



INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR JUVENILES

INTERSTATE COMPACT FOR JUVENILES TRAINING

www.juvenilecompact.org

2024

Introduction



The Compact & The Commission

What is the Compact?

The Interstate Compact for Juveniles (ICJ) is the only legal means to transfer a juvenile's supervision from one state to another and to return runaways who are or should be detained.



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ESTABLISHED AUGUST 2008

First, let's talk about Interstate Compacts. They are important legal instruments that have been around a long time, but most people don't really know much about them.

Interstate compacts provide legal mechanisms for states to address issues that cross state lines.

They can be used for a wide variety of issues. Compacts are authorized by the U.S. Constitution, and most require congressional consent.

This is why compacts have the force and effect of federal law. That means they supersede any inconsistent or conflicting state laws.

A compact is essentially an agreement that has been adopted by multiple state legislatures. So, it is both a contract and statutory law.

Because they are adopted by a state's legislature, it is binding on all state and local officials, including state and county courts, probation authorities, law enforcement and agencies responsible for juveniles.

The history of the ICJ dates back to the 1950s. At that time, there were essentially no juvenile justice agencies, at least in the sense that we know them today.

Concern grew throughout the United States about "a vast army of wandering kids being shuttled from place to place."

This concern was so great that the US Senate created a Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee that launched an extensive investigation, which drew even more attention when findings became the subject of a Parade Magazine article, which is available on the Commission's website.

So, the original Interstate Compact ON Juveniles was established in 1955.

As juvenile justice systems evolved, a new Compact became necessary to meet modern needs.

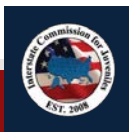
The revised Compact, the Interstate Compact FOR Juveniles became effective in 2008, when it was ratified 35th state (Illinois).

Today, we have the Interstate Compact FOR Juveniles (ICJ), which is the only lawful means to transfer supervision of juvenile across state lines and the only legal process for returning runaways.

Authority of the Compact

Crime Control Act, 4 U.S.C. Section 112 (1965)

- Authorizes and encourages states to form cooperative efforts and mutual assistance in the prevention of crime
- A state law, court rule, or regulation that contradicts the rules of the Commission is invalid to the extent of the conflict
- All courts and executive agencies are subject to the Interstate Compact for Juveniles



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There is a legal obligation to follow and enforce the ICJ Rules as written.

All Compact member states can be held liable for circumventing or violating the ICJ Rules.

Your state is a member of the Compact, so your work and enforcement of the ICJ Rules is imperative.

-All courts and executive agencies are subject to the Interstate Compact for Juveniles.

When does ICJ apply?

TRANSFERS AND TRAVEL PERMITS FOR JUVENILES ON PROBATION/PAROLE

Juvenile on Probation/Parole needs to move to another state

Planning to travel for more than 24 hours



Adjudicated in a state other than where they live

Testing a residence to determine if out-of-state option is better

Transfers of supervision can be needed in several different types of cases.

One common use for transfer of supervision rules occurs when a juvenile on probation or parole needs to move.

Maybe the whole family is moving, or maybe the parents think he will be better off living with grandma in another state

Or maybe the juvenile is a young adult, and gets accepted into college in another state.

The ICJ applies in all these cases; thus supervision must be transferred through the relevant states ICJ office

Another common scenarios is when a juvenile is adjudicated in a state other than where they live.

That might be the case for a young person who lives near a border, and frequently visits another state

Or, maybe this young person was on a 1-time visit to see family and got in some trouble.

In these situations, the supervision can be transferred so that the youth can be supervised where they live

Long term, Transfer of supervision cases require the most time and attention from ICJ staff.

ICJ staff become involved very early in the process, and can end of working on the same case for years to ensure that youths are properly supervised.

The Compact also establishes requirements for travel permits for supervised juveniles when they will be traveling to another state for more than 24 hours.

These requirements are not limited to juveniles who have had supervision transferred. Instead, they apply to those who are on supervision for the most significant acts of delinquency, including sexual offenses, offenses that involved weapons, and offenses that resulted in the injury.

The Compact also includes provisions that allow for use of travel permit for supervised youth when they need to “test a residence” to determine whether moving is a good idea.

For example, it may be that parents think it would be better for the youth to live with a auntie in another state, but they aren’t sure how well it will work.

The compact’s travel permit requirements provide parameters that allow for the youth to temporarily relocate for up to 90 days to “test the residence.”

When does ICJ apply?

INTERSTATE RETURNS OF RUNAWAYS, ESCAPEES, ABSCONDERS, AND ACCUSED DELINQUENTS

Non-delinquent juvenile runs away to another state

Juvenile absconds from Probation/Parole to another state



Accused delinquent juvenile runs away to another state

Juvenile escapes from an institution to another state

Interstate Returns are another major type of ICJ case.

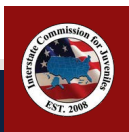
ICJ Returns come in many shapes and sizes. State ICJ Offices are required to return

- Non-delinquents who simply run away to another state,
- Delinquent juveniles who absconds from probation/parole to another state
- Youth who are accused as delinquents an run away or are picked up in another state
- Juveniles who escape from institution to another state

So, while returns make up the smallest portion of ICJ cases, they can require intensive allocation of resources and can be very complicated.

What is the Commission?

- The governing body of the Interstate Compact for Juveniles (ICJ)
- Members include: Representatives from all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the United States Virgin Islands



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What is "the Commission?"

The Interstate Commission for Juveniles is the governing body of the Interstate Compact for Juveniles (ICJ).

The Commission itself is made up of representatives from all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

We also have 10 ex officio members, representing allied professionals like the Council of Juvenile Justice Administrators (CJJA) and the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ).

01

Coordinate Interstate Movement of Juveniles

02

Promulgate Rules

03

Coordinate Training, Education, and Public Awareness

04

Resolve Disputes and Enforce Compliance

The Commission's Purpose

The Interstate Commission for Juveniles was established to fulfill the objectives of the Compact, through 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.

The main purposes of the ICJ governing body, known as the Commission include:

Establishing procedures to:

-Manage the movement between states of juvenile offenders and provide for effective tracking and supervision of juveniles.

Promulgating Rules:

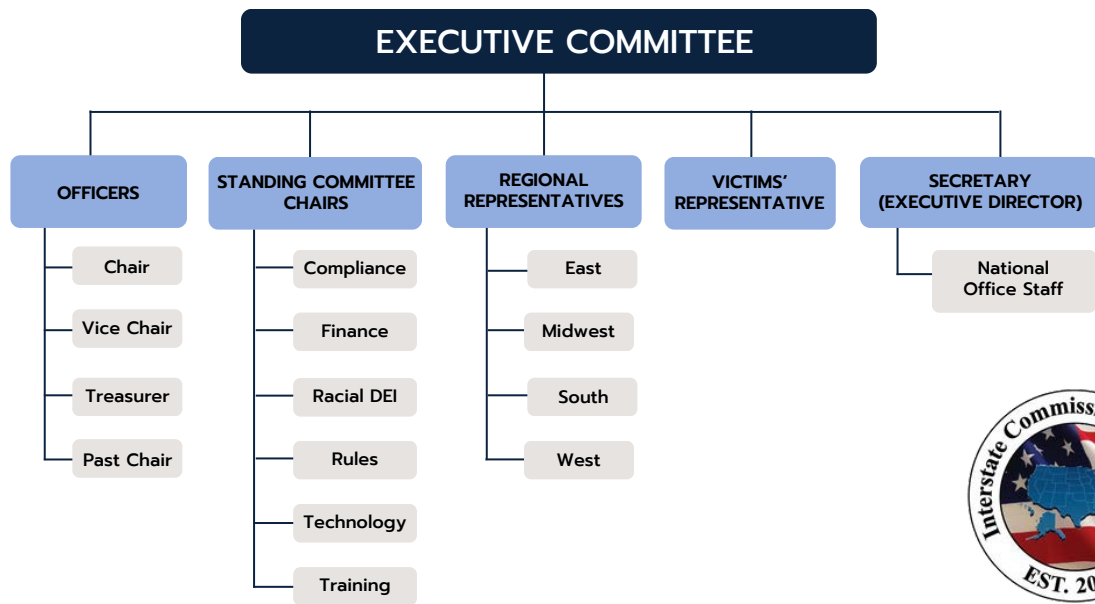
-The ICJ Commission is vested with the authority to promulgate and publish rules to effectively and efficiently achieve the purposes of the Compact.

Coordinating Training, Education, and Public Relations

Resolving Disputes and Enforcing Compliance:

-Sanctions that may be imposed by the ICJ Commission include remedial training, fines, suspension or termination of membership in the Compact, and judicial enforcement.

Organizational Structure



The Commission structure is led by an Executive Committee which includes three elected officers (Chair, Vice Chair, and Treasurer), and an immediate Past Chair.

The Executive Committee members also include:

- Chairs of the six standing committees
- Four elected Regional Representatives
- A secretary, which is fulfilled by the Executive Director, who provides guidance, leadership, and management of the National Office staff.

Additionally, each year, the Executive Committee appoints a Victims' Representative to serve as an Ex Officio to the Executive Committee.

The National Office

Responsible for the operation of the Interstate Commission and works closely with Commissioners and allies throughout the United States.

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MaryLee Underwood

Executive Director



Emma Goode

Logistics & Administrative Specialist



Jenny Adkins

Operations & Policy Specialist



Joe Johnson

Systems Project Manager



Amanee Cabbagestalk

Training & Administrative Specialist

The National Office serves as the secretariate for the Commission and facilitates collaborations to support the Interstate Compact for Juveniles (ICJ).

Key Functions include:

- Meeting and program logistic support
- Training and technical assistance
- Strategic leadership and planning
- Leading technology solutions
- Interpretation of ICJ Rules



State ICJOs and the Commission

- **Standing Committees**
 - Compliance
 - Finance
 - Racial Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion
 - Rules
 - Information Technology
 - Training, Education, and Public Relations
- **Region Meetings**
- **Annual Business Meeting**

State ICJ staff are the driving force behind the Commission.

In addition to in-state work, they come together to advance the Commission through Standing Committees, Region Meetings, and the Annual Business Meeting.

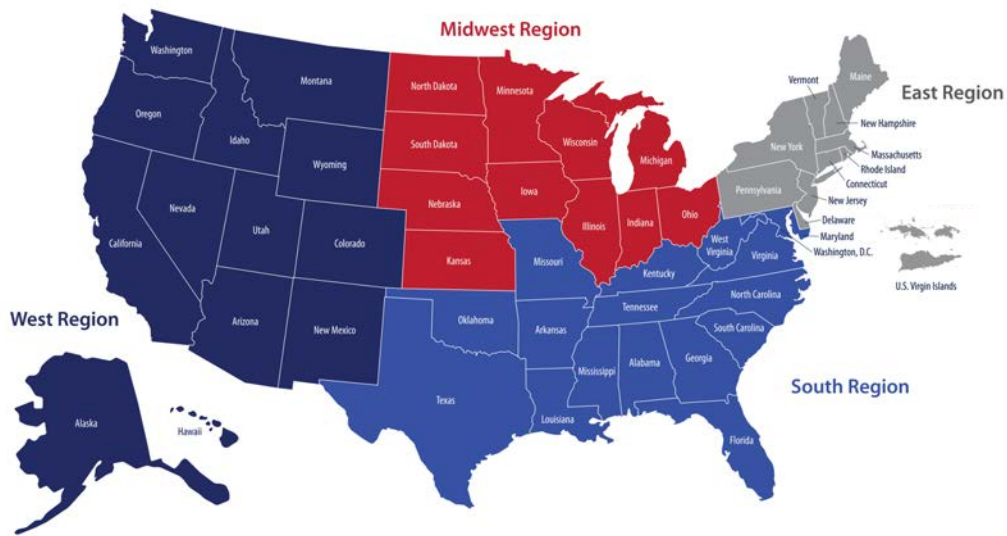
Standing Committees are where most of the work gets done!

Regions meet quarterly to discuss emerging issues and best practices.

Once per year, all states gather for Annual Business Meeting.

These are all open meetings and you are encouraged to attend.

• INTERSTATE COMMISSION MEMBERS BY REGION •



Currently, the Commission is comprised of 52 members, which include:

- All 50 states
- The District of Columbia
- The U.S. Virgin Islands

This map depicts the Commission's four regions:

- East
- Midwest
- South
- West

These regions provide important infrastructure for the Commission and support for your employees working to implement the Compact.

Members of each region meet at least once per quarter to talk about best practices and emerging issues. Through the regions, they work together to recommend changes to the ICJ Rules and hear updates about what is happening in all the committees.

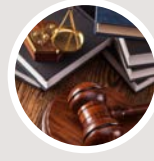


State Roles

Each member state is responsible for appointing key personnel to oversee Compact operations.



Compact Administrator



Deputy Compact Administrator



Commissioner



Designee

Each member state is responsible for appointing key personnel to oversee Compact operations. Each state must appoint a Compact Administrator and a Commissioner.

The Compact Administrator is state appointed pursuant to the terms of the Compact and is responsible for the administration and management of the state's supervision and transfer of juveniles subject to the terms of the Compact, the rules adopted by the ICJ, and policies by the State Council under the Compact.

A Deputy Compact Administrator (DCA) is a person appointed to act on behalf of a Compact Administrator, and is responsible for the administration and management of the ICJ for his or her state.

Each member state is also required to appoint one Commissioner to serve as the voting representative for that state to the National Commission. The Commissioner must be a Compact Administrator, Deputy Compact Administrator, or a Designee.

Some states appoint a Designee to act on behalf of the Commissioner when they are not available.

STATE COMPACT OFFICE FUNCTIONS

- In-State and Inter-State Communication
- Process Cases
 - Forms & Reports
 - Notifications
 - Data Management
 - Dispute Resolution
- Ensure Compliance with ICJ Rules



Each member state operates an Interstate Compact Office for the centralization of Compact operations.

State Compact Offices are typically located in the capital of each state.

Important Compact Office functions include:

- In-State and Inter-State Communication
- Processing Cases (Forms and reports, notifications, data management, and dispute resolution)
- Ensuring Compliance with ICJ Rules



STATE COMPACT OFFICE FUNCTIONS

- Education
 - Juvenile Probation/Parole Officers
 - Courts, Law Enforcement, Detention
- Coordinate use of UNITY Data System
- Facilitate State Councils on Interstate Juvenile Supervision

Additional Compact Office functions include:

- Educating Juvenile Probation/Parole Officers, Courts, Law Enforcement, and Detention
- Coordinating the use of the Commission's national data system (UNITY)
- Facilitating State Councils on Interstate Juvenile Supervision

State Councils



Statutory Requirement

- Each member state must:
 - Establish and maintain a State Council
 - Conduct a State Council meeting at least once annually
 - Submit annual State Council report

State Council Toolkit

- Provides information and examples to assist states in the development and operations of their State Councils

Rule 2-107 states that each member state is required to establish and maintain a State Council for Interstate Juvenile Supervision, which is to include certain members representatives from all 3 branches of government, as well as victims and ICJ personnel.

They must:

- Conduct a State Council meeting at least once annually
- Submit annual State Council report

These state councils can really be powerhouses for ensuring effective implementation of the compact.

Benefits:

- They ensure you have good connections with the judiciary, which can be especially helpful for educating judges.
- Serves as a great advocate for the Commission
- Provides visibility to the purpose of the Compact

State councils often review (or even develop) proposed rule changes; discuss ICJ resources, like “Best Practices” and help implement their in their states.

A State Council Toolkit is available on the Commission's website.

01

All communications between states, whether verbal or written, on ICJ issues shall be transmitted between the respective ICJ Offices.

02

Communication may occur between local jurisdictions with the prior approval of the ICJ Offices in both states. A summary of communication shall be provided to the ICJ Office and documented in UNITY.

03

Communication regarding ICJ business shall respect the confidentiality rules of sending and receiving states.

04

Upon request by a member state ICJ Office, other member state ICJ Offices may share information regarding a juvenile who crosses state lines to determine if they are or may be subject to the ICJ.

Communication Between States



All communication occurs at the ICJ office level between states.

Field staff, contact your state Compact office.

All forms of communication shall observe privacy laws (i.e. Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act [FERPA])

Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) Exception

Upon request by a member state ICJ Office, other member state ICJ Offices may share information regarding a juvenile who crosses state lines to determine if they are or may be subject to the ICJ.

Best Practice: Communication Guidelines for Local Authorities with Juveniles/Family Members



BEST PRACTICE



ICJ TRANSFER OF SUPERVISION

COMMUNICATION GUIDELINES FOR LOCAL AUTHORITIES WITH JUVENILES/FAMILY MEMBERS

- All communications between local authorities must be conducted through the state ICJ offices. "Local" includes any state or local authorities, except state ICJ office personnel. Local authorities may communicate directly **ONLY** if both state ICJ offices have agreed. ([ICJ Rule 2-104](#))
- After transfer of supervision is accepted, Receiving State local authorities act as agents of the Sending State.
- While the Sending State retains jurisdiction, the Sending State local authorities must **NOT** continue to supervise after the case has been accepted by the Receiving State.
- When necessary, Sending State local authorities may have limited communication with juveniles/family members in the Receiving State for specific purposes.

EXAMPLES OF APPROPRIATE COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN SENDING STATE LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND JUVENILES/FAMILY MEMBERS IN THE RECEIVING STATE INCLUDE:

- Follow-up to ensure that the juvenile has connected with Receiving State personnel;
 - Redirecting family concerns to the supervising worker in the Receiving State or others in their chain of command;
 - Information regarding restitution, fines, fees, and other related matters;
 - Court-ordered services provided by and/or funded by the Sending State;
 - Communication required by Sending State law, policy, procedures, or similar standards; and
 - Official notices and reminders of court hearings or other similar events/notices.
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- ICJ offices do not serve official notices, such as court summons or subpoenas. Official notices must be sent directly to the juvenile/guardian by Sending State local authorities. Copies of such notices should be sent to state ICJ offices for informational purposes only.
 - All communications must be documented in written form and submitted to state ICJ offices. Such communication may be submitted via email or directly in UNITY if the local has direct access to UNITY. ([ICJ Rule 2-104](#))

PUBLISHED 06/23/2022

Related Resource

Scan the QR code with your phone's camera to view.

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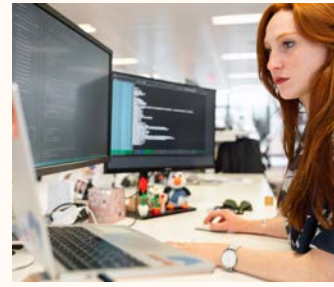
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UNITY

The Uniform Nationwide Interstate Tracking for Youth (UNITY) is the electronic information system utilized by the Interstate Commission for Juveniles for tracking interstate juvenile movement.



According to the ICJ Rule 3-101. States shall use the electronic information system approved by the Commission for e-forms processed through the Interstate Compact for Juveniles.

The Uniform Nationwide Interstate Tracking for Youth (UNITY) is the electronic information system utilized by the Interstate Commission for Juveniles for tracking interstate juvenile movement.

Rolled out in May 2021.

State ICJ Offices are responsible for coordinating their states use.

Each state gets to choose whether UNITY usage is centralized (only ICJ personnel have direct access) or rolled it out to the field (so probation and parole officers enter information directly).

Best Practice: Direct Entry of Data into UNITY Data Fields



BEST PRACTICE

INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR JUVENILES

Release Date: 07/28/2022



Topic: Direct Entry of Data into UNITY Data Fields

The UNITY Data Management system is used to process all ICJ cases. State ICJ Offices review all UNITY fields, ICJ Forms, and supporting case documents prior to approving and submitting cases and case tasks in UNITY.

Relevant data should be directly entered into all UNITY data fields. Phrases like "See Scan" or "See Attached" should not be entered because such phrases compromise the effectiveness of the system.

Advantages of direct entry of data into UNITY data fields include:

- **Data can be easily identified and acted upon.** Otherwise, UNITY users must repeatedly open and review attachments in search of needed information. This results in duplication of effort and increases likelihood of errors.
- **Data can be effectively identified in reports for proactive monitoring.** Entry of high-quality data ensures high quality reporting capabilities.
- **Direct entry allows generation of one form with all report content and necessary names/electronic signatures.** This promotes efficiency and reduces opportunities for errors.

Use of PDF Forms by Field Staff Without UNITY Accounts

State ICJ Offices should train field staff who do not have access to UNITY to use PDF forms available on the Commission's website, whenever possible. Advantages include:

- Ensures data can be accurately and easily transferred into UNITY using "copy/paste" features;
- Ensures current ICJ forms are used;
- Ensures all information is clear and legible; and
- Increases awareness of other resources available via the Commission's website.

Entering Data Submitted by Field Staff Without UNITY Accounts

- Use "copy/paste" functions to transfer information as written, rather than paraphrasing an officer's report.
- The UNITY user can include "The officer reported..." and then add the officer's text.
- Add the submitting officer's name directly into the "Submitted by" or "Completed by" UNITY data fields.
- Upload the original form into the case as additional documentation.

These steps mitigate any potential concerns regarding authenticity and liability.

Page 1 of 2

Related Resource

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The Basics



Case Types

- ✓ Transfers of Supervision
- ✓ Travel Permits
- ✓ Returns

While ICJ cases can seem quite complex, the body of law is quite concise.

The ICJ includes requirements for three different types of cases.

- 1) Transfers of supervision
- 2) Travel permits
- 3) Returns

FISCAL YEAR 2023

STATISTICS AT A GLANCE



4,527

Juveniles transferred
supervision to another state



2,087

Runaways and other
juveniles returned



7,258

Permits issued for juveniles
traveling out-of-state

Throughout the nation, ICJ offices process approximately 4,000 transfers of supervision; 2,000 returns; and 7,000 travel permits per year.

OUTLINE



- **Transfer of Supervision**
- **Supervision in the Receiving State**
- **Closure of Cases**
- **Travel Permits**
- **Runaways**
- **Returns**
- **Additional Requirements**
- **Scenarios**

Today we will cover:

- Transfer of Supervision
- Supervision in the Receiving State
- Closure of Cases
- Travel Permits
- Runaways
- Returns
- Additional Return Requirements
- And real-life scenarios



Transfer of Supervision

Transfer of Supervision



3 Components of Supervision



Oversight exercised over a juvenile determined by a court or appropriate authority for a period of time.



Requires a juvenile to report to or be monitored by appropriate authorities.



Regulations and conditions are imposed on the juvenile.

Supervision solely for monetary conditions is not applicable under the ICJ.

There are 3 components of supervision.

1. Oversight exercised over a juvenile determined by a court or appropriate authority for a period of time
2. Requires a juvenile to report to or be monitored by appropriate authorities
3. Regulations and conditions are imposed on the juvenile

It is important to note that supervision solely for monetary conditions is not applicable under the ICJ.

In other words, supervision with the only condition being the collection of restitution is not appropriate under the ICJ.

01

Age of Majority

Classified as a juvenile by the Sending State; AND

02

Status

Adjudicated delinquent, status offender, or has a deferred adjudication; AND under jurisdiction of court or appropriate authority; AND

03

Length of Stay

Plans to reside for 90+ consecutive days in a 12 month period; AND 90+ days of supervision remaining at the time transfer requested AND

04

Residential Criteria

Will live with legal guardian, relative, non-relative, or independently, (excluding residential facilities) or is a full time student*

Eligibility for Transfer of Supervision

When a transfer is contemplated, the first issue is determining whether the juvenile is eligible for transfer.

Presenter Note:

-Emphasize that Sending States determine the age of majority.

Residential Criteria for Transfers



Resides with:

- Legal Guardian
- Relative
- Non-Relative
- Independently

*Excludes residential facilities

Full-time student at:

- Accredited secondary school
- Accredited university/college
- Licensed specialized training program

*Must provide proof of acceptance and enrollment

Rule 4-101 (3)

Residential Criteria for Transfers

Rule 4-101(2) (f)

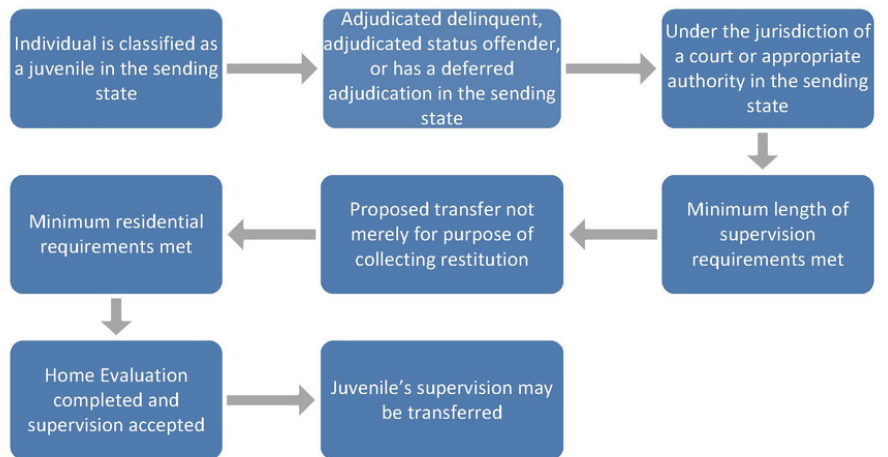
f. i. will reside with a legal guardian, relative, non-relative or independently, excluding residential facilities; or

ii. 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.

Rule 4-101(3)

If a juvenile 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.

Transfer of Supervision Eligibility

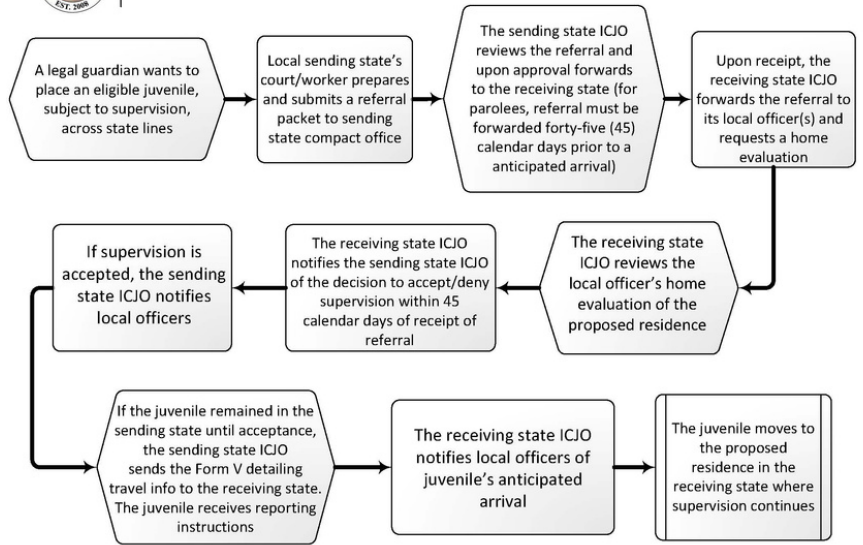


This process chart is found in the ICJ Bench Book for Judges and Court Personnel.

Overview of the Transfer of Supervision



Overview of the Transfer of Supervision



This process chart is found in the ICJ Bench Book for Judges and Court Personnel.

Checkpoint

TRUE OR FALSE?

The sending state classifies a person as a juvenile.



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TRUE OR FALSE?

The sending state classifies a person as a juvenile.

Answer: TRUE

The sending state classifies a person as a juvenile.

This may be a good time to note that a couple states like CO and NJ have no statute of limitations on juvenile sex offenses.

Checkpoint

What are the supervision restrictions of the juvenile?

- a. Must reside for 90 consecutive days in receiving state
 - b. Have 90 days or more of supervision remaining
 - c. Must meet residential criteria
 - d. None of the above
 - e. All of the above
-



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What are the supervision restrictions of the juvenile?

- a. Must relocate for 90 consecutive days in receiving state
- b. Have 90 days or more of supervision remaining
- c. Must meet residential criteria
- d. None of the above
- e. All of the above

Answer: E

All of the above.

A 21-year-old juvenile who is adjudicated and under parole supervision lives with her parents in California.

The age of majority in California is 18 and the maximum age of parole is 21.

Her parents report to the California ICJ Office that the family is moving to Florida for employment reasons.

Is the juvenile eligible for Compact services when transferring to Florida where the age of majority is 18?

Checkpoint Scenario

Is this scenario hard to follow? If so, can you think of another example?

Is the juvenile eligible for Compact services when transferring to Florida where the age of majority is 18?

Answer: Yes – the age of majority and duration of supervision is determined by the sending state See Rule 5-101 (7).

Presenters Note: The impact of when their birthday month and age within the calendar year.

Example: If they turned 18 in January and they move in April.

How does that impact the age of majority and qualifier?

Age of majority of juvenile is determined by the sending state.

However, the holding state detains/ holds according to the age of majority in their state. □

AGE and AIRPORT Matrixes on the website under the RESOURCES tab.

In California:

-23 maximum parole age (25 is maximum age for parole for juveniles committed prior to 7/1/2012)

-21 maximum probation age

Sending Referrals



The receiving state provides approval/denial or explanation of delay to the sending state within 45 calendar days

1. 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 approved by the receiving state.
2. Each ICJ Office shall develop policies/procedures on how to handle ICJ matters within their state.
3. Each ICJ Office shall ensure all requests and coordination for ICJ supervision are between ICJ Offices.

The receiving state will not delay the investigation pending receipt of the additional documentation.



The sending state shall maintain responsibility until supervision is accepted by (and the juvenile has arrived in) the receiving state.



Referral Packet Items

Form IV Parole or Probation Investigation Request; Form VI Application for Services and Waiver; and Order of Commitment. If available: Copies of the Petition and/or Arrest Report(s), Legal and Social History, supervision summary, photograph, and any other pertinent information



Sending Parole Referrals

Submit referral documents 45 days prior to anticipated arrival

Unless a parolee must immediately relocate because they have no legal guardian in the sending state, state committed youth are NOT to be sent to the Receiving State without an approved home evaluation.

If the juvenile parolee is already residing in the receiving state because they had to relocate with a legal guardian, the receiving state shall obtain the juvenile's signature on the Form VI Application for Services and Waiver.

Parole Cases:

- The sending state shall maintain responsibility until supervision is accepted by, and the juvenile has arrived in, the receiving state.

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 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 Notification From Sending State of Parolee or Probationer Proceeding to the Receiving State shall be forwarded prior to or at the time the juvenile relocates to the receiving state.

Juveniles on Parole & Travel Permits

If a paroled juvenile requires relocation prior to acceptance of supervision, the sending and receiving states shall...

Sending State:

- Determine if circumstances justify use of a travel permit
- Consider appropriateness of the residence
- Provide written explanation as to why ICJ procedures could not be followed
- Transmit a complete referral within 10 business days of issuance of travel permit

Receiving State:

- Decide to expedite the ICJ referral

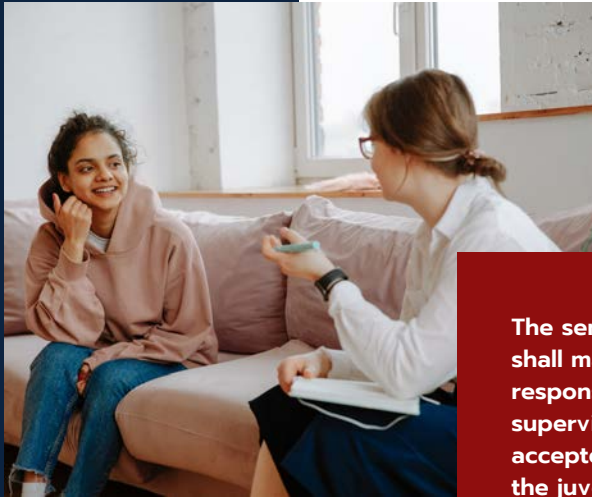
If a paroled juvenile requires relocation prior to acceptance of supervision, due to their legal guardian no longer residing in the sending state, the sending and receiving states shall...

The sending state must:

- Determine if the circumstances of immediate relocation justify the use of a travel permit
- Consider the appropriateness of the residence.
- Provide a written explanation as to why ICJ procedures for submitting a referral could not be followed.
- Provide a complete ICJ referral to the receiving state within ten (10) business days.

The receiving state:

- Determines whether or not it will expedite the referral.



Sending Probation Referrals

The sending state shall maintain responsibility until supervision is accepted by, and the juvenile has arrived in, the receiving state.

Submit the following referral documents:

- Form IV
- Form VI
- Order of Adjudication and Disposition
- Conditions of Probation
- Petition/Arrest Reports

TRANSFER OF SUPERVISION

Probation Cases:

- The sending state shall maintain responsibility until supervision is accepted by, and the juvenile has arrived in, the receiving state.

- The ICJ Office in the sending state shall ensure the following referral documents are complete and forwarded to the receiving state.: Form IV, Form 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 Notification From Sending State of Parolee or Probationer Proceeding to the Receiving State shall be forwarded prior to or at the time the juvenile relocates to the receiving state, if the juvenile is not already residing in the receiving state.

Transferring Juvenile Sex Offenders



May not travel to receiving state unless:

- Request for transfer approved
- Receiving state issues reporting instructions
- Transfer request qualifies for expedited transfer status

Items included in referral packet:

- Parole/probation documents
- Risk assessment
- Safety plan specific assessments (if available)
- Legal/social history
- Victim information
- Treatment plan
- Petition/arrest reports

A “Juvenile Sex Offender” is defined by the ICJ Rules as 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.

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: Form V Notification From Sending State of Parolee or Probationer Proceeding to the Receiving State shall be forwarded prior to or at the time the juvenile relocates to the receiving state, if the juvenile is not already residing in the receiving state pursuant to Rule 4-103(3).

Please refer to the ICJ website for a Best Practices document offering ideas in dealing with juvenile sex offender transfer cases involving the offender residing in the home with his/her victim. Best Practices are in no way policies or procedures and can not be used as a reason to reject a case.



Juvenile Sex Offenders & Travel Permits

If a juvenile sex offender is required to relocate or resides with a legal guardian prior to acceptance of supervision, the sending state shall determine if the circumstances justify the use of a travel permit, including appropriateness of residence.

See ICJ Rule 4-103, 4-104

Rule 4-103(3):

When it is necessary for a juvenile sex offender to relocate or reside with a legal guardian prior to the acceptance of supervision, and there is no legal guardian in the sending state, the sending state shall determine if the circumstances justify the use of a travel permit, including consideration of the appropriateness of the residence. If approved by the sending state's ICJ Office, the following procedures shall be initiated:

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.

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.

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.

The sending state shall maintain responsibility until supervision is accepted in the receiving state.

SENDING STATE RESPONSIBILITIES

- Determine if circumstances for immediate relocation justify using a travel permit
- Consider the appropriateness of the residence
- Provide an approved travel permit
- Provide a written explanation why ICJ procedures could not be followed
- Transmit ICJ referral within 10 business days of issuing a travel permit
- Communicate registration and/or reporting requirements to the juvenile and family
- Maintain responsibility until receiving state accepts supervision



TRANSFER OF SUPERVISION

Sending state must:

- Determine if the circumstances of immediate relocation justify the use of a travel permit
- Consider the appropriateness of the residence
- Provide the receiving state with an approved travel permit
- Provide a written explanation as to why ICJ procedures could not be followed
- Transmit a complete ICJ referral within 10 business days of the travel permit being issued
- Communicate registration and/or reporting requirements to the juvenile and family
- Maintain responsibility until receiving state accepts supervision



RECEIVING STATE RESPONSIBILITIES

- Advise the sending state of any applicable registration requirements and/or reporting instructions within 5 business days of receipt of Form VII: Out-of-State Travel Permit and Agreement to Return
- Has the authority to supervise juveniles once supervision is accepted and juvenile has arrived, as pursuant to reporting instructions issued under ICJ Rule 4-103(3)(c)

The Receiving state must:

Advise the sending state of any applicable registration requirements or reporting instructions.

Once supervision is accepted and a juvenile has arrived, the receiving state gains the authority to supervise the juvenile pursuant to reporting instructions issued under Rule 4-103(3)(c)

Note:

- Registration is driven by an equal offense in the sending state.
- Mention the juvenile sex offender matrix on the website.

Form IV: Parole or Probation Investigation Request

INTERSTATE COMPACT FOR JUVENILES **FORM IV**
PAROLE OR PROBATION INVESTIGATION REQUEST

TO: _____ (Receiving State) FROM: _____ (Sending State)

Name of Juvenile: _____ DOB: _____

Race: _____ Sex: _____ *If Known: *Ht: _____ *Wt: _____ Hair: _____ Eyes: _____

*If Available, attach photograph

We desire to transfer this juvenile on _____ to your state:

Because his/her legal guardian resides in your state. (Parole/Probation)

For the following reasons, with your consent:

Additional Investigation Info:

Juvenile _____ (does / does not) have a legal guardian remaining in Sending State

To reside with: **OR** Is residing with: _____ (Name) _____ (Relationship)

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Primary Phone #: _____ Secondary Phone #: _____ E-mail: _____

If juvenile has not relocated:

Anticipated Relocation Date: _____ Present Location: _____

Sending State Court/Case #(s): _____

Adjudicated Offense(s) resulting in supervision: _____

Date of Adjudication: _____ Date of Commitment: _____

Minimum Supervision Expiration Date: _____ Maximum Supervision Expiration Date: _____

VI Application for Services and Waiver Cover letter

Petition(s) Supervision Summary

Order of Adjudication and Disposition Legal and Social History

Parole/Probation Conditions (Agreement) School Transcript/Records

_____ Immunization Records

_____ Any other Pertinent Information

FOR ICJ USE ONLY:

Approved by: _____ (Compact Official)

_____ (Title)

Prepared by: _____ (Name)

Agency: _____

ICJ PAROLE OR PROBATION INVESTIGATION REQUEST | Rev. 05/13/2021 Page 1 of 1

Form IV: Parole or Probation Investigation Request


Presenter Note: What model is your state?

If you're a Model 1, talk about UNITY.

If you're a Model 2 or 3, talk about where to find forms (internally or ICJ website), and any specific notes on filling them out or how to turn them in in your state.

This form will be generated in UNITY and is also available on the Commission's website at www.juvenilecompact.org under the FORMS tab.

Form V: Notification from Sending State of Parolee or Probationer Proceeding to the Receiving State

 **INTERSTATE COMPACT FOR JUVENILES** **FORM V**
**NOTIFICATION FROM SENDING STATE OF PAROLEE OR PROBATIONER
PROCEEDING TO THE RECEIVING STATE**

TO: _____ (Receiving State) FROM: _____ (Sending State)

RE: _____ (Name of Juvenile) DOB: _____ (Date of Birth) Race: _____ (Race) Sex: _____ (Sex)

The above-named juvenile will depart **OR** has departed from sending state by _____ (Mode of Transportation)
on _____ (Departure Date) and was instructed to report in person **OR** by phone, within 48 hours of arrival
in the receiving state to:

Name: _____ (Receiving State Caseworker or Probation/Parole Officer) Phone #: _____

Address: _____ (Street Address) _____ (City) _____ (State) _____ (Zip)

Enclosed please find: (please check applicable items)

Parole or probation sanctions

Other material as follows:

Prepared by: _____
Title: _____
Agency: _____

ICJ FORM V | Rev. 05/13/2021 Page 1 of 1

Form V: Notification from Sending State of Parolee or Probationer Proceeding to the Receiving State

Form VI: Application for Services and Waiver

 **INTERSTATE COMPACT FOR JUVENILES** **FORM VI**
APPLICATION FOR SERVICES AND WAIVER

APPLICATION FOR COMPACT SERVICES

TO: _____ FROM: _____
(Receiving State) (Sending State)

I, _____, hereby apply for supervision as a parolee or probationer to the Interstate
(Name of Juvenile)

Compact for Juveniles. I understand that supervision in the receiving state makes it likely that there will be certain differences between the supervision that I would receive in this state and supervision that I will receive in the state to which I am applying to relocate or reside. In order to receive the advantages of supervision under the Interstate Compact for Juveniles, I hereby acknowledge and accept such differences in the standards of supervision as may be provided by the receiving state.

In view of the above, I do hereby apply for permission to be supervised on _____ in _____
(Parole / Probation) (Receiving State)

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING AND WAIVER

I, _____, realize that the grant of _____ and especially the privilege to
(Name of Juvenile) (Parole / Probation)

leave the State of _____ to go to the State of _____ is a benefit to me.
(Sending State) (Receiving State)

Therefore, I promise

1. That I will reside with _____ until a change of residence is authorized by the proper authorities in the receiving state.
(Name) (Relationship)
2. That I will obey the terms and conditions of _____ as set by both the sending and receiving states.
(Parole / Probation)
3. That I will return at any time to the sending state if asked to do so by the _____ authorities in that state.
(Parole / Probation)

I further understand that if I fail to keep these promises, I may be returned to the sending state, and I hereby waive any right that I may have to contest my return to the sending state. I have read the above, or have had the above read and explained to me, and I understand its meaning and agree thereto. I understand and accept that a failure to comply with these terms and conditions may result in sanctions in both the sending and/or receiving state.

(Juvenile's Signature) (Date) (Witness Signature) (Date)

Pursuant to the Interstate Compact for Juveniles and the ICJ Rules, permission is hereby granted to the above named juvenile to apply for a transfer of supervision to the State of _____
(Receiving State)

(Date) **SIGNED:** _____ (If probation, sending state's JUDGE/COURT; if parole, sending state's COMPACT OFFICIAL)

ICJ APPLICATION FOR SERVICE AND WAIVER | Rev. 05/13/2021 Page 1 of 1

As with all reports, the information being provided is of the utmost importance.

This is the legal document that sets forth the agreement between the youth and the sending state to be supervised in the receiving state, and to return to the sending state upon request of the sending state.

Read this form carefully, and make sure the field staff understand what it means.

Make sure the juvenile and the family know what signing this form means.

This form can be generated, printed, signed by appropriate parties, then uploaded into the Commission's national data system to be sent with referral packet.

Presenter Note: What model is your state?

If you're a Model 1, talk about UNITY.

If you're a Model 2 or 3, talk about where to find forms (internally or ICJ website), and any specific notes on filling them out or how to turn them in in your state.

Home Evaluation Overview



Within **45 calendar days** of receipt, conduct the home evaluation using Form VIII: Home Evaluation Report

Within **45 calendar days** of receipt, the receiving state's ICJ Office forwards the completed Form VIII to the sending state's ICJ Office

- Form shall be signed by appropriate authority
- The receiving state may deny placement if it is unsuitable
- If necessary, an explanation of delay is required

Rule 4-102, 4-104

Within 45 calendar days of receipt, conduct the home evaluation using Form VIII: Home Evaluation Report

Some state internal policies require field officers to complete the home evaluation sooner than 45 calendar days, so check with your state's ICJ Office.

Within 45 calendar days of receipt, the receiving state's ICJ Office forwards the completed Form VIII to the sending state's ICJ Office

Form shall be signed by appropriate authority

The receiving state may deny placement if it is unsuitable or 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 legal guardian remaining in the sending state and the juvenile does have a legal guardian residing in the receiving state.

If necessary, an explanation of delay is required.

Form VIII: Home Evaluation Report

ICJ HOME EVALUATION REPORT (Rev. 04/01/2024) Page 1 of 3

ICJ HOME EVALUATION REPORT (Rev. 04/01/2024) Page 2 of 3

ICJ HOME EVALUATION REPORT (Rev. 04/01/2024) Page 3 of 3

Form VIII: Home Evaluation Report

Presenter Note: What model is your state?

If you're a Model 1, talk about UNITY.

If you're a Model 2 or 3, talk about where to find forms (internally or ICJ website), and any specific notes on filling them out or how to turn them in in your state.

This form will be generated in UNITY and is also available on the Commission's website at www.juvenilecompact.org under the FORMS tab.

For a more in-depth learning experience, enroll in the "Conducting Home Evaluations" LMS course on ICJ.TalentLMS.com.

01

The receiving state must ensure the juvenile sex offender complies with local policies or laws during the home evaluation

- If the proposed placement is unsuitable, it may be denied

02

Notify the juvenile sex offender and their placement resource that they must follow the registration laws of the receiving state

- Felony or sex offender registration, notification, or DNA testing
- Subject to receiving state's laws if they fail to register when required

Home Evaluations for Juvenile Sex Offenders

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 residence is unsuitable, the receiving state may deny acceptance referred to in Rule 4-104(4).

Juvenile sex offender shall abide by the registration laws in the receiving state, i.e., felony or sex offender registration, notification or DNA testing.

A juvenile sex offender who fails to register when required will be subject to the laws of the receiving state.

Victim Notification Responsibilities

Sending State	Receiving State
Attach Victim Notification Supplement Form to referral packet	Provide requested information to the sending state in a timely manner
Include <i>specific</i> instructions regarding information to be collected	
Specify timeframes for reporting requested information	
Provide updates to the receiving state regarding victim notification requirements	

Victim Notification Responsibilities Section 200 - General Provisions

- Creates a mechanism for meeting victim notification requirements
- Victim notification is the responsibility of the sending state

What are the responsibilities of the sending state?

-Sending state's officer uses Victim Notification Supplement Form when he/she requires assistance from receiving state's supervising officer to meet notification requirements

-Include SPECIFIC information on:

1. What information is required
2. The timeframe for receiving the information

-Provides updates to the receiving state on any changes to victim notification requirements

-What are the responsibilities of the receiving state?

-Provide the sending state with requested information to ensure the sending state remains compliant with their laws and policies

Victim notification information remains confidential.

Victim Notification Supplement Form



INTERSTATE COMPACT FOR JUVENILES
VICTIM NOTIFICATION SUPPLEMENT FORM

TO: _____ (Sending State) FROM: _____ (Receiving State)

Name of Juvenile: _____ DOB: _____ Supervision Status: _____ (Parole/Probation)

The sending state requires the assistance of the receiving state to assure that legal requirements for victim notification in the sending state are met.

Notice Required	Type Of Victim Notification	Point In Time At Which the Sending State Must Be Notified
<input type="checkbox"/>	Approval of a travel permit for juvenile to travel to Sending State	<input type="checkbox"/> business <input type="checkbox"/> calendar days before travel begins <small>(Number of Days)</small>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other:	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other:	

Notes and additional information:

*Victim notification information is confidential and shall not be provided to the juvenile, his/her family, or others unless legally authorized.

Prepared by: _____ (Name)

_____ (Title)

ICJ VICTIM NOTIFICATION SUPPLEMENT FORM | Rev. 05/13/2021 Page 1 of 1

Victim Notification Supplemental Form

Section 200 – General Provisions

The Victim Notification Supplement Form is available on the Commission’s website at www.juvenilecompact.org under the FORMS tab.

Best Practice: Home Evaluation Considerations for Unconventional Families



BEST PRACTICE



ICJ TRANSFER OF SUPERVISION

HOME EVALUATION CONSIDERATIONS FOR UNCONVENTIONAL FAMILIES

Please note: This document is not a policy or procedure, but simply a reference to assist states when dealing with transfer of supervision cases.

When conducting home evaluations, many factors contribute to the acceptance or denial of transfers of supervision. For youth residing with caregivers who are not their parents or legal guardians, interstate collaboration and consideration of unique circumstances are particularly important. Unconventional living arrangements promote stability and success for many youths. Though "mandatory acceptance" may not apply, states are encouraged to accept such arrangements whenever possible.

This Best Practice demonstrates a commitment to addressing racial diversity, equity and inclusion and acknowledges that bold, strategic action must be taken in areas where disparity exists. States are encouraged to focus on home evaluations because ICJ data suggests race-based disparities may exist in denials of transfer of supervision.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR ICJ COMPACT OFFICES AND FIELD STAFF WHEN CONDUCTING HOME EVALUATIONS OF YOUTH WHO RESIDE IN UNCONVENTIONAL LIVING ARRANGEMENTS:

- Enter the home with an open mind and avoid preconceived judgment
- Seek to understand family dynamics and diverse family make-up, including, but not limited to [kinship care](#)
- Reflect the voices of the youth and family, including consideration for past trauma and cultural differences
- Provide the opportunity to allow guardians to identify alternate caregivers for their children while maintaining responsibility
- Take into account the length of time the youth have been in custody of the identified caregivers
- Assess environmental factors impacting the youth's behavior such as:
 - Enabling family members, victim/abuser living in residence, delinquent peer groups, and unstable neighborhoods, which can be associated with juvenile delinquency
 - Circumstances affecting the parent/legal guardian's ability to support successful supervision (Alcohol/drug use, incarceration, etc.)

IF IT IS DETERMINED THAT A YOUTH IS NOT IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE WITH THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SUPERVISION REQUIRED BY THE SENDING OR RECEIVING STATE:

- Hold a joint staff meeting with the ICJ Commissioners/Designees from each state to coordinate and to address compliance issues, develop a solid treatment plan, and link the youth and family to appropriate community based in-home services prior to the submission of the home evaluation recommendation.
- If supervision is not recommended, have a discussion with field staff to obtain the details that led to the recommendation.

PUBLISHED 06/22/2023

Related Resource

Scan the QR code with your phone's camera to view.

Best Practice: Home Evaluation Considerations for Unconventional Families

When conducting home evaluations, many factors contribute to the acceptance or denial of transfers of supervision. For youth residing with caregivers who are not their parents or legal guardians, interstate collaboration and consideration of unique circumstances are particularly important. Unconventional living arrangements promote stability and success for many youths. Though "mandatory acceptance" may not apply, states are encouraged to accept such arrangements whenever possible.

This Best Practice demonstrates a commitment to addressing racial diversity, equity and inclusion and acknowledges that bold, strategic action must be taken in areas where disparity exists. States are encouraged to focus on home evaluations because ICJ data suggests race-based disparities may exist in denials of transfer of supervision.

The following are considerations for ICJ Compact Offices and field staff when conducting home evaluations of youth who reside in unconventional living arrangements:

- Enter the home with an open mind and avoid preconceived judgment
- Seek to understand family dynamics and diverse family make-up, including, but not limited to kinship care

- Reflect the voices of the youth and family, including consideration for past trauma and cultural differences
- Provide the opportunity to allow guardians to identify alternate caregivers for their children while maintaining responsibility
- Take into account the length of time the youth have been in custody of the identified caregivers
- Assess environmental factors impacting the youth's behavior such as:
 - Enabling family members, victim/abuser living in residence, delinquent peer groups, and unstable neighborhoods, which can be associated with juvenile delinquency
 - Circumstances affecting the parent/legal guardian's ability to support successful supervision (Alcohol/drug use, incarceration, etc.)

If it is determined that a youth is not in substantial compliance with the terms and conditions of supervision required by the sending or receiving state:

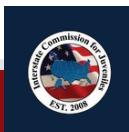
- Hold a joint staff meeting with the ICJ Commissioners/Designees from each state to coordinate and to address compliance issues, develop a solid treatment plan, and link the youth and family to appropriate community based in-home services prior to the submission of the home evaluation recommendation.
- If supervision is not recommended, have a discussion with field staff to obtain the details that led to the recommendation.

Checkpoint

Under what conditions will a juvenile sex offender NOT be allowed to travel into the receiving state?

A juvenile sex offender cannot travel into the receiving state if:

- a. Request for transfer is not approved
- b. Receiving state does not issue reporting instructions
- c. Transfer request does not qualify as a mandatory acceptance case
- d. All of the above



Under what conditions will a juvenile sex offender NOT be allowed to travel into the receiving state?

A juvenile sex offender cannot travel into the receiving state if:

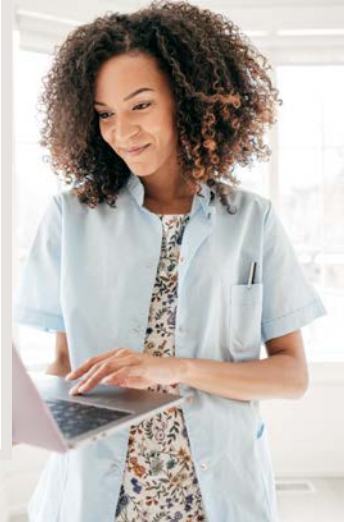
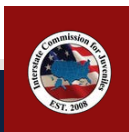
- a. Request for transfer is not approved
- b. Receiving state does not issue reporting instructions
- c. Transfer request does not qualify as a mandatory acceptance case
- d. All of the above

Answer: D

Checkpoint

TRUE OR FALSE?

The sending state shall maintain responsibility until supervision is accepted by, and the juvenile has arrived in, the receiving state.



www.juvenilecompact.org

TRUE OR FALSE?

The sending state shall maintain responsibility until supervision is accepted by, and the juvenile has arrived in, the receiving state.

TRUE – Under Rule 4-102 (2), the sending state shall maintain responsibility until supervision is accepted by, and the juvenile has arrived in, the receiving state.



Who has the authority to accept or deny supervision?

Only an ICJ Administrator or Designee can accept or deny supervision

- ✓ The administrator's signature is required on the ICJ Form VIII or with documentation approving or denying supervision
- ✓ Reporting instructions should be provided prior to the departure

Rule 4-104

Only the receiving state's ICJ Administrator or designee shall accept or deny supervision of a juvenile by that state after considering a recommendation by the investigating officer.



Acceptable Reasons to Deny Supervision

- Form VIII: Home Evaluation indicates an unsuitable residence
- Juvenile is not in substantial compliance with conditions of supervision required by either state
- Cannot deny supervision based on the juvenile's age or offense

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.

A referral is received from your ICJ Office requesting a home evaluation and supervision for 20-year-old juvenile on probation from Missouri who was adjudicated delinquent for manslaughter.

The proposed residence is with his father. The juvenile's history indicates gang involvement and the father's residence is in an area known for high gang activity.

The father works long hours and the juvenile is currently ~~unemployed and not enrolled in~~ an educational program.

Checkpoint Scenario

What are acceptable reasons to deny the request for transfer?

- a. Age
- b. Offense
- c. Both A and B
- d. None of the above

What are acceptable reasons to deny the request for transfer according to the ICJ Rules?

Answer: D. None of the above

Mandatory case (no parent/legal guardian remains in the sending state).

If this is a mandatory acceptance case, supervision must be approved.

If not a mandatory acceptance case... Home evaluation reveals that the proposed residence 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

Steps to take in this case:

1. Complete a thorough home evaluation using the Form VIII and forward to the Local ICJ Office, noting whether you do or don't recommend supervision
2. If you recommend supervision, be sure to provide legible reporting instructions.
3. If you are not recommending supervision, clearly indicate what that is based on.
-We cannot deny based on the age of the juvenile or the type of offense. Review your own internal procedures. Would you deny transfer for one of your own juvenile probationers proposing to live under similar circumstances?

4. Forward the completed and signed home evaluation to the Local ICJ office.
5. They will review and forward to the other state, indicating whether the request for transfer of supervision has been accepted or denied. They may request further information or clarification from you regarding the home evaluation.



Denying Supervision

If the juvenile is already residing in the receiving state, the sending state has 5 business days to either secure alternative living arrangements and submit an updated referral or return the juvenile to the sending state.

If no legal guardian remains in the sending state, the transfer of supervision cannot be denied.

Rule 4-104

If the juvenile is already residing in the receiving state, the sending state has 5 business days to either secure alternative living arrangements and submit an updated referral or return the juvenile to the sending state.

This time period may be extended up to an additional 5 business days with approval from both ICJ offices.

If no legal guardian remains in the sending state, the transfer of supervision cannot be denied.

Mandatory Acceptance

The receiving state shall accept supervision when: The juvenile has no legal guardian remaining in the sending state, and the juvenile does have a legal guardian in the receiving state.



Mandatory Acceptance

The receiving state shall accept supervision when: The juvenile has no legal guardian remaining in the sending state, and the juvenile does have a legal guardian in the receiving state.



Supervision in the Receiving State

Supervision in the Receiving State

Supervision/Service Requirements



Receiving State

- Assumes the duties of supervision when it accepts the transfer
- May impose conditions on a juvenile if the conditions would have been imposed on a juvenile in the receiving state
- Supervision fees are an exception

Both Sending & Receiving States

- Have the authority to enforce the terms of supervision
- May include imposing sanctions
- Costs incurred are the responsibility of the state seeking to impose enforcement sanctions

Any costs incurred from any conditions imposed by the receiving state shall not be the responsibility of the sending state.

The sending and receiving states have the authority to enforce the terms of supervision, including imposing sanctions. As defined in the ICJ Rules, “Sanction” is a requirement, including but not limited to detention time, imposed upon a juvenile for non-compliance with terms of supervision.

Exception: If you charge supervision fees in your state, you cannot impose those on the juvenile receiving supervision in your state.

Checkpoint

When is the receiving state required to accept supervision?

- a. When there is no legal guardian in the sending state
 - b. When a juvenile has a legal guardian in the receiving state
 - c. Both A and B
 - d. None of the above
-



When is the receiving state required to accept supervision?

- a. When there is no legal guardian in the sending state
- b. When a juvenile has a legal guardian in the receiving state
- c. Both A and B
- d. None of the above

Answer: C

A juvenile who is on probation with your county for aggravated sexual assault needs to move with his mother to Louisiana and live with his grandmother because his mother lost her job.

They have no other family in your state and they want to ~~leave in two days.~~

Checkpoint Scenario

Who do you contact first?

- a. Louisiana Parish JPD
- b. Louisiana ICJ Office
- c. Sending State's ICJ Office
- d. National Office

Who do you contact first?

Answer: C. Sending State's ICJ office

First, determine what qualifies a juvenile for an expedited transfer.

In this example, there is no legal guardian remaining in the sending state.

Steps to take in this case:

1. Contact the sending state ICJ office immediately.
2. Provide the sending state ICJ office with all relevant information regarding the juvenile and the nature of the emergency request to move to Louisiana.
3. Be sure to provide Victim Information and advise how juvenile will be in compliance with notification requirements. (Rule 2-105)
4. Upon notification, the sending state shall provide the receiving state with an approved Travel Permit Testing Residence along with a written explanation as to why ICJ procedures for submitting referral could not be followed.
5. The sending state shall transmit a complete ICJ referral electronically via UNITY to the receiving state within 10 business days of issuance of the Travel Permit Testing Residence.

6. Receiving state shall make the decision to expedite according to Rule 4-102.

7. Within 5 business days of receipt of permit, receiving state shall advise sending state of registration/reporting instructions. Sending state communicates this information to juvenile and family in a timely manner.

8. Sending state shall maintain responsibility until supervision is accepted in the receiving state.

Rule 4-103(3)

Checkpoint

TRUE OR FALSE?

A local PO is currently monitoring a juvenile whose supervision is transferred from Delaware. This juvenile continues to violate conditions of supervision mandated by Delaware. The violations are minor and do not warrant return of the juvenile by the sending state. Your state can impose graduated sanctions on this juvenile.



www.juvenilecompact.org

TRUE OR FALSE?

A local PO is currently monitoring a juvenile whose supervision is transferred from Delaware. This juvenile continues to violate conditions of supervision mandated by Delaware. The violations are minor and do not warrant return of the juvenile by the sending state. Your state can impose graduated sanctions on this juvenile.

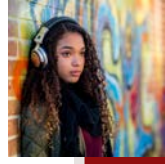
TRUE

The point here is to: “Treat supervised juveniles as you would your own.”

Exception: If you charge supervision fees in your state, you cannot impose those on the juvenile receiving supervision in your state.

Paying Restitution and Fines

ICJ Offices do not handle payments of restitution or fines.

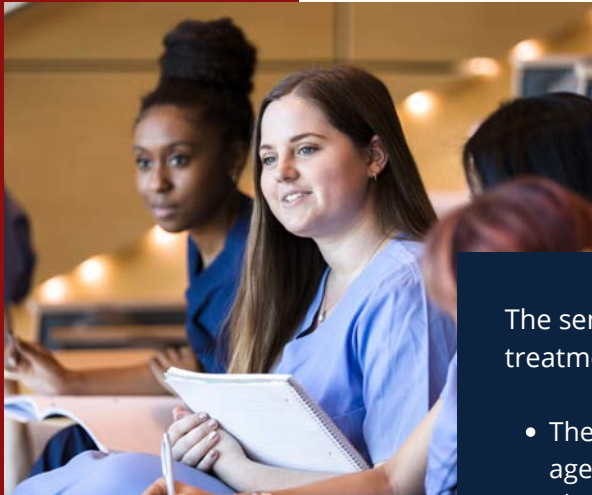


The sending state provides the payment schedule and payee information to the receiving state.



The juvenile and/or their family pay the restitution payments/fines directly to the adjudicating court or agency in the sending state.

As a reminder, a transfer case cannot be opened and shall be closed when the sole purpose of supervision is to collection restitution and/or court fines.



Treatment Services

The sending state is financially responsible for treatment services ordered by the court when:

- They are not available through the supervising agency in the receiving state; or
- They cannot be obtained through Medicaid, private insurance, or other payor

Rule 5-101 (6)

Important to note: the initial referral shall clearly state who will be responsible for purchasing treatment services.

5-101(6)

Receiving state is not responsible for funding treatment service, Responsible by the sending state that ordered treatment

SUBMITTING QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORTS

- Due every 90 days
- The receiving state's ICJ Office provides reports to the sending state's ICJ Office
- Additional reports provided when:
 - Concerns arise over juvenile
 - A change in residence occurs
- Field staff should report concerns or changes in residence to the receiving state's ICJ Office as soon as possible



Timelines are embedded into UNITY.

If Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) are submitted after due date, it impacts the process and a state's compliance.

[Good opportunity to emphasize the importance of each person in the state in the ICJ process.]

For a more in-depth learning experience, enroll in the "Reporting Quarterly Progress" LMS course on [ICJ.TalentLMS.com](https://www.icj.org/TalentLMS.com).

Best Practice: Intrastate Relocations



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.

Intrastate Relocations within the Receiving State

From time to time, juveniles move to a different residence within the receiving state after supervision is accepted.

The receiving state is required to report the change in residence to the sending state under the provisions of **Rule 5-101(4)** and **(5)** which state:

(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 residence or in the person with whom the juvenile resides."

(5) When the change of residence includes a change in the person with whom the juvenile resides, the sending state may request additional information regarding the new residence. If the sending state does not support this change, they shall notify the receiving state and propose an alternative living arrangement or affect the return of the juvenile."

Effective March 1, 2022, ICJ Rule 5-101 was amended to specifically clarify the requirements for each state when a change of residence occurs. Through the modification of subsection (4) and addition of subsection (5), the Commission clarified that such changes must be reported by the receiving state and addressed how sending states may respond.

The receiving state must send an additional progress report when there is change in residence or change in the person with whom the juvenile resides. A receiving state may, at its own discretion, request a new home evaluation when the juvenile relocates to a new address and/or the family dynamics change. This does not alleviate the receiving state's responsibility to submit quarterly progress reports within the required timeframe. Typically, when the juvenile relocates with the approved family and the dynamics remain unchanged, the receiving state's internal protocol is followed.

The sending state may, at its own discretion, request additional information, notify the receiving state if they do not support the change, propose an alternative living arrangement, or affect the return of the juvenile.

*Approved April 14, 2017
Updated May 25, 2023*

"Additional reports shall be sent in cases where - there has been a change in residence or in the person with whom the juvenile resides."
- Rule 5-101(4)

Related Resource

Scan the QR code with your phone's camera to view.

Best Practice: Intrastate Relocations

From time to time, juveniles move to a different residence within the receiving state after supervision is accepted.

The receiving state is required to report the change in residence to the sending state under the provisions of Rule 5-101(4) and (5) which state:

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The sending state may, at its own discretion, request additional information, notify the receiving state if they do not support the change, propose an alternative living arrangement, or affect the return of the juvenile.

Reporting Violations

What do you do when a juvenile is out of compliance during supervision?



The receiving state notifies the sending state of the violation within an expedient timeframe.



The sending state shall respond with action to be taken within 10 business days of receipt of the violation report recommending a discharge or revocation.

There are three options to choose from when making a recommendation on the violation report:

- Continue supervision;
- Request discharge; or
- Request revocation.

Rule 5-103, paragraph 2 states: The sending state shall respond to a violation report in which a revocation or discharge is recommended 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.

At any time during supervision if a juvenile is out of compliance with conditions of supervision, the receiving state shall notify the sending state using a Form IX: Violation Report.

The form shall contain: the date of violation, description of violation, status and disposition, if any, supporting documentation, efforts or interventions, sanctions if they apply and receiving state recommendations.

The sending state shall respond to the report within 10 business days when revocation or discharge are requested, with the action to be taken by the sending state, which may be continued supervision by receiving state, and the date of said action.

If the sending state determines the violation requires retaking, the decision is conclusive and not reviewable within the receiving state.

01

If the sending state decides to retake the juvenile - or retaking is mandatory - the decision is conclusive and not reviewable by the receiving state.

02

The sending state's ICJ Office shall return the juvenile within 5 business days. This time period may be extended up to an additional 5 business days with the approval from both ICJ Offices.

Reporting Violations

If the sending state determines the violation requires retaking, the decision is conclusive and not reviewable within the receiving state.

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

If Form VI Application for Services and Waiver and Memorandum of Understanding is signed by appropriate authorities, no further court procedures are required.

If the juvenile is suspected of committing a criminal offense or act of juvenile delinquency in the receiving state, the receiving state must provide the sending state with consent before retaking and until the juvenile is discharged from prosecution or other form of proceeding, imprisonment, detention or supervision.

Rule 5-103 3(a)

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.

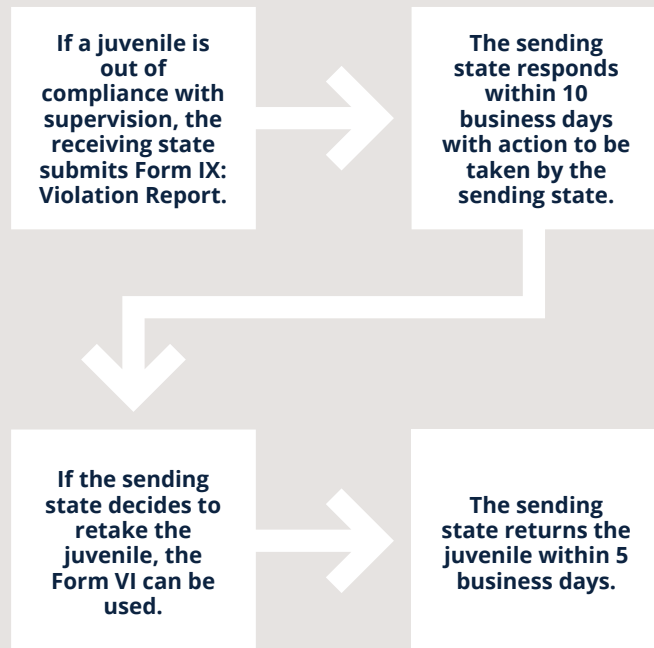
b. The Form VI Application for Services and Waiver has the appropriate signatures; no further court procedures will be required for the juvenile's return.

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 consistent with probable cause requirements, if any. 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 up to an additional five (5) business days with the approval from both ICJ Offices.

Retaking

ICJ Rule 5-103



Violation reports are used to communicate violations of conditions of supervision or new charges, while failed supervisions require the sending state to either return the juvenile or find alternative living arrangements.

Rule 5-103 (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 Form VI Application for Services and Waiver 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 consistent with probable cause requirements, if any. 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 up to an additional five (5) business days with the approval from both ICJ Offices.

Form IX: Violation Report

INTERSTATE COMPACT FOR JUVENILES **FORM IX**
VIOLATION REPORT

TO: _____ (Sending State) FROM: _____ (Receiving State)

Sending State Court/Case #(s): _____

Name of Juvenile: _____ DOB: _____

Address: _____ (Street address) _____ (City) _____ (State) _____ (Zip)

Primary Phone #: _____ Supervision Level: _____ Maximum Exp. Date: _____

Supervising Agent's last personal contact with juvenile: _____ (Date)

VIOLATION REPORT

DETAILS OF NON-COMPLIANCE (including specific dates of technical violation(s)):

DESCRIPTION OF SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION PROVIDED, if available (police reports, drug testing results, etc.):

PENDING CHARGES IN THE RECEIVING STATE? YES NO COURT APPEARANCES? YES NO

If YES, please provide court documents and a brief explanation of the current legal situation and/or a description of charges below:

Date of New Charges: _____ Status/Disposition of New Charges: _____

ICJ VIOLATION REPORT | Rev. 03/01/2022 Page 1 of 2

ICJ Form IX: Violation Report

A violation report shall contain:

- The date of the new citation or technical violation that forms the basis of the violation;
- Description of the new citation or technical violation;
- Status and disposition, if any;
- Supporting documentation regarding the violation including but not limited to police reports, drug testing results, or any other document to support the violation;
- Efforts or interventions made to redirect the behavior;
- Sanctions if they apply;
- Receiving state recommendations.

As with all reports, the information being provided is of the Utmost Importance.

Person Completing Progress Report:

- Include as much information as possible/pertinent.
- Indicate your recommendation (continue supervision, request discharge, request revocation).
- If you are requesting discharge include any documentation that supports the youth's completion of court ordered requirements.
- If you are requesting revocation, be sure to include any relevant court documents and/or police reports.

Compact Administrator/Official (receiving state):

-Review the form for completeness, recommendation, and signatures.

Compact Administrator/Official (sending state):

-Review the recommendation.

-If discharge has been recommended, you have 60 days to respond to the receiving state's request.

Presenter Note: What model is your state?

If you're a Model 1, talk about UNITY.

If you're a Model 2 or 3, talk about where to find forms (internally or ICJ website), and any specific notes on filling them out or how to turn them in in your state.

This form will be generated in UNITY and is also available on the Commission's website at www.juvenilecompact.org under the FORMS tab.

For a more in-depth learning experience, enroll in the "Reporting Violations" LMS course on ICJ.TalentLMS.com.

Training Bulletin: Violation Reports Requesting Discharge or Revocation



TRAINING BULLETIN

INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR JUVENILES

Release Date: 06/07/2023



Violation Reports Requesting Discharge or Revocation

This training bulletin clarifies the proper use and review of Violation Reports according to ICJ Rule 5-103 and includes considerations for Compact Office UNITY users.

Receiving State Responsibilities

The receiving state Compact Office should thoroughly review Violation Reports with a recommendation requesting discharge or revocation before submitting them to the sending state and consider the following:

Is the correct type of report being submitted?

For example, if the juvenile absconded, the receiving state should submit an Absconder Report in UNITY using the corresponding Event rather than a Violation Report.

Is the report documentation sufficient to support the request?

Compact Offices are the quality check point for all reports submitted between the receiving and sending states. Ensure that the field officer has fulfilled the requirements of Rule 5-103(1) prior to report submission by checking the following items:

- the date of the new citation or technical violation that forms the basis of the violation;
- description of the new citation or technical violation;
- status and disposition, if any;
- supporting documentation regarding the violation including but not limited to police reports, drug testing results, or any other document to support the violation.
- description of efforts made to redirect the behavior, including therapeutic interventions, incentives and/or graduated sanctions, or other corrective actions consistent with supervision standards in the receiving state; and;
- receiving state recommendations.

Ensure that the field officer has exhausted all available corrective actions prior to requesting discharge or revocation. Questions to consider include:

- *Did the JPO make contact with the juvenile?*
- *What efforts were made to redirect the behavior?*
- *Is the juvenile being supervised according to the "same standards of supervision that prevails for its own juveniles" (See Rule 5-101)?*

Every effort should be made to successfully supervise the juvenile prior to submitting a request of discharge or revocation to the sending state. Reports can be returned to the field officer if they are insufficient.

Page 1 of 2

Related Resource

Scan the QR code with your phone's camera to view.

Training Bulletin: Violation Reports Requesting Discharge or Revocation

This training bulletin clarifies the proper use and review of Violation Reports according to ICJ Rule 5-103 and includes considerations for Compact Office UNITY users.

FAILED SUPERVISION

The new Rule 5-103A was created to clarify criteria for determining that supervision has failed, eligibility for retaking, and requirements for both states.

Upon a determination of failed supervision, the receiving state shall notify the sending state using the new Form IX Failed Supervision Report.

The sending state shall respond to the Form IX no later than 10 business days following receipt by the sending state.



The new Rule 5-103A was created to clarify criteria for determining that supervision has failed, eligibility for retaking, and requirements for both states, including the use of the new Form IX.

1. The receiving state may determine supervision has failed when a juvenile is not detained and one of the following circumstances applies:

a. A legal guardian remains in the sending state, the receiving state has documented efforts or interventions to redirect the behavior and:

i. The juvenile no longer resides in the residence approved by the receiving state due to document instances of violation of conditions of supervision; or

ii. An alternative residence is determined to be in the best interest of the juvenile to documented instances of violation of conditions of supervision and no viable alternatives have been located in the receiving state; or

iii. An immediate, serious threat to the health and safety of the juvenile and/or others in the residence or community is identified.

b. The juvenile does not reside with a legal guardian and the person with whom the juvenile resides requests the juvenile be removed from his/her home

c. The juvenile is a student or resides independently in the receiving state and the transfer of

supervision fails due to documented instances of violations of conditions of supervision, and the receiving state has documented efforts or interventions to redirect the behavior.

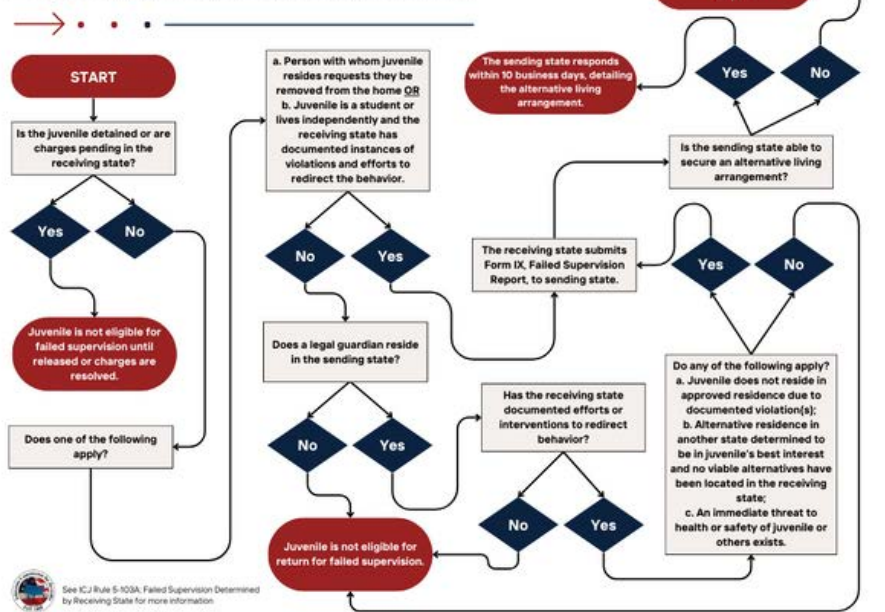
2. Upon a determination of failed supervision, the receiving state shall notify the sending state using Form IX Failed Supervision Report.

The information required to complete Form IX: Failed Supervision Report is outlined in ICJ Rule 5-103A.

Rule 5-103A

Return for Failed Supervision Process Chart

RETURN FOR FAILED SUPERVISION



Form IX: Failed Supervision Report

The image shows two pages of the Interstate Compact for Juveniles (ICJ) Form IX Failed Supervision Report. The left page is the front side, and the right page is the back side. Both pages are white with black text and lines for information entry.

Page 1 of 2 (Front Side):

- Header:** INTERSTATE COMPACT FOR JUVENILES FORM IX FAILED SUPERVISION REPORT
- TO:** (Sending State) FROM: (Receiving State)
- Sending State Court/Care #:**
- Name of Juvenile:** DOB:
- Address:** (Street Address) (City) (State) (Zip Code)
- Primary Phone #:** (Supervision Level) (Maximum Exp. Date)
- Supervising Agent's last personal contact with juvenile:** (Date)
- FAILED SUPERVISION REPORT:** DETAILS OF THE FAILED SUPERVISION (including how the supervising agent determined supervision in the receiving state failed).
- DESCRIPTION OF SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION PROVIDED, if available:**
- PENDING CHARGES IN THE RECEIVING STATE:** YES NO **COURT APPEARANCES:** YES NO
- If YES, please provide court documents and a brief explanation of the current legal situation and/or a description of charges below:**
- Date of New Charges:** **Status/Disposition of New Charges:**
- Page 1 of 2

Page 2 of 2 (Back Side):

- DESCRIPTION OF EFFORTS OR INTERVENTIONS TO REDIRECT BEHAVIOR OR MAINTAIN CURRENT RESIDENCE:**
- RECOMMENDATION:** Failed Supervision
- Submitted by:** (Signature) (Date) (Signature) (Date)
- For ICJ Office use only:** **RENDERING STATE RESPONSE TO FAILED SUPERVISION:**
 - Return Juvenile
 - Secured Alternative Residence
- Supervising Agent:** (Signature) (Date)
- Supervising Agency:** (Street Address) (City) (State) (Zip Code)
- Company Official:** (Signature) (Date)
- ICJ FAILED SUPERVISION REPORT (Rev. 04/2018) Page 2 of 2

ICJ Form IX Failed Supervision Report

The Form IX Failed Supervision Report shall contain the following information:

- Details regarding how the supervising agent determined supervision in the receiving state failed; and
- Description of efforts or interventions to redirect behavior or maintain current residence; and
- Any pending charges in the receiving state.

The sending state shall respond to the Form IX Failed Supervision Report no later than ten (10) business days following receipt by the sending state.

- The response shall provide details of an alternative living arrangement secured by the sending state or provide notice that a decision has been made to return the juvenile.
- If an alternative living arrangement is not secured, the juvenile shall be returned no later than ten (10) business days following receipt of the Form IX Failed Supervision Report by the sending state. This time period may be extended up to an additional five (5) business days with the approval from both ICJ Offices.

This form will be generated in UNITY and is also available on the Commission's website at www.juvenilecompact.org under the FORMS tab.

Absconders

The receiving state attempts to locate an absconder by:

- ✓ Conducting a field contact at last known residence
- ✓ Contacting last known school or employer
- ✓ Contacting known family members and collateral contacts

If the juvenile is not located, the receiving state shall submit an absconder report.

Rule 5-102 addresses a procedure for juvenile absconders and allows the receiving state to close the case.

The receiving state shall attempt to locate an absconder by:

- Conducting a field contact at last known residence;
- Contacting the last known school employer; and
- Contacting known family members and collateral contacts.

If the juvenile is not located after these 3 things and the actions documented, the receiving state submits a Form IX Absconder Report to the sending state that includes:

- The juvenile's last known address and telephone number;
- Date of the juvenile's last personal contact with the supervising agent;
- Details regarding how the supervising agent determined the juvenile to be an absconder; and
- Any pending charges in the receiving state.



Absconders

The receiving state may close the case upon notification that the sending state issued a warrant OR the juvenile has been on absconder status for 10 business days.

Upon finding/apprehending the juvenile, the sending state decides if the juvenile returns to the sending state or requests that supervision resume in the receiving state.

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.

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.

Form IX: Absconder Report



The image shows the 'Form IX: Absconder Report' from the Interstate Compact for Juveniles. The form is titled 'INTERSTATE COMPACT FOR JUVENILES ABSCONDER REPORT FORM IX'. It includes a logo for the Interstate Compact for Juveniles (ICJ) on the top left. The form is divided into several sections: 'TO:' and 'FROM:' fields for sending and receiving states; 'Sending State Court/Case #(s)'; 'Name of Juvenile:' and 'DOB:'; 'Address:' with sub-fields for Street address, City, State, and Zip; 'Primary Phone #:', 'Supervision Level:', and 'Maximum Exp. Date:'. Below these are fields for 'Supervising Agent's last personal contact with juvenile:' and 'Date:'. The 'ABSCONDER REPORT' section includes 'Date of Last Attempted Home Visit:', 'Date of Last Attempted Contact with School/Employer (if applicable):', and 'Date of Last Attempted Contact with Known Family Members/Collateral Contact:'. A section titled 'DETAILS REGARDING HOW JUVENILE DETERMINED TO BE ABSCONDER' includes a checkbox for 'Juvenile reported to law enforcement as missing person' and a field for 'Name of Law Enforcement Agency:'. Below this is 'Incident Report # (if available):'. The 'PENDING CHARGES IN THE RECEIVING STATE?' section has 'YES' and 'NO' checkboxes. The 'RECOMMENDATION:' section has checkboxes for 'Request Discharge' and 'Request Revocation'. The 'REASONING FOR RECOMMENDATION:' field is provided for additional notes. At the bottom, it says 'ICJ ABSCONDER REPORT | Rev 05/13/2021' and 'Page 1 of 2'.

Form IX: Absconder Report

Presenter Note: What model is your state?

If you're a Model 1, talk about UNITY.

If you're a Model 2 or 3, talk about where to find forms (internally or ICJ website), and any specific notes on filling them out or how to turn them in in your state.

This form will be generated in UNITY and is also available on the Commission's website at www.juvenilecompact.org under the FORMS tab.

For a more in-depth learning experience, enroll in the "Reporting Absconders" LMS course on ICJ.TalentLMS.com.

You are supervising a juvenile from Oregon who is suspected of absconding.

You have attempted to locate the juvenile by conducting a field contact, including contacting the last known school, employer, and known family members and collateral contacts. The juvenile has not been located.

Checkpoint Scenario

What is the next step?

- a. Pursue case closure
- b. File an absconder report
- c. Hope youth shows up
- d. Call their cell phone

What is the next step?

The receiving state shall submit an ABSCONDER Report to the sending state's ICJ Office.

Be sure to include:

- The juvenile's last known address and telephone number,
- Date of the juvenile's last personal contact with the supervising agent,
- Details regarding how the supervising agent determined the juvenile to be an absconder, and
- Any pending charges in the receiving state.

The receiving state may close the case if juvenile is issued a warrant by sending state or after having been on absconder status for 10 business days.

When the juvenile is found, the sending state shall determine if the juvenile shall return to sending state or if sending state will request supervision resume in receiving state.

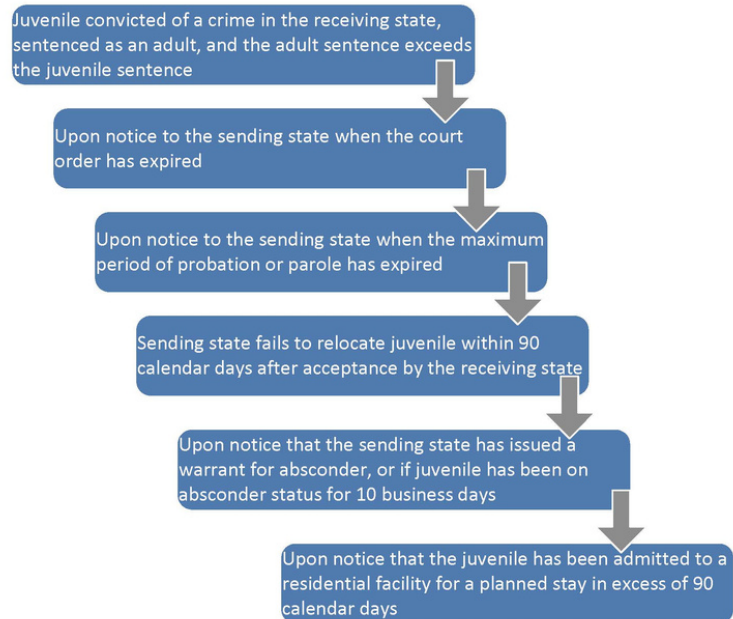
Follow Rule 5-102



Closure of Cases

Closure of Cases

Closing an ICJ Case



Closing an ICJ Case:

The sending state has sole authority to discharge/terminate supervision of its juveniles with the exception of:

- Juvenile convicted of a crime in the receiving state, sentenced as an adult, and the adult sentence exceeds the juvenile sentence
- Upon notice to the sending state when the court order has expired
- Upon notice to the sending state when the maximum period of probation or parole has expired
- Sending state fails to make a placement within 90 calendar days after acceptance by the receiving state
- Upon notice that the sending state has issued a warrant for absconder, or if juvenile has been on absconder status for 10 business days
- The sending state shall close the case when the sole purpose of supervision is collecting restitution and/or court fines



Requesting an Early Release

- Sending state must respond to the request for early release from the receiving state within 60 calendar days
- If accepted:
 - The sending state forwards a copy of the discharge report
- If denied:
 - A written explanation shall be provided
- The receiving state cannot release due to the sending state's failure to respond

The receiving state may submit to the sending state a request for the early discharge/termination 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.

Form X: Case Closure Notification Form



The form is titled "INTERSTATE COMPACT FOR JUVENILES CASE CLOSURE NOTIFICATION FORM X". It includes a logo for the Interstate Compact for Juveniles (ICJ) on the top left. The form contains several fields for submission details, including Submission Date, Supervision Status, Sending State, Receiving State, Name of Juvenile, and Date of Birth (DOB). It also has a section for "Person Submitting Case Closure Notification" with checkboxes for "Sending State" and "Receiving State". A list of reasons for case closure is provided, such as "Adult sentence longer than juvenile sentence", "Case has expired", "Early discharge/termination from supervision granted by Sending State", "Request by Receiving State for early discharge/termination from supervision granted", "Relocation did not occur within 90 calendar days", "Unable to locate juvenile", "Juvenile has escaped/absconded", "Warrant issued for juvenile who has absconded from supervision in the Receiving State", "Juvenile has moved to another state", "Juvenile has returned to the Sending State", "Juvenile admitted to a residential facility for a planned stay in excess of 90 calendar days", "Sole purpose of supervision is collecting restitution and/or court fines", and "Other or additional information:". A "Denied" checkbox is also present with a field for "Sending State's Reason for Denying Closure". The footer of the form includes the text "ICJ CASE CLOSURE NOTIFICATION | Rev: 05/13/2021" and "Page 1 of 1".

Form X: Case Closure Notification Form

Presenter Note: What model is your state?

If you're a Model 1, talk about UNITY.

If you're a Model 2 or 3, talk about where to find forms (internally or ICJ website), and any specific notes on filling them out or how to turn them in in your state.

This form will be generated in UNITY and is also available on the Commission's website at www.juvenilecompact.org under the FORMS tab.

For a more in-depth learning experience, enroll in the "Reporting Case Closures" LMS course on ICJ.TalentLMS.com.



Travel Permits

Travel Permits

Travel Permits

All travel permits shall be submitted prior to the juvenile's travel. Travel permits shall be mandatory for the following juveniles traveling out-of-state for a period in excess of 24 consecutive hours who meet the criteria in 1A or 1B:

1A - Juveniles who have been adjudicated or have deferred adjudications and are on supervision for:	1B - Juveniles who are:
Sex-related offenses	State committed
Violent offenses that have resulted in personal injury or death	Pending a transfer and are subject to ICJ
Offenses committed with a weapon	Returning to the sending state
	Transferring to subsequent state(s)
	Subject to victim notification laws, policies, and practices

It is prudent when in contact with the juveniles we supervise to be talking not only about the past but what are plans for the future, especially related to holidays, summertime, and other scenarios that might involve travel. Barring emergencies, if there is a good dialogue with the juvenile and family, travel should not be a surprise and permits can be completed well in advance.

If going to court and placement could involve another state, it is prudent to have a travel permit pre-staged for use, especially if the court is near a state border and the juvenile is from the other state but offended in the state where the court is located.



Travel Permits



Maximum Length: **90** calendar days



Provided and received prior to juvenile movement



Sending state responsible for meeting victim notification requirements in a timely manner



Sending state may elect to use the ICJ **Form VII: Travel Permit** for notification purposes when juvenile is traveling to an out-of-state residential facility

Travel Permits

Maximum Length: 90 calendar days

Provided and received prior to juvenile movement

Sending state is responsible for meeting victim notification requirements in a timely manner

Sending state may elect to use the ICJ Form VII: Travel Permit for notification purposes when a juvenile is traveling to an out-of-state residential facility



TRAVEL PERMITS

If used to test residence, the receiving state must receive a referral packet within **30 calendar days**.

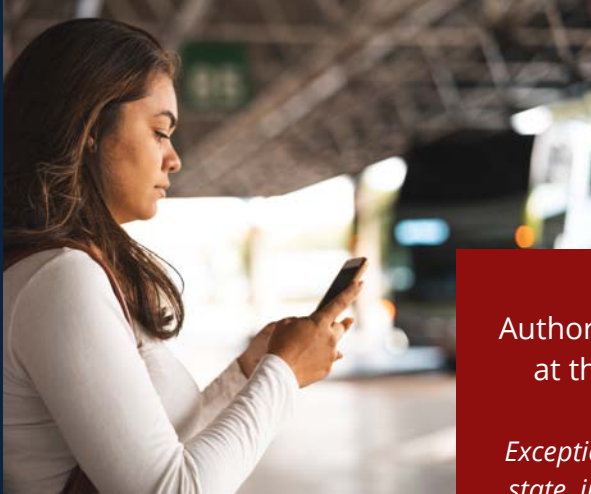
- The issuing state shall instruct the juvenile to report any change of status during that period
- If the travel permit exceeds 30 calendar days, the sending state provides reporting instructions to the juvenile to maintain contact with the supervising agency

It is often appropriate when supervising a juvenile who wants to travel to speak to them about how they intend to travel and return. It is recommended that someone ensures that they receive a positive report that a youth has returned to the sending state on time.

If a juvenile must change the timelines of their permit, the appropriate course of action is to notify their caseworker who notifies the ICJ compact office who coordinates the change, if granted with the other state compact office.

When a youth is on travel, the sending state is responsible for supervision.

Travel Permits for Juveniles Supervised in the Receiving State



Authorization for out-of-state travel is approved at the discretion of the supervising person.

Exception: When the sending state notifies the receiving state, in writing, that the sending state wishes to retain authority to approve travel.

Rule 8-101 (4)

Rule 8-101 (4) ...If the sending state wishes to retain authority to approve travel, it shall do so by notifying the supervising state in writing.

When the sending state retains authority to approve travel permits, the receiving state shall request and obtain approval prior to authorizing the juvenile's travel.

Form VII: Out of State Travel Permit and Agreement to Return

 **INTERSTATE COMPACT FOR JUVENILES** **FORM VII**
OUT OF STATE TRAVEL PERMIT AND AGREEMENT TO RETURN

TO: _____ FROM: _____
(Receiving State) (Sending State)

FROM: _____
(Name) (Title) (Phone #)

_____ (Agency) _____ (Department)

RE: _____
(Name of Juvenile) (DOB) (Race) (Sex)

*If known: *Ht: _____ *Wt: _____ *Eye Color: _____ *Hair Color: _____

_____ (Parole/Probation) _____ (Sending State Court/Case #s)

Current Residence: _____
(Adjudicated Offenses) Resulting in Supervision

Name: _____ Relationship: _____

_____ (Street Address) _____ (City) _____ (State) _____ (Zip Code) _____ (Primary Phone #)

Permission is granted to the above-named juvenile to visit the State of _____
(Receiving State)

from _____ until _____
(Arrival Date) (Departure Date)

During which time the juvenile will be staying with/at: _____

_____ (Name/Facility) _____ (Relationship)

_____ (Street Address) _____ (City) _____ (State) _____ (Zip code) _____ (Primary Phone #)

Reason for Travel: _____

Special Instructions/
Contact Instructions: _____

Juvenile's Statement of Understanding
I _____ recognize I am under the legal custody/jurisdiction or supervision of the State of _____
(Name of Juvenile) (Sending State)

I hereby agree to comply with the rules and regulations of the Interstate Compact for Juveniles and the laws of the sending and receiving state including the above conditions and instructions. I understand my failure to comply with these conditions may result in a warrant or requisition being issued for my arrest or return.

I have read, or have had read and explained to me, the Statement of Understanding.

ICJ OUT OF STATE TRAVEL PERMIT AND AGREEMENT TO RETURN | Rev 05/13/2021 Page 1 of 2

Form VII: Out of State Travel Permit and Agreement to Return

Presenter Note: What model is your state?

If you're a Model 1, talk about UNITY.

If you're a Model 2 or 3, talk about where to find forms (internally or ICJ website), and any specific notes on filling them out or how to turn them in in your state.

This form will be generated in UNITY and is also available on the Commission's website at www.juvenilecompact.org under the FORMS tab.

For a more in-depth learning experience, enroll in the "Travel Permits" LMS course on ICJ.TalentLMS.com.

Checkpoint

Would a Travel Permit be mandatory for a paroled juvenile going with a church group to Bible Camp for a weekend in the neighboring state?



www.juvenilecompact.org

Would a Travel Permit be mandatory for a paroled juvenile going with a church group to Bible Camp for a weekend in the neighboring state?

Answer:

Yes, a travel permit is required because the juvenile is a parolee and will be out of the state in excess of 24 hours.

Checkpoint

Would a Travel Permit be required for a juvenile probationer who was adjudicated for possession of marijuana who wants to go with parents to a football game in the neighboring state, leaving Friday morning and returning Friday evening?



www.juvenilecompact.org

Would a Travel Permit be required for a juvenile probationer who was adjudicated for possession of marijuana who wants to go with parents to a football game in the neighboring state, leaving Friday morning and returning Friday evening?

Answer:

No, a travel permit is NOT required because the visit will be less than 24 hours plus the offense does not qualify.



Runaways

Runaways



WHO IS CONSIDERED A RUNAWAY?

Persons within the juvenile jurisdictional age limit established by the home state who (1) have voluntarily left their residence without permission of their legal guardian or custodial agency or (2) refuse to return to their residence as directed by their legal guardian or custodial agency, but who may or may not have been adjudicated.

Who is considered a runaway?

Persons within the juvenile jurisdictional age limit established by the home state who (1) have voluntarily left their residence without permission of their legal guardian or custodial agency or (2) refuse to return to their residence as directed by their legal guardian or custodial agency, but who may or may not have been adjudicated.

Note:

The "Age of Majority" is determined by the Home State and the Commission's website contains an age of majority matrix.



Release of Non-Delinquent Runaways

24-Hour Time Frame

Within 24 hours of detainment, authorities may release non-delinquent runaways to their legal guardian/custodial agency.

If a non-delinquent runaway remains in custody beyond 24 hours, the holding state shall contact its ICJ Office.

In reality, it may take more than 24 hours based on distance and logistics.

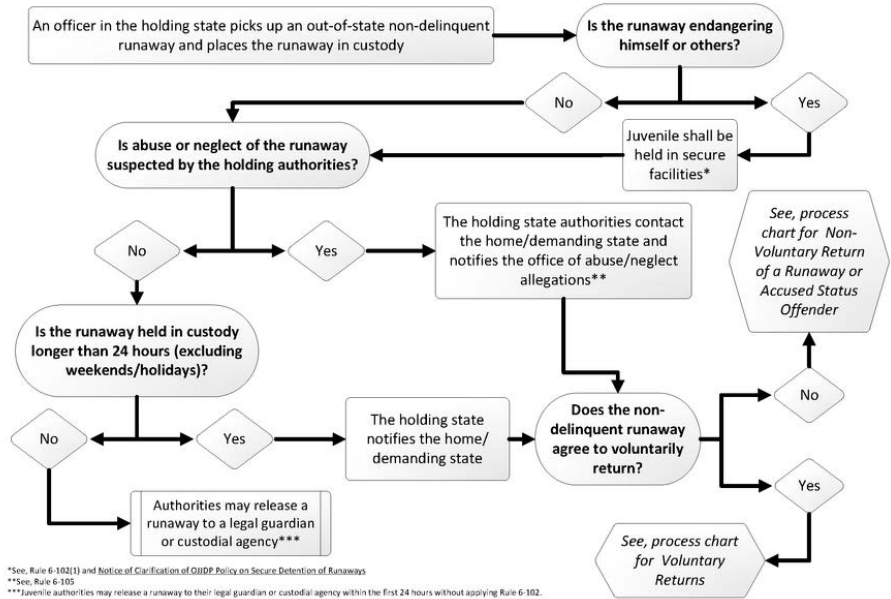
However, the legal guardian/custodial agency commits to the return; and they are on their way.

Some people call this time period 24 "business hours."

Release of a Non-Delinquent Runaway Process Chart



Release of a Non-Delinquent Runaway



This process chart is found in the ICJ Bench Book for Judges and Court Personnel.



Holding Runaways in Secure Facilities

If a runaway is determined to be "a danger to themselves or others," they shall be held in a secure facility.

Otherwise, the holding state has discretion to hold runaways at a location it deems appropriate.

Sometimes the goal is to keep the youth safe and localized, but in some cases, human traffickers may attempt to regain verbal or physical control of the juvenile.

As an ICJ staff, you should be thinking about your role as a trainer. Even with the training resources such as the ICJ Bench Book and ICJ White Paper on Detention, some judges/referees may be reticent to place a runaway in secure detention. Be ready to confidently state your case.

Some judges may have concerns about detention crowding and paying for the detention stay.

Clarify the distinction between holding the youth in secure detention

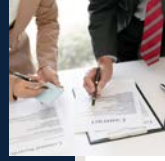
If they are determined to be a danger to self or others and having the discretion to hold them elsewhere, if not.

Runaways and accused status offenders who are a danger to themselves or others shall be detained in secure facilities until returned by the home/demanding state.



JJDPA Exception

Federal Law:
34 U.S.C. 11133(a)(11)(A)(i)(III)



JJDPA includes an exception to the deinstitutionalization of status offenders provisions, that specifically allows detention of a juvenile held in accordance with the ICJ.



Recommended Resource

ICJ White Paper: Temporary Secure Detention of Non-Adjudicated Juvenile Runaways

Detention centers are rightfully concerned about holding non-adjudicated minors in detention.

If you have experienced that concern, I have good news for you.

The JJDPA specifically allows such detention as long as the juvenile is being “held in accordance with the Interstate Compact on Juveniles.”

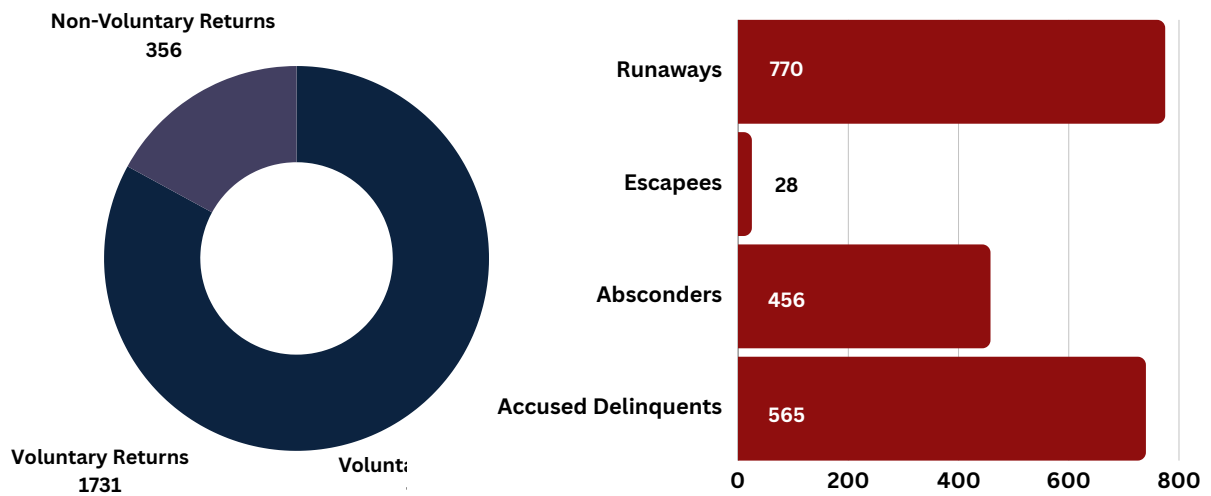
To help with educating others in your state regarding this issue, I encourage you to check out the ICJ White Paper on Temporary Secure Detention of Non-Adjudicated Juvenile Runaways.



Returns

Returns

2,087 Juveniles Returned in FY23



90% of returns are voluntary.

It is also interesting that over 70% are either runaways or other status offenders.

41% non- delinquent runaways.

Another 30% are accused delinquents (not yet adjudicated).

So, a relatively small number of returns involve adjudicated youth.



What situations require the return of a juvenile?

- ✓ A non-delinquent juvenile runs away to another state
- ✓ A juvenile is an escapee, absconder, or accused delinquent and flees to another state
- ✓ A juvenile under Compact supervision has failed placement

What situations require the return of a juvenile?

-A non-delinquent juvenile runs away to another state

-A juvenile is an escapee, absconder, or accused delinquent and flees to another state

-A juvenile under Compact supervision has failed placement



ICJ Returns

Voluntary

- Juvenile in custody agrees to return to home/demanding state
- "Consent for Voluntary Return" (ICJ Form III)

Non-Voluntary

- Juvenile refuses to return to home/demanding state; May not be in custody
- "Requisition" (ICJ Form I or Form II)

A voluntary return is one in which the juvenile agrees to return to their home or the demanding state

In these cases, the juvenile is already in custody.

One essential step is ensuring that the juvenile's consent is documented using the Form III, which must be signed in the presence of the court after the juvenile has been advised of their rights.

Fortunately, that "presence" can be in-person or via teleconference or webinar

Non-voluntary return is, well, obviously when juvenile refuses to return.

Interestingly, sometimes these cases are initiated BEFORE the juvenile is taken into custody.

For example if a parent believes the runaway is staying with a boyfriend, they may begin the process by filing a requisition.



Voluntary Returns

Voluntary Returns



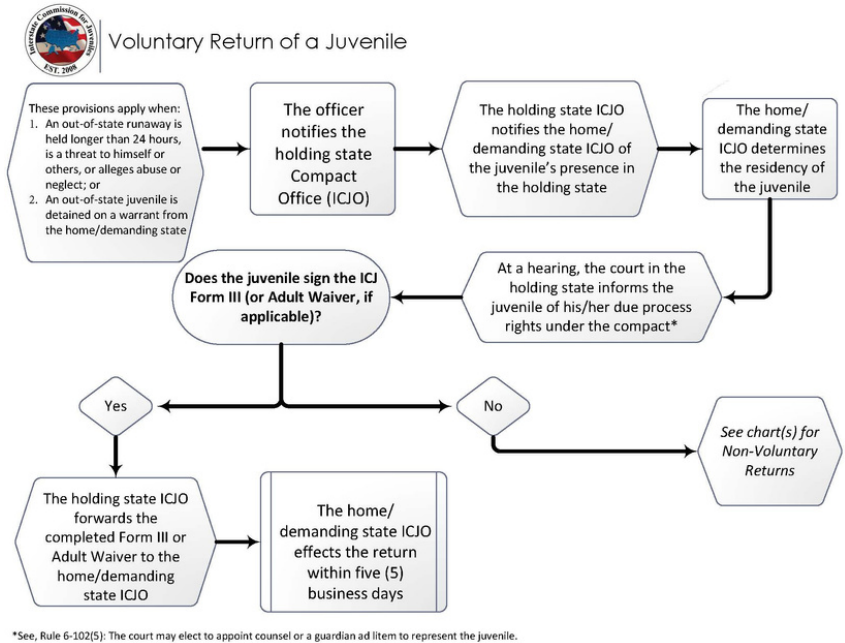
WHAT IS A VOLUNTARY RETURN?

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

The ICJ Rules defines voluntary return as:


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

Voluntary Return of Juveniles



This process chart is found in the ICJ Bench Book for Judges and Court Personnel.

Form III: Consent for Voluntary Return of Out of State Juvenile

 **INTERSTATE COMPACT FOR JUVENILES FORM III**
CONSENT FOR VOLUNTARY RETURN OF OUT OF STATE JUVENILE

I, _____, acknowledge that I legally belong with _____ in _____ (State) _____ (City) _____ (Date) _____ (Juvenile's Signature) _____ (Legal Guardian, Custodial Agency, or Demanding Court/Agency seeking return)

and I voluntarily consent to return without further legal proceedings, either by myself or in the company of such person(s) as the appropriate authority may appoint for that purpose.

I, _____ of _____ (Judge / Court Name) _____ (Court or Jurisdiction in Holding State) having informed the juvenile named above of his her rights under the Interstate Compact for Juveniles prior to the execution of the foregoing consent, do hereby find that the voluntary return of said juvenile to: _____ (Legal Guardian, Custodial Agency, or Demanding Court/Agency seeking return) _____ (Contact Name) _____ (Phone #) _____ (City) _____ (State) is appropriate and in the best interest of said juvenile, and do so order such return.

_____ (Date) _____ (Judge / Court Signature)

TO BE COMPLETED ONLY IF COUNSEL OR GUARDIAN AD LITEM IS APPOINTED (Optional):

I, _____ being the Counsel Guardian Ad Litem of _____ (Name of Attorney) _____ (Name of Juvenile) attest that I have consulted with the juvenile regarding his/her decision to voluntarily consent to return to: _____ (Legal Guardian, Custodial Agency, or Demanding Court/Agency seeking return) in _____ (City) _____ (State)

_____ (Date) _____ (Signed - Counsel or Guardian Ad Litem)

(Form will be certified or authenticated in accordance with practice of the court.)

DETAILED PHYSICAL AND CLOTHING DESCRIPTION OF JUVENILE
DOB: _____ Race: _____ Sex: _____ Ht.: _____ Wt.: _____ Eye color: _____ Hair color: _____
Tattoos, scars, identifying marks: _____
Clothing (including shoes): _____
Juvenile's Physical Location in Holding State: _____ (Facility Name) _____ (Phone #) _____ (Street Address) _____ (City) _____ (State) _____ (Zip Code)

ICJ FORM III | Rev 05/13/2021 Page 1 of 1

Form III: Consent for Voluntary Return of Out of State Juvenile

Presenter Note: What model is your state?

If you're a Model 1, talk about UNITY.

If you're a Model 2 or 3, talk about where to find forms (internally or ICJ website), and any specific notes on filling them out or how to turn them in in your state.

This form will be generated in UNITY and is also available on the Commission's website at www.juvenilecompact.org under the FORMS tab.

For a more in-depth learning experience, enroll in the "Returning Juveniles" LMS course on ICJ.TalentLMS.com.



Non-Voluntary Returns

Non-Voluntary Returns



WHAT IS A NON-VOLUNTARY RETURN?

Juveniles who "refuse" to voluntarily return to the home/demanding state.

What is a non-voluntary return?

Another term for this is "requisition."

If a youth refuses to return, the passage of time (days in detention away from home) and impending holidays may work in your favor to promote a change of heart.

Note that some juveniles may be thinking if they volunteer to return, that will give them a chance to run away or abscond again.

ICJ does not define the term Non-Voluntary Returns. The term is understood to be - juveniles who "refuse" to voluntarily return to the home state.

Non-Voluntary Returns

Rules 6-103 and 6-103A divide non-voluntary returns into two distinct processes.



Rule 6-103

Family/Dependency Court

Returning runaways and/or accused status offenders



Rule 6-103A

Delinquency Court/Charging Agency

Returning escapees, absconders, or accused delinquents

While uncommon, some parents with a runaway will not petition the court under rule 6-103. As ICJ office you are required to petition. In some courts, this may present issues of legal standing as the court may not recognize ICJ staff as able to petition while the parents retain rights. Is this problematic as the court would seem to want to support ICJ but does not? Yes. Recommend contacting management and your County Prosecutor to seek enforcement of ICJ rights to petition under rule 6-103. Note that these cases are probably rare but challenging if they do occur.



Non-Voluntary Returns: Requisitions

Requisitions apply to all juveniles in custody who refuse to voluntarily return to their home/demanding state or to request a juvenile whose whereabouts are known but not in custody be picked up and detained pending return.

Rule 6-103, 6-103A

If a probationer/parolee absconds and is apprehended and then the court quashes their warrant, the youth remains in the holding state. The next course of action should be to determine if the parent/legal guardian seeks return. A court that quashes its warrant does not mean the ICJ job is finished. The warrant or missing persons report must remain in NCIC until the return is complete.

Requisitions must be entered into UNITY. This process applies to all juveniles in custody who refuse to voluntarily return to their home/demanding state, or to request a juvenile whose whereabouts are known, but not in custody be picked up and detained pending a return.

Non-Voluntary Returns: Requisitions

Family/Dependency Court



INTERSTATE COMPACT FOR JUVENILES FORM I REQUISITION FOR RUNAWAY JUVENILE

TO: _____ (Court of Jurisdiction in Holding State) FROM: _____ (Requisitioning Court or Agency in Home/Demanding State)

Delinquency Court/Charging Agency



INTERSTATE COMPACT FOR JUVENILES FORM II REQUISITION FOR ESCAPEE OR ABSCONDER REQUISITION FOR ACCUSED DELINQUENT

TO: _____ (Court of Jurisdiction in Holding State) FROM: _____ (Requisitioning Court or Agency in Home/Demanding State)
I, _____ (Name of Requisitioner) requisition the return of _____ (Name of Juvenile)

Supporting documentation should accompany the requisitions:

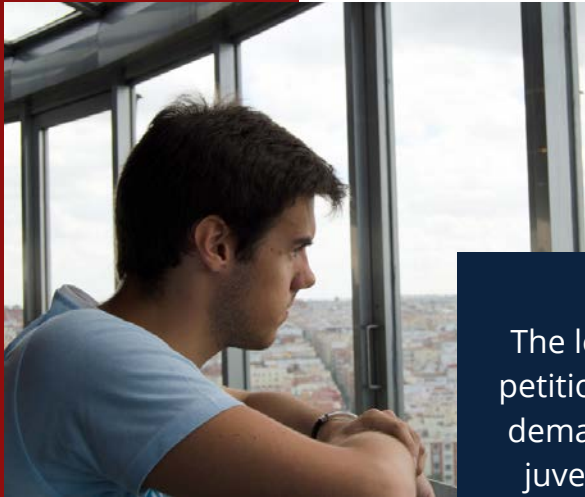
Form I - FAMILY COURT (more difficult, can be challenging to find family court who are familiar with ICJ)

6-103 parent / legal guardian / custodial agency (dependency)*

“shall” petition the Court of jurisdiction which for a non-delinquent runaway with NO ties to a dependency court is a family court.

Form II - DELINQUENCY COURT/CHARGING AGENCY

6-103A agency (probation, parole or charging agency for accused delinquents)



Non-Voluntary Return of Runaways and/or Accused Status Offenders

The legal guardian or custodial agency shall 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 **60** calendar days of notification.

When a juvenile is a runaway and/or accused status offender, the legal guardian or custodial agency shall petition the court of jurisdiction in the home/demanding state for a requisition. When a juvenile is already in custody, this shall be done within 60 calendar days of notification of the juvenile's refusal to voluntarily return.

Form A: Petition for Requisition to Return a Runaway Juvenile

INTERSTATE COMPACT FOR JUVENILES FORM A
PETITION FOR REQUISITION TO RETURN A RUNAWAY JUVENILE

I, _____, being the _____, being the _____,
(Name of Legal Guardian or Custodial Agency) (Relationship-Legal Guardian or Custodial Agency)

of _____, born on _____, _____, _____,
(Name of Juvenile) (Date of Birth) (Race) (Sex)

do hereby petition _____ for the issuance of a requisition for the return of said
(Name of Court in Home State)

juvenile from _____,
(Location of juvenile, if known (Street Address) (City) (State) (Zip Code)

or any other place in which he/she may be found.

By reason of said juvenile's age, such return is essential. (Attach additional information if necessary.) In support of this petition and in order that the court may have necessary information, be it known that said juvenile should legally be in my custody and control for the reasons set forth on the attached certified document(s). To the best of my knowledge, said juvenile has not been adjudicated delinquent, but has run away under the following circumstances and/or for the following reasons:

Attached hereto and in support hereof, I offer the following:
(List the supporting documentation)

I have read the foregoing Petition and the contents of said Petition are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.
Signed: _____
(Legal Guardian or Custodial Agency) (Date)

Address: _____
(Street Address) (City) (State) (Zip Code)

It is essential that the above petition be verified by affidavit and be accompanied by a certified copy of supporting documents.

AFFIDAVIT OF VERIFICATION

On this _____ day of _____, _____ personally appeared before me _____,
(Date) (Month) (Year) (Name of Notary Public)

proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person whose name is subscribed to this instrument and acknowledged that he she executed the same.

Subscribed and sworn to before me on this _____ day of _____, _____.
(Day) (Month) (Year)

NOTARY PUBLIC
Residing at: _____
My Commission expires: _____

ICJ FORM A | Rev. 05/13/2021 Page 1 of 1

The petitioner may use the optional Form A: Petition for Requisition to Return a Runaway Juvenile or other petition. (most judges like the pre-filled Form A)

The petition should include pertinent information such as the juvenile's name and date of birth, basis of entitlement to the juvenile's custody, the circumstances of his/her running away, etc.

The petition shall be verified by affidavit and accompanied by a certified copy of the documents on which the petitioner's entitlement to the juvenile's custody, such as a birth certificate, letter of guardianship, etc.

Presenter Note: What model is your state?

If you're a Model 1, talk about UNITY.

If you're a Model 2 or 3, talk about where to find forms (internally or ICJ website), and any specific notes on filling them out or how to turn them in in your state.

This form will be generated in UNITY and is also available on the Commission's website at www.juvenilecompact.org under the FORMS tab.



Non-Voluntary Return of Runaways and/or Accused Status Offenders

The judge in the home/demanding state determines if:

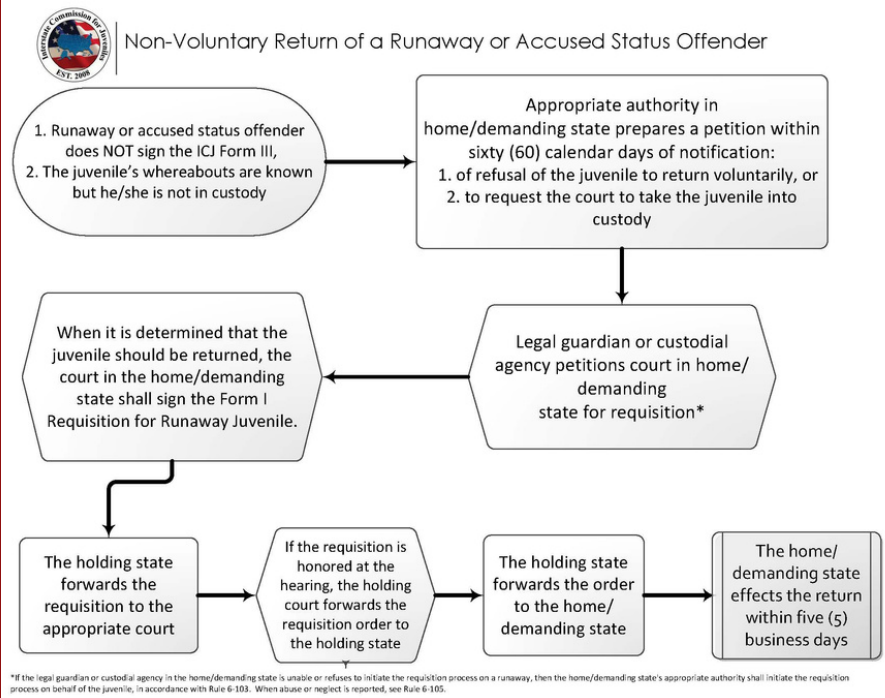
- ✓ The petitioner is entitled to legal custody
- ✓ The juvenile ran away without consent
- ✓ Whether the juvenile is an emancipated minor

Determination of whether it is in the best interest of the juvenile to return is a home state concern, not a holding state concern. The court hearing determines who or whom is entitled to the juvenile.

When the judge in the home/demanding state determines a juvenile shall be returned, he/she signs the Form I: Requisition for Runaway Juvenile. This Form shall be forwarded to the home/demanding state's ICJ Office.

Once the requisition packet is in order the home/demanding state's ICJ Office will submit it, via UNITY to the state where the juvenile is located.

Non-Voluntary Return of a Runaway or Accused Status Offender



This process chart is found in the ICJ Bench Book for Judges and Court Personnel.



Non-Voluntary Return of Runaways and/or Accused Status Offenders

Other things to consider:

- Juveniles may be held for a maximum of 90 calendar days
- If the legal guardian or custodial agency in the home/demanding state is unable or refuses to initiate the requisition process, the home/demanding state's appropriate authority shall initiate the process on behalf of the juvenile

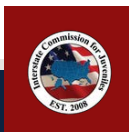
If a parent refuses to file the petition, the appropriate agency should submit the petition.

In some cases, as ICJ, you may have to explain why you as ICJ have to step up and file the requisition.

Getting the court to grant you jurisdiction may be challenging. Child protective issue in the home/demanding state. Parent's refusal doesn't mean the youth remains in the holding state.

Checkpoint

What is the first step
after a runaway juvenile
refuses to voluntarily return?



www.juvenilecompact.org

What is the first step
after a runaway juvenile refuses to voluntarily return?

Multiple factors come into play such as juveniles playing the delay game by not signing initially, you may wish to share an example from your state.

FIRST STEP – Contact your ICJ Compact office.

If a juvenile refuses to return voluntarily, the appropriate authority in the home/demanding state shall prepare written requisition within 60 calendar days of notification.

Refusing to sign the Form III (requisition) is sometimes used by juveniles as a defensive action by the juvenile, who “think” they will be released if they do not sign. Often what starts as a non-voluntary return will become a voluntary return after detention staff speak with the juvenile and explain the requisition process.

NON-VOLUNTARY RETURN OF AN ESCAPEE, ABSCONDER, OR ACCUSED DELINQUENT

- Probation/parole escapees, absconders or accused delinquents who are in custody on a warrant shall be detained in secure facilities until returned by the demanding state.
- The home/demanding state presents the court or appropriate authority the Form II: Requisition for Escapee, Absconder, or Accused Delinquent
 - This shall be done within 60 calendar days of notification of juvenile's refusal to return voluntarily



The process for Escapees, absconders or accused delinquents is a easier as it is supported with court documents.

Non-Voluntary Return of an Escapee, Absconder, or Accused Delinquent

Unless a court is the requisitioner, the requisition shall be verified by affidavit, and shall be accompanied by supporting documents:

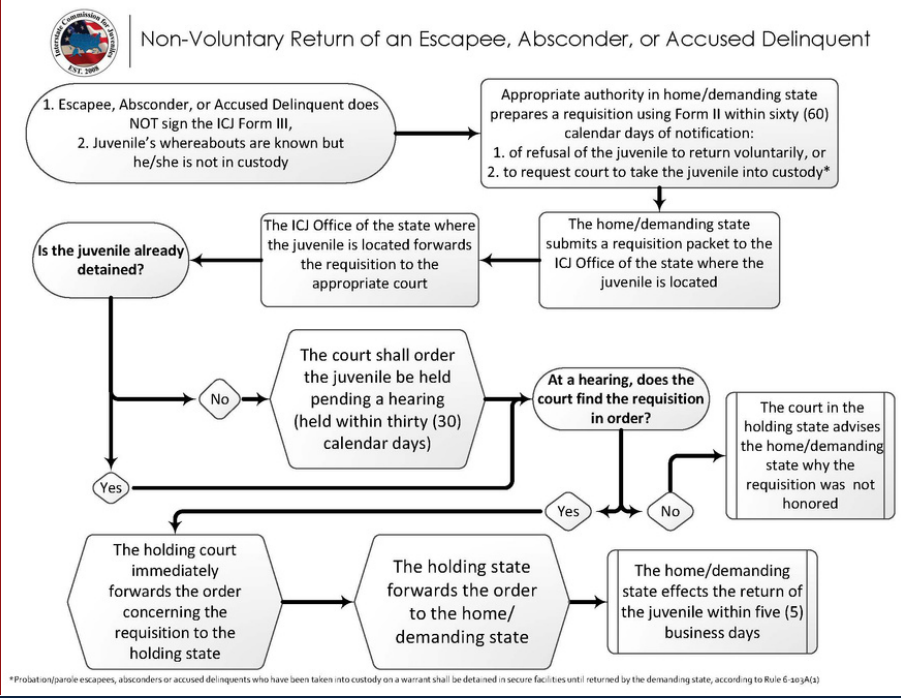
- Judgement
- Order of Adjudication
- Order of Commitment
- Petition Alleging Delinquency
- Other affidavits and documents

The court or appropriate authority signs the Form II: Requisition for Escapee, Absconder, or Accused Delinquent

The home/demanding state judge would sign the Form II to requisition the return of a probation escapee, absconder or accused delinquent.

Appropriate authority would sign the Form II to requisition the return of a parole escapee or absconder.

Non-Voluntary Return of an Escapee, Absconder, or Accused Delinquent



This process chart is found in the ICJ Bench Book for Judges and Court Personnel.



Non-Voluntary Return of an Escapee, Absconder, or Accused Delinquent

Other things to consider:

- Juveniles may be held for a maximum of 90 calendar days
- Juveniles shall be accompanied on their return to the demanding state unless both ICJ Offices determine otherwise

Requisitioned juveniles under Rule 6-103A shall be accompanied in their return to the demanding state unless both ICJ Offices determine otherwise. Example might include direct, non-stop flights.



Holding State Hearings

The hearing in the holding state (for requisitions) is to establish proof of entitlement, not the best interest, as the home/demanding state is in the best position to make best interest determinations.

The hearing in the holding state (for requisitions) is to establish proof of entitlement, not the best interest, as the home/demanding state is in the best position to make best interest determinations.

Proof of entitlement: Documentation or other evidence submitted as part of a requisition that enables a court to verify the authority of the requisitioner to the return of a juvenile.

Rules 6-103(6) and Rule 6-103A(6)

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 proof of entitlement for the return of the juvenile. If proof of entitlement is not established, the court shall issue written findings detailing the reason(s) for denial.

Checkpoint

What form do you use for the return of a non-voluntary escapee, absconder, or accused delinquent?

- a. Form I
 - b. Form II
 - c. Form III
 - d. Form IV
-



What form do you use for the return of a non-voluntary escapee, absconder, or accused delinquent?

- a. Form I
- b. Form II
- c. Form III
- d. Form IV

Answer: Form II



Returns: ICPC Recognition Abuse/Neglect

Returns:
-ICPC Recognition
-Abuse/Neglect



ICJ vs. ICPC



Interstate Compact for Juveniles (ICJ)

- **Delinquency and Runaways**
 - Transfers
 - Travel Permits
 - Returns
- **Revised compact adopted by all 50 states, DC & USVI**
- **Includes explicit remedies for enforcement**

Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (ICPC)

- **Dependent or Neglected**
 - Adoption
 - Foster care
- **Revised compact NOT adopted by all states**
- **Does not include explicit remedies for enforcement**

The Interstate Compact for Juveniles (ICJ) and the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (ICPC) are separate compacts with separate functions and authority.

However, the laws overlap in cases where juveniles who are subject to ICPC run away and cross state lines.

ICJ recognizes the authority of the AAICPC under Article V of the Interstate Compact for the Placement of Children (ICPC) 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.

However, 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.

Please be aware that in many states, ICPC and ICJ staff may not be familiar with the other compact or located together.

Reading the case file including court orders will often give clues that the youth is in foster care and thus subject to the ICPC. Each compact is separate and distinct, they serve the same customer but in different ways with different forms and procedures.

In some cases, an ICPC placement will have a placement disruption plan to return the youth back to the sending state, in other cases, the ICJ may get involved.



RETURNS: ABUSE OR NEGLECT

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

- Allegations of abuse or neglect do not alleviate a state's responsibility to return a juvenile within the appropriate time frames.
- States shall follow its procedures for reporting and investigating allegations of abuse or neglect.

A claim of abuse or neglect does not reduce the responsibility of the home state in executing the return; it likely changes who the youth will return to, but it does not mean that the efforts to return the child end.

For reporting do we report to our CPS or home state's? Where do they report abuse/neglect?

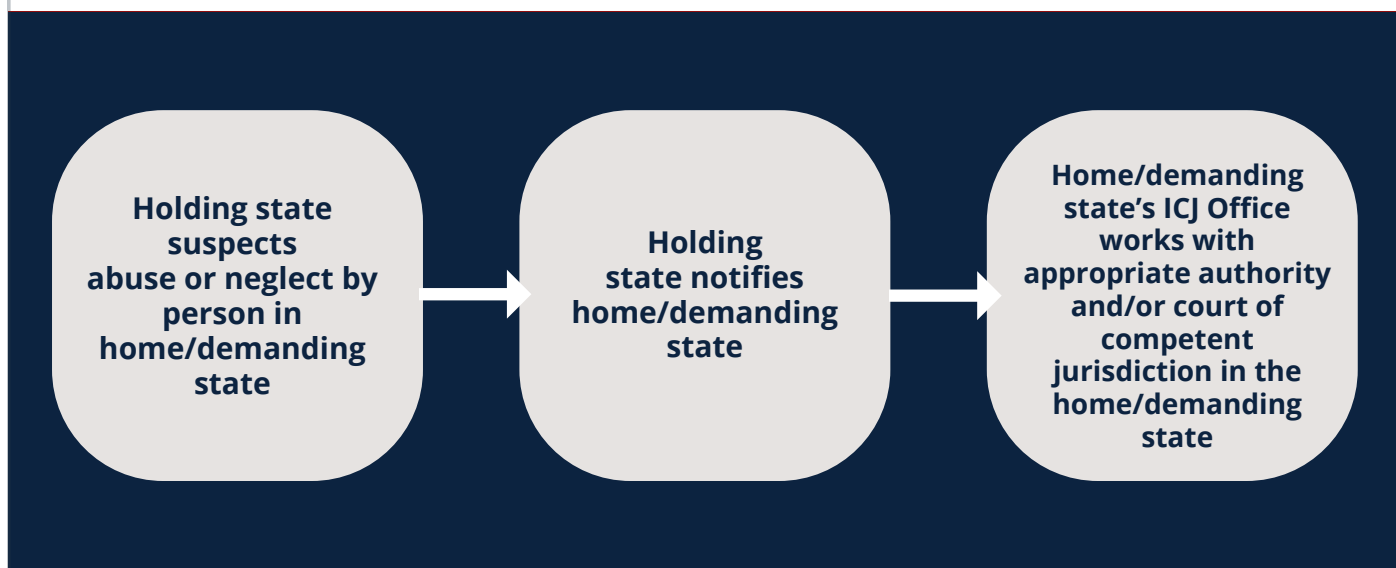
You can report to your CPS Office. They should work with the home states CPS. Some demanding states will provide the phone number for their CPS so that it can be reported directly to them also.

Rule while small in verbiage encompasses a coordinated effort between ICJ Compact offices and the holding/demanding states' dependency agencies.

If allegations of abuse and neglect are made, then holding state's local needs to contact their dependency agency's child abuse hotline to initiate report.

Then, the ICJ holding state will contact the demanding state to make them aware that abuse neglect allegations against the parent or legal guardian have been reported.

Returns: Abuse or Neglect



The flow chart depicts the actions.

If abuse/neglect un-substantiated ICJ clear to return the youth to the parent or legal guardian.

If abuse/neglect is substantiated – the youth will need to be returned to the dependency agency in the home state.

ICJ Compact office in the holding state will ensure the Form III accurately reflects who the juvenile will be returned to.



Returns & Child Welfare Toolkit

**Collaborating to Safely Return
Runaways when Abuse is Reported**



A new toolkit on returns and child welfare was developed by the West Region with input from the Training Committee.

Unfortunately, many runaways have experienced abuse and/or neglect, and may face further danger if they are returned to the home from which they ran.

Collaboration between juvenile justice and child welfare agencies is essential to ensure their safety and well-being.

To promote continuity, relationship building among staff should lead to formal collaborations between agencies that will benefit juveniles now and in the future.

This Toolkit was developed to foster collaborations between state ICJ offices, child welfare agencies, courts, law enforcement agencies, detention centers, and others.

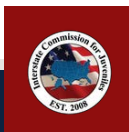
The toolkit includes:

1. A legal overview;
2. Challenges when returning runaways who report abuse and/or neglect;
3. Strategies for addressing concerns;
3. State Spotlights; and
4. Additional Resources and Links

Checkpoint

TRUE OR FALSE?

If the youth who is a runaway claims abuse or neglect, their return can be delayed indefinitely until all the facts are known about the case.



www.juvenilecompact.org

TRUE OR FALSE?

If the youth who is a runaway claims abuse or neglect, their return can be delayed indefinitely until all the facts are known about the case.

FALSE.



Additional Return Requirements

This section of the training will encompass both:

- Supervision in the Receiving State (ICJ Rules Section 500) and
- Voluntary and non-voluntary returns (ICJ Rules Section 600)

The areas that apply in both cases are:

- Financial
- Public safety
- Pending Charges
- Detention and Hearing for Failure to Return
- Warrants
- Transporting

ADDITIONAL RETURN REQUIREMENTS ICJ RULES: SECTION 700

- **FINANCIAL**
- **PUBLIC SAFETY**
- **PENDING CHARGES**
- **DETENTION & HEARING FOR
FAILURE TO RETURN**
- **WARRANTS**
- **TRANSPORTATION**



Return Requirements: Financial Responsibilities

Home/Demanding/Sending State	Holding/Receiving State
Establish authority of accredited officers	No bond or bail release for juveniles held on warrants
Issue warrant, if necessary	Return juvenile within 5 business days (Extension of 5 business days with approval of both states)
Ensure no pending charges in receiving state	Shall not be reimbursed for detaining or transporting juveniles
Return juvenile within 5 business days (Extension of 5 business days with approval of both states)	
Make transportation plans	
Be responsible for cost of transportation	

First, let's look at the financial responsibility.



RETURN REQUIREMENTS: PUBLIC SAFETY

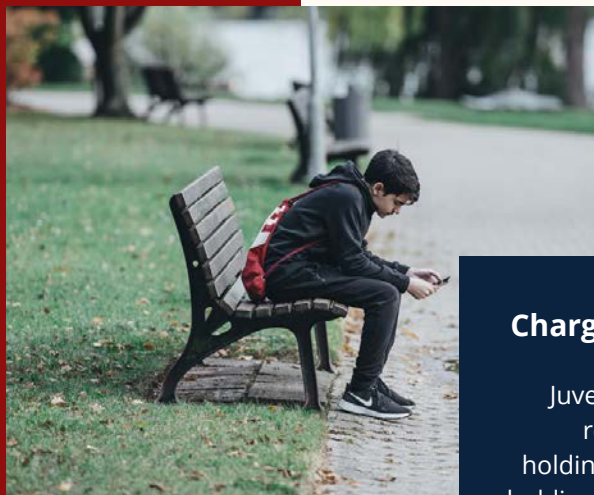
The home/demanding/sending state's ICJ Office shall determine appropriate measures and arrangements to ensure the safety of the public and of juveniles being transported based on the holding and home/demanding/sending states' assessments of the juvenile, including but not limited to, the juvenile's psychological and medical condition and needs.

If the home/demanding/sending 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/sending state.

ICJ Rule 7-102 is brief (as seen on the screen), however the task is major.

The focus of the Compact is the "safety" of juveniles and the public.

Return Requirements: Pending Charges



Charges Pending in Holding/Receiving State

Juveniles shall be returned only after charges are resolved when pending charges exist in the holding/receiving state, unless consent is given by the holding/receiving and demanding/sending states' courts and ICJ Offices.

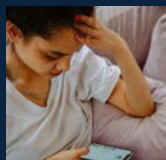
Rule 7-103

Juveniles shall be returned only after charges are resolved when pending charges exist in the holding/receiving state, unless consent is given by the holding/receiving and demanding/sending states' courts and ICJ Offices.

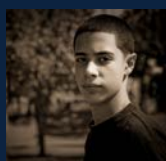


Return Requirements: Detention & Hearing on Failure to Return

The holding state's court may release a juvenile to a legal guardian or his/her designee.



The home/demanding/sending state fails to return within 10 business days.



After a judicial hearing, the holding court may determine further detention is not appropriate.

Rule 7-105: Detention and Hearing on a Failure to Return

1. Where circumstances require the holding/receiving court to detain any juvenile under the ICJ, the type of secure facility shall be determined by the laws regarding the age of majority in the holding/receiving state.
2. If a home/demanding/sending state is required to return a juvenile and fails to do so within ten (10) business days in accordance with these rules, 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 detention to a legal guardian or his/her designee if the holding/receiving state's court determines that further detention is not appropriate.



Return Requirements: Warrants

All warrants issued for juveniles **subject to the Compact** shall be entered into the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) with a nationwide pickup radius and are **not eligible for bond.**

See ICJ Rule 7-104 (1)

All warrants issued for juveniles subject to the Compact shall be entered into the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) with a nationwide pickup radius and are not eligible for bond.

What happens when the judge in the holding state does not accept the warrant and continues to release the juvenile on bond?



RETURN REQUIREMENTS: WARRANTS

Holding states shall honor all lawful warrants entered by other states; and **shall no later than** the next business day, **notify the ICJ the home/demanding/sending state** that the juvenile has been placed in custody pursuant to the warrant.

Upon notification, the home/demanding/sending state shall issue a detainer or provide a copy of the warrant to the holding state.

The holding state shall not release the juvenile in custody on bond.

One may find that the person who writes the warrant and the ICJ staff have different interests. Please seek to obtain the warrants for absconders/escapees and those failing to appear as soon as possible. Please check the warrant to ensure it is nationwide in radius. For reasons not clear, but possibly due to cost, not all warrants are written for nationwide radius (even though ICJ rules required it).

Additionally, not all warrants get entered into NCIC.

Finally, if the wording in the warrant is not precise, law enforcement may read who the warrant is addressed to, determine it is not to “them” and refuse to act on it. When the ICJ rules are followed by all involved, the ICJ works well; when reality settles in, the situation becomes more complex.

RETURN REQUIREMENTS: WARRANTS

Actions and Responsibilities

Within two (2) business days of notification, the home/demanding/sending state shall inform the holding state whether the **home/demanding/sending state intends to act upon and return the juvenile**, or notify in writing the **intent to withdraw** the warrant.

If mandated under other applicable rules, such as those pertaining to runaways or failed supervision, **the absence of a warrant does not negate the home/demanding/sending state's responsibility to return the juvenile.**



There is a tendency to relax when a court decides not to act on a warrant and quash or cancel its warrant, but this is usually short-lived as the youth remains in the holding state and now return processes are at work with the parent/guardian.

The absence of a warrant does not preclude the holding state from detaining an absconder, escapee, or accused delinquent."

For more information, view Advisory Opinion 01-2019
<https://juvenilecompact.org/legal/advisory-opinions/01-2019>



Return Requirements

Transportation

The holding/receiving state transports the juvenile to airports/public transportation centers and maintains security until departure.

The home/demanding state shall make every effort to accommodate airport preferences of the holding/receiving state and travel plans should be scheduled during normal business hours.

While some ICJ staff will be forced to use the “last flight”, anticipating a hiccup is not unwise. Monitoring weather, using non-stops (if practical) and trying to avoid the last flight or flights late on Friday may be appropriate.

Staff can also check the airline for flight status. Another good idea used by many if not all states is to ensure the youth arrives at the airport well in advance (2 hours) prior to departure.

Remain on premises until plane departs as sometimes, passengers de-plane after boarding due to mechanical issues/cancelled flights, etc..

Exceptions to returns plans during normal business hours shall be approved by the holding state.

Communication is key!

You may wish to note: Think about weather when scheduling flights, as weather causes havoc in cases of severe weather.

www.flightaware.com - good resource to check flight status around the nation.



Return Requirements: Transportation



In collaboration with the holding/receiving state, demanding/sending state, and the lay-over state, discretion shall be used when determining which personal items may accompany the juvenile on their return.



Items that may jeopardize the health safety, or security of the juvenile or others shall be confiscated.



Confiscated personal belongings shall be returned to the legal guardians by checked luggage, approved carrier, COD or at the expense of the home/demanding/sending state.

A good question to ask at start of return scenario: Is there luggage or other matters that would impact the return. Identify these matters and address in advance.

It is a good idea once the youth is returned to confirm that youth has all the items they left with. Tracking what was left behind is administratively ponderous. Even more so are medication issues; if youth needs treatment/medication, be prepare to supply on arrival in the home state.



RETURN REQUIREMENTS: TRANSPORTATION

The holding/receiving state ensures the juvenile has a picture I.D. and copies of applicable ICJ paperwork, appropriate due process documentation.

Think of what things look like in the airport. Treat juvenile with dignity and respect and answer airline/airport staff questions, but do not attempt to degrade or stigmatize the juvenile. If refused boarding, remain calm, inform ICJ office and comply with airline instructions as well as return youth to holding.

Get to know the airport police/security in your local airport. They are a great asset.

If the transport agency chooses to have juvenile restrained during the drive from detention to the airport those restraints must be removed upon arrival at the airport, outside the view of airline personnel or TSA.

PHOTO ID

In cases where a juvenile is being transported by a commercial airline carrier, the holding/receiving 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.

Other items you may wish to note:

(bring Form III)

(“Detention door card” is a possible resource in lieu of photo ID)

Advice to locals transporting juveniles to airport “the juvenile should look like the other passengers. Out of respect for the juvenile and for the other travelers.

Do not refer to juvenile as runaway, inmate, prisoner. Not necessary to tell airport/airline

personnel life story of the juvenile traveling.



RETURN REQUIREMENTS: TRANSPORTATION

The home/demanding/sending state shall not use commercial ground transportation unless all other options have been considered or the juvenile is accompanied by an adult.

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.

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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.



RETURN REQUIREMENTS: TRANSPORTATION

In the event of an emergency situation (weather, accident, mechanical issues, delayed/missed flight), ICJ member states may provide necessary services and assistance, including temporary detention or appropriate shelter arrangements for the juvenile until the transport is rearranged and/or completed.

Rule 7-106(8)

In the event of an emergency situation including but not limited to weather, accident, mechanical issue, delayed flight, or missed flight, that interrupts or changes established travel plans during a return transport, the ICJ member states may provide necessary services and assistance, including temporary detention or appropriate shelter arrangements for the juvenile until the transport is rearranged and/or completed.

Return Requirements: Transportation

Airport Supervision



All states provide supervision to unescorted juveniles at intermediate airports.



Juveniles shall be supervised from arrival to departure.



Home/demanding/sending states shall request airport supervision a minimum of **48 hours** in advance. Exceptions may be approved by the intermediate airport state.

Rule 7-107: Airport Supervision

All states shall provide supervision and assistance to unescorted juveniles at intermediate airports en route to the home/demanding/sending state.

Juveniles shall be supervised from arrival until departure.

Home/demanding/sending states shall request airport supervision a minimum of forty-eight (48) hours in advance.

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.

Information shared with the airport surveillance state regarding the juvenile (physical & clothing description, offense history, etc.) must be shared outside of JIDS as the surveillance state is NOT a party to the action and cannot view the return details within UNITY.

(Some officers have taken a photo and sent to the surveillance state)

Training Bulletin: Transportation Identification Form



ICJ Training Bulletin: Transportation Identification Form

Form Effective Date: March 1, 2022

TSA Identification Requirements

TSA considers anyone 18 or over an adult for identification purposes. Persons over the age of 18 may be considered a juvenile in some states and may be returned via the Compact. Not all juveniles have proper identification, nor do they have the means to procure such identification prior to their return to another state via air travel. Typically, a juvenile must be returned within 5 business days. This leaves little time to obtain an approved form of identification. The Interstate Commission for Juveniles created the ICJ Transportation Identification Form to be used as an alternate form of identification for such juveniles.

For more information on TSA identification requirements, visit the TSA website:
<https://www.tsa.gov/travel/security-screening/identification>

ICJ Transportation Identification Form

The ICJ Transportation Identification Form was created in collaboration with TSA to meet the requirements as an alternate form of identification for juveniles who are over the age of 18 but who do not have an approved form of identification to travel by air, such as the REAL ID or a passport. This form may also be used as alternative identification for a juvenile under the age of 18 traveling via ground transportation.

Information on the Form includes: photograph (unless unavailable or prohibited by state law), juvenile's full name, date of birth, race, sex, gender identity, height, weight, eye and hair color, and identifying marks. The Form also includes airport departure information, to whom the juvenile is being returned, and the destination city and state. Contact information for the departing/holding state transport officer and ICJ office are included on the Form, as well as the home/demanding state ICJ Office.

The Form is only valid for the Departure Date.

How To Use Form

The Form is produced solely from the Commission's secure electronic data system by authorized system users. The Form can be prepared by a state compact office (ICJO) user or a user from an authorized state juvenile agency or juvenile probation supervisor or officer (JPO or JPS). When the Form is generated:

- The user prints off the completed Form to present at the TSA Security Checkpoint with other verifying documents, such as a court order, or an ICJ return Form I, II, or III signed by a court; and
- The Compact Office emails the form along with the flight itinerary to the TSA Stakeholder Liaison/Customer Support: indcustomer.care@tsa.dhs.gov.

Include the local officer and transportation staff, if applicable, in the email. The TSA liaison will communicate with the appropriate TSA Site Coordinator at the airport indicated on the form to inform them that a juvenile is coming to their TSA Security Checkpoint and will present this alternate form of ID.

Approved by Technology Committee on September 14, 2021

Related Resource

Scan the QR code with your phone's camera to view.

The ICJ Transportation Identification Form was created in collaboration with TSA to meet the requirements as an alternate form of identification for juveniles who are over the age of 18 but who do not have an approved form of identification to travel by air, such as the REAL ID or a passport. This form may also be used as alternative identification for a juvenile under the age of 18 traveling via ground transportation.

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Checkpoint

A 17-year old runaway who has signed a Form III is at the gate, has a boarding pass in hand, and has boarded the plane. Can you leave?



A 17-year old runaway who has signed a Form III is at the gate, has a boarding pass in hand, and has boarded the plane. Can you leave?

Answer:

No. You must wait until the flight is airborne.



Case Scenarios

Case Scenarios

A juvenile probation absconder from your county is detained in Kentucky.

The juvenile signs Form III and it is forwarded to your state's ICJ Office.

Kentucky ICJ Office advises the juvenile is ready to be returned.

Scenario #1: Returning a Juvenile Absconder

How many days do you have to return the juvenile?

- a. 30 calendar days
- b. 15 business days
- c. 5 business days
- d. 1 calendar day

How many days do you have to return the juvenile?

- a. 30 calendar days
- b. 15 business days
- c. 5 business days
- d. 1 calendar day

Answer:

C. 5 business days - May be extended for an additional 5 business days with the approval of both Compact Offices.

A juvenile probation absconder from your county is detained in Nevada. She refuses to sign Form III.

Nevada contacts your state's ICJ Office and advises she refuses to voluntarily return.

Scenario #2: Non-Voluntary Return of an Absconder

What ICJ form needs to be completed and signed by your judge?

- a. Form VI
- b. Form V
- c. Travel Permit
- d. Form II

What ICJ form needs to be completed and signed by your judge?

- a. Form VI
- b. Form V
- c. Travel Permit
- d. Form II

Answer:

D. Form II: Requisition for Escapee, Absconder, or Accused Delinquent

Your ICJ Office receives notification from the Nebraska ICJ Office that its local field officers picked up and detained a runaway juvenile from your state.

The runaway agreed to return voluntarily and signed Form III: Consent for Voluntary Return Out-of-State Juvenile.

While in custody, Nebraska officers discover the runaway committed vandalism in Nebraska.

Scenario #3: Returning a Runaway

Under Rule 7-103, should this juvenile be returned to the demanding/sending state when pending charges exist in the holding/receiving state?

Under Rule 7-103, should this juvenile be returned to the home state when pending charges exist in the holding state?

Answer:

Not unless consent is given by the holding/receiving AND demanding/sending states' courts AND ICJ Offices.

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



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Interstate Commission for
Juveniles | 2024

Questions?

01

Commission Website

www.juvenilecompact.org

02

Learning Management System

www.ICJ.TalentLMS.com

03

UNITY National Electronic Information System

www.icjunity.org

04

Legal and Training Documents

Bench Book, Advisory Opinions,
White Papers, Best Practices

05

State Compact Offices

All State Directory

Commission Resources

The Interstate Commission for Juveniles publishes a variety of training materials and resources, as well as offers many tools to assist individuals in learning and training on the Interstate Compact for Juveniles.

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The Commission's website serves as a primary resource with the most up-to-date information regarding the ICJ.

Website Resources



Interstate Commission for Juveniles

WEBSITE RESOURCES



TRAINING

BEST PRACTICES
Guidelines that outline step-by-step processes to tackle challenges and create consistency

ICJ.TALENTLMS.COM COURSES
On-demand training courses focusing on the ICJ Rules, their application, and UNITY

COMMISSION CALENDAR
Provides links to monthly live training sessions and meetings

HELP CENTER
Provides support and resources related to UNITY

LEGAL

BENCH BOOK
Comprehensive discussion of legal issues and procedures for judges, attorneys, and court personnel

ADVISORY OPINIONS
Legal analysis issued upon request to assist states in interpreting and applying ICJ Rules

WHITE PAPERS
Legal analysis of key issues developed for educational purposes

TOOLKIT FOR JUDGES
Quick access to information needed by judges, attorneys, and others

QUICK REFERENCE GUIDES

BRIEF SUMMARIES OF COMPREHENSIVE TRAINING MATERIALS

- ICJ Fact Sheet
- Quick Reference Guide for ICJ Cases
- Bench Card on Returns
- Bench Card on Transfers of Supervision
- ICJ Training Bulletins
- ICJ Rules

STATE-SPECIFIC MATRICES

INFORMATION ABOUT STATE-SPECIFIC LAWS AND POLICIES

- Age of Majority
- Airport Surveillance
- Sex Offender

For more information, visit the Commission's website:
juvenilecompact.org

Website Resources

Scan the QR code with your phone's camera to view.

Contact Us



EMAIL

icjadmin@juvenilecompact.org



WEBSITE

www.juvenilecompact.org



PHONE

859-721-1063

Interstate Commission for
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