## APRIL 1, 2024 ICJ RULE CHANGES WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

## TRANSFER OF SUPERVISION



**Rules 4-101** and **4-103** revised to clarify that juvenile doesn't have to move to the receiving state but may already reside there. Transfers are required whenever juveniles reside in a state other than where supervision was ordered. Definition of "relocate" removed from **Rule 1-101.** 

**Rule 4-104(4)** revised to clarify that transfer requests must be accepted in most cases. If the transfer is not recommended, a detailed justification must be provided.





**Rule 4-104(6)** clarifies Form V: Notification from Sending State of Parolee or Probational Proceeding to the Receiving State must be used to notify receiving state of juvenile's departure

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



## APRIL 1, 2024 ICJ RULE CHANGES WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW TRAVEL PERMITS

**Rule 8-101 (1)** revised to clarify travel permits are required for a wide variety of cases, including

- juveniles supervised for specified offenses, regardless of whether they are adjudicated or have deferred adjudications
- all juveniles pending a transfer, even those returning to the state in which they typically reside





## RETURNS

**Rule 7-106(3)** gives states more discretion regarding items a juvenile can travel with during returns and allows confiscated items to be returned via checked luggage.

New paragraph **7-106(8)** gives states the ability to provide emergency assistance when a juvenile is traveling through their state and plans are disrupted to unforeseen circumstances.





**Rule 7-107(3)** revised to state that home/demanding states are required to request, rather than merely notify, intermediate airport states of airport supervision needs no later than 48-hours prior to the event. Surveillance states have the discretion to make exceptions to the 48-hour rule.