquency adjudication, Georgia does not list juveniles adjudicated delinquent on its public registry website.

Guam

Age of adult criminal responsibility	16
Legislative waiver provisions	The minimum age is 16, and first- and second-degree felonies trigger eligibility. <i>19 Guam Code Ann. § 5106(a)</i> .
Prosecutorial waiver provisions	None.
Judicial waiver provisions	The minimum age is 16, and third-degree felonies and misdemeanors trigger eligibility. <i>19 Guam Code Ann. § 5106(a)</i> .
Sex offender registration provisions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is mandatory registration for life. The minimum age is 14. Registrants are eligible for early removal after 25 years. <i>9 Guam Code Ann. §§ 89.01(d)(7), (g)(2)</i> .
Website posting provisions for juvenile registrants adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is no website posting.

Hawaii

Age of adult criminal responsibility	18
Legislative waiver provisions	None.
Prosecutorial waiver provisions	None.
Judicial waiver provisions	First-degree sexual assault and continuous sexual assault of a child trigger eligibility at age 14; any offense triggers eligibility at age 16. <i>Haw. Rev. Stat. § 571-22</i> .
Sex offender registration provisions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is no mandatory or discretionary registration.
Website posting provisions for juvenile registrants adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	Because Hawaii does not register juveniles on the basis of a delinquency adjudication, Hawaii does not list juveniles adjudicated delinquent on its public registry website.

Idaho

Age of adult criminal responsibility	18
Legislative waiver provisions	The minimum age is 14, and rape, forcible sexual penetration and infamous crimes against nature (committed by force or violence) trigger eligibility. <i>Idaho Code § 20-509(1)</i> .
Prosecutorial waiver provisions	None.
Judicial waiver provisions	There is no minimum age for rape, forcible sexual penetration, and infamous crimes against nature (committed by force or violence) to trigger eligibility; any offense triggers eligibility at age 14. <i>Idaho Code § 20-508</i> .
Sex offender registration provisions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is mandatory registration until the registrant turns 21. The minimum age is 14. When registrants turn 21, the district attorney may petition for an extension of registration. Registrants are not eligible for early removal. <i>Idaho Code § 18-8403 et. seq.</i>
Website posting provisions for juvenile registrants adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	Website posting is discretionary. <i>Idaho Code § 18-8404, 18-8423</i> .

Illinois

Age of adult criminal responsibility	18
Legislative waiver provisions	The minimum age is 16, and aggravated criminal sexual assault triggers eligibility. <i>705 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 405/5-130</i> .
Prosecutorial waiver provisions	None.
Judicial waiver provisions	The minimum age is 13, and any offense triggers eligibility. <i>705 Ill. Comp. Stat. §§ 405/5-805(2)-(3)</i> .
Sex offender registration provisions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is mandatory registration. There is no minimum age. The duration of registration is 10 years, but sexually violent predators must register for life. Registrants are eligible for early removal after 5 years. <i>730 Ill. Comp. Stat. §§ 150/2(A)(5), 150/3-5</i> .
Website posting provisions for juvenile registrants adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is no website posting.

Indiana

Age of adult criminal responsibility	18
Legislative waiver provisions	The minimum age is 16, and rape triggers eligibility. <i>Ind. Code § 31-30-1-4.</i>
Prosecutorial waiver provisions	None.
Judicial waiver provisions	Heinous or aggravated felonies trigger eligibility at age 14; all felonies trigger eligibility at age 16. There is presumptive transfer if the juvenile is at least 16 and the felony is a level 1 through level 4 felony. <i>Ind. Code § 31-30-3-3.</i>
Sex offender registration provisions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is discretionary registration. The minimum age is 14. The duration of registration is for life. Registrants are not eligible for early removal. <i>Ind. Code §§ 11-8-8-4.5(b), -5, -19.</i>
Website posting provisions for juvenile registrants adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is mandatory website posting. <i>Ind. Code § 36-2-13-5.5.</i>

Iowa

Age of adult criminal responsibility	18
Legislative waiver provisions	The minimum age is 16, and sexual abuse triggers eligibility. <i>Iowa Code § 232.8(1)(c).</i>
Prosecutorial waiver provisions	None.
Judicial waiver provisions	There is no minimum age, and any offense triggers eligibility. <i>Iowa Code § 232.45.</i>
Sex offender registration provisions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is mandatory registration for life. The minimum age is 14. Registrants are eligible for early removal after 3 years. <i>Iowa Code § 692A.103(4).</i>
Website posting provisions for juvenile registrants adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is mandatory website posting. <i>Iowa Code § 692A.121.</i>

Kansas

Age of adult criminal responsibility	18
Legislative waiver provisions	None.
Prosecutorial waiver provisions	None.
Judicial waiver provisions	The minimum age is 14, and any offense triggers eligibility. <i>Kan. Stat. Ann. § 38-2347.</i>
Sex offender registration provisions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is mandatory registration for life. There is no minimum age. Registrants are not eligible for early removal. <i>Kan. Stat. Ann. § 22-4906(h).</i>
Website posting provisions for juvenile registrants adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is mandatory website posting. <i>Kan. Stat. Ann. § 22-4909.</i>

Kentucky

Age of adult criminal responsibility	18
Legislative waiver provisions	None.
Prosecutorial waiver provisions	None.
Judicial waiver provisions	The minimum age is 14, and first-degree rape and first-degree sodomy trigger eligibility. <i>Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 635.020(2).</i>
Sex offender registration provisions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is no mandatory or discretionary registration.
Website posting provisions for juvenile registrants adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	Because Kentucky does not register juveniles on the basis of a delinquency adjudication, Kentucky does not list juveniles adjudicated delinquent on its public registry website.

Louisiana

Age of adult criminal responsibility	18
Legislative waiver provisions	The minimum age is 15, and first-degree rape triggers eligibility. <i>La. Child Code Ann. art. 305A.</i>
Prosecutorial waiver provisions	The minimum age is 15, and second- and third-degree rape trigger eligibility. <i>La. Child Code Ann. art. 305B.</i>
Judicial waiver provisions	The minimum age is 14, and first-degree rape and second-degree rape (if the offender is at least 2 years older than the victim) trigger eligibility. <i>La. Child Code Ann. art. 857.</i>
Sex offender registration provisions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is mandatory registration for life. The minimum age is 14. Registrants are eligible for early removal after 25 years. <i>La. Stat. Ann. § 15:542(A)(3).</i>
Website posting provisions for juvenile registrants adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is mandatory website posting. <i>La. Stat. Ann. § 15:542.1.5(A).</i>

Maine

Age of adult criminal responsibility	18
Legislative waiver provisions	None.
Prosecutorial waiver provisions	None.
Judicial waiver provisions	There is no minimum age, and the most serious sex offenses trigger eligibility. <i>Me. Stat. tit. 15, § 3101(4).</i>
Sex offender registration provisions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is no mandatory or discretionary registration.
Website posting provisions for juvenile registrants adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	Because Maine does not register juveniles on the basis of a delinquency adjudication, Maine does not list juveniles adjudicated delinquent on its public registry website.

Maryland

Age of adult criminal responsibility	18
Legislative waiver provisions	First-degree rape and first-degree sexual offenses trigger eligibility at age 14; second-degree rape, second-degree sexual offenses, and third-degree rape trigger eligibility at age 16. <i>Md. Code Ann., Cts. & Jud. Proc. § 3-8A-03.</i>
Prosecutorial waiver provisions	None.
Judicial waiver provisions	There is no minimum age for first-degree rape and any first-degree sexual offense to trigger eligibility; any other offense triggers eligibility at age 15. <i>Md. Code Ann., Cts. & Jud. Proc. § 3-8A-06.</i>
Sex offender registration provisions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is mandatory registration. The minimum age is 14. Registration terminates at the end of juvenile court jurisdiction (at age 21, if the court does not terminate jurisdiction sooner). Registration may be extended in certain circumstances. Registrants are not eligible for early removal. <i>Md. Code Ann., Crim. Proc. § 11-704.1; Md. Code Ann., Cts. & Jud. Proc. § 3-8A-07.</i>
Website posting provisions for juvenile registrants adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is no website posting.

Massachusetts

Age of adult criminal responsibility	18
Legislative waiver provisions	None.
Prosecutorial waiver provisions	None.
Judicial waiver provisions	None.
Sex offender registration provisions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is discretionary registration. There is no minimum age. The duration of registration is 20 years. Registrants are eligible for early removal after 10 years. <i>Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 6, § 178(e).</i>
Website posting provisions for juvenile registrants adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	Website posting is discretionary. <i>Mass. Gen. Laws, ch. 6, § 178K.</i>

Michigan

Age of adult criminal responsibility	18
Legislative waiver provisions	None.
Prosecutorial waiver provisions	The minimum age is 14, and any first-degree criminal sexual conduct triggers eligibility. <i>Mich. Comp. Laws Serv. § 712A.2.</i>
Judicial waiver provisions	The minimum age is 14, and any felony triggers eligibility. <i>Mich. Comp. Laws Serv. § 712A.4.</i>
Sex offender registration provisions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is mandatory registration for life. The minimum age is 14. Registrants are eligible for early removal after 25 years. <i>Mich. Comp. Laws Serv. §§ 27.722(A)(3)-(4), 28.728c.</i>
Website posting provisions for juvenile registrants adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is no website posting. <i>Mich. Comp. Laws Serv. §§ 28.724a, .728.</i>

Minnesota

Age of adult criminal responsibility	18
Legislative waiver provisions	None.
Prosecutorial waiver provisions	None.
Judicial waiver provisions	The minimum age is 14, and any felony triggers eligibility. The minimum age is 16 for presumptive discretionary transfer for some criminal sexual conduct offenses. <i>Minn. Stat. § 260B.125.</i>
Sex offender registration provisions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is mandatory registration. There is no minimum age. The duration of registration is 10 years. Registrants are not eligible for early removal. <i>Minn. Stat. § 243.166(1b).</i>
Website posting provisions for juvenile registrants adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is no website posting.

Mississippi

Age of adult criminal responsibility	18
Legislative waiver provisions	The minimum age is 13, and forcible rape triggers eligibility. <i>Miss. Code Ann. § 43-21-151.</i>
Prosecutorial waiver provisions	None.
Judicial waiver provisions	The minimum age is 13, and any offense triggers eligibility. <i>Miss. Code Ann. § 43-21-157.</i>
Sex offender registration provisions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is mandatory registration for life. The minimum age is 14. Registrants are eligible for early removal after 25 years. <i>Miss. Code Ann. §§ 45-33-25, -47(2)(g).</i>
Website posting provisions for juvenile registrants adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is mandatory website posting. <i>Miss. Code Ann. § 45-33-49(4)(b)(i).</i>

Missouri

Age of adult criminal responsibility	17
Legislative waiver?	None.
Prosecutorial waiver?	None.
Judicial waiver?	The minimum age is 12, and any felony triggers eligibility. <i>Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.071.</i>
Sex offender registration for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses?	There is mandatory registration for life. The minimum age is 14. Registrants are eligible for early removal after 25 years. <i>Mo. Rev. Stat. § 589.400.</i>
Website posting of juvenile registrants?	There is mandatory website posting. <i>Mo. Rev. Stat. § 589.402.</i>

Montana

Age of adult criminal responsibility	18
Legislative waiver provisions	The minimum age is 17, and sexual intercourse without consent and sexual assault trigger eligibility. <i>Mont. Code Ann. § 41-5-206.</i>
Prosecutorial waiver provisions	Sexual intercourse without consent triggers eligibility at age 12; sexual assault triggers eligibility at age 16. <i>Mont. Code Ann. § 41-5-206.</i>
Judicial waiver provisions	None.
Sex offender registration provisions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is discretionary registration. There is no minimum age. The duration of registration is for life. Registrants are eligible for early removal after 10 years (for risk level 1 offenders) or 25 years (for risk level 2 offenders). <i>Mont. Code Ann. §§ 46-23-502(10), 42-23-506.</i>
Website posting provisions for juvenile registrants adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is mandatory website posting. <i>Mont. Code Ann. § 46-23-508.</i>

Nebraska

Age of adult criminal responsibility	18
Legislative waiver provisions	None.
Prosecutorial waiver provisions	The minimum age is 14, and first-degree sexual assault and first-degree sexual assault of a child trigger eligibility. <i>Neb. Rev. Stat. §§ 29-1816, 43-276.</i>
Judicial waiver provisions	The minimum age is 14, and first-degree sexual assault and first-degree sexual assault of a child trigger eligibility. <i>Neb. Rev. Stat. § 43-274.</i>
Sex offender registration provisions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is no mandatory or discretionary registration. Nebraska registers offenders on the basis of a juvenile adjudication in another jurisdiction.
Website posting provisions for juvenile registrants adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	Because Nebraska does not register juveniles on the basis of a delinquency adjudication, Nebraska does not list juveniles adjudicated delinquent on its public registry website.

Nevada

Age of adult criminal responsibility	18
Legislative waiver provisions	None. <i>Nev. Rev. Stat. § 62B.330.</i>
Prosecutorial waiver provisions	None.
Judicial waiver provisions	The minimum age is 14, and any felony triggers eligibility. <i>Nev. Rev. Stat. § 62B.390(1).</i>
Sex offender registration provisions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is mandatory registration for life. The minimum age is 14. Registrants are eligible for early removal at age 21. <i>Nev. Rev. Stat. § 179D.035.</i>
Website posting provisions for juvenile registrants adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is mandatory website posting. <i>Nev. Rev. Stat. § 179B.250.</i>

New Hampshire

Age of adult criminal responsibility	18
Legislative waiver provisions	None.
Prosecutorial waiver provisions	None.
Judicial waiver provisions	There is no minimum age, and any felony triggers eligibility. The minimum age is 15 for presumptive transfer if charged with aggravated felonious sexual assault. <i>N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 169-B:24.</i>
Sex offender registration provisions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	Registration is discretionary. There is no minimum age. The duration of registration is until age 18, which the court may extend to age 21. Registrants are not eligible for early removal. <i>N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 169-B:4, -B:19; 651-B:1.</i>
Website posting provisions for juvenile registrants adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is no website posting. <i>N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 651-B:7.</i>

New Jersey

Age of adult criminal responsibility	18
Legislative waiver provisions	None.
Prosecutorial waiver provisions	None.
Judicial waiver provisions	The minimum age is 15, and aggravated sexual assault (both first and second degree) and sexual assault trigger eligibility. <i>N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2A:4A-26.1.</i>
Sex offender registration provisions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is mandatory registration for life. There is no minimum age. Registrants are eligible for early removal after 15 years. <i>N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2C:7-2(a)(1).</i>
Website posting provisions for juvenile registrants adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	Website posting is discretionary. <i>N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2C:7-13.</i>

New Mexico

Age of adult criminal responsibility	18. New Mexico is the only state or territory that does not have a mechanism for juveniles to be tried as adults for serious sex offenses.
Legislative waiver provisions	None.
Prosecutorial waiver provisions	None.
Judicial waiver provisions	None.
Sex offender registration provisions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	Registration is discretionary. The minimum age is 14. The duration of registration is 10 years or life. Registrants are not eligible for early removal. <i>N.M. Stat. Ann. §§ 32-A-3, -20.</i>
Website posting provisions for juvenile registrants adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	Website posting is discretionary. <i>N.M. Stat. Ann. § 29-11A-5.1.</i>

New York

Age of adult criminal responsibility	18
Legislative waiver provisions	The minimum age is 14, and first-degree rape, first-degree criminal sexual acts, and first-degree aggravated sexual abuse trigger eligibility. <i>N.Y. Crim. Proc. § 1.20(42)</i> .
Prosecutorial waiver provisions	None.
Judicial waiver provisions	None.
Sex offender registration provisions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	None.
Website posting provisions for juvenile registrants adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	Because New York does not register juveniles on the basis of a delinquency adjudication, New York does not list juveniles adjudicated delinquent on its public registry website.

North Carolina

Age of adult criminal responsibility	16
Legislative waiver provisions	None.
Prosecutorial waiver provisions	None.
Judicial waiver provisions	The minimum age is 13, and any felony triggers eligibility. <i>N.C. Gen. Stat. § 7B-2200</i> .
Sex offender registration provisions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	Registration is discretionary. The minimum age is 11. The duration of registration is until age 18 or the end of juvenile court jurisdiction, whichever occurs first. Registrants are not eligible for early removal. <i>N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 7B-2509, 14-208.26</i> .
Website posting provisions for juvenile registrants adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is no website posting. <i>N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-208.29</i> .

North Dakota

Age of adult criminal responsibility	18
Legislative waiver provisions	The minimum age is 14, and gross sexual imposition by force or threat triggers eligibility. <i>N.D. Cent. Code. § 27-20.4-21.</i>
Prosecutorial waiver provisions	None.
Judicial waiver provisions	Any offense involving serious bodily harm triggers eligibility at age 14; any offense triggers eligibility at age 16. <i>N.D. Cent. Code. § 27-20.4-21.</i>
Sex offender registration provisions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is mandatory registration for life. There is no minimum age. Registrants are eligible for early removal after 2 years. <i>N.D. Cent. Code § 12.1-32-15.</i>
Website posting provisions for juvenile registrants adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is mandatory website posting. <i>N.D. Cent. Code § 12.1-32-15.</i>

Ohio

Age of adult criminal responsibility	18
Legislative waiver provisions	The minimum age is 16, and the use of a firearm during rape or felonious sexual penetration triggers eligibility.
Prosecutorial waiver provisions	None.
Judicial waiver provisions	The minimum age is 14, and any felony triggers eligibility. <i>Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §§ 2152.10, .12.</i>
Sex offender registration provisions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is mandatory registration beginning at age 16. The duration of registration varies depending on tier determination. Registrants are eligible for early removal depending on tier determination. There is also discretionary registration for juveniles aged 14 and 15. The duration of registration varies depending on tier determination. Registrants are eligible for early removal depending on tier determination. <i>Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2152.86.</i>
Website posting provisions for juvenile registrants adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	Website posting is discretionary. <i>Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2152.86.</i>

Oklahoma

Age of adult criminal responsibility	18
Legislative waiver provisions	None.
Prosecutorial waiver provisions	None.
Judicial waiver provisions	First-degree rape, rape by instrumentation, forcible sodomy and lewd molestation trigger eligibility at age 15; second-degree rape triggers eligibility at age 16. <i>Okla. Stat. tit. 10A, § 2-5-206.</i>
Sex offender registration provisions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is discretionary registration. The minimum age is 14. The duration of registration is until age 21, but the district attorney may petition to extend registration past the age of 21. Registrants are not eligible for early removal. <i>Okla. Stat. tit. 10A, §§ 2-8-102, -104.</i>
Website posting provisions for juvenile registrants adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	Website posting is discretionary. <i>Okla. Stat. tit. 10A, § 2-8-104.</i>

Oregon

Age of adult criminal responsibility	18
Legislative waiver provisions	None.
Prosecutorial waiver provisions	None.
Judicial waiver provisions	There is no minimum age for first-degree rape, first-degree sodomy, and first-degree unlawful penetration to trigger eligibility; class A and B felonies trigger eligibility at age 15. <i>Or. Rev. Stat. § 419C.349.</i>
Sex offender registration provisions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is discretionary registration. There is no minimum age. Duration of registration is for life. Registrants are eligible for early removal 2 years after juvenile court jurisdiction ends (at age 25). <i>Or. Rev. Stat. §§ 163A.025, .030.</i>
Website posting provisions for juvenile registrants adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	Website posting is discretionary. <i>Or. Rev. Stat. § 163A.225.</i>

Pennsylvania

Age of adult criminal responsibility	18
Legislative waiver provisions	The minimum age is 15, and the use of a deadly weapon during rape, involuntary deviate sexual intercourse, or aggravated indecent assault triggers eligibility.
Prosecutorial waiver provisions	None.
Judicial waiver provisions	The minimum age is 14, and any felony triggers eligibility. The minimum age is 14 for presumptive transfer, upon filing of petition in juvenile court, if a deadly weapon was used during rape, involuntary deviate sexual intercourse or aggravated indecent assault. <i>42 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 6355</i> .
Sex offender registration provisions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is no juvenile registration, unless the juvenile has been determined to be a Sexually Violent Delinquent Child. ⁷
Website posting provisions for juvenile registrants adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is no website posting, unless the juvenile has been determined to be a Sexually Violent Delinquent Child. ⁸

Puerto Rico

Age of adult criminal responsibility	18.
Legislative waiver provisions	None.
Prosecutorial waiver provisions	None.
Judicial waiver provisions	The minimum age is 14, and any felony triggers eligibility. <i>P.R. Laws Ann. tit. 34, § 2215</i> .
Sex offender registration provisions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	None.
Website posting provisions for juvenile registrants adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	Because Puerto Rico does not register juveniles on the basis of a delinquency adjudication, Puerto Rico does not list juveniles adjudicated delinquent on its public registry website.

⁷ See footnote 5, *supra*.

⁸ See footnote 5, *supra*.

Rhode Island

Age of adult criminal responsibility	18
Legislative waiver provisions	None.
Prosecutorial waiver provisions	None.
Judicial waiver provisions	There is no minimum age for first-degree sexual assault and first-degree child molestation to trigger eligibility; any felony triggers eligibility at age 16. <i>R.I. Gen. Laws § 14-1-7.</i>
Sex offender registration provisions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is mandatory registration. There is no minimum age. The maximum duration of registration is 10 years. Registrants are not eligible for early removal. <i>R.I. Gen. Laws §§ 11-37.1-2 to -4.</i>
Website posting provisions for juvenile registrants adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is no website posting. <i>R.I. Gen. Laws § 11-37.1-12.</i>

South Carolina

Age of adult criminal responsibility	18
Legislative waiver provisions	The minimum age is 17, and most serious felony sex offenses trigger eligibility. <i>S.C. Code Ann. § 63-19-20.</i>
Prosecutorial waiver provisions	None.
Judicial waiver provisions	There is no minimum age for criminal sexual conduct to trigger eligibility, and the minimum age is 14 for most serious felony offenses to trigger eligibility. <i>S.C. Code Ann. § 63-19-1210.</i>
Sex offender registration provisions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is mandatory registration for life. There is no minimum age. Registrants are not eligible for early removal. ⁹ <i>S.C. Code Ann. § 23-3-430.</i>
Website posting provisions for juvenile registrants adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is mandatory website posting. <i>S.C. Code Ann. § 23-3-490.</i>

⁹ In *Powell v. Keel*, the South Carolina Supreme Court held that lifetime registration without an opportunity for judicial review is unconstitutional. *Powell v. Keel*, 860 S.E.2d 344 (S.C. 2021).

South Dakota

Age of adult criminal responsibility	18
Legislative waiver provisions	The minimum age is 16, and first- and second-degree rape trigger eligibility. <i>S.D. Codified Laws § 26-11-3.1.</i>
Prosecutorial waiver provisions	None.
Judicial waiver provisions	There is no minimum age, and any felony triggers eligibility. <i>S.D. Codified Laws § 26-11-4.</i>
Sex offender registration provisions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is mandatory registration for life. The minimum age is 14. Registrants are eligible for early removal after 5 years. <i>S.D. Codified Laws § 22-24B-2.</i>
Website posting provisions for juvenile registrants adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is mandatory website posting. <i>S.D. Codified Laws § 22-24B-21.</i>

Tennessee

Age of adult criminal responsibility	18
Legislative waiver provisions	None.
Prosecutorial waiver provisions	None.
Judicial waiver provisions	Rape, aggravated rape, rape of a child, and aggravated rape of a child trigger eligibility at age 14; any offense triggers eligibility at age 17. <i>Tenn. Code Ann. § 37-1-134.</i>
Sex offender registration provisions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is mandatory registration for life. The minimum age for eligibility is 14. Registrants are eligible for early removal at age 25. <i>Tenn. Code Ann. §§ 40-39-202(28)-(29), -207, -212.</i>
Website posting provisions for juvenile registrants adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is no website posting unless the juvenile has subsequent sex offense adjudications or convictions. <i>Tenn. Code Ann. §§ 40-39-206, -207.</i>

Texas

Age of adult criminal responsibility	17
Legislative waiver provisions	None.
Prosecutorial waiver provisions	None.
Judicial waiver provisions	Aggravated sexual assault triggers eligibility at age 14; indecency with a child and sexual assault trigger eligibility at age 15. <i>Tex. Fam. Code § 54.02.</i>
Sex offender registration provisions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is discretionary registration. There is no minimum age for registration. The duration of registration is 10 years. Registrants are eligible for early removal at any time. <i>Tex. Code Crim. Proc. §§ 62.001(5), .352.</i>
Website posting provisions for juvenile registrants adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	Website posting is discretionary. <i>Tex. Code Crim. Proc. § 62.005.</i>

U.S. Virgin Islands

Age of adult criminal responsibility	18
Legislative waiver provisions	The minimum age is 14 for transfer (after a probable cause finding), and first-degree rape, aggravated rape, and possession or use of a firearm in the commission of either of the two aforementioned offenses trigger eligibility. <i>V.I. Code Ann. tit. 5, § 2508(b).</i>
Prosecutorial waiver provisions	None.
Judicial waiver provisions	The minimum age is 14, and any felony triggers eligibility. <i>V.I. Code Ann. tit. 5, § 2508(a).</i>
Sex offender registration provisions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is mandatory registration for life. The minimum age is 14. Registrants are eligible for early removal after 25 years. <i>V.I. Code Ann. tit. 14, § 1721(c)(2)(b).</i>
Website posting provisions for juvenile registrants adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is no website posting.

Utah

Age of adult criminal responsibility	18
Legislative waiver provisions	None.
Prosecutorial waiver provisions	None.
Judicial waiver provisions	The minimum age is 16, and aggravated sexual assault triggers eligibility. <i>Utah Code Ann. §§ 80-6-503 to -505, -605.</i>
Sex offender registration provisions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is mandatory registration for juveniles who remain in custody until 30 days before the juvenile's 21st birthday (or until 30 days before the juvenile's 25th birthday, if the juvenile court extends its jurisdiction over the individual). The duration of registration is 10 years. Registrants are not eligible for early removal. <i>Utah Code Ann. §§ 77-41-102(9)(f), (17)(f), -105(3)(c)(iii), -105(5).</i>
Website posting provisions for juvenile registrants adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is mandatory website posting. ¹⁰

Vermont

Age of adult criminal responsibility	18
Legislative waiver provisions	The minimum age is 14, and sexual assault and aggravated sexual assault trigger eligibility. <i>Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 33, §§ 5201(c), 5204(a).</i>
Prosecutorial waiver provisions	None.
Judicial waiver provisions	Sexual assault and aggravated sexual assault trigger eligibility at ages 12 and 13; any felony triggers eligibility at age 16. <i>Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 33, § 5204.</i>
Sex offender registration provisions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is no mandatory or discretionary registration.
Website posting provisions for juvenile registrants adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	Because Vermont does not register juveniles on the basis of a delinquency adjudication, Vermont does not list juveniles adjudicated delinquent on its public registry website.

¹⁰ Utah does not require public posting of information about juveniles adjudicated delinquent if they were adjudicated in another jurisdiction and that jurisdiction does not require that their information be posted. *Utah Code Ann. § 77-41-105(5)(b)).*

Virginia

Age of adult criminal responsibility	18
Legislative waiver provisions	None.
Prosecutorial waiver provisions	The minimum age is 16 for transfer (after a probable cause finding), and rape, sodomy, and object penetration trigger eligibility. <i>Va. Code Ann. § 16.1-269.1(C)</i> .
Judicial waiver provisions	The minimum age is 14, and any felony triggers eligibility. <i>Va. Code Ann. § 16.1-269.1(A)</i> .
Sex offender registration provisions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is discretionary registration. The minimum age for eligibility is 13. The duration of registration is for life. Registrants are not eligible for early removal. <i>Va. Code Ann. § 9.1-902(D)</i> .
Website posting provisions for juvenile registrants adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is mandatory website posting. <i>Va. Code Ann. § 9.1-913</i> .

Washington

Age of adult criminal responsibility	18
Legislative waiver provisions	The minimum age is 16, and first-degree rape and first-degree rape of a child trigger eligibility. <i>Wash. Rev. Code § 13.04.030(e)</i> .
Prosecutorial waiver provisions	None.
Judicial waiver provisions	The minimum age is 15, and first-degree rape triggers eligibility. <i>Wash. Rev. Code § 13.40.110(1)</i> .
Sex offender registration provisions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is mandatory registration for life. There is no minimum age. Registrants are eligible for early removal after 5 years; if they were 14 or younger at the time of the offense, then they may petition after 2 years. <i>Wash. Rev. Code § 9A.44.128(2)</i> .
Website posting provisions for juvenile registrants adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	Website posting is discretionary. <i>Wash. Rev. Code § 4.24.550(5)</i> .

West Virginia

Age of adult criminal responsibility	18
Legislative waiver provisions	None.
Prosecutorial waiver provisions	The minimum age is 14, and first-degree sexual assault triggers eligibility. <i>W. Va. Code § 49-4-710(d)(1)</i> .
Judicial waiver provisions	There is no minimum age for first-degree sexual assault to trigger eligibility; any offense involving violence to the person triggers eligibility at age 14. <i>W. Va. Code §§ 49-4-710(e)-(g)</i> .
Sex offender registration provisions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is no mandatory or discretionary registration.
Website posting provisions for juvenile registrants adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	Because West Virginia does not register juveniles on the basis of a delinquency adjudication, West Virginia does not list juveniles adjudicated delinquent on its public registry website.

Wisconsin

Age of adult criminal responsibility	17
Legislative waiver provisions	None.
Prosecutorial waiver provisions	None.
Judicial waiver provisions	First- and second-degree sexual assault trigger eligibility at age 14; any offense triggers eligibility at age 15. <i>Wis. Stat. § 938.18</i> .
Sex offender registration provisions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is mandatory registration for life. There is no minimum age for registration. Registrants are not eligible for early removal. <i>Wis. Stat. § 301.45(1g)(a)</i> .
Website posting provisions for juvenile registrants adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is no website posting.

Wyoming

Age of adult criminal responsibility	18
Legislative waiver provisions	None.
Prosecutorial waiver provisions	First-degree sexual assault and second-degree sexual assault trigger eligibility at age 14; any felony triggers eligibility at age 17. <i>Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 14-6-203.</i>
Judicial waiver provisions	The minimum age is 13, and any offense triggers eligibility. <i>Wyo. Stat. Ann. §§ 14-6-203(d), -237.</i>
Sex offender registration provisions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is mandatory registration for life. There is no minimum age for registration. Registrants are eligible for early removal after 10 years. <i>Wyo. Stat. Ann. §§ 7-19-301(a)(iii), -302(j), -309.</i>
Website posting provisions for juvenile registrants adjudicated delinquent of serious sex offenses	There is no website posting.