



INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR JUVENILES

Serving Juveniles While Protecting Communities

2014 ICJ Annual Business Meeting

Docket Book

Oct. 27- 29, 2014
Charleston, SC





Interstate Commission for Juveniles

2014 ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING October 27-29, 2014

AGENDA

Francis Marion Hotel
387 King Street
Charleston, South Carolina 29403

MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 2014

- 2:00 p.m. **Meeting of the 2014 Executive Committee Members**
Calhoun Room
- 6:00 p.m. **Welcoming Reception**
Gold Ballroom

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 2014

- 7:00 a.m. - 7:55 a.m. **Breakfast {provided}**
Carolina Ballroom B
- 8:00 a.m. – 10:00 a.m. **Training I: ICJ and Secure Detention**
Carolina Ballroom A
- 10:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. **Training II: State Compliance and Legal Matters**
Carolina Ballroom A
- 12:00 p.m. – 1:30 p.m. **Lunch {on own}**
- 1:30 p.m. – 3:00 p.m. **Training III: ICJ Working with ICPC**
Carolina Ballroom A
- 3:15 p.m. – 4:45 p.m. **Regional Meetings**
 - **East - Laurens Room**
 - **Midwest – Rutledge Room**
 - **West – Pinckney Room**
 - **South – Carolina Ballroom B**
- 5:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m. **Public Hearing**
Carolina Ballroom B
- 5:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m. **JIDS Clinic**
Pinckney Room



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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 2014

- 7:00 a.m. **Breakfast** *{provided}*
Calhoun Room
- 8:00 a.m. **General Session - Carolina Ballrooms A and B**
Call to Order
 - *Patrick Pendergast, Chair***Flag Presentation and National Anthem**
 - *JROTC Birchwood High School, South Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice*
 - *Sean Wilson, South Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice***Welcome and Opening Remarks**
Approval of Agenda
Approval of 2013 Annual Business Meeting Minutes
- 8:15 a.m. **Welcome Address**
 - *Angie Rita, Deputy Director of Community Services, South Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice*
- 8:30 a.m. **Executive Committee Report**
 - *Patrick Pendergast, Chair*
- 8:45 a.m. **Finance Committee Report**
 - *Shelley Hagan, Chair*
- 9:15 a.m. **Compliance Committee Report**
 - *Mike Lacy, Chair*
- 9:45 a.m. **Legal Counsel Report**
 - *Rick Masters, Legal Counsel*
- 10:00 a.m. **Break**

- 10:15 a.m. **Information and Technology Committee Report**
 ▪ *Anne Connor, Chair*
- 10:45 a.m. **Rules Committee Report**
 ▪ *Rose Ann Bisch, Chair*
- 11:30 a.m. **Lunch** *{on own}*
- 1:00 p.m. **Training, Education and Public Relations Committee Report**
 ▪ *Traci Marchand, Chair*
- 1:15 p.m. **Panel Session: Human Trafficking and the ICJ ****
- 2:45 p.m. **Break**
- 3:00 p.m. **Regional and Work Group Committee Reports**
 ▪ **East**, *Patricia Welcome*
 ▪ **Midwest**, *Kari Rumbaugh*
 ▪ **South**, *Judy Miller*
 ▪ **West**, *Summer Foxworth*
 ▪ **AAICPC/ICJ MOU Work Group**, *Rose Ann Bisch*
- 3:45 p.m. **Old Business**
- 4:00 p.m. **New Business**
- 4:15 p.m. **Officer Elections**
 ▪ Nominees Address Commission
 ▪ Vote for Officers
 ▪ Oath of Office
- 5:00 p.m. **Adjourn**
- 5:15 p.m. **Newly Elected Officers and Region Chairs Meeting**
 Parkview Room

This meeting is recorded.

For those unable to attend the meeting, a live stream option is available for the training presentations and general session day of this meeting. Information is available on the [Commission's website](#).

*** The live stream will be suspended during the Human Trafficking Session.*



**INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR JUVENILES
ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING**

October 9, 2013

MINUTES

Tempe Mission Palms – Tempe, Arizona

Call to Order

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Terry L. Clark at 8:00 a.m. WDT. The Arizona Department of Juveniles Corrections Special Ceremonies Unit presented the flags and Sergeant Katina Murphy with the Arizona Department of Corrections sang the National Anthem.

Roll Call

A. Lippert, Executive Director, called the roll. Forty-nine of the fifty-one member states and territories were in attendance, establishing a quorum.

Members:

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Alabama | Patrick Pendergast, Designee |
| 2. Alaska | Barbara Murray, Commissioner |
| 3. Arizona | John Crabtree, Designee |
| 4. Arkansas | Judy Miller, Designee |
| 5. California | Curtis Hill, Commissioner |
| 6. Colorado | Summer Foxworth, Commissioner |
| 7. Connecticut | Maria Genca, Designee |
| 8. Delaware | Damian Seymour, Designee |
| 9. District of Columbia | Bruce Wright, Commissioner |
| 10. Florida | Jean Hall, Commissioner |
| 11. Hawaii | Linda Kiyotoki, Designee |
| 12. Idaho | Alicia Ehlers, Designee |
| 13. Illinois | Odell Jamison* |
| 14. Indiana | Jane Seigel, Commissioner |
| 15. Iowa | Gerry Prine, Designee |
| 16. Kansas | Jeff Cowger, Commissioner |
| 17. Kentucky | Karen King-Jones, Commissioner |
| 18. Louisiana | Angela Bridgewater, Commissioner |
| 19. Maine | <i>Not in attendance</i> |
| 20. Maryland | Sherry Jones, Commissioner |

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21. Massachusetts	Tracy Longvall-Rivera, Designee
22. Michigan	Ted Forrest, Commissioner
23. Minnesota	Rose Ann Bisch, Commissioner
24. Mississippi	Melonie Taylor-Gore, Designee
25. Missouri	Julie Hawkins, Commissioner
26. Montana	Gloria Soja, Designee
27. Nebraska	Kari Rumbaugh, Commissioner
28. Nevada	Anne Connor, Commissioner
29. New Hampshire	<i>Not in attendance</i>
30. New Jersey	Felix Mickens, Designee
31. New Mexico	Dale Dodd, Commissioner
32. New York	Gladys Carrion, Commissioner
33. North Carolina	Traci Marchand, Commissioner
34. North Dakota	Lea Quam, Designee
35. Ohio	Robyn Peterson, Commissioner
36. Oklahoma	Robert Hendryx, Designee
37. Oregon	Philip Cox, Commissioner
38. Pennsylvania	Terry Clark, Commissioner
39. Rhode Island	JoAnn Niksa, Designee
40. South Carolina	Mia Richardson-Pressley, Commissioner
41. South Dakota	Nancy Allard, Commissioner
42. Tennessee	Sherry Bolden-Rivers, Commissioner
43. Texas	Daryl Liedecke, Commissioner
44. Utah	Krista Airam, Designee
45. Vermont	Rachel Hopkins, Designee
46. Virginia	Natalie Dalton, Designee
47. Virgin Islands	B. Patricia Welcome, Commissioner
48. Washington	Jeff Patnode, Commissioner
49. West Virginia	Michael Lacy, Commissioner
50. Wisconsin	Shelley Hagan, Commissioner
51. Wyoming	Gary Hartman, Commissioner

*non-voting representative

Ex-Officios:

1. American Probation and Parole Association (APPA) – *Not in attendance*
2. Association of Administrators of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (AAICPC) – Jean Taylor
3. Council of Juvenile Correctional Administrators (CJCA) – *Not in attendance*
4. Conference of State Court Administrators (COSCA) – *Not in attendance*
5. International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) – *Not in attendance*
6. Interstate Commission for Adult Offender Supervision (ICAOS) – Dori Ege
7. National Association of Attorneys General (NAAG) - *Not in attendance*
8. National Children’s Advocacy Center (NCAC) – *Not in attendance*
9. National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) - *Not in attendance*
10. National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ) – Judge David Stucki
11. National Juvenile Detention Association (NJDA) – Steven Jett
12. National Runaway Switchboard (NRS) – Maureen Blaha
13. National Association for Crime Victims [Justice Solutions] - Trudy Gregorie

Others in Attendance:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Arizona | Dona Marie Markley |
| 2. California | Michael Farmer |
| 3. District of Columbia | Alexandra Caceres |
| 4. District of Columbia | Carla Fults |
| 5. Idaho | Mark Freckleton |
| 6. Idaho | Shawn Hill |
| 7. Idaho | Jen Baer |
| 8. Indiana | Robert Champion |
| 9. Kentucky | John Fitzpatrick |
| 10. Kentucky | Amy Welch |
| 11. Louisiana | Suzie Durrett |
| 12. Mississippi | Maxine Baggett |
| 13. New York | Kelly Palmateer |
| 14. North Dakota | Diane Larson |
| 15. Oregon | Carol Gillespie |
| 16. South Dakota | Kathy Christenson |
| 17. Utah | Jessica Eldredge |
| 18. Virginia | Connie Richardson |
| 19. Washington | Bonnie Glenn |
| 20. West Virginia | Randall Wagner |
| 21. Wyoming | Maureen Clifton |

Agenda

- Chair Clark recommended amending the agenda to move the Legal Report prior to lunch. The Commission agreed.
- **A. Connor (NV) made a motion to approve the agenda. T. Longvall-Rivera (MA) seconded. The motion passed by a majority vote.**

Minutes

- **P. Cox (OR) made a motion to approve the October 17, 2012 Annual Business Meeting Minutes. G. Soja (MT) seconded. R. Hopkins (VT) abstained. The motion passed by a majority vote.**

Opening Remarks

- Chair Clark welcomed the attendees to the 6th Annual Business Meeting of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles.
- Chair Clark introduced Dona Marie Markley, Assistant Director, Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections, who welcomed the Commission.

Welcome

- Dona Marie Markley welcomed the attendees to Arizona. She shared mission statements from numerous attending member states and commended the Commission for its essential work.

Executive Committee Report by Terry L. Clark (PA)

- Chair Clark reported and highlighted the accomplishments of the Commission over the year as follows:
 - Approved three new advisory opinions and amended one previously approved advisory opinion.
 - Published the 2013 Annual Report.
 - Issued a resolution regarding the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA).
 - Updated states regarding Georgia's decision not to enact Compact legislation.
 - Developed a long-range strategic plan.
- Chair Clark reported activities involving Ex-Officio affiliate organizations as follows:
 - Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (ICPC)
 - The AAICPC/ICJ Work Group continues to study the prevalence of overlapping cases.
 - American Probation and Parole Association (APPA)
 - ICJ presented at the 2013 APPA Summer Institute.
 - Interstate Commission for Adult Offender Supervision (ICAOS)
 - ICJ continued resource sharing with ICAOS and attended their 2013 Annual Business Meeting.
- Chair Clark briefed on the Executive Committee's strategic planning session and the development of the 2013-2016 Strategic Plan presented. The Commission reviewed the five strategic initiatives presented.
- **P. Cox (OR) made a motion to approve the 2013-2016 Strategic Planning Report as presented. S. Foxworth (CO) seconded. The motion passed by a 48 - 0 vote.**

Training, Education and Public Relations Committee Report by Jean Hall (FL)

- Chair Hall recognized the members of the Training Committee and acknowledged their contributions.
- Chair Hall reported the following accomplishments by the Training Committee over the course of seven meetings:
 - Updated the quick reference guide, all training curriculums, and resources to reflect the rule changes made effective April 1, 2013.
 - Developed rule amendment training on the rules adopted last year.
 - Added FAQs to the Commission's website.
 - Published a training bulletin regarding Travel Permits.
 - Approved the 2013 Annual Business Meeting training curriculums.
- Chair Hall presented the statistics for the on-demand training modules; she reported 73 live WebEx training sessions and 5,773 individuals who completed rules training.
- Chair Hall reported an ICJ presence at three 2013 national conferences: Association of Administrators for the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (AAICPC), American Probation and Parole Association Summer Institute (APPA), and the Interstate Commission for Adult Offender Supervision Annual Business Meeting (ICAOS).
- **P. Pendergast (AL) made a motion to approve the Training, Education and Public Relations Committee Report as presented. S. Jones (MD) seconded. The motion passed by a majority vote.**

Compliance Committee Report by Summer Foxworth (CO)

- Chair Foxworth recognized the members of the Compliance Committee and acknowledged their contributions.
- Chair Foxworth reported that the Compliance Committee met four times. Eleven states received State Council enforcement letters and to date only one state (California) remains without a state council.
- Chair Foxworth reported that California was found in default of the Compact for failure to establish a State Council and to provide adequate staffing resources in their Compact office. California was issued an enforcement letter to which California responded addressing the steps being taken to cure the default. The Compliance Committee recommended and the Executive Committee approved issuing a second letter to California asking for further details and clarification regarding the timeframes outlined in their corrective action plan.
- **G. Prine (IA) made a motion to accept the Compliance Committee Report as presented. J. Hall (FL) seconded. The motion passed by a majority vote.**

Technology Committee Report by Traci Marchand (NC)

- Chair Marchand recognized the past and present members of the Technology Committee acknowledging their contributions throughout the year.
- Chair Marchand reported that JIDS launched November 5, 2012 and highlighted significant dates over the past year.
- Chair Marchand recognized the JIDS' trainers. She reported to date that 52 WebEx trainings were conducted for 1,497 participants and 1,149 people completed on-demand courses.
- Chair Marchand reported that the ICJ National Office resolved 99 percent of the 1,290 JIDS online helpdesk tickets in addition to providing one-on-one remote support.
- Chair Marchand reported the Technology Committee responded to the states' concerns regarding JIDS' performance. A. Lippert briefed that a third party vendor (Compuware) was contracted to conduct a JIDS' performance test and to provide performance monitoring. A. Lippert explained the specifics of the test and reported the failing results. These results were shared with InStream who determined the issue to be two-fold: server underutilization and insufficient database structure.
- A. Lippert illustrated the proposed resolution to increase the number of application server pools and clarified the technical plan to index the database. In 30 days (October 31) both InStream and ICJ will conduct another performance test.
- P. Welcome (VI) questioned the payment for the third party vendor. A. Lippert informed that ICJ contracted the outside third party vendor directly.
- G. Prine (IA) questioned the next steps and inquired as to the type of system used by ICAOS. A. Lippert spoke to the expedient corrective actions taken by InStream noting the correlation between InStream, Amazon, and FileBound by educating on their specific roles. Further, A. Lippert clarified the differences between the ICJ forms management system and the ICAOS case management system.
- Chair Clark spoke to the higher costs to implement a case management system and the Commission's work over the past three years to implement an affordable electronic

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system. He suggested the Commission take steps to make JIDS work for ICJ rather than reverting back to the historical paper method.

- J. Seigel (IN) commended the initiative to look at JIDS' performance, but expressed concerns of growing tensions and workarounds over JIDS' use. She suggested soliciting end users feedback while assessing the functionality of JIDS.
- G. Soja (MT) requested a copy of the performance test results. A. Lippert agreed to furnish upon request.
- D. Liedecke (TX) requested feedback on the enhancement requests submitted. A. Lippert referenced the Technology Committee's Enhancements Working Spreadsheet noting the National Office would update the spreadsheet details and upload to the Commission's website.
- **P. Welcome (VI) made a motion to approve the Technology Committee Report as presented. M. Lacy (WV) seconded. The motion passed by a majority vote.**

Finance Committee Report by Patrick Pendergast (AL)

- Chair Pendergast acknowledged the members of the Finance Committee and highlighted the following areas of financial discussions:
 - reconciled the fiscal year 2013 budget;
 - drafted a fiscal year 2015 budget;
 - recommended a long term investment opportunity;
 - allotted an additional \$50,000 for JIDS enhancements;
 - agreed to revisit the dues structure in 3-5 years with JIDS data; and
 - agreed to alternative methods of DCA involvement over reimbursing a DCA to accompany the Commissioner/Designee to the annual meeting.
- Chair Pendergast reported the fiscal year 2013 budget finished 20 percent under budget realizing a total reserve fund balance of \$1,058,888.
- Chair Pendergast presented the Finance Committee's recommendation to participate in the CSG-sponsored Vanguard Long Term Investment Option as shared with the membership during their respective region meetings on Tuesday.
- G. Carrion (NY) questioned exploring other investment options. Chair Pendergast explained that the pooling of funds with the Council of State Government affiliates affords better investment opportunities than a single entity. He noted the Vanguard twelve percent growth last year versus the current savings account rate of less than one percent. R. Masters commented to the fiduciary responsibility of each Commissioner with the Commission's finances.
- J. Miller (AR) questioned the amount to be invested. Chair Pendergast clarified the recommended investment to be \$240,000 over 12 months at \$20,000 per month beginning December 2013.
- **G. Prine (IA) made a motion to approve the Finance Committee's recommendation to participate in the CSG-sponsored Vanguard Long Term Investment Option as a dollar cost averaging of \$240,000 over 12 months at \$20,000 per month, beginning December 2013, and continuing to invest amounts in excess of 100 percent of the annual expenses in this portfolio in the future. C. Hill (CA) seconded. The motion passed by a 47 - 1 vote.**
- Chair Pendergast presented the drafted fiscal year 2015 budget for consideration.
- **P. Cox (OR) made a motion to approve the fiscal year 2015 budget as presented. S. Jones (MD) seconded. The motion passed by a 48 - 0 vote.**

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- **P. Cox (OR) made a motion to approve the Finance Committee Report as presented. M. Lacy (WV) seconded. The motion passed by a majority vote.**

East Region by Damian Seymour (DE)

- Chair Clark updated that East Region Representative Fred White (MA) retired and Damian Seymour (DE) was elected to fill the remaining term.
- Representative Seymour reported that the East Region met four times to discuss state legislative and personnel changes, state council updates, non-members Georgia and Puerto Rico, JIDS, the proposed rule amendments, national office updates, and nominate the 2014 officers' slate.
- Representative Seymour reported he will step down as the East Region Representative at the close of the general session. Patricia Welcome (VI) was elected to fill the remaining term as the East Region Representative.
- **P. Pendergast (AL) made a motion to approve the East Region Report as presented. G. Carrion (NY) seconded. The motion passed by a majority vote.**

Midwest Region by Rose Ann Bisch (MN)

- Representative Bisch reported the Midwest Region held four teleconference meetings and one face-to-face meeting onsite Tuesday. She highlighted the topics of discussion included rule proposals, reorganization of the rules, officers' slate, state councils, JIDS, and the long term investment option. Additionally, she reported the discussion and rejection for an optional youth restitution worksheet submitted by Wisconsin.
- **T. Forrest (MI) made a motion to accept the Midwest Region Report as presented. M. Taylor-Gore (MS) seconded. The motion passed by a majority vote.**

AAICPC/ICJ MOU Work Group by Rose Ann Bisch (MN)

- Co-Chair Bisch reported the AAICPC/ICJ MOU Work Group met ten times during the year. The Work Group consists of seven ICPC members and seven ICJ members. She recognized the ICJ members for their contributions.
- Co-Chair Bisch reported that the Work Group discussed case scenarios where ICPC and ICJ overlap. The discussions necessitated obtaining legal guidance from Rick Masters, which resulted in the recommendation for two ICJ rule proposals.
- Co-Chair Bisch reported that at the recommendation of ex-officio member, Judge Rideout, the Work Group proposed drafting a judicial survey to gain a better understanding of the information shared between the organizations and the criminal and family court judges in cases involving juveniles of mutual interest. Additionally, the Work Group made a recommendation to take a position on the Coalition of Juvenile Justice's (CJJ) Safety Opportunity and Success Project (SOS). The campaign involves the detainment of juveniles and impacts both organizations.
- Co-Chair Bisch recommended that the Work Group continue another year to complete the task of developing best practices, guidelines, and training resources that promote the communication, cooperation, and collaboration between the two organizations.
- **S. Foxworth (CO) made a motion to approve the AAICPC/ICJ MOU Work Group Report as presented. D. Dodd (NM) seconded. The motion passed by a majority vote.**

South Region by Judy Miller (AR)

- Representative Miller reported that the South Region held two teleconference meetings and one face-to-face meeting onsite Tuesday, noting all sixteen states were represented. Representative Miller reported during the year the following topics of discussion: JIDS, strategic initiatives, human trafficking, long term investments, and the 2014 officer's slate.
- Representative Miller reported that the South Region supported the round table discussion of rules the day prior to the general session.
- **J. Hall (FL) made a motion to accept the South Region Report as presented. M. Pressley (SC) seconded. The motion passed by a majority vote.**

West Region by Anne Connor (NV)

- Chair Clark recognized Anne Connor (NV) for her volunteer efforts to California.
- Representative Connor reported the West Region met six times during the year discussing state councils, training, JIDS, rule proposals, the strategic initiatives, nominated a 2014 officers slate, submitted two rule proposals and requested a legal advisory opinion.
- **G. Hartman (WY) made a motion to accept the West Region Report as presented. S. Foxworth (CO) seconded. The motion passed by a majority vote.**

Legal Report by Rick Masters, Legal Counsel

- R. Masters gave an overview of legal counsel's contribution during the year.
- R. Masters briefed on the Coalition of Juvenile Justice's (CJJ) Safety Opportunity and Success (SOS) Project regarding the detainment of juveniles. He presented a legal white paper entitled, *Temporary Secure Detention of Non-Adjudicated Juvenile Runaways*. The white paper is a legal analysis documenting the circumstances under which a non-adjudicated juvenile may permissibly be detained under the ICJ as a recognized exception to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP). R. Masters updated that the CJJ SOS Project Report will include a footnote referencing the JJDP codes and recognize the specific ICJ exception.
- R. Masters referenced the Compliance Committee's Report and advised in accordance with the ICJ Statute Article III, Section I, that the meeting move into closed session for the discussion of internal regulatory matters pertaining to enforcement.
- **M. Lacy (WV) made a motion that the meeting move into closed session in accordance with the Statute Article III, Section I. R. Bisch (MN) seconded. The motion passed by a majority vote.**
{Closed Session}
- **S. Foxworth (CO) made a motion that the meeting move out of closed session. R. Bisch (MN) seconded. The motion passed by a majority vote.**
- **P. Cox (OR) made a motion to accept the Legal Counsel Report as presented. J. Seigel (IN) seconded. The motion passed by a majority vote.**

Rules Committee by Rose Ann Bisch (MN)

- Chair Bisch acknowledged the members of the Rules Committee and their contributions and commended the past Rules Committees for their accomplishments.
- Chair Bisch reported the Rules Committee's focus was clarification, consistency, and continuity of the current rules. R. Masters advised that the passage of each of the rule proposals would include the effective date of April 1, 2014.
- Chair Bisch presented 25 rule proposals and provided a brief synopsis on each prior to making or accepting a motion for approval. The proposed new rules, rule amendments, form amendments, and the decisions for adoption were made as follows:

1-101: Definitions *Adjudicated Status Offender* submitted by the Rules Committee

- R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment to Rule 1-101: Definitions *Adjudicated Status Offender* as presented and recommended by the Rules Committee. J. Hawkins (MO) seconded. The motion passed by a 48 - 0 vote.

1-101: Definitions *Aftercare* submitted by the Rules Committee

- R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment to delete Rule 1-101: Definitions *Aftercare* as presented and recommended by the Rules Committee. P. Cox (OR) seconded. The motion passed by a 45 - 3 vote.

1-101: Definitions *Custody* submitted by the Rules Committee

- R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment to delete Rule 1-101: Definitions *Custody* as presented and recommended by the Rules Committee. J. Miller (AR) seconded. The motion passed by a 47 - 1 vote.

1-101: Definitions *Home Evaluation/Investigation* submitted by the Rules Committee

- R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment to Rule 1-101: Definitions *Home Evaluation/Investigation* as presented and recommended by the Rules Committee. N. Allard (SD) seconded. The motion passed by a 46 - 2 vote.

1-101: Definitions *Juvenile Sex Offender* submitted by the Rules Committee

- R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment to Rule 1-101: Definitions *Juvenile Sex Offender* as presented and recommended by the Rules Committee. C. Hill (CA) seconded. The motion passed by a 46 - 2 vote.

1-101: Definitions *Residential Facility* submitted by the Rules Committee

- R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed new Rule 1-101: Definitions *Residential Facility* as presented and recommended by the Rules Committee. J. Hall (FL) seconded. The motion passed by a 47 - 1 vote.

1-101: Definitions *Sanction* submitted by the Rules Committee

- **R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed new Rule 1-101: Definitions *Sanction* as presented and recommended by the Rules Committee. T. Longvall-Rivera (MA) seconded. The motion passed by a 44 - 4 vote.**

2-101: Data Collection submitted by the Rules Committee

- **R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment to Rule 2-102: Data Collection as presented and recommended by the Rules Committee. D. Liedecke (TX) seconded. The motion passed by a 48 - 0 vote.**

4-101: Processing Referrals submitted by the Rules Committee

Paragraph 2 and 2(f)(2)

- **R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve the proposed amendment for adoption to Rule 4-101: Processing Referrals, paragraph 2 and 2(f)(2) as presented and recommended by the Rules Committee. R. Peterson (OH) seconded. The motion passed by a 46 - 2 vote.**

Paragraphs 3 and 4

- R. Hopkins (VT) commented that the full name of ICPC was deleted and editorially should be included in the proposed language in paragraph 3. R. Masters stated that syntax corrections are within the authority of the Rules Committee. Chair Bisch confirmed the proper correction would be made upon passage of the rule proposal.
- J. Miller (AR) voiced concern to a means to implement the proposed language: *not precluding ICPC*.
- J. Hall (FL) questioned the type of placement. Chair Bisch clarified the language applies to community placements.
- The Commission members shared scenarios where both ICJ and ICPC overlap and questioned the procedures to implement the rule. Chair Bisch endorsed the scope of work by the AAICPC/ICJ MOU Work Group for the development of guidelines and best practices.
- M. Lacy (WV) questioned the progression of the language as presented. Chair Bisch explained the origination noting the proposal was written to allow both services based on the current ICJ Rules and ICPC Articles.
- R. Masters referenced the ICPC Article V which indicates that only one Compact may be in place. The contradictory language was intentional to provide a means for both Compacts to apply. He apprised that the ICPC interpretation defers the terms and conditions to the controlling Compact. Carla Fults, AAICPC, requested permission to speak.
- **P. Cox (OR) made a motion to suspend the Robert's Rules of Order to allow participation by attendees outside of the voting body. R. Hopkins (VT) seconded. The motion passed by majority vote.**
- C. Fults (AAICPC) clarified that the ICPC Articles cited by R. Masters to be Article VIII rather than Article V.
- **P. Cox (OR) made a motion to reinstate the Robert's Rules of Order. S. Jones (MD) seconded. The motion passed by majority vote.**

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- **R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment to Rule 4-101: Processing Referrals, paragraphs 3 and 4 as presented and recommended by the Rules Committee. G. Prine (IA) seconded. The motion passed by a 32 - 16 vote.**

4-101A: Transfer of Students by the Rules Committee

- **R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve for adoption the rescinding of Rule 4-101A: Transfer of Students as presented and recommended by the Rules Committee. P. Pendergast (AL) seconded. The motion passed by a 46 – 2 vote.**

4-102: Sending and Receiving Referrals submitted by the Rules Committee

- **R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment to Rule 4-102: Sending and Receiving Referrals, paragraph 4, as presented and recommended by the Rules Committee. R. Hendryx (OK) seconded. The motion passed by a 47 - 1 vote.**

4-103: Transfer of Supervision Procedures for Juvenile Sex Offenders submitted by the Rules Committee

- **R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment to Rule 4-103: Transfer of Supervision Procedures for Juvenile Sex Offenders, paragraphs 2, 2(d), and 4, as presented and recommended by the Rules Committee. N. Allard (SD) seconded. The motion passed by a 44 - 3 vote.**

4-104: Supervision/Services Requirements submitted by the Rules Committee

- C. Hill (CA) questioned the proposed language in paragraph 2 regarding costs from conditions imposed. D. Liedecke (TX) questioned repercussions when costs are not paid.
- Chair Bisch clarified the costs would be imposed as the receiving state would impose their own and any payment default would be handled as a violation.
- **R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment to Rule 4-104: Supervision/Services Requirements, paragraphs 2 and 3 as presented and recommended by the Rules Committee. M. Taylor-Gore (MS) seconded. The motion passed by a 42 - 6 vote.**

5-102: Travel Permit submitted by the Rules Committee

- R. Hopkins (VT) questioned the intent of the rule proposal. S. Hagan (WI) clarified the intent to exclude the issuance of a Travel Permit Form for residential placement. The exclusion allows the Travel Permit Form to be used as notification at state's discretion without evoking the Rule 5-102 Travel Permit.
- P. Welcome (VI) recommended an effective date of November 1, 2013 should the rule pass. Chair Bisch confirmed that due to the impact on training and materials to enact rules, logistically an earlier date could not be imposed.
- D. Dodd (NM) spoke against the rule proposal commenting that it goes against the Compact's mission for public safety.

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- **R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment to Rule 5-102: Travel Permit, paragraph 2 as presented and recommended by the Rules Committee. S. Hagan (WI) seconded. The motion passed by a 39 - 9 vote.**

5-102: Travel Permit submitted by the West Region

- P. Cox (OR) questioned the process whereby two amendments are proposed for one rule. R. Masters instructed that one amendment per rule could be adopted. He cautioned that passage of a second rule amendment to the same rule would repeal the first.
- J. Seigel (IN) disclosed that the language between the two proposed amendments to Rule 5-102 did not conflict. D. Dodd (NM) clarified that the intent of the West Region's proposal to Rules 5-102 was solely to add subsection i. to paragraph 1. West Virginia and Indiana opposed the language commenting that the proposal would require the issuance of travel permits for all probation cases regardless of the severity of the offense vastly increasing the number of travel permits processed.
- **P. Cox (OR) made a motion to add to Rule 5-102, as approved for adoption above, Paragraph 1 (i.) *Juveniles who are subject to probation supervision*. D. Liedecke (TX) seconded. The motion failed by a 10 – 38 vote.**

6-103 and 6-103A submitted by the Rules Committee

- **R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment to Rule 6-103 and new Rule 6-103A as presented and recommended by the Rules Committee. J. Hawkins (MO) seconded. The motion passed by a 47 – 1 vote.**

6-106: Public Safety submitted by the Rules Committee

- **R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment to Rule 6-106: Public Safety as presented and recommended by the Rules Committee. A. Ehlers (ID) seconded. The motion passed by a 47 - 1 vote.**

7-101: Adoption of Amendments of Rules submitted by the Rules Committee

Paragraph 2

- J. Seigel (IN) spoke in favor of the proposed amendment commenting on the impact to the rules training and re-training year after year; and confirming its alignment with the approved ICJ Strategic Initiatives. D. Ege (ICAOS, Ex-Officio) endorsed the proposal and encouraged the Commission to pass.
- **R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment to Rule 7-101: Adoption of Amendments of Rules, paragraph 2, to add *falling in an odd-numbered year* as presented and recommended by the Rules Committee. P. Pendergast (AL) seconded. The motion passed by a 46 - 2 vote.**

Paragraph 8

- J. Patnode (WA) questioned the ability to amend rules from the floor in the years there would not be rule proposals. R. Masters clarified the process to temporarily suspend the Robert's Rules of Order.

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- **R. Bisch (MN)** made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment to **Rule 7-101: Adoption of Amendments of Rules, paragraph 8**, to add the sentence: *No additional rules or amendments shall be made at the time such action is taken.* as presented and recommended by the Rules Committee. **P. Cox (OR)** seconded. The motion passed by a 37 - 11 vote.

New Rule: ICPC Recognition submitted by the Rules Committee

- **R. Bisch (MN)** made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed new rule: **ICPC Recognition** as presented and recommended by the Rules Committee. **A. Ehlers (ID)** seconded. The motion passed by a 41 – 7 vote.

New Rule: Reporting Juvenile Non-Compliance, Failed Placement and Retaking submitted by the Rules Committee

- Chair Bisch updated that due to confusion during Tuesday’s Rules Round Table Session additional language was recommended to include *continue supervision* in the rule.
- **K. Rumbaugh (NE)** made a motion to insert *which may include continue supervision* in the second sentence of paragraph 3 of the proposed new rule: **Reporting Juvenile Non-Compliance, Failed Placement and Retaking**. **R. Peterson (OH)** seconded. The motion passed by a 47 – 1 vote.
- **K. Rumbaugh (NE)** spoke to the value of the proposed new rule regarding violations.
- **R. Bisch (MN)** made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed new rule: **Reporting Juvenile Non-Compliance, Failed Placement and Retaking** as amended and recommended by the Rules Committee; and to rescind Rule 6-104. **S. Hagan (WI)** seconded. The motion passed by a 41 – 7 vote.

Form IA/VI submitted by the Rules Committee

- **S. Hagan (WI)** spoke against the proposal and in favor of retaining the *placement resource* signature on the Form IA/VI. **J. Miller (AR)** spoke against the proposal commenting to the difficulty of obtaining parent/legal guardian signatures. The Commission discussed the time and place signatures are obtained and the difference between the Form III and the Form IA/VI. **J. Hawkins (MO)** commented that the Form IA/VI derived from two historical forms and suggested the Commission consider rescinding in the future.
- **R. Bisch (MN)** made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment to **Form IA/VI** to replace *placement resource* with *parent/legal guardian* as presented and recommended by the Rules Committee. **N. Allard (SD)** seconded. The motion failed by a 15 – 33 vote.

Form VII submitted by the West Region

- **P. Cox (OR)** made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment to **Form VII** to add physical descriptors as submitted by the West Region. **F. Mickens (NJ)** seconded. The motion passed by a 29 – 19 vote.

Form XI submitted by the Rules Committee

- **R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve the proposed amendment to delete Form XI as presented and recommended by the Rules Committee. J. Hawkins (MO) seconded. The motion passed by a 39 – 8 vote.**

New Order of Rules Reorganization

- Chair Bisch highlighted the plan by the Rules Committee for the reorganization of the rules by categories into the following sections:
 - Section 100 Definitions
 - Section 200 General Provisions
 - Section 300 Forms
 - Section 400 Transfer of Supervision
 - Section 500 Supervision in Receiving State
 - Section 600 Voluntary and Non-Voluntary Return of Juveniles/Runaways
 - Section 700 Additional Return Requirements for Sections 500 and 600
 - Section 800 Travel Permits
 - Section 900 Dispute Resolution, Enforcement, Withdrawal, and Dissolution
 - Section 1000 Transition Rule

Old Business

Human Trafficking

- S. Jones (MD) updated on the number of human trafficking cases in Maryland noting the importance of communication across state lines and increased awareness.

New Business

Public Comments

- Chair Clark opened the floor for comments from the public.
 - Shawn Hill (ID) commented that resistance to charging supervision fees is in conflict with the Compact's foundation to treat out-of-state juveniles as your own.

Recommendation to the AAICPC/ICJ MOU Work Group

- S. Hagan (WI) recommended that the AAICPC/ICJ MOU Work Group consider developing a case scenario guideline to address the timely acquisition of reports from ICPC for face-to-face meetings noting select federal programs do not exempt ICJ cases from the mandate to provide monthly documentation.
- J. Taylor (ICPC, Ex-Officio) recognized the ICJ monthly versus the ICPC quarterly report requirements.
- The Commission discussed and agreed the Work Group should include this scenario as a discussion point next year.

Legal Update

- J. Hawkins (MO) shared legal information whereby the Uniform Child Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act, adopted in 49 states, including Guam and US Virgin Islands, may provide a mechanism outside of ICJ to return non-delinquent youth via child protective custody and the transfer of court jurisdiction. Judge David Stucki advised the transfer

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mechanism to be a conversation between the judges and applies primarily to custody disputes.

2014 Annual Business Meeting

- Chair Clark announced the ICJ 2014 Annual Business Meeting slated for October 27-29, 2014 in Charleston, South Carolina.
- J. Hawkins (MO) requested moving the date to avoid the Halloween holiday. A. Lippert clarified the date and location to be under contract. The National Office will review the option.

Recognition

- Chair Clark acknowledged the contributions of the Vice Chair, Treasurer, Committee Chairs, Region Representatives, and the National Office.
- Vice Chair Foxworth acknowledged the leadership of Chair Clark for the past three years.

2014 Officer Elections

- Midwest Region Representative Bisch presented the cumulative 2014 officers' slate from the four regions as follows:

Treasurer -

Philip Cox (OR)

Vice Chair -

Anne Connor (NV)

Daryl Liedecke (TX)

Chair -

Patrick Pendergast (AL)

Dale Dodd (NM)

Treasurer -

- Representative Bisch presented Philip Cox (OR) for Treasurer and opened the floor for additional nominations.
- **G. Hartman (WY) made a motion that the nominations for Treasurer cease and cast the announced ballot for Philip Cox (OR). R. Peterson seconded. The motion passed.**
- P. Cox (OR) addressed the Commission prior to vote.
- Representative Bisch announced the Commission elected Philip Cox (OR) as Treasurer.

Vice Chair -

- Representative Bisch presented Anne Connor (NV) and Daryl Liedecke (TX) for Vice Chair and opened the floor for additional nominations.
- **R. Peterson (OH) made a motion that nominations for Vice Chair cease. S. Foxworth (CO) seconded. The motion passed.**
- The two candidates addressed the Commission prior to vote.
- Representative Bisch announced the Commission elected Anne Connor (NV) as Vice Chair.

Chair -

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- Representative Bisch presented Patrick Pendergast (AL) and Dale Dodd (NM) for Chair and opened the floor for additional nominations.
- **M. Lacy (WV) made a motion that nominations cease. T. Marchand (NC) seconded. The motion passed.**
- The two candidates addressed the Commission prior to vote.
- Representative Bisch announced the Commission elected Patrick Pendergast (AL) as Chair.

Oath of Office

- Judge David Stucki, National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ) Ex-Officio, delivered the oath of office to the following 2014 Commission Officers and Regional Representative:
 - Chair: Patrick Pendergast (AL)
 - Vice Chair: Anne Connor (NV)
 - Treasurer: Philip Cox (OR)
 - West: Summer Foxworth (CO)
 - East: Patricia Welcome (VI)

Adjourn

- **M. Lacy (WV) made a motion to adjourn. P. Welcome (VI) seconded. P. Pendergast (AL) adjourned the meeting by acclamation at 3:30 p.m. WDT.**

Interstate Commission for Juveniles
Annual Data Collection Report
INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF JUVENILES
July 1, 2013 - June 30, 2014

STATE	From Your State Returned										From Other States Returned								Airport Sup
	Run	Esc	Absc	Acc Del	Total	Form I	Not Ret	Form II	Not Ret	Run	Esc	Absc	Acc Del	Total	Form I	Not Ret	Form II	Not Ret	
Alabama	8	0	2	1	11	0	0	1	1	4	0	5	0	9	0	0	1	1	0
Alaska	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	26	0	26	3	55	1	1	0	0	15	2	33	7	57	0	0	1	0	8
Arkansas	14	0	17	1	31	1	0	1	1	37	1	8	0	46	1	0	1	0	0
California	32	0	38	7	77	1	0	1	0	15	0	25	8	48	0	0	1	0	7
Colorado	11	3	11	11	36	0	0	3	0	9	0	16	5	30	1	0	1	0	7
Connecticut	2	1	2	1	6	0	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	5	0	0	2	0	0
Delaware	6	0	10	1	17	1	0	3	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	2	0	0
District of Columbia	29	1	19	3	52	0	0	1	0	9	3	9	44	65	0	0	4	0	2
Florida	69	1	31	13	121	1	0	2	0	60	0	100	39	199	2	0	3	0	0
Hawaii	1	0	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	9	0	26	6	41	0	0	3	1	5	0	13	5	23	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois PA	15	0	13	2	30	0	0	1	0	18	0	5	1	24	0	0	1	0	0
Illinois PR	0	0	6	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	3	16	0	0	1	0	0
Indiana	10	1	9	4	24	0	0	1	0	12	2	9	6	29	1	0	2	0	1
Iowa	15	3	12	1	31	0	0	0	0	15	0	30	0	45	1	0	0	0	0
Kansas	20	0	56	8	84	1	0	7	0	29	1	22	7	59	1	0	1	0	0
Kentucky	6	9	2	10	27	0	0	3	0	12	2	14	5	33	1	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	6	1	3	1	11	0	0	1	0	0
Maine	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	6	0	3	1	10	1	0	1	1	0
Maryland	6	2	12	22	42	0	0	4	0	33	1	30	8	72	0	0	2	0	3
Massachusetts	11	6	2	1	20	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0
Michigan	11	3	18	2	34	0	0	3	0	5	0	5	0	10	2	0	1	0	8
Minnesota	11	0	22	11	44	1	0	3	0	9	1	18	6	34	0	0	2	0	2
Mississippi	4	0	4	1	9	0	0	0	0	19	0	1	0	20	0	0	0	0	1
Missouri	14	0	6	2	22	1	0	1	0	16	2	65	8	91	2	0	4	0	0
Montana	7	0	4	0	11	0	0	0	0	3	0	7	2	12	1	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	17	0	33	2	52	1	0	0	0	13	0	14	2	29	1	0	1	0	3
Nevada	17	0	18	6	41	2	1	0	0	22	0	59	6	87	0	0	0	0	1
New Hampshire	1	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey PA	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey PR	1	1	13	2	17	0	1	2	1	6	2	29	0	37	1	1	1	1	0
New Mexico	9	0	27	4	40	1	0	1	0	38	0	13	5	56	0	0	2	1	0
New York	15	0	62	0	77	0	0	1	0	15	0	52	0	67	0	0	4	1	3
North Carolina	17	0	5	6	28	4	0	5	0	26	3	13	9	51	2	0	8	0	14
North Dakota	9	0	8	2	19	1	0	0	0	8	2	10	4	24	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	16	0	9	8	33	0	0	0	0	13	2	19	6	40	0	0	5	0	1
Oklahoma	34	0	21	2	57	2	0	0	0	17	1	23	2	43	2	0	1	0	0
Oregon	12	0	27	0	39	1	0	0	0	18	0	14	0	32	2	0	2	0	1
Pennsylvania	7	1	24	2	34	2	0	3	0	4	1	23	4	32	0	0	2	0	3
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	6	2	8	0	16	0	0	4	0	4	0	5	6	15	2	0	2	0	0
South Dakota	3	1	12	2	18	0	0	2	0	4	0	6	0	10	0	0	0	0	1
Tennessee	22	0	29	7	58	0	0	0	0	20	0	35	3	58	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	41	1	28	6	76	2	0	2	0	57	56	27	10	150	2	0	8	0	20
Utah	9	0	12	4	25	0	0	0	0	25	0	8	3	36	2	1	1	0	2
Vermont	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	9	0	5	35	49	0	0	5	0	3	0	27	2	32	0	0	2	0	2
Washington	24	2	16	3	45	0	0	0	0	23	0	40	7	70	0	0	4	1	4
West Virginia	0	0	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	1	7	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	18	0	12	4	34	4	0	0	0	2	0	7	1	10	0	0	1	0	0
Wyoming	8	0	2	1	11	2	0	0	0	4	4	3	3	14	0	0	1	0	0
Total	638	39	735	209	1627	33	3	66	4	669	92	876	231	1868	28	2	78	6	94

Interstate Commission for Juveniles
Annual Data Collection Report
INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF JUVENILES
July 1, 2013 - June 30, 2014

STATE	PAROLE SUPERVISION										PROBATION SUPERVISION									
	Inc	Sex Off	Inc Term	Out	Sex Off	Out Term	Fail Viol	Ret	Failed Other	Ret	Inc	Sex Off	Inc Term	Out	Sex Off	Out Term	Fail Viol	Ret	Failed Other	Ret
Alabama	20	1	13	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	93	6	36	41	0	22	0	0	0	0
Alaska	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	36	13	2	10	0	0	0	0
Arizona	22	3	25	12	0	13	18	18	0	0	187	15	164	131	6	157	9	9	0	0
Arkansas	10	3	7	19	4	13	0	0	0	0	73	5	43	69	8	33	0	0	0	0
California	40	5	19	11	3	5	0	0	0	0	255	23	121	351	25	211	1	1	0	0
Colorado	13	5	9	23	4	20	0	0	0	0	102	9	52	170	22	90	1	1	0	0
Connecticut	7	0	6	11	0	3	0	0	0	0	30	2	20	34	8	10	0	0	0	0
Delaware	7	1	3	9	0	7	0	0	0	0	60	5	16	41	9	25	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	16	1	4	17	2	5	0	0	0	0	86	2	30	37	1	15	0	0	0	0
Florida	103	12	26	53	5	28	0	0	1	1	246	16	140	398	21	214	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	12	17	3	6	0	0	2	2
Idaho	3	1	3	24	10	8	3	3	0	0	59	10	32	151	9	81	5	5	0	0
Illinois	28	3	12	43	5	32	0	0	0	0	147	11	59	304	8	155	0	0	1	1
Indiana	16	4	5	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	116	10	40	65	4	24	0	0	0	0
Iowa	15	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	93	6	41	42	10	14	1	1	0	0
Kansas	11	2	6	12	5	7	1	1	0	0	49	4	20	93	7	53	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	9	2	5	27	13	9	0	0	0	0	64	6	39	34	1	11	1	1	0	0
Louisiana	19	4	4	8	1	3	0	0	0	0	86	4	40	63	8	32	0	0	0	0
Maine	5	0	2	6	0	3	2	1	0	0	11	1	5	12	4	8	0	0	0	0
Maryland	21	1	10	16	1	3	0	0	0	0	155	13	52	158	11	61	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	5	2	0	14	1	6	0	0	0	0	33	5	19	27	1	12	0	0	0	0
Michigan	16	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	9	51	14	2	8	1	1	0	0
Minnesota	13	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	10	48	74	7	52	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	11	2	5	9	0	2	0	0	0	0	75	7	50	62	1	25	0	0	0	0
Missouri	19	5	13	33	8	24	0	0	0	0	141	11	79	19	2	11	2	2	0	0
Montana	11	3	6	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	37	5	27	39	7	13	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	5	1	2	31	4	17	0	0	0	0	57	4	32	61	1	35	1	1	0	0
Nevada	9	1	4	29	5	11	2	2	0	0	137	14	75	121	15	55	2	2	1	1
New Hampshire	3	1	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	13	1	6	12	1	10	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	7	1	2	26	5	8	0	0	0	0	105	9	69	143	8	77	0	0	1	1
New Mexico	7	0	3	19	0	8	0	0	0	0	71	2	37	47	2	37	0	0	0	0
New York	17	2	11	28	2	10	3	3	1	1	185	10	97	85	7	57	1	1	1	1
North Carolina	39	10	13	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	173	16	65	85	7	40	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	5	1	6	6	1	1	1	1	0	0	46	5	32	54	3	36	3	3	0	0
Ohio	19	4	7	15	4	10	0	0	0	0	111	8	60	97	20	32	0	0	1	1
Oklahoma	20	5	11	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	93	4	69	68	7	32	1	1	0	0
Oregon	15	7	5	9	1	2	1	0	3	4	120	8	56	83	7	32	2	0	9	8
Pennsylvania	20	3	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	164	18	78	275	15	149	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	4	16	2	7	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	11	1	6	19	5	3	1	1	0	0	68	4	45	87	6	42	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	2	0	1	22	3	7	0	0	0	0	21	4	11	33	3	7	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	18	0	23	32	2	41	0	0	0	0	90	9	116	100	3	145	0	0	0	0
Texas	42	7	26	17	4	8	0	0	0	0	285	26	190	315	31	135	0	0	0	0
Utah	4	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	59	10	35	52	15	22	3	3	0	0
Vermont	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	2	0	5	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	14	3	5	43	6	31	0	0	0	0	131	14	69	195	13	94	0	0	0	0
Washington	16	5	9	22	16	8	0	0	0	0	164	16	68	179	11	119	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	3	31	25	2	10	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	12	4	7	11	0	5	0	0	0	0	77	2	62	107	14	64	0	0	1	1
Wyoming	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	4	14	26	5	7	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	741	126	372	694	127	369	32	30	6	7	4669	386	2599	4732	385	2602	34	32	17	16

ICJ
Working Budget
Fiscal Years 2014-2016

	FY14 Budget	FY14 Actual	FY15 Budget	FY16 Proposed Budget
REVENUE				
DUE ASSESSMENT	931,000.00	931,000.00	958,000.00	958,000.00
Carried Over Reserves	140,000.00	140,000.00	240,000.00	240,000.00
Contributions (AJCA)		9,704.92		
Refunds		196.23		
Dividend Income		647.81		
INTEREST INCOME	8,000.00	3,887.15	4,000.00	4,000.00
Total Administration Revenue	1,079,000.00	1,085,436.11	1,202,000.00	1,202,000.00

EXPENSE				
60000 SALARIES & WAGES	230,000.00	226,379.63	236,000.00	251,000.00
61000 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	116,500.00	114,100.36	138,000.00	146,000.00
CSG CONTRACT STAFF				
61079 EDUCATION, ACCREDITATION	2,000.00	2,195.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
61089 PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIP FEES	300.00		300.00	300.00
62000 SUPPLIES	5,000.00	3,188.21	5,000.00	5,000.00
62010 POSTAGE	1,000.00	859.22	1,000.00	1,000.00
62090 COMPUTER SERVICES/SUPPORT	14,000.00	9,958.45	14,000.00	14,000.00
62130 OUTSIDE WEB SUPPORT				
62140 SOFTWARE PURCHASE	1,600.00	1,224.27	1,600.00	1,600.00
62280 INSURANCE	2,304.00	2,280.00	5,304.00	5,304.00
62310 PHOTOCOPY	1,000.00	622.17	1,000.00	1,000.00
62360 DIRECT TELEPHONE EXPENSE	4,000.00	4,372.65	3,600.00	3,600.00
62370 CELL PHONE EXPENSE	1,500.00	1,230.67	1,500.00	1,500.00
62410 MARKETING/ADVERTISING	500.00	385.00	500.00	500.00
66000 EQUIPMENT PURCHASE	12,000.00	10,821.40	12,000.00	12,000.00
68200 WEB/VIDEO CONFERENCE (WebEx)	14,450.00	14,913.37	14,450.00	14,450.00
68230 MEETING EXPENSE	1,000.00	362.41	1,000.00	1,000.00
72000 CONSULTANT SERVICES	25,000.00	4,786.53	25,000.00	25,000.00
74000 STAFF TRAVEL	10,000.00	5,793.40	10,000.00	10,000.00
78050 PRINTING	4,000.00	2,685.40	4,000.00	4,000.00
78130 BENCHBOOK PRODUCTION				
80000 LEGAL SERVICES	35,000.00	28,825.00	35,000.00	35,000.00
80030 DEFENSE LITIGATION				
85000 RENT	22,475.00	22,527.08	23,150.00	23,841.00
91010 INDIRECT COST	57,917.34	52,613.68	61,456.46	64,180.93
Total Administration Expenditures	561,546.34	510,123.90	595,860.46	622,275.93

OTHER EXPENSE				
Executive Committee Meetings	15,000.00	8,367.57	15,000.00	15,000.00
Annual Meeting	93,000.00	86,142.91	107,000.00	97,500.00
Finance Committee	1,000.00	490.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Compliance Committee	1,000.00	370.84	1,000.00	1,000.00
Rules Committee	15,000.00	12,915.56	24,500.00	15,000.00
Technology Committee	15,000.00	1,679.13	15,000.00	15,000.00
Training/Education Committee	15,000.00	8,075.66	15,000.00	15,000.00
ICPC Workgroup	2,000.00	1,103.08	2,000.00	2,000.00
Executive Director Search				
JAD Sessions/Function Req				
JIDS	62,132.00	62,975.71	93,000.00	75,000.00
Long-Term Investment Fund	140,000.00	140,000.00	240,000.00	240,000.00
Other Indirect Cost	25,200.18	20,943.85	31,452.50	27,197.50
Total Other Expense	384,332.18	343,064.31	544,952.50	503,697.50

Total Commission Expenses	945,878.52	853,188.21	1,140,812.96	1,125,973.43
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Over/Under Budget	133,121.49	232,247.90	61,187.04	76,026.58
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Interstate Compact for Juveniles: Dues Restructuring

Proposal

Using the most recent available three years of JIDS data on ICJ transactions (supervision cases in and out, youth returns in and out) and U. S. Census, restructure the ICJ dues tiers based on calculated dues ratios, placing each compacting entity in the appropriate dues tier. Begin with FY 14, FY 15 and FY 16 data to determine tier placement for FY 18 charges. Perform the recalculation and restructuring every five years.

Background

When the Interstate Compact for Juveniles went into effect in 2008, each U.S. State and territory was placed into a dues tier that determined what it would be charged annually to fund Compact operations. The dues ratio for each entity was determined by a formula:

$$\left(\frac{\text{State population}}{\text{U. S. population}} \right) + \left(\frac{\text{State ICJ transfers}}{\text{Total ICJ transfers}} \right) / 2$$

When the Council of State Governments began its effort to persuade states to adopt the new Compact, there was understandable curiosity as to what the dues would be for each compacting entity. CSG calculated the overall dues and dues ratios based on available data at the time: the 2000 U.S. Census and 2002 self-reported transaction data. Tiers were set at natural breaks in the dues ratios, grouping states with 0.01, 0.02, 0.03, 0.04 and 0.05 or higher. Dues were assigned to each tier based on the estimated Commission budget.

The ICJ dues ratios have stayed the same since 2008 and, aside from the creation of a new tier for the smallest territory, tier placement has not been recalculated.

Current rule

The applicable ICJ rule is as follows:

RULE 2-101: Dues Formula

1. The Commission shall determine the formula to be used in calculating the annual assessments to be paid by states. Public notice of any proposed revision to the approved dues formula shall be given at least 30 days prior to the Commission meeting at which the proposed revision will be considered.
2. The Commission shall consider the population of the states and the volume of juvenile transfers between states in determining and adjusting the assessment formula.
3. The approved formula and resulting assessments for all member states shall be distributed by the Commission to each member state annually.
4. The dues formula shall be— (Population of the state / Population of the United States) plus (Number of juveniles sent from and received by a state / total number of offenders sent from and received by all states) divided by two.

The rule appears to allow the Commission to adjust how dues are assessed based on state populations and data on ICJ transfers. ICAOS, the adult compact, determines its member entities' dues using the same formula. Since 2013, the adult compact adjusts tier placement

annually based on current Census and ICOTS data. The adult rule contains an additional provision:

(2) The resulting ratios derived from the dues formula in Rule 2.103 (d)(1) shall be used to rank the member states and to determine the appropriate level of dues to be paid by each state under a tiered dues structure approved and adjusted by the Commission at its discretion.

Considerations of the Finance Committee and Executive Committee:

Should the ICJ dues structure be revised?

- Yes, the formula should be re-run and entities assigned to their appropriate tier.

What data should be used for the formula?

- The most recent available JIDS data for the prior three fiscal years, starting with FY 14 numbers; and the most recent U.S. Census Bureau population estimates.

How frequently should the formula be re-run and the dues structure revised?

- After considering several options, the Executive Committee voted to support a five-year revision schedule, beginning with FY 18 dues.

**Interstate Compact for Juveniles
State Dues Projection: CURRENT**

State	Projected Dues per State ¹	State Dues Ratio ²	State Population ³	U.S. Population ³	State Juvenile Transactions ⁴	U.S. Juvenile Transactions ⁴
U.S. Virgin Islands (a)	\$6,000	0.000314	102000	285230516	7	25821
Wyoming (c)	\$12,000	0.001640	493782	285230516	40	25821
Alaska	\$12,000	0.002067	626932	285230516	50	25821
Vermont	\$12,000	0.002287	608827	285230516	63	25821
Hawaii	\$12,000	0.002782	1211537	285230516	34	25821
North Dakota	\$12,000	0.002869	642200	285230516	90	25821
Dist. of Columbia	\$12,000	0.003055	572059	285230516	106	25821
South Dakota	\$12,000	0.003608	754844	285230516	118	25821
Maine	\$12,000	0.004133	1274923	285230516	98	25821
Rhode Island	\$12,000	0.004200	1048319	285230516	122	25821
Delaware	\$12,000	0.004453	783600	285230516	159	25821
Nebraska (b)	\$12,000	0.005130	1711263	285230516	110	25821
New Hampshire	\$12,000	0.005206	1235786	285230516	157	25821
Montana	\$12,000	0.005435	902195	285230516	199	25821
West Virginia (c)	\$12,000	0.006036	1808344	285230516	148	25821
New Mexico (c)	\$12,000	0.006074	1819046	285230516	149	25821
Utah (c)	\$12,000	0.007458	2233169	285230516	183	25821
Connecticut	\$12,000	0.008119	3405565	285230516	111	25821
Idaho	\$12,000	0.008988	1293953	285230516	347	25821
Mississippi	\$12,000	0.009402	2844658	285230516	228	25821
Iowa	\$17,000	0.010300	2926324	285230516	267	25821
Nevada	\$17,000	0.011210	1998257	285230516	398	25821
Kansas (b)	\$17,000	0.011219	2688418	285230516	336	25821
Oklahoma (c)	\$17,000	0.011529	3450654	285230516	283	25821
Arkansas	\$17,000	0.012684	2673400	285230516	413	25821
Kentucky	\$17,000	0.014463	4041769	285230516	381	25821
Louisiana	\$17,000	0.014631	4468976	285230516	351	25821
Alabama	\$17,000	0.016200	4447100	285230516	434	25821
Minnesota (c)	\$17,000	0.016427	4919479	285230516	403	25821
Massachusetts (b)	\$17,000	0.016513	6349097	285230516	278	25821
Wisconsin	\$17,000	0.016664	5363675	285230516	375	25821
South Carolina	\$17,000	0.017141	4012012	285230516	522	25821
Tennessee (c)	\$17,000	0.018997	5689283	285230516	466	25821
Missouri	\$17,000	0.020981	5595211	285230516	577	25821
Colorado	\$22,000	0.023147	4301261	285230516	806	25821
Indiana	\$22,000	0.023207	6080485	285230516	648	25821
Maryland	\$22,000	0.023401	5296486	285230516	729	25821
Arizona	\$22,000	0.025492	5130632	285230516	852	25821
Virginia	\$22,000	0.025595	7078515	285230516	681	25821
Oregon	\$22,000	0.027569	3421399	285230516	1114	25821
North Carolina	\$22,000	0.028323	8049313	285230516	734	25821
Washington	\$22,000	0.029251	5894121	285230516	977	25821
New Jersey (b)	\$22,000	0.030280	8414350	285230516	802	25821
Michigan (c)	\$27,000	0.033184	9938444	285230516	814	25821
Georgia	\$27,000	0.034199	8186453	285230516	1025	25821
Ohio	\$27,000	0.035567	11353140	285230516	809	25821
New York (b)	\$32,000	0.042579	18976457	285230516	481	25821
Pennsylvania	\$32,000	0.042693	12281054	285230516	1093	25821
Illinois (b)	\$32,000	0.042781	12419293	285230516	1085	25821
Florida	\$37,000	0.062020	15982378	285230516	1756	25821
Texas	\$37,000	0.065502	20851820	285230516	1495	25821
California	\$37,000	0.091210	33871648	285230516	1644	25821

\$958,000

- 1 - Based on total projected operating budget
- 2 - (State population / U.S. Population) + (State Offender Transactions / Total U.S. Offender Transactions) / 2
- 3 - Population data; U.S. Dept. of Commerce & U.S. Census Bureau; Census 2000
- 4 - Compact populations as of June 30, 2002

- (a) - Territory data is projected based on an average state offender transaction to population ratio (1:14,778)
- (b) - Incomplete data provided; additional numbers projected based on all states
- (c) - State data not available; projected based on an average state offender transaction to population ratio (1:12,207)

**Interstate Compact for Juveniles
State Dues Projection: Includes 2010 Census and 2014 Data**

State	Projected Dues per State ¹	State Dues Ratio ²	State Population ³	U.S. Population ³	State Juvenile Transactions ⁴	U.S. Juvenile Transactions ⁴
U.S. Virgin Islands	\$6,000	0.000368	106,405	308,745,538	6	15,354
Wyoming	\$12,000	0.003616	563,626	308,745,538	83	15,354
Alaska	\$12,000	0.002095	710,231	308,745,538	29	15,354
Vermont	\$12,000	0.001437	625,741	308,745,538	13	15,354
Hawaii	\$12,000	0.003408	1,360,301	308,745,538	37	15,354
North Dakota	\$12,000	0.006104	672,591	308,745,538	154	15,354
Dist. of Columbia	\$12,000	0.009865	601,723	308,745,538	273	15,354
South Dakota	\$12,000	0.004770	814,180	308,745,538	106	15,354
Maine	\$12,000	0.003682	1,328,361	308,745,538	47	15,354
Rhode Island	\$12,000	0.002812	1,052,567	308,745,538	34	15,354
Delaware	\$12,000	0.005981	897,934	308,745,538	139	15,354
Nebraska	\$12,000	0.010610	1,826,341	308,745,538	235	15,354
New Hampshire	\$12,000	0.003304	1,316,470	308,745,538	36	15,354
Montana	\$12,000	0.005315	989,415	308,745,538	114	15,354
West Virginia	\$12,000	0.005573	1,852,994	308,745,538	79	15,354
New Mexico	\$12,000	0.011150	2,059,179	308,745,538	240	15,354
Utah	\$12,000	0.010207	2,763,885	308,745,538	176	15,354
Connecticut	\$12,000	0.008817	3,574,097	308,745,538	93	15,354
Idaho	\$12,000	0.012341	1,567,582	308,745,538	301	15,354
Mississippi	\$12,000	0.010862	2,967,297	308,745,538	186	15,354
Iowa	\$17,000	0.012293	3,046,355	308,745,538	226	15,354
Nevada	\$17,000	0.018181	2,700,551	308,745,538	424	15,354
Kansas	\$17,000	0.014650	2,853,118	308,745,538	308	15,354
Oklahoma	\$17,000	0.015324	3,751,351	308,745,538	284	15,354
Arkansas	\$17,000	0.012798	2,915,918	308,745,538	248	15,354
Kentucky	\$17,000	0.013345	4,339,367	308,745,538	194	15,354
Louisiana	\$17,000	0.013529	4,533,372	308,745,538	190	15,354
Alabama	\$17,000	0.013472	4,779,736	308,745,538	176	15,354
Minnesota	\$17,000	0.017545	5,303,925	308,745,538	275	15,354
Massachusetts	\$17,000	0.013893	6,547,629	308,745,538	101	15,354
Wisconsin	\$17,000	0.017384	5,686,986	308,745,538	251	15,354
South Carolina	\$17,000	0.014525	4,625,364	308,745,538	216	15,354
Tennessee	\$17,000	0.021870	6,346,105	308,745,538	356	15,354
Missouri	\$17,000	0.020282	5,988,927	308,745,538	325	15,354
Colorado	\$22,000	0.020324	5,029,196	308,745,538	374	15,354
Indiana	\$22,000	0.018804	6,483,802	308,745,538	255	15,354
Maryland	\$22,000	0.024460	5,773,552	308,745,538	464	15,354
Arizona	\$22,000	0.025462	6,392,017	308,745,538	464	15,354
Virginia	\$22,000	0.028067	8,001,024	308,745,538	464	15,354
Oregon	\$22,000	0.015909	3,831,074	308,745,538	298	15,354
North Carolina	\$22,000	0.027752	9,535,483	308,745,538	378	15,354
Washington	\$22,000	0.027042	6,724,540	308,745,538	496	15,354
New Jersey	\$22,000	0.025180	8,791,894	308,745,538	336	15,354
Michigan	\$27,000	0.021216	9,883,640	308,745,538	160	15,354
Georgia	\$27,000	0.049068	9,687,653	308,745,538	1,025	15,354
Ohio	\$27,000	0.028941	11,536,504	308,745,538	315	15,354
New York	\$32,000	0.046329	19,378,102	308,745,538	459	15,354
Pennsylvania	\$32,000	0.037667	12,702,379	308,745,538	525	15,354
Illinois	\$32,000	0.040285	12,830,632	308,745,538	599	15,354
Florida	\$37,000	0.066920	18,801,310	308,745,538	1,120	15,354
Texas	\$37,000	0.069542	25,145,561	308,745,538	885	15,354
California	\$37,000	0.085797	37,253,956	308,745,538	782	15,354

\$958,000

¹ - Based on total projected operating budget

² - (State population / U.S. Population) + (State Offender Transactions / Total U.S. Offender Transactions) / 2

³ - Population data; U.S. Dept. of Commerce & U.S. Census Bureau; Census 2010

⁴ - Compact statistics as of June 30, 2014

**Interstate Compact for Juveniles
State Dues Projection: Includes 2010 Census & 2014 Data (States moved to appropriate tiers)**

State	Projected Dues per State ¹	State Dues Ratio ²	State Population ³	U.S. Population ³	State Juvenile Transactions ⁴	U.S. Juvenile Transactions ⁴
U.S. Virgin Islands	\$6,000	0.000368	106,405	308,745,538	6	15,354
Wyoming	\$12,000	0.003616	563,626	308,745,538	83	15,354
Alaska	\$12,000	0.002095	710,231	308,745,538	29	15,354
Vermont	\$12,000	0.001437	625,741	308,745,538	13	15,354
Hawaii	\$12,000	0.003408	1,360,301	308,745,538	37	15,354
North Dakota	\$12,000	0.006104	672,591	308,745,538	154	15,354
Dist. of Columbia	\$12,000	0.009865	601,723	308,745,538	273	15,354
South Dakota	\$12,000	0.004770	814,180	308,745,538	106	15,354
Maine	\$12,000	0.003682	1,328,361	308,745,538	47	15,354
Rhode Island	\$12,000	0.002812	1,052,567	308,745,538	34	15,354
Delaware	\$12,000	0.005981	897,934	308,745,538	139	15,354
New Hampshire	\$12,000	0.003304	1,316,470	308,745,538	36	15,354
Montana	\$12,000	0.005315	989,415	308,745,538	114	15,354
West Virginia	\$12,000	0.005573	1,852,994	308,745,538	79	15,354
Connecticut	\$12,000	0.008817	3,574,097	308,745,538	93	15,354
Idaho	\$17,000	0.012341	1,567,582	308,745,538	301	15,354
Mississippi	\$17,000	0.010862	2,967,297	308,745,538	186	15,354
New Mexico	\$17,000	0.011150	2,059,179	308,745,538	240	15,354
Utah	\$17,000	0.010207	2,763,885	308,745,538	176	15,354
Nebraska	\$17,000	0.010610	1,826,341	308,745,538	235	15,354
Iowa	\$17,000	0.012293	3,046,355	308,745,538	226	15,354
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Oklahoma	\$17,000	0.015324	3,751,351	308,745,538	284	15,354
Arkansas	\$17,000	0.012798	2,915,918	308,745,538	248	15,354
Kentucky	\$17,000	0.013345	4,339,367	308,745,538	194	15,354
Louisiana	\$17,000	0.013529	4,533,372	308,745,538	190	15,354
Alabama	\$17,000	0.013472	4,779,736	308,745,538	176	15,354
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Indiana	\$17,000	0.018804	6,483,802	308,745,538	255	15,354
Oregon	\$17,000	0.015909	3,831,074	308,745,538	298	15,354
Tennessee	\$22,000	0.021870	6,346,105	308,745,538	356	15,354
Maryland	\$22,000	0.024460	5,773,552	308,745,538	464	15,354
Arizona	\$22,000	0.025462	6,392,017	308,745,538	464	15,354
Virginia	\$22,000	0.028067	8,001,024	308,745,538	464	15,354
North Carolina	\$22,000	0.027752	9,535,483	308,745,538	378	15,354
Washington	\$22,000	0.027042	6,724,540	308,745,538	496	15,354
New Jersey	\$22,000	0.025180	8,791,894	308,745,538	336	15,354
Michigan	\$22,000	0.021216	9,883,640	308,745,538	160	15,354
Ohio	\$22,000	0.028941	11,536,504	308,745,538	315	15,354
Pennsylvania	\$27,000	0.037667	12,702,379	308,745,538	525	15,354
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Georgia	\$32,000	0.049068	9,687,653	308,745,538	1,025	15,354
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\$958,000

¹ - Based on total projected operating budget
² - (State population / U.S. Population) + (State Offender Transactions / Total U.S. Offender Transactions) / 2
³ - Population data; U.S. Dept. of Commerce & U.S. Census Bureau; Census 2010
⁴ - Compact statistics as of June 30, 2014



ICJ Committees

Descriptions and Responsibilities

COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE

Responsible for ensuring states' compliance and adherence to compliance policies, and assessing issues brought forward for review. Members actively participate in meetings throughout the year with availability to review materials as needed.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

Responsible for reviewing annual budget figures and proposals and making recommendations as needed. Members actively participate in monthly teleconference meetings with availability and expertise to analyze budget documents.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE

Responsible for the Commission's website, JIDS, and other technology related business. Members actively participate in monthly teleconference meetings with a working knowledge of technical matters, including the availability to test, review, and make recommendations on technical materials.

RULES COMMITTEE

Responsible for administering the Commission's rulemaking procedures, drafting proposed rule amendments, and ensuring rule amendments are properly formatted with justifications for submission to the Commission. Members actively participate in monthly teleconference meetings, an annual face-to-face meeting and public hearing, with ample availability to review rule proposals. *(Please note, membership is limited to two voting representatives from each region and three Ex Officio members)*

TRAINING, EDUCATION, AND PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE

Responsible for approving, developing, and delivering training in addition to increasing Commission awareness. Members actively participate in monthly teleconference meetings, with a broad understanding of the ICJ rules and ample availability to review training materials and/or conduct training.

Work Group - AAICPC/ICJ MOU

The AAICPC/ICJ Work Group meets monthly via teleconference to study the prevalence of overlapping cases, make recommendations, outline applicable scenarios, and develop best practice guidelines for both Compacts under the principles of the AAICPC/ICJ Memorandum of Understanding. *(Please note, membership is limited to seven ICJ members)*

If you are interested in serving on one or more ICJ Committees, please scan the QR code and take our online survey. A link to the survey will also be emailed to Commission members post-meeting.





EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPORT

Interstate Commission for Juveniles

**Annual Business Meeting
Charleston, South Carolina
October 29, 2014**

To: Commissioners and Designees of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles

From: Patrick Pendergast, Chair, Executive Committee, Designee, State of Alabama

Charged with guiding and overseeing the administration of Commission activities, the Executive Committee worked to accomplish goals set forth in the Commission's Strategic Initiatives. This involved enlisting the assistance and support of fellow Committees. Progress on the five initiatives includes:

1. Enhance both compliance and enforcement within ICJ.
 - a. Developed audit policy and standards based on ICJ Rules
2. Minimize changes to the rules and ensure consistency and understanding of the rules.
 - a. Bi-annual rule-making cycle; Rules Committee finalizing review of rules
3. Refine processes with stabilization of rules and forms along with enhancing features of JIDS.
 - a. Unlocking of required fields by Information Technology Committee
 - b. Focused on training in FY14
4. Enhance state ICJ compact office staff participation in decision-making, meetings, missions, and goals.
 - a. Conducted staff survey and implemented a process to recognize and honor staff
 - b. Encouraged participation at regional teleconference meetings
 - c. Approved Live Stream of Annual Business Meeting
5. Enhance training and promote awareness of ICJ.
 - a. Training, Education and Public Relations Committee developed and revised training materials for Commissioners/Designees, JIDS and Rules

In addition to approving three advisory opinions relating to the Health Insurance and Accountability Act (HIPAA), use of the term 'sanction', and provisions for cooperative detention within ICJ, the Executive Committee approved a White Paper on Out of State Detention and a States in Transition Best Practice to assist compact offices facing personnel and administrative changes. The Forms

Responsibility Administrative Policy was also approved to establish the oversight authority of the Information Technology Committee for the development, modification, and management of forms used by the ICJ. Furthermore, the Committee approved By-law Amendments and published the fiscal year 2014 Annual Report.

The Commission approved funds appropriated to a long-term investment account began in December 2013 and the Finance Committee is monitoring. Additionally, the Compact welcomed the state of Georgia and is pleased to have all fifty states and two territories as members.



FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

Interstate Commission for Juveniles

**Annual Business Meeting
Charleston, South Carolina
October 29, 2014**

To: Commissioners and Designees of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles

From: Shelley Hagan, Chair, Finance Committee, Commissioner, State of Wisconsin

The Commission finished Fiscal Year 2014 having budgeted sufficient funds to pay its expenses and contribute to its reserves. With the able assistance of the National Office, the Finance Committee continued its ongoing oversight of the budget and undertook several projects.

As approved by the Commission at the 2013 Annual Business Meeting, we began placing reserve funds in an investment account sponsored by the Council of State Governments, slowly moving the money at \$20,000 per month towards an annual total of \$240,000 at the end of CY 2014. The total value of the investment account as of August 31, 2014 is \$190,330.

The Committee extensively discussed options for increasing ICJ office participation in the Annual Business meetings. We ultimately voted down a proposal to have the Commission fund one additional slot per state, due to cost and equity concerns. Live streaming of the training day and business meeting will be piloted as an alternative way of allowing ICJ office staff and other interested persons to benefit from the events.

Working with the Executive Committee, we finalized a proposal to restructure dues for Compact entities based on current data on population (Census estimates) and ICJ transfers (JIDS three-year average).

The Committee oversaw finalization of the FY 2014 Commission budget, began monitoring the FY 2015 budget and proposed a budget for FY 2016.



COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

Interstate Commission for Juveniles

**Annual Business Meeting
Charleston, South Carolina
October 29, 2014**

To: Commissioners and Designees of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles

From: Mike Lacy, Chair, Compliance Committee, Commissioner, State of West Virginia

Compliance Committee members currently serving are:

Mike Lacy (WV), Commissioner, Chair (Randall Wagner, Designee)

Barbara Murray (AL), Commissioner

Summer Foxworth (CO), Commissioner

Jane Seigel (IN), Commissioner

Angela Bridgewater (LA), Commissioner

Sharon Harrigfeld (ID), Commissioner (Alicia Ehlers, Designee)

Mark Boger (MA), Commissioner

Dale Dodd (NM), Commissioner

Mia Richardson-Pressley (SC), Commissioner

Nancy Allard (SD), Commissioner

Anne Connor (NV), Commissioner (Mollie Davis, Designee)

Daryl Liedecke (TX), Commissioner

Gloria Soja (MT), Ex-Officio

The Compliance Committee is tasked with the responsibility of monitoring the compliance of member states with the terms of the Compact and the Commission's Rules. The Committee is further responsible for developing appropriate enforcement procedures for the Commission's consideration.

There were several matters referred to the Compliance Committee relating to two states failing to fulfill their responsibilities and obligations under the Compact. The issues were addressed and successfully resolved. However, during the course of addressing the complaints, it became abundantly clear that a significant factor contributing to them centered around staffing issues in those states. The Compliance Committee recognized that this was not an issue specific to the past year or to those particular states. Consequently, the Compliance Committee, at the request of ICJ

Chair Pat Pendergast, designated an ad hoc committee to develop a “Best Practice Protocol” for ‘States in Transition’. The protocol, which will be presented to you today for your consideration, is designed to offer guidance and direction to states undergoing administrative/staff changes that have the potential of impacting the daily operation of a state’s Compact Office resulting in a state failing to perform its statutory obligations under the Compact. The ad hoc committee was chaired by Dale Dodd, New Mexico Commissioner and Compliance Committee member. I wish to express my, and the Compliance Committee’s, deep appreciation to Dale and ad hoc members Alicia Ehlers (ID), Anne Conner (NV), Mia Richardson-Pressley (SC), and Daryl Liedecke (TX) for their thorough and thoughtful work that will be presented to you for your consideration.

Looking forward, the Compliance Committee will oversee the implementation of the Audit Policy and Standards for the Commission recently adopted by the Executive Committee. The Audit Policies and Standards will give the Commission objective and factual information about state’s compliance with Commission rules, policies and procedures.



INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE REPORT

Interstate Commission for Juveniles

**Annual Business Meeting
Charleston, South Carolina
October 29, 2014**

To: Commissioners and Designees of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles

From: Anne Connor, Chair, Information Technology Committee, Commissioner, State of Nevada

JIDS

The Information Technology Committee worked diligently to improve JIDS usability over the last year with 28 approved enhancements and a focus on examining the required fields on e-forms. The Committee will continue its work to enhance JIDS over the next year. Over 600 users participated in 25 live JIDS trainings, and over 300 completed a JIDS On-Demand module. The helpdesk conducted 95 remote support sessions and responded to 1,256 tickets, with a resolution rate of 99.7%.

Commission's Website

To enhance user experience and functionality, the Technology Committee supported a redesign of many ICJ website pages, including a new module for the Training Resources and Materials page and added selections to allow quick and easy access to resources. The addition of two new website forms allow states a uniform and efficient way to submit Staff Recognition nominees and Training Requests to the National Office.

Website Statistics

Total number of registered users: **8,526 - 14% increase from FY 13**

Total number of sessions conducted on desktop computer: **369,963**

Total number of sessions conducted on mobile device: **78,505**

Total number of sessions conducted on tablet: **13,724**

Total number of: Weekly Updates (49)

Spotlight on JIDS (46)

ICJ Emergency Notification (75)

Total Newsletters = **170**

National Office Upgrades

The National Office is now fully operative from the Cloud, ensuring that information and assistance is always accessible and data always protected. The National Office also migrated the Commission's website to Amazon Web Services to provide faster performance, increased security and the ability to scale up resources quickly and easily. The move saved a small amount in monthly hosting costs, and is poised to save 30-40% in yearly costs with annual commitments.



RULES COMMITTEE REPORT

Interstate Commission for Juveniles

**Annual Business Meeting
Charleston, South Carolina
October 29, 2014**

To: Commissioners and Designees of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles

From: Rose Ann Bisch, Chair, Rules Committee, Commissioner, State of Minnesota

Rules Committee Members:

Chair: Rose Ann Bisch (MN), Commissioner

Brian Faraci (CT), Commissioner

Damian Seymour (DE), Designee

Sharon Harrigfeld (ID), Commissioner

Ted Forrest (MI), Commissioner

Julie Hawkins (MO), Commissioner

Kari Rumbaugh (NE), Commissioner

Philip Cox (OR), Commissioner

Krista Airam (UT), Designee

Mike Lacey (WV), Commissioner

John Gusz (NJ), Ex-Officio

Dawn Bailey (WA), Ex-Officio

Richard L. Masters (KY), General Counsel

Over the last year, the Rules Committee held ten teleconferences and one face-to-face meeting. The Committee is proposing five necessary Rule Amendments for the 2014 Annual Business Meeting, two of which are from the West Region.

With the approval of a bi-annual rulemaking cycle and a focus on consistency between rules and processes, the Rules Committee continues working on Rule Amendments for the FY2015 vote. In order to do so, the Committee developed two workgroups considering Rules Section 600 on the voluntary and non-voluntary return of juveniles and the development of a probable cause rule. Both subcommittees will make recommendations to the full Rules Committee and will be voted on at the 2015 Annual Business Meeting.

At last count, the Rules Committee is proposing 29 amendments for the 2015 Annual Business Meeting.



TRAINING, EDUCATION & PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE REPORT

Interstate Commission for Juveniles

**Annual Business Meeting
Charleston, South Carolina
October 29, 2014**

To: Commissioners and Designees of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles

**From: Traci Marchand, Chair, Training, Education and Public Relations Committee,
Commissioner, State of North Carolina**

Training, Education and Public Relations Committee Members:

Traci Marchand (NC), Chair	Maria Genca (CT)
Jean Hall (FL), (past) Vice Chair	Jen Baer (ID)
Patrick Pendergast (AL)	Gloria Soja (MT)
Kari Rumbaugh (NE)	Chris Newlin (NCAC)
Anne Connor (NV)	Trudy Gregorie (DC)
Dale Dodd (NM)	Maureen Blaha (IL)
Sherry Bolden-Rivers (TN)	

Over the course of seven meetings, the Training, Education and Public Relations Committee:

- Developed Rule Amendment Training to educate Compact Offices on amended Rules
- Updated all training curriculums and resources to reflect Rule changes
- Developed two new JIDS Workflow Guides on the process for Travel Permits
- Developed three Best Practices with guidelines on Supervision Procedures for Juvenile Sex Offenders, Saving and Naming Documents in JIDS and Managing JIDS Users
- Developed five JIDS Shortcut Sheets
- Approved 2014 Annual Business Meeting training curriculums with topics including; ICJ and Secure Detention, Compliance and Legal Matters, ICJ Working with ICPC, a JIDS Clinic, and a human trafficking session with expert panelists

As part of the 2013-2016 Strategic initiatives, the Committee established a Commissioner Orientation for new Commissioners/Designees to learn about ICJ and their role in the Commission.

The Training, Education and Public Relations Committee will be working to implement the program via Regional Representatives and on-demand trainings.

ICJ representatives presented at the American Probation and Parole Association (APPA) Winter and Summer Institutes, as well as the 2014 annual conference for the Association of Administrators for the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children.

In addition, a redesign of the Training Resources and Materials page on the ICJ website allows users to view training materials by category and process. This allows for quick and easy access to training information applicable to specific needs.

Moving forward, the Training, Education and Public Relations Committee will consider training options that allow greater interaction from participants. Additionally, the Committee will continue its efforts to promote ICJ and provide technical and training assistance.



MIDWEST REGION REPORT

Interstate Commission for Juveniles

**Annual Business Meeting
Charleston, South Carolina
October 29, 2014**

To: Commissioners and Designees of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles

From: Kari Rumbaugh, Regional Representative, Midwest Region, Commissioner, State of Nebraska

The Midwest Region met three times over the course of the year in January, May and August. At those meetings, the Region discussed a number of topics, including the functionality of JIDS and state updates.

Additionally, the Midwest Region developed a rule proposal on 'failed placement'. This proposal will go before the Commission at the 2015 Annual Business Meeting.



WEST REGION REPORT

Interstate Commission for Juveniles

**Annual Business Meeting
Charleston, South Carolina
October 29, 2014**

To: Commissioners and Designees of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles

From: Summer Foxworth, Regional Representative, West Region, Commissioner, State of Colorado

The West Region met four times this year in October, January, April and June.

- Funding for non-delinquent runaways who needed to be returned when the family had no means of doing so. We discussed polling the Commission to see which States actually had budgets to return non-delinquent runaways and had a brief discussion regarding the home free service for bus tickets.
- The Region also discussed the challenges of placing non-delinquent runaways in secure detention and state resources for funding annual dues.
- We discussed instances where the request requests to conduct a home evaluation on pre-adjudicated juveniles was honored, but noted that ICJ Rules do not require this practice and there is no mechanism to address this request.
- West Region submitted two rule proposals.

Washington's Determinate Sentencing/Placement Authority Work Group

Members of the Work Group: Anne Conner (NV), Jeff Patnode (WA), Alicia Ehlers (ID), Cindy McKenzie & Gloria Soja (MT), Dale Dodd (NM), Carol Gillespie (OR).

The West Region formed a work group to discuss issues pertaining to Washington's Determinate Sentencing/Placement Authority Statute for sex offenders and the impact it has on receiving states. The work group was tasked with developing guidelines for the sending and receiving states to deal with the legal ramifications of transferring a sex offender to a parent(s) when their victim(s) are in the home and when the placement is in conflict with the 'no contact order' from the sending state. The group discussed problems with the terminology used in the ICJ rules. The terms placement/transfer are used frequently and poses a problem because ICJ approves supervision and ICPC approves placements. The work group will be requesting a legal opinion regarding the appropriateness of the terminology placement/transfer.



AAICPC/ICJ MOU WORKGROUP REPORT

Interstate Commission for Juveniles

**Annual Business Meeting
Charleston, South Carolina
October 29, 2014**

To: Commissioners and Designees of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles

From: Rose Ann Bisch, Co-Chair, AAICPC/ICJ MOU Workgroup, Commissioner, State of Minnesota

ICJ Members:

Co-Chair: Rose Ann Bisch (MN)
Judy Miller (AR)
Mike Farmer (CA)
Gillie Hopkins (VT)
Maria Genca (CT)
Alicia Ehlers (ID)
Gloria Soja (MT)

AAICPC Members:

Co-Chair: Bruce Rudberg (CA)
Rose Marie Holmquist (DE)
Susan Nelson (IL)
Jason McCrea (PA)
Dale Murray (MI)
Patricia Welcome (VI)
Migdalia Crego (NY)
Mical Peterson (MN), Ex Officio
Carla Fults (DC), Ex-Officio

Tasked with writing a Memorandum of Understanding, the AAICPC/ICJ MOU Work Group established the broad objective to create a foundation upon which ICJ and AAICPC could work together. The MOU was approved at the 2011 ICJ Annual Business Meeting in October and the 2012 AAICPC Meeting in May.

The Work Group made great progress over the last year with the completion of eight best practices. With rules in place to assist with dual involvement cases, the Work Group plans to develop a training plan to distribute the best practices and assist both Compacts in the instruction of dealing with dual involvement cases. The final goal of the AAICPC/ICJ MOU Work Group is to develop a manual to include guidelines and best practices on cases of mutual concern.



2014 Annual Business Meeting

Presenter Biographies



Rose Ann Bisch | [Session III - ICJ Working with ICPC](#)

Rose Ann Bisch has been working in the Corrections field for over 25 years, 17 of which have been as the Corrections Interstate Deputy Compact Administrator for the State of Minnesota. The Minnesota Interstate Compact Office is responsible for administering adult and juvenile interstate compacts, and assists in returning both delinquent and non-delinquent runaways to their home state. She is currently the Chair of the ICJ Rules Committee and serves on the ICJ Executive Committee. Rose Ann has co-chaired the ICPC/ICJ Work Group for the last few years and enjoyed seeing the relationship between the two organizations continue to grow. Currently Rose Ann Bisch serves as the MN Commissioner to the ICJ. Rose Ann is also actively involved with the Training Committee for the Interstate Commission for Adult Offender Supervision.

Prior to her position with Interstate, Rose Ann was a Corrections Agent for 11 years supervising a caseload of both adults and juveniles. Her education includes an A.A. Degree in Liberal Arts, a B.S. Degree in Corrections a Mini-MBA in Government Management.



Anne Connor | [Session I - ICJ and Secure Detention](#) | [JIDS Clinic](#)

Anne Connor is the Compact Administrator for the Nevada Interstate Compact for Juveniles as well as the Commissioner, having been appointed by Governor Brian Sandoval on November 28, 2012. She has been with the Nevada ICJ Office since March 2010, coming from the Division of Welfare and Supportive Services and the Washoe County District Attorney's Office. Anne provides supervision over daily operations of the Nevada ICJ Office as well as working closely with Molli Davis, Nevada ICJ's Coordinator, to provide training to juvenile parole and probation staff across the state regarding ICJ. Anne was responsible for the development of an internal database to track Nevada's ICJ youth in 2010 and was a designated a "power user" representing the West Region in the development of the National database (JIDS) now used by all member states within ICJ. She continues to be involved in providing JIDS Training since the system went live in 2012 and, as a member of the Training, Education and Public Relations Committee, has also been a presenter on a variety of topics including Rules, Rule Amendments and JIDS Enhancements. In October 2012, Anne was elected as the West Region Chair and in October 2013, she was elected as the Vice Chair of the Commission. Anne serves as Chair of the Information Technology Committee

and is an active member of the Compliance, Training, Education and Public Relations Committees as well as several work groups.



Dale Dodd | [Session I - ICJ and Secure Detention](#)

Commissioner Dale Dodd works for the Children, Youth and Families Department, Juvenile Justice Services in New Mexico and has 17 years of probation and parole experience. He also serves as the Administrative Law Judge for the department in all parole revocation cases. He served two terms as the West Regional Representative and Chaired the ICJ Compliance Committee for two years. Dale also served on the Information Technology Committee and was Chair of the Sex Offender Ad Hoc committee. He currently serves on the Training, Education and Public Relations and Compliance committees. Dale has also conducted both national and in-state trainings on both the ICJ and JIDS. He has extensive experience working with juvenile sex offenders in both residential treatment settings and with a specialized probation caseload.



Carla Fults | [Session III - ICJ Working with ICPC](#)

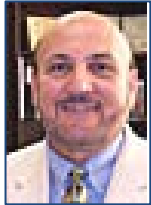
Carla Fults is the Division Director of the Interstate Division at the American Public Human Services Association (APHSA) which serves as the National Office and Secretariat for both the Association of Administrators of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (AAICPC) and the Association of Administrators of the Interstate Compact on Adoption and Medical Assistance (AAICAMA). Prior to joining APHSA, Fults was the director of Social Services at Travelers Aid Washington, D.C., where she directed the agency's social service programs and created program provisions and collaborative networks to assist state and local governments in providing services to indigent clients. Carla also worked as a home-based counselor for children in foster care where she provided counseling and behavior modification plans for families and children.

Carla received her Juris Doctor from the University of Maryland's School of Law and is a member of the Maryland Bar. She received her Master of Social Work (mental health) and Bachelor of Business Administration (international business with joint concentration in finance and management) from Howard University.



Maria Genca | [Session I - ICJ and Secure Detention](#)

Maria Genca has been with the ICJ for over six years and serves as the Designee to the Connecticut Commissioner. She has worked for the Connecticut Department of Children and Families for over 14 years. Maria serves on the ICJ Training, Education and Public Relations Committee and the AAICPC/ICJ Work Group. Additionally, Maria is a national trainer for the Commission. Besides serving as an adjunct instructor for Connecticut Court Support Services Division in training new juvenile probation officers for ICJ and handling the day-to-day case management of processing ICPC and ICJ cases and coordinating the returns of ICJ delinquent and non-delinquent runaways, she played a large role in forming and facilitating the Connecticut State Council in 2010. She was the recipient of the Connecticut DCF Commissioner's Special Award for her work for ICJ in 2011 and is currently serving on the Connecticut ICJ State Council's subcommittee in developing protocol for law enforcement on runaways.



Mike Lacy | [Session II - State Compliance and Legal Matters](#)

Mike Lacy is the state Director of the Division of Probation Services for the West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals and Administrator of the Juvenile Interstate Compact having been appointed to those positions by unanimous vote of the Court's five Justices in May of 2002. He has also been appointed as West Virginia's Commissioner to the Juvenile Interstate Compact Commission of which he is the Chair of the Compliance Committee, a member of the Rules Committee, and a member of the Executive Committee. Mike also was elected to three full terms as Chair of the Association of Juvenile Compact Administrators. He also served four terms as chairman of the Governor appointed West Virginia Partnership for Community Well-Being which was the Governor's substance abuse planning and intervention body. Mike serves as a Commissioner on the Commission to Study the Residential Placement of Children and served on the Governor's Commission on Prison Overcrowding. He is a member of the Governor's Committee on Crime, Delinquency and Correction, the Juvenile Justice Subcommittee, the State Advisory Group (SAG), the Community Corrections Subcommittee, the Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Board, and the West Virginia Adult Compact State Council. He currently serves as proxy for Chief Justice Robin Jean Davis to the West Virginia Intergovernmental Task Force on Juvenile Justice. He was also instrumental in initiating, developing and expanding West Virginia's seventeen juvenile drug court programs and is the general administrator of West Virginia's twenty-two adult drug court programs. One of his proudest accomplishments has been the development and implementation of the statewide Sex Offender Intensive Supervision Program with a designated supervision unit of nearly forty specially trained probation officers to provide intensive community based supervision of sex offenders. Mike is also actively engaged in expanding a new probation initiative - the growing School Based Probation Officer program.



Rick Masters | [Sessions I&II - ICJ and Secure Detention, State Compliance and Legal Masters](#)

Richard L. Masters is General Counsel to the Interstate Commission for Juveniles providing legal guidance concerning the compact and its administrative rules, including application and enforcement, to the member state commissioners of ICJ and other state officials. Masters is also a recognized subject matter expert in the field of interstate compacts and provides legal advice to several other compact governing boards and agencies. He frequently testifies before state legislative committees concerning a wide variety of compact legislation and has also provided testimony to the U.S. Congress concerning compact consent legislation and related interstate compact legal issues. Rick has been counsel of record in a number of federal and state cases involving important interstate compact issues including a recent published decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Tenth (10th) Circuit upholding the validity of the regional low-level radioactive waste compacts to which most of the states are members.

Rick has been involved in extensive research and writing in the field of interstate compacts and has published a wide variety of law review articles, bench books used by state court judges, and other publications concerning the law and use of interstate compacts. He is also the co-author of the most comprehensive compilation of legal authorities and commentary on the subject published by the American Bar Association in 2007 entitled *The Evolving Use and Changing Role of Interstate Compacts: A Practitioner's Guide*.

Rick received his Juris Doctorate from the Brandeis School of Law of the University of Louisville and his B.A. from Asbury University. He is a former Assistant Attorney General for the Commonwealth of Kentucky and also served as General Counsel to the Council of State Governments. He was recently asked by Kentucky Governor Steve Beshear to serve as a Special Justice to the Kentucky Supreme Court and in November of 2012 was appointed by the Governor to serve a four (4) year term as a member of the Executive Branch Ethics Commission.



Patrick Pendergast | [Session II - State Compliance and Legal Matters](#)

Patrick J. Pendergast serves as the Commission's Chair. He is the Administrator of Screening and Placement for the Alabama Department of Youth Services. In that capacity he is responsible for the placement, evaluation and classification of committed youth from Alabama's 67 counties. His job also requires oversight of the Interstate Compact for Juveniles, planning for system capacity, managing the department's electronic records system and training newly hired Juvenile Probation Officers for the Administrative Office of Courts.

Pat has been the DYS legislative liaison since 2002 and helped lobby for passage of the "new" compact in 2003, when Alabama joined the Interstate Commission for Juveniles. He has been associated with the ICJ process for over 20 years and has been an active member of the new commission since its inaugural meeting in 2008. Pat graduated from Auburn University and holds both a Bachelor of Science and a Master's in Business Administration from that institution.



Lea Quam | [JIDS Clinic](#)

Deputy Director of Interstate Compact for North Dakota, Lea Quam has 10 years of parole experience and serves as the Deputy Compact Administrator. Lea serves on the Information Technology Committee and administers monthly JIDS training to Compact offices and field staff. Additionally, in her role as Deputy Director of Interstate Compact, Lea is responsible for maintaining a parole case load to supervise and manage. Quam assists her state in completing regional site visits on all non-secure law enforcement agencies in North Dakota ensuring federal compliance to maintain the administration of federal grants. She has chaired two committees which brought in nationally recognized trainers, Beverly Cobain and David Pelzer, to speak to her community on prevention and intervention for youth. Further, she serves as the President of the Bismarck Crisis Team, and a member of the Critical Incident Stress Debriefing team, Training Advisory Committee, Gang Task Force Committee, and Transition to Independence Planning Committee.



Kari Rumbaugh | [Session I - ICJ and Secure Detention](#)

Commissioner and Regional Representative Rumbaugh of the Nebraska Supreme Court, Office of Probation Administration, has 14 years of probation experience and serves as the Deputy Compact Administrator/Commissioner for the Adult and Juvenile Interstate Compacts. She is also the Administrative Compliance Officer. Kari serves on the Training, Education and Public Relations committee and volunteers as a national trainer for both the Interstate Commission for Adult Offender Supervision (ICAOS) and the Interstate Commission for Juveniles (ICJ), as well as serves on the ICAOS Deputy Compact Administrator Liaison committee. In her role as the ICJ Commissioner she serves as the Chair of the Midwest Region on the ICJ Executive Committee, as well as on the

ICJ Rules Committee. She received the ICAOS Executive Director award in 2011 for exhibiting outstanding leadership skills and dedication to the Interstate Commission through extraordinary service. Additionally, in her role as Compliance Officer, Kari is responsible for evaluating and supporting all Nebraska Probation Districts. Further, she is the Program Director of the Rural Improvement for Schooling and Employment (RISE) Program, an AmeriCorps grant-funded program initiated in 2007, which has been awarded in 2010 and 2014 as one of the most innovative and impactful national service programs. Kari oversees in-state transfers, assists with statewide implementation of Evidence-based Practices, creates and presents many training programs and writes and manages grants.



Angie F. Rita | [Welcome Address, South Carolina](#)

Angie is a graduate of Presbyterian College. She began her career in 1986 with the South Carolina Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission as a clinical counselor and later Treatment Director. In 1994 she joined the team of the South Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice as County Director for Tri County DJJ. After serving the counties of Saluda, Edgefield, and McCormick for almost 17 years she became the Regional Administrator for the Upstate region of DJJ, serving 15 counties. Most recently Angie was appointed to Deputy Director over community programs by Agency Director Margaret Barber. Throughout her career at DJJ she has been passionate about the youth of South Carolina. Her moto notes it does take a village and we ALL MUST work together to help our youth move beyond their poor decisions, learn from their mistakes, and work to become successful citizens.

Life after work includes her husband, Randy and their son, Zac, who is a junior at Clemson University. She and her family are actively involved in serving others through their church, St. Paul United Methodist, where she serves as the chair of the administrative council. She also serves on the County Recreation Commission. Her weekends are spent with family being outdoors, working on the family “mini” farm, or cheering on the Clemson Tigers.



Robert Bittner, Department of Homeland Security | [Human Trafficking](#)

Robert Bittner, of the Charleston County Sheriff’s Office, works for the Department of Homeland Security and is a member of the Border Enforcement Security Taskforce in Charleston.



Maureen Blaha, NRS | [Human Trafficking](#)

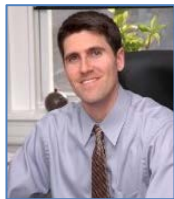
Maureen Blaha is the Executive Director of the National Runaway Safeline (NRS), an organization with the mission to keep America's runaway, homeless and at-risk youth safe and off the streets. Under her leadership, the visibility of NRS and awareness of its 1-800-RUNAWAY hotline has grown, while support has steadily increased in both personnel and finances. New platforms to connect with youth and parents have been added, including text, live chat, bulletin board postings and crisis emails, as well as an expansion of social media activities. Additionally, Maureen has been a featured speaker at the National Human Trafficking Awareness Day (2014) and of the Special Victims Assistance Unit for the FBI (2005 and 2010). She was invited to speak to UK parliament to help launch The Children's Society of England's national Safe and Sound Campaign (2005), and she represented the runaway population at the groundbreaking White House Conference on

Missing, Exploited and Runaway Children (2002). Maureen was selected as the recipient of the CASA of Cook County 2010 Spirit Award and selected to participate in the Laura and John Arnold Giving Library for high-end donors. Maureen serves on the Interstate Commission for Juveniles, appointed in 2009. She was also selected as an expert for Kids in the House (2012).



Pamela Gregory, FBI | [Human Trafficking](#)

Pamela Gregory is a Victim Specialist with the FBI's Office for Victim Assistance and is assigned to the South Carolina FBI Field Office. She is responsible for supporting victims identified in federal criminal investigations through emotional, informational and practical support. Through on scene crisis intervention and follow up, Gregory insures victims are aware of their rights and receive proper services.



Bradley Myles, Polaris Project | [Human Trafficking](#)

Brad Myles is the CEO of the Polaris Project, an organization pushing for stronger federal and state laws concerning human trafficking. He helped launch the Polaris Project's National Human Trafficking Hotline, which has identified more than 11,000 survivors of trafficking with over 85,000 calls. The Polaris Project also provides services to victims of human trafficking. Currently, Brad is working on launching a global human trafficking hotline to target the vulnerabilities in human trafficking networks and syndicates.



Chris Newlin, NCAC | [Human Trafficking](#)

Chris Newlin is the Executive Director of the National Children's Advocacy Center (NCAC), the first child advocacy center in the world. The NCAC provides prevention and intervention services for child abuse. Newlin is the co-chair of the United States-Russian Civil Society Partnership Program Child Protection Workgroup. He is also on the Board of Directors of the National Children's Alliance and Interdisciplinary Review Team for the National Center on the Sexual Behavior of Youth. Chris has experience as a counselor providing therapy to sexually abused children and children exposed to domestic violence. He is also experienced in conducting forensic interviews with children regarding allegations of sexual abuse. Chris is the recipient of the Hendrix College Odyssey Medal for Service to the World. He has served as an ICJ Ex-Officio the last three years and currently serves on the Training, Education and Public Relations Committee.



Judge William Voy, Clark County District Court | [Human Trafficking](#)

Judge Voy is a judge for the Clark County District Court, Family Division. He hears juvenile delinquency cases in Las Vegas, Nevada. Judge Voy is playing a major part in finding help for victims of juvenile sex trafficking through weekly sessions for juvenile sex trafficking victims in Las Vegas and working to build a specialized residential home for the hundreds of girls he sees in Las Vegas courts each year. Earning his law degree from Willamette University in Salem, Oregon, Judge Voy spent ten years in private practice in Las Vegas and also served as a Captain in the U.S. Army's Judge Advocate General's Office stationed in Washington, D.C. for three years.



INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR JUVENILES

By-laws

Article I

Commission Purpose, Function and By-laws

Section 1. Purpose.

Pursuant to the terms of the Interstate Compact for Juveniles , (the “Compact”), the Interstate Commission for Juveniles (the “Commission”) is established as a body corporate to fulfill the objectives of the Compact, through a means of joint cooperative action among the Compacting States: to promote, develop and facilitate a uniform standard that provides for the welfare and protection of juveniles, victims and the public by governing the compacting states’ transfer of supervision of juveniles, temporary travel of defined offenders and return of juveniles who have absconded, escaped , fled to avoid prosecution or run away.

Section 2. Functions.

In pursuit of the fundamental objectives set forth in the Compact, the Commission shall, as necessary or required, exercise all of the powers and fulfill all of the duties delegated to it by the Compacting States. The Commission’s activities shall include, but are not limited to, the following: the promulgation of binding rules and operating procedures; equitable distribution of the costs, benefits and obligations of the Compact among the Compacting States; enforcement of Commission Rules, Operating Procedures and By-laws; provision of dispute resolution; coordination of training and education; and the collection and dissemination of information concerning the activities of the Compact, as provided by the Compact, or as determined by the Commission to be warranted by, and consistent with, the objectives and provisions of the Compact. The provisions of the Compact shall be reasonably and liberally construed to accomplish the purposes and policies of the Compact.

Section 3. By-laws.

As required by the Compact, these By-laws shall govern the management and operations of the Commission. As adopted and subsequently amended, these By-laws shall remain at all times subject to, and limited by, the terms of the Compact.

Article II¹
~~Existing Rights and Remedies~~

~~That all remedies and procedures provided by this compact shall be in addition to and not in substitution for other rights, remedies and procedures, and shall not be in derogation of parental rights and responsibilities.~~

Article ~~II~~ III
Membership

Section 1. Commissioners

The Commission Membership shall be comprised as provided by the Compact. Each Compacting State shall have and be limited to one Member. A Member shall be the Commissioner of the Compacting State. Each Compacting State shall forward the name of its Commissioner to the Commission chairperson. The Commission chairperson shall promptly advise the Governor and State Council for Interstate Juvenile Supervision of the Compacting State of the need to appoint a new Commissioner upon the expiration of a designated term or the occurrence of mid-term vacancies.

Section 2. Ex-Officio Members²

The Commission Membership shall also include individuals who are not commissioners, and who shall not have a vote, but who are members of interested organizations. Such non-commissioner members must include a member of the national organizations of governors, legislators, state chief justices, attorneys general, Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision, Interstate Compact for the Placement of Children, juvenile justice and juvenile corrections officials, and crime victims. In addition, representatives of the American Probation and Parole Association, Conference of State Court Administrators, International Association of Chiefs of Police, National Children's Advocacy Center, National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, National Runaway Safeline, and National Sheriffs' Association ~~National Institute of Corrections and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention~~ shall be ex-officio members of the Commission.

Article ~~III~~ IV
Officers

Section 1. Election and Succession.

The officers of the Commission shall include a chairperson, vice chairperson, secretary, treasurer and immediate past-chairperson. The officers shall be duly appointed Commission Members,

¹ **Amendment justification:** The language of Article II is not appropriately placed and not applicable to the By-laws. The intent of the By-laws is to govern the Commission as a body.

² **Amendment justification:** Article III of the Compact Statute denotes that “the Interstate Commission may provide in its by-laws for such additional ex-officio (non-voting) members.” This amendment simply indicates the appropriate ex-officio members to the Commission.

except that if the Commission appoints an Executive Director, then the Executive Director shall serve as the secretary. Officers shall be elected annually by the Commission at any meeting at which a quorum is present, and shall serve for one year or until their successors are elected by the Commission. The officers so elected shall serve without compensation or remuneration, except as provided by the Compact.

Section 2. Duties.

The officers shall perform all duties of their respective offices as provided by the Compact and these By-laws. Such duties shall include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. *Chairperson.* The chairperson shall call and preside at all meetings of the Commission and in conjunction with the Executive Committee shall prepare agendas for such meetings, shall make appointments to all committees of the Commission, and, in accordance with the Commission's directions, or subject to ratification by the Commission, shall act on the Commission's behalf during the interims between Commission meetings.
- b. *Vice Chairperson.* The vice chairperson shall, in the absence or at the direction of the chairperson, perform any or all of the duties of the chairperson. In the event of a vacancy in the office of chairperson, the vice chairperson shall serve as acting chairperson until a new chairperson is elected by the Commission.
- c. *Secretary.* The secretary shall keep minutes of all Commission meetings and shall act as the custodian of all documents and records pertaining to the status of the Compact and the business of the Commission.
- d. *Treasurer.* The treasurer, with the assistance of the Commission's executive director, shall act as custodian of all Commission funds and shall be responsible for monitoring the administration of all fiscal policies and procedures set forth in the Compact or adopted by the Commission. Pursuant to the Compact, the treasurer shall execute such bond as may be required by the Commission covering the treasurer, the executive director and any other officers, Commission Members and Commission personnel, as determined by the Commission, who may be responsible for the receipt, disbursement, or management of Commission funds.
- e. *Immediate Past-Chairperson.* The immediate past-chairperson shall automatically succeed to the immediate past-chairperson position and provide continuity and leadership to the Executive Committee regarding past practices and other matters to assist the Committee in governing the Commission. The immediate past-chairperson supports the Chairperson on an as-needed basis and serves a term of one year.

Section 3. Costs and Expense Reimbursement.

Subject to the availability of budgeted funds, the officers shall be reimbursed for any actual and necessary costs and expenses incurred by the officers in the performance of their duties and responsibilities as officers of the Commission.

Section 4. Vacancies

Upon the resignation, removal, or death of an officer of the Commission before the next annual meeting of the Commission, a majority of the Executive Committee shall appoint a successor to hold office for the unexpired portion of the term of the officer whose position shall so become vacant or until the next regular or special meeting of the Commission at which the vacancy is filled by majority vote of the Commission, whichever first occurs.

**Article IV ✕
Commission Personnel**

Section 1. Commission Staff and Offices.

The Commission may by a majority of its Members, or through its executive committee appoint or retain an executive director, who shall serve at its pleasure and who shall act as secretary to the Commission, but shall not be a Member of the Commission. The executive director shall hire and supervise such other staff as may be authorized by the Commission. The executive director shall establish and manage the Commission's office or offices, which shall be located in one or more of the Compacting States as determined by the Commission.

Section 2. Duties of the Executive Director.

As the Commission's principal administrator, the executive director shall also perform such other duties as may be delegated by the Commission or required by the Compact and these By-laws, including, but not limited to, the following:

- a. Recommend general policies and program initiatives for the Commission's consideration;
- b. Recommend for the Commission's consideration administrative personnel policies governing the recruitment, hiring, management, compensation and dismissal of Commission staff;
- c. Implement and monitor administration of all policies, programs, and initiatives adopted by the Commission;
- d. Prepare draft annual budgets for the Commission's consideration;
- e. Monitor all Commission expenditures for compliance with approved budgets, and maintain accurate records of the Commission's financial account(s);

- f. Assist Commission Members as directed in securing required assessments from the Compacting States;
- g. Execute contracts on behalf of the Commission as directed;
- h. Receive service of process on behalf of the Commission;
- i. Prepare and disseminate all required reports and notices directed by the Commission; and
- j. Otherwise assist the Commission's officers in the performance of their duties under Article IV herein.

Article ~~V~~ VI
Qualified Immunity, Defense, and Indemnification

Section 1. Immunity.

The Commission, its Members, officers, executive director, and employees shall be immune from suit and liability, either personally or in their official capacity, for any claim for damage to or loss of property or personal injury or other civil liability caused or arising out of or relating to any actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred, or that such person had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities; provided, that any such person shall not be protected from suit or liability, or both, for any damage, loss, injury, or liability caused by the intentional or willful and wanton misconduct of any such person.

Section 2. Defense.

Subject to the provisions of the Compact and rules promulgated thereunder, the Commission shall defend the Commissioner of a Compacting State, his or her representatives or -employees, or the Commission, and its representatives or employees in any civil action seeking to impose liability against such person arising out of or relating to any actual or alleged act, error or omission that occurred within the scope of Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities or that such person had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of Commission employment, duties or responsibilities; provided, that the actual or alleged act, error, or omission did not result from gross negligence or intentional wrongdoing on the part of such person.

Section 3. Indemnification.

The Commission shall indemnify and hold the Commissioner of a Compacting State, his or her representatives or employees, or the Commission, and its representatives or employees harmless in the amount of any settlement or judgment obtained against such person arising out of or relating to any actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred within the scope of Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities or that such person had a reasonable basis

for believing occurred within the scope of Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities; provided, that the actual or alleged act, error, or omission did not result from gross negligence or intentional wrongdoing on the part of such person.

Article VI ~~VH~~ **Meetings of the Commission**

Section 1. Meetings and Notice.

The Commission shall meet at least once each calendar year at a time and place to be determined by the Commission. Additional meetings may be scheduled at the discretion of the chairperson, and must be called upon the request of a majority of Commission Members, as provided by the Compact. All Commission Members shall be given written notice of Commission meetings at least thirty (30) days prior to their scheduled dates. Final agendas shall be provided to all Commission Members no later than ten (10) days prior to any meeting of the Commission. Thereafter, additional agenda items requiring Commission action may not be added to the final agenda, except by an affirmative vote of a majority of the Members. All Commission meetings shall be open to the public, except as set forth in Commission Rules or as otherwise provided by the Compact. Prior public notice shall be provided in a manner consistent with the federal Government in Sunshine Act, 5 U.S.C. § 552b, including, but not limited to, the following: publication of notice of the meeting at least ten (10) days prior to the meeting in a nationally distributed newspaper or an official newsletter regularly published by or on behalf of the Commission and distribution to interested parties who have requested in writing to receive such notices. A meeting may be closed to the public where the Commission determines by two-thirds (2/3rds) vote of its Members that there exists at least one of the conditions for closing a meeting, as provided by the Compact or Commission Rules.

Section 2. Quorum.

Commission Members representing a majority of the Compacting States shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, except as otherwise required in these By-laws. The participation of a Commission Member from a Compacting State in a meeting is sufficient to constitute the presence of that state for purposes of determining the existence of a quorum, provided the Member present is entitled to vote on behalf of the Compacting State represented. The presence of a quorum must be established before any vote of the Commission can be taken.

Section 3. Voting.

Each Compacting State represented at any meeting of the Commission by its Member is entitled to one vote. A Member shall vote on such member's own behalf and shall not delegate such vote to another Member. Members may participate in meetings by telephone or other means of telecommunication or electronic communication. Except as otherwise required by the Compact or these By-laws, any question submitted to a vote of the Commission shall be determined by a simple majority.

Section 4. Procedure.

Matters of parliamentary procedure not covered by these By-laws shall be governed by Robert's Rules of Order.

Article ~~VII~~ VIII
Committees

Section 1. Executive Committee.

The Commission may establish an executive committee, which shall be empowered to act on behalf of the Commission during the interim between Commission meetings, except for rulemaking or amendment of the Compact. The Committee shall be composed of all officers of the Interstate Commission, the chairpersons of each committee, the regional representatives, and the ex-officio victims' representative to the Interstate Commission. The ex-officio victims' representative shall serve for a term of one year. The procedures, duties, budget, and tenure of such an executive committee shall be determined by the Commission. The power of such an executive committee to act on behalf of the Commission shall at all times be subject to any limitations imposed by the Commission, the Compact or these By-laws.

Section 2. Other Committees.

The Commission may establish such other committees as it deems necessary to carry out its objectives, which shall include, but not be limited to Finance Committee, Rules Committee, Compliance Committee, Information Technology Committee, and Training, Education and Public Relations Committee. The composition, procedures, duties, budget and tenure of such committees shall be determined by the Commission.

Section 3. Regional Representatives.

A regional representative of each of the four regions of the United States, Northeastern, Midwestern, Southern, and Western, shall be elected or reelected every two years by a plurality vote of the commissioners of each region, and shall serve for two years or until a successor is elected by the commissioners of that region. The states and territories comprising each region shall be determined by reference to the regional divisions used by the Council of State Governments.

Article ~~VIII~~ IX
Finance

Section 1. Fiscal Year.

The Commission's fiscal year shall begin on July 1 and end on June 30.

Section 2. Budget.

The Commission shall operate on an annual budget cycle and shall, in any given year, adopt budgets for the following fiscal year or years only after notice and comment as provided by the Compact.

Section 3. Accounting and Audit.

The Commission, with the assistance of the executive director, shall keep accurate and timely accounts of its internal receipts and disbursements of the Commission funds, other than receivership assets. The treasurer, through the executive director, shall cause the Commission's financial accounts and reports including the Commission's system of internal controls and procedures to be audited annually by an independent certified or licensed public accountant, as required by the Compact, upon the determination of the Commission, but no less frequently than once each year. The report of such independent audit shall be made available to the public and shall be included in and become part of the annual report to the Governors, legislatures, and judiciary of the Compacting States. The Commission's internal accounts, any workpapers related to any internal audit, and any workpapers related to the independent audit shall be confidential; provided, that such materials shall be made available: i) in compliance with the order of any court of competent jurisdiction; ii) pursuant to such reasonable rules as the Commission shall promulgate; and iii) to any Commissioner of a Compacting State, or their duly authorized representatives.

Section 4. Public Participation in Meetings.

Upon prior written request to the Commission, any person who desires to present a statement on a matter that is on the agenda shall be afforded an opportunity to present an oral statement to the Commission at an open meeting. The chairperson may, depending on the circumstances, afford any person who desires to present a statement on a matter that is on the agenda an opportunity to be heard absent a prior written request to the Commission. The chairperson may limit the time and manner of any such statements at any open meeting.

Section 5. Debt Limitations.

The Commission shall monitor its own and its committees' affairs for compliance with all provisions of the Compact, its rules, and these By-laws governing the incursion of debt and the pledging of credit.

Section 6. Travel Reimbursements.

Subject to the availability of budgeted funds and unless otherwise provided by the Commission, Commission Members shall be reimbursed for any actual and necessary expenses incurred pursuant to their attendance at all duly convened meetings of the Commission or its committees as provided by the Compact.

Article ~~IX~~ X Withdrawal, Default, and Termination

Compacting States may withdraw from the Compact only as provided by the Compact. The Commission may terminate a Compacting State as provided by the Compact.

Article ~~X~~ ~~XI~~
Adoption and Amendment of By-laws

Any By-law may be adopted, amended or repealed by a majority vote of the Members, provided that written notice and the full text of the proposed action is provided to all Commission Members at least thirty (30) days prior to the meeting at which the action is to be considered. Failing the required notice, a two-third (2/3rds) majority vote of the Members shall be required for such action.

Article ~~XI~~ ~~XII~~
Dissolution of the Compact

The Compact shall dissolve effective upon the date of the withdrawal or the termination by default of a Compacting State which reduces Membership in the Compact to one Compacting State as provided by the Compact.

Upon dissolution of the Compact, the Compact becomes null and void and shall be of no further force or effect, and the business and affairs of the Commission shall be concluded in an orderly manner and according to applicable law. Each Compacting State in good standing at the time of the Compact's dissolution shall receive a pro rata distribution of surplus funds based upon a ratio, the numerator of which shall be the amount of its last paid annual assessment, and the denominator of which shall be the sum of the last paid annual assessments of all Compacting States in good standing at the time of the Compact's dissolution. A Compacting State is in good standing if it has paid its assessments timely.



2014 Rule Proposals

Section 100: Definitions

1-101 Sanction (West Region)

Section 200: General Provisions

2-102 Data Collection

Section 300: Forms

3-101: Forms

3-102: Optional Forms

Section 500: Supervision in Receiving State

5-101: Supervision/Service Requirements (West Region)

Proposed by the West Region - 2014

Rule 1-101:Definitions

Sanction: Requirement, including but not limited to detention time, imposed upon a juvenile for non-compliance with terms of supervision.

Justification:

Including detention time in the definition of *Sanctions* would clarify the authority given by the Compact to both the sending and receiving state to hold transferred youth accountable for non-compliance and would correspond to change in the rule.

Effect on Other Rules, Advisory Opinions or Dispute Resolutions:

None

JIDS Impact:

None

Forms Impact:

None

Fiscal Impact:

\$0

Rules Committee Action:

7/10/14 – Recommended for adoption by a 6-0-0 vote.

5/7/14 – No consensus for a recommendation.

Effective Date:

Proposed by Rules Committee - 2014

RULE 2-102: Data Collection

1. As required by Article III (K) of the compact, ~~member states~~ **the Interstate Commission** shall gather, maintain and report data regarding the interstate movement of juveniles who are supervised under this compact and the return of juveniles who have absconded, escaped or fled to avoid prosecution or run away. ~~Each member state shall report annually by July 31st.~~
2. ~~Runaways, escapees, absconders and accused delinquents:~~
 - a. ~~The total number of runaways, escapees, absconders and accused delinquents located in and located out of the reporting state processed during the reporting period.~~
 - b. ~~The total number of Requisitions (Form I and Form II) sent from and received by the reporting state during the reporting period.~~
 - c. ~~The total number of juveniles who were not returned per Requisition (Form I and Form II) by or to the reporting state during the reporting period.~~
 - d. ~~The reason(s) the juvenile was not returned per Requisition (Form I and II) by or to the reporting state during the reporting period.~~
3. ~~Airport Supervision:~~
 - a. ~~The total number of airport supervision requests met during the reporting period.~~
4. ~~Parole Supervision:~~
 - a. ~~The total number of incoming parole cases received from other states for investigation and/or supervision during the reporting period and the number which were sex offender related.~~
 - b. ~~The total number of outgoing parole cases sent from the reporting state for investigation and/or supervision during the reporting period and the number which were sex offender related.~~
 - c. ~~The total number of incoming parole cases terminated during the reporting period.~~
 - d. ~~The total number of outgoing parole cases terminated during the reporting period.~~
 - e. ~~The number of incoming / outgoing failed placements for violations and the number of incoming / outgoing returned.~~
 - f. ~~The number of incoming / outgoing failed placements for reasons other than violations and the number of incoming / outgoing returned.~~
5. ~~Probation Supervision:~~
 - a. ~~The total number of incoming probation cases received from other states for investigation and/or supervision during the reporting period and the number which were sex offender related.~~
 - b. ~~The total number of outgoing probation cases sent from the reporting state for investigation and/or supervision during the reporting period and the number which were sex offender related.~~
 - c. ~~The total number of incoming probation cases terminated during the reporting period.~~
 - d. ~~The total number of outgoing probation cases terminated during the reporting period.~~

- e. ~~The number of incoming / outgoing failed placements for violations and the number of incoming / outgoing returned.~~
 - f. ~~The number of incoming / outgoing failed placements for reasons other than violations and the number of incoming / outgoing returned.~~
6. ~~This Rule will not expire until the Electronic Information System approved by the Commission is fully implemented and functional.~~
-

Justification:

Per Rule 2-102(6), JIDS is fully implemented and functional and can expire; however, one paragraph of the rule is being retained as a reference to requirement for reporting data annually.

Effect on Other Rules, Advisory Opinions or Dispute Resolutions:

None

JIDS Impact:

None

Forms Impact:

None

Fiscal Impact:

\$0

Rules Committee Action:

2/5/14 – Recommended rescinding rule by a 4-0-0 vote.

7/10/14 – Amended and recommended for adoption by a 6-0-0 vote.

Effective Date:

Immediately (FY 2015)

Proposed by Rules Committee - 2014

RULE 3-101: Forms

States shall use the electronic information system approved by the Commission for e-forms processed through the Interstate Compact for Juveniles.

- ~~Form I (Requisition for Runaway Juvenile)~~
- ~~Form II (Requisition for Escapee or Absconder/Accused Delinquent)~~
- ~~Form III (Consent for Voluntary Return of Out of State Juvenile)~~
- ~~Form IV (Parole or Probation Investigation Request)~~
- ~~Form V (Report of Sending State Upon Parolee or Probationer Being Sent to the Receiving State)~~
- ~~Form IA/VI (Application for Compact Services/Memorandum of Understanding and Waiver)~~
- ~~Form VII (Out of State Travel Permit and Agreement to Return)~~
- ~~Form VIII (Home Evaluation)~~
- ~~Form IX (Quarterly Progress or Violation Report)~~
- ~~Form X (Case Closure Notification Form)~~

Justification:

With the Forms listed in the rule it makes changes to the Forms in JIDS very difficult and it is not clear what would need to occur to make those changes. The Forms in JIDS should be based on the rules and the IT Committee should be able to make those changes as needed without a vote from the full Commission. Once the Commission approves a rule, the forms should reflect that rule. The Rules Committee and the IT Committee will still work together to ensure JIDS complies with the rules. The Executive Committee is working on a policy regarding the role of the Executive Committee, Rules Committee and Technology Committee when changes are made to forms.

Effect on Other Rules, Advisory Opinions or Dispute Resolutions:

None

JIDS Impact:

None

Forms Impact:

None

Fiscal Impact:

\$0

Rules Committee Action:

5/7/14 - Recommended for adoption by a 6-0-0 vote.

Effective Date:

Proposed by Rules Committee - 2014

RULE 3-102: Optional Forms Rescind

Use of the following forms is optional:

- Petition for Hearing on Requisition for Runaway Juvenile
 - Order Setting Hearing for the Requisition for a Runaway Juvenile
 - Petition for Requisition to Return a Runaway Juvenile (Form A)
 - Petition for Hearing on Requisition for Escapee, Absconder, or Accused Delinquent
 - Order Setting Hearing for Requisition for Escapee, Absconder, or Accused Delinquent
 - Juvenile Rights Form for Consent for Voluntary Return of Out of State Juvenile
 - Victim Notification Supplement Form
-

Justification:

With the Forms listed in the rule it makes changes to the Forms in JIDS very difficult and it is not clear what would need to occur to make those changes. The Forms in JIDS should be based on the rules and the IT Committee should be able to make those changes as needed without a vote from the full Commission. Once the Commission approves a rule, the forms should reflect that rule. The Rules Committee and the IT Committee will still work together to ensure JIDS complies with the rules. In addition, as these forms are optional, and rarely used, it is unnecessary to denote their optional use. The Executive Committee is working on a policy regarding the role of the Executive Committee, Rules Committee and Technology Committee when changes are made to forms.

Effect on Other Rules, Advisory Opinions or Dispute Resolutions:

None

JIDS Impact:

None

Forms Impact:

None

Fiscal Impact:

\$0

Rules Committee Action:

5/7/14 - Recommended for adoption by a 6-0-0 vote.

Effective Date:

Proposed by the West Region – 2014

RULE 5-101: Supervision/Services Requirements

1. After accepting supervision, the receiving state will assume the duties of supervision over any juvenile, and in exercise of those duties will be governed by the same standards of supervision that prevails for its own juveniles released on probation or parole.
2. At the time of acceptance or during the term of supervision, the appropriate authority in the receiving state may impose conditions on a juvenile transferred under the interstate compact if that condition would have been imposed on a juvenile in the receiving state. Any costs incurred from any conditions imposed by the receiving state shall not be the responsibility of the sending state.
3. Both the sending and receiving states shall have the authority to enforce terms of probation/parole, which may include the imposition of sanctions up to and including detention time. Any costs incurred from any enforcement sanctions shall be the responsibility of the state seeking to impose such sanctions.
4. The receiving state shall furnish written progress reports to the sending state on no less than a quarterly basis. Additional reports shall be sent in cases where there are concerns regarding the juvenile or there has been a change in placement.
5. Neither sending states nor receiving states shall impose a supervision fee on any juvenile who is supervised under the provisions of the ICJ.
6. The sending state shall be financially responsible for treatment services ordered by the appropriate authority in the sending state when they are not available through the supervising agency in the receiving state or cannot be obtained through Medicaid, private insurance, or other payor. The initial referral shall clearly state who will be responsible for purchasing treatment services.
7. The age of majority and duration of supervision are determined by the sending state. Where circumstances require the receiving court to detain any juvenile under the ICJ, the type of incarceration shall be determined by the laws regarding the age of majority in the receiving state.
8. Juvenile restitution payments or court fines are to be paid directly from the juvenile/juvenile's family to the adjudicating court or agency in the sending state. Supervising officers in the receiving state shall encourage the juvenile to make regular payments in accordance with the court order of the sending state. The sending state shall provide the specific payment schedule and payee information to the receiving state.
9. Supervision for the sole purpose of collecting restitution is not a justifiable reason to open a case.

Justification:

At the 2013 ABM, the Commission approved the removal of the word “detention time” from the language in #3 and replaced the term with “sanctions” in order to clarify that receiving states have the ability to provide other interventions beyond detention for youth that are non-compliant with supervision. Unfortunately, the removal of the term detention time may cause Judges to believe that they have the authority to impose sanctions up to but not including detention time on a non-compliant juvenile. Including both sanctions and detention time in the rule furthers the purpose of the compact by authorizing the sending and receiving courts to gain compliance from a transferred juvenile prior to determining the placement as failed.

Effect on Other Rules, Advisory Opinions or Dispute Resolutions:

None

JIDS Impact:

None

Forms Impact:

None

Fiscal Impact:

\$0

Rules Committee Action:

7/10/14 – No consensus for a recommendation by a 3-3-0 vote.

5/7/14 – No consensus for a recommendation.

Effective Date:

THE INTERSTATE COMPACT FOR JUVENILES

ARTICLE I

PURPOSE

The compacting states to this Interstate Compact recognize that each state is responsible for the proper supervision or return of juveniles, delinquents and status offenders who are on probation or parole and who have absconded, escaped or run away from supervision and control and in so doing have endangered their own safety and the safety of others. The compacting states also recognize that each state is responsible for the safe return of juveniles who have run away from home and in doing so have left their state of residence. The compacting states also recognize that Congress, by enacting the Crime Control Act, 4 U.S.C. Section 112 (1965), has authorized and encouraged compacts for cooperative efforts and mutual assistance in the prevention of crime.

It is the purpose of this compact, through means of joint and cooperative action among the compacting states to: (A) ensure that the adjudicated juveniles and status offenders subject to this compact are provided adequate supervision and services in the receiving state as ordered by the adjudicating judge or parole authority in the sending state; (B) ensure that the public safety interests of the citizens, including the victims of juvenile offenders, in both the sending and receiving states are adequately protected; (C) return juveniles who have run away, absconded or escaped from supervision or control or have been accused of an offense to the state requesting their return; (D) make contracts for the cooperative institutionalization in public facilities in member states for delinquent youth needing special services; (E) provide for the effective tracking and supervision of juveniles; (F) equitably allocate the costs, benefits and obligations of the compacting states; (G) establish procedures to manage the movement between states of juvenile offenders released to the community under the jurisdiction of courts, juvenile departments, or any other criminal or juvenile justice agency which has jurisdiction over juvenile offenders; (H) insure immediate notice to jurisdictions where defined offenders are authorized to travel or to relocate across state lines; (I) establish procedures to resolve pending charges (detainers) against juvenile offenders prior to transfer or release to the community under the terms of this compact; (J) establish a system of uniform data collection on information pertaining to juveniles subject to this compact that allows access by authorized juvenile justice and criminal justice officials, and regular reporting of Compact activities to heads of state executive, judicial, and legislative branches and juvenile and criminal justice administrators; (K) monitor compliance with rules governing interstate movement of juveniles and initiate interventions to address and correct noncompliance; (L) coordinate training and education regarding the regulation of interstate movement of juveniles for officials involved in such activity; and (M) coordinate the implementation and operation of the compact with the Interstate Compact for the Placement of Children, the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision and other compacts affecting juveniles particularly in those cases where concurrent or overlapping supervision issues arise. It

is the policy of the compacting states that the activities conducted by the Interstate Commission created herein are the formation of public policies and therefore are public business. Furthermore, the compacting states shall cooperate and observe their individual and collective duties and responsibilities for the prompt return and acceptance of juveniles subject to the provisions of this compact. The provisions of this compact shall be reasonably and liberally construed to accomplish the purposes and policies of the compact.

ARTICLE II DEFINITIONS

As used in this compact, unless the context clearly requires a different construction:

- A. "By –laws" means: those by-laws established by the Interstate Commission for its governance, or for directing or controlling its actions or conduct.
- B. "Compact Administrator" means: the individual in each compacting state appointed pursuant to the terms of this compact, responsible for the administration and management of the state's supervision and transfer of juveniles subject to the terms of this compact, the rules adopted by the Interstate Commission and policies adopted by the State Council under this compact.
- C. "Compacting State" means: any state which has enacted the enabling legislation for this compact.
- D. "Commissioner" means: the voting representative of each compacting state appointed pursuant to Article III of this compact.
- E. "Court" means: any court having jurisdiction over delinquent, neglected, or dependent children.
- F. "Deputy Compact Administrator" means: the individual, if any, in each compacting state appointed to act on behalf of a Compact Administrator pursuant to the terms of this compact responsible for the administration and management of the state's supervision and transfer of juveniles subject to the terms of this compact, the rules adopted by the Interstate Commission and policies adopted by the State Council under this compact.
- G. "Interstate Commission" means: the Interstate Commission for Juveniles created by Article III of this compact.
- H. "Juvenile" means: any person defined as a juvenile in any member state or by the rules of the Interstate Commission, including:
 - (1) Accused Delinquent – a person charged with an offense that, if committed by an adult, would be a criminal offense;
 - (2) Adjudicated Delinquent – a person found to have committed an offense that, if committed by an adult, would be a criminal offense;
 - (3) Accused Status Offender – a person charged with an offense that would not be a criminal offense if committed by an adult;

- (4) Adjudicated Status Offender - a person found to have committed an offense that would not be a criminal offense if committed by an adult; and
 - (5) Non-Offender – a person in need of supervision who has not been accused or adjudicated a status offender or delinquent.
- I. “Non-Compacting state” means: any state which has not enacted the enabling legislation for this compact.
 - J. "Probation or Parole" means: any kind of supervision or conditional release of juveniles authorized under the laws of the compacting states.
 - K. “Rule” means: a written statement by the Interstate Commission promulgated pursuant to Article VI of this compact that is of general applicability, implements, interprets or prescribes a policy or provision of the Compact, or an organizational, procedural, or practice requirement of the Commission, and has the force and effect of statutory law in a compacting state, and includes the amendment, repeal, or suspension of an existing rule.
 - L. “State” means: a state of the United States, the District of Columbia (or its designee), the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Marianas Islands.

ARTICLE III
INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR JUVENILES

- A. The compacting states hereby create the “Interstate Commission for Juveniles.” The commission shall be a body corporate and joint agency of the compacting states. The commission shall have all the responsibilities, powers and duties set forth herein, and such additional powers as may be conferred upon it by subsequent action of the respective legislatures of the compacting states in accordance with the terms of this compact.
- B. The Interstate Commission shall consist of commissioners appointed by the appropriate appointing authority in each state pursuant to the rules and requirements of each compacting state and in consultation with the State Council for Interstate Juvenile Supervision created hereunder. The commissioner shall be the compact administrator, deputy compact administrator or designee from that state who shall serve on the Interstate Commission in such capacity under or pursuant to the applicable law of the compacting state.
- C. In addition to the commissioners who are the voting representatives of each state, the Interstate Commission shall include individuals who are not commissioners, but who are members of interested organizations. Such non-commissioner members must include a member of the national organizations of governors, legislators, state chief justices, attorneys general, Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision, Interstate Compact for the Placement of Children, juvenile justice and juvenile corrections officials, and crime victims. All non-

commissioner members of the Interstate Commission shall be ex-officio (non-voting) members. The Interstate Commission may provide in its by-laws for such additional ex-officio (non-voting) members, including members of other national organizations, in such numbers as shall be determined by the commission.

- D. Each compacting state represented at any meeting of the commission is entitled to one vote. A majority of the compacting states shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, unless a larger quorum is required by the by-laws of the Interstate Commission.
- E. The commission shall meet at least once each calendar year. The chairperson may call additional meetings and, upon the request of a simple majority of the compacting states, shall call additional meetings. Public notice shall be given of all meetings and meetings shall be open to the public.
- F. The Interstate Commission shall establish an executive committee, which shall include commission officers, members, and others as determined by the by-laws. The executive committee shall have the power to act on behalf of the Interstate Commission during periods when the Interstate Commission is not in session, with the exception of rulemaking and/or amendment to the compact. The executive committee shall oversee the day-to-day activities of the administration of the compact managed by an executive director and Interstate Commission staff; administers enforcement and compliance with the provisions of the compact, its by-laws and rules, and performs such other duties as directed by the Interstate Commission or set forth in the by-laws.
- G. Each member of the Interstate Commission shall have the right and power to cast a vote to which that compacting state is entitled and to participate in the business and affairs of the Interstate Commission. A member shall vote in person and shall not delegate a vote to another compacting state. However, a commissioner, in consultation with the state council, shall appoint another authorized representative, in the absence of the commissioner from that state, to cast a vote on behalf of the compacting state at a specified meeting. The by-laws may provide for members' participation in meetings by telephone or other means of telecommunication or electronic communication.
- H. The Interstate Commission's by-laws shall establish conditions and procedures under which the Interstate Commission shall make its information and official records available to the public for inspection or copying. The Interstate Commission may exempt from disclosure any information or official records to the extent they would adversely affect personal privacy rights or proprietary interests.
- I. Public notice shall be given of all meetings and all meetings shall be open to the public, except as set forth in the Rules or as otherwise provided in the Compact. The Interstate Commission and any of its committees may close a meeting to the public where it determines by two-thirds vote that an open meeting would be likely to:
 - 1. Relate solely to the Interstate Commission's internal personnel practices and procedures;

2. Disclose matters specifically exempted from disclosure by statute;
 3. Disclose trade secrets or commercial or financial information which is privileged or confidential;
 4. Involve accusing any person of a crime, or formally censuring any person;
 5. Disclose information of a personal nature where disclosure would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
 6. Disclose investigative records compiled for law enforcement purposes;
 7. Disclose information contained in or related to examination, operating or condition reports prepared by, or on behalf of or for the use of, the Interstate Commission with respect to a regulated person or entity for the purpose of regulation or supervision of such person or entity;
 8. Disclose information, the premature disclosure of which would significantly endanger the stability of a regulated person or entity; or
 9. Specifically relate to the Interstate Commission's issuance of a subpoena, or its participation in a civil action or other legal proceeding.
- J. For every meeting closed pursuant to this provision, the Interstate Commission's legal counsel shall publicly certify that, in the legal counsel's opinion, the meeting may be closed to the public, and shall reference each relevant exemptive provision. The Interstate Commission shall keep minutes which shall fully and clearly describe all matters discussed in any meeting and shall provide a full and accurate summary of any actions taken, and the reasons therefore, including a description of each of the views expressed on any item and the record of any roll call vote (reflected in the vote of each member on the question). All documents considered in connection with any action shall be identified in such minutes.
- K. The Interstate Commission shall collect standardized data concerning the interstate movement of juveniles as directed through its rules which shall specify the data to be collected, the means of collection and data exchange and reporting requirements. Such methods of data collection, exchange and reporting shall insofar as is reasonably possible conform to up-to-date technology and coordinate its information functions with the appropriate repository of records.

ARTICLE IV

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION

The commission shall have the following powers and duties:

1. To provide for dispute resolution among compacting states.
2. To promulgate rules to effect the purposes and obligations as enumerated in this Compact, which shall have the force and effect of statutory law and shall be binding in the compacting states to the extent and in the manner provided in this compact.

3. To oversee, supervise and coordinate the interstate movement of juveniles subject to the terms of this compact and any by-laws adopted and rules promulgated by the Interstate Commission.
4. To enforce compliance with the compact provisions, the rules promulgated by the Interstate Commission, and the by-laws, using all necessary and proper means, including but not limited to the use of judicial process.
5. To establish and maintain offices which shall be located within one or more of the compacting states.
6. To purchase and maintain insurance and bonds.
7. To borrow, accept, hire or contract for services of personnel.
8. To establish and appoint committees and hire staff which it deems necessary for the carrying out of its functions including, but not limited to, an executive committee as required by Article III which shall have the power to act on behalf of the Interstate Commission in carrying out its powers and duties hereunder.
9. To elect or appoint such officers, attorneys, employees, agents, or consultants, and to fix their compensation, define their duties and determine their qualifications; and to establish the Interstate Commission's personnel policies and programs relating to, inter alia, conflicts of interest, rates of compensation, and qualifications of personnel.
10. To accept any and all donations and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials, and services, and to receive, utilize, and dispose of it.
11. To lease, purchase, accept contributions or donations of, or otherwise to own, hold, improve or use any property, real, personal, or mixed.
12. To sell, convey, mortgage, pledge, lease, exchange, abandon, or otherwise dispose of any property, real, personal or mixed.
13. To establish a budget and make expenditures and levy dues as provided in Article VIII of this compact.
14. To sue and be sued.
15. To adopt a seal and by-laws governing the management and operation of the Interstate Commission.
16. To perform such functions as may be necessary or appropriate to achieve the purposes of this compact.
17. To report annually to the legislatures, governors, judiciary, and state councils of the compacting states concerning the activities of the Interstate Commission during the preceding year. Such reports shall also include any recommendations that may have been adopted by the Interstate Commission.
18. To coordinate education, training and public awareness regarding the interstate movement of juveniles for officials involved in such activity.
19. To establish uniform standards of the reporting, collecting and exchanging of data.

20. The Interstate Commission shall maintain its corporate books and records in accordance with the By-laws.

ARTICLE V
ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION

Section A. By-laws

1. The Interstate Commission shall, by a majority of the members present and voting, within twelve months after the first Interstate Commission meeting, adopt by-laws to govern its conduct as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of the compact, including, but not limited to:
 - a. Establishing the fiscal year of the Interstate Commission;
 - b. Establishing an executive committee and such other committees as may be necessary;
 - c. Provide for the establishment of committees governing any general or specific delegation of any authority or function of the Interstate Commission;
 - d. Providing reasonable procedures for calling and conducting meetings of the Interstate Commission and ensuring reasonable notice of each such meeting;
 - e. Establishing the titles and responsibilities of the officers of the Interstate Commission;
 - f. Providing a mechanism for concluding the operations of the Interstate Commission and the return of any surplus funds that may exist upon the termination of the Compact after the payment and/or reserving of all of its debts and obligations.
 - g. Providing "start-up" rules for initial administration of the compact; and
 - h. Establishing standards and procedures for compliance and technical assistance in carrying out the compact.

Section B. Officers and Staff

1. The Interstate Commission shall, by a majority of the members, elect annually from among its members a chairperson and a vice chairperson, each of whom shall have such authority and duties as may be specified in the by-laws. The chairperson or, in the chairperson's absence or disability, the vice-chairperson shall preside at all meetings of the Interstate Commission. The officers so elected shall serve without compensation or remuneration from the Interstate Commission; provided that, subject to the availability of budgeted funds, the officers shall be reimbursed for any ordinary and necessary costs and expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties and responsibilities as officers of the Interstate Commission.
2. The Interstate Commission shall, through its executive committee, appoint or retain an executive director for such period, upon such terms and conditions and for such compensation as the Interstate Commission may deem appropriate. The executive director shall serve as secretary to

the Interstate Commission, but shall not be a Member and shall hire and supervise such other staff as may be authorized by the Interstate Commission.

Section C. Qualified Immunity, Defense and Indemnification

1. The Commission's executive director and employees shall be immune from suit and liability, either personally or in their official capacity, for any claim for damage to or loss of property or personal injury or other civil liability caused or arising out of or relating to any actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred, or that such person had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities; provided, that any such person shall not be protected from suit or liability for any damage, loss, injury, or liability caused by the intentional or willful and wanton misconduct of any such person.
2. The liability of any commissioner, or the employee or agent of a commissioner, acting within the scope of such person's employment or duties for acts, errors, or omissions occurring within such person's state may not exceed the limits of liability set forth under the Constitution and laws of that state for state officials, employees, and agents. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to protect any such person from suit or liability for any damage, loss, injury, or liability caused by the intentional or willful and wanton misconduct of any such person.
3. The Interstate Commission shall defend the executive director or the employees or representatives of the Interstate Commission and, subject to the approval of the Attorney General of the state represented by any commissioner of a compacting state, shall defend such commissioner or the commissioner's representatives or employees in any civil action seeking to impose liability arising out of any actual or alleged act, error or omission that occurred within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties or responsibilities, or that the defendant had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, provided that the actual or alleged act, error, or omission did not result from intentional or willful and wanton misconduct on the part of such person.
4. The Interstate Commission shall indemnify and hold the commissioner of a compacting state, or the commissioner's representatives or employees, or the Interstate Commission's representatives or employees, harmless in the amount of any settlement or judgment obtained against such persons arising out of any actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, or that such persons had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, provided that the actual or alleged act, error, or omission did not result from intentional or willful and wanton misconduct on the part of such persons.

ARTICLE VI
RULEMAKING FUNCTIONS OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION

- A. The Interstate Commission shall promulgate and publish rules in order to effectively and efficiently achieve the purposes of the compact.
- B. Rulemaking shall occur pursuant to the criteria set forth in this article and the by-laws and rules adopted pursuant thereto. Such rulemaking shall substantially conform to the principles of the "Model State Administrative Procedures Act," 1981 Act, Uniform Laws Annotated, Vol. 15, p.1 (2000), or such other administrative procedures act, as the Interstate Commission deems appropriate consistent with due process requirements under the U.S. Constitution as now or hereafter interpreted by the U. S. Supreme Court. All rules and amendments shall become binding as of the date specified, as published with the final version of the rule as approved by the Commission.
- C. When promulgating a rule, the Interstate Commission shall, at a minimum:
 - 1. Publish the proposed rule's entire text stating the reason(s) for that proposed rule;
 - 2. Allow and invite any and all persons to submit written data, facts, opinions and arguments, which information shall be added to the record, and be made publicly available;
 - 3. Provide an opportunity for an informal hearing if petitioned by ten (10) or more persons; and
 - 4. Promulgate a final rule and its effective date, if appropriate, based on input from state or local officials, or interested parties.
- D. Allow, not later than sixty days after a rule is promulgated, any interested person to file a petition in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia or in the Federal District Court where the Interstate Commission's principal office is located for judicial review of such rule. If the court finds that the Interstate Commission's action is not supported by substantial evidence in the rulemaking record, the court shall hold the rule unlawful and set it aside. For purposes of this subsection, evidence is substantial if it would be considered substantial evidence under the Model State Administrative Procedures Act.
- E. If a majority of the legislatures of the compacting states rejects a rule, those states may, by enactment of a statute or resolution in the same manner used to adopt the compact, cause that such rule shall have no further force and effect in any compacting state.
- F. The existing rules governing the operation of the Interstate Compact on Juveniles superceded by this act shall be null and void twelve (12) months after the first meeting of the Interstate Commission created hereunder.
- G. Upon determination by the Interstate Commission that a state-of-emergency exists, it may promulgate an emergency rule which shall become effective immediately upon adoption, provided

that the usual rulemaking procedures provided hereunder shall be retroactively applied to said rule as soon as reasonably possible, but no later than ninety (90) days after the effective date of the emergency rule.

ARTICLE VII
OVERSIGHT, ENFORCEMENT AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION BY THE INTERSTATE
COMMISSION

Section A. Oversight

1. The Interstate Commission shall oversee the administration and operations of the interstate movement of juveniles subject to this compact in the compacting states and shall monitor such activities being administered in non-compacting states which may significantly affect compacting states.
2. The courts and executive agencies in each compacting state shall enforce this compact and shall take all actions necessary and appropriate to effectuate the compact's purposes and intent. The provisions of this compact and the rules promulgated hereunder shall be received by all the judges, public officers, commissions, and departments of the state government as evidence of the authorized statute and administrative rules. All courts shall take judicial notice of the compact and the rules. In any judicial or administrative proceeding in a compacting state pertaining to the subject matter of this compact which may affect the powers, responsibilities or actions of the Interstate Commission, it shall be entitled to receive all service of process in any such proceeding, and shall have standing to intervene in the proceeding for all purposes.

Section B. Dispute Resolution

1. The compacting states shall report to the Interstate Commission on all issues and activities necessary for the administration of the compact as well as issues and activities pertaining to compliance with the provisions of the compact and its bylaws and rules.
2. The Interstate Commission shall attempt, upon the request of a compacting state, to resolve any disputes or other issues which are subject to the compact and which may arise among compacting states and between compacting and non-compacting states. The commission shall promulgate a rule providing for both mediation and binding dispute resolution for disputes among the compacting states.
3. The Interstate Commission, in the reasonable exercise of its discretion, shall enforce the provisions and rules of this compact using any or all means set forth in Article XI of this compact.

ARTICLE VIII
FINANCE

- A. The Interstate Commission shall pay or provide for the payment of the reasonable expenses of its establishment, organization and ongoing activities.
- B. The Interstate Commission shall levy on and collect an annual assessment from each compacting state to cover the cost of the internal operations and activities of the Interstate Commission and its staff which must be in a total amount sufficient to cover the Interstate Commission's annual budget as approved each year. The aggregate annual assessment amount shall be allocated based upon a formula to be determined by the Interstate Commission, taking into consideration the population of each compacting state and the volume of interstate movement of juveniles in each compacting state and shall promulgate a rule binding upon all compacting states which governs said assessment.
- C. The Interstate Commission shall not incur any obligations of any kind prior to securing the funds adequate to meet the same; nor shall the Interstate Commission pledge the credit of any of the compacting states, except by and with the authority of the compacting state.
- D. The Interstate Commission shall keep accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements. The receipts and disbursements of the Interstate Commission shall be subject to the audit and accounting procedures established under its by-laws. However, all receipts and disbursements of funds handled by the Interstate Commission shall be audited yearly by a certified or licensed public accountant and the report of the audit shall be included in and become part of the annual report of the Interstate Commission.

ARTICLE IX
THE STATE COUNCIL

Each member state shall create a State Council for Interstate Juvenile Supervision. While each state may determine the membership of its own state council, its membership must include at least one representative from the legislative, judicial, and executive branches of government, victims groups, and the compact administrator, deputy compact administrator or designee. Each compacting state retains the right to determine the qualifications of the compact administrator or deputy compact administrator. Each state council will advise and may exercise oversight and advocacy concerning that state's participation in Interstate Commission activities and other duties as may be determined by that state, including but not limited to, development of policy concerning operations and procedures of the compact within that state.

ARTICLE X
COMPACTING STATES, EFFECTIVE DATE AND AMENDMENT

- A. Any state, the District of Columbia (or its designee), the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Marianas Islands as defined in Article II of this compact is eligible to become a compacting state.
- B. The compact shall become effective and binding upon legislative enactment of the compact into law by no less than 35 of the states. The initial effective date shall be the later of July 1, 2004 or upon enactment into law by the 35th jurisdiction. Thereafter it shall become effective and binding as to any other compacting state upon enactment of the compact into law by that state. The governors of non-member states or their designees shall be invited to participate in the activities of the Interstate Commission on a nonvoting basis prior to adoption of the compact by all states and territories of the United States.
- C. The Interstate Commission may propose amendments to the compact for enactment by the compacting states. No amendment shall become effective and binding upon the Interstate Commission and the compacting states unless and until it is enacted into law by unanimous consent of the compacting states.

ARTICLE XI
WITHDRAWAL, DEFAULT, TERMINATION AND JUDICIAL ENFORCEMENT

Section A. Withdrawal

- 1. Once effective, the compact shall continue in force and remain binding upon each and every compacting state; provided that a compacting state may withdraw from the compact by specifically repealing the statute which enacted the compact into law.
- 2. The effective date of withdrawal is the effective date of the repeal.
- 3. The withdrawing state shall immediately notify the chairperson of the Interstate Commission in writing upon the introduction of legislation repealing this compact in the withdrawing state. The Interstate Commission shall notify the other compacting states of the withdrawing state's intent to withdraw within sixty days of its receipt thereof.
- 4. The withdrawing state is responsible for all assessments, obligations and liabilities incurred through the effective date of withdrawal, including any obligations, the performance of which extend beyond the effective date of withdrawal.
- 5. Reinstatement following withdrawal of any compacting state shall occur upon the withdrawing state reenacting the compact or upon such later date as determined by the Interstate Commission

Section B. Technical Assistance, Fines, Suspension, Termination and Default

1. If the Interstate Commission determines that any compacting state has at any time defaulted in the performance of any of its obligations or responsibilities under this compact, or the by-laws or duly promulgated rules, the Interstate Commission may impose any or all of the following penalties:
 - a. Remedial training and technical assistance as directed by the Interstate Commission;
 - b. Alternative Dispute Resolution;
 - c. Fines, fees, and costs in such amounts as are deemed to be reasonable as fixed by the Interstate Commission; and
 - d. Suspension or termination of membership in the compact, which shall be imposed only after all other reasonable means of securing compliance under the by-laws and rules have been exhausted and the Interstate Commission has therefore determined that the offending state is in default. Immediate notice of suspension shall be given by the Interstate Commission to the Governor, the Chief Justice or the Chief Judicial Officer of the state, the majority and minority leaders of the defaulting state's legislature, and the state council. The grounds for default include, but are not limited to, failure of a compacting state to perform such obligations or responsibilities imposed upon it by this compact, the by-laws, or duly promulgated rules and any other grounds designated in commission bylaws and rules. The Interstate Commission shall immediately notify the defaulting state in writing of the penalty imposed by the Interstate Commission and of the default pending a cure of the default. The commission shall stipulate the conditions and the time period within which the defaulting state must cure its default. If the defaulting state fails to cure the default within the time period specified by the commission, the defaulting state shall be terminated from the compact upon an affirmative vote of a majority of the compacting states and all rights, privileges and benefits conferred by this compact shall be terminated from the effective date of termination.
2. Within sixty days of the effective date of termination of a defaulting state, the Commission shall notify the Governor, the Chief Justice or Chief Judicial Officer, the Majority and Minority Leaders of the defaulting state's legislature, and the state council of such termination.
3. The defaulting state is responsible for all assessments, obligations and liabilities incurred through the effective date of termination including any obligations, the performance of which extends beyond the effective date of termination.
4. The Interstate Commission shall not bear any costs relating to the defaulting state unless otherwise mutually agreed upon in writing between the Interstate Commission and the defaulting state.

5. Reinstatement following termination of any compacting state requires both a reenactment of the compact by the defaulting state and the approval of the Interstate Commission pursuant to the rules.

Section C. Judicial Enforcement

The Interstate Commission may, by majority vote of the members, initiate legal action in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia or, at the discretion of the Interstate Commission, in the federal district where the Interstate Commission has its offices, to enforce compliance with the provisions of the compact, its duly promulgated rules and by-laws, against any compacting state in default. In the event judicial enforcement is necessary the prevailing party shall be awarded all costs of such litigation including reasonable attorneys fees.

Section D. Dissolution of Compact

1. The compact dissolves effective upon the date of the withdrawal or default of the compacting state, which reduces membership in the compact to one compacting state.
2. Upon the dissolution of this compact, the compact becomes null and void and shall be of no further force or effect, and the business and affairs of the Interstate Commission shall be concluded and any surplus funds shall be distributed in accordance with the by-laws.

ARTICLE XII

SEVERABILITY AND CONSTRUCTION

- A. The provisions of this compact shall be severable, and if any phrase, clause, sentence or provision is deemed unenforceable, the remaining provisions of the compact shall be enforceable.
- B. The provisions of this compact shall be liberally construed to effectuate its purposes.

ARTICLE XIII

BINDING EFFECT OF COMPACT AND OTHER LAWS

Section A. Other Laws

1. Nothing herein prevents the enforcement of any other law of a compacting state that is not inconsistent with this compact.
2. All compacting states' laws other than state Constitutions and other interstate compacts conflicting with this compact are superseded to the extent of the conflict.

Section B. Binding Effect of the Compact

1. All lawful actions of the Interstate Commission, including all rules and by-laws promulgated by the Interstate Commission, are binding upon the compacting states.
2. All agreements between the Interstate Commission and the compacting states are binding in accordance with their terms.
3. Upon the request of a party to a conflict over meaning or interpretation of Interstate Commission actions, and upon a majority vote of the compacting states, the Interstate Commission may issue advisory opinions regarding such meaning or interpretation.
4. In the event any provision of this compact exceeds the constitutional limits imposed on the legislature of any compacting state, the obligations, duties, powers or jurisdiction sought to be conferred by such provision upon the Interstate Commission shall be ineffective and such obligations, duties, powers or jurisdiction shall remain in the compacting state and shall be exercised by the agency thereof to which such obligations, duties, powers or jurisdiction are delegated by law in effect at the time this compact becomes effective.



ICJ RULES

INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR JUVENILES

Serving Juveniles While Protecting Communities

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Section 100 Definitions

RULE 1-101: Definitions

As used in these rules, unless the context clearly requires a different construction:

Absconder: a juvenile probationer or parolee who hides, conceals, or absents him/herself with the intent to avoid legal process or authorized control.

Accused Delinquent: a person charged with an offense that, if committed by an adult, would be a criminal offense.

Accused Status Offender: a person charged with an offense that would not be a criminal offense if committed by an adult.

Adjudicated: a judicial finding that a juvenile is a status offender or delinquent.

Adjudicated Delinquent: a person found to have committed an offense that, if committed by an adult, would be a criminal offense.

Adjudicated Status Offender: a person found to have committed an offense that would not be a criminal offense if committed by an adult.

Affidavit: a written or printed declaration or statement of facts made voluntarily and confirmed by the oath or affirmation of the party making it, taken before an officer having authority to administer such oath.

Appropriate Authority: the legally designated person, agency, court or other entity with the power to act, determine, or direct.

By-laws: those by-laws established by the Interstate Commission for its governance, or for directing or controlling its actions or conduct.

Commission: a body corporate and joint agency made up of compacting states who has the responsibility, powers and duties set forth in the ICJ.

Commissioner: the voting representative of each compacting state appointed pursuant to Article III of this Compact.

Commitment: an order by a court ordering the care, custody, and treatment of a juvenile to an agency or private or state institution maintained for such purpose.

Compact Administrator: the individual in each compacting state appointed pursuant to the terms of this Compact, responsible for the administration and management of the state's supervision and transfer of juveniles subject to the terms of this Compact, the rules adopted by the Interstate Commission and policies adopted by the State Council under this Compact.

Compacting State: any state which has enacted the enabling legislation for this Compact.

Counsel (Legal): a state licensed attorney either privately retained or appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction to represent a juvenile or other party to a proceeding under this Compact.

Court: any court having jurisdiction over delinquent, neglected, or dependent children.

Court Order: an authorized order by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Defaulting State: any state that fails to perform any of its obligations or responsibilities under this Compact, the by-laws or any duly promulgated rules.

Deferred Adjudication: a court decision at any point after the filing of a juvenile delinquency or status complaint that withholds or defers formal judgment and stipulates terms and/or conditions of supervision and are eligible for transfer.

Demanding State: the state having jurisdiction over a juvenile seeking the return of the juvenile either with or without pending delinquency charges.

Deputy Compact Administrator: the individual, if any, in each compacting state appointed to act on behalf of a Compact Administrator pursuant to the terms of this Compact responsible for the administration and management of the state's supervision and transfer of juveniles subject to the terms of this compact, the rules adopted by the Interstate Commission and policies adopted by the State Council under this Compact.

Designee: a person who is authorized to act on behalf of the ICJ Commissioner or Administrator of any member state under the provisions of this compact, authorized by-laws, and rules.

Detainer: a document issued or made by a legally empowered officer of a court or other appropriate authority authorizing the proper agency to keep in its custody a person named therein.

Detention Order: an order entered by a court to detain a specified juvenile pending further orders or action by the court.

Emancipation: the legal status in which a minor has achieved independence from parents or legal guardians as determined by the laws of the home state.

Escapee: a juvenile who has made an unauthorized flight from a facility or agency's custody to which he has been committed by the court.

Executive Director: the Commission's principal administrator (as defined in the Compact).

Good Faith Effort: reasonable communication and cooperation of the home state with the holding state regarding the return of runaways, absconders, and escapees.

Guardian ad litem: a person appointed by a court to look after the best interest of the juvenile.

Hearing: any proceeding before a judge or other appropriate authority in which issues of fact or law are to be determined, in which parties against whom proceedings are initiated have notice and a right to be heard and which may result in a final order.

Holding State: the state having physical custody of a juvenile and where the juvenile is located.

Home Evaluation/Investigation: an evaluation and subsequent report of findings to determine if placement in a proposed and specified resource home/place is in the best interest of the juvenile and the community.

Home State: the state where the parent(s), guardian(s), person, or agency having legal custody of the juvenile is residing or undertakes to reside.

Interstate Commission: the Interstate Commission for Juveniles created by Article III of this Compact.

Interstate Compact for Juveniles (ICJ): the agreement pertaining to the legally authorized transfer of supervision and care, as well as the return of juveniles from one state to another, which has been adopted by all member states that have enacted legislation in substantially the same language.

Juvenile: a person defined as a juvenile in any member state or by the rules of the Interstate Commission, including accused juvenile delinquents, adjudicated delinquents, accused status offenders, adjudicated status offenders, non-offenders, non-adjudicated juveniles, and non-delinquent juveniles.

Juvenile Sex Offender: a juvenile having been adjudicated for an offense involving sex or of a sexual nature as determined by the sending state or who may be required to register as a sex offender in the sending or receiving state.

Legal Custodian: the agency and/or person(s) who has been ordered or given authority by the appropriate court to render care, custody, and/or treatment to a juvenile.

Legal Guardian: a person legally responsible for the care and management of the person, or the estate, or both, of a child during minority or for the purpose and duration expressed in the order of guardianship.

Legal Jurisdiction: the authority a court has to preside over the proceeding and the power to render a decision pertaining to one or more specified offenses with which a juvenile has been charged.

Non-Adjudicated Juveniles: all juveniles who are under juvenile court jurisdiction as defined by the sending state, and who have been assigned terms of supervision and are eligible for services pursuant to the provisions of the Interstate Compact for Juveniles.

Non-Compacting State: any state which has not enacted the enabling legislation for this compact.

Non-Delinquent Juvenile: any person who has not been adjudged or adjudicated delinquent.

Non-Offender: a person in need of supervision who has not been accused or adjudicated a status offender or delinquent.

Notice: Advanced notification given to a party, either written or verbal, in regards to the future of an ICJ case.

Peace Officer: sheriffs, deputies, constables, marshals, police officers, and other officers whose duty is to enforce and preserve public safety.

Petition: a written request to the court or other appropriate authority for an order requiring that action be taken or a decision made regarding a juvenile stating the circumstances upon which it is founded.

Physical Custody: the detainment of a juvenile by virtue of lawful process or authority.

Pick-Up Order: an order authorizing law enforcement officials to apprehend a specified person.

Private Provider: any person or organization contracted by the sending or receiving state to provide supervision and/or services to juveniles.

Probation/Parole: any kind of supervision or conditional release of juveniles authorized under the laws of the compacting states.

Promulgate: to put a law or regulation into effect by formal public announcement and publication.

Receiving State: a state to which a juvenile is sent for supervision under provision of the ICJ.

Relocate: when a juvenile remains in another state for more than 90 consecutive days in any 12 month period.

Requisition: a written demand for the return of a non-delinquent runaway, probation or parole absconder, escapee, or accused delinquent.

Residence: the home or regular place of abode as recognized by a state's law that is established by a parent, guardian, person, or agency having legal custody of a juvenile.

Residential Facility: a staffed program that provides custodial care and supervision to juveniles.

Retaking: the act of a sending state physically removing a juvenile, or causing to have a juvenile removed, from a receiving state.

Runaway: a child under the juvenile jurisdictional age limit established by the state, who has run away from his/her place of residence, without the consent of the parent, guardian, person, or agency entitled to his/her legal custody.

Rule: a written statement by the Commission promulgated pursuant to Article VI of this Compact that is of general applicability, implements, interprets or prescribes a policy or provision of the Compact, and has the force and effect of statutory law in a compacting state, and includes the amendment, repeal, or suspension of an existing rule.

Sanction: Requirement imposed upon a juvenile for non-compliance with terms of supervision.

Secure Facility: a facility which is approved for the holding of juveniles and is one which is either staff-secured or locked and which prohibits a juvenile in custody from leaving.

Sending State: a state which has sent or is in the process of sending a juvenile to another state for supervision under the provisions of the ICJ.

State: a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Marianas Islands.

State Committed (Parole): Any delinquent juvenile committed to a correctional facility that is conditionally released from an institutional setting or community supervision as authorized under the law of the sending state.

Status Offense: conduct which is illegal for juveniles but not illegal for adults, including but not limited to incorrigibility, curfew violations, running away, disobeying parents, or truancy.

Substantial Compliance: sufficient compliance by a juvenile with the terms and conditions of his or her supervision so as not to result in initiation of revocation of supervision proceedings by the sending or receiving state.

Supervision: the oversight exercised by authorities of a sending or receiving state over a juvenile for a period of time determined by a court or appropriate authority, during which time the juvenile is required to report to or be monitored by appropriate authorities, and to comply with regulations and conditions, other than monetary conditions, imposed on the juvenile.

Termination: the discharge from ICJ supervision of a juvenile probationer or parolee by the appropriate authority.

Travel Permit: written permission granted to a juvenile authorizing the juvenile to temporarily travel from one state to another.

Voluntary Return: the return of a juvenile runaway, escapee, absconder, or accused delinquent who has consented to voluntarily return to the home/demanding state.

Warrant: an order authorizing any law enforcement or peace officer to apprehend and detain a specified juvenile.

History: Adopted December 2, 2009, effective March 1, 2010; “Deferred Adjudication” adopted September 15, 2010, effective January 1, 2011; “Probation/Parole” amended September 15, 2010, effective January 1, 2011; “Relocate” adopted September 15, 2010, effective January 1, 2011; “Retaking” adopted September 15, 2010, effective January 1, 2011; “Substantial Compliance” adopted September 15, 2010, effective January 1, 2011; “Adjudicated” amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; “Appropriate Authority” adopted October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; “Commitment” amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; “Cooperative Supervision” amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; “Detainer” amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; “Hearing” amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; “Holding State” amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; “Juvenile Sex Offender” amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; “Petition” amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; “Requisition” amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; “Residence” amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; “Status Offense” amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; “Termination” amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; “Voluntary Return” amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; “Substantial Compliance” amended October 17, 2012, effective April 1, 2013; “Adjudicated Status Offender” amended October 9, 2013, effective April 1, 2014; “Aftercare(temporary community placement)” rescinded October 9, 2013, effective April 1, 2014; “Custody” rescinded October 9, 2013, effective April 1, 2014; “Home Evaluation/Investigation” amended October 9, 2013, effective April 1, 2014; “Juvenile Sex Offender” amended October 9, 2013, effective April 1, 2014; “Residential Facility” adopted October 9, 2013, effective April 1, 2014; “Sanction” adopted October 9, 2013, effective April 1, 2014

Section 200 General Provisions

RULE 2-101: Dues Formula

1. The Commission shall determine the formula to be used in calculating the annual assessments to be paid by states. Public notice of any proposed revision to the approved dues formula shall be given at least thirty (30) days prior to the Commission meeting at which the proposed revision will be considered.
2. The Commission shall consider the population of the states and the volume of juvenile transfers between states in determining and adjusting the assessment formula.
3. The approved formula and resulting assessments for all member states shall be distributed by the Commission to each member state annually.
4. The dues formula shall be— $(\text{Population of the state} / \text{Population of the United States})$ plus $(\text{Number of juveniles sent from and received by a state} / \text{total number of offenders sent from and received by all states})$ divided by two.

History: Adopted December 2, 2009, effective March 1, 2010

RULE 2-102: Data Collection

1. As required by Article III (K) of the compact, member states shall gather, maintain and report data regarding the interstate movement of juveniles who are supervised under this compact and the return of juveniles who have absconded, escaped or fled to avoid prosecution or run away. Each member state shall report annually by July 31st.
2. Runaways, escapees, absconders and accused delinquents:
 - a. The total number of runaways, escapees, absconders and accused delinquents located in and located out of the reporting state processed during the reporting period.
 - b. The total number of Requisitions (Form I and Form II) sent from and received by the reporting state during the reporting period.
 - c. The total number of juveniles who were not returned per Requisition (Form I and Form II) by or to the reporting state during the reporting period.
 - d. The reason(s) the juvenile was not returned per Requisition (Form I and II) by or to the reporting state during the reporting period.
3. Airport Supervision:
 - a. The total number of airport supervision requests met during the reporting period.
4. Parole Supervision:
 - a. The total number of incoming parole cases received from other states for investigation and/or supervision during the reporting period and the number which were sex offender related.
 - b. The total number of outgoing parole cases sent from the reporting state for investigation and/or supervision during the reporting period and the number which were sex offender related.
 - c. The total number of incoming parole cases terminated during the reporting period.
 - d. The total number of outgoing parole cases terminated during the reporting period.
 - e. The number of incoming / outgoing failed placements for violations and the number of incoming / outgoing returned.
 - f. The number of incoming / outgoing failed placements for reasons other than violations and the number of incoming / outgoing returned.
5. Probation Supervision:
 - a. The total number of incoming probation cases received from other states for investigation and/or supervision during the reporting period and the number which were sex offender related.
 - b. The total number of outgoing probation cases sent from the reporting state for investigation and/or supervision during the reporting period and the number which were sex offender related.
 - c. The total number of incoming probation cases terminated during the reporting period.
 - d. The total number of outgoing probation cases terminated during the reporting period.
 - e. The number of incoming / outgoing failed placements for violations and the number of incoming / outgoing returned.

- f. The number of incoming / outgoing failed placements for reasons other than violations and the number of incoming / outgoing returned.
6. This Rule will not expire until the Electronic Information System approved by the Commission is fully implemented and functional.

History: Adopted September 15, 2010, effective January 1, 2011; amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; amended October 9, 2013, effective April 1, 2014

RULE 2-103: Adoption of Rules and Amendments

Proposed new rules or amendments to the rules shall be adopted by majority vote of the members of the Commission in the following manner.

1. Proposed new rules and amendments to existing rules shall be submitted to the Rules Committee for referral and final approval by the full Commission:
 - a. Any ICJ Compact Commissioner or Designee may submit proposed rules or amendments for referral to the Rules Committee during the annual meeting of the Commission. This proposal would be made in the form of a motion and would have to be approved by a majority vote of a quorum of the Commission members present at the meeting.
 - b. Standing ICJ Committees may propose rules or amendments by a majority vote of that committee.
 - c. ICJ Regions may propose rules or amendments by a majority vote of members of that region.
2. The Rules Committee shall prepare a draft of all proposed rules or amendments and provide the draft to the Commission for review and comments. All written comments received by the Rules Committee on proposed rules or amendments shall be posted on the Commission's website upon receipt. Based on these comments, the Rules Committee shall prepare a final draft of the proposed rules or amendments for consideration by the Commission not later than the next annual meeting falling in an odd-numbered year.
3. Prior to the Commission voting on any proposed rules or amendments, said text shall be published at the direction of the Rules Committee not later than thirty (30) days prior to the meeting at which a vote on the rule or amendment is scheduled, on the official website of the Commission and in any other official publication that may be designated by the Commission for the publication of its rules. In addition to the text of the proposed rule or amendment, the reason for the proposed rule shall be provided.
4. Each proposed rule or amendment shall state:
 - a. The place, time, and date of the scheduled public hearing;
 - b. The manner in which interested persons may submit notice to the Commission of their intention to attend the public hearing and any written comments; and
 - c. The name, position, physical and electronic mail address, telephone, and telefax number of the person to whom interested persons may respond with notice of their attendance and written comments.

5. Every public hearing shall be conducted in a manner providing each person who wishes to comment a fair and reasonable opportunity to comment. No transcript of the public hearing is required, unless a written request for a transcript is made, in which case the person requesting the transcript shall pay for the transcript. A recording may be made in lieu of a transcript under the same terms and conditions as a transcript. This subsection shall not preclude the Commission from making a transcript or recording of the public hearing if it so chooses.
6. Nothing in this section shall be construed as requiring a separate public hearing on each rule or amendment. Rules or amendments may be grouped for the convenience of the Commission at public hearings required by this section.
7. Following the scheduled public hearing date, the Commission shall consider all written and oral comments received.
8. The Commission shall, by majority vote of a quorum of the Commissioners, take final action on the proposed rule or amendment by a vote of yes/no. No additional rules or amendments shall be made at the time such action is taken. A rule or amendment may be referred back to the Rules Committee for further action either prior to or subsequent to final action on the proposed rule or amendment. The Commission shall determine the effective date of the rule, if any, based on the rulemaking record and the full text of the rule.
9. Not later than sixty (60) days after a rule is adopted, any interested person may file a petition for judicial review of the rule in the United States District Court of the District of Columbia or in the federal district court where the Commission's principal office is located. If the court finds that the Commission's action is not supported by substantial evidence, as defined in the Model State Administrative Procedures Act, in the rulemaking record, the court shall hold the rule unlawful and set it aside. In the event that a petition for judicial review of a rule is filed against the Commission by a state, the prevailing party shall be awarded all costs of such litigation, including reasonable attorneys' fees.
10. Upon determination that an emergency exists, the Commission may promulgate an emergency rule or amendment that shall become effective immediately upon adoption, provided that the usual rulemaking procedures provided in the Compact and in this section shall be retroactively applied to the rule as soon as reasonably possible, in no event later than ninety days after the effective date of the rule. An emergency rule or amendment is one that must be made effective immediately in order to:
 - a. Meet an imminent threat to public health, safety, or welfare;
 - b. Prevent a loss of federal or state funds;
 - c. Meet a deadline for the promulgation of an administrative rule that is established by federal law or rule; or
 - d. Protect human health and the environment.

11. The Chair of the Rules Committee may direct revisions to a rule or amendments adopted by the Commission, for purposes of correcting typographical errors, errors in format, errors in consistency or grammatical errors. Public notice of any revisions shall be posted on the official website of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles and in any other official publication that may be designated by the Interstate Commission for Juveniles for the publication of its rules. For a period of thirty (30) days after posting, the revision is subject to challenge by any Commissioner or Designee. The revision may be challenged only on grounds that the revision results in a material change to a rule. A challenge shall be made in writing, and delivered to the Executive Director of the Commission, prior to the end of the notice period. If no challenge is made, the revision will take effect without further action. If the revision is challenged, the revision may not take effect without the approval of the Commission.

History: Adopted December 3, 2009, effective March 1, 2010; amended September 15, 2010, effective January 1, 2011; amended October 9, 2013, effective April 1, 2014

RULE 2-104: Communication Requirements Between States

1. All communications between states, whether verbal or written, on ICJ issues shall be transmitted between the respective ICJ Offices.
2. Communication may occur between local jurisdictions with the prior approval of the ICJ Offices in both states. An e-mail copy of the correspondence must be sent to the ICJ Administrator's Office in both states.
3. Communication regarding ICJ business shall respect the confidentiality rules of sending and receiving states.

History: Adopted December 2, 2009, effective March 1, 2010

RULE 2-105: Victim Notification

1. Victim notification requirements are the responsibility of the sending state in accordance with the laws and policies of that state.
2. When the sending state will require the assistance of the supervising person in the receiving state to meet these requirements, the sending officer shall clearly document such in the initial packet using the Victim Notification Form. The Victim Notification Form shall include the specific information regarding what will be required and the timeframes for which it must be received.
3. Throughout the duration of the supervision period, the supervising person through the receiving state's ICJ office shall, to the extent possible, provide the sending state with the requested information to ensure the sending state can remain compliant with the laws and policies of the sending state.
4. It is the responsibility of the sending state to update the receiving state of any changes to victim notification requirements.

History: Adopted December 2, 2009, effective March 1, 2010; clerically amended January 5, 2011, effective February 4, 2011; amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012

Section 300 Forms

RULE 3-101: Forms

States shall use the electronic information system approved by the Commission for forms processed through the Interstate Compact for Juveniles.

- Form I (Requisition for Runaway Juvenile)
- Form II (Requisition for Escapee or Absconder/Accused Delinquent)
- Form III (Consent for Voluntary Return of Out of State Juvenile)
- Form IV (Parole or Probation Investigation Request)
- Form V (Report of Sending State Upon Parolee or Probationer Being Sent to the Receiving State)
- Form IA/VI (Application for Compact Services/Memorandum of Understanding and Waiver)
- Form VII (Out of State Travel Permit and Agreement to Return)
- Form VIII (Home Evaluation)
- Form IX (Quarterly Progress or Violation Report)
- Form X (Case Closure Notification Form)

History: Deferred adoption December 3, 2009, adopted use of AJCA forms (with revisions to logo, compact and rule notations) in interim; amended September 15, 2010, effective January 1, 2011; amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; amended October 17, 2012, effective April 1, 2013; amended October 9, 2013, effective April 1, 2014

RULE 3-102: Optional Forms

Use of the following forms is optional:

- Petition for Hearing on Requisition for Runaway Juvenile
- Order Setting Hearing for the Requisition for a Runaway Juvenile
- Petition for Requisition to Return a Runaway Juvenile (Form A)
- Petition for Hearing on Requisition for Escapee, Absconder, or Accused Delinquent
- Order Setting Hearing for Requisition for Escapee, Absconder, or Accused Delinquent
- Juvenile Rights Form for Consent for Voluntary Return of Out of State Juvenile
- Victim Notification Supplement Form

History: Deferred adoption December 3, 2009, adopted use of AJCA forms (with revisions to logo, compact and rule notations) in interim; amended September 15, 2010, effective January 1, 2011; amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; amended October 17, 2012, effective November 1, 2012

RULE 3-103: Form Modifications or Revisions [Rescinded; See history]

1. Forms approved and adopted by the Interstate Commission for Juveniles may not be changed, altered or otherwise modified and no other forms may be substituted for approved forms.
2. Form revisions shall:
 - a. Be adopted by majority vote of the members of the Commission; and
 - b. Be submitted in the same manner as outlined in Rule 7-101 for the adoption of Rules and Amendments.

History: Adopted September 15, 2010, effective January 1, 2011; rescinded on October 17, 2012, effective November 1, 2012

Section 400 Transfer of Supervision

RULE 4-101: Eligibility Requirements for the Transfer of Supervision

1. Each state that is a party to the ICJ shall process all referrals involving juveniles, for whom services have been requested, provided those juveniles are under juvenile jurisdiction in the sending state.
2. No state shall permit a juvenile who is eligible for transfer under this compact to relocate to another state except as provided by the Compact and these rules. A juvenile shall be eligible for transfer under ICJ if the following conditions are met:
 - a. is classified as a juvenile in the sending state; and
 - b. is an adjudicated delinquent, adjudicated status offender, or has a deferred adjudication in the sending state; and
 - c. is under the jurisdiction of a court or appropriate authority in the sending state; and
 - d. has a plan inclusive of relocating to another state for a period exceeding ninety (90) consecutive days in any twelve (12) month period; and
 - e. has more than ninety (90) days or an indefinite period of supervision remaining at the time the sending state submits the transfer request; and
 - f.
 1. Will reside with a parent, legal guardian, relative, non-relative or independently, excluding residential facilities; or
 2. Is a full time student at an accredited secondary school, or accredited university, college, or licensed specialized training program and can provide proof of acceptance and enrollment.
3. If a child is placed pursuant to the ICJ and is also subject to the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (ICPC), placement and supervision through the ICPC would not be precluded.
4. A juvenile who is not eligible for transfer under this Compact is not subject to these rules.

History: Adopted December 2, 2009, effective March 1, 2010; amended September 15, 2010, effective January 1, 2011; amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; amended October 9, 2013, effective April 1, 2014

RULE 4-101A: Transfer of Students [Rescinded; See history]

1. Juveniles as defined in Rule 1-101, eligible for transfer as defined by Rule 4-101, who have been accepted as full-time students at a secondary school, or accredited university/college, or state licensed specialized training program and can provide proof of enrollment, shall be considered for supervision by the receiving state.
2. Supervision shall be provided the juvenile according to Rule 4-104.
3. If the juvenile's placement fails, procedures to return the juvenile shall be made by the sending state according to Rule 6-104.

History: Adopted September 15, 2010, effective January 1, 2011; the Commission approved merging Rule 4-101A into 4-101(f) and ordered to rescind this rule effective April 1, 2014

RULE 4-102: Sending and Receiving Referrals

Each ICJ Office shall forward all its cases within five (5) business days of receipt. Each ICJ Office shall adhere to the following screening process when sending and receiving referrals. Supervision shall not be provided without written approval from the receiving state's ICJ Office. The sending state shall maintain responsibility until supervision is accepted by the receiving state.

1. Each ICJ Office shall develop policies/procedures on how to handle ICJ matters within their state.
2. Each ICJ Office shall ensure all requests and coordination for ICJ supervision are between ICJ Offices.
3. The ICJ Office in the sending state shall comply with the rules listed below:
 - a. State Committed (Parole) Cases – The ICJ Office in the sending state shall ensure the following referral documents are complete and forwarded to the receiving state forty five (45) calendar days prior to the juvenile's anticipated arrival: Form IV, Form IA/VI and Order of Commitment. The ICJ Office in the sending state should also provide copies, (if available) of the Petition and/or Arrest Report(s), Legal and Social History, and any other pertinent information deemed to be of benefit to the receiving state. Parole conditions, if not already included, shall be forwarded to the receiving state upon the juvenile's release from an institution. Form V shall be forwarded prior to placement in the receiving state.

When it is necessary to place a State Committed (parole) juvenile out of state prior to the acceptance of supervision, under the provision of Rule 4-104(4), the sending state shall determine if the circumstances of the juvenile's immediate placement justify the use of a travel permit, including consideration of the appropriateness of the placement. If approved by the sending state, it shall provide the receiving state with the approved travel permit along with a written explanation as to why ICJ procedures for submitting the referral could not be followed.

The sending state ICJ Office shall provide the complete ICJ referral to the receiving state ICJ office within ten (10) business days of the travel permit being issued. The receiving state shall make the decision whether or not it will expedite the ICJ referral.

- b. Probation Cases – The ICJ Office in the sending state shall ensure the following referral documents are complete and forwarded to the receiving state within five (5) business days of receipt: Form IV, Form IA/VI, Order of Adjudication and Disposition, Conditions of Probation and Petition and/or Arrest Report(s). The ICJ Office in the sending state should also provide copies (if available) of Legal and Social History, and any other pertinent information deemed to be of benefit to the receiving state. Form V shall be forwarded prior to placement if the juvenile is not already residing in the receiving state.

4. The sending state shall be responsive and timely in forwarding additional documentation at the request of the receiving state. The receiving state will not delay the investigation pending receipt of the additional documentation.
5. The receiving state's ICJ Office shall request its local offices complete a home evaluation within thirty (30) calendar days after receipt of referral.
6. The receiving state's ICJ Office shall, within forty five (45) calendar days of receipt of the referral, forward to the sending state the home evaluation along with the final approval or disapproval of the request for supervision or provide an explanation of the delay to the sending state.

History: Adopted December 2, 2009, effective March 1, 2010; amended September 15, 2010, effective January 1, 2011; amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; amended October 17, 2012, effective April 1, 2013; amended October 9, 2013, effective April 1, 2014

RULE 4-103: Transfer of Supervision Procedures for Juvenile Sex Offenders

1. When transferring a juvenile sex offender, the sending state shall not allow the juvenile to transfer to the receiving state until the sending state's request for transfer of supervision has been approved, or reporting instructions have been issued by the receiving state unless Rule 4-103(2) is applicable.
2. When it is necessary to place a juvenile sex offender out of state with a custodial parent or legal guardian prior to the acceptance of supervision, and there is no custodial parent or legal guardian in the sending state, the sending state shall determine if the circumstances of the juvenile's immediate placement justify the use of a travel permit, including consideration of the appropriateness of the placement. If approved by the sending state's ICJ Office, the following procedures shall be initiated:
 - a. Upon notification, the sending state shall provide the receiving state with an approved travel permit along with a written explanation as to why ICJ procedures for submitting the referral could not be followed.
 - b. The sending state shall transmit a complete ICJ referral to the receiving state within ten (10) business days of the travel permit being issued. The receiving state shall make the decision whether it will expedite the ICJ referral or process the referral according to Rule 4-102.
 - c. Within five (5) business days of receipt of the travel permit, the receiving state shall advise the sending state of applicable registration requirements and/or reporting instructions, if any. The sending state shall be responsible for communicating the registration requirements and/or reporting instructions to the juvenile and his/her family in a timely manner.
 - d. The sending state shall maintain responsibility until supervision is accepted in the receiving state. The receiving state shall have the authority to supervise juveniles pursuant to reporting instructions issued under Rule 4-103(2)(c).
3. When transferring a juvenile sex offender, documentation should be provided to the receiving state: Form IA/VI, Form IV, Form V, Order of Adjudication and Disposition, Conditions of Probation, Petition and/or Arrest Report, Risk Assessment, Safety Plan Specific Assessments (if available), Legal and Social History information pertaining to the criminal behavior, Victim Information, i.e., sex, age, relationship to the offender, sending state's current or recommended Supervision and Treatment Plan, and all other pertinent materials. NOTE: Parole conditions shall be forwarded to the receiving state upon the juvenile's release from an institution.
4. In conducting home evaluations for juvenile sex offenders, the receiving state shall ensure compliance with local policies or laws when issuing reporting instructions. If the proposed placement is unsuitable, the receiving state may deny acceptance referred to in Rule 4-104(4).

5. Juvenile sex offender shall abide by the registration laws in the receiving state, i.e., felony or sex offender registration, notification or DNA testing.
6. A juvenile sex offender who fails to register when required will be subject to the laws of the receiving state.

History: Adopted December 2, 2009, effective March 1, 2010; amended September 15, 2010, effective January 1, 2011; amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; amended October 17, 2012, effective April 1, 2013; amended October 9, 2013, effective April 1, 2014

RULE 4-104: Authority to Accept/Deny Supervision

1. Only the receiving state's ICJ Administrator or designee shall authorize or deny supervision of a juvenile by that state after considering a recommendation by the investigating officer.
2. The receiving state's ICJ Administrator's or authorized agent's signature is required on or with the home evaluation form that approved or denied supervision of a juvenile by that state.
3. Supervision cannot be denied based solely on the juvenile's age or the offense.
4. Supervision may be denied when the home evaluation reveals that the proposed placement is unsuitable or that the juvenile is not in substantial compliance with the terms and conditions of supervision required by the sending or receiving state, except when a juvenile has no custodial parent or legal guardian remaining in the sending state and the juvenile does have a custodial parent or legal guardian residing in the receiving state.
5. Upon receipt of acceptance of supervision from the receiving state, and within five (5) business days prior to the juvenile's departure if the youth is not already residing in the receiving state, the sending state shall provide reporting instructions to the juvenile, and provide written notification of the juvenile's departure to the receiving state.
6. If a legal custodian remains in the sending state and the placement in the receiving state fails, the sending state's ICJ Office shall facilitate transportation arrangements for the return of the juvenile(s) within five (5) business days in accordance with these rules.

History: Adopted December 3, 2009, effective March 1, 2010; amended September 15, 2010, effective January 1, 2011; amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012

Section 500 Supervision in Receiving State

RULE 5-101: Supervision/Services Requirements

1. After accepting supervision, the receiving state will assume the duties of supervision over any juvenile, and in exercise of those duties will be governed by the same standards of supervision that prevails for its own juveniles released on probation or parole.
2. At the time of acceptance or during the term of supervision, the appropriate authority in the receiving state may impose conditions on a juvenile transferred under the interstate compact if that condition would have been imposed on a juvenile in the receiving state. Any costs incurred from any conditions imposed by the receiving state shall not be the responsibility of the sending state.
3. Both the sending and receiving states shall have the authority to enforce terms of probation/parole, which may include the imposition of sanctions. Any costs incurred from any enforcement sanctions shall be the responsibility of the state seeking to impose such sanctions.
4. The receiving state shall furnish written progress reports to the sending state on no less than a quarterly basis. Additional reports shall be sent in cases where there are concerns regarding the juvenile or there has been a change in placement.
5. Neither sending states nor receiving states shall impose a supervision fee on any juvenile who is supervised under the provisions of the ICJ.
6. The sending state shall be financially responsible for treatment services ordered by the appropriate authority in the sending state when they are not available through the supervising agency in the receiving state or cannot be obtained through Medicaid, private insurance, or other payor. The initial referral shall clearly state who will be responsible for purchasing treatment services.
7. The age of majority and duration of supervision are determined by the sending state. Where circumstances require the receiving court to detain any juvenile under the ICJ, the type of incarceration shall be determined by the laws regarding the age of majority in the receiving state.
8. Juvenile restitution payments or court fines are to be paid directly from the juvenile/juvenile's family to the adjudicating court or agency in the sending state. Supervising officers in the receiving state shall encourage the juvenile to make regular payments in accordance with the court order of the sending state. The sending state shall provide the specific payment schedule and payee information to the receiving state.
9. Supervision for the sole purpose of collecting restitution is not a justifiable reason to open a case.

References

ICJ Advisory Opinion

1-2010 A supervising state is permitted to impose graduated sanctions upon a ny juvenile transferred under the compact if such standards are also applied to its own delinquent juveniles.

History: Adopted December 2, 2009, effective March 1, 2010; amended September 15, 2010, effective January 1, 2011; amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; amended October 9, 2013, effective April 1, 2014

RULE 5-102: Absconder Under ICJ Supervision

1. If there is reason to believe that a juvenile being supervised under the terms of the Interstate Compact for Juveniles in the receiving state has absconded, the receiving state shall attempt to locate the juvenile. Such activities shall include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Conducting a field contact at the last known place of residence;
 - b. Contacting the last known school or place of employment, if applicable; and
 - c. Contacting known family members and collateral contacts.
2. If the juvenile is not located, the receiving state shall submit a violation report to the sending state's ICJ office which shall include the following information:
 - a. The juvenile's last known address and telephone number,
 - b. Date of the juvenile's last personal contact with the supervising agent,
 - c. Details regarding how the supervising agent determined the juvenile to be an absconder, and
 - d. Any pending charges in the receiving state.
3. The receiving state may close the case upon notification that a warrant has been issued by the sending state for a juvenile who has absconded from supervision in the receiving state, or if the juvenile has been on absconder status for ten (10) business days.
4. Upon finding or apprehending the juvenile, the sending state shall make a determination if the juvenile shall return to the sending state or if the sending state will request supervision resume in the receiving state.

History: Adopted October 17, 2012, effective April 1, 2013

RULE 5-103: Reporting Juvenile Non-Compliance, Failed Placement and Retaking

At any time during supervision if a juvenile is out of compliance with conditions of supervision the receiving state shall notify the sending state of the conditions violated within ten (10) business days of the discovery.

1. A violation report shall contain:
 - a. The date of the new citation or technical violation that forms the basis of the violation;
 - b. Description of the new citation or technical violation;
 - c. Status and disposition, if any;
 - d. Supporting documentation regarding the violation including but not limited to police reports, drug testing results, or any other document to support the violation.
 - e. Efforts or interventions made to redirect the behavior;
 - f. Sanctions if they apply;
 - g. Receiving state recommendations.
2. The sending state shall respond to a report of a violation made by the receiving state no later than ten (10) business days following receipt by the sending state. The response shall include the action to be taken by the sending state, which may include continue supervision, and the date that action will occur.
3. The decision of the sending state to retake a juvenile shall be conclusive and not reviewable within the receiving state. If the sending state determines the violation requires retaking or retaking is mandatory, the following shall be considered:
 - a. In those cases where the juvenile is suspected of having committed a criminal offense or an act of juvenile delinquency in the receiving state, the juvenile shall not be retaken without the consent of the receiving state until discharged from prosecution, or other form of proceeding, imprisonment, detention, or supervision.
 - b. The ICJ Application for Compact Services and Memorandum of Understanding and Waiver Form (ICJ Form IA/VI) has the appropriate signatures; no further court procedures will be required for the juvenile's return.
 - c. A duly accredited officer of a sending state may enter a receiving state and apprehend and retake any such juvenile on probation or parole. If this is not practical, a warrant may be issued and the supervising state shall honor that warrant in full.
 - d. The sending state shall return the juvenile in a safe manner, pursuant to the ICJ Rules within five (5) business days. This time period may be extended with the approval of both ICJ Offices.
 - e. The officer of the sending state shall be permitted to transport delinquent juveniles being returned through any and all states party to this Compact, without interference.

4. The sending state's ICJ Office shall facilitate transportation arrangements for the return of the juvenile(s) within five (5) business days in accordance with these rules when:
 - a. A legal guardian remains in the sending state and the placement in the receiving state fails; or
 - b. A juvenile student transfer placement fails.

History: Adopted October 9, 2013, effective April 1, 2014

RULE 5-104: Closure of Cases

1. The sending state has sole authority to discharge/terminate supervision of its juveniles with the exception of:
 - a. When a juvenile is convicted of a crime and sentenced under the jurisdiction of the adult court of the receiving state and the adult sentence is longer than the juvenile sentence. In such cases, the receiving state may close the supervision and administration of its ICJ case once it has notified the sending state's ICJ office, in writing, and provided it with a copy of the adult court order.
 - b. Cases which terminate due to expiration of a court order or upon expiration of the maximum period of parole or probation may be closed by the receiving state without further action by the sending state. In such cases, the receiving state shall forward a summary report to the sending state, and notify the sending state in writing that, unless otherwise notified, the case will be closed due to the expiration of the court order within five (5) business days.
2. After the receiving state has accepted a probation/parole case for supervision, the sending state shall complete placement within ninety (90) calendar days. If the placement is not made in the receiving state within this timeframe, the receiving state may close the case with written notice to the sending state. The sending state may request an extension beyond the ninety (90) calendar day timeframe, providing an appropriate explanation, or may resubmit the referral at a later date.
3. The receiving state may submit to the sending state a request for the early release of the juvenile from probation or parole. In such cases, the sending state shall be provided the opportunity to consider the matter, to advise the court of jurisdiction or state agency of the request, and to make known any objection or concern before the case is closed. Any decision to release a juvenile from probation/parole early shall be made by the appropriate authority in the sending state. The sending state will forward a copy of the discharge report or notification to close based on the receiving state's recommendation or, if the request to close has been denied, provide a written explanation, within sixty (60) calendar days as to why the juvenile cannot be released from probation/parole.
4. The receiving state may close the case upon notification that a warrant has been issued by the sending state for a juvenile who has absconded from supervision in the receiving state, or if the juvenile has been on absconder status for ten (10) business days.
5. Files of closed cases shall be maintained in the ICJ Office for one (1) year after closure before they can be destroyed.

History: Adopted December 2, 2009, effective March 1, 2010; amended September 15, 2010, effective January 1, 2011; amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; amended October 17, 2012, effective April 1, 2013

Section 600 Voluntary and Non-Voluntary Return of Juveniles/Runaways

The home/demanding state's ICJ Office shall return all of its juveniles according to one of the following methods.

RULE 6-101: Release of Runaways to Parent or Legal Guardian

1. All remedies and procedures provided by this Compact shall be in addition to and not in substitution for other rights, remedies and procedures, and shall not be in derogation of parental rights and responsibilities. To this end, the following rules shall apply:
 - a. Juvenile authorities may release a runaway to their parent/legal guardian within the first twenty-four (24) hours (excluding weekends and holidays) of detainment without applying Rule 6-102, except in cases where abuse or neglect is suspected by holding authorities.
 - b. If the juvenile remains in custody beyond twenty-four (24) hours, the holding state's ICJ Office shall be contacted.
2. Runaways who are endangering themselves or others held beyond twenty-four (24) hours shall be held in secure facilities until returned by the home/demanding state.
3. When a holding state has reason to suspect abuse or neglect by a parent/legal guardian or others in the home of a runaway juvenile, the holding state's ICJ Office shall notify the home/demanding state's ICJ Office of the suspected abuse or neglect.
4. The home/demanding state's ICJ Office shall work with the appropriate authority and/or court of jurisdiction in the home/demanding state to effect the safe return of the juvenile.
5. Voluntary Return of runaways who allege abuse or neglect:
The Form III must indicate who will be assuming responsibility for the juvenile if the juvenile will not be returning to a parent or legal guardian.
6. Non-Voluntary Return of runaways who allege abuse or neglect:
If the appropriate authorities in the home/demanding state determine that the juvenile will not be returning to a parent or legal guardian, the requisition process shall be initiated by the home/demanding state's appropriate authority and/or court of jurisdiction in accordance with Rule 6-103.

History: Adopted December 3, 2009, effective March 1, 2010; clerically amended January 5, 2011, effective February 4, 2011; amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; clerically amended April 18, 2012, effective May 31, 2012

RULE 6-102: Voluntary Return of Out-of-State Juveniles

Once an out-of-state juvenile is found and detained, the following procedures shall apply:

1. The holding state's ICJ Office shall be advised of juvenile detainment. The holding state's ICJ Office shall contact the home/demanding state's ICJ Office advising them of case specifics.
2. The home/demanding state's ICJ Office shall immediately initiate measures to determine juvenile's residency and jurisdictional facts in that state.
3. At a court hearing (physical or electronic), the judge in the holding state shall inform the juvenile of his/her due process rights under the compact and may use the ICJ Juvenile Rights Form. The court may elect to appoint counsel or a guardian ad litem to represent the juvenile in this process.
4. If in agreement with the voluntary return, the juvenile shall sign the approved ICJ Form III in the presence (physical or electronic) of a judge. The ICJ Form III shall be signed by a judge.
5. When an out-of-state juvenile has reached the age of majority according to the holding state's laws and is brought before an adult court for an ICJ due process hearing, the home/demanding state shall accept an adult waiver instead of the ICJ Form III, provided the waiver is signed by the juvenile and the judge.
6. When consent has been duly executed, it shall be forwarded to and filed with the Compact administrator, or designee, of the holding state. The holding state's Compact office shall in turn, forward a copy of the consent to the Compact administrator, or designee, of the home/demanding state.
7. The home/demanding state shall be responsive to the holding state's court orders in effecting the return of its juveniles. Each ICJ Office shall have policies/procedures in place involving the return of juveniles that will ensure the safety of the public and juveniles.
8. Juveniles are to be returned by the home/demanding state in a safe manner and within five (5) business days of receiving a completed Form III or adult waiver. This time period may be extended up to an additional five (5) business days with approval from both ICJ Offices.

History: Adopted December 3, 2009, effective March 1, 2010; amended September 15, 2010, effective January 1, 2011; clerically amended January 5, 2011, effective February 4, 2011; amended October 17, 2012, effective April 1, 2013

RULE 6-103: Non-Voluntary Return of Non-Delinquent Runaways and/or Accused Status Offenders

A requisition applies to all juveniles in custody who refuse to voluntarily return to their home/demanding state; or juveniles whose whereabouts are known, but are not in custody.

1. The home/demanding state's office shall maintain regular contact with the authorities preparing the requisition to ensure accurate preparation and timely delivery of said documents to minimize detention time.
2. When the juvenile is a non-delinquent runaway and/or an accused status offender, the parent/legal guardian or custodial agency must petition the court of jurisdiction in the home/demanding state for a requisition. When the juvenile is already in custody, this shall be done within sixty (60) calendar days of notification of the youth's refusal to voluntarily return.
 - a. The petitioner may use Form A, Petition for Requisition to Return a Runaway Juvenile, or other petition. The petition must state the juvenile's name and date of birth, the name of the petitioner, and the basis of entitlement to the juvenile's custody, the circumstances of his/her running away, his/her location at the time application is made, and such other facts as may tend to show that the juvenile who has run away is endangering his/her own welfare or the welfare of others and is not an emancipated minor.
 1. The petition shall be verified by affidavit.
 2. The petition is to be accompanied by a certified copy of the document(s) on which the petitioner's entitlement to the juvenile's custody is based, such as birth certificates, letters of guardianship, or custody decrees.
 3. Other affidavits and other documents may be submitted with such petition.
 - b. The home/demanding state's appropriate authority shall initiate the requisition process upon notification by the holding state's ICJ Office that a non-delinquent juvenile in custody refuses to voluntarily return and the parent or legal guardian in the home/demanding state is unable or refuses to initiate the requisition process. The judge in the home/demanding state shall determine if:
 1. The petitioner is entitled to legal custody of the juvenile;
 2. The juvenile ran away without consent;
 3. The juvenile is an emancipated minor; and
 4. It is in the best interest of the juvenile to compel his/her return to the state.

- c. When it is determined that the juvenile should be returned, the judge in the home/demanding state shall sign the Form I, Requisition for Runaway Juvenile.
 - d. The Form I accompanied by the petition and supporting documentation shall be forwarded to the home/demanding state's ICJ Office.
3. Upon receipt of the Requisition Form I, the home/demanding state's ICJ Office shall ensure the requisition packet is in order. The ICJ Office will submit the requisition packet through the electronic data system to the ICJ Office in the state where the juvenile is located. The state where the juvenile is located may request and shall be entitled to receive originals or duly certified copies of any legal documents.
4. The ICJ Office in the state where the juvenile is located will forward the Requisition Form I to the appropriate court and request that a hearing be held within thirty (30) calendar days of the receipt of the requisition. If not already detained, the court shall order the juvenile be held pending a hearing on the requisition. This time period may be extended with the approval of both ICJ Offices.
5. The court in the holding state shall inform the juvenile of the demand made for his/her return and may elect to appoint counsel or a guardian ad litem. The purpose of said hearing is to determine if the Requisition Form I is in order.
 - a. If the requisition is found to be in order by the court, the judge shall order the juvenile's return to the home/demanding state.
 - b. If the requisition is denied, the judge shall issue written findings detailing the reason(s) for denial.
6. In all cases, the order concerning the requisition shall be forwarded immediately from the holding court to the holding state's ICJ Office which shall forward the same to the home/demanding state's ICJ Office.
7. Juveniles held in detention, pending non-voluntary return to the demanding state, may be held for a maximum of ninety (90) calendar days.
8. Juveniles shall be returned by the home/demanding state within five (5) business days of the receipt of the order granting the requisition. This time period may be extended with approval from both ICJ Offices.
9. The duly accredited officers of any compacting state, upon the establishment of their authority and the identity of the juvenile being returned, shall be permitted to transport such juvenile through any and all states party to this compact, without interference.

History: Adopted December 3, 2009, effective March 1, 2010; amended September 15, 2010, effective January 1, 2011; amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; amended October 17, 2012, effective November 1, 2012, the Commission approved replacing the entire Rule 6-103 on October 9, 2013, effective April 1, 2014

RULE 6-103A: Non-Voluntary Return of an Escapee, Absconder or Accused Delinquent

A requisition applies to all juveniles in custody who refuse to voluntarily return to their home/demanding state; or juveniles whose whereabouts are known, but are not in custody.

1. The home/demanding state's office shall maintain regular contact with the authorities preparing the requisition to ensure accurate preparation and timely delivery of said documents to minimize detention time.
2. When the juvenile is an Escapee, Absconder or Accused Delinquent the Requisitioner in the home/demanding state shall present to the court or appropriate authority a Requisition Form II, requesting the juvenile's return. When the juvenile is already in custody, this shall be done within sixty (60) calendar days of notification of the youth's refusal to voluntarily return.
 - a. The requisition shall be verified by affidavit and shall be accompanied by copies of supporting documents that show entitlement to the juvenile. Examples may include:
 1. Judgment
 2. Order of Adjudication
 3. Order of Commitment
 4. Petition Alleging Delinquency
 5. Other affidavits and documents may be submitted with such requisition.
 - b. When it is determined that the juvenile should be returned, the judge or the appropriate authority in the home/demanding state shall sign the Form II, Requisition for Absconder, Escapee or Accused Delinquent.
 - c. The Form II accompanied by the supporting documentation shall be forwarded to the home/demanding state's ICJ Office.
3. Upon receipt of a Requisition Form II, the home/demanding state's ICJ Office shall ensure the requisition packet is in order. The ICJ Office will submit the requisition packet through the electronic data system to the ICJ Office in the state where the juvenile is located. The state where the juvenile is located may request and shall be entitled to receive originals or duly certified copies of any legal documents.
4. The ICJ Office in the state where the juvenile is located will forward the Requisition Form II to the appropriate court and request that a hearing be held within thirty (30) calendar days of the receipt of the requisition. If not already detained, the court shall order the juvenile be held pending a hearing on the requisition. This time period may be extended with the approval of

both ICJ Offices.

5. The court in the holding state shall inform the juvenile of the demand made for his/her return and may elect to appoint counsel or a guardian ad litem. The purpose of said hearing is to determine if the Requisition Form II is in order.
 - a. If the requisition is found to be in order by the court, the judge shall order the juvenile's return to the home/demanding state.
 - b. If the requisition is denied, the judge shall issue written findings detailing the reason(s) for denial.
6. In all cases, the order concerning the requisition shall be forwarded immediately from the holding court to the holding state's ICJ Office which shall forward the same to the home/demanding state's ICJ Office.
7. Juveniles held in detention, pending non-voluntary return to the demanding state, may be held for a maximum of ninety (90) calendar days.
8. Requisitioned juveniles shall be accompanied in their return to the home/demanding state unless both ICJ Offices determine otherwise. Juveniles shall be returned by the home/demanding state within five (5) business days of the receipt of the order granting the requisition. This time period may be extended with approval from both ICJ Offices.
9. The duly accredited officers of any compacting state, upon the establishment of their authority and the identity of the juvenile being returned, shall be permitted to transport such juvenile through any and all states party to this compact, without interference.

History: Adopted October 9, 2013, effective April 1, 2014

RULE 6-104: ICPC Recognition

ICJ recognizes the authority of ICPC under Article V of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children and supports their authority to return ICPC youth who have run away from their out-of-state placement resulting in a demand for their return by the sending state. In the event a juvenile is held in a secure facility beyond twenty-four (24) hours (excluding weekends and holidays), the appropriate provisions of the ICJ rules shall apply.

History: Adopted October 9, 2013, effective April 1, 2014

RULE 6-104: Return of Juveniles Whose ICJ Placement Has Failed [Rescinded; See history]

1. If it is determined necessary to return a juvenile, whose placement has failed, to the Sending State and the ICJ Application for Compact Services and Memorandum of Understanding and Waiver Form (ICJ Form IA/VI) has the appropriate signatures, no further court procedures will be required for the juvenile's return.
2. Upon notifying the sending state's ICJ Office, a duly accredited officer of a sending state may enter a receiving state and apprehend and retake any such juvenile on probation or parole. If this is not practical, a warrant may be issued and the supervising state shall honor that warrant in full.
3. Upon notice of a juvenile's failed placement for purposes of his/her return, the sending state shall return the juvenile in a safe manner, pursuant to ICJ Rules 6-106 and 6-111, and within five (5) business days. This time period may be extended with the approval of both ICJ Offices.
4. The decision of the sending state to retake a delinquent juvenile on probation or parole shall be conclusive and not reviewable within the receiving state. In those cases where the juvenile is suspected of having committed a criminal offense or an act of juvenile delinquency in the receiving state, the juvenile shall not be returned without the consent of the receiving state until discharged from prosecution, or other form of proceeding, imprisonment, detention, or supervision.
5. The officer of the sending state shall be permitted to transport delinquent juveniles being returned through any and all states party to this Compact, without interference.

History: Adopted December 3, 2009, effective March 1, 2010; amended September 15, 2010, effective January 1, 2011; amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; the Commission approved rescinding Rule 6-104 due to adoption of Rule 5-103 on October 9, 2013, effective April 1, 2014

Section 700 Additional Return Requirements for Sections 500 and 600

RULE 7-101: Financial Responsibility

The home/demanding state shall be responsible for the costs of transportation, for making transportation arrangements and for the return of juveniles within five (5) business days of being notified by the holding state's ICJ Office that the juvenile's due process rights have been met (signed Consent to Return Voluntarily, signed Memorandum of Understanding and Waiver, or requisition honored). This time period may be extended with the approval of both ICJ Offices.

History: Adopted December 3, 2009, effective March 1, 2010; clerically amended January 5, 2011, effective February 4, 2011

RULE 7-102: Public Safety

1. The home/demanding state's ICJ Office shall determine appropriate measures and arrangements to ensure the safety of the public and of juveniles being transported based on the holding and home/demanding states' assessments of the juvenile.
2. If the home/demanding state's ICJ Office determines that a juvenile is considered a risk to harm him/herself or others, the juvenile shall be accompanied on the return to the home/demanding state.

History: Adopted December 3, 2009, effective March 1, 2010; amended September 15, 2010, effective January 1, 2011; clerically amended January 5, 2011, effective February 4, 2011; amended October 9, 2013, effective April 1, 2014

RULE 7-103: Charges Pending in Holding/Receiving State

Juveniles shall be returned only with the consent of the holding/receiving states or after charges are resolved when pending charges exist in the holding/receiving states.

History: Adopted December 3, 2009, effective March 1, 2010

RULE 7-104: Warrants

1. All warrants under ICJ jurisdiction shall be entered into the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) by the appropriate local law enforcement agency or other authorized agency in the issuing state. Holding states shall honor all lawful warrants as entered by other states and within the next business day notify the ICJ office in the home/demanding state that the juvenile has been placed in custody pursuant to the warrant. Within two (2) business days of notification, the home/demanding state shall inform the holding state whether the home/demanding state intends to have the juvenile returned.
2. When the home/demanding state enters a warrant into NCIC as a "no bond/bail warrant" but the holding state's statutes allow for bond/bail on juvenile warrants, the holding state shall not release the juvenile in custodial detention on bond/bail. However, a juvenile subject to detention shall be afforded an opportunity for a hearing pursuant to ICJ Rule 7-105.

History: Adopted December 3, 2009, effective March 1, 2010; amended September 15, 2010, effective January 1, 2011

RULE 7-105: Custodial Detention

1. The home/demanding state's ICJ Office shall effect the return of its juveniles within five (5) business days after confirmed notification from the holding state's ICJ Office that due process rights have been met. This time period may be extended with the approval of both ICJ Offices.
2. The holding state shall not be reimbursed for detaining juveniles under the provisions of the ICJ unless the home/demanding state fails to effect the return of its juveniles within the time period set forth in paragraph one (1) of this rule.
3. Within ten (10) business days after the failure of a home/demanding state to return the juvenile, a judicial hearing shall be provided in the holding state to hear the grounds for the juvenile's detention. This hearing shall determine whether the grounds submitted justify the continued detention of the juvenile subject to the provisions of these rules. A juvenile may be discharged from custodial detention to a parent or legal guardian or their designee if the holding state's court determines that further detention is not appropriate, or the holding state has failed to provide such a hearing within the time provided in this rule.

History: Adopted December 3, 2009, effective March 1, 2010; amended September 15, 2010, effective January 1, 2011

RULE 7-106: Transportation

1. Holding states are responsible for transporting juveniles to local airports or other means of public transportation as arranged by the home/demanding state and maintaining security of the juveniles until departure.
2. Home/demanding states shall make every effort to accommodate the airport preferences of the holding state. Additionally, travel plans should be made with consideration of normal business hours and exceptions shall be approved by the holding state.
3. Holding states shall not return to juveniles any personal belongings which could jeopardize the health, safety, or security of the juveniles or others (examples: weapon, cigarettes, medication, lighters, change of clothes, or cell phone).
4. Holding states shall confiscate all questionable personal belongings and return those belongings to the parents or legal guardians by approved carrier, COD or at the expense of the demanding state (e.g., United States Postal Service, United Parcel Service, or Federal Express).
5. In cases where a juvenile is being transported by a commercial airline carrier, the holding state shall ensure the juvenile has a picture identification card, if available, and/or a copy of the applicable ICJ paperwork or appropriate due process documentation in his/her possession before entering the airport.

History: Adopted December 3, 2009, effective March 1, 2010; amended September 15, 2010, effective January 1, 2011

RULE 7-107: Airport Supervision

1. All states shall provide supervision and assistance to unescorted juveniles at intermediate airports, en route to the home/demanding state.
2. Juveniles shall be supervised from arrival until departure.
3. Home/demanding states shall give the states providing airport supervision a minimum of forty-eight (48) hours advance notice.
4. In the event of an emergency situation including but not limited to weather, delayed flight, or missed flight, that interrupts or changes established travel plans during a return transport, the ICJ member states shall provide necessary services and assistance, including temporary detention or appropriate shelter arrangements for the juvenile until the transport is rearranged and/or completed

History: Adopted December 3, 2009, effective March 1, 2010; clerically amended January 5, 2011, effective February 4, 2011; amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012

RULE 7-108: Provision of Emergency Services [Rescinded; See history]

In the event of an emergency situation (e.g. weather, delayed flight, missed flight, etc.) that interrupts or changes established travel plans during a return transport, the ICJ member states shall provide necessary services and assistance, including temporary detention or housing for the juvenile until the transport is rearranged and/or completed.

History: Adopted December 3, 2009, effective March 1, 2010; On October 26, 2011, the Commission approved merging Rule 6-112 into 6-111 and ordered to rescind this rule, effective March 1, 2012.

Section 800 Travel Permits

RULE 8-101: Travel Permits

1. Travel permits shall be mandatory for juveniles traveling out-of-state for a period in excess of twenty-four (24) consecutive hours and who have committed or which the adjudicated offenses or case circumstances include any of the following:
 - a. Sex-related offenses;
 - b. Violent offenses that have resulted in personal injury or death;
 - c. Offenses committed with a weapon;
 - d. Juveniles who are state committed;
 - e. Juveniles testing placement and who are subject to the terms of the Compact;
 - f. Juveniles returning to the state from which they were transferred for the purposes of visitation;
 - g. Juveniles transferring to a subsequent state(s) with the approval of the initial sending state;
 - h. Transferred juveniles in which the victim notification laws, policies and practices of the sending and/or receiving state require such notification;
2. Juveniles placed in residential facilities shall be excluded from this rule; however, states may elect to use the Travel Permit Form for notification purposes.
3. The permit shall not exceed ninety (90) calendar days. If for the purposes of testing a placement, a referral packet is to be received by the receiving state's ICJ Office within thirty (30) calendar days of the effective date of the Travel Permit. The issuing state shall ensure the juvenile has been instructed to immediately report any change in status during that period.
 - a. When a Travel Permit exceeds thirty (30) calendar days, the sending state shall provide specific instructions for the juvenile to maintain contact with his/her supervising agency.
4. Authorization for out-of-state travel shall be approved at the discretion of the supervising person. An exception would be when the sending state has notified the receiving state that travel must be approved by the sending state's appropriate authority. The sending state's ICJ Office shall forward the Travel Permit via electronic communication, as appropriate, to the state in which the visit or transfer of supervision will occur. The authorized Travel Permit should be provided and received prior to the juvenile's movement. The receiving state upon receipt of the Travel Permit shall process and/or disseminate appropriate information in accordance with established law, policy, practice or procedure in the receiving state.
5. If a travel permit is issued, the sending state is responsible for victim notification in accordance with the laws, policies and practices of that state. The sending and receiving states shall collaborate to the extent possible to comply with the legal requirements of victim notification through the timely exchange of required information.

History: Adopted December 3, 2009, effective March 1, 2010; amended September 15, 2010, effective January 1, 2011; amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; amended October 17, 2012, effective April 1, 2013; amended October 9, 2013, effective April 1, 2014

Section 900 Dispute Resolution, Enforcement, Withdrawal, and Dissolution

The compacting states shall report to the Commission on all issues and activities necessary for the administration of the Compact as well as issues and activities pertaining to compliance with provisions of the Compact and its by-laws and rules.

The Commission shall attempt, upon the request of a compacting state, to resolve any disputes or other issues, which are subject to the Compact and which may arise among compacting states and between compacting and non-compacting states. The Commission shall promulgate a rule providing for both mediation and binding dispute resolution for disputes among the compacting states.

The Commission, in the reasonable exercise of its discretion, shall enforce the provisions and rules of this Compact using any or all means set forth in Article XI of the Compact.

RULE 9-101: Informal Communication to Resolve Disputes or Controversies and Obtain Interpretation of the Rules

1. Informal Communication

Through the office of a state's Compact Commissioner, states shall attempt to resolve disputes or controversies by communicating with each other directly.

2. Failure to resolve dispute or controversy

- a. Following a documented unsuccessful attempt to resolve controversies or disputes arising under this Compact, its by-laws or its rules as required under Rule 9-101, Section 1., compacting states shall pursue informal dispute resolution processes prior to resorting to formal dispute resolution alternatives.
- b. Parties shall submit a written request to the Executive Director for assistance in resolving the controversy or dispute. The Executive Director, or the Chair of the Commission in the Executive Director's absence, shall provide a written response to the parties within ten business days and may, at the Executive Director's discretion, seek the assistance of legal counsel or the Executive Committee in resolving the dispute. The Executive Committee may authorize its standing committees or the Executive Director to assist in resolving the dispute or controversy.
- c. In the event that a Commission officer(s) or member(s) of the Executive Committee or other committees authorized to process the dispute, is the Commissioner(s) or designee(s) of the state(s) which is a party(ies) to the dispute, such Commissioner(s) or designee(s) will refrain from participation in the dispute resolution decision making process

3. Interpretation of the rules

Any state may submit a written request to the Executive Director for assistance in interpreting the rules of this Compact. The Executive Director may seek the assistance of legal counsel, the Executive Committee, or both, in interpreting the rules. The Executive Committee may authorize its standing committees to assist in interpreting the rules. Interpretations of the rules shall be issued in writing by the Executive Director and legal counsel in consultation with the Executive Committee and shall be circulated to all of the states.

History: Adopted December 3, 2009, effective March 1, 2010

RULE 9-102: Formal Resolution of Disputes and Controversies

1. Alternative dispute resolution

Any controversy or dispute between or among parties that arises from or relates to this Compact that is not resolved under Rule 9-101 may be resolved by alternative dispute resolution processes. These shall consist of mediation and arbitration.

1. Mediation and arbitration

a. Mediation

1. A state that is party to a dispute may request, or the Executive Committee may require, the submission of a matter in controversy to mediation.
2. Mediation shall be conducted by a mediator appointed by the Executive Committee from a list of mediators approved by the Commission or a national organization responsible for setting standards for mediators, and pursuant to procedures customarily used in mediation proceedings.

b. Arbitration

1. Arbitration may be recommended by the executive committee in any dispute regardless of the parties' previous submission of the dispute to mediation.
2. Arbitration shall be administered by at least one neutral arbitrator or a panel of arbitrators not to exceed three members. These arbitrators shall be selected from a list of arbitrators maintained by the Commission.
3. Arbitration may be administered pursuant to procedures customarily used in arbitration proceedings and at the direction of the arbitrator.
4. Upon the demand of any party to a dispute arising under the Compact, the dispute shall be referred to the American Arbitration Association and shall be administered pursuant to its commercial arbitration rules.
5. The arbitrator in all cases shall assess all costs of arbitration, including fees of the arbitrator and reasonable attorney fees of the prevailing party, against the party that did not prevail.
6. The arbitrator shall have the power to impose any sanction permitted by the provisions of this Compact and authorized Compact rules.
7. Judgment on any arbitration award may be entered in any court having jurisdiction.

History: Adopted December 3, 2009, effective March 1, 2010

RULE 9-103: Enforcement Actions Against a Defaulting State

1. The Commission shall seek the minimum level of penalties necessary to ensure the defaulting state's performance of such obligations or responsibilities as imposed upon it by this compact
2. If the Commission determines that any state has at any time defaulted ("defaulting state") in the performance of any of its obligations or responsibilities under this Compact, the by-laws or any duly promulgated rules the Commission may impose any or all of the following penalties.
 - a. Remedial training and technical assistance as directed by the Commission;
 - b. Alternative dispute resolution;
 - c. Fines, fees and costs in such amounts as are deemed to be reasonable as fixed by the Commission;
 - d. Suspension and/or termination of membership in the Compact. Suspension shall be imposed only after all other reasonable means of securing compliance under the by-laws and rules have been exhausted, and the Commission has therefore determined that the offending state is in default. Immediate notice of suspension shall be given by the Commission to the governor, the chief justice or chief judicial officer of the state; the majority and minority leaders of the defaulting state's legislature, and the state council.
3. The grounds for default include, but are not limited to, failure of a compacting state to perform such obligations or responsibilities imposed upon it by this Compact, Commission by-laws, or duly promulgated rules, and any other grounds designating on Commission by-laws and rules. The Commission shall immediately notify the defaulting state in writing of the default and the time period in which the defaulting state must cure said default. The Commission shall also specify a potential penalty to be imposed on the defaulting state pending a failure to cure the default. If the defaulting state fails to cure the default within the time period specified by the Commission, in addition to any other penalties imposed herein, the defaulting state may be terminated from the Compact upon an affirmative vote of a majority of the compacting states and all rights, privileges and benefits conferred by this Compact shall be terminated from the effective date of suspension.
4. Within sixty (60) days of the effective date of termination of a defaulting state, the Commission shall notify the Governor, the Chief Justice or Chief Judicial Officer, and the Majority and Minority Leaders of the defaulting state's legislature and the state council of such termination.
5. The defaulting state is responsible for all assessments, obligations, and liabilities incurred through the effective date of termination including any obligations, the performance of which extends beyond the effective date of termination.

6. The Commission shall not bear any costs relating to the defaulting state unless otherwise mutually agreed upon between the Commission and the defaulting state.
7. Reinstatement following termination of any compacting state requires both a reenactment of the Compact by the defaulting state and the approval of the Commission pursuant to the rules.

History: Adopted December 3, 2009, effective March 1, 2010

RULE 9-104: Judicial Enforcement

The Commission, in consultation with legal counsel, may by majority vote of the states that are members of the Compact, initiate legal action in the United States District Court in the District of Columbia or at the discretion of the Interstate Commission, in the Federal District where the Interstate Commission has its office, as authorized under the Constitution and laws of the United States to enforce compliance with the provisions of the Compact, its duly promulgated rules and by-laws, against any compacting state in default. In the event judicial enforcement is necessary, the prevailing party shall be awarded all costs of such litigation including reasonable attorneys' fees.

History: Adopted December 3, 2009, effective March 1, 2010

RULE 9-105: Dissolution and Withdrawal

1. Dissolution

The Compact dissolves effective upon the date of the withdrawal or default of a compacting state, which reduces membership in the Compact to one compacting state.

Upon the dissolution of this Compact, the Compact becomes null and void and shall be of no further force or effect, and the business and affairs of the Commission shall be concluded and any surplus funds shall be distributed in accordance with the by-laws.

2. Withdrawal

Once effective the Compact shall continue in force and remain binding upon each and every compacting state; provided that a compacting state may withdraw from the Compact by specifically repealing the statute, which enacted the Compact into law.

The effective date of withdrawal is the effective date of the repeal.

The withdrawing state shall immediately notify the chairperson of the Commission in writing upon the introduction of legislation repealing this Compact in the withdrawing state. The Commission shall notify the other compacting states of the withdrawing state's intent to withdraw within sixty (60) days of its receipt thereof.

The withdrawing state is responsible for all assessments, obligations and liabilities incurred through the effective date of withdrawal, including any obligations, the performance of which extends beyond the effective date of withdrawal.

Reinstatement following withdrawal of any compacting state shall occur upon the withdrawing state reenacting the Compact or upon such later date as determined by the Commission.

History: Adopted December 3, 2009, effective March 1, 2010

Section 900 Transition Rule

RULE 9-101: Transition Rule [Expired]

For a period of twelve (12) months from the adjournment of the 2nd Annual Meeting of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles, the following transition rules will remain in effect with respect to those jurisdictions which have not yet enacted the new Interstate Compact for Juveniles. Non-signatory states who present ICJ with legislation and a bill number relative to enacting the Compact will receive an extension from December 3, 2010 to June 30, 2011.

1. Transactions between signatory states to the new Compact will be governed by the rules adopted by the Interstate Commission for Juveniles;
2. Transactions between non-signatory states to the new Compact will be governed by the rules of the Association of Juvenile Compact Administrators which were in effect as of December 2008;
3. Transactions between signatory and non-signatory states will be governed by the rules of the home/demanding state;
4. All duties and obligations regarding investigations, transfers, supervision, travel, and return of non-delinquent runaways, absconders, escapees and juveniles charged with delinquency shall continue until the juvenile is returned or discharged by the sending/home/demanding state;
5. Conflicts or disputes between signatory and non-signatory states may be mediated by a neutral representative selected by the Interstate Commission for Juveniles and a representative selected by the Association of Juvenile Compact Administrators from its non-signatory states.

History: Adopted December 2, 2009, effective March 1, 2010; amended September 15, 2010, effective September 15, 2010; Expired on June 30, 2011

A Motion Chart for Robert's Rules

When you're using Robert's Rules to help your meeting run well, the following chart can come in very handy when you're in the thick of debate on a main motion. It's designed to help you choose the right motion for the right reason. (In the chart, the subsidiary and privileged motions are listed in descending order of precedence; that is, motions lower on the list can't be made if anything higher is pending.)

			Can Interrupt	Requires Second	Debatable	Amendable	Vote Required	Can Reconsider	
SECONDARY MOTIONS	PRIVILEGED	Fix the Time to Which to Adjourn		S		A	M	R	
		Adjourn		S			M		
		Recess		S		A	M		
		Raise a Question of Privilege	I				Chair decides		
		Call for Orders of the Day	I				Chair decides		
	SUBSIDIARY	Lay on the Table			S			M	Negative Only*
		Previous Question			S			2/3	R*
		Limit or Extend Limits of Debate			S		A	2/3	R*
		Postpone Definitely			S	D	A	M	R*
		Commit (or Refer)			S	D	A	M	R*
		Amend			S	D*	A*	M	R
		Postpone Indefinitely			S	D		M	Affirmative Only
	Main Motion				S	D	A	M	R
	* See text for exceptions							M = Majority vote	

Consult a book on Robert's Rules for clarification on the exceptions.

Making and Handling Motions According to Robert's Rules

When that light bulb goes off in your head and you have a great idea, you make a motion according to Robert's Rules to get your idea discussed and a decision made. Following are the eight steps required from start to finish to make a motion and get the group to decide whether it agrees. Each step is a required part of the process.

Step	What to Say
1. The member rises and addresses the chair.	"Madam Chairman. . . ."
2. The chair recognizes the member.	"The chair recognizes Ms. Gliggenschlapp."
3. The member makes a motion.	"I move to purchase a copy of <i>Robert's Rules For Dummies</i> for our president."
4. Another member seconds the motion.	"Second."
5. The chair states the motion.	"It is moved and seconded to purchase a copy of <i>Robert's Rules For Dummies</i> for your president. Are you ready for the question?"
6. The members debate the motion.	"The chair recognizes Ms. Gliggenschlapp to speak to her motion. . . ."
7. The chair puts the question and the members vote.	"All those in favor of adopting the motion to buy a copy of <i>Robert's Rules For Dummies</i> for your president will say 'aye,' [pause] those opposed will say 'no'."
8. The chair announces the result of the vote.	"The ayes have it and the motion carries, and a copy of <i>Robert's Rules For Dummies</i> will be purchased for your president."

Guidelines


- Obtain the floor (the right to speak) by being the first to stand when the person speaking has finished; state Mr./Madam Chairman. Raising your hand means nothing, and standing while another has the floor is out of order! Must be recognized by the Chair before speaking!
- Debate cannot begin until the Chair has stated the motion or resolution and asked "are you ready for the question?" If no one rises, the chair calls for the vote!
- Before the motion is stated by the Chair (the question) members may suggest modification of the motion; the mover can modify as he pleases, or even withdraw the motion without consent of the seconder; if mover modifies, the seconder can withdraw the second.
- The "immediately pending question" is the last question stated by the Chair!
Motion/Resolution - Amendment - Motion to Postpone
- The member moving the "immediately pending question" is entitled to preference to the floor!
- No member can speak twice to the same issue until everyone else wishing to speak has spoken to it once!
- All remarks must be directed to the Chair. Remarks must be courteous in language and deportment - avoid all personalities, never allude to others by name or to motives!
- The agenda and all committee reports are merely recommendations! When presented to the assembly and the question is stated, debate begins and changes occur!

The Rules

- **Point of Privilege:** Pertains to noise, personal comfort, etc. - may interrupt only if necessary!
- **Parliamentary Inquiry:** Inquire as to the correct motion - to accomplish a desired result, or raise a point of order
- **Point of Information:** Generally applies to information desired from the speaker: "I should like to ask the (speaker) a question."
- **Orders of the Day (Agenda):** A call to adhere to the agenda (a deviation from the agenda requires Suspending the Rules)
- **Point of Order:** Infraction of the rules, or improper decorum in speaking. Must be raised immediately after the error is made
- **Main Motion:** Brings new business (the next item on the agenda) before the assembly
- **Divide the Question:** Divides a motion into two or more separate motions (must be able to stand on their own)
- **Consider by Paragraph:** Adoption of paper is held until all paragraphs are debated and amended and entire paper is satisfactory; after all paragraphs are

considered, the entire paper is then open to amendment, and paragraphs may be further amended. Any Preamble can not be considered until debate on the body of the paper has ceased.

- **Amend:** Inserting or striking out words or paragraphs, or substituting whole paragraphs or resolutions
- **Withdraw/Modify Motion:** Applies only after question is stated; mover can accept an amendment without obtaining the floor
- **Commit /Refer/Recommit to Committee:** State the committee to receive the question or resolution; if no committee exists include size of committee desired and method of selecting the members (election or appointment).
- **Extend Debate:** Applies only to the immediately pending question; extends until a certain time or for a certain period of time
- **Limit Debate:** Closing debate at a certain time, or limiting to a certain period of time
- **Postpone to a Certain Time:** State the time the motion or agenda item will be resumed
- **Object to Consideration:** Objection must be stated before discussion or another motion is stated
- **Lay on the Table:** Temporarily suspends further consideration/action on pending question; may be made after motion to close debate has carried or is pending
- **Take from the Table:** Resumes consideration of item previously "laid on the table" - state the motion to take from the table
- **Reconsider:** Can be made only by one on the prevailing side who has changed position or view
- **Postpone Indefinitely:** Kills the question/resolution for this session - exception: the motion to reconsider can be made this session
- **Previous Question:** Closes debate if successful - may be moved to "**Close Debate**" if preferred
- **Informal Consideration:** Move that the assembly go into "**Committee of the Whole**" - informal debate as if in committee; this committee may limit number or length of speeches or close debate by other means by a 2/3 vote. All votes, however, are formal.
- **Appeal Decision of the Chair:** Appeal for the assembly to decide - must be made before other business is resumed; NOT debatable if relates to decorum, violation of rules or order of business
- **Suspend the Rules:** Allows a violation of the assembly's own rules (except Constitution); the object of the suspension must be specified

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ICJ Advisory Opinion Issued by: Executive Director: Ashley H. Lippert Chief Legal Counsel: Richard L. Masters			
Description: The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) as it relates to youth and family information.		Dated: January 23, 2014	

Background:

Pursuant to Commission Rule 8-101(3), the State of Rhode Island has requested an advisory opinion regarding the requirements of the Compact and ICJ Rules on the following issue:

Issues:

The State of Rhode Island is requesting clarification on the application of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) as it relates to youth and family information shared through ICJ. Specifically, Rhode Island asks the following:

1. Does the Juvenile Interstate Data System (JIDS) satisfy HIPAA as it relates to both Personal Identifiable Information (PII) as well as Personal Health Information (PHI)?
2. How can the same information be protected in emails from state to state? Because JIDS is a document management system, requiring the majority of state’s communication to be completed through email, if there is an exemption, how would it apply generally and how would it apply to non-delinquent runaways?


Applicable Compact Provisions and Rules:

ICJ Article I

ICJ Article I in relevant part states:

“The compacting states also recognize that Congress, by enacting the Crime Control Act, 4 U.S.C. §112 has authorized and encouraged compacts for cooperative efforts and mutual assistance in the prevention of crime.”

“It is the purpose of this compact, through means of joint and cooperative action among the compact states to: (A) ensure that the adjudicated juveniles and status offenders subject to this compact are provided adequate supervision and services in the receiving state as ordered by the adjudicating judge or parole authority in the sending state; (B) ensure that the public safety interests of the citizens, including the victims of juvenile offenders, in both the sending and receiving states are adequately protected; (C) return juveniles who have run away, absconded or escaped from supervision or control or have been accused of an offense to the state requesting their return . . . (J) establish a system of uniform data collection on information pertaining to

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juveniles subject to this compact that allows access by authorized juvenile justice and criminal justice officials, and regular reporting of Compact activities to heads of state executive, judicial, and legislative branches and criminal justice administrators . . .”

ICJ Article III

ICJ Article III, K. provides as follows:

“The Interstate Commission shall collect standardized data concerning the interstate movement of juveniles as directed through its rules which shall specify the data to be collected, the means of collection and data exchange reporting requirements. Such methods of data collection, exchange and reporting shall, insofar as is reasonably possible, conform to up-to-date technology and coordinate its information functions with the appropriate repository of records.”


ICJ RULE 2-102: Data Collection

ICJ Rule 2-102-1 states as follows:

1. As required by Article III (K) of the compact, member states shall gather, maintain and report data regarding the interstate movement of juveniles who are supervised under this compact and the return of juveniles who have absconded, escaped or fled to avoid prosecution or run away. Each member state shall report annually by July 31st.

Analysis and Conclusions:

The first question posed by Rhode Island, as with any question regarding the application of HIPAA, should be analyzed in the context of the purpose of these privacy rules which were intended to protect an individual’s privacy while allowing important law enforcement functions to continue. (See **HIPAA Privacy Rule & Public Health, Guidance from Center for Disease Control and The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, April 11, 2003**). Thus, HIPAA exempts certain disclosures of health information for law enforcement purposes without an individual’s written authorization. The various conditions and requirements concerning these exempt disclosures are contained in the regulatory text of the HIPAA privacy rule and may be found at **45 CFR 164 et. seq.** Under these provisions, protected health information may be disclosed for law enforcement purposes when a law requires such disclosures.

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Based on these provisions and the above referenced provisions of the ICJ compact statute, clearly evincing an intent for the enforcement of laws concerning juvenile offenders and the protection of public safety, we have previously concluded in ICJ Advisory Opinion 1-2012 that disclosure of protected health information required to be furnished by or received from state agencies which administer the ICJ acting pursuant to the provisions of the compact and its authorized rules is permissible. [See 45 CFR 164.512 (f)(1)(i)].


In addition, exempt disclosures include those in which a response is required to comply with a court order. [See 45 CFR 164.512 (f)(1)(ii)(A)-(B)]. Based upon this exemption and the above reference provisions of ICJ Article I, it is equally clear that a principal purpose of the compact is to “ensure that the adjudicated juveniles and status offenders subject to this compact are provided adequate supervision and services in the receiving state as ordered by the adjudicating judge or parole authority.” Thus, as previously stated in ICJ Advisory Opinion 1-2012:

“Under this provision, the disclosure and tracking of protected health information, among authorized compact administrators’ offices, concerning any juvenile subject to compact supervision pursuant to court order, as required by the ICJ and its authorized rules would be exempt from HIPAA.”

Both the foregoing provisions of the compact and the ICJ rules require the compact member states to implement the law enforcement and public protection aspects of the compact through “a system of uniform data collection” (See Article I, J). It further specifies the means by which this purpose shall be achieved; “[S]uch methods of data collection, exchange and reporting shall insofar as is reasonably possible conform to up-to-date technology and coordinate its information functions with the appropriate repository of records,” (See Article III, K).

To comply with the mandates of the ICJ statute and duly authorized rules, the Commission developed the Juvenile Interstate Data System (JIDS), as identified above. This satisfies the HIPAA exemptions with respect to both Personal Identifiable Information (PII) as well as Personal Health Information (PHI).

With respect to the second question, regarding protection of the confidentiality concerning emails, the same analysis is applicable and the HIPAA exemptions cited herein can be applied to the law enforcement activity of the compact and states under the provisions of the ICJ statute and duly authorized rules. Moreover, the JIDS ‘application’, as set forth in JIDS Security documentation, “. . . is an electronic workflow system that facilitates state-to-state transfers, returns and travel for juveniles.” Access to the system is required through a “secure web portal

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provides automation to paper-based processes and creates accountability through all steps in the process. InStream maintains Advanced Encryption Standards defined by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) for content storage and transmission.” (See JIDS Security Newsletter, attached and incorporated by reference herein). Further, the JIDS system meets the criteria set forth by NLETS, the interstate justice and public safety network for the exchange of law enforcement, criminal justice, and public safety related information and is furnished through a web service which is utilized by the U.S. Department of the Treasury and the U.S. Department of State, among others which require secure data exchange. Additionally, all information contained in JIDS is encrypted.


Finally, with regard to the application of the above referenced compact provisions and rules to non-delinquent runaways, reference is made to the more general provisions of the HIPAA privacy rules which allow disclosures of protected health information when consistent with applicable law and ethical standards, *including disclosures to a law enforcement official reasonably able to prevent or lessen a serious and imminent threat to the health or safety of an individual or the public. [45 CFR 164.512 (j)(1)(i)]; or to identify or apprehend an individual who appears to have escaped from lawful custody [See 45 CFR 164.512 (j)(1)(ii)(B)].* (emphasis added).

As discussed in ICJ Advisory Opinion 1-2012, these provisions would apply to the return of juveniles who have absconded, escaped, fled to avoid prosecution or run away. Additionally, HIPAA specifically authorizes disclosures of protected health information to law enforcement officials who need the information in order to provide health care to the individual and for the health and safety of the individual. **[45 CFR 164.512 (k)(5)]**. Under these provisions, it appears that disclosures of health information required to provide treatment of juveniles subject to the ICJ, including non-delinquent runaways, would also be exempt from HIPAA requirements.

It is also important for compact administrators to be aware that at least one federal court opinion on the subject suggests that immunity from a private cause of action by an individual under HIPAA would apply to jurisdictions that are signatories to the interstate compact agreement in question. See Johnson v. Quander, 370 F.Supp.2d 79 (D.D.C. 2005).

Summary:

In sum, since the Commission, in compliance with the mandates of the ICJ statute and duly authorized rules, developed the Juvenile Interstate Data System (JIDS), as identified above, it

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satisfies the HIPAA exemptions with respect to both Personal Identifiable Information (PII) as well as Personal Health Information (PHI).

HIPAA privacy rules allow disclosures of protected health information when consistent with applicable law and ethical standards, including disclosures to a law enforcement official reasonably able to prevent or lessen a serious and imminent threat to the health or safety of an individual or the public, or to identify or apprehend an individual who appears to have escaped from lawful custody.

Under these provisions, it appears that disclosures of health information required to provide for treatment of juveniles subject to the ICJ, including non-delinquent runaways, would also be exempt from HIPAA requirements.

JIDS Security Newsletter

In preparation for the implementation of the Juvenile Interstate Data System (JIDS), the Technology Committee is publishing a number of short articles as part of the preparation process. Each article will discuss an aspect of the implementation with the goal of helping your staff to be prepared for a new way of doing business.

Overview of JIDS Security

JIDS is a web-based application developed for the Interstate Commission for Juveniles by InStream, Inc. The equipment to host JIDS is provided by Amazon on their government cloud servers.

The JIDS application is an electronic workflow system that facilitates state-to-state transfers, returns and travel for juveniles. The application's secure web portal provides automation to paper-based processes and creates accountability through all steps in the process. InStream maintains Advanced Encryption Standards defined by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) for content storage and transmission.

Site Security

InStream

Building security requires key card access at multiple points of entry into the building, into server areas, and document conversion work areas 24/7. Visitors are required to sign in when entering the InStream offices and are accompanied at all times.

The facility has security patrols during all non-business hours and is equipped with alarm monitoring and cameras at point of entry. Random audits occur on security logs, e-mail transmissions, system security and physical security.

Amazon Web Service

Amazon Web Service (AWS) datacenters are housed in nondescript facilities. Physical access is strictly controlled both at the perimeter and at building ingress points by professional security staff utilizing video surveillance, intrusion detection systems, and other electronic means. Authorized staff must pass a two-factor authentication a minimum of two times to access datacenter floors. All visitors and contractors are required to present identification and are signed in and continually escorted by authorized staff.

AWS only provides datacenter access and information to employees and contractors who have a legitimate business need for such privileges. When an employee no longer has a business need for these privileges, his or her access is immediately revoked, even if they continue to be an employee of Amazon or Amazon Web Services. All physical access to datacenters by AWS employees is logged and audited routinely.

In order to provide end-to-end security and end-to-end privacy, AWS builds services in accordance with security best practices, provides appropriate security features in those services, and documents how to use those features. AWS's compliance framework covers FISMA, PCI DSS, ISO 27001, SOC 1/SSAE 16/ISAE 3402 (formerly SAS 70 Type II), and HIPAA.

Amazon's Federal Government Customers include:

- Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board
- U.S. Department of the Treasury
- National Renewable Energy Laboratory at the U.S. Department of Energy
- U.S. Department of State
- U.S. Department of Agriculture
- NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory
- European Space Agency

Amazon Web Service meets the following criteria set forth by NLETS, the interstate justice and public safety network for the exchange of law enforcement, criminal justice, and public safety related information:

- Provides a secure environment with redundant technical infrastructure and onsite expertise monitoring hardware and connectivity 24/7/365
- Monitored by both fixed and pan-tilt/zoom security cameras
- Protected by intrusion detection system with panic button activation
- Two-factor authentication for building access
- Biometric authorization for data center access
- Extensive pre-employment background investigation process for employees with data access
- On-site building security and data center monitoring staffed 24/7/365
- Robust, scalable, private, secure network
- Back-up generator and uninterrupted power supplies to ensure no loss of power
- Network racks are equipped with temperature and humidity sensors that are centrally monitored
- Site is protected by sophisticated, dual fire suppression systems
- Secondary hosting services are located at a Disaster Recovery location, allowing for multiple business continuity plans
- Remote services provided 24/7/365 by on-site technicians

Application Security

JIDS is a web-based application developed by InStream, Inc. and hosted by Amazon Web Service for ICJ. InStream is responsible for implementation and maintenance of all technical security controls protecting the application, as well as administrative controls dealing with the development and support of the application. ICJ is responsible for the administrative controls related to the operation of the application.

Encryption

All information contained in JIDS is encrypted. Security features include:

- Encryption for documents 'at rest' and document storage
- IIS SSL compatible (a secure infrastructure based on public-key cryptography by using digital certificates with Secure Sockets Layer (SSL))
- Allows changing Anonymous & IUSR IIS accounts
- File permissions securable by NTFS and security groups
- Able to encrypt plain-text passwords
- 128 bit encryption

Authentication

Users are uniquely identified to the system by their email address authenticated with a password.

Password Requirements

Passwords shall:

- be a minimum length of eight (8) characters, a mix of lowercase, uppercase and one special character
- not be a dictionary word or proper name
- not be the same as the User ID
- be changed within a maximum of every 90 days
- not be identical to the previous ten (10) passwords
- not be transmitted in the clear outside the secure location
- not be displayed when entered


A user will be allowed five (5) login attempts before being locked out.

Password Recovery

Users have the ability to reset their passwords by requesting a recovery that will facilitate the user being able to reset their password.

Authorization

All data is properly secured with specific rights customized to a group, project or user based on their role. JIDS uses a role based access control model to ensure that individual user access rights are sufficient to perform their required job functions. The workflow set up in JIDS requires review and sign-off at several levels to ensure processes are reviewed and approved as they progress through the system.

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ICJ Advisory Opinion Issued by: Executive Director: Ashley H. Lippert Chief Legal Counsel: Richard L. Masters			
Description: Whether or not the term ‘sanctions’ used in Rule 5-101(3), includes detention time.		Dated: June 26, 2014	

Background:

Pursuant to Commission Rule 9-101(3), the State of Minnesota has requested an advisory opinion regarding the requirements of the Compact and ICJ Rules on the following issue:

Issues:

The State of Minnesota is requesting clarification on whether or not the term ‘sanctions’ used in Rule 5-101(3) includes detention time. Specifically, Minnesota asks the following:


1. Rule 5-101(3) states that both the sending and receiving state have the authority to impose terms of probation/parole, which could include the imposition of sanctions. There is a question by some states as to whether or not sanctions can include detention.
2. Prior to April 1, 2014, the rule contained the word ‘detention’, however, that word was replaced with the term ‘sanctions’ with the understanding that this term made it broader and would include the alternative of detention, as well as other sanctions. As expressed in the justification put forward it was not the intent of the proponents of this amendment to remove detention as a type of sanction.. Notwithstanding this intention, some member state compact offices have recently raised questions as to whether the term ‘sanctions’ as used in ICJ Rule 5-101 (3) is sufficiently broad to include detention since that term is not specified in the rule as a type of sanction which may be imposed. Other Compact member states contend that if the term detention is expressly referred to in the rule as a type of sanction which may be imposed, that it will then be necessary to explicitly list, in the rule, every possible sanction which might be imposed. Accordingly, an advisory opinion has been requested to address whether or not the term ‘sanctions’ is sufficiently broad to include detention, or whether the word detention must be listed as a specific type of sanction in order for it to be imposed.

Applicable Compact Provisions and Rules:

ICJ Compact Article I provides, in relevant part as follows:

“The provisions of this Compact shall be reasonably and liberally construed to accomplish the purposes and policies of the Compact.”

ICJ Rule 1-101 provides in relevant part as follows:

	Interstate Commission for Juveniles	Opinion Number: 02-2014	Page Number: 2
ICJ Advisory Opinion Issued by: Executive Director: Ashley H. Lippert Chief Legal Counsel: Richard L. Masters			
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“Sanction: Requirement imposed upon a juvenile for non-compliance with terms of supervision.”

ICJ Rule 5-101(3) provides, in relevant part, as follows:

*“Both the sending and receiving states shall have the authority to enforce terms of probation/parole, which may include the imposition of **sanctions**. Any costs incurred from any enforcement **sanctions** shall be the responsibility of the state seeking to impose such **sanctions** (emphasis supplied).”*


Analysis and Conclusions:

Article I, of the ICJ Statute, clearly requires that Compact terms be “reasonably and liberally construed to accomplish the purposes and policies of this Compact.” Since the Compact Statute delegates authority to the Compact member states to promulgate the ICJ administrative rules, this approach to ‘construction’ of compact terms also applies to the interpretation and application of the terms and provisions of the ICJ Rules.

By definition ICJ Rule 5-101(3) applies to enforcement of sanctions against juveniles who have been adjudicated delinquent and placed on probation or parole. Thus, violation of the terms and conditions of probation or parole include the inherent power of revocation of probation or parole, as well as the authority of the sentencing court to reinstate the original suspended or deferred disposition which would include detention, if any, for the maximum term for the offense(s) forming the basis for the original adjudication. See, for example, *State in Interest of M.H.*, 128 So.3rd 567 (2013); *In re Christopher P.*, 976 N.E.2d 1095 (2012).

Since ICJ Rule 1-101 defines the term “sanction” as including any “requirement imposed upon a juvenile for non-compliance with the terms of supervision,” a reasonable interpretation of the term “sanctions” as used in ICJ Rule 5-101(3), and consistent with the expressed intent of the Compact Statute to reasonably and liberally construe such provisions, is that the term “sanctions” would include detention.


Moreover, as the U.S. Supreme Court has determined with respect to statutory construction, “Our first step in interpreting a statute is to determine whether the language at issue has a plain and unambiguous meaning ... [o]ur inquiry must cease if the statutory language is unambiguous and the statutory scheme is coherent and consistent.” See *Robinson v. Shell Oil Co.*, 519 U.S. 337, 340 (1997). Additionally, it should be emphasized that if Rule 5-101(3) is amended to add detention as an example of the types of sanctions to be included, the rule could be interpreted as

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*an intention to exclude other types of sanctions not mentioned. One of the generally accepted methods of statutory construction includes the application of the familiar interpretive principle of *expressio unius est exclusio alterius* (the expression of one thing implies the exclusion of others). *Black's Law Dictionary* 661 (9th ed.2009); see William D. Popkin, *A Dictionary of Statutory Interpretation* 88 (2007). See also, *In re Federal–Mogul Global, Inc.*, 300 F.3d 368, 388 (3d Cir.2002). Under this principle, where one item of a given type is included, the exclusion of another is seen as intentional. See Bryan A. Garner, *Garner's Dictionary of Legal Usage* 346 (3d ed. 2011).*

Summary:

Accordingly, based upon the above points and authorities, the term ‘sanctions’ as used in ICJ Rule 5-101 (3) is sufficiently broad to include detention without the need to explicitly list, in the rule, every possible sanction which might be imposed.

	Interstate Commission for Juveniles	Opinion Number: 03-2014	Page Number: 1
ICJ Advisory Opinion Issued by: Executive Director: Ashley H. Lippert Chief Legal Counsel: Richard L. Masters			
Description: Provisions for cooperative detention within ICJ.		Dated: September 18, 2014	

Background:

Pursuant to Commission Rule 9-101(3), the State of North Dakota has requested an advisory opinion regarding the requirements of the Compact and ICJ Rules on the following issue:

Issues:

North Dakota and Minnesota are jointly pursuing a contract for the joint use of a Juvenile Detention Center facility in located in Moorhead, Clay County, Minnesota that is near the border between North Dakota and Minnesota. This facility will be used for the cooperative detention of juveniles who are awaiting adjudication on charges of delinquency and delinquency related matters in Cass County, North Dakota and who will be temporarily detained in the Minnesota facility.

North Dakota seeks clarification as to whether the provisions of the ICJ or ICJ rules apply to the proposed contract for cooperative detention of these alleged delinquent North Dakota juveniles in the Minnesota facility or is this prohibited by the terms of the Interstate Compact for Juveniles?

Applicable Compact Provisions and Rules:

Rule 4-101 (1) states:


“Each state that is a party to the ICJ shall process all referrals involving juveniles, for whom services have been requested, provided those juveniles are under juvenile jurisdiction in the sending state.”

Rule 4-101 (4) states:

“A juvenile who is not eligible for transfer under this Compact is not subject to these rules.”

Article I of the Compact, in relevant part, states:

“The compacting states to the Interstate Compact recognize that each state is responsible for the proper supervision or return of juveniles, delinquents and status offenders who are on probation or parole and who have absconded, escaped or run away from supervision and control and in so doing have endangered there own safety and the safety of others.”

	Interstate Commission for Juveniles	Opinion Number: 03-2014	Page Number: 2
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Description: Provisions for cooperative detention within ICJ.		Dated: September 18, 2014	

Article I (D) of the Compact states:

“Make contracts for the cooperative institutionalization in public facilities in member states for delinquent youth needing special services; (E) provide for the effective tracking and supervision of juveniles.”

Analysis and Conclusions:


It is clear that the applicability of the Compact is limited to the “proper supervision or return of juveniles, delinquents, and status offenders who are on probation or parole . . .” as well as juveniles “who have absconded, escaped or run away from supervision and control.” If the cooperative detention of North Dakota juveniles is for the purpose of temporarily keeping these juveniles in secure custody while awaiting adjudication on charges of delinquency and related matters, and does not involve any type of conditional, or other, release to the community, while under supervision, then the Compact does not apply to such juveniles. While not explicitly stated, Article I of the Compact is clear that a juvenile is not subject to the ICJ if no court-ordered supervision is imposed because of the underlying offense. As stated in the ICJ Bench Book, “A predicate for coverage under the Revised ICJ is ‘supervision.’”

Moreover, ICJ Rule 4-101 (1) only requires Compact party states to process referrals involving juveniles who “are under juvenile jurisdiction in the sending state.” It is equally clear, under ICJ Rule 4-101 (4) that “a juvenile who is not eligible for transfer under this Compact is not subject to these rules.”

Even if there is some form of conditional release for education or employment purposes, among the intended purposes of the ICJ, which are stated in Article I, includes the following:

“It is the purpose of this Compact, through means of joint and cooperative action among the Compacting states to: . . . (D) make contracts for the cooperative institutionalization in public facilities in member states for delinquent youth needing special services . . .”

Because the term “cooperative institutionalization” is not defined in the Compact, the common meaning of the term as defined in the dictionary controls. See *Keegan v. U.S.*, 325 U.S. 478 (1945). Cooperative means “involving two or more people or groups working together to do something,” while “institutionalization” means “to put in the care of an institution.” Taken together these terms in the context of the provisions of ICJ Article I (D) would clearly embrace the situation described in this request for informal legal guidance by which the two (2) states are working together to place these delinquent juveniles in the care of an institution.

	Interstate Commission for Juveniles	Opinion Number: 03-2014	Page Number: 3
<p align="center"> ICJ Advisory Opinion Issued by: Executive Director: Ashley H. Lippert Chief Legal Counsel: Richard L. Masters </p>			
Description: Provisions for cooperative detention within ICJ.		Dated: September 18, 2014	

Summary:

In sum, the proposed contract for the cooperative use of a Juvenile Detention Center facility located in Moorhead, Clay County, Minnesota and near the border between North Dakota and Minnesota for the temporary detention of juveniles awaiting adjudication on charges of delinquency in Cass County, North Dakota and detained in the Minnesota facility, is not prohibited by the terms of the Interstate Compact for Juveniles. In the absence of a transfer of supervision as defined by the terms of the Interstate Compact for Juveniles, such juveniles are not subject to these rules pursuant to Article I of the ICJ and ICJ Rules 4-101 (1) and 4-101 (2); Alternatively, because such an arrangement constitutes a contract **“for the cooperative institutionalization in public facilities in member states for delinquent youth needing special services . . .” as contemplated in ICJ Article I (D)**, it is not prohibited by the Compact even if such juveniles are conditionally released into the community for education or employment.



INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR JUVENILES

Serving Juveniles While Protecting Communities

Best Practice

Please note, this document is not a policy or procedure, but simply a reference to assist states when dealing with this type of case, and can not be used as a reason to reject a case.

Topic: Supervision Procedures for Juvenile Sex Offenders

In some cases, juvenile sex offenders *must* be accepted into the receiving state per Rule 4-104 (4): *“Supervision may be denied when the home evaluation reveals that the proposed placement is unsuitable or that the juvenile is not in substantial compliance with the terms and conditions of supervision required by the sending or receiving state, except when a juvenile has no custodial parent or legal guardian remaining in the sending state and the juvenile does have a custodial parent or legal guardian residing in the receiving state.”*

Occasionally, a juvenile sex offender is placed in the home with the victim of his/her offense. As there is no ICJ rule to specifically address this issue, we sought feedback from several states (Connecticut, Florida, Nebraska and Idaho) to outline possible steps states can take when dealing with this type of difficult case.

It is recommended to first search alternative living arrangements for the juvenile sex offender; this includes relatives, foster homes, schools, etc. All measures should be taken to prevent the victim’s removal from the home, as this may further traumatize the victim. Special consideration should also be taken if a restraining order is placed between the victim and the offender.

Pre-Return

Many things should be considered before a juvenile is placed in the home with his/her victim. First, is it legal? Is there a current restraining order between the victim and the offender? Is there some other court order preventing proximity between the victim and offender? If yes, another option must be pursued.

Work with the appropriate individuals in your state state by doing the following:

- Contact Child Protection Services (CPS) for documentation, safety assessment, etc.

“The best course of action should be taken to ensure the safety of the victim and the rehabilitation of the juvenile sex offender.”

- ICJ Training Committee

- Make contact with the juvenile sex offender's current supervisor (i.e. out-of-state treatment facility) and begin developing a **re-entry plan**. The re-entry plan should address the recommended care of the juvenile sex offender (counseling, medication, etc.) and preparedness of the victim and family (training, counseling, etc.).
- During the home study, consider the ages of siblings, availability of adult supervision, sleeping arrangements, etc. You may also want to consider checking with the victim's therapist to determine the suitability of the placement.
- Determine the level of supervision required based on evaluations by juvenile's counselors, degree of offense, etc. and if that level of supervision can be met.
- Devise a support plan for the juvenile, including workgroups, counseling, etc.
- Create a **Follow-Up Plan** to be used after the juvenile is integrated into the home to ensure all conditions are met. This could include monthly home visits, frequent communication with the victim or the victim's therapist, etc.
- Develop a **Relapse Plan** to include immediate response if the juvenile violates any rules of his/her release.

Post-Return

After the juvenile is placed in the home, the case manager, along with CPS, can commence with the decided plans of action to ensure the success of the placement.

- Case workers should conduct home visits according to the plans agreed upon and as specified through ICJ and CPS, etc.
- The case manager should maintain contact with the family and victim.
- If the juvenile violates the terms of his/her release, enact the Relapse Plan.

The Victim

To ensure the victim's safety:

- Identify who is providing services to the victim, to determine the status of the victim's recovery and/or treatment progress.
- If not already provided, offer counseling services to the victim prior to the juvenile sex offender's arrival. The victim should receive sufficient counseling before the offender moves into the home.

Juvenile Sex Offender

The juvenile sex offender should be evaluated prior to return and strictly monitored post-return. The well-being of the offender should also be considered in placement in the home with his/her victim.

- Follow safety plans and recommendations by counselors on house rules and activities.
- At minimum, monthly face-to-face meetings with the case manager in the home.
- Cognitive functioning groups.
- Meetings with school to ensure integration

Optional Process for Juvenile Sex Offender Placement in Home with Victim



Sources:

Maria Genca, Designee, Connecticut

Jean Hall, Commissioner, Florida

Alicia Ehlers, Designee, Idaho

Kari Rumbaugh, Commissioner, Nebraska



INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR JUVENILES

Serving Juveniles While Protecting Communities

Best Practice

Topic: Managing JIDS Users

Access to JIDS

It is important JIDS users understand the system's functionality for it to work effectively. Participating in JIDS training increases the likelihood that users will process data correctly and consistently, thus ensuring system accuracy. National training is offered regularly and provides users with instruction on how to add juvenile data, complete forms, run workflows, and more. Your state may also provide training or may request specific training through the Training and Technical Assistance Policy.

The On-Demand Modules are also an excellent resource for staff to use at their own pace and convenience. JIDS on-demand trainings, shortcut sheets, workflows, and other resources are available on the [Resources & Materials page](#) for additional support.

The Technology Committee recommends users complete JIDS training before using the system. This will ensure users can effectively navigate the system and increase their understanding of how to complete tasks in JIDS.

Check the ICJ Website [training calendar](#) for JIDS training dates.

Deactivating JIDS User Accounts

Workflows transmit files between user accounts and compact offices. Because workflows currently in progress may be affected by deleting a user, please contact the JIDS Helpdesk at support@juvenilecompact.org to request account deactivation.

When a JIDS user account is deleted, rather than deactivated, workflows currently in progress may be lost. Many workflows have time-tracking and email notifications built-in to the workflow steps. As such, when a workflow is lost, time-tracking is no longer counted and email notifications will not be triggered. In addition, the Workflow Status Report may return blank results if a user account associated with the workflow is deleted, rather than deactivated.

While compact offices can change a user's account status to "Inactive" and remove the user's email address in User Management, the National Office must remove a user from a JIDS group (ICJO, JPS, or JPO). As a best practice, please contact the JIDS Helpdesk at support@juvenilecompact.org to request account deactivation.

[Click here](#) to watch a short video tutorial on removing a user's email address and changing their status to "inactive."

BEST PRACTICE:

- ♦ 2-2014

ISSUED:

- ♦ April 2014

ISSUED BY:

- ♦ Technology Committee



INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR JUVENILES

Serving Juveniles While Protecting Communities

Best Practice



Topic: Saving and Naming Documents in JIDS

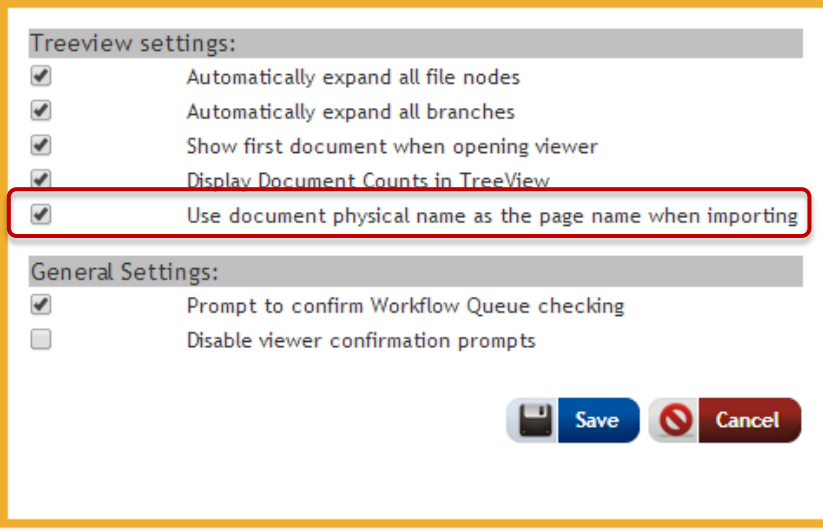
The Juvenile Interstate Data System (JIDS) is a web-based system that facilitates the supervising, transferring, accepting, tracking and returning of juveniles from one state to another. Through JIDS, users can quickly complete ICJ forms, notify Compact Offices of new information and requests, and track cases.

In order for JIDS to work most effectively, users should follow some general guidelines for saving and naming documents to ensure consistency among Compact Offices.

Labeling Documents

All documents uploaded to JIDS should be labeled with the document title. This makes documents easy to locate for compact office staff. To do this:

- Save the file on your computer with the document title name
Example: Form IA/VI
- Access the Web Viewer settings by first selecting the “view document” icon next to the juvenile’s name . When the Web Viewer opens, select the “web viewer options” icon  at the top right of the document displayed
- Change your Web Viewer settings to “Use document physical name as the page name when importing”



Treeview settings:

- Automatically expand all file nodes
- Automatically expand all branches
- Show first document when opening viewer
- Display Document Counts in TreeView
- Use document physical name as the page name when importing

General Settings:

- Prompt to confirm Workflow Queue checking
- Disable viewer confirmation prompts

Save Cancel

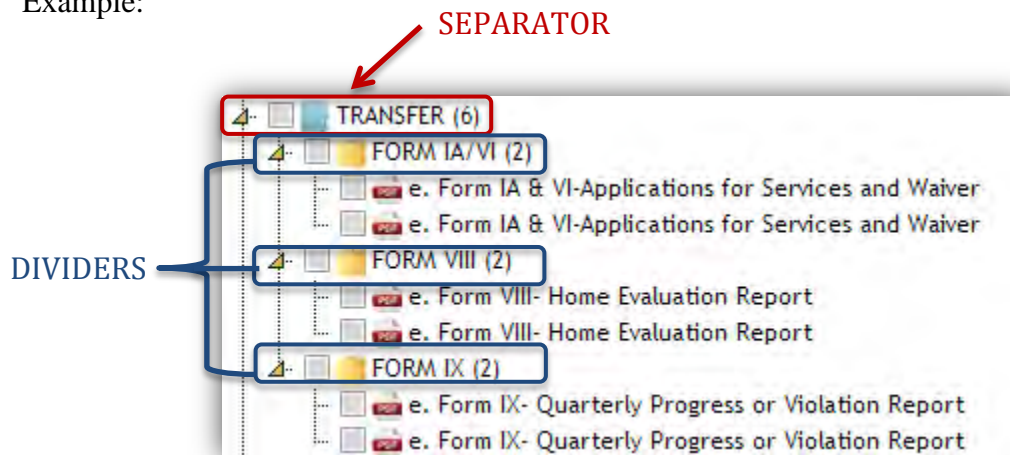
By changing your Web Viewer setting, your uploaded document will automatically be named as you saved it originally.

If you are unable to name documents when you scan them in, you can also change the name while in JIDS. Right click on the document you uploaded (0001, 0002, etc.), and select Rename Document. You can then type a descriptive document name.

Filing Documents

All scanned-in e-forms can be filed individually under the corresponding SEPARATOR and DIVIDER describing the document. Saving files with the document title and changing web viewer settings, as referenced above, simplifies this process.

Example:



Filing Emails

To effectively document e-mail communication related to an ICJ case, emails containing background or supplementary case information should be saved as a PDF with a descriptive title and filed under the corresponding DIVIDER or Other. This will make finding emails with pertinent information easy to locate and use as reference. Active communication between states should take place using the Communication Request form and workflow.

The image shows a web form with the following fields and controls:

- 'Separator' dropdown menu: 'TRANSFER'
- 'Divider' dropdown menu: 'Other'
- 'Upload Documents' section: A list box containing one entry: 'Email_JaneDoe_010714...'
- Buttons: 'Browse' (blue), 'Save' (blue), and 'Cancel' (red).

Please see this [Spotlight on JIDS](#) for more information on how to save an email as a PDF and file in JIDS. For more information, please see the [JIDS Helpdesk](#).



INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR JUVENILES

Serving Juveniles While Protecting Communities

Best Practice

Topic: States in Transition

The purpose of this Best Practice is to assist member states in making advance preparations should they experience a transition in staff that could risk their effectiveness and ability to comply with the statutory requirements to effectuate the Compact due to insufficient staffing. The following are recommendations for states to follow when a change or vacancy in staff occurs in the ICJ Compact Office.

When possible, the Commissioner, Designee, Compact Administrator, or Deputy Compact Administrator is responsible for the following notifications:

1. Notify and provide regular updates to the ICJ National Office of the impending change or vacancy as soon as possible.
2. Notify his/her State Council of the impending change or vacancy.

To ensure business continuity and uninterrupted Compact services, the Commissioner, Designee, Compact Administrator, or Deputy Compact Administrator is responsible for the following:

1. Working with Agency Directors or senior administrative staff to ensure the ICJ Compact Office is adequately covered and not left vacant when the change occurs.
2. Establishing a checklist of ICJ procedures that includes:
 - a. Developing policies and procedures for handling ICJ matters.
 - b. Training an alternate person in JIDS.
 - c. Following the ICJ approved Best Practice for managing JIDS' user accounts.

To support new ICJ Compact Office staff during the transition, the Commissioner, Designee, Compact Administrator, or Deputy Compact Administrator is responsible for the following:

1. Directing new staff to the resources and training opportunities available through the Commission, i.e. Commission's website, online training, manuals, technical and training assistance, etc.
2. To the extent possible, bifurcated states should make every effort to assist in training ICJ Compact Offices within their own state when vacancies occur in Probation and/or Parole.
3. To see that the suggested time frame for full implementation and training of the ICJ Compact Office in transition is 90 days.

National Office support available to a state in transition includes the following:

1. The ICJ National Office will send a letter to the Governor's Office from the Commission Chair, if the transition involves a change in the Commissioner, urging a new appointment.
2. The ICJ National Office will work with the appropriate regional representative to assign a mentor within the region.
3. The Commission will provide technical and training assistance upon a state's request.

If a state fails to abide by these recommended best practices resulting in an allegation of non-compliance, then the matter will be referred to the Compliance and Executive Committees for further action.



INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR JUVENILES

Serving Juveniles While Protecting Communities

Resending a Home Evaluation Request

Topic: Resending a Home Evaluation When First Placement is Denied or Placement Address Changes

First Placement Denied

When placement is denied, the Receiving State compact office ensures that the “Placement not recommended” and “Placement Denied” boxes are checked on the E-form VIII: Home Evaluation.

INTERSTATE COMPACT FOR JUVENILES FORM VIII
Home Evaluation Report Form

Sending State: Nevada Receiving State: California

Juvenile's Name: John Doe DOB: 9/25/1998 Case # J333036

Placement recommended Placement not recommended


PROPOSED PLACEMENT INVESTIGATED:
Name: Jane Doe Relationship: Grandmother


For ICJ Official use only:
 Placement approved Placement denied 4/25/2014
(Date)

CA ICJ - Mike Jones
(Compact Official Name)


By checking this box, I confirm the validity of the information contained within this form.

ICJ HOME EVALUATION REPORT | Rev. 04-01-14 Page 3 of 3


The Receiving State compact office returns the file to the Sending State using the workflow icon “Send to ICJO Sending” .

After reviewing the E-form VIII: Home Evaluation, the Sending State clicks the  workflow icon for “Placement Denied.” The workflow ends due to denial of placement. The Sending State may generate, fill out, and save a new E-form IV and IA/VI for a new placement request and restart the Request for Transfer of Supervision process within the same juvenile file.

Placement Address Changes

If the placement address changes before the first Home Evaluation is completed and returned by the Receiving State, the Sending State generates, fills out, and saves a new E-form IV and IA/VI and notifies the Receiving State of the new placement and Home Evaluation request. This can occur via email, telephone, or a Communication Request Form and corresponding route within JIDS. The Receiving State conducts a Home Evaluation on the new placement address and enters the E-form VIII in the juvenile’s file in JIDS, and continues the Request for Transfer of Supervision process by using the workflow icon to “Send to ICJO Sending” .

If the placement address changes after the first Home Evaluation is completed and returned by the Receiving State, the Sending State cancels the workflow. The Sending State may then generate, fill out, and save a new E-form IV and IA/VI for a new placement request and restart the Request for Transfer of Supervision process within the same juvenile file.

 <p>Interstate Commission for Juveniles</p>	<p>Policy Number 01-2014</p>	<p>Page Number: 1</p>
<p>ICJ Administrative Policy Forms Responsibility</p>	<p>Dated: September 18, 2014</p>	

I. Objective

The objective of this policy is to establish the oversight authority of the Information Technology Committee for the development, modification, and management of forms used by the Interstate Commission for Juveniles (ICJ).

II. Applicability

This policy applies to all mandatory, optional, paper, and electronic forms used by ICJ in the conducting of business.

III. Policy

The following guidelines establish the appropriate Committee responsibility in relation to ICJ Forms.

A. Information Technology Committee:

1. Responsible for ensuring all forms used by the ICJ comply with and are based on ICJ Rules.
2. The Chair of the Information Technology Committee may direct the creation of a new form in consultation with the Rules Committee.
3. The Chair of the Information Technology Committee may direct revisions to an existing form for purposes of correcting typographical errors, errors in format, modifications, errors in consistency, or grammatical errors.
4. Notice of any such creations or revisions shall be furnished to the Rules Committee and the Executive Committee. For a period of thirty (30) days after receipt of said notice, the proposed revision(s) is subject to review and comment by any member of the Rules Committee and Executive Committee. The revision may be objected to only on the grounds that the revision results in a material change to a form which is not in conformity with the ICJ rules on which it is based. An objection shall be made in writing, and delivered to the Executive Director of the Commission, prior to the end of the notice period. If no objection is made, the revision will take effect without further action.
5. Provide oversight of the electronic data system.

B. Rules Committee:

1. Advise the Information Technology Committee of pending rule amendments that have a Form impact.
2. Make recommendations as needed.



2014 Annual Business Meeting
Attendees List
Charleston, South Carolina




















ALABAMA		Patrick Pendergast Designee Chair		
ALASKA		Barbara Murray Commissioner		
ARIZONA		John Crabtree Designee		Stephanie Perales Compact Office
ARKANSAS		Judy Miller Designee South Region Representative		
CALIFORNIA		Michael Minor Commissioner		Michael Farmer Designee
COLORADO		Summer Foxworth Commissioner West Region Representative		
CONNECTICUT		Maria Genca Designee		
DELAWARE		Damian Seymour Designee		
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		Bruce Wright Commissioner		Jefferson Regis DCA
				JoAnn Rohan
		Kathy Holiday-Crawford		Vivian Fullbright-Brock State Council Member
FLORIDA		Agnes Denson Commissioner		



2014 Annual Business Meeting
Attendees List
Charleston, South Carolina



GEORGIA		Avery Niles Commissioner		Phyllis Hall DCA		
HAWAII		Linda Kiyotoki Designee				
IDAHO		Alicia Ehlers Designee		Shawn Hill State Council Member		
ILLINOIS		Eva Moore Designee				
INDIANA		Jane Seigel Commissioner		Robert Champion DCA		Laura Hausladen Compact Specialist
IOWA		Wendy Sheetz Designee				
KANSAS		Jeff Cowger Commissioner				
KENTUCKY		Karen King-Jones Commissioner		Amy Howell DCA		John Fitzpatrick
LOUISIANA		Angela Bridgewater Commissioner		Katina Broden DCA		
MAINE		Mark Boger Commissioner				
MARYLAND		Sherry Jones Commissioner		Yolanda Kennard ICJ Resource Specialist		



2014 Annual Business Meeting
Attendees List
Charleston, South Carolina






MASSACHUSETTS		Rebecca Moore Designee	
MICHIGAN		Dale Murray Commissioner	
MINNESOTA		Rose Ann Bisch Commissioner Rules Committee Chair AAICPC/ICJ MOU Workgroup Co-Chair	
MISSISSIPPI		Melonie Taylor-Gore Designee	
			Maxine Baggett Compact Office
MISSOURI		Julie Hawkins Commissioner	
MONTANA		Cindy McKenzie Commissioner	
			Gloria Soja DCA
NEBRASKA		Kari Rumbaugh Commissioner Midwest Region Representative	
NEVADA		Anne Connor Commissioner Vice Chair Information Technology Committee Chair	
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
NEW JERSEY		Kevin Brown Commissioner	
NEW MEXICO		Dale Dodd Commissioner	



2014 Annual Business Meeting
Attendees List
Charleston, South Carolina















NEW YORK		A. Paul Ottati Designee		Kelly Palmateer Compact Office
NORTH CAROLINA		Traci Marchand Commissioner Training Committee Chair		Stephen Horton DCA
NORTH DAKOTA		Lisa Bjergaard Commissioner		Lea Quam DCA
OHIO		Nina Belli Commissioner		
OKLAHOMA		Robert Hendryx Designee		
OREGON		Phil Cox Commissioner Treasurer		Carol Gillespie Designee
PENNSYLVANIA		Terry Clark Commissioner Past Chair		
RHODE ISLAND		JoAnn Niksa Designee		
SOUTH CAROLINA		Mia Pressley Commissioner		
SOUTH DAKOTA		Nancy Allard Commissioner		Cheryl Frost Compact Coordinator
TENNESSEE		Cathlyn Samuel Commissioner		




2014 Annual Business Meeting
Attendees List
Charleston, South Carolina



TEXAS		Daryl Liedecke Commissioner	
UTAH		Dawn Marie Rubio Commissioner	 Jessica Eldredge Designee
VERMONT		Gillie Hopkins Designee	
VIRGINIA		Natalie Dalton Designee	
VIRGIN ISLANDS		Patricia Welcome Commissioner East Region Representative	
WASHINGTON		Jeff Patnode Commissioner	
WEST VIRGINIA		Mike Lacy Commissioner Compliance Committee Chair	 Randall Wagner Designee
WISCONSIN		Shelley Hagan Commissioner Finance Committee Chair	
WYOMING		Gary Hartman Commissioner	 Maureen Clifton ICJ Coordinator

EX OFFICIOS

APPA American Probation and Parole Association		Les Schultz
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2014 Annual Business Meeting
Attendees List
Charleston, South Carolina



AAICPC

Association of Administrators of the Interstate
Compact on the Placement of Children



Jean Taylor



Carla Fults

ICAOS

Interstate Commission for Adult Offender Supervision



Sara Andrews

Justice Solutions



Trudy Gregorie
Victims Representative

NCAC

National Children's Advocacy Center



Chris Newlin

NCJFCJ

National Council of Juvenile and Family Court
Judges



Judge Peggy Walker

NPJS

National Partnership for Juvenile Services



Steven Jett

NRS

National Runaway Safeline



Maureen Blaha

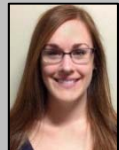
NATIONAL OFFICE STAFF



Ashley Lippert
Executive Director



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Legal Counsel



Jennifer Adkins
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Emma Goode
Administrative and
Logistics Coordinator



Morgan Rhodes
Training and Administrative
Coordinator



Staff Recognition

The Commission believes in recognizing individuals doing the day-to-day work of the Compact who surpass expectations to provide assistance. The following individuals were nominated for going above and beyond the general call of duty to reach a conclusion or solution that best serves public safety.

Chase Breitbach, Field Staff Officer, North Dakota

Anne Connor, Commissioner, Nevada

Roxi Erickson, Attorney, North Dakota

Phyllis Hall, Deputy Compact Administrator, Georgia

Laura Hausladen, Compact Specialist, Indiana

Kami Larsen, Probation Office Staff, Idaho

Richard Mann, Compact Office, Texas

Miranda McDaniel, Field Staff Officer, Idaho

Holly Reuter, Compact Administrator, Illinois

Sandra Spence, Compact Office, Illinois

Jeremy Ward, Field Staff Officer, North Dakota

Craig Wysk, Field Staff Officer, North Dakota

