

Interstate Compact Facts:

- The Compact ensures public safety and preserves child welfare by providing enhanced accountability, enforcement, visibility and communication.
- ICJ established a Commission, which is a joint agency of the compacting states.
- The Commission oversees the day-to-day operations of ICJ, and through its rule making powers, seeks to achieve the goals of the ICJ.
- The Commission is empowered to monitor compliance, and where warranted, initiate interventions to address and correct noncompliance.

State Councils:

The ICJ requires each state to form a state council. While each state may determine the membership of its own state council, its membership must include at least one representative from the legislative, judicial, and executive branches of government, victims groups, and the compact administrator, deputy compact administrator or designee. The Council may advise, exercise oversight, and advocate for the state's participation in Commission activities, as well as develop policies concerning Compact operations and procedures.

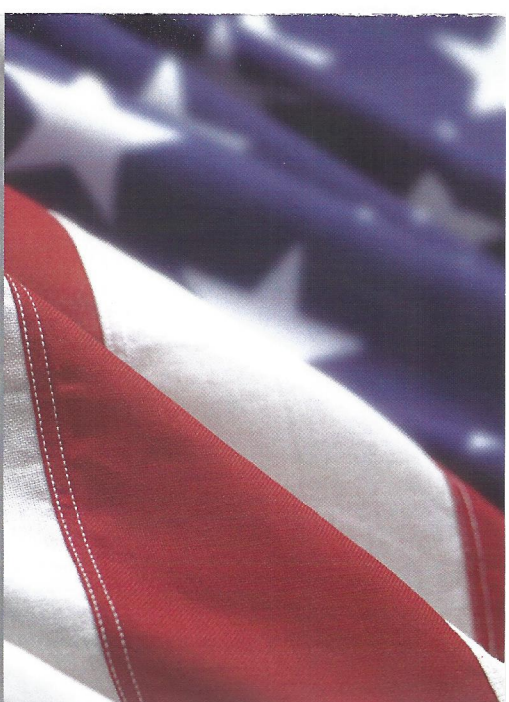
Compliance and Enforcement:

- If the Commission determines that a compacting state has defaulted on their responsibilities under the Compact, the Commission may impose any or all of the following sanctions: remedial training, technical assistance, alternative dispute resolution, fines, fees and suspension or termination of membership in the Compact. Compact law supersedes any individual state law that is in direct conflict with Compact law.
- ICJ is the only legal authority for transferring a juvenile's probation or parole supervision to another state.
- ICJ is the only legal authority for returning juveniles who have run away, escaped, or absconded.



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INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR JUVENILES

Serving Juveniles While Protecting Communities



Quick Reference Guide

Compact Operations

SENDING A CASE FOR SUPERVISION

Requirements for a juvenile to be eligible for ICJ services:

- Is classified as a juvenile in the sending state.
- Is an adjudicated delinquent, adjudicated status offender, or has a deferred adjudication.
- Is under the jurisdiction of a court of appropriate authority.
- Has a plan to relocate for a period exceeding ninety days.
- Has more than ninety days of supervision remaining.
- Will reside with a legal guardian, relative, non-relative or independently; or is a full time student at an accredited secondary school, university or college, or a licensed specialized training program.

Non-Eligible Juveniles:

- Is transferring to a residential facility.
- Sole condition is to collect restitution.

Paperwork Required:

- Form IV
 - Form 1A/VI
 - Form V
 - Petition(s) and/or Arrest Report(s)
 - Order(s) of Adjudication/Disposition
 - Conditions of Supervision
 - Legal and Social History
 - Any other pertinent information
- Send all referral packets to the ICJ Office. The receiving state has forty-five days to respond.

Don't forget...

- The sending state retains jurisdiction.
- If a juvenile moves prior to acceptance, the juvenile must sign the Form VII: Travel Permit. The caseworker maintains contact with the juvenile until approved.
- Supervision fees cannot be assessed by the sending or receiving states.

Helpful Hint:
Call or email your state's ICJ office prior to submitting referral packets on a juvenile with special conditions.

RECEIVING A CASE FOR SUPERVISION

When an ICJ case is received:

- Review the referral packet.
- Conduct the home evaluation. Ensure the following:
 - The juvenile is in compliance with local law.
 - The juvenile understands the terms and conditions of supervision.
- Submit the home evaluation to the ICJ Office with findings and recommendations. The ICJ Office is the approval authority.
- The sending state provides critical information.
- Progress reports are due every three months.
- Violation Reports shall be submitted within 10 business days of a discovered violation.
- Both the sending and receiving states have the authority to enforce the terms of supervision.

TRAVEL PERMITS

- Travel permits are mandatory for the following juveniles traveling out-of-state for a period exceeding twenty-four consecutive hours:
 - Juveniles adjudicated for sex-related offenses, violent offenses resulting in personal injury or death, or offenses committed with a weapon; or
 - Juveniles who are state committed, relocating pending a transfer of supervision, returning to the state from which they were transferred, transferring to a subsequent state, or transferred and the victim notification laws require notification.

RETURNS TO HOME/DEMANDING STATE NON-DELINQUENT RUNAWAYS

- May be released to the legal guardian or custodial agency within 24 hours.
- Notify the ICJ Office if abuse or neglect is suspected.
- If a non-delinquent runaway is held beyond twenty-four hours, contact the ICJ Office.

RUNAWAYS, ESCAPEES, ABSCONDERS and ACCUSED DELINQUENTS

Runaway: persons within the juvenile jurisdictional age limit established by the home state who voluntarily left their residence without permission of their legal guardian or custodial agency.

Escapee: A juvenile who has made an unauthorized flight from in custody status or a facility to which he/she has been committed by a lawful authority.

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

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

Contact your ICJ Office when juveniles subject to the ICJ are located in your state.

RETURN PROCESSES

Voluntary Return: The judge will advise the juvenile of his/her rights. The juvenile signs the Form III: Consent for Voluntary Return. Forward the Form III to the home/demanding state's ICJ Office. The home/demanding state returns the juvenile within five (5) business days of receiving a completed Form III.

Non-Voluntary Return: If a juvenile refuses to sign the Form III, return the juvenile to detention and call your ICJ Office for further guidance. The ICJ office ensures the juvenile is afforded due process rights and coordinates the return arrangements.

Absconders: The receiving state shall attempt to locate a juvenile absconder by contacting the last known place of residence, the last known school or place of employment, and known family members or collateral contacts. If the juvenile is not located, submit a violation report to the ICJ office.

