



**ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING
NEW ORLEANS
SEPTEMBER 2018**

PLEASE BRING YOUR DOCKET BOOK TO ALL EVENTS



**Interstate Commission for Juveniles
2018 ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING**

New Orleans Marriott
555 Canal Street ~ New Orleans, Louisiana

September 10 – 12, 2018 (Central Time Zone)

AGENDA

MONDAY ~ SEPTEMBER 10, 2018

41ST FLOOR

- 1:00 PM** **Executive Committee Meeting**
41st Floor – St. Charles
- 5:30 PM** **Welcome Reception ~ 10th Anniversary Celebration**
41st Floor - Riverview I

TUESDAY ~ SEPTEMBER 11, 2018

2ND FLOOR – MARRIOTT’S PRESERVATION HALL

- 7:15 AM** **Breakfast {provided in Studios 1 & 2}**
- 8:30 AM** **Welcome to ICJ’s 10th Anniversary Annual Business Meeting**
- 9:00 AM** **Training Session:**
Essentials to Progression: A Must “C” Training Session on Communication
ICJ Compact Office representatives from five states will share real case scenarios that highlight the essential nature of effective communications between state ICJ Compact Offices and other partners such as court personnel, law enforcement, and state councils. This session will feature interactive opportunities for communications, relationship building, and an opportunity for discussion after each scenario. (3 CLE/CEU hours)

Moderator: Cathlyn Smith – Commissioner (TN), *Training Committee Chair*

Scenario Presenters:

- Dawn Bailey – Compact Administrator (WA)
- Anne Connor – Deputy Compact Administrator (ID), *Commission Chair*
- Jeff Cowger – Commissioner (KS), *Finance Committee Chair*
- Traci Marchand – Commissioner (NC), *Immediate Past Chair*
- Jessica Wald – Deputy Compact Administrator (ND)

12:00 PM **Recess for Lunch** *{lunch is on your own, except as noted below}*

Panelists and Executive Committee Luncheon (Studio 9)

1:30 PM **Breakout Meetings:**

- East Region Quarterly Meeting (Studio 4)
- Midwest Region Quarterly Meeting (Studio 3)
- South Region Quarterly Meeting (Studio 6)
- West Region Quarterly Meeting (Studio 2)
- Ex Officios Members Meeting (Studio 10)
- Panelists Meeting (Studio 5)

2:45 PM **Reconvene for Training Session:**

Charting the Future: Frontiers in Juvenile Justice Reform

Leading national experts will discuss advances in juvenile justice reform and some of the challenges ahead. Panelists will address current and emerging trends, such as: addressing racial and ethnic disparities; human trafficking; restorative justice; and revision of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges' Juvenile Delinquency Guidelines. (2 CLE/CEU hours)

Moderator: Adam J. Foss, JD, Founder and President of Prosecutor Impact

Panelists:

- Tim Curry, JD, Legal Director for the National Juvenile Defender Center (NJDC)
- Judge Mark Ingram, Magistrate for Lincoln County, Idaho, and Statewide Juvenile and Children Protection Judge for Idaho Supreme Court
- David LaBahn, JD, President/CEO of the Association of Prosecuting Attorneys (APA)
- Saroem Phoung, Peacemaking Circle Leader and Founder/CEO of PointOneNorth Consulting
- Judge John Romero, Jr., President of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ) and Presiding Judge of the Children's Court Division of New Mexico's Second Judicial District Court.

5:00 PM **Adjourn**



Interstate Commission for Juveniles
2018 ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING
New Orleans Marriott
555 Canal Street ~ New Orleans, Louisiana 70130-2349

WEDNESDAY ~ SEPTEMBER 12, 2018
GENERAL SESSION – 3RD FLOOR – CARONDELET

- 7:15 AM** **Breakfast {provided in Carondelet}**
- 8:30 AM** **2018 Annual Business Meeting Call to Order**
- *Anne Connor (ID), Commission Chair*
- Flag Presentation**
- *Bridge City Center for Youth Color Guard*
- Roll Call**
- *MaryLee Underwood, Executive Director*
- Opening Remarks**
- *Anne Connor (ID), Commission Chair*
- Welcome Address:**
- *Dr. James Bueche (LA), Deputy Secretary, Office of Juvenile Justice*
- Approval of Agenda**
- Approval of Minutes - 2017 ABM (September 27, 2017)**
- 9:00 AM** **Guest Speaker: Adam J. Foss, JD, Prosecutor Impact**
Swords and Shields – How we can disrupt the cradle for prison pipeline by equipping ourselves with better tools, technology, and information to solve problems and intervene. (1 CLE/CEU hour)
- 10:00 AM** **Executive Committee Report**
- *Anne Connor (ID), Commissioner Chair*
- Compliance Committee Report**
- *Jacey Rader (NE), Committee Chair*
- Finance Committee & Special Projects Ad Hoc Committee Report**
- *Jeff Cowger (KS), Committee Chair*

Information Technology Committee Report

- *Tony DeJesus (CA), Committee Chair*

Rules Committee Report

- *Gary Hartman (WY), Committee Chair*

Training, Education and Public Relations Committee Report

- *Cathlyn Smith (TN), Committee Chair*

Human Trafficking Ad Hoc Committee Report

- *Peter Sprenglemeyer (OR), Committee Vice-Chair*

12:00 PM

Recess for Lunch {on your own, except as noted below}

New Commissioners & Executive Committee Luncheon (2nd FL, Studio 9)

1:30 PM

General Session Reconvenes

Legal Counsel Report

- *Rick Masters, Legal Counsel*

East Region Report

- *Rebecca Moore (MA), Region Representative*

Midwest Region Report

- *Charles Frieberg (SD), Region Representative*

South Region Report

- *Anne Connor (ID), Commission Chair*

West Region Report

- *Dale Dodd (NM), Region Representative*

Old Business

New Business

Election of Officers

Call to the Public

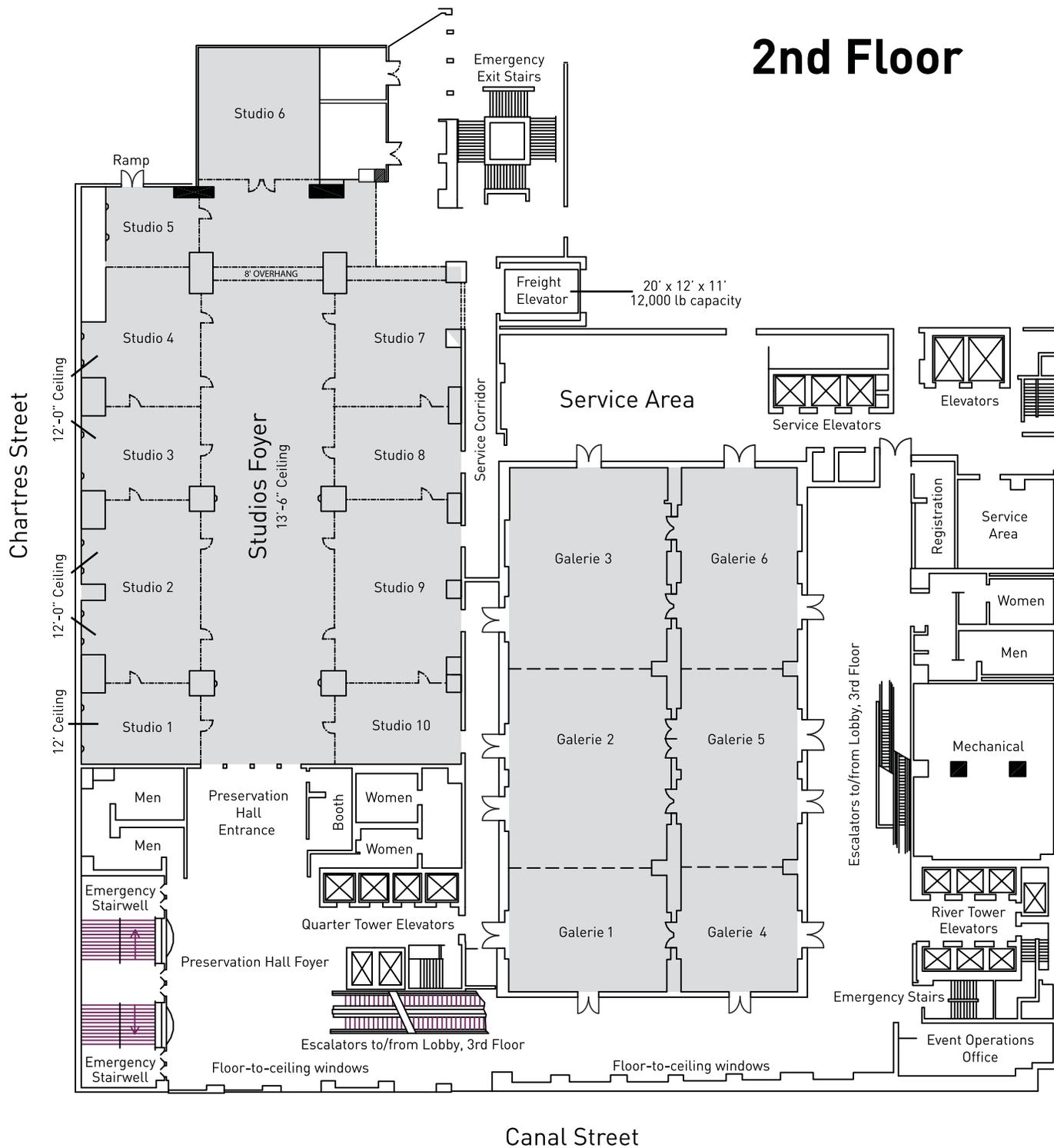
4:30 PM

Adjourn

4:45 PM

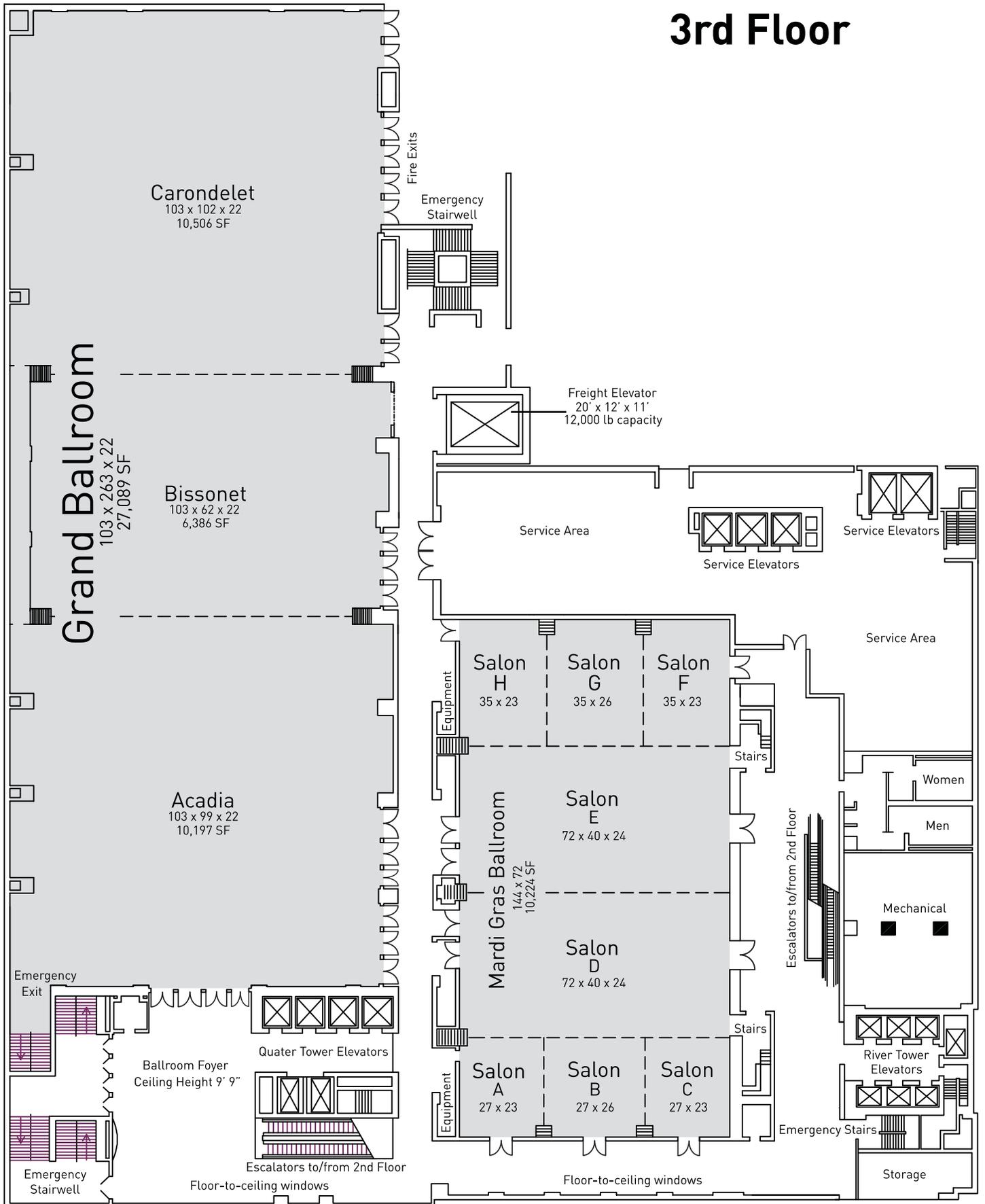
**Newly Elected Officers & Region Representatives Meeting
(41st Floor Lafayette)**

2nd Floor



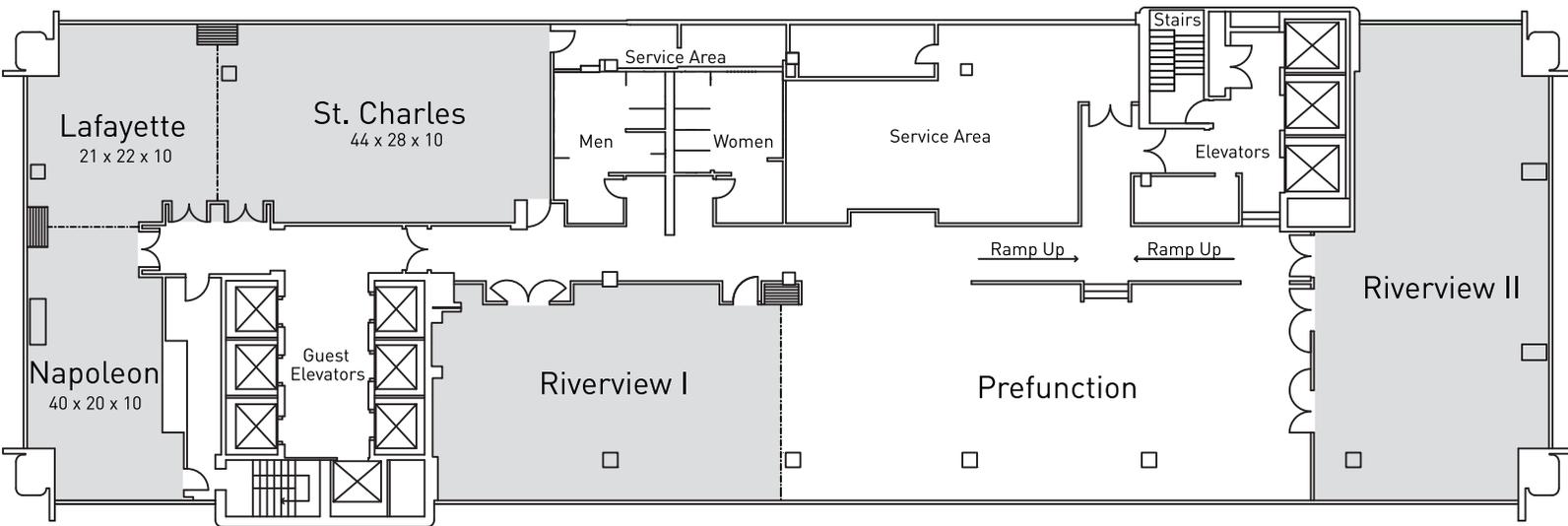
3rd Floor

Chartres Street



Canal Street

41st Floor





WELCOME

10TH ANNIVERSARY ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

Interstate Commission for Juveniles

MONDAY
September 10, 2018

1:00 pm Executive Committee Meeting 41st Floor – St. Charles
2018 Executive Committee Members

5:30 pm Welcome Reception 41st Floor – Riverview I

Come ready to meet and greet and pick up your name badge.



**Interstate Commission for Juveniles
2018 ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING**

New Orleans Marriott
555 Canal Street ~ New Orleans, Louisiana

**Executive Committee Meeting
September 10, 2018
1:00 p.m. CT
41st Floor – St. Charles
Agenda**

1:00 p.m. CT

Call to Order – *Anne Connor*

Roll Call – *National Office*

Approval of Agenda

Approval of Minutes – August 9, 2018

National Office Report

Audit Report – *Hicks & Associates, CPAs*

Old Business

- Special Projects Update
- Advisory Opinion 03-2018 (Rule 7-104)
- Legal Memorandum (Rule 6-102)

New Business

Adjourn

WELCOME RECEPTION

41st Floor - Riverview I



Come ready to see and hear the sights and sounds of
New Orleans

10th Anniversary Celebration!

Pick up your meeting badge at the welcome table at the reception.



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5:00 PM

Adjourn



MORNING TRAINING SESSION

Interstate Commission for Juveniles

TUESDAY
September 11, 2018

Welcome to ICJ's 10th Anniversary Annual Business Meeting

8:30 am Marriott's Preservation Hall (2nd Floor)

Presenter:

Anne Connor – Commission Chair, Deputy Compact Administrator (ID)

September 19, 1954

parade

Wisconsin State Journal
MADISON, WISCONSIN

EXCLUSIVE:
NOBODY'S CHILDREN
The Shocking Truth About Our 300,000 Runaways SEE PAGE 8



What's Happening to
'Miss Universe'
SEE PAGE 30

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

parade

investigators criss-crossed the U.S. to assemble an authoritative, up-to-date

study of our mushrooming runaway problem. Here, in the first of four articles, they

present a shocking story of misery and neglect that indicts every American



Nobody's Children

How America's 300,000 runaway teen-agers get the runaround

THE BOY looked like a bum. His face was grimy and wind-burned. He clutched a battered canvas satchel with just a few possessions in it. There wasn't a dime in his pockets and he hadn't had a meal in a day and a half. His name was Louis Morton, he said, and he had hitchhiked from New Jersey to California. He was just 15 years old.

And how did a ragged, penniless 15-year-old travel 3,000 miles without attracting someone's attention?

"Oh, the cops stopped me," said Louis. "Four times, I think. In one town in Oklahoma, this cop looks me over and says, 'I wouldn't hang around here if I was you, kid.' A couple of miles farther on, a nice policeman—I think he was a deputy—he bought me some supper. I told him I was going to California and he said he hoped I made it all right.

"Then in a town in Texas, some cops picked me up in a police car. They said they didn't want no hitch-hikers in their town, so they gave me a ride to the county line and dumped me. In Arizona, a cop gave me a ride to an all-night truck stop where he said I could get a ride. The last thing he said was, 'I don't want to turn you in, so don't let the next shift find you.' But I couldn't get a ride that night, so I walked a mile or two down the road and slept in a ditch."

There it is: the story of a 15-year-old human baton in a relay race run by police across the country. Always the rule is, "Get rid of him, let somebody else worry about him." Nor is Louis (that is not his right name; all the names in these stories have been changed to protect the children) an unusual case. The same story could have been told by 13-year-old Carlos Gonzales of Texas, 14-year-old Nancy Warren of Colorado or 14-year-old James Pennock of Louisiana. Only the place names would have differed.

The shocking truth is that Louis, Carlos, Nancy and James are members of a vast army of wandering kids being shuttled from place to place like so many freight cars in a yard. No one knows how many there are;

many estimates run as high as 300,000. And the number is increasing annually.

It's not your problem, you say? It doesn't happen to "nice kids" from your town? And kids passing through—they get a sane, humane treatment and are handled in an up-to-date way? You're wrong. It happens everywhere, right under the noses of the most sympathetic citizens. PARADE found kids from every stratum of life getting the fast shuffle in every conceivable kind of community. It's happening in your town today—hut, like just about everyone else, you've closed your eyes to it.



SEN. ROBERT C. HENDRICKSON
agrees that runaways are a national concern.
The juvenile-delinquency investigator says:

• The alarming increase in runaway children is a blight on the social conscience of the United States. The Senate Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee has been probing this matter for months. The investigation is continuing.

Every child on the loose is a potential delinquent. Penniless and friendless, they may eventually steal or rob to obtain food and the all-important ticket home. We find that when parents cannot (or will not) supply funds for the return of runaways, the children are often dumped at the city or county line and told to continue hitch-hiking. Thus they are virtually driven into acts of delinquency.

The plight of these children is a challenge to parents, to enforcement and social agencies, and to lawmakers who must cope with what has been termed a social nightmare.

For the children of the road are nobody's children. To lump them all together as "runaways" is not quite accurate. Some have indeed run away from home. Others are fugitives from detention homes and reform schools. But many are on the road with parental consent. Some never really had homes in the first place, like the Ohio boy whose parents, informed he was being held by Miami, Fla., police, wired back:

"Feed Billy to the sharks. Nobody wants him here!" They may be as young as 7, or as old as 18 or 19. (In most states, a youth over 16 is considered an adult, free to come and go as he pleases.) But they remain "drifters," kids without roots, looking for something—love, adventure, a job. All too often they are finding cold, hunger, depravity—and the business end of a billy club.

The methods of buck-passing ("floating," the kids call it) are many. A soft-hearted cop may dig into his pocket to help out with 50 cents. Some pack kids into the patrol car and whisk them off to the next county; one boy even told PARADE a policeman had instructed him in how to reach the railroad yards and hop a ride on the rods.

In some towns, the trend is toward "scare" psychology instead of floating. A drifter is picked up on a vagrancy charge and thrown into jail. Next day he is fingerprinted, photographed and released with the warning, "Now we've got a record on you. Don't ever come back this way again."

Or a hitch-hiker is handed a "sundown parole": "Better not be here tonight or you'll see the inside of our jail." All these methods boil down to the same old bum's rush.

Virtually every police force in the nation stands indicted by these kids' stories. But the police who shrug "What can we do?" are not alone to blame. America has played ostrich about the problem of drifting kids for a long time. But instead of going away, the problem has grown bigger and bigger everywhere. PARADE found *not one state* which did not, as one policeman put it, "pass these kids back and forth like hot potatoes."

Continued on Page 10



All worn out?



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NOBODY'S CHILDREN CONTINUED



BOB, 16: Fugitive from a broken home, he hitch-hiked from Yonkers, N. Y., to Florida, then to California. Broke and hungry, he was placed in a juvenile detention home. "You don't have

to tell me what cops do," he says. "They shoved me all over the country. 'Keep moving,' they told me. 'Go anywhere, any direction, just as long as you get away from our town.'"



JIMMY, 16: Parents separated eight years ago. On probation for car theft. Sullen, morose. Ran away to Florida from Houston because cops kept "hounding" him.



CARLOS, 14: Ran away from aunt in El Paso, rode freights to Los Angeles. Stole fruit to keep going. Cops picked him up, showed him where he could hop another out-of-town freight.



NANCY, 14: Left Colorado home with girl friend. Passed from truck driver to truck driver around Midwest. Cops who stopped them checked truck weight, but ignored her.

It's a short trip to the end of the line

Listen as a few of them tell how they were "processed" along the nation's highways:

"I was hitching to Louisville when the cops picked me up in Bardonia, Ky.," says 17-year-old George Rader, a Michigan boy. "They rode me out of town and told me not to come back. On the way back I had to go through there—that's the way my lifts went. They gave me nine days in jail for vagrancy. I didn't have no money so I guess I was guilty. They didn't even get in touch with my parents."

Nancy Foster was passed from truck driver to truck driver around the Midwest, romancing with "those I felt like." No observant policeman would have estimated her age at more than 14. "The state highway patrols stopped us lots of times," she says. "But they were just interested in whether the truck was overweight."

Are these "bad kids"? Undoubtedly, some are—but that doesn't apply to the majority. California, which bears the brunt of the drifter problem, published a survey—*Transient Youth in California in 1947*—which was the classic study in the field until PARADE

began looking into the problem. And almost every one of its conclusions stands up today. Here is one of them: "The... lasting impression is that these are essentially good kids who can be swayed one way or the other, depending on the 'breaks' and the availability of intelligent guidance."

"Essentially good kids" they may be when they start on the road, but a few weeks usually brings them to the end of the line—geographically, financially, morally. This is particularly true of girls (estimated at one-eighth to one-third the drifter population). "Girls away from home are quite often persuaded to do things they'd otherwise never dream of," says Sgt. John A. Hampton, supervisor of the Los Angeles Police Department's Juvenile Division.

Fortunately, some wanderers turn to police for aid before that last step. In many cases, it's just in the nick of time.

"I don't know what I'd have done if I'd been hungrier," Stephen Marks, 16, of Tennessee, told Miami police after wandering around penniless for three days. A boy picked up in El Paso, Tex., told police that he had

leaped out of a car a few minutes before when the driver propositioned him.

For others, help comes too late. "We had a 13-year-old girl picked up," says Sgt. Hampton. "She had been given four shots of heroin and held for three days in a dingy hotel. The men who had latched on to her were ready to set her up in business as a prostitute." A boy tells of a hitch-hiking trip from Florida to California. "Of course, we pulled a few stickups to keep going," he says casually.

Not only their morals but their health is impaired. "We find them digging through garbage dumps for food, sleeping in parked cars, vacant lots, ditches, boats and on the beach," said one Dade County, Fla., officer. A PARADE reporter picked up two who hadn't eaten in a day and a half. The older ones are easy pickings for dope peddlers.

And yet a police sergeant in Barstow, Cal. (which sees hundreds of kids a year pass through on Route 66) told a PARADE investigator, "I have the personal theory that if a kid gets out for a little while and gets thirsty and hungry, the experience is good medicine for him!"

Nor can spending a few days in a tumbledown jail be regarded as psychologically uplifting. Worse is the matter of a juvenile record, which can brand a kid for life. "The law specifically states that a kid on whom the juvenile petition has been filed has not been convicted," says Ralph B. Wright of the California Youth Authority. "But let that kid try to get bonded for a job, and he'll be stopped dead. Even the armed forces won't take him while he's on probation."

When the Senate Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency dipped briefly into the problem last spring, Counsel Herbert Hannoch asked Dr. Martha Eliot, head of the U.S. Children's Bureau, "Do you know that in some states, in order to get these children home, they have to convict them of a Federal crime, so that the Federal Government has an excuse to send them home?" And Dr. Eliot replied, "I am told that is true." Although PARADE found no case in which a teen-ager had been convicted on trumped-up charges, variations were found with the same aim: get rid of him.

But most drifters are never arrested. Those who are wind up in custody because they have dabbled in crime, attracted attention in some way—or because hunger made them turn themselves in. The Children's Bureau estimates that 30,000 a year pass through courts, jails and agencies. No one pretends this is anywhere near the total number.

"We patrol pretty well but I don't think we get more than 15 per cent," said one Miami officer. No estimates are as high as 50 per cent. And Heman Stark, director of the California Youth Authority, figures that 2,000 youngsters drift into his state every month.

Continued on Page 12



STOPPED by San Bernardino Deputy P. E. Stilwell, two 16-year-olds explain they're on their way home. Stilwell let them go.

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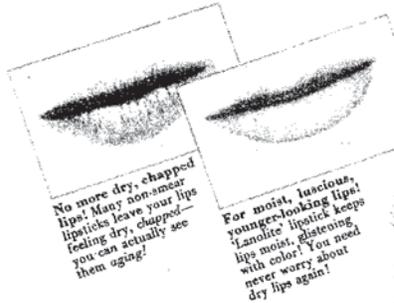
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NOBODY'S CHILDREN
CONTINUED

Runaways learn to steal, to lie, to cheat. But it's not too late to save them—if you will wake up in time

The California study found that the average wanderer was about 18, came from a city, had a high-school education. Most came from broken homes—and Stark suspects that even those seeking adventure had home troubles. More than 25 per cent hadn't funds to last a week. Surprisingly, 50 per cent came by train or bus, even a few by plane. But today most hitch-hike, or ride freights.

For the runaway, all roads lead to California or Florida. The lures are the much-publicized glamor, the hallyhoood climate, the possibilities of jobs. In addition, these states are literally the end of the line for "floating." "What would we do?" asks one Los Angeles officer. "Drop them in the Pacific Ocean?"

Because of the magnetism of California and Florida, states forming natural highways to those goals get a staggering number of drifters—and are often most guilty of "floating." Along Route 66 to California or Route 1 to Florida, you might count 50 young hitch-hikers a day.

So vast has this army of wanderers become that it has developed its own communications system. The hitch-hikers grapevine offers tips on towns to avoid, places where a bed can be had cheap, agencies that are good for a sympathetic handout. Another tip it passes along: locations of gathering



HOW TO HANDLE 2,000 kids a month is the headache of Heman Stark (seated) and Ralph B. Wright, of California.



WEAPONS picked up on runaways in El Paso include automatic, knives, stilettos. Here Capt. John M. Fuller displays a few.

places for homosexuals, where a runaway can pick up a quick \$5 or \$10. And runaways have become such big business that Los Angeles recently had to crack down on racketeers who specialized in printing phony identification cards, with faked ages, for teen-agers.

Is there any chance for these youngsters to grow up into worthwhile citizens? Social workers, welfare agencies and police in California think there is—provided they get competent adult guidance, and get it soon enough.

Spelled out, this means a full investigation of the home, to determine whether a child's best interests are served by returning him or by placing him in a foster home (or, if he is older, finding him a job) in the state where he is finally stopped. But no such far-sighted program has been put in operation—largely because home states just won't co-operate.

Many Are 'Repeaters'

TO BE SURE, most of these teen-agers want nothing more than to be left alone.

"Floating" is fine with them. But their subjective wishes are only half the story. Many would gladly go back home if it did not mean returning to the same situation that drove them away. "I'll run away from that place 100 times," one New Orleans boy told Los Angeles police, and his comment is typical. Police all over the nation say a high percentage of runaways are "repeaters."

But running away is no criminal act. Rather, in the judgment of experienced social workers, it is a warning signal: something is wrong at home. It is a signal for everyone, police included, to see; but too many people are blind to it.

Because of the present jungle of medieval court procedure, red tape and buck-passing, only yawning jail doors lie ahead of these youngsters.

Wright recalls a 15-year-old New York runaway whose "travelogue" included "floating" in one Pennsylvania town, an overnight jail stay in another and similar treatment in Tennessee, Oklahoma, Texas and Arizona. "Every time this happened," he says, "this boy was learning how to 'get by' with the law. He was learning to lie, to avoid police, to



TATTERED RAGS taken from kids on arrival at El Paso juvenile home are displayed by matron. Many hit the road without even a change of clothing.

look on them as enemies. He learned how to take care of himself, which included stealing autos and committing other petty crimes. By the time he wound up here, he was an expert in rolling drunks and breaking in. If, when he was first picked up in Pennsylvania, he had been taken care of by a method that would get him home safely, we could have avoided all this."

Of course, the runaway problem has been around since the dawn of the world. It has always been every boy's inalienable right to dream of running away, and this has been a healthy sign. Many of America's pioneers were runaways.

The Problem Is Here to Stay

BUT THE PROBLEM of a shifting mass of rootless juveniles did not become a major one until this generation. First it was written off as purely a depression problem; then it was attributed to the uncertainty of wartime and postwar society. But now states and social agencies are beginning to realize that it is still here—and growing.

Several are starting to stir. The Senate committee headed by Robert C. Hendrickson of New Jersey, alarmed by the disquieting facts it dug out last spring, has scheduled a series of full-dress hearings this fall. These may dramatize the problem and bring it to the attention of less alert states.

California has been struggling for some time to organize a modern, humane system of handling drifters. Now Pennsylvania has taken the first steps to deal with the problem. So has Iowa. The Joint Council of State Governments has become interested.

Assistant Police Chief Bob Mabry of Yuma, Ariz., probably sums it up best. "If I ignore these kids," he says, "I'm not only delinquent in my duty to them. I'm delinquent to Yuma County—and to myself, too."

NEXT WEEK

● Why does a boy run away? To find out, **PARADE** went back to Wisconsin with Allan after he had been halted in El Paso. **PARADE** learned a lot—and so did his family. Their story is an education for everyone.

Well...who wouldn't
feel fresh after
a LINIT bath



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MORNING TRAINING SESSION

Interstate Commission for Juveniles

TUESDAY
September 11, 2018

Essentials to Progression *A Must “C” Training Session on Communication*

9:00 am– 12:00 pm Marriott’s Preservation Hall (2nd Floor)

ICJ Office representatives from five states will share real case scenarios that highlight the essential nature of effective communications between state ICJ Compact offices and other partners such as court personnel, law enforcement, and state councils. This session will feature interactive opportunities for communications, relationship building, and an opportunity for discussion after each scenario. (3 hours of CLE approved by the Kentucky Bar Association)

Moderator

- Cathlyn Smith – Commissioner (TN)
Training Committee Chair

Scenario Presenters

- Dawn Bailey - Compact Administrator (WA)
- Anne Connor - Deputy Compact Administrator (ID)
Commission Chair
- Jeff Cowger - Commissioner (KS)
Finance Committee Chair
- Traci Marchand – Commissioner (NC)
Immediate Past Chair
- Jessica Wald – Deputy Compact Administrator (ND)

SCENARIO 1 - PRESENTER: Cathlyn Smith

JUVENILE IS HOW OLD

This scenario describes a male juvenile who absconded after adjudication. Note, there is no statute of limitations for sex crimes in the state of New Jersey.

- Tennessee received an out-of-state warrant for a juvenile from the State of New Jersey, issued April 3, 2007. His charges were failure to appear in Court for a dispositional hearing for the charge of sexual assault and a violation of probation for a juvenile, he was 17 years old at that time.
- New Jersey received information in late 2017 that juvenile was living in Tennessee and is now 28 years old.
- The Tennessee ICJ Office contacted the local court administrator in the county and asked law enforcement to check the location of the juvenile and the verify if the juvenile was at that address.
- Tennessee local law enforcement did not find the juvenile at the address given, but did find a listing for an adult with the same last name living in the area.
- The Tennessee local law enforcement went to the new address in the same area and apprehended the “juvenile” who was detained in the local adult jail.
- A hearing was scheduled and the “juvenile” signed an adult waiver to return to the state of New Jersey to face charges. After several weeks the “juvenile” returned to Tennessee. A referral packet was received for Tennessee to monitor his probation for two years, until the age of 30. Local agency officials were surprised they were required to monitor someone at an adult age in Tennessee, but arranged for a seasoned probation official to monitor the juvenile’s case.
- To date, the “juvenile” is being successfully monitored and meeting the conditions of his probation.
- After being AWOL for ten years the “juvenile,” now an adult, was apprehended after coordinated efforts and communication with the ICJ State Office, Court Staff, and Law Enforcement.
- After detention and hearings back in the home state, the juvenile was returned to finish out his terms of probation.



Communications external of the ICJ Compact offices...

- Tennessee had some difficulty in getting the local court to act on the “juvenile warrant” for a 28 year old man. After explaining that New Jersey had no statute of limitations on sex crimes and having a coordinated a call with court and law enforcement officials, a plan to conduct the local search and apprehend the juvenile was put in motion. Actions did not cause any issues. An adult waiver was signed and he then returned willfully and cooperatively and is currently under probation supervision.

APPLICABLE ICJ RULE(S):

7-104: Warrants

6-102: Voluntary Return of Runaways, Probation/Parole Absconders, Escapees or Accused Delinquents and Accused Status Offenders

PLEASE DISCUSS AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS SCENARIO:

1. What examples of good communication can be identified in this scenario?
2. What were the barriers?
3. What are strategies for improvement?
4. What are the top issues or priorities for communication in this scenario?
5. What lessons were learned that might be applicable in the future?

SCENARIO 2 - PRESENTER: Jessica Wald

BUSTING OUT

This scenario involves a female juvenile (referred to as Juvenile A) that was picked up on a North Dakota warrant in Washington.

- Juvenile A was under the custody of social services and ran from North Dakota in September 2016. She was believed to be in Washington with another youth (Juvenile B). There was suspicion that both girls were being trafficked and that Juvenile A's mother was part of the trafficking ring.
- North Dakota issued a warrant for both girls and this was passed on to the Washington Compact Office, so they were aware that these girls may be brought into custody. Law enforcement did locate the girls.
- Juvenile A convinced them that she was the older sister. They let her get on a bus and return to North Dakota. When the bus arrived in North Dakota, Juvenile A was not on the bus.
- Juvenile B was placed in secure detention based on the warrant.
- The North Dakota Compact Office was notified by a North Dakota juvenile court officer the following morning that Juvenile B was released to her mother by detention staff in violation of the ICJ Rules. There had not yet been a Form III hearing.
- The North Dakota Compact Office and the Washington Compact Office were in good communication about this. The Washington Compact Office addressed this with detention staff and informed them that they were out of compliance. They also made detention staff aware of the seriousness of the situation, due to the suspicion of human trafficking and Juvenile A's mother possibly being involved. It was also noted that the pimp had been arrested in Washington.
- In July 2017, Juvenile A was and placed under state custody.



Communications external of the ICJ Compact offices...

- Juvenile probation supervisor
- Detention staff

APPLICABLE ICJ RULE(S):

6-102: Voluntary Return of Runaways, Probation/Parole Absconders, Escapees or Accused Delinquents and Accused Status Offenders

PLEASE DISCUSS AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS SCENARIO:

1. What examples of good communication can be identified in this scenario?

2. What were the barriers?

3. What are strategies for improvement?

4. What are the top issues or priorities for communication in this scenario?

5. What lessons were learned that might be applicable in the future?

SCENARIO 3 - PRESENTER: Traci Marchand

GUARDIANSHIP, CUSTODY, SUPERVISION, SERVICES

This scenario involves a male juvenile who was a life-long resident of North Carolina who lived with paternal grandparents.

- December 2017, the grandfather assaulted the juvenile and a protection order was entered prohibiting contact between the two of them.
- January 2018, the North Carolina Court found the juvenile was a child in need of services (CHINS) and ordered that custody of the juvenile be transferred to a maternal aunt and uncle who lived in Tennessee.
- The aunt and uncle were determined qualified to receive and care for the juvenile prior to the relocation. Neither state's ICPC office was involved. The courts relied on the report of the Guardian Ad Litem (GAL) who had visited the home.
- February 2018, the juvenile was hospitalized following several behavioral outbursts. The aunt and uncle refused to pick up the juvenile from the hospital stating that they were not aware of the history and unable to provide for the needs. The juvenile was placed in temporary custody of the Tennessee Department of Social Services.
- February 27, 2018, the Tennessee Court found that "It is contrary to the child's welfare to remain in the home of the maternal aunt and uncle; therefore, the juvenile continued in the temporary custody of the Department of Social Services awaiting placement in a licensed foster care." Limited guardianship was granted to the Tennessee Department of Social Services to consent to the provision of routine medical care and the juvenile was placed in a residential facility in Tennessee. The juvenile ran away from the facility back to North Carolina. After reported as a runaway, the juvenile was picked up and detained in a Juvenile Detention facility in North Carolina.
- April 12, 2018, the Tennessee Court ordered that all its prior orders in the matter be terminated, that the case be closed and the Court's jurisdiction be terminated.
- April 13, the juvenile signed a Form III – Consent for Voluntary Return of an Out of State Juvenile in a North Carolina County Court different than the initial North Carolina County Court with the understanding that same aunt and uncle would pick the juvenile up in North Carolina. The Court order indicated that "the juvenile shall be returned to his home state within 5 business days pursuant to the ICJ Rule 6-102. . . the juvenile shall continue to be detained at the Detention Center pending return to the state of Tennessee."
- The North Carolina Court was not aware that the Tennessee Court had closed the case the day before and that the aunt and uncle had stated that they were no longer willing to pick him up or provide a home.
- The North Carolina and Tennessee ICJ Compact Offices communicated and the Tennessee ICJ Compact Office contacted the Tennessee ICPC and Tennessee Department of Social Services to develop plans. Both ICJ Compact offices agreed to a 5-day extension.
- April 20, Tennessee ICJ Compact Office wrote: "The Tennessee ICJ Staff is closing interest in the respondent case... because the juvenile's legal residence is in North Carolina." Additionally, Tennessee ICJ shared that their state's Office of Attorney General stated that "Tennessee is not the juvenile's home state under the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act. Tennessee had only temporary emergency

- jurisdiction due to his presence within the state. He was never committed to Department of Social Services in Tennessee. The juvenile is a North Carolina youth and is the responsibility of North Carolina authorities."
 - The North Carolina Guardian Ad Litem (GAL) argued to the North Carolina ICJ Office that Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act (UCCJEA) did not apply, stating that the home state issue only comes into play when there is a contest between two competing court orders or a modification requested by another state and insisted that ICJ was the only relevant law, because the juvenile was back.
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 **COMMUNICATIONS** and ICJ Compact offices:

- Communications between the ICJ Offices were particularly important.
- Communications with attorneys supporting agencies were particularly important, especially since the Tennessee GAL tried to argue the case to the ICJ Office.
- Communications between state judiciary pursuant to UCCJEA might have been helpful.

APPLICABLE ICJ RULE(S):

1-101 Definitions: Home State

6-102: Voluntary Return of Runaways, Probation/Parole Absconders, Escapees or Accused Delinquents and Accused Status Offender

6-104: ICPC Recognition

PLEASE DISCUSS AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS SCENARIO:

1. What examples of good communication can be identified in this scenario?
2. What were the barriers?
3. What are strategies for improvement?
4. What are the top issues or priorities for communication in this scenario?
5. What lessons were learned that might be applicable in the future?

SCENARIO 4 - PRESENTER: Dawn Bailey

YOU CANNOT TAKE HIM TO THE AIRPORT

This scenario involves a male juvenile sex offender (JSO) who absconded from courtesy supervision being returned (unaccompanied). The juvenile resided in Idaho with his mother and legal guardian.

- The juvenile was on courtesy supervision in Idaho from Washington and on parole for a sex related offense.
- The juvenile absconded from supervision in Idaho. Washington Parole issued a warrant with the nationwide pickup radius. The ICJ case was closed.
- The juvenile was on absconder status for approximately 8 months before being taken into custody in Idaho on the Washington warrant and detained in a county jail as the juvenile was 18 at the time of pick up.
- Idaho notified the Washington Parole Manager of the arrest and notified the Washington ICJ Office in writing that they confirmed with the jail in Idaho that they would extradite.
- The Washington ICJ office notified the Idaho ICJ office of Washington's intent to return the juvenile.
- Washington notified their local Parole Office (PO) that the juvenile had signed the ICJ Form III: Consent for Voluntary Return of Out-of-State Juvenile and was ready for transport.
- Washington ICJ inquired as to parole sending a staff to escort the juvenile back to Washington. After receiving the signed Form III, the Washington ICJ was notified that the Parole Administrator decided they would give the juvenile credit for time served and have him release back to his mother in Idaho. Washington Parole canceled the warrant for the juvenile. The Washington ICJ notified the Idaho ICJ of the change of plans and provided a copy of the warrant cancellation.
- Washington ICJ requested an updated referral from their local ASAP.
- Idaho ICJ requested information on who the juvenile should be released to and how he was getting back to the residence.
- Washington ICJ contacted their Parole Manager, who asked if they can purchase a bus ticket for the youth to return to the county of residence. Washington ICJ advised that this may not be appropriate, since the youth had been on warrant status for about eight months and requested that Idaho arranges for the mother to pick up the juvenile.
- The Washington Parole Manager informed the Washington ICJ Office that the mother actually resided in Texas at the time, and that they had arranged a video conference through the jail to find out more information from the juvenile as to the "plan."
- Washington ICJ notified Idaho ICJ of the new information.
- Washington ICJ staff met with the Washington Parole Manager and requested an update as soon as the videoconference concluded, stressing the timelines and ICJ rules.
- Washington ICJ did not receive an update following the videoconference and reached out to Washington Parole. The following afternoon, the Washington Parole Regional Administrator notified Washington ICJ that based on the videoconference and being unable to verify the information provided by the juvenile, that they would return him to Washington. Washington ICJ notified Idaho ICJ of the intent to return and began making transportation arrangements and inquires with Idaho ICJ regarding a potential flight.
- Idaho ICJ informed Washington ICJ that the juvenile was released from jail shortly after the videoconference, as they had no legal grounds to hold the youth after receiving the warrant cancellation.

- Washington ICJ notified the local parole staff (Regional Administrator, Program Manager, Community Counselor and Treatment Coordinator) that the youth had been released due to the warrant cancellation and that they needed to issue a new warrant.
 - Washington Parole Regional Administrator confirmed that they would issue a new warrant. Warrant was issued within 30 minutes and entered into NCIC. Copy was sent to Idaho ICJ Office.
 - The following day, the juvenile was taken into custody on the new warrant and a new Idaho charge.
 - New Form III hearing was held. Washington was notified that the juvenile is ready for transport. Washington ICJ worked with Idaho ICJ regarding nearest airport and possible flight times.
 - Idaho notified that Washington Parole was not sending a staff to escort the juvenile back to Washington. The juvenile would fly unaccompanied on a non-stop flight, as the ICJ Rules do not require the youth to be accompanied.
 - Idaho ICJ notified Washington that Solano County would not release him to himself to fly back to Washington under the warrant. Idaho ICJ reached out to Probation and Airport Police, but was unable to find any agency willing to take responsibility/liability for the juvenile being placed unaccompanied in custody with a sex offense history on the flight.
-

 **COMMUNICATIONS** and the ICJ Compact offices:

- ICJ Compact offices via phone, email, JIDS, and face to face communications
- Washington Juvenile Parole: Counselor, Treatment Coordinator, Program Manager, and Regional Administrator
- Solano County Jail, Probation, Sheriff's Office
- Port of Sacramento Police, Port of Seattle Police
- Airport personnel
- Airlines personnel

APPLICABLE ICJ RULE(S):

- 5-102: Absconder under ICJ Supervision
 - 5-104: Closure of Cases
 - 6-102: Voluntary Return of Parole Absconder
 - 7-102: Public Safety
 - 7-104: Warrants
 - 7-106: Transportation
-

PLEASE DISCUSS AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS SCENARIO:

1. What examples of good communication can be identified in this scenario?

SCENARIO 5 - PRESENTER: Jeff Cowger

ABANDONED BY WEALTHY FAMILY

A juvenile male placed in treatment center goes AWOL.

- The parents and the Tennessee Court placed the juvenile in a treatment center in Kansas.
- The juvenile was under Tennessee's supervision on Tennessee offender adjudication.
- The juvenile went AWOL from the Kansas treatment facility and was picked up on offender charges in the State of Kansas.
- Tennessee initially issued a warrant, but later quashed it, as the Tennessee prosecutor did not want to bring the juvenile back and the parents refused to bring their juvenile back to Tennessee.
- Further, Tennessee refused to initiate a child welfare/abandonment case.
- However, Tennessee did send a Form II: Requisition after the juvenile declined to sign the ICJ Form III: Consent for Voluntary Return of Out of State Juvenile.
- According to the ICJ Rules, the juvenile was not considered a "runaway" because parents were fine with the juvenile out of the home and staying in Kansas.
- After much intra-agency wrangling, it was agreed that the juvenile would return under the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Enforcement Act (UCCJEA).
- Three months after the juvenile went AWOL, he was returned to Tennessee.



COMMUNICATIONS

- Compact Offices:
Tennessee encountered great resistance from the local prosecutor in getting anything started. Kansas was receiving pressure from locals to move the juvenile as soon as possible. Both ICJ Compact offices had to simultaneously finesse and badger locals to ensure a successful return of the juvenile.
- Child Welfare Office

APPLICABLE ICJ RULE(S):

1-101: Definitions - Runaway

6-103(9): Non-Voluntary Return of Runaways and/or Accused Status Offenders

PLEASE DISCUSS AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS SCENARIO:

1. What examples of good communication can be identified in this scenario?

SCENARIO 6 - PRESENTER: Anne Connor

REFUSAL TO SIGN, TWICE

This scenario involves a male juvenile charged delinquent with a warrant refusing to sign the Form III: Consent for Voluntary Return of Out of State Juvenile. The juvenile was released in error, then re-detained in a neighboring county and again refused to sign the Form III. The juvenile was requisitioned by the demanding state. Though the holding state Court “verbally” honors the requisition, they do not issue written findings to that effect. Hence the local probation office, as well as law enforcement, refuse to take on the liability of picking the juvenile up for transport back to the demanding state, with juvenile twice going on record in two separate Courts in the holding state refusing to voluntarily return.

- A juvenile charged delinquent from Idaho was picked up in Tennessee on an out-of-state warrant with no local charges. He went in front of the judge and refuses to sign the Form III for voluntarily return. The holding state’s juvenile court and probation staff were unfamiliar with the ICJ return process and order the juvenile released from detention.
 - The juvenile was on probation in a neighboring Tennessee County. This County was more familiar with the ICJ return process and recognized that ICJ office should be contacted. They agreed to drive over and pick the juvenile up from the neighboring County’s detention center, rather than allowing him to be released.
 - The Tennessee ICJ Office was contacted and they advised their locals to get the juvenile back in front of a judge to sign the Form III to voluntarily return to Idaho to address the outstanding charges. The juvenile again refused to voluntarily return to Idaho. Staff was familiar with the ICJ requisition process, and notified the Tennessee ICJ Office of the refusal and need for a requisition.
 - Upon receiving notice from the Tennessee ICJ Office that a requisition was needed, the Idaho ICJ Office worked with their locals to obtain the necessary paperwork and a formal requisition was submitted to Tennessee within seven days.
 - The juvenile was brought back in front of the judge in Tennessee to hear the requisition. Though the judge found the requisition from Idaho to be in order, he did not issue formal findings to that effect and simply ordered the juvenile to be picked up by Idaho.
 - Both local law enforcement and the probation office in Idaho said that they are unwilling to take on the liability of traveling to Tennessee to pick this juvenile up on the requisition without a written Order Granting Requisition, as the juvenile has twice gone on record in two different courts refusing to voluntarily return to Idaho.
 - The Tennessee ICJ Office requested their local court issue written findings indicating that Idaho had established proof of entitlement via their requisition and juvenile was ordered to return to Idaho over his objections. This process took an additional two weeks. However, once the Order Granting Requisition was filed, the local Idaho law enforcement was able to travel to Tennessee to escort the juvenile back.
-

SCENARIO 7 - PRESENTER: Cathlyn Smith

CAN YOU WATCH OUR CHILD

This scenario describes a juvenile returned utilizing surveillance. The 13-year-old juvenile is traveling by air from Kansas to Tennessee with 1-stop connection in North Carolina.

- A Tennessee juvenile runaway was being returned home from Kansas via an air flight on a 1-stop airfare through North Carolina. The Charlotte airport is a widely used airline hub and North Carolina provides a lot of ICJ airport surveillance.
- Tennessee paid the unaccompanied minor fee. The fee was paid to the airport to ensure the juvenile makes the connecting flight. Plus, airport surveillance was already in place via ICJ Office in North Carolina.
- Tennessee called the North Carolina ICJ staff and advised that the unaccompanied minor fee had been paid and provided a copy of the confirmation receipt.
- The North Carolina ICJ Office had the ICJ paperwork along with the airport representative to monitor the juvenile's travel schedule and ensure the juvenile made the connecting flight and destination safely.
- Tennessee ICJ called North Carolina ICJ Office the day prior to travel. North Carolina spoke with the airline representation to coordinate monitoring the juvenile during the layover.
- Communication between the states was essential to ensure each party was aware of the travel timeline as well as ensuring appropriate fees were paid and in place.
- Everyone had a role and North Carolina was flexible in providing monitoring even though the unaccompanied minor fee had been paid and it the airline had accepted the responsibility of getting the juvenile on the plane.



Communications external of the ICJ Compact offices...

- ICJ office contacted the airline representative and explained ICJ procedures and processes as well as what “surveillance” meant and how North Carolina transportation staff would also be in place to ensure the juvenile’s placement onto the plane.

APPLICABLE ICJ RULE(S) AND OTHER RESOURCES:

7-106 Transportation

7-107 Airport Supervision

[ICJ AIRLINE MATRIX ON THE WEBSITE](#)

PLEASE DISCUSS AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS SCENARIO:

1. What examples of good communication can be identified in this scenario?

SCENARIO 8 - PRESENTER: Jessica Wald

SHELTER FOR JUVENILE SEX OFFENDER (JSO)

This scenario involves a male juvenile sex offender (JSO) who lived in Idaho with his aunt.

- The juvenile had a pending sex offense in North Dakota and a pending sex offense in Idaho.
- North Dakota was ready to adjudicate before Idaho and set up a court hearing.
- The juvenile's father lived in North Dakota (victims were in his home) and his mother lived in Idaho (victims were in her home). The juvenile was living in Idaho with his aunt.
- North Dakota adjudicated and placed the juvenile on probation with conditions. Then, North Dakota allowed the juvenile to return to Idaho, prior to the transfer being submitted or accepted.
- Prior to the hearing, the North Dakota ICJ office had numerous meetings with the juvenile probation supervisor, juvenile parole supervisor, and assistant state's attorney that would handle the case. They explained the rule for transferring sex offenders and brainstormed options, since the juvenile could not stay with his dad in North Dakota until the transfer was accepted by Idaho.
- The North Dakota and Idaho Compact offices were in regular communication over this case in order to be prepared for the outcome.
- After finding out that the North Dakota Juvenile Court was out of compliance with ICJ due to allowing the youth to return to Idaho prior to acceptance, a conference call was made to discuss the situation.
- According to the parties involved, the judge refused to put the juvenile under state custody in North Dakota and housed him in foster care. The judge was not going to allow North Dakota to pay for the juvenile's care, since he was living in Idaho.
- The ICJ Idaho office was immediately notified and the state Compact offices worked through extraditing the case and problem solved the best possible solution.

 **COMMUNICATIONS** and the ICJ Compact offices:

- Juvenile probation supervisor
- Juvenile parole supervisor
- North Dakota juvenile court
- Assistant state attorney that handled the case, explaining the rule for transferring sex offenders who brainstormed options since the Juvenile could not stay with his dad in North Dakota until the transfer was accepted by Idaho.
- The ICJ offices in both states were also in communication over this case in order to be prepared for the outcome.

APPLICABLE ICJ RULE(S):

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

PLEASE DISCUSS AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS SCENARIO:

1. What examples of good communication can be identified in this scenario?
2. What were the barriers?
3. What are strategies for improvement?
4. What are the top issues or priorities for communication in this scenario?
5. What lessons were learned that might be applicable in the future?

SCENARIO 9 - PRESENTER: Traci Marchand

TRANSPORTING JUVENILE TO THE AIRPORT

A male juvenile prohibited from flying after arriving in restraints at the airport

- A Florida juvenile was picked up in North Carolina as a non-delinquent runaway.
 - The juvenile had his due process court hearing in Concord, where he signed the Form III: Consent for Voluntary Return of Out-of-State Juveniles.
 - The Florida ICJ made flight arrangements and communicated the travel plan with North Carolina ICJ to confirm that transportation was available to take the juvenile from detention in Concord to the airport in Charlotte.
 - At the airport, the North Carolina transportation staff brought the juvenile into the ticketing area with handcuffs and shackles. Immediately, the airline ticketing agent began questioning the officers. The officers explained that the juvenile was a runaway from Florida and proceeded to remove the restraints.
 - The airline ticketing agent informed the transportation officers that the juvenile would not be allowed to fly. Since he was still in restraints, he believed the juvenile must be a danger.
 - The transportation officers had to exit the airport with the juvenile and return him to detention in Concord.
 - Once new travel plans were made by Florida ICJ office, the juvenile was returned to Florida two days later via the airline without issue.
 - Communication between the ICJ offices in North Carolina and Florida was essential in this situation. Since travel arrangements had to be rescheduled and the juvenile had to remain in custody in North Carolina. It was imperative that everyone work together to see the situation rectified. North Carolina ICJ paid for a new ticket to return the juvenile to Florida since the first ticket was non-refundable and North Carolina officers erred by bringing the juvenile into the airport with restraints.
-



COMMUNICATIONS and the ICJ offices:

- In addition to communication between the Compact offices, it was critical that communication take place between the transportation staff and the North Carolina ICJ office so that the Florida ICJ could be notified of the problem.
- Additionally, detention staff had to be alerted and ready to take custody of the juvenile upon his return to the detention center.

APPLICABLE ICJ RULE(S):

7-106: Transportation

7-107: Airport Supervision

PLEASE DISCUSS AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS SCENARIO:

1. What examples of good communication can be identified in this scenario?
2. What were the barriers?
3. What are strategies for improvement?
4. What are the top issues or priorities for communication in this scenario?
5. What lesson were learned that might be applicable in the future?

SCENARIO 10 – PRESENTER: Dawn Bailey

WHO'S ON FIRST?

This scenario involves a female probationer being courtesy supervised on behalf of Tennessee while residing with Mom in Idaho. This scenario highlights the need for communication between three states (home, holding, supervising), and collaboration with both delinquency and dependency courts in the holding and home state.

- The female juvenile and her mother were on “vacation” to Las Vegas, Nevada for the weekend. During this weekend trip to Las Vegas, the juvenile runs away, following an argument with her mother.
- It took four weeks, numerous calls, and the involvement of both dependency and delinquency courts in the home and holding state to determine jurisdictional facts and whether the juvenile should be returned to Mother in Idaho or the Probation Agency in Tennessee.
- The juvenile was located within 36-hours of running away and taken to a local non-secure shelter setting in Las Vegas. When contact was made, Mother advises that she had returned to Idaho and she had no plans to return to Las Vegas to pick up her daughter. When advised that this constitutes abandonment on her part, she explained that she was “mounting a defense” of her actions and felt that her daughter’s status as a “habitual runaway” made her behavior the responsibility of the probation authorities in Tennessee.
- Because the juvenile was being courtesy supervised in Idaho on behalf of Tennessee, there was a delay in getting a warrant issued out of the home state on behalf of the probation agency.
- The juvenile remained in the non-secure shelter setting for the next 12 days, though she came and went several times for 2-3 days at a stretch. The juvenile was assigned a dependency worker early in the process, who remained in contact with both Mother and the Nevada ICJ Office. During the 12 days, Mother advised both the Nevada dependency worker and the Nevada ICJ Office that she was leaving Idaho and moving back to Tennessee so would be unavailable by phone.
- A warrant was requested from the Tennessee delinquency court as a basis to move the juvenile to secure detention until she could be returned. Though Tennessee issued the warrant within a week of the juvenile’s running away, the delinquency court did not provide a copy of the warrant to the Tennessee ICJ Office until 14 days later, despite numerous requests for the warrant.
- Nevada ICJ used the Tennessee warrant as the basis to move the juvenile to secure detention and she was brought in front of Nevada Delinquency Court Judge three days later to sign a Form III for voluntarily to return to the probation agency in Tennessee.
- The juvenile was returned to juvenile probation authorities in her home state of Tennessee nearly a month after being picked up. The juvenile had been housed in a non-secure shelter, as well as in secure detention. Her exact whereabouts were unknown several times while in shelter care.

SCENARIO 11 – PRESENTER: Jeff Cowger

4TH AND GO – FIND PEACE IN THE WILDERNESS

This scenario involves four non-delinquent juveniles placed by their respective parents in a “wilderness” program in the State of Washington. The juveniles will be referred to as Juvenile A, B, C, and D from four different states: California, Louisiana, North Carolina and Virginia.

The juveniles joined together and stole a staff member’s car soon after arrival to the wilderness program. They left the State of Washington and drove to Idaho. The juveniles attempted to steal another car in Idaho. They were picked up and detained on behalf of Washington County, Idaho and Canyon County, Idaho.

The parents were contacted in California, Louisiana, North Carolina and Virginia. It was determined that three of the four had no current ties to juvenile probation in their respective home states. One was under courtesy supervision out of California on behalf of Colorado. Colorado declined to have the juvenile returned to them, so parents in Hermosa Beach, California were next in line. Neither Washington nor Idaho filed charges on the stolen vehicles, so each juvenile was presented with a Form III (Consent for Voluntary Return of Out of State Juvenile) listing their parents as the legal guardians seeking return.

Three of the four juveniles were released to *transport agencies* hired to act on behalf of their parents to transport them to alternative wilderness programs in Utah and Oregon. The one parent who picked up her son directly from the Juvenile Detention Center was granted an extension, though she initially insisted that her son needed to remain in detention as long as possible as a “consequence” for leaving the program “she had paid good money to place him in.”

-
- Four juveniles were picked up in a small, rural county in Idaho while attempting to break into a vehicle. They were transported to the nearest juvenile detention center in a neighboring county.
 - The probation chief in the arresting county worked closely with the juvenile detention intake staff in the neighboring county to pull together the contact information for each of the juvenile. An email was sent to the respective four ICJ offices, alerting them to the arrest and asking each to determine jurisdictional facts and confirm who should be reflected on the ICJ Form III.
 - Contact was made with the Washington ICJ office to determine if their local agency would charge the juveniles with stealing the vehicle. Initially, it looks like they would be charged with attempting to steal a car in Idaho. However, after the Washington ICJ office confirmation that they would not be charged in Washington, Idaho decided not to bring forward charges either.
 - All four ICJ Offices were able to contact the parents and confirm contact information for each of the Form III reflecting return to their home states.
 - Soon after the Form IIIs were signed, the phone calls began. The probation chief in the arresting county, the staff at the juvenile detention center and the Idaho ICJ office were all subject to numerous calls daily from concerned parents regarding possible “alternative” placements at other wilderness programs, as opposed to return to their home states.

3. What are strategies for improvement?

4. What are the top issues or priorities for communication in this scenario

5. What lessons were learned that might be applicable in the future?

SCENARIO 12 – PRESENTER: Anne Connor

USING YOUR STATE COUNCIL AS A CHANGE AGENT – GETTING THE RIGHT PEOPLE IN THE RIGHT POSITIONS TO SPREAD THE WORD

This scenario involves a human trafficking victim who was picked up in Idaho for return to her mother in Washington. Many players involved at all levels, including FBI in both states, local law enforcement, police department victim's advocate, prosecutor's office in Idaho, Mother, Juvenile Probation and Detention staff, and Idaho Court personnel. It quickly became clear that Idaho was at risk of being out of compliance with the Compact, despite the court's efforts to do the right thing and concern about the best interest of the juvenile based on the information being provided by the arresting agency.

- A 17-year-old female (juvenile) was brought into detention in Boise County, Idaho by local law enforcement. The juvenile was identified as having been trafficked, and was believed to have no ties to probation or dependency court in her home state of Washington.
- Immediately after the juvenile was detained, the Idaho ICJ Office started receiving calls from the Seattle Police Department Victim Witness Advocate regarding the juvenile's return.
- Due to FBI involvement in both Idaho and Washington, it quickly became apparent that there was much information we are not privy to and we needed to get up to speed quickly.
- The local Idaho Parole Officer assigned to the return advised that they received conflicting information from the juvenile, the Seattle Police Department and the parent. It was unclear exactly to whom the juvenile was being returned.
- The Idaho Juvenile Court expressed significant concern over the circumstances that led to the juvenile's being detained and a "lengthy" history of trafficking.
- Detained on a Friday, the juvenile was scheduled to go in front of the judge in Idaho on Monday to sign the Form III to voluntarily return to her parent in Washington.
- After a weekend in detention and numerous calls from Seattle Police Department, and the parent, the juvenile was brought in front of the judge on Monday morning and agreed to sign the Form III. The Idaho judge refused to sign the Form III, based on concerns regarding the juvenile's history of being trafficked and a belief that parent was aware of trafficking and did nothing to prevent it.
- Upon notification of the judge's refusal to sign the Form III, contact information was gathered for the Judge and the prosecuting attorney, resulting in a lengthy email to both advising of the ICJ Rules regarding returns and the parameters for consideration of "best interest" (home vs. holding state concern).
- The Idaho judge acknowledged the email and asked the prosecuting attorney to work with the Idaho ICJ Office to gain an understanding of the process for the return and appropriately address the Court's concerns regarding the juvenile's best interest.
- Numerous phone calls were made to attempt to get all the parties on the same page. Ultimately this became an opportunity to educate several different "groups" of people regarding the ICJ rules and processes.

4. What are the top issues or priorities for communication in this scenario

5. What lessons were learned that might be applicable in the future?



AFTERNOON TRAINING SESSION

Interstate Commission for Juveniles

Annual Business Meeting
New Orleans
September 2018

Charting the Future: *Frontiers in Juvenile Justice Reform*

2:45 pm– 5:00 pm Marriott's Preservation Hall (2nd Floor)

Leading national experts will discuss advances in juvenile justice reform and some of the challenges ahead. Panelists will address current and emerging trends, such as: addressing racial and ethnic disparities; human trafficking; restorative justice; and revision of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges' Juvenile Delinquency Guidelines. (2 hours of CLE approved by the Kentucky Bar Association.)

Moderator

Adam J. Foss, JD, Founder and President of Prosecutor Impact.

Panelists

Tim Curry, JD, Legal Director for the National Juvenile Defender Center (NJDC)

Judge Mark Ingram, Magistrate for Lincoln County, Idaho, and Statewide Juvenile and Children Protection Judge for Idaho Supreme Court

David LaBahn, JD, President/CEO of the Association of Prosecuting Attorneys (APA)

Saroeum Phoung, Peacemaking Circle Leader and Founder/CEO of PointOneNorth Consulting

Judge John Romero, Jr., President of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges and Presiding Judge of the Children's Court Division of New Mexico's Second Judicial District Court.



**Interstate Commission for Juveniles
2018 ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING**

New Orleans Marriott
555 Canal Street ~ New Orleans, Louisiana

September 10 – 12, 2018 (Central Time Zone)

AGENDA

WEDNESDAY ~ SEPTEMBER 12, 2018
GENERAL SESSION – 3RD FLOOR – CARONDELET

- 7:15 AM** **Breakfast {provided in Carondelet}**
- 8:30 AM** **2018 Annual Business Meeting Call to Order**
- *Anne Connor (ID), Commission Chair*
- Flag Presentation**
- *Bridge City Center for Youth Color Guard*
- Roll Call**
- *MaryLee Underwood, Executive Director*
- Opening Remarks**
- *Anne Connor (ID), Commission Chair*
- Welcome Address:**
- *Dr. James Bueche (LA), Deputy Secretary, Office of Juvenile Justice*
- Approval of Agenda**
- Approval of Minutes - 2017 ABM (September 27, 2017)**
- 9:00 AM** **Guest Speaker: Adam J. Foss, JD, Prosecutor Impact**
Swords and Shields – How we can disrupt the cradle for prison pipeline by equipping ourselves with better tools, technology, and information to solve problems and intervene. *(1 CLE/CEU hour)*
- 10:00 AM** **Executive Committee Report**
- *Anne Connor (ID), Commissioner Chair*
- Compliance Committee Report**
- *Jacey Rader (NE), Committee Chair*
- Finance Committee & Special Projects Ad Hoc Committee Report**
- *Jeff Cowger (KS), Committee Chair*

Information Technology Committee Report

- *Tony DeJesus (CA), Committee Chair*

Rules Committee Report

- *Gary Hartman (WY), Committee Chair*

Training, Education and Public Relations Committee Report

- *Cathlyn Smith (TN), Committee Chair*

Human Trafficking Ad Hoc Committee Report

- *Peter Sprenglemeyer (OR), Committee Vice-Chair*

12:00 PM

Recess for Lunch {on your own, except as noted below}

New Commissioners & Executive Committee Luncheon (2nd Fl., Studio 9)

1:30 PM

General Session Reconvenes

Legal Counsel Report

- *Rick Masters, Legal Counsel*

East Region Report

- *Rebecca Moore (MA), Region Representative*

Midwest Region Report

- *Charles Frieberg (SD), Region Representative*

South Region Report

- *Natalie Dalton (VA), Commission Vice-Chair*

West Region Report

- *Dale Dodd (NM), Region Representative*

Old Business

New Business

Election of Officers

Call to the Public

4:30 PM

Adjourn

4:45 PM

**Newly Elected Officers & Region Representatives Meeting
(41st Floor Lafayette)**



**Interstate Commission for Juveniles
2017 ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING
General Session Minutes
September 27, 2017**

The Marriott Mission Valley Hotel
San Diego, California

Call to Order

The Interstate Commission for Juveniles 2017 Annual Business Meeting was called to order by Chair Traci Marchand at 8:30 a.m. PT.

Cadets from the National Guard Youth Challenge Program from the Sunburst Youth Academy in Los Alamitos, California, presented the flags, sang the national anthem, and led in reciting the pledge of allegiance.

Roll Call

MaryLee Underwood, Executive Director, called the roll. Fifty-one (51) of 52 ICJ members states were represented. Fifty (50) Commissioner and Designees participated, establishing a quorum.

Members in Attendance:

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Alabama | Patrick J. Pendergast, Designee |
| 2. Alaska | Barbara Murray, Commissioner |
| 3. Arizona | John Crabtree, Designee |
| 4. Arkansas | Judy Miller, Designee |
| 5. California | Tony DeJesus, Designee |
| 6. Colorado | Summer Foxworth, Commissioner |
| 7. Connecticut | Maria Genca, Designee |
| 8. Delaware | Francis Casey, Designee |
| 9. District of Columbia | Bruce Wright, Commissioner |
| 10. Florida | Onome Edukore, Designee |
| 11. Georgia | Avery Niles, Commissioner |
| 12. Hawaii | Nathan Foo, Commissioner |
| 13. Idaho | Sharon Harrigfeld, Commissioner |
| 14. Illinois | Tomiko Frierson, Commissioner |
| 15. Indiana | Jane Seigel, Commissioner |
| 16. Iowa | Tami Hoffman |
| 17. Kansas | Jeff Cowger, Commissioner |
| 18. Kentucky | John Fitzpatrick, Designee |
| 19. Louisiana | Angela Bridgewater, Commissioner |
| 20. Maine | David Barrett, Commissioner |

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21. Maryland	Sherry Jones, Commissioner
22. Massachusetts	Rebecca Moore, Designee
23. Michigan	Roy Yaple, Commissioner
24. Minnesota	Tracy Hudrlik, Commissioner
25. Mississippi	Maxine Baggett, Designee
26. Missouri	Julie Hawkins, Commissioner
27. Montana	Cindy McKenzie, Commissioner
28. Nebraska	Jacey Nordmeyer, Commissioner
29. Nevada	Anne Connor, Commissioner
30. New Hampshire	Thomas O'Connor, Designee
31. New Jersey	Edwin Lee, Jr., Designee
32. New Mexico	Dale Dodd, Commissioner
33. New York	Paul Ottati, Designee
34. North Carolina	Traci Marchand, Commissioner
35. North Dakota	Lisa Bjergaard, Commissioner
36. Ohio	Nina Belli, Commissioner
37. Oklahoma	Robert Hendryx, Designee
38. Oregon	Peter Sprengelmeyer, Commissioner
39. Pennsylvania	Wendy Lautsbaugh, Commissioner
40. Rhode Island	JoAnn Niksa, Designee
41. South Carolina	Mia Pressley, Commissioner
42. South Dakota	Charles Frieberg, Commissioner
43. Tennessee	Cathlyn Smith, Commissioner
44. Texas	Daryl Liedecke, Commissioner
45. Utah	Dawn Marie Rubio, Commissioner
46. Vermont	Barbara Joyal, Commissioner
47. Virginia	Natalie Dalton, Commissioner
48. Virgin Islands	<i>Not in Attendance</i>
49. Washington	Jedd Pelander, Commissioner
50. West Virginia	Michael Lacy, Commissioner
51. Wisconsin	Shelley Hagan, Commissioner
52. Wyoming	Gary Hartman, Commissioner

Ex Officios in Attendance:

1. Association of Administrators of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (AAICPC) – Bruce Rudberg
2. Interstate Commission for Adult Offender Supervision (ICAOS) – Stephen Marshall
3. National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ) – Judge Anthony Capizzi
4. National Partnership for Juvenile Services - National Juvenile Detention Association (NJDA) – Steven Jett
5. National Runaway Safeline (NRS) – Maureen Blaha

ICJ National Office and Legal Counsel in Attendance

1. MaryLee Underwood Executive Director
2. Emma Goode Administrative and Logistics Coordinator
3. LaVonne Rutten Training and Technology Coordinator
4. Jennifer Adkins MIS Project Coordinator
5. Richard L. Masters Legal Counsel

Compact Office Staff in Attendance:

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. District of Columbia | Jefferson Regis |
| 2. Florida | Tracy Bradley-Walden |
| 3. Georgia | Tracy Cassell |
| 4. Georgia | Catina Martin-Fenner |
| 5. Idaho | Alicia Ehlers |
| 6. Indiana | Nita Wright |
| 7. Louisiana | Kimberly Dickerson |
| 8. Louisiana | Yolanda Latimer |
| 9. Minnesota | Rebecca Hillestead |
| 10. New Jersey | Candace Alfonso |
| 11. New York | Kelly Palmateer |
| 12. North Dakota | Jessica Wald |
| 13. Ohio | Harvey Reed |
| 14. Oregon | Gloria Soja |
| 15. Tennessee | Corrie Copeland |
| 16. Utah | Raymond Gallardo |
| 17. Vermont | Patricia Casanova |

Others in Attendance:

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1. AAICPC | Carla Fults |
| 2. Judicial Panelist | Judge John J. Romero, Jr. (New Mexico) |
| 3. Judicial Panelist | Judge Sheila Calloway (Tennessee) |
| 4. Judicial Panelist | Judge Dixie Grossman (Nevada) |
| 5. Judicial Panelist | Judge Brenda Freedman (New York) |
| 6. California ChalleNGe | Chief Matthew Reece |
| 7. California ChalleNGe | Chief Rochelle Sonza |
| 8. California ChalleNGe | Chief Chad Wright |
| 9. District of Columbia | Jacqueline Wright |
| 10. District of Columbia | Jennifer Young Snow |
| 11. District of Columbia | Aisha Ramirez |
| 12. District of Columbia | Carl Johnson |
| 13. District of Columbia | Lisa McCants |
| 14. District of Columbia | Regina Yorkman |
| 15. Idaho | Brian Dean |
| 16. Idaho | Roberto Coronado |
| 17. Idaho | Shawn Hill |
| 18. Illinois | Marron Mahoney |
| 19. Kentucky | Tamra Gormley |
| 20. OJJDP | Dennis Mondoro |

Agenda

A. Niles (GA) made a motion to approve the agenda. N. Belli (OH) seconded. The motion passed by a majority vote.

Minutes

J. Nordmeyer (NE) made a motion to approve the August 24, 2016 Annual Business Meeting minutes. J. Fitzpatrick (KY) seconded. The motion passed by a majority vote.

Opening Remarks

- Chair Marchand welcomed everyone to the 2017 Annual Business Meeting of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles and introduced Chief Steven Sentman from the Orange County Probation Department to deliver the welcome address.

Welcome Address

- Chief Steven Sentman voiced his appreciation to the ICJ and Chair Marchand and Executive Director Underwood for their warm welcome. A special thank you and accolades to the Cadets of the National Guard Youth ChalleNGe Program for their participation in the opening of the business meeting. The Sunburst Youth Academy program has made a positive impact in the lives of many youth in California and other states that support the program.
- Chief Sentman acknowledged the work of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles and state Compact office staff and state agencies involved in the daily supervision of juveniles inside and outside their states. He expanded on the importance of collaboration and cooperation between state's ICJ Compact offices across the nation and praised them for the work that they do for the betterment of today's youth.

Color Guard

- Chair Marchand introduced Chief Rochelle Sonza, commended the Cadets present, and elaborated on the Sunburst Youth ChalleNGe Academy program. Chief Sonza provided an overview of the program, sharing scenarios attesting to its success. The youth challenge is supported 75% by federal funds and 25% by state funds. Not all states sponsor a program.
- In closing, Chief Rochelle Sonza and Chief Matthew Reece presented Chair Marchand and Vice Chair Lacy with a "challenge coin," a military tradition for excellent work.

Executive Committee Report by Traci Marchand (NC)

- Chair Marchand announced each of the members of the 2017 Executive Committee and praised their work throughout the year. The Commission experienced unprecedented changes over the past year starting with the disaffiliation from Council of State Governments (CSG), followed by hiring new Executive Director and launching a major upgrade of JIDS.
- Effective December 1, 2016, ICJ disaffiliated from the CSG due to increased costs to CSG affiliates. With the savings, the Commission will now have additional funding to advance its Strategic Initiatives. New ICJ personnel policies were implemented (due to the disaffiliation) and a new administrative policy approved.
- Two new advisory opinions were approved since the last annual meeting: 01-2016: Pre-adjudication Home Evaluation Requests; and 01-2017: Demanding/Sending State's Authority to seek return of a juvenile in cases where charges are pending in the Receiving/Holding State under ICJ Rule 7-103.
- The Commission reaffirmed its support for the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) Reauthorization and collaborated to maintain the ICJ exception. To date, different versions have passed the House and the Senate.
- The strategic initiative regarding awareness & visibility was enhanced with the development of new trainings and new resources, which included the "About ICJ" fact sheet, three pull-up display banners, and matching flyers. Partnerships with key national

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associations expanded, particularly with the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ) and the Coalition of Juvenile Justice (CJJ).

- To assist in the area of communications & collaboration, a “Values Driven Script for Dispute Situations” was developed from the information shared at the 2016 ABM training session and a new Best Practice was released entitled “Interstate Relocations within the Receiving State”.
- A major update was completed on the Juvenile Information Data System (JIDS). JIDS continues to be used to collect data for performance & compliance with the 2017 Performance Measurement Assessment (PMA) Standards.
- The draft “Sanctioning Guidelines” Policy was developed by the Executive Committee to be used when addressing compliance defaults with fiscal impact. The draft was presented at region meetings and will be reconsidered by the Executive Committee.
- ICJ supports sustaining leadership and approved a transition plan template to assist states when there are personnel changes within their state.
- The 2017 ABM is the first year to include a new Commissioner luncheon to provide an opportunity for new Commissioners to learn more about ICJ by interacting with Executive Committee members and ICJ National Office staff.
- ICJ continues to recognize outstanding leadership each year with the presentation of a Leadership Award.
- **A. Niles (GA) made a motion to approve the Executive Committee Report as presented. S. Foxworth (CO) seconded. The motion passed by a majority vote.**

2017 Leadership Award

- Chair Marchand congratulated all nominees for the 2017 Leadership Award and presented the 3rd annual ICJ Leadership Award to Cathlyn Smith, Tennessee Commissioner, for her outstanding leadership skills through exemplary service within her state, region, and nationwide.

Finance Committee Report by David Barrett (ME)

- Chair Barrett acknowledged the Finance Committee members for their participation and the National Office staff for their assistance.
- Chair Barrett reported that all states dues were collected for FY17. At the end of Fiscal Year (FY) 2017, expenditures were under budget by 24.9 percent. Chair Barrett reported the savings from the disaffiliation from the Council of State Governments to be \$35,486 in indirect costs and \$57,962 in benefits, primarily from withdrawing the Kentucky Employee Retirement System (KERS).
- Additionally, in FY17 a one-time savings of \$49,972 was incurred due to Executive Director and Training Coordinator positions vacancies the first part of 2017. Chair Barrett acknowledged the additional responsibilities and caliber of work conducted by Emma Goode and Jenny Adkins during the four months the national office was half staffed.
- Chair Barrett reported that \$140,000 of the \$240,000 savings appropriated for the long-term investment account was held during the CSG transition. The funds have now been approved for transfer in monthly increments. ICJ’s long term investments have earned a 9.25 percent rate of return since inception.
- Chair Barrett reported that the disaffiliation from CSG also impacted the Fiscal Year 2018 Budget and explained the impact to the employee benefits and indirect costs line items plus the addition of a special projects line item in the amount of \$150,000. The

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disaffiliation will allow funding to advance the strategic initiatives in areas such as: major technological upgrades; training and public awareness projects; and/or enhanced face-to-face meetings. A Special Projects Ad Hoc Committee will be formed in 2018 to review and make recommendations. Chair Barrett presented the long-term investment plan figures to dates which projects \$1.5 mil in the reserve account by fiscal year 2019.

{A/V Break 9:40 – 9:50}

- **P. Pendergast (AL) made a motion to approve the Finance Committee Report as presented. S. Hagan (WI) seconded. The motion passed by a majority vote.**
- Chair Barrett presented a proposed Fiscal Year 2019 Budget as recommended by the Finance and Executive Committees which basically mirrors 2018. There were no objections to the proposed budget.
- **A. Niles (GA) made a motion to approve the Fiscal Year 2019 Budget as presented. J. Rader (NE) seconded. The motion passed.**

Compliance Committee Report by Mike Lacy (WV)

- Vice Chair Lacy recognized the Compliance Committee members and shared former Compliance Committee Chair Michael Farmer's Compliance Committee Report. In summary, three compliance issues were presented to the committee, one state was found in default and the state has since cured the default. The second large-scale Performance Measurement Assessment (PMA) was launched on five standards related to Rules 4-102, 4-103, and 5-102. After the 2nd quarter, one standard related to Rule 4-102 was removed due to concerns that the standard, as written, resulted in inappropriate findings of non-compliance. In FY 18, the Compliance Committee will complete a comprehensive review of all the standards and to determine what standards will be assessed in 2019.
- Vice Chair Lacy noted the sanctioning guidelines drafted by the Executive Committee discussed in the region meetings yesterday would be useful to the Compliance Committee. Currently, the Committee has the authority to impose fiscal penalties. The proposed sanctioning guideline will provide a matrix for transparency, fairness, and fiscal limits.
- **G. Hartman (WY) made a motion to approve the Compliance Committee Report as presented. P. Ottati (NY) seconded. The motion passed by a majority vote.**

Information Technology Committee Report by Shelley Hagan (WI)

- Chair Hagan acknowledged the members of the Information Technology Committee for their work, as well as the ICJ National Office staff.
- Chair Hagan reported the Committee met throughout the year to improve JIDS by reviewing, approving, and testing proposed JIDS enhancements. Two (2) new custom reports were developed: *Files without Workflow Report* and *Compliance for Violation Report Response Report*. The first major software upgrade in JIDS went live in April 2017. Smaller upgrades are anticipated for the future to avoid issues connected to moving up multiple software versions in one upgrade.
- The JIDS helpdesk conducted 36 remote support sessions and responded to 1,000 plus requests with a 97% resolution rate. While website traffic decreased last year, there was an increase in mobile and tablet users. The ICJ website upgrade now includes enhanced features and a modern look with a decreased hosting cost.
- **S. Jones (MD) made a motion to approve the Information Technology Committee Report as presented. N. Belli (OH) seconded. The motion passed by a majority vote.**

Training, Education and Public Relations Committee Report by Anne Connor (NV)

- Chair Connor recognized the presenters that led the three training sessions Tuesday, noting their many hours of meetings and preparation for the training sessions.
- Chair Connor acknowledged the membership of the Training Committee and expressed her appreciation to this year's rules and JIDS trainers who volunteered their time and talents to conduct the WebEx trainings throughout the year.
- Since the last annual meeting, the Training Committee approved the following new resources and visual enhancements:
 - It Takes a Village to Return to Juvenile. An On Demand Training developed from the training session at the 2016 Annual Business Meeting in Boston.
 - Identified Elements in a Values Driven Script for Dispute Situation. Information gathered from the membership during the first training session at the 2016 ABM in Boston.
 - Best Practice: Interstate Relocations within the Receiving State. The document was developed at the request of the Rules Committee and released April 2017.
 - About the Interstate Commission for Juveniles. A color fact sheet released in June 2016 and included in today's docket book.
 - States in Transition/Succession Plan template.
- Funding was approved to produce items to enhance ICJ's visibility: posters, pull-up banners, logo drape cloth, flash drives, and pens. The new banners were a huge success when displayed in conference booths.
- ICJ attended and/or presented at the following conferences since the last meeting:
 - American Probation and Parole Association (APPA) 41st Annual Training Institute in Cleveland, Ohio
 - Mississippi Juvenile Justice Symposium in Biloxi, Mississippi
 - American Probation and Parole Association (APPA) Winter Training Institute in Reno, Nevada
 - Coalition for Juvenile Justice (CJJ) Annual Conference in Washington, DC
 - Tennessee Juvenile Court Services Association (TJCSA) in Nashville, Tennessee
 - American Probation and Parole Association (APPA) 42nd Annual Training Institute in New York, New York.
- Chair Connor reported the following training statistics for the year:
 - 1,136 completed training via the 42 teleconference live training sessions
 - 6,341 completed training via the On Demand Training courses on the ICJ website
 - 135 completed training via training technical and training assistance in 6 states
- **P. Pendergast (AL) made a motion to approve the Training, Education and Public Relations Committee Report as presented. D. Dodd (NM) seconded. The motion passed by a majority vote.**

Human Trafficking Ad Hoc Committee Report by Anne Connor (NV)

- Chair Connor acknowledged the members of the Human Trafficking Ad Hoc Committee. The committee members held six teleconferences to examine information on the topic of human trafficking across the nation and the impact to ICJ Compact offices. Additionally, the Ad Hoc Committee assisted in the development of the curriculum for the APPA 42nd Annual Training Institute in New York.

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- **J. Nordmeyer (NE) made a motion to approve the Human Trafficking Ad Hoc Committee Report as presented. B. Wright (DC) seconded. The motion passed by a majority vote.**

Legal Report by Richard Masters, Legal Counsel

- R. Masters updated on his role as the Legal Counsel for ICJ to assist the Executive, Compliance, and Rules Committee in legal matters throughout at the year. Legal advisory opinions are requested from time to time for rules interpretation for issues that are trending across the nation. Legal memorandums address State specific issues.
- Since the last annual meeting, two advisory opinions were issued as reported by Chair Marchand. R. Masters updated that advisory opinion #02-2017: Out-of-State Juvenile Sentenced to Incarceration was approved Monday and will be forthcoming after the annual meeting.
- R. Masters referenced the administrative Code of Conduct Policy approved by the Executive Committee during the year. To date, most Commissioners/Designees have signed and returned the completed form to the national office. However, a couple states questioned the purpose of the new policy. R. Masters referenced language within the Roberts Rules of Order regarding voting on items whereby a member has a direct personal or financial interest and noted that ICJ adheres to the Roberts Rules of Order unless other specific policies/rules specifically address a situation. Although the Executive Committee is authorized to approve such policies, to avoid any appearance of not being transparent, the committee agreed to bring before the full Commission a vote for a ratification of the policy.
- S. Foxworth (CO) questioned why the Executive Committee did not bring the policy before the Commission for vote before implementing. R. Masters responded that he advised the Executive Committee that the decision was within their authority, especially since Roberts Rules of Order already requires members to act in a manner consistent with the policy.
- **A. Niles (GA) made a motion to ratify the ICJ Policy #2017-01 Code of Conduct. N. Dalton (VA) seconded. The motion passed by a 47 – 3 vote.**
- **N. Foo (HI) made a motion to approve the Legal Counsel Report as presented. A. Bridgewater (LA) seconded. The motion passed by a majority vote.**

{Break 10:30 – 10:45}

Rules Committee by Julie Hawkins (MO)

- Chair Hawkins acknowledged the Rules Committee members who have worked on the rule proposals. The 21 rule proposals before the Commission for vote are results of the work of the Rules Committee and the Regions over the past two (2) years.
- In June 2017, the Rules Committee met in Louisville, Kentucky, and discussed all comments to the proposals submitted online during the 30-day comment period. Modifications were made to the proposals, where applicable, to address the concerns and all proposals were posted online for comments 30-days prior to the Annual Business Meeting. In addition to the posting, proposals were discussed yesterday during one of the training sessions and in the region meetings.
- In accordance with ICJ Rule 2-103, proposals can be discussed during the General Session vote; however, no amendments to the proposals are taken from the floor. Chair Hawkins presented the 18 rule proposals submitted by the Rules Committee and the three

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(3) rule proposals submitted by the East Region. The discussion and decisions for adoption were made as follows:

Rule 1-101: Definitions “Deferred Adjudication” submitted by the Rules Committee

- J. Hawkins (MO) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment as presented to *Rule 1-101: Definitions “Deferred Adjudication”* submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. T. Hudrlik (MN) seconded. The motion passed by a 48 - 2 vote.

Rule 1-101: Definitions “Non-Adjudicated Juvenile” submitted by the Rules Committee

- J. Hawkins (MO) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed deletion of *Rule 1-101: Definitions “Non-Adjudicated Juvenile”* submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. J. Niksa (RI) seconded. The motion passed by a 47 - 3 vote.

Rule 1-101: Definitions “Runaways” submitted by the Rules Committee

- J. Hawkins (MO) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment as presented to *Rule 1-101: Definitions “Runaways”* submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. R. Hendryx (OK) seconded. The motion passed by a 47 - 3 vote.

Rule 2-103: Adoption of Rules and Amendments submitted by the Rules Committee

- J. Hawkins (MO) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment as presented to *Rule 2-103: Adoption of Rules and Amendments* submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. J. Seigel (IN) seconded. The motion passed by a 50 - 0 vote.

Rule 2-104: Communication Requirements between States submitted by the Rules Committee

- J. Hawkins (MO) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment as presented to *Rule 2-104: Communication Requirements between States* submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. T. Frierson (IL) seconded. The motion passed by a 49 - 1 vote.

Rule 2-105: Victim Notification submitted by the Rules Committee

- J. Hawkins (MO) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment as presented to *Rule 2-105: Victim Notification* submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. A. Niles (GA) seconded. The motion passed by a 50 - 0 vote.

Rule 2-106: Request for Juvenile Information submitted by the Rules Committee (New)

- J. Hawkins (MO) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed *new Rule 2-106: Request for Juvenile Information* submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. D. Dodd (NM) seconded. The motion passed by a 44 - 6 vote.

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

- J. Hawkins (MO) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment as presented to *Rule 4-102: Sending and Receiving Referrals* submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. S. Jones (MD) seconded. The motion passed by a 50 - 0 vote.

Rule 4-104: Authority to Accept/Deny Supervision submitted by the Rules Committee

- J. Hawkins (MO) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment as presented to *Rule 4-104: Authority to Accept/Deny Supervision* submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. P. Ottati (NY) seconded. The motion passed by a 49 - 1 vote.

Rule 5-103: Reporting Juvenile Non-Compliance, Failed Supervision and Retaking submitted by the Rules Committee

- J. Hawkins (MO) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment as presented to *Rule 5-103: Reporting Juvenile Non-Compliance, Failed Supervision and Retaking* submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. T. DeJesus (CA) seconded. The motion passed by a 50 - 0 vote.

Rule 5-104: Closure of Cases submitted by the Rules Committee

- J. Hawkins (MO) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment as presented to *Rule 5-104: Closure of Cases* submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. M. Pressley (SC) seconded. The motion passed by a 48 – 2 vote.

Rule 6-103: Non-Voluntary Return of Runaways and/or Accused Status Offenders submitted by the Rules Committee

- J. Hawkins (MO) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment as presented to *Rule 6-103: Non-Voluntary Return of Runaways and/or Accused Status Offenders* submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. C. Smith (TN) seconded. The motion passed by a 50 – 0 vote.

Rule 6-103A: Non-Voluntary Return of an Escapee, Absconder or Accused Delinquent submitted by the Rules Committee

- J. Hawkins (MO) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment as presented to *Rule 6-103A: Non-Voluntary Return of an Escapee, Absconder or Accused Delinquent* submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. J. Pelander (WA) seconded. The motion passed by a 50 – 0 vote.

Rule 7-101: Financial Responsibility submitted by the Rules Committee

- J. Hawkins (MO) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment as presented to *Rule 7-101: Financial Responsibility* submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. S. Jones (MD) seconded. The motion passed by a 50 – 0 vote.

Rule 7-103: Charges Pending in Holding/Receiving State submitted by the Rules Committee

- J. Hawkins (MO) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment as presented to *Rule 7-103: Charges Pending in Holding/Receiving State* submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. T. DeJesus (CA) seconded. The motion passed by a 46 – 4 vote.

Rule 7-104: Warrants submitted by the Rules Committee

- J. Hawkins (MO) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment as presented to *7-104: Warrants* submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. D. Dodd (NM) seconded. The motion passed by a 46 – 4 vote.
- S. Hagan (WI) commented that the passage of this proposal does not eliminate the ability of the home state to leave the juvenile in the holding state after the warrant is withdrawn.

Rule 7-106: Transportation submitted by the Rules Committee

- J. Hawkins (MO) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment as presented to *Rule 7-106: Transportation* submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. S. Jones (MD) seconded. The motion passed by a 49 – 0 vote.

Rule 8-101: Travel Permits submitted by the Rules Committee

- J. Hawkins (MO) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment as presented to *Rule 8-101: Travel Permits* submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. A. Niles (GA) seconded. The motion passed by a 49 – 1 vote.

Rule 1-101: Definitions Reporting Instructions submitted by the East Region (new)

- P. Ottati (NY) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed *new section of Rule 1-101: Definitions Reporting Instructions* submitted by the East Region and not recommended by the Rules Committee. J. Seigel (IN) seconded. The motion *failed* by a 12 - 38 vote.

Rule 4-103: Transfer of Supervision Procedures for Juvenile Sex Offenders submitted by the East Region

- P. Ottati (NY) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment as presented to *Rule 4-103: Transfer of Supervision Procedures for Juvenile Sex Offenders* submitted by the East Region with no position taken by the Rules Committee. D. Dodd (NM) seconded. The motion *failed* by a 12 - 38 vote.

Rule 8-101: Travel Permits and Reporting Instructions for Juveniles Testing a Proposed Residence submitted by the East Region

- J. Hawkins (MO) commented that this proposed amendment to Rule 8-101 does not impact the earlier amendment approved as the proposals address two separate areas of the same rule without conflict.
- P. Ottati (NY) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment as presented which includes a revised title to *Rule 8-101: Travel Permits* and

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Reporting Instructions for Juveniles Testing a Proposed Residence submitted by the East Region. S. Jones (MD) seconded. The motion *failed* by a 9 - 41 vote.

- J. Hawkins (MO) reported that due to the volume of ICJ materials that must be updated whenever rules are amended, the Rules Committee recommends an effective date of March 1, 2018.
- **J. Hawkins (MO) made a motion that the above approved rule amendments go into effect March 1, 2018. J. Rader (NE) seconded. The motion passed by a 49 – 1 vote.**

East Region by Maria Genca (CT)

- Representative Genca acknowledged the East Region membership and noted the only member not in attendance to be the US Virgin Islands due to the massive damage to the islands from the recent hurricanes.
- Since the 2016 annual meeting, the East Region held teleconference meetings quarterly to discuss issues facing the East Region provide state councils, staff, and intrastate training updates. Additionally, the East Region drafted and proposed three rule amendments.
- **J. Niksa (RI) made a motion to approve the East Region Report as presented. D. Barrett (ME) seconded. The motion passed by a majority vote.**

Midwest Region by Nina Belli (OH)

- Representative Belli reported the Midwest Region held three teleconference meetings to discuss ICJ, provide updates, feedback and data included in the “Best Practice: Intrastate Relocation within the Receiving State”, and the 2017 ICJ Age Matrix. Representative Belli acknowledged each Midwest Region members, staff updates, and those from the region who served on ICJ committees and in various roles throughout the past year. The strong communications within the region and the positive progression of ICJ by the Midwest Region is evident by the participation of its members within their states’ trainings, state councils, and conferences at the local and national levels.
- **S. Hagan (WI) made a motion to approve the Midwest Region Report as presented. D. Dodd (NM) seconded. The motion passed by a majority vote.**

South Region by Mia Pressley (SC)

- Representative Pressley acknowledged the members of the South Region and the leadership positions held by several South Region members. In summary the region met four times since the last annual meeting. Lively discussions were held on various Compact topics, received updates on changes in Compact office staff, and provided input on the intrastate relocation request. The 2017 Rules Proposals and advisory opinions were reviewed and voices heard for support and concerns.
- **P. Pendergast (AL) made a motion to accept the South Region Report as presented. N. Dalton (VA) seconded. The motion passed by a majority vote.**

West Region by Dale Dodd (NM)

- Representative Dodd reported that last year Jessica Eldredge (UT) was elected the West Region Representative. However, Ms. Eldredge relocated to another state and resigned. A special meeting was held to elect a new West Region representative and he was elected by unanimous vote.

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- The West Region met quarterly to receive updates from committees and states and discuss proposed rule amendments. Two of today's proposed amendment (related to Rules 7-101 and 7-102) originated from discussion in the West Region in 2016.
- **J. Crabtree (AZ) made a motion to approve the West Region Report as presented. N. Belli (OH) seconded. The motion passed by a majority vote.**
- Chair Marchand suggested that the agenda be amended to move Old Business and New Business up on the agenda prior to lunch and asked if there were any objections. Hearing none, the agenda was amended.

Old Business

Requisition Process

- S. Jones (MD) made a comment regarding the requisition process as presented in one of the training sessions on the previous day. She noted that, that in addition to using the requisition process for due process, the requisition process can be used when the respondent is located and has an active warrant even when due process is not granted.

New Business

2018 Annual Business Meeting

- Chair Marchand reported that the ICJ will be celebrating its 10th Anniversary during the 2018 Annual Business Meeting, September 10-12, 2018 in New Orleans, Louisiana, at the Marriott on Canal Street.

Recognition

- Chair Marchand expressed her gratitude to each of the 2017 ICJ Officers and Committee Chairs for their leadership and presented each of the following with an engraved plaque.
 - Vice Chair – Mike Lacy (WV). Chair Marchand also congratulated Commissioner Lacy on his upcoming retirement.
 - Treasurer – Jeff Cowger (KS)
 - Finance Committee Chair – David Barrett (ME)
 - Rules Committee Chair – Julie Hawkins (MO)
 - Training, Education and Public Relations Committee Chair and Human Trafficking Ad Hoc Committee Chair – Anne Connor (NV)
 - Technology Committee Chair – Shelley Hagan (WI)
- Additionally, plaques were awarded to former Compliance Committee Chair Mike Farmer (CA) and former West Region Representative Jessica Eldridge (UT) who were not present.
- Chair Marchand noted the contributions of Trudy Gregorie (ICJ Victim's Representative), who was not in attendance due to the impact of the recent hurricane to her home in the south.
- Chair Marchand recognized the ICJ Compact office staff nominated by their peers during the past year for going above and beyond the general call of duty.
 - Marisa Ruiz-Sabate (CT)
 - Kimberly Dickerson (LA)
 - Stephen Horton (NC)
 - Rachel Johnson (NC)
 - Robert Bob Anderson (WY)

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- Chair Marchand recognized the ICJ National Office Staff: Jenny Adkins, Emma Goode, LaVonne Rutten, and MaryLee Underwood.
- Vice Chair Lacy recognized Traci Marchand for her outstanding leadership, dedication, and vision for ICJ as the Commission Chair over the past two years and presented her a token of the Commission's appreciation.

{Lunch 12:00 – 1:30}

Resolving Judicial Conflicts: The Judicial Perspective – A Collaborative Panel Discussion

- Training Committee Chair Connor introduced the panel discussion, noting it was the culmination of work strengthening the ICJ and judicial partnerships. The five (5) judicial panelists represented five (5) states and all four (4) ICJ regions.
- Training Chair Connor introduced the judges as listed below and Commissioner Hartman (WY) moderated the panel discussion.
 1. Hon. Sheila Calloway (Juvenile Court Judge, Davidson County, TN)
 2. Hon. Anthony (Tony) Capizzi (Montgomery County, OH and NCJFCJ President)
 3. Hon. Brenda Freedman (Erie County Family Court, NY)
 4. Hon. Dixie Grossman (Juvenile Court Master, Washoe County, NV)
 5. Hon. John J. Romero, Jr. (Children's Court Division, Aluquerque, NM)
- Each judge provided information regarding his/her court and judicial background, and shared a few scenarios and experiences with ICJ. The judges praised the work behind the scenes Compact offices perform daily to provide seamless transitions across state lines for juveniles.
- Panelists responded to a wide range of questions. They noted that many judges could benefit from more information regarding the ICJ, because it is not something judges apply every day. The ICJ Bench Book was referenced as an especially valuable resource for judges. ICJ can be easily overlooked, especially since many states codify it separately from family law and/or juvenile code statutes.
- The judicial panelists shared frustrations from their bench perspective and challenged ICJ to increase its visibility within the judicial arena. Suggestions included: education for stakeholders, training focused on the judge's perspective, developing a strategy to ensure ICJ is referenced within family law and/or juvenile statutes, and participation in judicial conferences.

2018 Officer Elections

- Chair Marchand turned the floor over to the South Region Representative Mia R. Pressley to lead the 2018 Officers Election.

Treasurer

- Representative Pressley presented Avery Niles (GA) and Shelley Hagan (WI) as nominees for Treasurer and asked for nominations from the floor. There were none and Avery Niles (GA) respectfully declined the nomination.
- **S. Jones (MD) made a motion to close the floor for nominations. G. Hartman (WY) seconded.**
- Representative Pressley closed the nominations by acclamation.
- S. Hagan (WI) accepted the nomination and addressed the Commission.
- **J. Niksa (RI) made a motion elect Shelley Hagan (WI) as Treasurer without objection. A. Niles (GA) seconded the motion. The motion passed by majority vote.**

Vice Chair

- Representative Pressley presented Julie Hawkins (MO) and Natalie Dalton (VA) as nominees for Vice Chair and asked for nominations from the floor. There were none and Julie Hawkins (MO) respectfully declined the nomination.
- N. Dalton (WI) accepted the nomination and addressed the Commission.
- **A. Connor (NV) made a motion that nominations cease and declare to elect Natalie Dalton (VA) as Vice Chair by acclamation of the body. M. Lacy (WV) seconded. The motion passed by majority vote.**

Chair

- Representative Pressley presented Anne Connor (NV) and Jeff Cowger (KS) as the nominees for Chair and asked for nominations from the floor. There were none. Jeff Cowger (KS) respectfully declined the nomination.
- **M. Lacy (WV) made a motion that nominations cease and declare to elect Anne Connor (NV) as Chair by acclamation of the body. D. Dodd (NM) seconded. The motion passed by majority vote.**

Oath of Office

- Judge Capizzi, National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ) Ex Officio, delivered the oath of office to the elected 2018 Commission Officers:
Chair: Anne Connor (NV)
Vice Chair: Natalie Dalton (VA)
Treasurer: Shelley Hagan (WI)

Public Comments

Chair Marchand opened the floor for any public comments. There were none.

Closing Remarks

- Chair Marchand noted that the newly elected 2018 officers and the region representatives will meet briefly at the close the general session meeting.
- Chair Marchand turned the meeting over to the newly elected Chair – Anne Connor.
- Chair Connor recognized the dedication and contributions of a former ICJ Iowa Designee Gerry Prine who passed away recently.

Adjourn

Chair Connor adjourned the meeting by acclamation at 3:50 p.m. PT.



Committee Description and 2018 Membership

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Pursuant to ICJ Bylaws, Article VII, the Executive Committee is empowered to act on behalf of the Commission during the interim between Commission meetings, except for rulemaking or amendment of the Compact. The Committee is composed of all officers of the Interstate Commission, the chairperson of each committee, the regional representatives, and the ex officio victims' representative.

Thanks to the follow Executive Committee Members for Fiscal Year 2018:

- **Chair Anne Connor (ID)**
- Vice Chair Natalie Dalton (VA)
- Treasurer Shelley Hagan (WI) / Peter Sprengelmeyer (OR)
- Immediate Past Chair Traci Marchand (NC)
- Compliance Committee Chair Jacey Rader (NE)
- Finance Committee Chair David Barrett (ME) / Jeff Cowger (KS)
- Information Technology Committee Chair Tony DeJesus (CA)
- Training, Education, and Public Relations Committee Chair Cathlyn Smith (TN)
- Rules Committee Chair Gary Hartman (WY)
- East Region Representative Maria Genca (CT) / Becki Moore (MA)
- Midwest Region Representative Nina Belli (OH) / Charles Frieberg (SD)
- South Region Representative Mia Pressley (SC)
- West Region Representative Dale Dodd (NM)
- Victims' Representative Trudy Gregorie, ex officio



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPORT

Interstate Commission for Juveniles

**Annual Business Meeting
New Orleans
September 2018**

To: Commissioners and Designees of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles

**From: Anne Connor, Commission Chair
Deputy Compact Administrator/Designee, State of Idaho**

Having been a part of the Interstate Compact for Juveniles for the past eight years and the Executive Committee for the past six, I've been blessed to have a birds-eye view of our growth, challenges and accomplishments. It has been a true honor to serve as the Commission's Chair over the past year. As I look back, I'm reminded of a quote by Andrew Carnegie, which states "Teamwork is the ability to work together toward a common vision. The ability to direct individual accomplishments toward organizational objectives. It is the fuel that allows common people to attain uncommon results." Through the work, passion and commitment of many, we have indeed been able to produce and sustain uncommon results. Working with my fellow Officers, Committee Chairs, Regional Representatives, Commissioners, Designees and ICJ Compact Staff from across the country has only deepened my commitment to remain true to the mission and vision of promoting public safety, victims' rights and juvenile accountability.

During FY18, the Finance Committee along with the newly formed Special Projects Ad Hoc Committee met regularly to monitor the Commission's budget and financial practices and determine how the funds made available through the disaffiliation with Council of State Governments (CSG) would be spent. The Executive Committee approved the recommendation from the Special Projects Ad Hoc Committee to engage SEARCH (The National Consortium for Justice & Information Statistics) to assist the Commission in exploring technology options moving forward into FY19.

The Technology Committee worked diligently to consider recommended changes to the ICJ Form IA/VI Application for Services and Waiver. Those changes, which reflect input from practitioners and courts across the country, went live on July 1, 2018.

The Rules Committee developed the "Rule Proposal Guide" in anticipation of the upcoming rule-making year in FY19. This guide was approved by the Executive Committee at the face-to-face meeting in Louisville, KY in April 2018. The Rules Committee, Executive Committee, Regional Representatives and all standing committee chairs have been busy since we left the Annual Business Meeting in San Diego getting the word out about the rule proposal deadline of January 15, 2019.

The Compliance Committee had their first face-to-face meeting in Lexington, KY in May 2018. The Executive Committee subsequently approved the Compliance Committee's 2019 Performance Measurement Assessment (PMA) Standards, as well as the ICJ Compliance Priorities and Standards during their June 2018 meeting.

The Training, Education and Public Relations Committee started gearing up for the 10th Annual Business Meeting in New Orleans soon after the return from San Diego in September of 2017. With the release of the updated Bench Book, Bench Cards on both Supervision and Returns, Rule Amendment Trainings, 2-Day Rules Training for Compact and Field Staff, and presentations and/or booths at eleven conferences, including NCJFCJ, CJJ, APPA Training Institute, NM Children's Law Institute to name a few, it's been an extremely busy and productive time in FY18.

The Human Trafficking Ad Hoc Committee met regularly throughout the year and focused on the goal of developing best practices for ICJ responses to juvenile victims of Human Trafficking, as well as a possible collaboration with the National Children's Advocacy Center.

The Executive Committee formed a Subcommittee on Rule 7-104 to explore and address questions regarding the requirement that all warrants be entered into NCIC with a nationwide pickup radius. Committee members included the chairs of the Compliance, Executive, Rules, and Training Committees, and produced recommendations to be addressed by each of the involved committees

The Executive Committee also reviewed and adopted the following policies:

- Compliance Policy 02-2017 "Sanctioning Guidelines," approved November 16, 2017, after positive feedback from all regions at the 2017 Annual Business Meeting;
- Administrative Policy 01-2012 "National Office Records Retention," amended January 25, 2108, to reflect the disaffiliation from the Council of State Governments;
- Administrative Policy 06-2009 "Travel Reimbursement," amended January 25, 2018, clarify that reimbursements are made in accordance with federal rates on the date of travel.

My report wouldn't be complete without a special thanks to our National Office staff in Lexington, KY. Under the direction of Executive Director MaryLee Underwood, staff conducted the first ever review of ALL resources including the Bench Book, Rules, Advisory Opinions, Charts, Forms, Website Links and Accessibility, Best Practice Documents, On Demand Trainings, and Outreach Materials. Though the task may have seemed monumental at times, I'm confident that each of these resources now reflects correct and current information.

The best interest of the juveniles we serve under the Compact, balanced with the safety of the communities they reside in remain the constant guiding force for the ICJ. Our accomplishments and continued success are direct results of the dedication and hard work of ICJ professionals across the country. I offer my sincere thanks to each of you for being a part of the magic that is the ICJ.

Respectfully Submitted,

Anne Connor

Anne Connor, Commission Chair

ICJ Policy Survey Results
Conducted via SurveyMonkey, November 8-22, 2017
50 Responses from 41 States

Entry of Juvenile Warrants in NCIC with Nationwide Radius

Question: *ICJ Rule 7-104(1) requires that “All warrants issued for juveniles under ICJ jurisdiction shall be entered into the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) with a nationwide pickup radius with no bond amount set.” Does your state have any laws or policies that contradict this requirement?*

YES – 11 – 22% of respondents

NO – 39 – 78% of respondents

Comments

Juvenile Warrants not put in NCIC - 7

1. There are some local practices against entering juvenile warrants into NCIC; however, the Compact Office engages with locals to resolve the matter to ensure that all juvenile warrants are entered correctly pursuant to ICJ rule.
2. Juvenile warrants are not listed with NCIC
3. The Juvenile Court operates independently from the Bureau of Criminal Identification, the division that oversees the Criminal Justice Information System and NCIC entries. In short, the Juvenile Court does not have access to the NCIC system.
4. There are county policies and practices that preclude entry of juvenile warrants into NCIC for our largest jurisdiction. This has been an ongoing issue since at least 2010 and JJ Administration is aware that their internal policy is in conflict with ICJ Rule 7-104(1).
5. Largest jurisdiction in the state currently does not enter their warrants into NCIC.
6. My understanding is that it is due to confidentiality statute There are rare instances when a warrant is entered by law enforcement.
7. I said no because no statewide law or policy against it. Some counties report that Law enforcement won't enter juveniles for various reasons. one county will not do it because they interpret it to be violation of youth confidentiality.

Juvenile Warrants not entered with nationwide radius - 3

8. Some areas in the state have policies on understood procedure that they do not issue nationwide warrants
9. My jurisdiction will not do nationwide warrants most of the time, and will only do a radius of 150 miles outside of the state. This is a cost issue for the County Attorney's office.
10. The normal practice is for warrants to be entered into NCIC within the state only.

Other -2

11. Although there is no law, policy nor rule that I am aware which prevents warrants for juveniles under ICJ to be entered into NCIC, there is no procedure/mechanism/process in place for this to occur currently. We are currently looking into how best to resolve this issue as it involves interagency involvement and agreements.
12. State does not issue juvenile warrants.

Question: If yes (to above question), how do you resolve the conflict?

Case-by- Case Education and/or Collaboration - 9

1. We reach out to the local court, sheriff, family division, etc., to explain the warrant requirements under ICJ rule which has the force and effect of federal law.
2. We address this by meeting with departments and providing information regarding requirements of ICJ.
3. We contact the local agent if a warrant needs to be issued nationwide and advise of the requirement
4. At this point we do our best to get them to do it when we can show clear need for it.
5. Local law enforcement agencies input warrants into the NCIC system upon our request. The Juvenile Court is working on closing this gap to resolve any possible noncompliance with ICJ rules and/or federal law or regulations.
6. Youth may be listed as File 5 wanted person in NCIC in some cases.
7. Work with the County prosecutor and ask him to get individual warrants entered when they come up. Jefferson County is working on a new procedure to get them entered.
8. Request apprehending State to hold youth to allow arrangements for youth to be picked up. Work through ICJ office.
9. If a youth is found in another state, I request that the AG enter the youth's warrant into NCIC. They will usually only enter it with a limited range to include the state where the youth has been located.

State Council

10. Through the state council, we will be beginning discussions on how best to engage the police department and office of the AG to resolve this. Preliminary discussions have already begun for which the council will be updated and informed for decision making.
11. It's an ongoing issue and sadly countless conversations with the powers that be have not resulted in change. Root cause analysis of the issue would lead me to believe that the problem rests with the particular jurisdiction. Warrants out of the other 16 counties are typically entered by the local LEO while Youth Parole warrants statewide are entered by Highway Patrol.

Other

12. We do not have the ability to force the County Attorney to do a Nationwide warrant, therefore, normally if there is an issue we report out that a warrant is in effect but we will not be picking upon the warrant.



Recommendations from the Subcommittee on Rule 7-104 FY 18

Prepared May 24, 2018

1. Recommendations to Rules Committee

- a. ICJ Rule 7-104(3) be amended as follows:
 - i. “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 withdraw the warrant **or has otherwise determined that no action will be taken to enforce the warrant.** Withdrawal of the warrant does not negate the home/demanding/sending state’s responsibility to return the juvenile under other applicable rules.”
- b. Consider whether Rule 7-104 should be further modified to address questions below.
 - i. What other actions (if any) should be required if the state determines that it is not necessary to act upon its warrant?
 - Is it OK for a state to simply decide not to act?
 - If so, should they be required to give some sort of written guidance to the holding state regarding what will happen next.
 - ii. Should all cases be entered into NCIC?
 - Option 1: Only require entry in cases involving the most serious offenses.
 - Option 2: Allow narrower radius, especially if juvenile’s whereabouts are known
 - Option 3: Do not require entry if state does not intend to act upon warrant

2. Recommendations to Training Committee

- a. Review current trainings to determine where modifications are needed, including:
 - i. Instructor-led Rules Trainings and
 - ii. On Demand Trainings.
- b. Provide specific training as part of ABM Training Day
 - i. CA/NV scenario focused on liability (Anne to develop)
 - ii. HI or NJ scenario to focus on using state council to address issue

3. Recommendations to Compliance Committee

- a. Require that states submit their policy on entry of warrants into NCIC
- b. Request Legal Advisory Opinion to address: rule requirements; Compact membership means compliance is required (not optional); interface with confidentiality laws; how states are addressing it through collaborations.



Committee Description and 2018 Membership

COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE

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

Thanks to the following for their contributions to the FY 18 Compliance Committee:

- **Chair Jacey Rader (NE)**
- Summer Foxworth (CO)
- Anne Connor (ID)
- Jane Seigel (IN)
- Jeff Cowger (KS)
- Amy Welch (KY)
- Angela Bridgewater (LA)
- Roy Yaple (MI)
- Dawn Marie Rubio (UT)
- Jen Baer (ID), non-voting
- Abbie Christian (NE), non-voting
- Kelly Palmateer (NY), non-voting
- Rachel Holt (OK), non-voting
- Corrie Copeland (TN), non-voting



COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

Interstate Commission for Juveniles

**Annual Business Meeting
New Orleans
September 2018**

To: Commissioners and Designees of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles

**From: Jacey Rader, Compliance Committee Chair
Commissioner, State of Nebraska**

The Compliance Committee is responsible for monitoring compliance of member states with the terms of the Compact and the Commission's rules, and for developing appropriate, uniform procedures for the commission's consideration. Historically, ICJ compliance-related activities were based primarily on complaints. However, the Compliance Committee has worked to expand ICJ's ability to respond pro-actively through performance measurement assessments, providing training and technical assistance.

Over the last year, the Compliance Committee has worked in partnership with other committees including the Training Committee, the Information Technology committee, and special subcommittees in order to support the work of the Commission as a whole. As the ICJ has evolved, the role of this Committee has become one of outreach, partnership, and strategy. No longer is the Compliance Committee focused solely on accountability. While accountability is important, it is also important to ensure every commission member finds support, resources, and a partner in navigating any scenario they may encounter. The incredible wealth of knowledge and expertise on the Compliance Committee is evidence of our collective body's ability to navigate even the largest of concerns.

One of the ways you may have seen this in action this past year is related to the survey sent out regarding entry of warrants into NCIC. This is a matter that involved no typical compliance enforcement. Rather, the focus of this large-scale survey was support and provision of resources. The Compliance Committee, in partnership with the Executive Committee, and the National Office provided support and resources to a number of states in relationship to addressing stakeholders, long-standing processes, and general philosophies about the entry of juvenile warrants into NCIC. So, the next time the Compliance Committee chair calls, please know we are here to help and strategize and our role has evolved!

The Compliance Committee also carefully reviewed data regarding states compliance with the Compact's requirement that each state develop and maintain a state council for interstate juvenile

supervision. The committee collaborated with the Training and Executive Committees to develop a “State Council Toolkit” and online reporting template to promote compliance.

This year, the Compliance Committee continued its work to improve policies that govern ICJ’s compliance-related work. After receiving positive feedback from all regions, the Executive Committee approved Compliance Sanction Matrix (ICJ Compliance Policy, 02-2017), spearheaded by the 2017 Compliance Committee and capable Chair Michael Farmer. In addition, the Performance Measurement Policy and Standards (ICJ Compliance Policy 02-2014) was revised to include details related to the process for responding to performance measurement findings, and the subsequent creation of plans to remedy and identify compliance concerns. Also included in this policy are options for disputing audit findings, if necessary.

I am pleased to present the 2017 full Performance Measurement Assessment results below. Before doing so, I want to again recognize the hard work of past Compliance Chair Michael Farmer and Compliance Committee members who created the vision for the 2017 assessment that culminated as my term as Compliance Chair began.

2017 Performance Measurement Assessment Results

Overview

In 2017, the Commission conducted its second major performance measurement assessment on all member states and territories. The Executive Committee approved the Compliance Committee’s recommendation to assess states on four (4) ICJ Rule standards and two (2) JIDS Privacy Policy standards.

Schedule and Execution

Beginning January 2017, the national office assessed states in four groups of thirteen, using the following schedule:

- Announcement letter sent six (6) weeks prior to delivery of performance measurement assessment report
- Report delivered via USPS and email; Compliance Chair was copied on emails
- States given 30 days to provide responses

Results

ICJ Rule Standards

The average overall compliance score was 82%, with nine (9) states’ overall assessment scores falling below 70%. The average score by standard follows:

Standard:	Overall Compliance %:	States Scoring Less than 70%
4-102(d)	77%	6
4-102(g)	76%	17
4-103(b)	75%	9
5-102(a)	98%	0

In addition to revising the Compliance Policy, the Compliance Committee embarked on a large endeavor over the last several months. In order to ensure a consistent focus and ability to measure progression, the Committee determined it would be necessary to identify three overarching priorities. Instead of randomly selecting performance measurement standards to include in the audit, the Compliance Committee decided to first group the standards into the three identified priority areas in order to best focus on the three areas identified in Strategic Planning. Those areas are:

- safe and successful supervision,
- effective returns, and
- compact office operations.

The compact office operations section will include ensuring JIDS is being utilized efficiently and effectively, and Compact Office processes are developed and implemented to ensure full application of Compact rules. In order to ensure these are fully implemented, we will request copies of Compact Office processes at the time of the performance measurement assessment. For 2019, we will focus on your state's process for Compact Office role definition and the entry of warrants into NCIC.

I'm excited to announce the standards for the third large scale performance measurement assessment, commencing in 2019. The Compliance Committee has worked in collaboration with the National Office in order to develop a meaningful performance measurement assessment standards and schedule. You will notice that the standards denoted with an asterisk (*) will be reviewed on a consistent basis to ensure continued and ongoing compliance. These are the areas that we, as a committee, felt were important to consistently focus on, as a commission.

2019 Performance Measurement Assessment Standards

Priority A: Safe and Successful Supervision

- A-01*** For all cases falling under Rule 4-102, Receiving States shall forward the home evaluation within 45 calendar days of receipt of the referral. **Rule 4-102(4)**
- A-02*** Receiving States shall furnish written progress reports to the sending state on no less than a quarterly basis. **Rule 5-101(4)**
- A-03*** Sending States shall respond to a report of violation no later than 10 business days following receipt. **Rule 5-103(2)**
- A-04*** Sending States shall issue a referral packet within 30 calendar days of the effective date of the Travel Permit for a juvenile testing a proposed residence. **Rule 8-101(3)**

Priority B: Effective Returns

- B-04** The Holding State shall ensure that juveniles in agreement with the voluntary return shall sign the Form III in the presence of a judge who also signs the Form III. **Rule 6-102(6)**

Priority C: Compact Office Operations

- C-01*** States shall use the electronic information system authorized by the Commission for all forms processed through the Interstate Compact for Juveniles. **Rule 3-101**

Regarding compliance-related concerns, the committee is pleased to report that most concerns were successfully resolved by the National Office in accordance with the guidelines for compliance issues (ICJ Administrative Policy 03-2009). Issues addressed include concerns related to border agreements entered in violation of the Compact, failure to appoint Commissioners as required by the Compact, and late payment of dues.

Regarding the use of JIDS, ICJ Rule 3-101 requires state ICJ offices to process assignments and to utilize JIDS to share related information. Following numerous inquiries, the National Office conducted a JIDS Global Assignments Review of all states. Then, training and technical assistance was offered to states with the most significant backlogs. Four states successfully resolved significant backlogs without further intervention. The Compliance Committee also added global assignments reviews to the procedure for the Performance Measurement Standards and voted to institute global assignment reviews on a regular basis.

Despite proactive efforts to address related concerns, two formal complaints were presented to the Compliance Committee. Both complaints were filed against the State of South Carolina and were related to overdue home evaluations. From the outset, the Commission offered technical assistance, training, and support. On July 5, 2018, the Compliance Committee recommended the State of South Carolina be found in default on both formally filed complaints and both were deemed to be Type IV Major Violations. On July 26, 2018, the Executive Committee voted to find the State of South Carolina in default on both matters, concurring that both were Type IV major violations. Since that time, South Carolina has taken steps to remedy the default, including actively engaging in technical assistance and training, employing additional staff, as well as implementing policies and processes to eliminate the possibility of future similar instances. The Compliance Committee will continue to monitor activities required by the Corrective Action Plan approved by the Executive Committee on August 9, 2018.

It has been an honor to serve as your ICJ Compliance Committee Chair for 2018. The Interstate Commission for Juveniles is well-positioned to provide and promote consistent and reliable supervision and returns for juveniles, nationwide, and I have been so privileged to represent this organization and to serve as your Compliance Chair.

Respectfully Submitted,

Jacey R. Rader

Jacey R. Rader
Chair, ICJ Compliance Committee



2017 State Councils for Interstate Juvenile Supervision April 2018

Report Prepared April 5, 2018

Pursuant to the Interstate Compact for Juveniles (ICJ), Article IX:

“Each member state shall create a State Council for Interstate Juvenile Supervision. While each state may determine the membership of its own state council, its membership must include at least one representative from the legislative, judicial, and executive branches of government, victims groups, and the compact administrator, deputy compact administrator or designee. . .”

ICJ Administrative Policy 01-2011 was enacted to ensure “compliance with the statute requirement that each member state or territory maintain a state council.” In Section III, the policy requires:

- A. By January 1 of each year, member states and territories shall submit the following information regarding their state council to the National Office:
 1. State council membership roster; and
 2. Meeting dates from previous year.
- B. Enforcement guidelines:
 1. If a member state or territory has not submitted the above information by January 30, the National Office will send a written reminder to the Commissioner.
 2. If a member state or territory has not submitted the above information by March 30, or has not established their state council, the Executive Director shall refer the matter to the Compliance Committee.

Fifty (50) of 52 member states and territories submitted 2017 State Council Reports to the National Office, as of March 30, 2018. Most reports met the minimum requirements set forth in the policy. Some states also provided additional information, such as narrative reports and/or meeting minutes. Many states reported that their State Councils were successful collaborations.

Pursuant to ICJ Administrative Policy 01-2011, the National Office is referring the matters described below to the Compliance Committee:

- 2 states did not submit a report to the National Office
- 4 states reported that no State Council has been created
- 4 states reported that no state council meetings had been held in 3 years or longer
- 5 states reported their state councils did not meet in 2017, but had met in 2015 and/or 2016

The Executive Committee discussed concerns regarding state councils at its February meeting. Efforts are underway to develop additional resources to support state ICJ Offices with state council development, operations, and reporting.



**Interstate Commission
for Juveniles**

Policy Number
02-2017

Page Number:
1

ICJ Compliance Policy
Sanctioning Guidelines

Dated:
November 16,
2017

I. Objective

The objective of this policy is to define sanctioning guidelines for addressing substantial or persistent violations of the Compact, its rules, and Bylaws when all other efforts to assist the alleged violating state to come into compliance are exhausted or in cases where such alleged violations warrant immediate action. This policy is to be used in conjunction with administrative policies 01-2009, 02-2009 and 03-2009, which also address matters of compliance.

II. Application

In addition to a state being required to complete remedial training or technical assistance (which may include a corrective action plan), alternative dispute resolution, or suspension/termination of membership in the compact, monetary penalties may also be assessed in accordance with ICJ Statute (Article XI, Section B). The Compliance Committee shall review matters of non-compliance and make recommendations to the Executive Committee based on the factors described in the next section. The Executive Committee shall make a final determination regarding penalties assessed to a non-compliant state.

III. Determining Factors

Factors to consider in determining appropriate sanction within range	
Whether the violation resulted in serious physical injury or death	
The state's history of non-compliance	
Whether the state accepted responsibility prior to detection and intervention and employed corrective measures	
Whether the state was cooperative with ICJ in its examination and/or investigation of the underlying misconduct	
Whether the state engaged in the violation over an extended period of time	
Whether the state engaged in numerous acts and/or a pattern of non-compliance	
Whether the state's violation was the result of an intentional act or negligent failure to comply	

 <p>Interstate Commission for Juveniles</p>	<p>Policy Number 02-2017</p>	<p>Page Number: 2</p>
<p>ICJ Compliance Policy Sanctioning Guidelines</p>		<p>Dated: November 16, 2017</p>

(A) Type I: Administrative Violations

Violations of the Compact’s administrative legal requirements or policies, including but not limited to:

- Failure to appoint a Commissioner or a state council
- Failure to adhere to an administrative policy approved by the Commission
- Failure to pay dues

(B) Type II: Minor Violations

Violations of the Compact’s legal requirements, which are important but incidental to the protection of public safety and the Commission’s mission, including but not limited to:

- A state’s repeated non-compliance with Compact rules and timeframes related to completing home evaluations, progress reports, or other requested documentation
- A state’s documented pattern of lack of responsivity to Compact matters

(C) Type III: Moderate Violations

Violations of the Compact’s legal requirements, which are important but indirectly related to the protection of public safety and the Commission’s mission, including but not limited to:

- A state permitting a juvenile to move to another state without an ICJ transfer leading to public safety consequences
- Failure of a layover state to provide layover supervision as agreed or arranged

(D) Type IV: Major Violations

Violations of the Compact’s legal requirements, which are of major importance and directly related to the protection of public safety and the Commission’s mission, including but not limited to:

- A state permitting a juvenile sex offender to be in another state without approval
- A state releasing a runaway in violation of the rules resulting in an injury to the juvenile
- A state failing to arrange layover supervision resulting in harm to the juvenile, related absconding, or public safety consequences

Rule or Statutory Violation	Type I	Type II	Type III	Type IV
	Up to \$10,000	Up to \$25,000	Up to \$50,000	Up to \$75,000

 <p>Interstate Commission for Juveniles</p>	<p>Policy Number 02-2014</p>	<p>Page Number: 1</p>
<p>ICJ Compliance Policy Performance Measurement Policy and Standards</p>	<p>Dated: October 27, 2014 Revised April 10, 2018</p>	

I. Mission

To provide objective information about State’s adherence to Commission rules, policies and procedures.

II. Objectives

The objectives of the performance measurement policy are to provide analyses and assessments of data and business processes, as well as examine management controls to assess data integrity, management of risk, and achievement of the Commission’s goals.

III. Scope

The scope of the policy is limited to State’s compliance with Commission rules, policies and procedures.

IV. Authority

- A. Article I of the Compact statute states the purpose of this compact, which includes, *“(K) monitor compliance with rules governing interstate movement of juveniles and initiate interventions to address and correct noncompliance.”*
- B. Article IV of the Compact statute states the powers and duties of the Interstate Commission, which include: *“(4.) To enforce compliance with the compact provisions, the rules promulgated by the Interstate Commission, and the by-laws, using all necessary and proper means, including but not limited to, the use of judicial process.”*
- C. Article VII (B.) (3.) of the Compact Statute states, *“The Interstate Commission, in the reasonable exercise of its discretion, shall enforce the provisions and rules of this compact using any or all means set forth in Article XI of this compact.”*

V. Access

The ICJ Compliance Committee and designated National Office staff are granted access to Compact records, files, and information. Member states are required to cooperate with

 <p>Interstate Commission for Juveniles</p>	<p>Policy Number 02-2014</p>	<p>Page Number: 2</p>
<p>ICJ Compliance Policy Performance Measurement Policy and Standards</p>	<p>Dated: October 27, 2014 Revised April 10, 2018</p>	

the staff of the National Office in fulfilling their performance measurement functions and duties.

VI. Confidentiality

Information provided to the National Office or ICJ Compliance Committee shall be handled in a confidential manner. The Executive Director shall ensure that internal staff members are instructed in the handling and safeguarding of confidential information.

VII. Responsibility

- A. After each performance measure assessment, the National Office will provide a written report, which shall include any findings of noncompliance.
- B. The initial report shall be considered final, unless a State disputes any finding(s) of noncompliance by submitting a written response within 30 calendar days from the date of the report.
- C. The ICJ Compliance Committee or Committee Chair will review reports and written responses from states.
- D. When a State has submitted a written response, a revised report will be returned to the State with the State's written response incorporated as an addendum within 60 calendar days of issuance of the initial report. If the Committee determines performance measurement assessment score(s) should be amended based on a State's written response, the revised report will include such amendments.
- E. When a State fails to achieve a compliance rate of 70% or better on any standard, the State shall submit a corrective action plan. The corrective action plan is due within 30 calendar days of the issuance of the initial report, or if a written response is filed, within 90 calendar days of the issuance of the initial report.
- F. Corrective action strategies may include, but are not limited to, training provided through the State Compact Office or National Office. The written corrective action plan shall include:
 1. A problem statement, with reference to the relevant standard(s);
 2. A description of the desired outcome;

 <p>Interstate Commission for Juveniles</p>	<p>Policy Number 02-2014</p>	<p>Page Number: 3</p>
<p>ICJ Compliance Policy Performance Measurement Policy and Standards</p>	<p>Dated: October 27, 2014 Revised April 10, 2018</p>	

3. The implementation start date;
 4. For each task, the plan must identify the person responsible, the stakeholders, resources, constraints, due date and the metrics used to measure success; and
 5. Signature of the Commissioner.
- G. A State shall submit written quarterly reports on a corrective action plans at least once per quarter until a final progress report is submitted.
- H. Upon completion of a corrective action plan, the State Compact Office shall submit a final progress report. The Compliance Committee shall review final reports and determine whether reassessment is required.
- I. If the report reveals areas of noncompliance that are not addressed through a corrective action plan, they will be addressed as outlined in the Commission policy titled, “Guidelines for Resolving Compliance Issues.”
- J. The ICJ Compliance Committee will establish the standards, determine the schedule, conduct periodic reviews of the procedures, and recommend changes as needed.
- K. National Office will maintain copies of all reports, including revised reports.
- L. The National Office will analyze the data for trends in both compliance and noncompliance.

VIII. Appendix: ICJ Performance Measurement Standards

ICJ Performance Measurement Standards

The Compliance Committee recommends three equally-important priorities be established for compliance monitoring:

- A. Safe & Successful Supervision
- B. Effective Returns
- C. Compact Office Operations

The Committee also identified 7 “Core Standards” to be assessed each monitoring cycle.

This document lists Standards associated with each Compliance Priority. Core Standards are listed at the top of each section and marked with an asterisk (“*”). Additional Standards are listed in numerical order according to the related ICJ Rule.

Priority A: Safe and Successful Supervision

- A-01*** For all cases falling under Rule 4-102, Receiving States shall forward the home evaluation within 45 calendar days of receipt of the referral. **Rule 4-102(4)**
- A-02*** Receiving States shall furnish written progress reports to the sending state on no less than a quarterly basis. **Rule 5-101(4)**
- A-03*** Sending States shall respond to a report of violation no later than 10 business days following receipt. **Rule 5-103(2)**
- A-04*** Sending States shall issue a referral packet within 30 calendar days of the effective date of the Travel Permit for a juvenile testing a proposed residence. **Rule 8-101(3)**
- A-05** With regard to state committed parole cases, Sending States shall not allow the juvenile to transfer to the receiving state until the request for transfer has been approved. **Rule 4-102(2)(a)**
- A-06** With regard to state committed parole cases, Sending States shall forward parole conditions to the receiving state upon the juvenile’s release from an institution and the Form V prior to the juvenile relocating to the receiving state. **Rule 4-102(2)(a)**
- A-07** With regard to state committed parole cases where it is necessary for a juvenile to relocate out of state prior to the acceptance of supervision, Sending States shall provide the

- complete ICJ referral to the receiving state ICJ Office within ten (10) business days of issuing a Travel Permit for that juvenile. **Rule 4-102(2)(a)**
- A-08** With regard to probation cases, Sending States shall ensure referral documents are complete and forwarded to the receiving state. **Rule 4-102(2)(b)**
- A-09** With regard to juvenile sex offender cases, Sending States shall ensure documentation is provided to the receiving state. **Rule 4-103(2)**
- A-10** With regard to juvenile sex offender cases where it is necessary for a juvenile sex offender to relocate prior to the acceptance of supervision, Sending States shall provide the completed ICJ referral to the receiving state ICJ Office within 10 business days of issuing a Travel Permit for that juvenile. **Rule 4-103(3)(b)**
- A-11** The Receiving State's ICJ Administrator or authorized agent shall sign the Home Evaluation accepting or denying supervision. **Rule 4-104(2)**
- A-12** Receiving States shall submit a Violation Report for juvenile absconders that include the juvenile's last known address and phone 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. **Rule 5-102(2)**
- A-13** As it applies to Rule 5-103, when a juvenile is out of compliance with conditions of supervision, Receiving States shall submit a Violation Report that contains the date and description of the new citation or technical violation, the status and disposition (if any), supporting documentation regarding the violation, efforts or interventions made to redirect the behavior, sanctions if they apply and receiving state recommendations. **Rule 5-103(1)**
- A-14** Sending States shall ensure juveniles relocate within 90 calendar days of the receiving state accepting a probation/parole case for supervision. **Rule 5-104(2)**
- A-15** Sending States shall provide a written explanation within 60 calendar days when a request to discharge/terminate supervision is denied. **Rule 5-104(3)**
- A-16** Travel permits shall not exceed 90 calendar days. **Rule 8-101(3)**

Priority B: Effective Returns

- B-01*** Home/Demanding States, shall return juveniles within five (5) business days of receiving a completed Form III or adult waiver. **Rule 6-102(10)** *defer until 2020 or later*
- B-02*** Home/Demanding States shall return juveniles within 5 business days of receiving the order granting the requisition. **Rule 6-103(9) and 6-103A(9)** *defer until 2020 or later*
- B-03** As it applies to Rule 5-103(3)(d), when Sending States determine a violation requires retaking, it shall return the juvenile within 5 business days. **Rule 5-103(3)(d)**
- B-04** The Holding State shall ensure that juveniles in agreement with the voluntary return shall sign the Form III in the presence of a judge who also signs the Form III. **Rule 6-102(6)**

Priority C: Compact Office Operations

JIDS

- C-01*** States shall use the electronic information system authorized by the Commission for all forms processed through the Interstate Compact for Juveniles. **Rule 3-101**
- C-02** Allow only authorized users to access the information in JIDS and only for purposes related to the performance of their official duties. **Privacy Policy 5.0 (a)(10)**
- C-03** Information will be reviewed periodically for purging. **Privacy Policy 21.0 (a)**
- C-04** The ICJ will require any individuals authorized to use the system to agree in writing to comply with the provisions of this policy. **Privacy Policy 24.0 (e)**

Policies and Procedures

- C-05** Each ICJ Office shall develop policies/procedures on how to handle ICJ matters within their State. **Rule 4-102(1)**
- C-06** Each ICJ Office shall have policies/procedures in place involving the return of juveniles that will ensure the safety of the public and juveniles. **Rule 6-102(9)**

While Performance Measurement Assessments (PMA) help ensure compliance with ICJ Rules, it is not feasible to proactively assess compliance with all ICJ Rules. Therefore, compliance-related matters may also be addressed in accordance with ICJ Compliance Policies 01-2009, 02-2009, and 03-2009. State Council Enforcement is addressed in accordance with ICJ Administrative Policy 02-2011. Commissioner Appointment is addressed in accordance with ICJ Administrative Policy 01-2015.



JIDS Global Assignments Review Report

Presented to Compliance Committee on May 17, 2018

Issue

ICJ Rule 3-101 requires state ICJ offices to process assignments and to utilize JIDS to share related information. Failure to do so could be detrimental to the juveniles we serve and result in compliance action against states. Proper use of JIDS is critical for triggering overdue notices, accurately reporting fiscal year statistics, determining file eligibility for reports, and measuring compliance. Improper use of JIDS has a ripple effect with consequences that can affect all states.

Recent Concerns

Recent inquiries made to the national office resulted in review of two (2) state's Global Assignments. It was determined that the states were not properly using JIDS as evidenced by a significant number of overdue assignments and workflows that were not being processed. Follow-up action was implemented to address the proper use of JIDS.

The two (2) states were contacted by the national office regarding concerns about their use of JIDS. One state has addressed the matter and significantly reduced the number of assignments, and the other state is the process of addressing the matter.

Proactive Review

In consultation with the Compliance Committee Chair, the national office conducted a review of all states' Global Assignments in the Spring of 2018. Assignments are dynamic and many factors must be taken into consideration before a determination is made that a pattern of non-compliance exists. Therefore, the national office conducted two (2) reviews of states' Global Assignments, in February and April.

Items reviewed included: number of compact office users, number of current assignments, number of overdue assignments, number of assignments in an outdated workflow version, number of assignments awaiting completion, and workflows representing overdue assignments.

Findings

In February, eleven (11) states had more than 20% of assignments overdue, and for two (2) states more than 20% of assignments were for outdated versions of workflows.

In April, ten (10) states had more than 20% of assignments overdue and two (2) states had more than 20% of assignments in an outdated version of a workflow.

Six (6) states had more than 20% of assignments overdue in both February and April. Two (2) of the six states had both 20% of assignments over and more than 20% of assignments in outdated workflows in both February and April.

Detailed results were provided to the committee in the initial report dated May 17, 2018.

*Prepared by J. Adkins on May 3, 2018
Updated August 16, 2018*

Committee Plan for Proactive Monitoring

On May 17, 2018, the Compliance Committee added global assignments review to the procedure for the Performance Measurement Standard based on Rule 3-101. The revised procedure for this standard includes reviewing each state compact office's Global Assignments list to determine the percentage of overdue assignments and outdated workflows. When overdue assignments or outdated workflows represent 20% or more of total assignments, the state will be referred to Compliance Committee for review and further action. This standard will be assessed as part of the 2019 Performance Measurement Assessment for all states.

The Committee also voted to institute a global assignments review on a regular basis and/ or as needed.



Committee Description and 2018 Membership

FINANCE COMMITTEE

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

Thanks to the following for their contributions to the FY 18 Finance Committee:

- **Chair David Barrett (ME) / Jeff Cowger (KS)**
- Patrick Pendergast (AL)
- Jane Seigel (IN)
- Barbara Murray (AK)
- Treasurer Shelley Hagan / Peter Sprengelmeyer (OR)
- Angela Bridgewater (LA)
- Jedd Pelander (WA)



FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

Interstate Commission for Juveniles

Annual Business Meeting
New Orleans
September 2018

To: Commissioners and Designees of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles

From: Jeff Cowger, Finance Committee Chair
Commissioner, State of Kansas

The fiscal affairs of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles continue to remain strong and healthy. The Finance Committee met regularly to review the current state of the Commission's budget and, with the support of the National office staff, ensured the budget adequately met the Commission's ongoing needs. The FY18 working budget finished \$296,865.49 under budget. Much of that is attributable to the non-expenditure of our Special Projects fund, but as the final FY18 budget reveals, the vast majority of budget line items came in under budget as well.

The Commission's investment fund balance for FY2018 had strong rate of return at 9%. The end of year investment fund balance was \$1,274,720.73

The Special Projects sub-committee recommended to the Finance and Executive Committees that the Commission hire an information technology consulting company to review the current state of the Commission's IT needs and to assess what solutions are currently available to meet those needs. The Executive committee adopted that recommendation and contracted with the SEARCH Group to perform this work for us. Their final work will be completed by the end of this month.

I want to extend my appreciation to the National office staff and Finance committee members for their efforts to ensure the ICJ Commission remains in excellent financial condition. I particularly want to extend my appreciation to David Barrett, former Finance Committee Chair and Commissioner of Maine who guided this committee for the majority of FY18 and is currently enjoying a well-deserved retirement.

Respectfully Submitted,

Jeff Cowger

Jeff Cowger
Chair, Finance Committee

ICJ Budget Worksheet - Fiscal Years 2018 - 2020

FY 18, FY 19, FY 20 (Proposed)

	A	Y	Z	AA	AC	AD
2		FY18	FY18	% of	FY19	FY20 Proposed
3		Budget	Actual	Budget	Budget	Budget
4	REVENUE					
5	Dues Assessment (Appropriations) [400	978,000	978,000.00	100.0%	978,000.00	978,000.00
6	Carried Over Reserves to Invest (line 57	380,000.00	380,000.00	100.0%	240,000.00	240,000.00
8	Refunds					
9	Dividend Income [51010]		20828.98			
10	Operating Interest Income [51040]	4,000.00	2683.42	67.1%	4,000.00	4,000.00
11	Other Income (Credit Card Rewards) [51020]		221.76			
12	Total Administration Revenue	1,362,000.00	1,381,734.16	101.4%	1,222,000.00	1,222,000.00
13						
14	EXPENSES - ADMINISTRATIVE (01)					
15	Salaries & Wages [60000 + 72200]	248,000.00	240,086.19	96.8%	290,000.00	336,000.00
16	Employee Benefits [61009 - 61031]	120,000.00	105,434.92	87.9%	130,000.00	150,000.00
18	Accounting & Banking [61040 & 6104	11,000.00	6,671.29	60.6%	8,000.00	8,000.00
19	Education & Accreditation [61079]	2,000.00	2,014.16	100.7%	2,000.00	2,000.00
20	Professional Membership Fees [6108	800.00	405.00	50.6%	800.00	800.00
21	Supplies [62000]	4,000.00	4,133.93	103.3%	4,000.00	4,000.00
22	Postage [62010]	2,100.00	1,551.17	73.9%	1,000.00	1,500.00
23	Computer Services/Supports [62090]	19,500.00	16,485.72	84.5%	12,600.00	13,250.00
25	Software Purchase [62140]	1,600.00	623.25	39.0%	2,000.00	2,000.00
26	Insurance [62280]	11,000.00	9,729.00	88.4%	11,000.00	11,000.00
27	Photocopy [62310]	1,000.00	240.23	24.0%	500.00	500.00
28	Direct Telephone Expense [62360]	6,000.00	5,374.53	89.6%	6,000.00	6,000.00
29	Cell Phone Expense [62370]	1,500.00	553.69	36.9%	1,000.00	1,000.00
30	Marketing/Advertising [62410]	500.00	600.20	120.0%	1,000.00	1,000.00
31	Equipment Purchase [66000]	12,000.00	2,672.50	22.3%	10,000.00	10,000.00
32	Web/Video Conference (WebEx)[68200	14,450.00	20,465.31	141.6%	25,000.00	26,250.00
33	Meeting Expenses [68230]	1,000.00	368.03	36.8%	1,000.00	1,000.00
34	Consultant Services [72000, 72100 & 7	20,000.00	10,834.93	54.2%	20,000.00	20,000.00
35	Staff Travel [74000]	10,000.00	9,455.14	94.6%	10,000.00	10,000.00
36	Printing [78050]	6,400.00	5,548.77	86.7%	4,000.00	4,000.00
37	Benchbook Production (78130)					4,000.00
38	Legal Services [80000]	35,000.00	28,850.00	82.4%	35,000.00	35,000.00
40	Rent [85000]	25,500.00	26,174.28	102.6%	28,000.00	32,000.00
41	Special Projects (TBD)	150,000.00	0.00	0.0%	100,000.00	45,000.00
43	Total Administration Expenditures	703,350.00	498,272.24	70.8%	702,900.00	724,300.00
44						
45	EXPENSES - OTHER					
46	Executive Committee Meetings (02)	15,000.00	17,464.94	116.4%	16,000.00	16,000.00
47	Annual Meeting [74020]	130,500.00	113,158.53	86.7%	155,000.00	135,000.00
48	Finance Committee (03)	1,000.00	286.00	28.6%	1,000.00	1,000.00
49	Compliance Committee (07)	15,000.00	6,889.03	45.9%	1,000.00	15,000.00
50	Rules Committee (04)	1,000.00	17.56	1.8%	15,000.00	1,000.00
51	Technology Committee (05)	12,000.00	5,796.55	48.3%	12,000.00	12,000.00
52	Training/Education Committee (06)	16,750.00	15,158.51	90.5%	13,000.00	13,000.00
53	Ad Hoc Committee(s)	2,000.00	0.00	0.0%	2,000.00	2,000.00
56	JIDS (09)	61,000.00	47,825.31	78.4%	61,000.00	61,000.00
57	Long-Term Investment Fund (tied to line	380,000.00	380,000.00	100.0%	240,000.00	240,000.00
59	Total Other Expense	634,250.00	586,596.43	92.5%	516,000.00	496,000.00
60						
61	Total Commission Expenses	1,337,600.00	1,084,868.67	81.1%	1,218,900.00	1,220,300.00
62						
63	Over/Under Budget	24,400.00	296,865.49	-19.2%	3,100.00	1,700.00
64						
65	Percent of year completed			100.0%		



Committee Description and 2018 Membership

SPECIAL PROJECTS AD HOC COMMITTEE

Disaffiliation from the Council of State Governments in FY 17 resulted in significant cost savings for ICJ. This provided a unique opportunity to review Strategic Initiatives and previous plans for technological advances to determine the most effective way to advance ICJ in the coming years. The Special Projects Ad Hoc Committee was created in FY 18 to recommend how available funding should be utilized.

Thanks to the following for their contributions to the FY 18 Special Projects Ad Hoc Committee:

- **Chair Jeff Cowger (KS)**
- Pat Pendergast (AL)
- Barbara Murray (AK)
- Judy Miller (AR)
- Tony DeJesus (CA)
- Anne Connor (ID)
- Traci Marchand (NC)
- Jacey Rader (NE)
- Pamela Leonard (NH)
- Dale Dodd (NM)
- Cathlyn Smith (TN)
- Natalie Dalton (VA)
- Jedd Pelander (WA)
- Maxine Baggett (MS), non-voting
- Abbie Christian (NE), non-voting
- Raymundo Gallardo (UT), non-voting
- Candice Alfonso (NJ), non-voting
- Trudy Gregorie, ex officio
Victims Representative



2018 Electronic Information System Survey Report

For Review April 17, 2018

Overview

In February 2018 the Special Projects Ad Hoc Committee distributed a survey to obtain feedback on the use of national and state-level data systems, including JIDS.

Method

SurveyMonkey was used to collect responses. On February 21, all ICJ Commissioners, Compact Administrators, Designees, Deputy Compact Administrators, and compact office staff were provided survey access via email from the ICJ National Office. The survey link was also distributed via Special Edition Newsletter to 3,435 active JIDS users using MailChimp. A reminder newsletter was sent on Tuesday, March 13. The survey was open from February 21 to March 14.

Responses

Out of 391 responses received, 378 responses are represented in this report (response rate = 11%). Thirteen (13) surveys were disqualified as the participant indicated that they were not a JIDS user.

Representation Overview

- **49** states / territories represented
- Compact office users represent **23%** of responses
- Field users represent **77%** of responses
- **Half** of respondents have used JIDS since launch in 2012
- **40%** indicated they “rarely” use JIDS

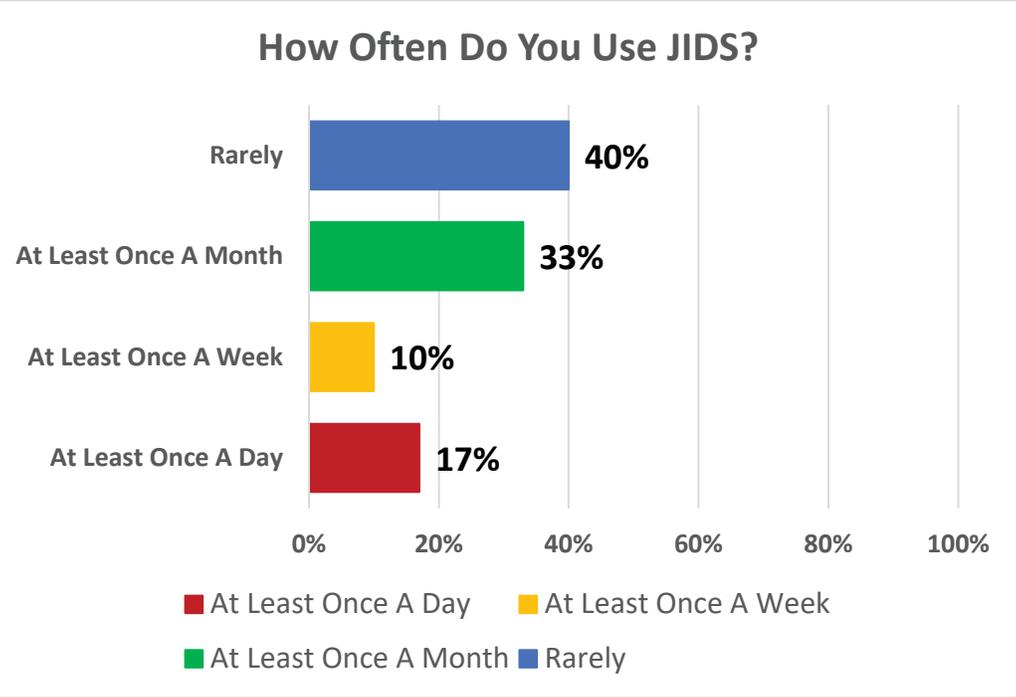
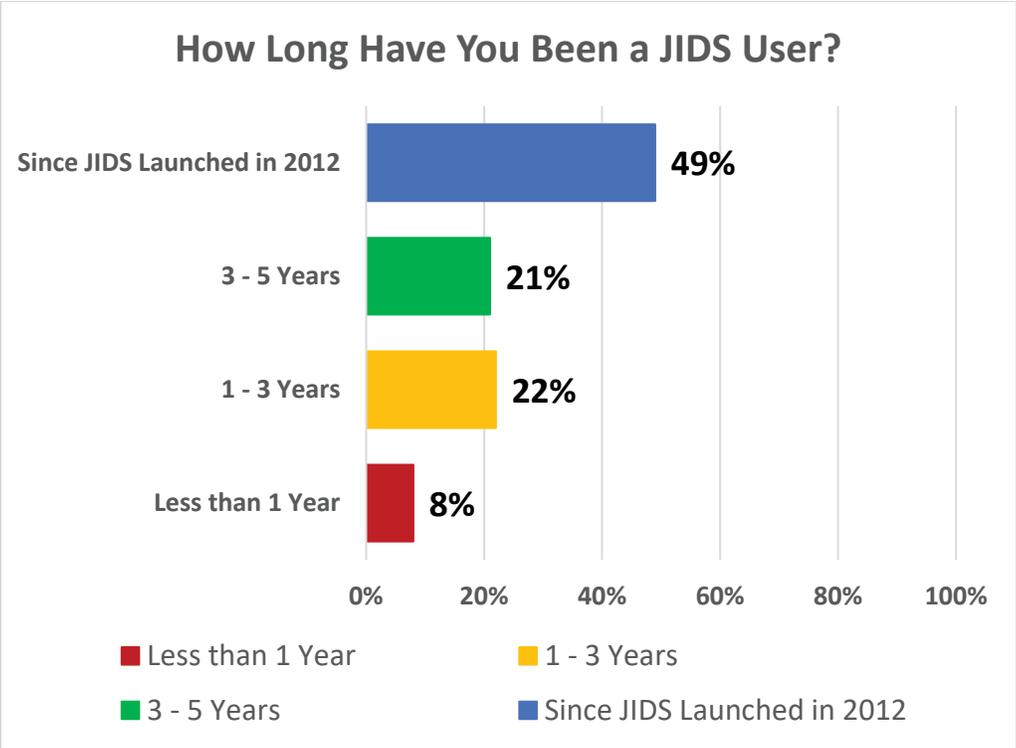
Survey Results Contents

User Questions.....	2
Other Systems Use Questions.....	3
Training Questions	5
Issues Questions	6
JIDS Helpdesk Ticket Summary	9
User Feedback Questions	10
S.W.O.T. Analysis	12
Exploring New Options Questions	16

Survey Results

User Questions

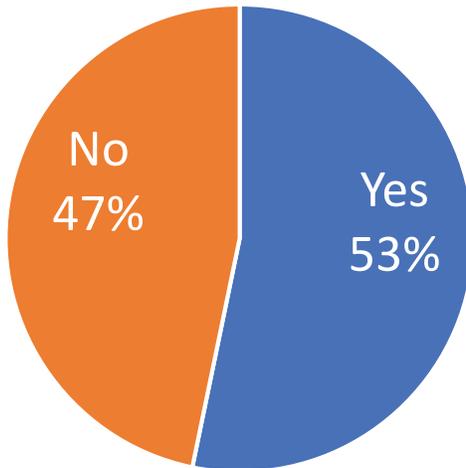
The following information provides data on user experience in the system and frequency of use.



Other Systems Use Questions

The following information provides data on dual-entry of interstate cases into other national, state, or county level data systems.

Compact Office Dual Case Entry?

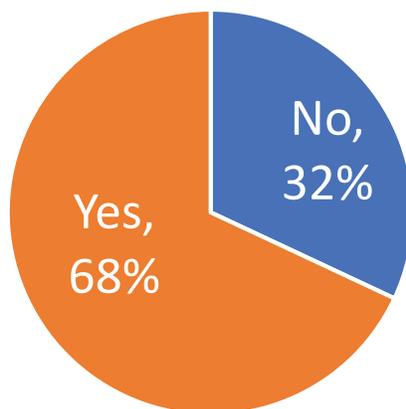


Out of 77 Compact Office Users...

41 enter interstate cases in JIDS and another case management system

36 do not enter interstate cases into 2 systems

Field User Dual Case Entry?

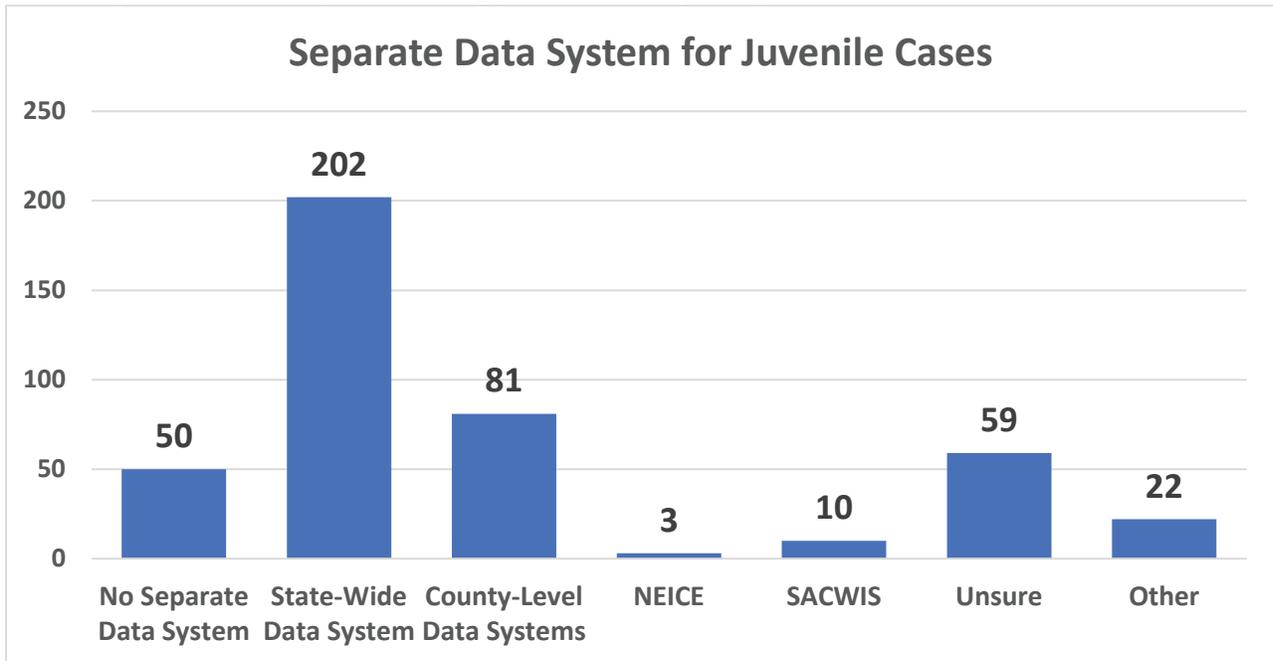


Out of 269 Field Users...

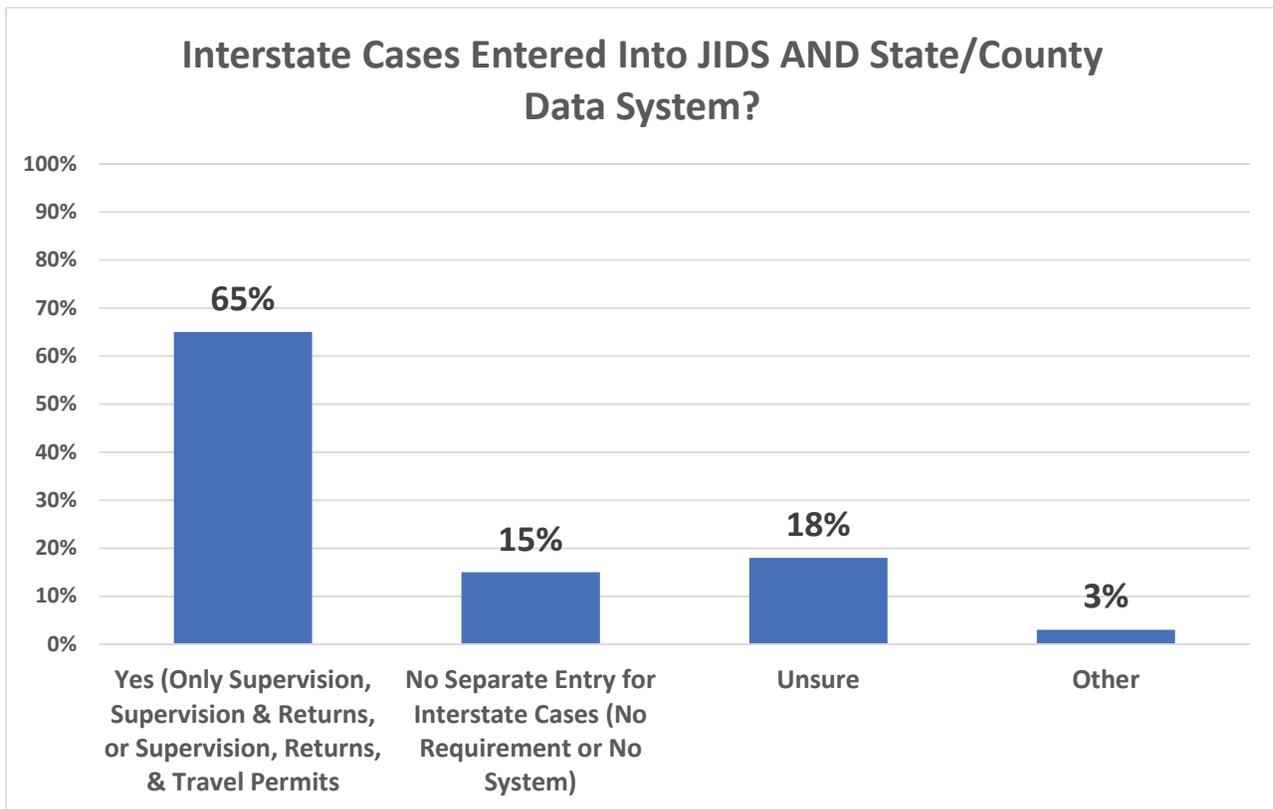
183 enter interstate cases in JIDS and another case management system

86 do not enter interstate cases into 2 systems

1. Please select the appropriate response regarding your state's use of a separate data system (not JIDS) for tracking juvenile delinquency cases.

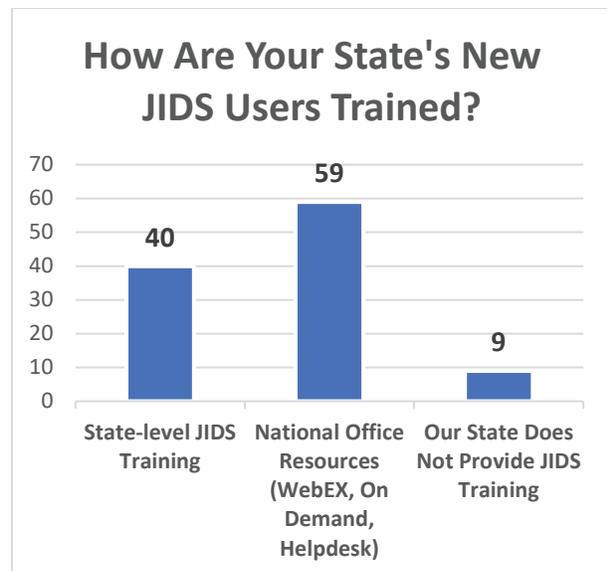
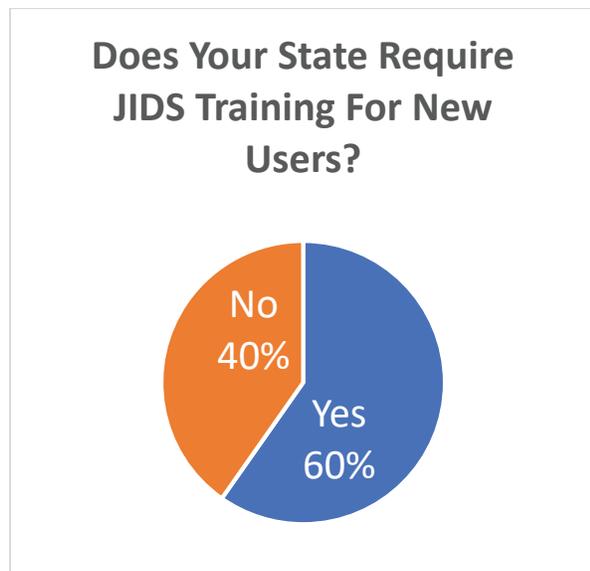
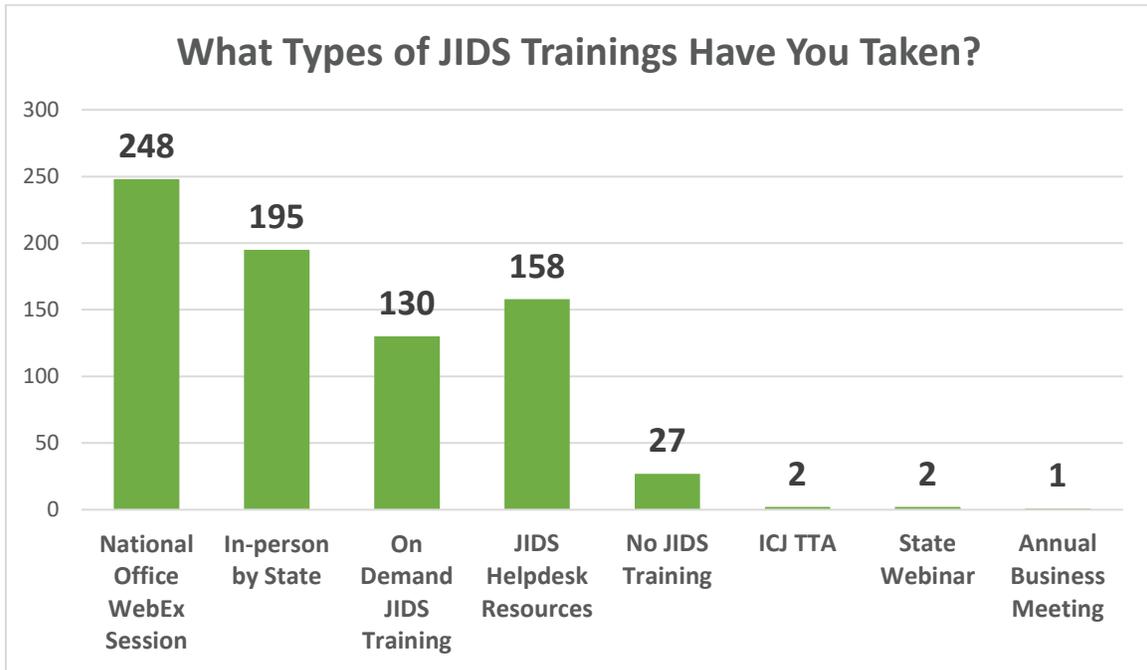


2. Does your state enter interstate juvenile cases into the state's data system *in addition* to entering them into JIDS?



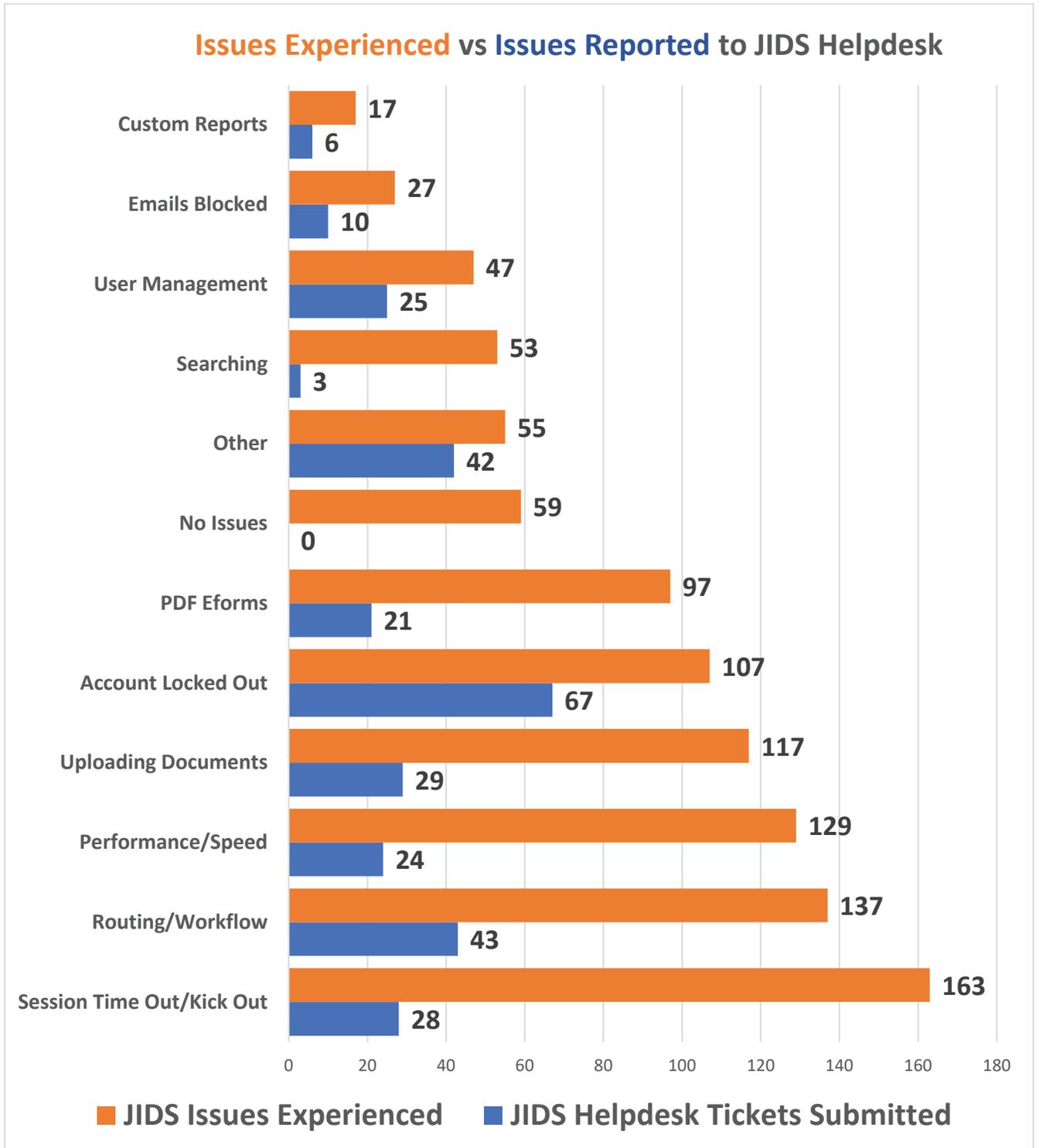
Training Questions

The following information provides data on how JIDS users are trained to use the system.



Issues Questions

The following information provides data on issues user experience in JIDS, including how issues are reported and resolved.



1. **What issues have you experienced using JIDS in the past year (since the upgrade in April 2017)?** Responses reflected by **BLUE** bars in chart on page 9. Comments for “other” categorized below:

Overview of Comments Received by Category

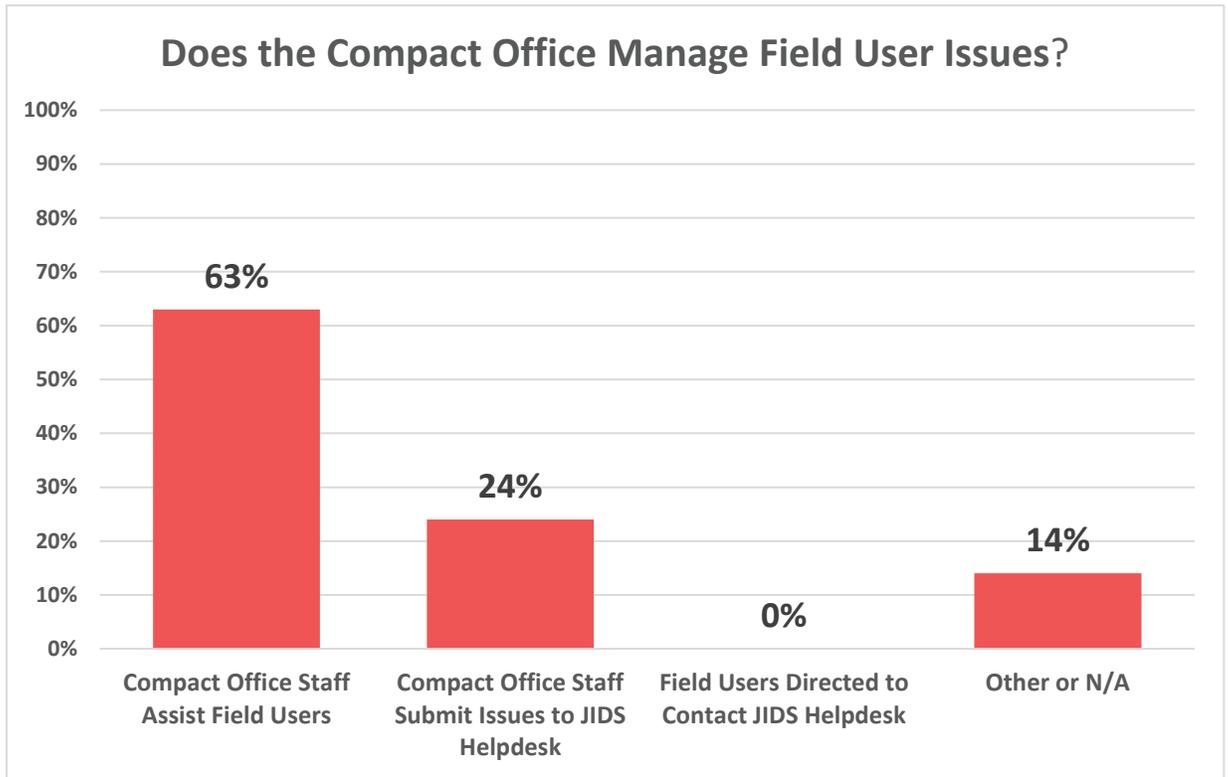
Issue	Number of Comments Received
Not User Friendly	13
Saving E-forms	9
Performance/Speed	6
Browser Issues	5
Account Lockout	4
Emails	4
Non-Specific Technical Issue	3
Reports	3
Uploading	3
Printing	2
Session Connectivity	2
Web Viewer	2
Ad Hoc Workflow	1
30-minute Session Timeout	1

2. **For each issue experienced, for which have you submitted JIDS helpdesk tickets in the past year (since the upgrade in April 2017)?** Responses reflected by **ORANGE** bars in chart on page 9. Comments for “other” categorized below:

Overview of Comments Received by Category

Issue	Number of Comments Received
Work with local or compact staff to resolve	18
None/ No Ticket Submitted	5
Password	3
Local IT contacted	2
Didn't know about JIDS helpdesk	2
Emails	2
E-form	1
Freezing up	1
Browser/Software Compatibility Issues	1
Uploading/Downloading	1

3. **COMPACT OFFICE ONLY: Does the compact office manage and address field user's issues in JIDS?**

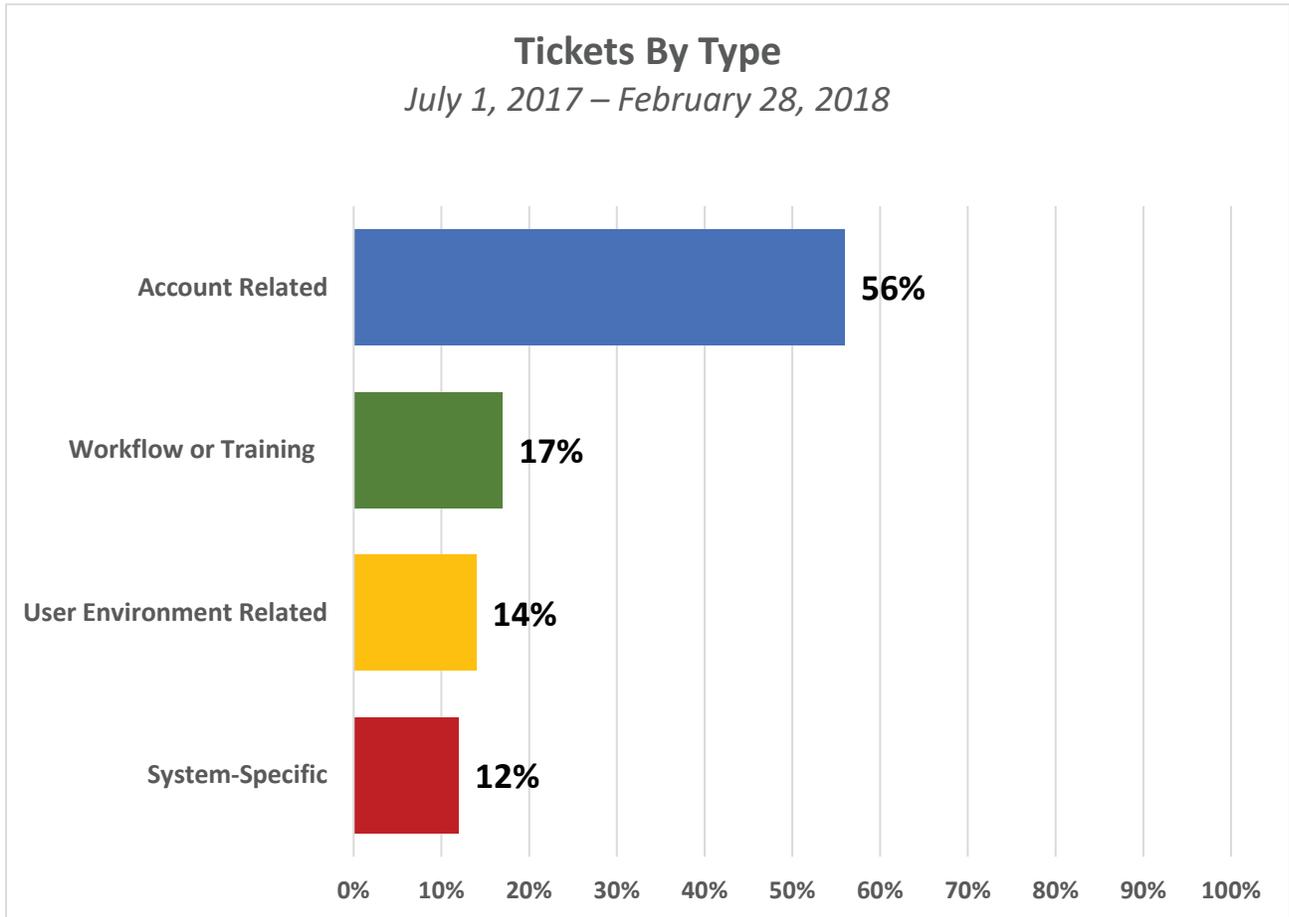


4. **If you submitted a JIDS helpdesk ticket, was your issue resolved?**

- **24%** - Yes, by the JIDS helpdesk
- **5%** - Yes, but my IT department resolved the issue
- **3%** - No
- **62%** - Not Applicable
- **5%** - Other (please specify)

JIDS Helpdesk Ticket Summary

The following information provides data on JIDS Helpdesk requests received.



544 = total tickets received (average of 2 per day)

- **Account Related** (310): Deactivation/reactivation of accounts, password changes, and security lock-outs
- **Workflow or Training** (95): General workflow inquiries, clearing communication requests, or training inquiries
- **User Environment Related** (74): Adobe PDF Reader or browser specific issues, network security issues in the user's environment preventing access or causing kick-outs, and blocked emails
- **System-Specific** (65): System issues that are not related to a user's network environment or computer software (FileBound software issue, JIDS email service down, error messages, performance related to system server)

User Feedback Questions

The following information provides data on user satisfaction of current system.

1. On a scale of 0 to 100 where 0 is Terrible, 50 is OK, and 100 is Excellent, how do you rate JIDS? 335 responses, ranging from 0 – 100



2. Please indicate what you like about using JIDS (select all that apply):

Feature	Votes
Document management (storage and retention, printing/saving, ability to email documents from JIDS)	137
Email notifications	115
Ability to view workflow history	112
Processes built on ICJ Rules	70
Custom Reports	43
Ability to gather data for statistics	38
Ability to investigate compliance issues	37
Simplicity of product	31
Ability to manage state user list	24
Compatibility with other systems	5

3. On a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is Very Dissatisfied and 5 is Very Satisfied, please rate the following:

Weighted Averages:

- A. Document Management (storage and retention, printing/saving, ability to email documents from JIDS) = **3.37**
 - Very Satisfied received most votes (by 27% of users)
- B. Managing Assignments = **3.10**
 - Neither Dissatisfied nor Satisfied and Somewhat Satisfied tied for most votes (by 24% of users)
- C. Custom Reports = **3.18**
 - Neither Dissatisfied nor Satisfied received most votes (by 34% of users)

- D. System Speed and Performance = **2.83**
- Somewhat Dissatisfied received most votes (by 30% of users)
- E. User-friendliness of JIDS = **2.65**
- Very Dissatisfied received most votes (by 28% of users)
- F. Compatibility with other system = **2.48**
- N/A received most votes (by 28% of users) while Neither Dissatisfied nor Satisfied received 27% of votes

S.W.O.T. Analysis

What do you see as the **strengths** of JIDS?



Comments categorized and ranked:

1. Secure, electronic document/forms management system that provides centralized records repository = **81 comments**
2. Ease of use / user-friendly = **45 comments**
3. Nationwide system for tracking juveniles = **40 comments**
4. Effective communication tool = **21 comments**
5. Managing interstate cases and assignments = **20 comments**
6. Uniformity, standardization, and rule-driven processes = **16 comments**
7. Faster case processing = **14 comments**
8. Support: Training materials, state compact office, helpdesk = **10 comments**
9. Product appearance and features = **8 comments**
10. Workflow processes and history = **8 comments**
11. Email notifications = **5 comments**
12. Uniform data collection and statistics = **5 comments**
13. Reporting capabilities = **5 comments**
14. System enhancements: updates, edits, upgrade = **4 comments**
15. Monitor and promote compliance = **3 comments**

What do you see as the **weaknesses** of JIDS?



Comments Categorized and Ranked:

1. Not user-friendly, difficult to learn, cumbersome processes = **142 comments**
2. System speed / performance = **49 comments**
3. Compatibility (with state-system, limitations of internet browsers, Adobe PDF) = **31 comments**
4. System security 30-minute session time-out = **30 comments**
5. Intra-state communication or training issue = **25 comments**
6. Functionality / System doesn't always work = **24 comments**
7. Complicated workflows / routing confirmation / routing vs assigning files = **24 comments**
8. Form Comments: duplication, auto-fill = **23 comments**
9. Connection Issues / Kick-outs = **23 comments**
10. Not a Case Management system: managing case load, entering files for each event, duplication of data = **14 comments**
11. Account issues = **12 comments**
12. Technical issues (network security, software needed) = **8 comments**
13. Email issues = **5 comments**
14. Document loading / uploading = **5 comments**
15. Other (searching, reports, index fields, enhancements) = **4 comments**
16. Field user permissions (can't delete) = **2 comments**

What **opportunities** do you see to improve JIDS?
Do you have any specific suggestions to enhance the current system?



Comments Categorized and Ranked:

1. Enhancements to Current System / Improve User-friendliness = **70 comments**
2. Create New System = **45 comments**
3. More Training = **17 comments**
4. Session Time-Out = **15 comments**
5. Improve Compatibility (browsers, software, state systems) = **11 comments**
6. Rules-based Issue/Compliance = **9 comments**
7. MISC comments = **11 comments**
8. Speed/ Performance = **2 comments**

What are the **threats** to JIDS?



Comments Categorized and Ranked:

1. User frustration / working outside of JIDS = **23 comment**
2. Security = **16 comments**
3. Other comments = **9 comments**
4. Limitations of Software = **7 comments**
5. Compliance = **6 comments**
6. Compatibility = **4 comments**
7. Training = **2 comments**
8. Funding = **1 comments**

Exploring New Options Questions

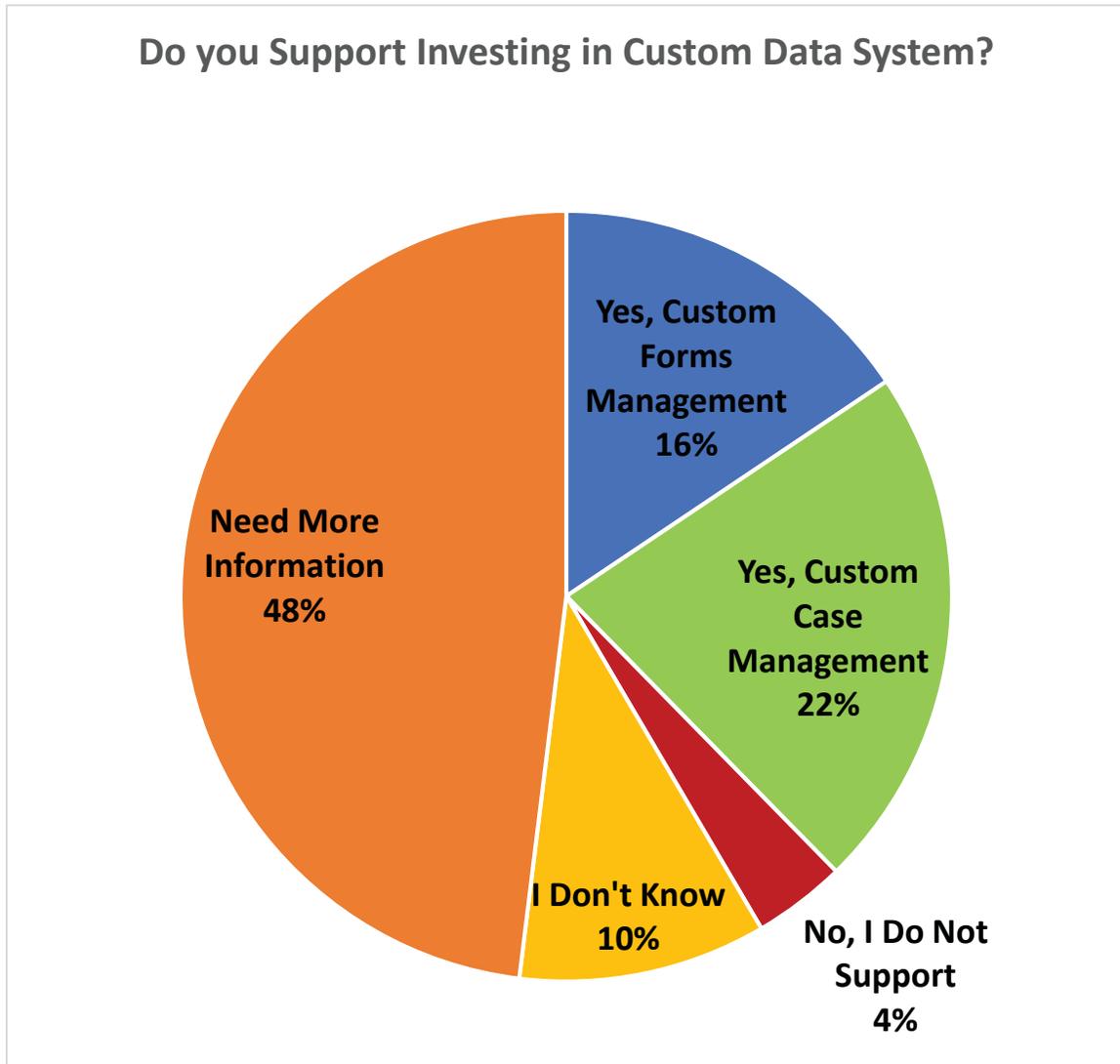
The following information provides data on the Commission's openness to exploring new options by making enhancements to JIDS or pursuing a new, custom data system.

1. **On a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is Strongly Oppose and 5 is Strongly Support, please rate the following potential enhancement options to the current data system:**

Weighted Averages

- A. Edit Existing Workflows (edit step names, workflow icons, email notifications, add attention icons to overdue steps) = **3.97**
 - Strongly Support received most votes (by 38% of users)
- B. Improve Reporting Features (add new reports, redesign reports interface, add a compliance dashboard) = **4.01**
 - Strongly Support received most votes (by 28% of users)
- C. Redesign e-forms to be compatible with multiple browsers and reduce dependency on third party software plugs-ins (Adobe PDF Reader) = **4.33**
 - Strongly Support received most votes (by 58% of users)
- D. Redesign User Management = **3.9**
 - Strongly Support received most votes (by 34% of users)
- E. Improve Training (add more helpdesk resources, add self-paced interactive training) = 4.08
 - Strongly Support received most votes (by 41% of users)
- F. Add mobile device compatibility (phone, tablet) = **3.79**
 - Neither Oppose nor Support and Strongly Support tied for most votes (by 32% of users)

2. COMPACT OFFICE ONLY: Would you support the Commission investing in a customized data system for tracking ICJ Cases? 77 responses





Committee Description and 2018 Membership

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE

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

Thanks to the following for their contributions to the FY 18 Technology Committee:

- **Chair Tony DeJesus (CA)**
- Judy Miller (AR)
- Anne Connor (ID)
- Julie Hawkins (MO)
- Pamela Leonard (NH)
- Dale Dodd (NM)
- Daryl Liedecke (TX)
- Natalie Dalton (VA)
- Joy Swantz (WI)
- Jen Baer (ID), non-voting
- Holly Kassube (IL), non-voting
- Maxine Baggett (MS), non-voting
- Abbie Christian (NE), non-voting
- Raymundo Gallardo (UT), non-voting



INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE REPORT

Interstate Commission for Juveniles

Annual Business Meeting
New Orleans
September 2018

To: Commissioners and Designees of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles

From: Tony DeJesus, Information Technology Committee Chair
Designee/Deputy Compact Administrator, State of California

The Information Technology (IT) Committee is responsible for identifying and developing appropriate information technology resources to facilitate the tracking of offenders and the administration of Commission activities, and for developing recommendations for the Commission's consideration as appropriate.

JIDS

After careful review of previously submitted JIDS enhancement requests, the committee approved modifications to three ICJ Forms, one File Details Field, one Custom Report, one Search Result, one User Management edit, and two Workflows. The Committee is pleased to report that the JIDS enhancement requests approved by the committee took effect on July 1, 2018.

One of the committee's major accomplishments was the amendment to the ICJ Form IA/VI Application for Compact Services. The form's revision was intended to clarify the waiver section and address concerns raised by some judges. This revision was developed and approved by the ICJ Technology Committee, based on results of a survey open to all Commissioner Members in February 2018.

The language for Form IA/VI under the Memorandum of Understanding and Waiver section paragraph three was revised to state, "I hereby waive any right that I may have to contest my return to the sending states." The language in the last section of the form was revised to state, "Pursuant to the Interstate Compact for Juveniles and the ICJ Rules, permission is hereby granted to the above-named juvenile to apply for transfer of supervision to the State of _____".

The other edits to ICJ forms were the Form V – Report of Sending State Upon Parolee or Probationer Being Sent to the Receiving State which was amended so that the Default State field remains blank and no longer defaulting to “Alabama.” The Form IV – Parole or Probation Investigations Request was amended to allow for a drop-down menu that was added to the Status field for “Probation” or “Parole” options.

The Pending Quarterly Progress Report Detail Report was edited to now include the submission of Violation and Absconder reports in the QPR due dates. Any Form IX submitted via the quarterly progress report, violation report and reply, or absconder report workflow will now be counted as a submitted QPR.

The Search Result Grid was edited so that now the Sending and Receiving State Compact Office Assign Fields will appear in Search results. In order to initiate the tracking of human trafficking statistics, a new optional field was added to the File Details page. The options for the new human trafficking field are “no”, “suspected”, and “confirmed.” The field will default to blank and will not be required to save a new file.

The User Management edit allows any JIDS account previously deactivated and not seen on the state’s User List followed by the compact office administrator attempts to re-add the account, to now generate the following message which will appear. “This user account already exists. Contact the JIDS Helpdesk to reactivate the account.”

The Return for Failed Supervision workflow edit resulted in the removal of the notes box at the ICJO sending Final Travel Plan step, as the notes are not viewable by the Holding State due to the step now being an email notification step only.

The Request for Transfer of Supervision workflow was edited to modify the Returned from ICJO Receiving step, “Send Travel Packet” icon language to now be “Transfer Request Finalized”. The email notification language was also edited.

In July 2018, the committee began reviewing the Return Workflows: Voluntary Returns, Non Voluntary Returns, and Return for Failed Supervision. The workflows currently track five business days based on the travel plan submission date versus the actual return of the juvenile. The committee began discussing and presenting proposed workflow configurations that would edit the existing workflows to mirror the ICJ rules timeframes.

Helpdesk Statistics

The helpdesk conducted 25 remote support sessions and responded to over 800 requests with a resolution rate of 98%.

Commission’s Website

In fiscal year 2018, the Commission’s website was redesigned and was configured for search engine optimization, making the site easier to locate on internet searches. The total number of visits to the Commission website was 47,297. This is a 22% increase from fiscal year 17.

Access by mobile and tablet users increased 130%. The committee also approved using SiteImprove Website Monitoring Service which will provide ongoing software assistance in monitoring the ICJ website attending to any issues requiring maintenance.

Respectfully Submitted,

Tony DeJesus

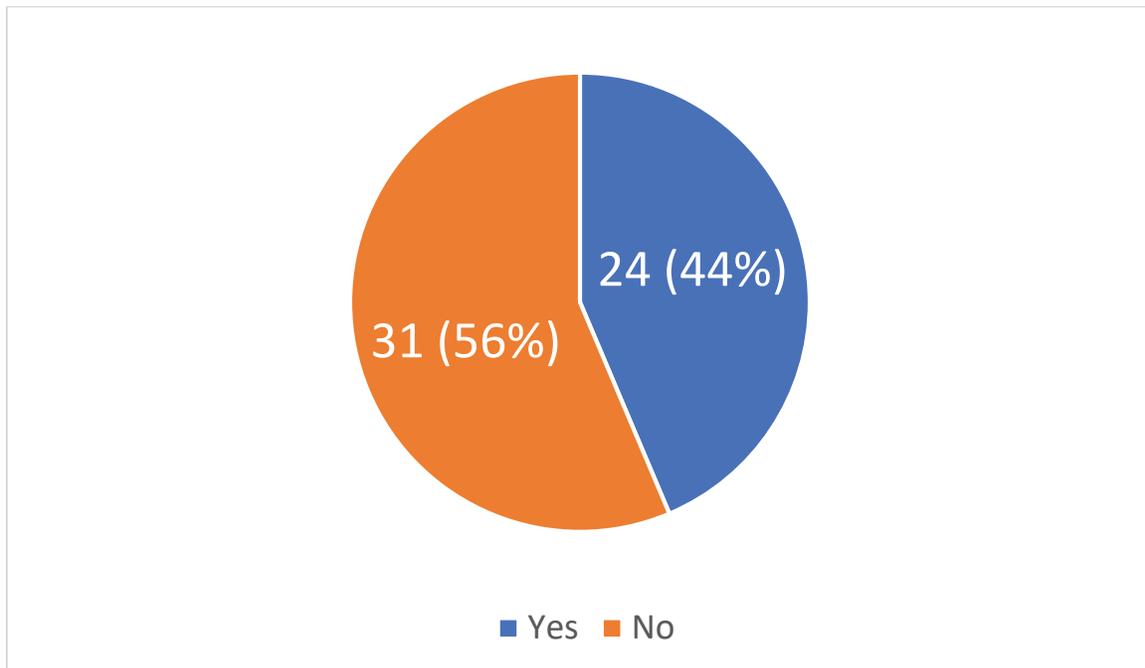
Tony DeJesus
Chair, ICJ Information Technology Committee

Technology Committee Form IA/VI Survey February 2018

Report Prepared March 5, 2018

- 55 Responders
- States/Territories with No Representation: LA, NV, NH, RI, VI
- Commission Role Break-Down
 - 16 Commissioners
 - 15 Deputy Compact Administrators
 - 7 Designees
 - 7 Compact Office Staff
 - 2 Compact Administrators
 - 1 Field Staff
 - 7 *no answer*
- Comments filtered to remove responses “N/A”, “none”, or “See answer to previous question”

Question 1 - *Has a judge in your state ever refused to sign a Form IA/VI?*



Comments:

1. Some judges will not sign until an approved home evaluation is received.
2. Didn't want to sign until after the Home Evaluation was completed.
3. On occasion judges in Idaho have refused to sign the form until it was signed by the juvenile (and parent or guardian on the old form).
4. In Oregon, the only time(s) that a judge has refused to sign a Form IA/VI was when there was no youth signature.
5. A few judges won't sign until after the HE is completed and sent back to the county as approved. Once done they will sign but they try to fight signing upfront.
6. Judges have refused to sign the Form IA/VI prior to the home evaluation being completed.
7. Not a major issue only in certain circumstance whereby a juvenile that may have never had contact with the other biological parent then the Judge would want to get the completed home study report before making a final decision or approval for the juvenile to relocate.
8. In a case where the juvenile relocated prior to signing Form IA/VI, the judge preferred to have the juvenile sign the form IA/VI prior to his own signing.
9. Only rarely
10. California Judges have refused to sign the form until the home evaluation was completed. In cases where the juvenile was already in another state the judge refused to sign until the form was signed first by the juvenile.
11. Our Judges don't refuse to sign the IAVI but of our Courts are doing Electronic Signatures. So they are issuing orders instead of actually signing the IAVI
12. Usually the judge refused to sign it until they received the home study. We were able to remedy it most of the times but that is usually the only refusal.
13. If the youth has departed prior to signing the IA/VI (sometimes) an NC Judge may advise that won't sign the document until the youth/witness sign.
14. Yes, because they want the juvenile to sign it first
15. This has happened only once or twice at most, so is not a problem in WY. The Judge has said the court order should be good enough. Sometimes the IA/VI does not come with the original ICJ request, but then states (including WY) say they still need the IA/VI in order to accept supervision."
16. There have been a few NE Judges who have been uncomfortable with signing the Form IA/VI before a home evaluation is completed as they want to see if the proposed placement is appropriate before making an ultimate placement decision. The NE ICJ office has advised these particular Judges that the referral packet cannot be submitted without the signed Form IA/VI per ICJ rules.
17. We have had Judges initially not sign the form, in testing placement situations. However, we have been successful with having conversations with Judges about why signing the form is important, as our compact office will not submit the form without a signature.

18. If a youth has relocated to another state, prior to signing the Form IAVI, on occasion our local Judge will not sign the Form IAVI without the youth's signature. It is a rare occurrence, but it has happened.
19. I've encountered many instances where judges refused to sign Form 1A/VI because the juveniles signature wasn't present. The youth in many cases has already relocated to the receiving state and isn't available to update the form. In these cases, we will sometimes forward a Form VII Travel Permit (Testing Placement) and request the receiving state update the Form 1A/VI as a courtesy. However, it's very inconvenient because many times the form will need to be re-uploaded to JIDS and the request for judicial authorization sent back to our locals, updated, and sent again. If at any time the Form 1A is neglected to be completed and supervision has been assumed and youth's placement fails... the form would be left incomplete and youth left unreturned.
20. Some will not sign until the youth's signature appears on the document, and the youth is already out-of-state - sometimes before our worker has been informed of the move.
21. Judge wanted juvenile signature before signing & family had already relocated. Issue was resolved with explanation on Compact rules & need for form to complete referral.
22. Wanted to see and review the HER prior to signing it. He believed by signing it before reviewing it meant that he approved. He didn't feel comfortable with that. After many conversations with him, he still refused. I had to work with the receiving state, thankfully they were willing, to have them do an HER prior to me having the Form IA/VI signed by the Judge. No amount of education/explanation was good enough for this Judge.
23. Juvenile had departed to receiving state abruptly, judge would not sign without Juvenile's signature. Receiving state would not move on case without Judge's signature.

Question 2 - *What, if any, issues were cited by the courts about signing the Form IA/VI? Please include specific language or parts of the form that are an issue.*

1. Judge just didn't want to sign it until after the home evaluation was completed.
2. The implications of this contract prior to a home study being performed. There is an impression that once the Form IA/VI is signed the court must follow through with allowing the minor to move even though there may be some new founded reservations regarding the placement, even though it was approved by the receiving state.
3. None except the form must be signed by the client before our Judges will sign it
4. These judges believe that their signature is irrevocable "permission" for ICJ and if they sign first and the HE is denied, they have somehow allowed something they can't change. The affected counties really can't point to what specifically makes the judges think this is the case. These judges seem to believe their signature equals permission or something.
5. I haven't heard of any issues in the past 3 months I have been in DCA role and haven't heard that there were issues prior to my arrival to this position.
6. I was told by local field staff that it was the judge's preference.
7. We have a case right now where the judge does not want to sign the Form IA/VI because she does not want to ask the receiving state to supervise, she wants us to continue supervising.
8. The judge didn't reference the language of the form, they only refused to sign.
9. Some judges require that the youth sign the form first before they add their signature.
10. On occasion Judge has requested the home evaluation be complete and accepted before signing.
11. The judges that I've interacted with that have refused to sign cite that their name is the last signature on the form and that/it brings finality to the form when they sign, and the document shouldn't be altered beyond that point.
12. They want the juvenile to sign first and it may be that the juvenile left before signing the form
13. With some Judges, they have cited the following language as problematic on the current form: "Permission is hereby granted to the above-named juvenile to reside in and be supervised by the State of". The Judges do not have an issue with granting permission for the application of supervision but is concerned with giving permission to reside in another state when an ultimate placement decision has not been made. This only occurs in situations where a referral packet is submitted prior to placement and the Judge wants to review the home evaluation prior to making a placement decision.
14. They are hesitant to sign the form in testing placement scenarios, as they don't want to commit to a transfer if the placement is deemed inappropriate.
15. The main issue has been the courts not being familiar with ICJ overall. We have had resistance to completing the paperwork but once ICJ is explained the court has followed through in completing necessary paperwork.

Question 2, cont. - *What, if any, issues were cited by the courts about signing the Form IA/VI? Please include specific language or parts of the form that are an issue.*

16. On occasion judges have requested to wait until after the evaluation to sign the IA/VI. Once the process and expectation has been explained, they have all been willing to sign to complete the request.
17. The refusal to sign the Form IAVI was based upon the youth not having signed the Form IAVI, prior to relocating to the other state.
18. I am uncertain why a judge would have an issue signing the form.
19. I am not aware of an Alaskan judge refusing to sign a IA/VI, but I have only been working with ICJ for approximately one year.
20. stated in #3 - no specific issues on wording of form.
21. The biggest issue with the Form IA/VI in WY is just the time it takes to get across a judge's desk and signed especially if a worker does not complete the form correctly the first time the packet is submitted then they have to go back and get the judge's signature.
22. Some will not sign until the youth's signature appears on the document, and the youth is already out-of-state - sometimes before our worker has been informed of the move.

Question 3 - *Please suggest language that would address the Judges' concern for refusal to sign.*

1. The sending state would not be obligated to send the youth to the receiving state should the home evaluation be denied. Sending state may rescind the request for supervision at any time.
2. Maybe language to break it down to where the judge is signing only for the youth to apply and then a separate signature later approving the relocation based on the results of the home evaluation?
3. It just needs to be more clear what the purpose of the judges signature is and why they need to sign even if the juvenile hasn't signed.
4. It is generally not the judge but the SAO that may have issue
5. If a Judge in any state is refusing to sign this form then it is a training issue, not an issue with the form. Please do not make a change just to appease a specific judge.
6. if it is possible to sign without the youth's signature then direction about what circumstances might make that permissible could be helpful
7. Current language seems appropriate.
8. Not sure right now. We think the language on the form is fairly clear and addresses it already.
9. I think there isn't any issue with the wording of the document.
10. clarification that this form is required before a transfer can be submitted
11. I would suggest striking the language about giving permission to reside in another state and just leave the statement about granting permission to apply for a transfer. I would only suggest striking this language if the ICJ legal counsel would determine it would not affect the waiver. If the language needs to remain, I would suggest the following for the 2nd statement (in the proposed document presented in the IT Committee): On the condition that the receiving state accepts supervision after a completion of a home evaluation in accordance with ICJ Rule 4-104 and upon a placement decision being made by the Court of jurisdiction, permission is also granted to the above-mentioned juvenile to reside in and be supervised by the receiving state.
12. I believe a qualification needs to be included on the form for testing placement situations.
13. In my experience I have had very few issues with the form and do not feel a change to the language is necessary.
14. Perhaps an indication that the other state will obtain the youths signature.
15. No instances of judges refusing to sign noted.
16. Don't feel language change is needed.
17. "This judicial signature becomes active upon the youth's signature being added."
18. Make it as simple and sweet as possible. Make it what it is supposed to be, I acknowledge that placement outside of WI is being investigated. Sign and date.

Question 4 - *What other strategies would you recommend to address this issue?*

1. Address the matter in the bench book.
2. More training for judges regarding the actual intent but it has been difficult in our state to get an audience with most. We've heard several times, "it's my courtroom" . . .
3. something about discretion to the court after a Home Study is completed regardless whether the receiving state accepts the case.
4. National Office and Rick Maters reach out to the Judge/s refusing to sign and ask for a written legal reason they refused to sign so he issues could be addressed.
5. Perhaps, the Commission's Legal Counsel, Mr. Rick Masters, can issue an Advisory Opinion or other legal brief for judicial bench officers explaining the purpose of the Form IA/VI. This can also be attached to the Bench Book, if not already addressed.
6. Get rid of the form or maybe make it so it is really just a pre-signed waiver of extradition. Failed placement and return are the only other times we actually use it after we first send it anyway.
7. I have mostly used training on ICJ rules as a way to educate my judges on why signing the document (even without the juvenile's signature) is necessary.
8. Maybe add a comment section for the Judge/courts to provide reason their concerns.
9. Make sure local field staff obtain juvenile's signature prior to relocation.
10. Training
11. I will be attending the next court hearing for this juvenile and will be bringing the advisory opinion as to how we are required to follow the compact. I also wonder why there is a requirement for a judge to sign the waiver in order to transfer supervision to the other state. With ICPC we do not need a judge's order.
12. Would switching the signature locations of the youth and judge rectify the issue?
13. Generally explaining that all the states are part of the compact, and these are universal policies and procedures seems to work, and they appreciate the explanations.
14. If this is not a widespread issue across the nation, training and working with the Judges would need to be the responsibility of the state's ICJ Office. Currently, the NE ICJ Office works with the Judges that have concerns to advise that the ultimate placement decision lies with the court of jurisdiction and that a referral packet cannot be submitted without the signed Form IA/VI per ICJ rules.
15. Relationship building, ongoing judicial education, Compact Office reviews of all forms before sending them on.
16. I don't think specifically language is a barrier more so than an education of what ICJ is and how to use its application within a court setting.
17. In GA, we encourage our local to still seek the Judge's Signature, despite not having the youths signature, and advise that we will request assistance from the other state to obtain the signature.
18. State on the Form 1A/VI that the youth does not need to be present to authorize the Application for Services.

Question 4, cont. - *What other strategies would you recommend to address this issue?*

19. Issue has been resolved on individual basis by educating staff.
20. Have all workers instruct the youth and families at the beginning of each new case that the youth cannot leave the state without prior permission / paperwork.
21. Why not let Commissioner sign if judge refuses? Don't we allow this for parole cases. Doesn't the ICJ statute give broad authority for Commissioners? If not one Commissioner, how about allow receiving state Commissioner to countersign?
22. Continued training for Judges; however, usually if they believe they are right, they don't care.



Committee Description and 2018 Membership

RULES COMMITTEE

Responsible for administering the Commission's rulemaking procedures, drafting proposed rule amendments, and ensuring rule amendments are properly formatted with justifications for submission to the Commission. Members actively participate in monthly teleconference meetings, an annual face-to-face meeting and public hearing, with ample availability to review rule proposals.

Thanks to the following for their contributions to the FY 18 Rules Committee:

- **Chair Gary Hartman (WY)**
- Judy Miller (AR)
- Melanie Grimes/Christine Norris (DE)
- Anne Connor (ID)
- Tracy Hudrlik (MN)
- Julie Hawkins (MO)
- Kevin Brown / Edwin Lee, Jr. (NJ)
- Dale Dodd (NM)
- Mike Lacy (WV)
- Shelley Hagan (WI)
- Onome Edukore (FL), non-voting
- Steve Jett, ex officio
National Partnership for Juvenile



RULES COMMITTEE REPORT

Interstate Commission for Juveniles

Annual Business Meeting
New Orleans
September 2018

To: Commissioners and Designees of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles

From: Gary P. Hartman, Rules Committee Chair
Commissioner, State of Wyoming

The Rules Committee reviewed the “Rule Proposal Guide” and forwarded the same to the Executive Committee. This guide provides general instructions for submitting rule proposals to be considered for adoption. The deadline for proposals to be submitted to the Rules Committee for consideration at the 2019 Annual Business Meeting in January 19, 2019.

The Committee reviewed several recommendations to the Rules Committee, including an Amendment to Rule 7-104(3) on warrants entered into NCIC but not acted upon by the entering state. The proposal will be discussed further at the Committee’s next meeting. The Compliance Committee recommended a proposed Amendment to Rule 4-104(5) by stripping out the 5-day requirement. The Technology Committee submitted edits to Form IA/VI for the Rules Committee’s review, then reviewed comments and proposed two changes to the form.

The Committee discussed Rule 6-102 language “a danger to themselves or others” as a mental health definition as the criteria to be detained in a secure facility. The Committee decided to leave the language as is. The Committee was asked to provide guidance regarding “Non-Adjudicated Minors” and “Non-Offenders.” The definition of “Non-Adjudicated Minor” was removed from the Rules in 2018 but was used in 2 previous Advisory Opinions. The term “Non-Adjudicated Minor” might be relevant where the plea of a juvenile is held in abeyance, but the juvenile is still subject to the jurisdiction of the Court and ICJ Rules. No action was recommended by the Committee.

Thank you for your attention and continuing support of the Rules Committee efforts.

Respectfully Submitted,

Gary P. Hartman

Gary P. Hartman
Chair, ICJ Rules Committee



INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR JUVENILES

Serving Juveniles While Protecting Communities

ICJ Rule Proposal Guide

2018 – 2019 Rules Cycle

ICJ National Office
836 Euclid Avenue ~ Suite 322
Lexington, KY 40502
859.721.1062
www.juvenilecompact.org

ICJ Rule Proposal Guide

The Interstate Commission for Juveniles is authorized to promulgate rules to govern the implementation of the Interstate Compact for Juveniles (ICJ). This guide provides general instructions for submitting rule proposals to be considered for adoption. It is intended to help individuals draft proposals, committee/region chairs in referring proposals, and the Rules Committee in preparing final proposals for vote. *For more comprehensive guidelines, see ICJ Rule 2-103.*

OVERVIEW

The ICJ rulemaking process operates on a 2-year cycle. Proposed amendments or new rules must be submitted to the Rules Committee, which makes referrals for final approval by the full Commission at Annual Business Meetings in odd-numbered years.

Proposals are vetted through an extensive review process, which includes posting and comment periods for Commission Members and the public. In order to be fully vetted, proposals must be submitted at least eight (8) months before the vote at an Annual Business Meeting. The Rules Committee establishes the deadline, which is posted on the ICJ website and announced at various meetings.

The deadline for proposals to be submitted to the Rules Committee for consideration at the 2019 Annual Business Meeting is January 15, 2019.

DEVELOPING & SUBMITTING PROPOSALS

Proposed new rules or amendments must be submitted as follows:

1. Standing Committees may propose rules or amendments by a majority vote;
2. Regions may propose rules or amendments by a majority vote; or
3. During an Annual Business Meeting, any Commissioner or Designee may submit a proposal for referral to the Rules Committee for future consideration.

Recommendation of Issue to Rules Committee for Review

If a Region/Committee has concerns regarding a rules-related issue, the Region/Committee may vote to recommend the Rules Committee review the issue to determine what, if any, further action should be taken. It is not necessary for the Region/Committee to draft a proposal if this type recommendation is made.

Initial Draft

Initial drafts are commonly developed by the Rules Committee based on recommendations from other committees or regions, but can be developed by any region, committee, commissioner or designee. *A template is attached.*

Region/Committee Approval

To be considered by a Region/Committee, the proposal must be submitted electronically to the Region/Committee Chair and/or National Office staff. The proposal must be submitted as a Microsoft Word document at least two (2) weeks prior to the meeting. If approved by a majority vote of a Region/Committee, the National Office will forward the proposal to the Rules Committee Chair.

RULES COMMITTEE REVIEW

The Rules Committee reviews all proposals, taking into consideration the following:

- Proposed language;
- Need/justification for the proposal;
- Impact to other Rules;
- Formatting changes (requires notification to referring Region/Committee Chair);
- Impact on ICJ Forms;
- Legal issues (if applicable); and
- JIDS data and/or impact (if applicable).

RULES COMMITTEE ACTIONS

After discussing a recommendation or proposal, the Rules Committee will determine whether to develop a proposal, support a proposal as submitted, or recommend changes.

Rules Committee Proposals

The Rules Committee may develop proposals based on recommendations received from other Committees, Regions Commissioners, or Designees.

Recommend Substantive Changes to Proposals from Region/Committee

If the Rules Committee determines substantive changes are needed, the proposal will be returned to the referring Region/Committee with reasoning and justification for the suggested changes. The Region/Committee may:

- approve the Rules Committee's changes,
- proceed with its original submission, or
- withdraw its original submission.

Any adjustments made to a proposal must be approved by majority vote of that Region/Committee. A proposal may be withdrawn at any time by the Region/Committee who initially submitted it.

Recommend Formatting Changes to Proposals

Formatting or technical modifications may be made prior to posting proposals for comment. This may include grammar, numbering (Rule and subsections) and language modifications that do not affect the intent of the proposal or the justification. Any formatting changes are conveyed to the referring Region/Committee Chair, who can dispute the format change for context.

POSTING AND COMMENTS

Initial Commission Comment Period

The Rules Committee posts all proposals publicly, allowing Commission Members to submit comments. All comments are posted on the Commission's website. These comments are critical in preparing the final proposal drafts. Referring Regions/Committees should discuss comments prior to the proposal's final drafting and posting. The comment period typically lasts thirty (30) days.

Final Drafting and Posting

After the initial comment period, the Rules Committee meets to discuss and consider the comments to determine if any changes are needed. According to Rule 2-103, the Rules Committee must post final rule proposals no later than thirty (30) days prior to the scheduled vote at the Annual Business Meeting.

Public Hearing

Prior to the Commission voting, a Public Hearing is held to allow public input regarding any proposed rule changes. Public comments may also be submitted in writing and read at the Public Hearing. The Public Hearing is typically held in conjunction with the Annual Business Meeting.

FINAL VOTE AT ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

The Rules Committee may present information to educate Commission Members on the proposals prior to vote through a designated training session or through Rules Committee representation at region meetings.

During the General Session, the Commission takes final action by a vote of "yes" or "no." No additional rules or amendments may be made at this time. A rule or amendment may be referred back to the Rules Committee for further action, either prior to or subsequent to final action on the proposed rule or amendment. The Commission also votes to establish the effective date of the rules.

ICJ RULE PROPOSAL (TEMPLATE)

Section 1: *To be completed by the Region Committee or Commissioner submitting the proposal.*

Proposed by: _____ Date Submitted: _____

Proposed New Rule or Amendment:

How to format a proposed amendment to a current rule:

- **Enter** the full rule as it currently exists.
- **Strikethrough** any proposed deleted language.
- **Add** new proposed language in **red** and **underline**.

*How to format a proposed **new** rule:*

- **Present** new rule proposal text all in **red and underline**.
- You may suggest the section of the ICJ Rules where the proposed rule could be added.

Justification:

Describe why the proposed new rule or amendment is needed; impact to public safety; how it meets goals of the Compact; and case examples.

Section 2: *To be completed by the Rules Committee or National Office; however, initial drafters are welcome to include relevant information.*

Effect on Other Rules, Advisory Opinions or Dispute Resolutions:

Whether the proposal affects/addresses/conflicts with any other rules, etc.

JIDS Impact:

Any impact to JIDS users and whether the proposal can be implemented without modification to JIDS.

Forms Impact:

Any impact to specific ICJ Forms and whether the proposal can be implemented without modification to forms.

Fiscal Impact:

The National Office will obtain a quote related to JIDS/ICJ Forms enhancements.

Rules Committee Action:

The history of the proposal, including all Rules Committee motions, will be documented here.

Effective Date:

Date the proposal should be effective, typically March 1 of the year following adoption.



Committee Description and 2018 Membership

TRAINING, EDUCATION, AND PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE

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

Thanks to the following for their contributions to the FY 18 Training Committee:

- **Chair Cathlyn Smith (TN)**
- Pat Pendergast (AL)
- Agnes Denson (FL)
- Anne Connor (ID)
- Jeff Cowger (KS)
- John Davis (MS)
- Traci Marchand (NC)
- Jessica Wald (ND)
- Mia Pressley (SC)
- Charles Frieberg (SD)
- Eavey-Monique James (VI)
- Joy Swantz (WI)
- Kaki Sanford (AL), non-voting
- Ellen Hackenmueller (AK), non-voting
- Daniel Horacek (AZ), non-voting
- Dawn Bailey (WA), non-voting
- Trudy Gregorie, ex officio
Victims Representative
- Maureen Blaha, ex officio
National Runaway Safeline



TRAINING, EDUCATION, AND PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE REPORT

Interstate Commission for Juveniles

Annual Business Meeting
New Orleans
September 2018

To: Commissioners and Designees of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles

**From: Cathlyn Smith, Training Committee Chair
Commissioner, State of Tennessee**

The Training, Education, and Public Relations Committee is responsible for approving, developing, and delivering training in addition to increasing Commission awareness. Members actively participate in monthly teleconference meetings, with a broad understanding of the ICJ Rules and utilize meeting times to review training materials and/or conduct training.

I would like to offer my sincere gratitude to the committee members for their continued commitment and efforts for their work on behalf of the Commission.

This past year, the committee with the aid of National Office staff provided updates to training resources based on the new rules that went into effect on March 1, 2018. Updated resources included: Best Practices, Training Bulletins, Travel Permits, Saving Documents into JIDS, Managing JIDS Users, The Compact Operations Quick Reference Guide, and on-demand modules. New resources developed and now available on the Commission's website and referenced in the 2018 Docket Book include: Bench Card: Return of Runaways, Probation/Parole Absconders, Escapees & Accused Delinquents and the State Council Toolkit.

Our continued effort to highlight the Commission and purpose of ICJ in FY18 was signified through presentations, participation, and/or exhibit booths at the following national and state conferences and meetings:

- APPA 42nd Annual Training Institute in New York City, NY
- APPA Winter Training Institute in Houston, TX
- CJJ Annual Conference in Washington, DC
- CJJ Webinar (online)
- CSG Conference in Las Vegas, NV

- Hawaii Judiciary Symposium in Honolulu, HI
- ICJ 2017 Annual Business Meeting in San Diego, CA
- ICAOS 2017 ABM in Pittsburgh, PA
- NCJFCJ 80th Annual Conference in Washington, DC
- NCJFCJ - National Conference on Juvenile Justice in Coronado, CA
- NCJFCJ and OJJDP rewrite of Juvenile Delinquency Guidelines Committee
- New Mexico Children's Law Institute in Albuquerque, NM
- Tennessee Court Services Association in Nashville, TN

Additionally, the committee provided extensive training via several technology mediums to foster knowledge and an ongoing learning environment for those seeking information for the fiscal year 2018 which included:

- 11,971* individuals completed/reviewed ICJ On Demand modules
(*JIDS 3,173 + All Others 8,798)
- 585 individuals trained via 23 instructor-led WebEx training sessions
- 1,288 individuals trained via intra-state trainings as reported by 20 states
- 11 requests for TTA fulfilled

After the 2017 Annual Meeting, the committee, reviewed the input from last year's surveys collaborated to develop curriculum for the 2018 Annual Business Meeting featuring again scenario based instruction to better foster our focus on communication and dialog with internal and external stakeholders. A panel discussion designed has added emphasis on juvenile justice reform and brings together great leaders from around the country to share the many wonderful and innovative concepts to aid the youth we serve.

In closing it is the committee's desire to serve the Commission and our community partners in providing the latest and best information as we advocate and communicate across various mediums in the coming year.

Respectfully Submitted,

Cathlyn Smith

Cathlyn Smith
Chair, ICJ Training, Education and Public Relations

Fiscal Year 2018 Conferences
ICJ Increased Visibility through
Presence at a Record Number of Conferences

<i>Date</i>	<i>Conference</i>	<i>Presentation</i>	<i>Booth</i>	<i>ICJ Representation</i>
JULY 16-19, 2017	NCJFCJ 80th Annual Conference Washington DC		Yes	MaryLee Underwood and Trudy Gregorie
AUGUST 13-16, 2017	TJCSA Conference Nashville, TN	Yes	Yes	Anne Connor, Cathlyn Smith, and LaVonne Rutten
AUGUST 27-30, 2017	APPA 42nd Annual Training Institute New York, NY	Yes		Anne Connor and Traci Marchand
SEPTEMBER 25-28, 2017	ICJ 2017 ABM San Diego, CA	Yes, including a Judicial Panel		All Commission Members
SEPTEMBER 29, 2017	Hawaii Judiciary Symposium Honolulu, HI	Yes		Rick Masters (onsite) Anne Connor (remotely)
OCTOBER 9-11, 2017	ICAOS 2017 ABM Pittsburg, PA			MaryLee Underwood as ICJ Ex Officio
OCTOBER 23, 2017	Coalition for Juvenile Justice (CJJ) Webinar	Yes		Traci Marchand
December 4-5, 2017	NCJFCJ and OJJDP rewrite of Juvenile <u>Delinquency Guidelines</u> Reno, NV			Anne Connor
December, 14-16 2017	Council of State Governments (CSG) Affiliates Conference Las Vegas, NV	Yes MaryLee as Panelist		MaryLee Underwood, Panelist. Also attending: Anne Connor, Gary Hartman, and Tracy Hudrlik

JANUARY 10-12, 2018	2018 New Mexico Children's Law Institute		Yes	Dale Dodd and Anne Connor
JANUARY 21-24, 2018	APPA Winter Training Institute Houston , TX		Yes	Tracy Marchand and Jennifer Adkins
MARCH 18-21, 2018	NCJFCJ 2018 National Conference on Juvenile Justice Coronado, CA		Yes	Yes Anne Connor
JUNE 27-30, 2018	2018 CJJ Annual Conference, Council of SAGs' Meeting, and Hill Day Washington, DC		Yes "Table Talks" Roundtable	Yes Cathlyn Smith and Trudy Gregorie



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.

TOPIC:

Return of a Juvenile Serving a Correctional Sentence in Another State

Practices may vary, however the current rules and procedures of returns remain the same.

1. The demanding state's ICJ Office will verify entry of the warrant in NCIC, obtain a copy of the warrant, and forward it to the holding state's ICJ Office.
2. The holding state's ICJ Office should contact the facility where the juvenile is being held and inform them of the demanding state's warrant and their intention to return. The contact at the facility could be a prison caseworker, warden, parole officer, general counsel for the prison system or someone else the ICJ Office does not communicate with on a regular basis.
3. Just prior to release from the committing facility, coordinate with the holding facility and the county to arrange transport to the local jail or juvenile detention to be held on the demanding state's warrant.
4. Proceed with the normal ICJ processes for voluntary and non-voluntary return of juveniles/runaways. (ICJ Rules Section 600)

If the warrant is for a juvenile case in the demanding state, it falls under ICJ jurisdiction. The matter is not within the jurisdiction of the Interstate Compact on Adult Offender Supervision (ICAOS).

"The key to success in these cases is communication and cooperation."

Approved June 28, 2018



INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR JUVENILES

Serving Juveniles While Protecting Communities

Best Practice

Topic: States in Transition

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To assist compact offices in preparing for staff transitions, states may utilize the ICJ Transition/Succession Plan Template to record state-specific information. To view a sample plan or for additional information, please contact your regional representative. After filling in your state's information, please submit the plan to your regional representative for retention.

ADDENDUM: ICJ Transition/Succession Plan Template

{STATE NAME} ICJ Transition/Succession Plan

STATE COMPACT OFFICE INFORMATION

	Response	Email, Phone Number, link, etc.
What agency houses the ICJ Compact office?		
State Statute		
ICJ State Council		
Does the ICJ Office in your state have funding available for juvenile returns?		
Who is responsible in your state ICJ office to pay for ICJ Annual dues?		
Funding for Treatment		
Is there any special grant funding available in your state for ICJ juveniles?		
ICJ Compact Office Budget		
Does your state have separate ICJ offices for probation and parole?		
Who is the ICJ Commissioner?		
Who is the ICJ Designee?		
DCA / Staff		
Who in your state covers the daily operations of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles?		
Who is the Supervisor over the ICJ Staff?		
ICJ - Help Desk Contact Information (JIDS log-in) for the national data system		
How are cases routed to local workers within your state?		
Who is contacted in your state in regards to sex offender questions?		
Who is contacted in your state in regards to human sex trafficking?		
Who is contacted in your state in regards to ICPC cases?		
Who is contacted in your state in regards to Immigration issues? (<i>An "A" number is the term used as an immigration identification number.</i>)		

TRAINING INFORMATION		
	Response	Email, Phone Number, link, etc.
Where do your staff and local workers obtain ICJ forms and information?		
If there was an emergency and the ICJ Administrator and Deputy Compact Administrator were unavailable, who should the Local Workers contact for emergency assistance/notification?		
What does a typical day look like in your state's ICJ Office?		
Resources: For Example: Associations / Affiliation Contacts Escort Services		
Location of Juvenile Corrections Institutions {link}		
Location of Secure Detention Facilities {link}		
Dependency Facilities		
Law Enforcement		
	Completed by:	Date Completed:



Interstate Commission for Juveniles

Serving Juveniles While Protecting Communities

- ABOUT ▾
- DIRECTORY ▾
- MEETINGS ▾
- LEGAL ▾
- TRAINING ▾
- RESOURCES ▾
- FORMS
- JIDS ▾



STATE COUNCIL TOOLKIT



[State Council Toolkit](#)

[State Council Policy](#)

[State Council Report
Form](#)

THE INTERSTATE COMPACT FOR JUVENILES (ICJ) REQUIRES EACH MEMBER JURISDICTION TO CREATE AND MAINTAIN A STATE COUNCIL FOR INTERSTATE JUVENILE SUPERVISION.

The State Council serves as an interbranch coordinating body and is the in-state partner to the Interstate Commission for Juveniles (ICJ's national governing body). The State Council and its members serve in advisory, advocacy and oversight roles within the state.

STATE COUNCIL REPORT

The Interstate Compact for Juveniles (ICJ), Article IX, requires that "Each member state shall create a State Council for Interstate Juvenile Supervision. . ." ICJ Administrative Policy 01-2011 was enacted to ensure "compliance with the statute requirement that each member state or territory maintain a state council." It requires that each state submit a report by January 1 of each year.

States may submit meeting minutes or other related documents to the [Executive Director](#).

[State Council Toolkit](#)

[State Council Policy](#)

[State Council Report Form](#)

Person Submitting Report*

Your Email Address*

State*

Has your state created a State Council for Interstate Juvenile Supervision?*

How many times did your state council meet during the previous calendar year (enter 0 for none)? *

Enter the meeting dates or explain why no meetings were convened:*

Enter your state council roster, including names and positions/titles:*

Enter any vacant positions on your State Council:*



Committee Description and 2018 Membership

HUMAN TRAFFICKING AD HOC COMMITTEE

Responsible for examining information on the topic of human trafficking as it relates to ICJ. The Committee maintains matrices of information that includes identifying victims and the various laws and procedures in states when handling human trafficking cases.

Thanks to the following for their contributions to the FY 18 Human Trafficking Ad Hoc Committee:

- **Chair Mia Pressley (SC)**
- **Vice Chair Peter Sprengelmeyer (OR)**
- Maria Genca (CT)
- Anne Connor (ID)
- Sherry Jones (MD)
- Jessica Wald (ND)
- Cathlyn Smith (TN)
- Trissie Casanova (VT)
- Jedd Pelander (WA)
- Mike Casey (DE), non-voting
- Tracy Bradley (FL), non-voting
- Holly Kassube (IL), non-voting
- Maxine Baggett (MS), non-voting
- Candice Alfonso (NJ), non-voting
- Edwin Lee, Jr (NJ), non-voting
- Raymundo Gallardo (UT), non-voting
- Richetta Johnson (VA), non-voting
- Chris Newlin, ex officio
National Children's Advocacy Center
- Maureen Blaha, ex officio
National Runaway Safeline



HUMAN TRAFFICKING AD HOC COMMITTEE REPORT

Interstate Commission for Juveniles

**Annual Business Meeting
New Orleans
September 2018**

To: Commissioners and Designees of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles

**From: Mia Pressley, Human Trafficking Ad Hoc Committee Chair
Commissioner, State of South Carolina**

**Peter Sprengelmeyer, Human Trafficking Ad Hoc Committee Vice Chair
Commissioner, State of Oregon**

In 2018 the Ad Hoc Human Trafficking Committee began operating as an ad hoc committee, and no longer as a workgroup/sub-committee of the Training, Education, and Public Relations Committee. Meetings were held January 18, 2018, March 15, 2018, May 10, 2018, and July 19, 2018, to share resources and practices used by states to address ICJ youth who are human trafficking victims.

The Committee began the year by setting the goal of developing best practices for ICJ's response to juvenile victims of human trafficking. It was noted that the ICJ Human Trafficking Matrix had not been updated since its development by the workgroup in 2016. The Committee discussed the most efficient way to do this and voted to submit a proposal to a law school Pro Bono Project to have the Matrix updated by a law student. To date the project has not been picked up and this item will need to be addressed in the next fiscal year.

The Committee identified the need to develop resources and conduct productive outreach to the state Children's Advocacy Centers. To address this need, the National Office developed and published the "Bench Card on Returns" on the behalf of the Ad Hoc Human Trafficking Committee. With the help of Committee member Chris Newlin, NACAC, the fact sheet will be used to introduce the Commission to the Children's Advocacy Centers and foster collaboration to the benefit of the youth that both groups serve.

Also, in 2018, the Ad Hoc Human Trafficking Committee developed and conducted a survey to address how states ICJ offices are addressing human trafficking. Next, the Committee will focus on using the compiled data to develop an ICJ Best Practice for working with juvenile human trafficking victims.

Respectfully Submitted,

Mia Pressley

Mia Pressley
Chair, ICJ Human Trafficking Ad Hoc Committee



2018 ICJ Offices Responses to Human Trafficking Survey Report

Approved July 19, 2018

Overview

In June 2018, the Human Trafficking Ad Hoc Committee surveyed ICJ members to gather information regarding how state ICJ office respond to human trafficking.

Method

SurveyMonkey was used to collect responses. On June 1, all ICJ Commissioners, Compact Administrators, Designees, Deputy Compact Administrators, and compact office staff were provided survey access via email from the ICJ National Office. The survey link was also distributed for four weeks in June via the “ICJ Weekly” e-newsletter to 5,183 subscribers using MailChimp.

Responses

- **46** individuals responded representing **39** states / territories
- Commissioners, Designees, Compact Administrators, Deputy Compact Administrators, and other ICJ Office staff represent **98%** of responses received

Results Summary

Of 46 responses received, 76 percent of ICJ offices indicated that they do not maintain statistics on human trafficking. Half of states estimated that their office encountered between 1 and 10 victims of human trafficking in 2017, while nearly 21 percent estimated more than 10 victims.

The majority of states reported participating in a local, regional, or state-level human trafficking task force, while 18 states reported no task force participation. ICJ Offices participate by attending meetings, organizing/facilitating meetings, providing training, developing policies/protocols, providing technical assistance, or providing victim advocacy.

For states reporting a multi-disciplinary team (MDT) approach, most ICJ offices participate by discussing available services, trainings, and policy issues. Many ICJ offices also debrief on recent or active cases and receive human trafficking referrals.

Nearly 60 percent of states do not have a state-implemented protocol for screening to identify victims of human trafficking. The remainder have either adopted state or county-level protocols. The majority of juveniles are screened upon entry into the either juvenile justice or child protection system. The top ways that ICJ offices learn that juveniles are potential victims of human trafficking is through law enforcement, detention centers, other state ICJ offices, and social services or child abuse and neglect personnel.

While each situation is handled on a case-by-case basis, most states report that ICJ eligible juveniles identified as victim of human trafficking are held in detention (46%) or at a location the judge deems most appropriate (41%). Seventy-six percent (76%) of respondents indicated that when their state is the holding state, this population is not treated differently than a juvenile identified in their state with the same status.

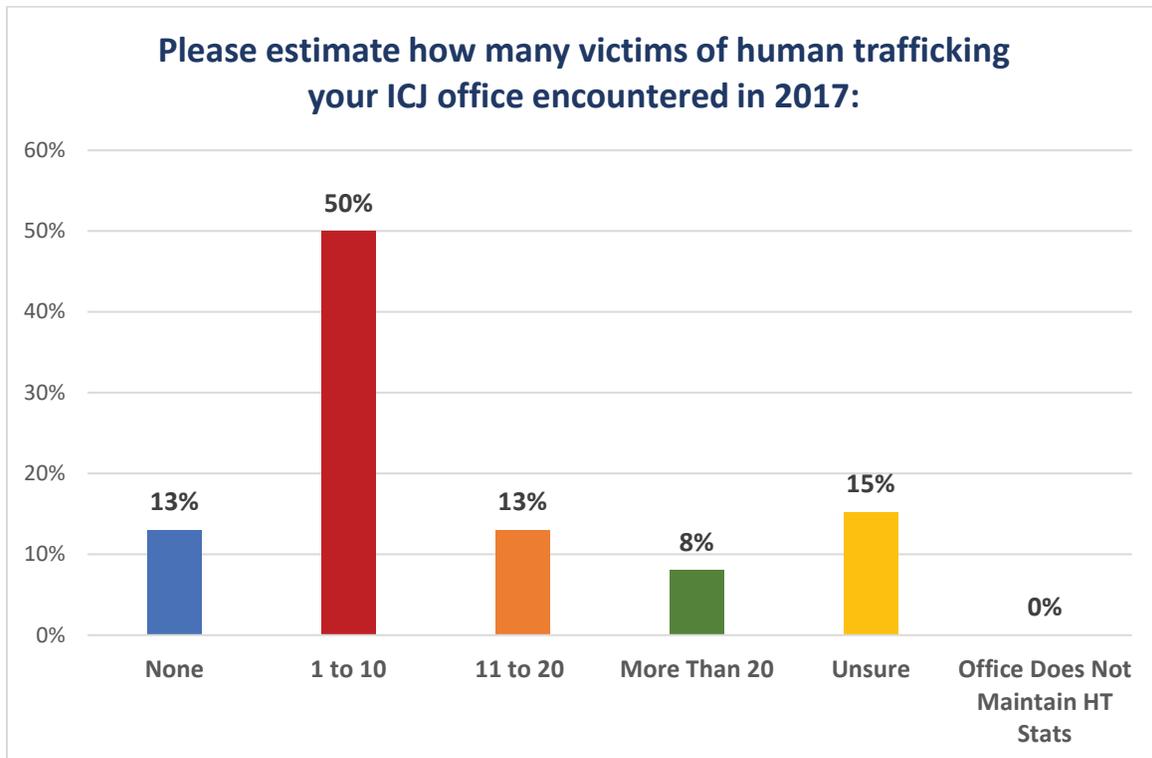
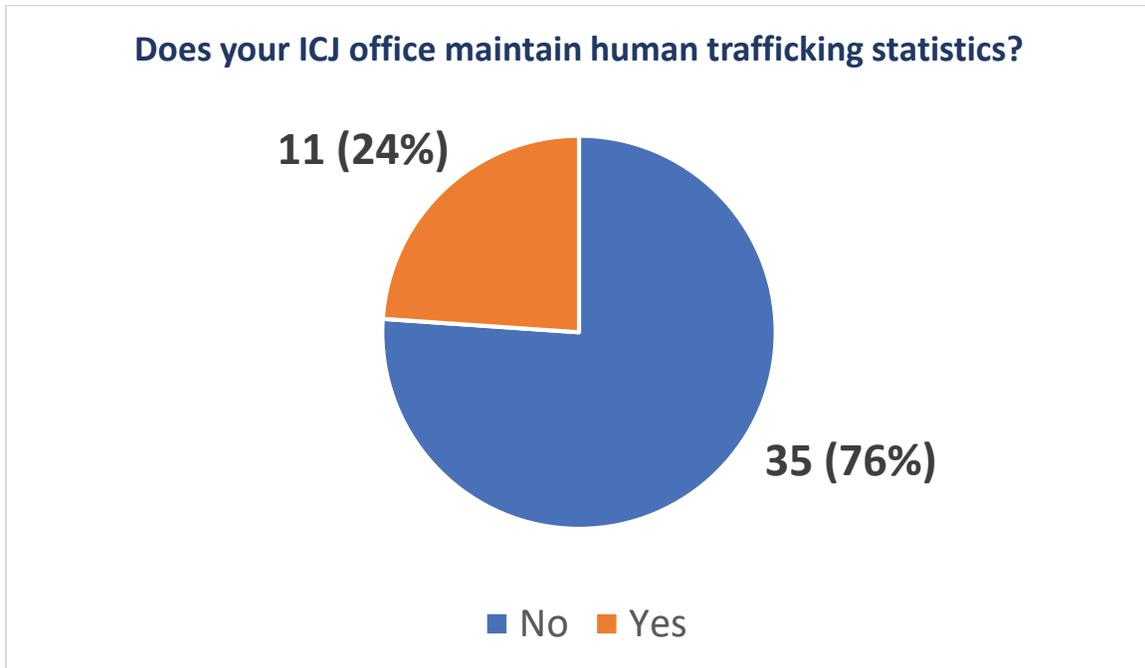
Survey Results Contents

Statistics	3
Policies	4
Task Force	5
Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT) Approach	6
Screening.....	7
Holding State Practices	9
More Information	12

Survey Results

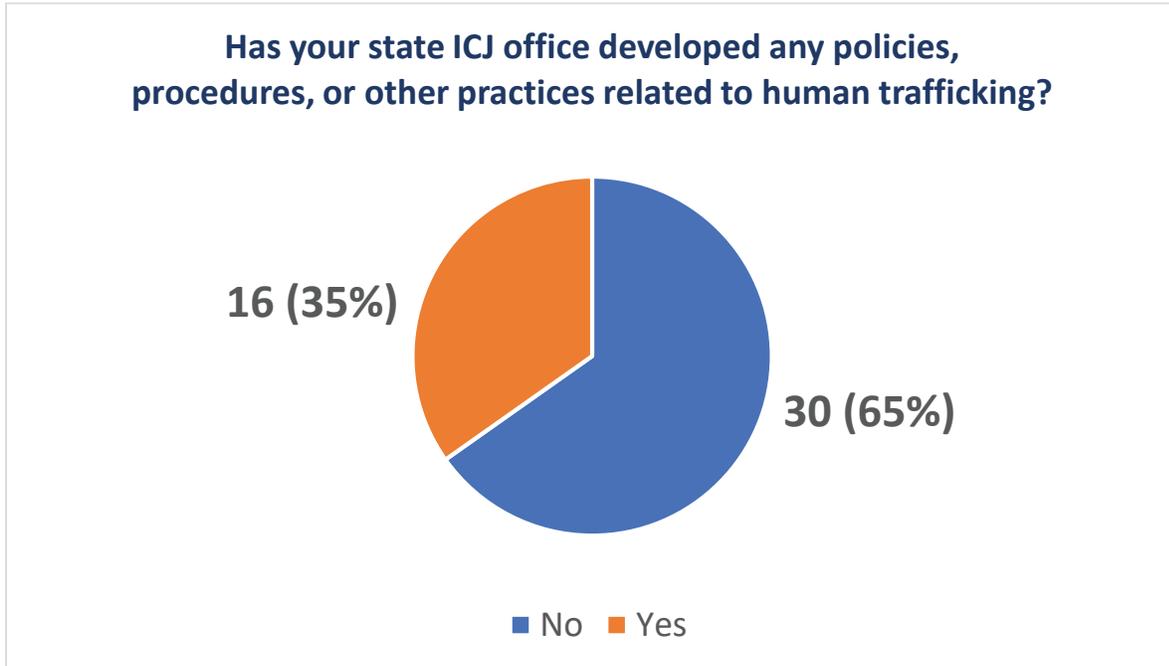
Statistics

This section provides information regarding states' data collection practices.



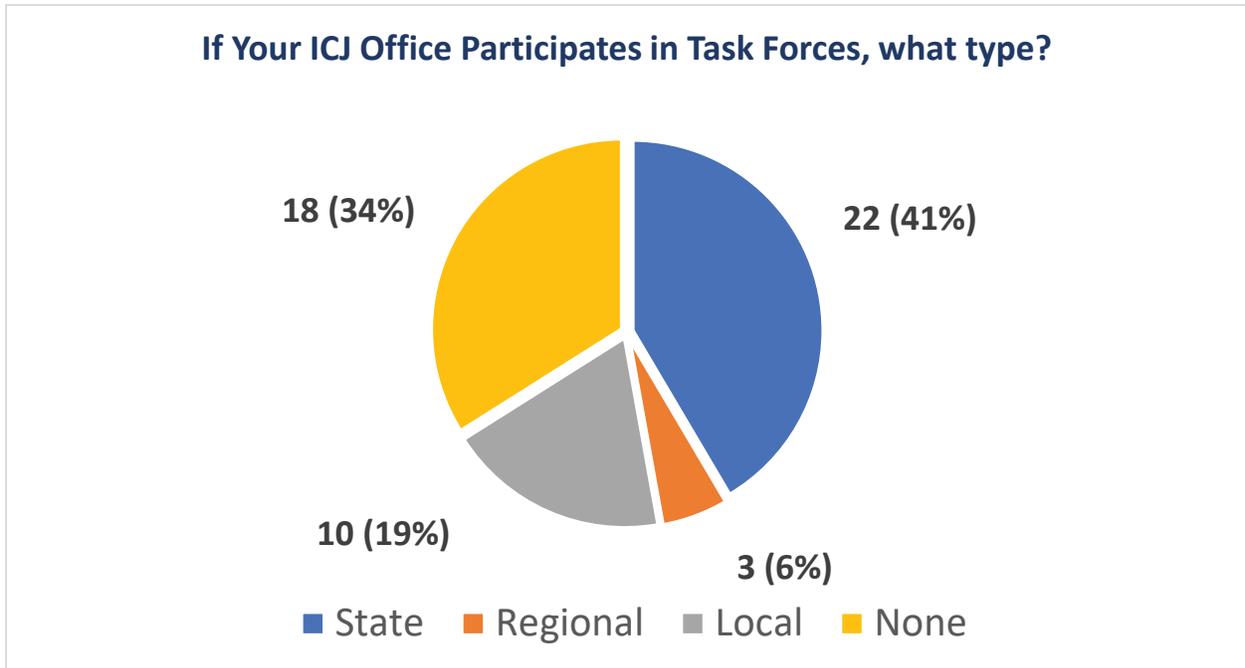
Policies

This section provides information on states' human trafficking policies and procedures.



Task Force

This section following provides information on states' involvement in human trafficking task forces.



Please share examples of how your state ICJ office participates in task forces:

- Attends Meetings = 25 (74%)
- Provides Training = 9 (26%)
- Provides Technical Assistance = 7 (21%)
- Provides Victim Advocacy = 6 (18%)
- Develops Policies or Protocols = 5 (15%)
- Organizes or Facilitates Meetings = 3 (9%)

Other:

1. I am not sure. At most we point people in the right direction for services.
2. The state dept. under which the ICJ office is housed participates in statewide training and task force efforts with the state's Bureau of Investigation. As a dept. there is ongoing training and awareness around human trafficking.
3. Participation to City task force will begin in July

Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT) Approach

This section provides information on states' multi-disciplinary team approaches to human trafficking.

If your state utilizes a multi-disciplinary team (MDT) approach to responding to victims of human trafficking, the MDT does which of the following?

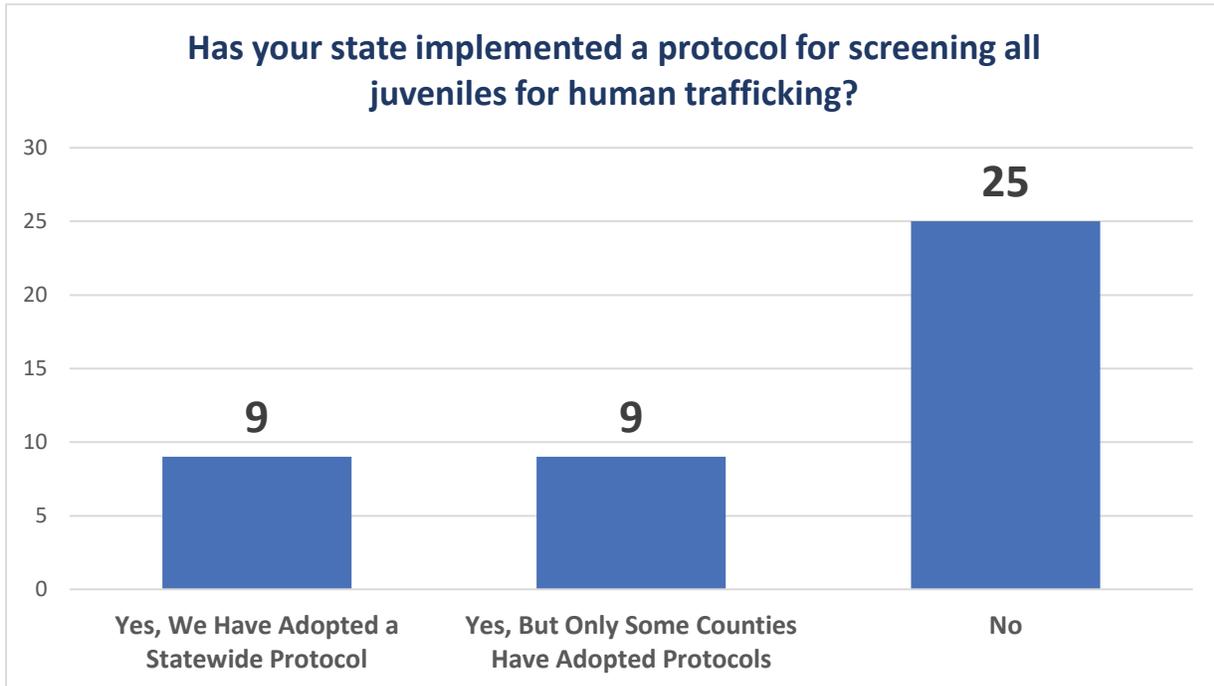
- Discusses services available or needed = 17 (43%)
- Discusses trainings presented or needed = 13 (33%)
- Discusses policy issues = 12 (30%)
- Our state does not utilize an MDT response to human trafficking = 11 (28%)
- Debriefs recent cases = 11 (28%)
- Discusses active cases = 10 (28%)
- Meets quarterly or at specific intervals = 10 (28%)
- Receives Human Trafficking victim referrals = 8 (20%)
- Meets as needed = 7 (18%)
- I don't know what the MDT does = 5 (15%)
- Is coordinated by ICJ personnel = 2 (5%)

Other:

1. There is an MDT protocol including treatment and advocacy for victims of sex and forced labor exploitation.
2. Our participation begins with a request, we provide Interstate Guidance
3. Upon receipt of such a case, our office will use a MDT approach to receive referrals, discuss cases, services needed and policy
4. Victim Advocacy Coordinator works with this aspect from the AG's office
5. Meets Monthly
6. Accepts and investigates referrals

Screening

This section provides information on states' human trafficking screening practices.



At what point(s) are juveniles screened for human trafficking?

- Upon Entry into the Juvenile Justice System = 12 (71%)
- Upon Entry into the Child Protection System = 11 (65%)

Other:

1. Youth who are suspected of victimization are referred to the MDT, screened and referred for services and advocacy.
2. DJS Field Staff are all training to administer the Human Trafficking Screening Tool for youth suspected and/or at risk for trafficking.
3. Upon entry into a secure or non-secure holding facility due to an out of state warrant
4. Only in a runaway situation then there is a possibility that information is mentioned.
5. At any point the court, Attorney General, or Agency request

How does your ICJ office usually learn that a juvenile is a victim of human trafficking?

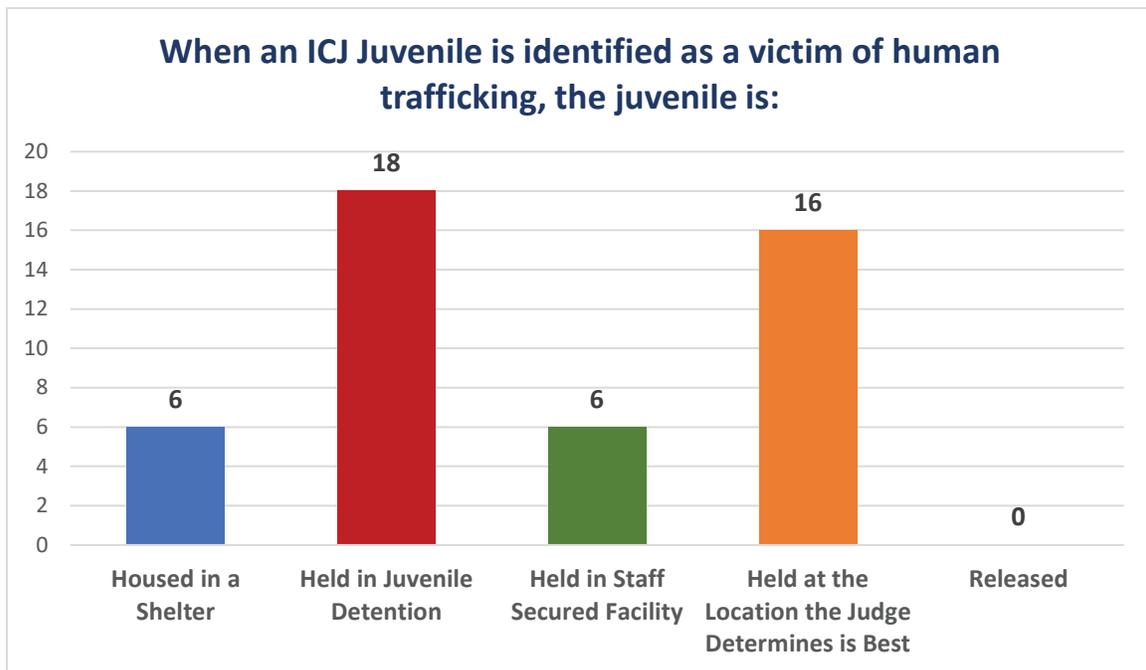
- Law Enforcement = 26 (63%)
- Detention Center = 24 (59%)
- Other State ICJ Office = 24 (59%)
- Social Services/Child Abuse and Neglect Personnel = 20 (48%)
- Intake/Screening Center = 16 (39%)
- Case Manager = 16 (39%)
- Shelter = 7 (17%)
- Community Service Provider = 6 (15%)

Other:

1. All of the above
2. Our office learns from our field probation officers and or other state offices upon discovery.
3. County Intake Probation Officers.
4. Local Probation Staff
5. Prosecutors
6. If we did find out it would be through Juvenile Court services
7. DJS Victims Services Coordinator as well as DHS Legal Representative(s).
8. Juvenile self-report, parent/relative report
9. We have staff who are actively working to find runaways as well as a new coordinator position within the child welfare agency specifically designated to working with trafficking victims.
10. The supervisor that a runaway juvenile may be picked up and information is provided to the CPS division or the AG's Human Trafficking Hotline.
11. I have not been made aware of any such case to date since my tenure began in May 2017.
- 12.

Holding State Practices

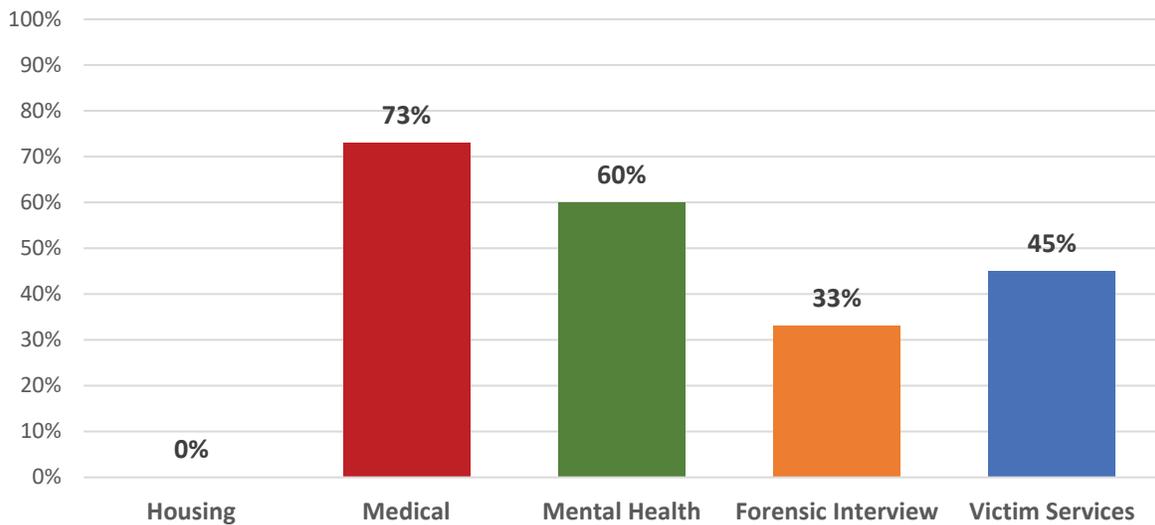
This section provides information on the practice of holding states when a juvenile is identified as a victim of human trafficking.



Other:

1. All of the above
2. A culmination of all the options checked have occurred. Each on a case by case basis. Individual circumstances influence the next steps.
3. Varies
4. Holding method is situation dependent.
5. It varies based on the circumstances of the case. However, most ICJ youth are held in secure detention.
6. It can depend on the circumstances that the juvenile is in such as a shelter, detention, or a staff secured facility.
7. Case by case basis.
8. Home, Community, Shelter. Detention if associated juvenile offense.
9. Determined on a case by case basis

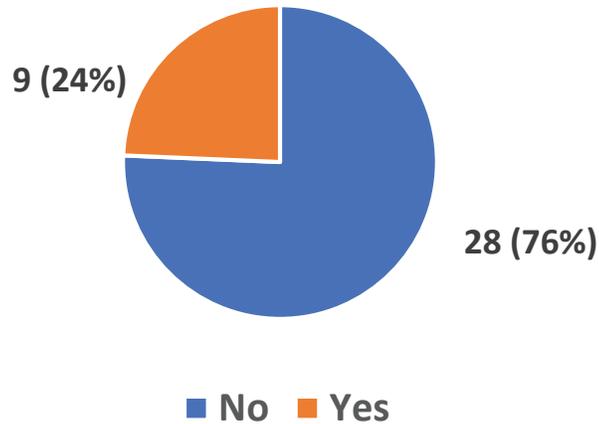
If your state is the holding state, what types of services are provided prior to the return?



Other:

1. A runaway would be screened and referred to the MDT as a victim and would receive the services available to all victims.
2. Medical as needed
3. Undocumented Youth recovered in the State of Maryland could potentially receive services thru International Social Services, USA.
4. Depends on where they are placed which will determine the types of services
5. Each instance of human trafficking is handled on a case by case basis. A culmination of all of the services listed may be given in the holding county or a referral to the demanding state may be given through ICJ.
6. Local Intake provides services in the various counties.
7. If a specific need arises our locals will seek input to address the need as quickly as possible.
8. The above services are all provided pending the length of stay. An investigation is always conducted and the demanding state is notified of the incident and the investigation continues even after the juvenile is returned.
9. Detention centers may offer visits with in-house therapists, nurses, and/or doctors.
10. Varies by county

Among juveniles identified as human trafficking victims, are juveniles eligible for return under ICJ treated differently than those identified in their home states?

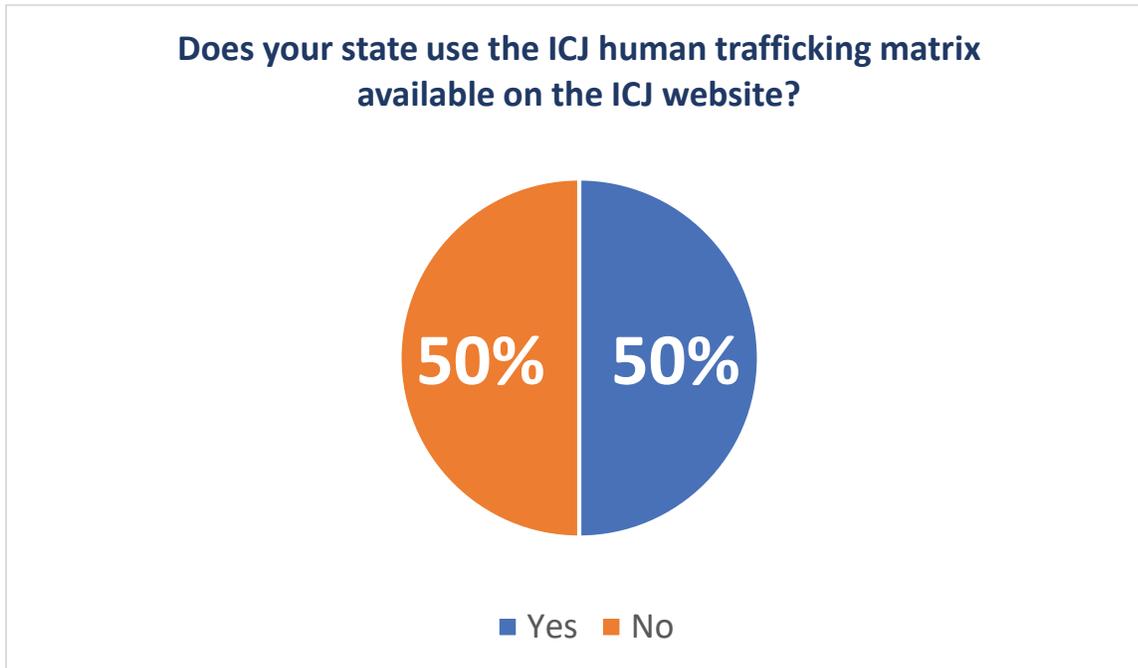


Other:

1. We would only return if they were subject to the compact
2. Yes and No. All juveniles are handled with safety and security as the number# aspect of all contact. However, some juveniles require more intervention than others so that would constitute a difference in care and/or the way a juvenile was treated. In some instances, being outside of the home state may limit services available to a child which could be construed as home state children being handled differently.
3. As long as the juvenile's rights are not compromised.
4. It may determine where they are held.
5. PA cannot hold PA non-delinquent juveniles in secure detention.
6. There is no formal mechanism to ensure that services are offered once a youth identified as trafficked is returned to their home state. On the other hand, we do try to ensure that youth from our state identified as trafficked in another state are referred to local agencies, at least in the more urban areas in Idaho.
7. Ensuring proper officials/agencies are notified upon return
8. Treated as victims, not as offenders.
9. Our state does not typically detain local trafficking-involved youth.

More Information

This section provides voluntary information provided by states regarding their human trafficking practices.



Is there anything else you would like to share regarding your ICJ office's response to human trafficking or learn from other ICJ offices?

1. We have provided training to members of the task force and have been involved in developing policy that includes the ICJ in response to identified victims of trafficking who may be under ICJ jurisdiction. We are automatically notified if a victim/runaway is found in our state who is from another state. That notification typically comes from our child protective division and/or law enforcement.
2. Other state's protocol and interventions
3. Compact office had previous interaction with IPATH as part of the ongoing process to learn more regarding human trafficking.
4. I am looking into other internal agency protocols that may address HT in our state.
5. We would be willing to share our process and procedures.
6. Office of Children, Youth, and Families is currently working on a Human Trafficking protocol. It has not yet been finalized.
7. How effect is the Polaris Report in tracking juveniles involved in Human Trafficking
8. Always interested in how states develop protocol.
9. We would like to learn more about secure but non-detention facilities other states may run where ICJ youth may be housed in place of detention.
10. We detain for security reasons



LEGAL COUNSEL REPORT

Interstate Commission for Juveniles

Annual Business Meeting
New Orleans
September 2018

To: Commissioners and Designees of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles

From: Richard L. Masters, ICJ General Counsel

General Legal Work:

The General Counsel's Office provides legal guidance to the Interstate Commission and its committees with respect to legal issues which arise in the conduct of their respective duties and responsibilities under the terms of the Compact, its Bylaws and administrative rules. The provisions of the Compact specifically authorize formal legal opinions concerning the meaning or interpretation of the actions of the Interstate Commission which are issued through the Executive Director's Office in consultation with the Office of General Counsel. These advisory opinions are made available to state officials who administer the compact for guidance. The General Counsel's office also works with the Commission and its member states to promote consistent application of and compliance with its requirements including the coordination and active participation in litigation concerning its enforcement and rule-making responsibilities.

Since the last annual report, in addition to day to day advice and counsel furnished to the Commission's Executive Director, the Executive Committee, the Rules Committee, and the Compliance Committee, the General Counsel's Office in conjunction with the Executive Director issues advisory opinions concerning the interpretation and application of various provisions of the compact and its administrative rules and assists with informal requests for legal guidance from member states as well as dispute resolutions under the applicable ICJ Rules. Since the 2017 Annual Business Meeting three (3) new advisory opinions have been issued concerning Out-of-state juveniles sentenced to incarceration (02-2017); Whether a sending state is required to transfer supervision of a juvenile adjudicated there for an offense but who resides with a parent in the receiving state who may be homeless and if so, can enforcement action be taken if the sending state refuses to implement the transfer (01-2018); and Return of a juvenile serving a sentence for a new offense in the receiving state (02-2018). These Advisory Opinions, as well as Legal Guidance Memoranda and White Papers are public record and are available at the website of the Commission.

Judicial training and compact administrator training concerning the legal aspects of the Compact and its administrative rules is also being addressed, in part, by the General Counsel's office under the auspices of the ICJ Executive Committee and Training Committee including the revised ICJ Bench Book earlier this year, and review of Judicial training and New Commissioner training materials as well as liability training modules used for the ICJ Annual Meeting and eventually for use in development of training modules for Web-Ex and live on site training for Judges.

In addition, the General Counsel assisted the Compliance Committee and the Executive Committee in several matters pertaining to investigation, compliance, and enforcement responsibilities under the compact, as well as the above referenced dispute resolutions. Legal Guidance memoranda concerning the interpretation and application of the ICJ and ICJ proposed Rules have been provided concerning the Voluntary Return of Juveniles under ICJ Rule 6-102.

Litigation Matters:

While the Compliance and Executive Committees continue to exercise appropriate oversight concerning compact compliance, it has not yet been necessary for the Commission to become involved in litigation concerning enforcement of the ICJ or ICJ Rules during the period from the 2017 Annual Business Meeting to date.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Richard L. Masters". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Richard L. Masters,
General Counsel



UPDATED LEGAL RESOURCES

Interstate Commission for Juveniles

Annual Business Meeting
New Orleans
September 2018

Legal Counsel Rick Masters played a key role in this year's work to review and revise all of ICJ's legal resources and develop additional materials, including:

- Bench Book for Judges & Court Personnel (*revised – available upon request*)
- Bench Card: Transfer of Supervision (*revised – copy in back pocket of this binder*)
- Bench Card: Return of Runaways, Probation/Parole Absconders, Escapees & Accused Delinquents (*new – copy in back pocket of this binder*)
- Toolkit for Judges (*revised – online only*)
- Compact Operations Quick Reference Guide (*revised – copy in back pocket of this binder*)

Three new Legal Advisory Opinions were also published in FY18 and are included herein:

- Advisory Opinion 02-2017:
Out-of-state juvenile sentenced to incarceration
- Advisory Opinion 01-2018:
Is a sending state required to transfer supervision of a juvenile adjudicated there for an offense but who resides with a parent in the receiving state in a case where the parent may be homeless?
If so, can enforcement action be taken if the sending state refuses to implement the transfer under the ICJ?
- Advisory Opinion 02-2018: Return of Juvenile Serving a Sentence for New Offense in a Receiving State

This year, the first ever comprehensive review of all previously-issued ICJ Advisory Opinions was completed. Between 2009 and 2017, ICJ published 27 Advisory Opinions to assist member states with interpretation of the ICJ Rules. Through the combined efforts of ICJ's Legal Counsel, Executive Director, Chair, and Vice-Chair, all Advisory Opinions were reviewed for consistency with the current ICJ Rules (effective date: March 1, 2018).

As a result of this review, nineteen (19) Advisory Opinions were found to be inconsistent with the current ICJ Rules. Thirteen (13) were revised for consistency. Six (6) were identified as “superseded” by subsequent changes to the ICJ Rules and removed from circulation. Revised and superseded opinions are listed on the second page of this report. If an advisory opinion is not listed, no changes were made to it. All advisory opinions are available online at <https://www.juvenilecompact.org/legal/advisory-opinions-at-a-glance> .

Revised Advisory Opinions (AO)

- [AO 01-2010](#): Receiving state’s ability to sanction juveniles under ICJ Rule 5-101(1)
- [AO 05-2010](#): Clarification for juveniles who are undocumented immigrants
- [AO 03-2011](#): Pleas and abeyance cases for non-adjudicated juveniles
- [AO 04-2011](#): Non-adjudicated juveniles held in secure detention for a failed supervision
- [AO 01-2012](#): Whether the law enforcement exemptions from the provisions of HIPAA would apply to transfers and returns of juveniles involving non-member states
- [AO 02-2012](#): Detention and supervision fees associated with new charges
- [AO 03-2012](#): Whether the holding state’s laws regarding the age of majority apply when detaining and returning a person serving a juvenile probation or parole sentence that absconds or flees to avoid prosecution and has the status of an adult in the home/demanding state
- [AO 05-2012](#): Whether adjudicated juvenile delinquents who are referred to residential treatment program in another state, but do not qualify for transfer under the ICPC, may be transferred under the ICJ
- [AO 03-2014](#): Provisions for cooperative detention within ICJ
- [AO 04-2014](#): ICJ authority in cases where approval of supervision may violate court orders
- [AO 01-2015](#): ICJ authority to conduct records checks for another state on juveniles not subject to ICJ
- [AO 02-2015](#): Signatures on the Form IA/VI
- [AO 01-2016](#): Pre-adjudicated home evaluation requests

Superseded/Archived Advisory Opinions (AO)

- [AO 02-2010](#): Which rules apply according to effective date
- [AO 03-2010](#): Rule 5-101: The sending state’s ability to “override” a denial; who has decision making authority to “override” a denial; and, Adam Walsh Act implications
- [AO 02-2011](#): Determining which juveniles the new ICJ applies to
- [AO 04-2012](#): Issuing a travel permit for a juvenile subject to a delinquency petition but who is not yet adjudicated
- [AO 02-2014](#): Whether or not the term ‘sanctions’ used in Rule 5-101(3) includes detention time
- [AO 01-2017](#): Demanding/Sending State’s Authority to seek return of a juvenile in cases where charges are pending in the Receiving/Holding State under ICJ Rule 7-103

	Interstate Commission for Juveniles	Opinion Number: 02-2017	Page Number: 1
<p style="text-align: center;">ICJ Advisory Opinion Issued by: Executive Director: MaryLee Underwood Chief Legal Counsel: Richard L. Masters</p>		<p style="text-align: right;">Dated: October 6, 2017</p>	
Description: Out-of-State Juvenile Sentenced to Incarceration			

Background:

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

Issues:

Arizona is requesting a formal advisory opinion regarding whether a juvenile who has been adjudicated delinquent and sentenced to a period of confinement in Iowa may be placed in an Arizona secured facility to serve a court-ordered term of incarceration, with costs to be paid by the State of Iowa.

Applicable Compact Provisions and Rules:

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

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

Article I of the Compact further states:

“It is the purpose of this compact, through means of joint and cooperative action among the contracting states to: ... (D) Make contracts for the cooperative institutionalization in public facilities in member states for delinquent youth needing special services; (E) provide for the effective tracking and supervision of juveniles.”

Rule 4-101 (1) states:

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

Rule 4-101(2) , in relevant parts, states:

“No state shall permit a juvenile who is eligible for transfer under this Compact to relocate to another state except as provided by the Compact and these rules. A juvenile shall be eligible for transfer under ICJ if the following conditions are met:

...

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

	Interstate Commission for Juveniles	Opinion Number: 02-2017	Page Number: 2
<p style="text-align: center;">ICJ Advisory Opinion Issued by: Executive Director: MaryLee Underwood Chief Legal Counsel: Richard L. Masters</p>		<p style="text-align: right;">Dated: October 6, 2017</p>	
Description: Out-of-State Juvenile Sentenced to Incarceration			

- 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 (5) states:

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

Analysis and Conclusions:

The applicability of the Compact is clearly limited to the “proper supervision or return of juveniles, delinquents, and status offenders who are on probation or parole . . .” and juveniles “who have absconded, escaped or run away from supervision and control.” Because this juvenile was already sentenced and will be transferred to serve a period of confinement in a secure detention facility, the juvenile does not qualify as a "juvenile under juvenile jurisdiction in the sending state," as required by Article I of the Compact and ICJ Rule 4-101(1). Furthermore, juvenile is not eligible for transfer because the conditions described in ICJ Rule 4-101(2)(f) are not met. Therefore, pursuant to ICJ Rule 4-101(5), the juvenile is not subject to ICJ Rules.

However, it is noteworthy that Article I of the Compact also provides that one of the ICJ's purposes is to authorize "joint and cooperative action among the compacting states to: . . . (D) make contracts for the cooperative institutionalization in public facilities in member states for delinquent youth needing special services . . .” Standing alone, this provision is arguably broad enough to embrace the above situation.

Nonetheless, as was the case with the facility described in ICJ Advisory Opinion 03-2014, the current ICJ Rules do not contemplate the logistical implications which such a group of juveniles would entail. Furthermore, pursuant to ICJ Rule 4-101 (5), “A juvenile who is not eligible for transfer under this Compact is not subject to these rules.” Therefore, while the ICJ does not prohibit the arrangement described above, it does not apply to such juveniles because of the nature of their status as 'incarcerated.'

Summary:

The ICJ does not prohibit a juvenile who has been adjudicated delinquent and sentenced to a period of confinement in Iowa from being placed in out-of-state correctional facilities in Arizona to serve a court ordered term of incarceration. However, the ICJ does not apply to such juveniles because their status as 'incarcerated' means they are not subject to the ICJ.

	Interstate Commission for Juveniles	Opinion Number: 01-2018	Page Number: 1
<p style="text-align: center;">ICJ Advisory Opinion Issued by: Executive Director: MaryLee Underwood Chief Legal Counsel: Richard L. Masters</p>		<p style="text-align: right;">Dated: January 25, 2018</p>	
<p>Description: Is a sending state required to transfer supervision of a juvenile adjudicated there for an offense but who resides with a parent in the receiving state in a case where the parent may be homeless? If so, can enforcement action be taken if the sending state refuses to implement the transfer under the ICJ?</p>			

Background:

Pursuant to ICJ Rule 9-101(3), the state of Vermont has requested an advisory opinion regarding the requirements of the Compact and ICJ Rules on the issues described below.

Issues:

1. Is Vermont (sending state) required to transfer supervision to New Hampshire (receiving state) where the juvenile was adjudicated for an offense committed in Vermont and also attends school in Vermont, but resides with a parent in New Hampshire?
2. When there is no parent or legal guardian residing in the sending state, can a sending state refuse to transfer supervision based on information that the parent is homeless or at risk of homelessness?
3. Can enforcement action be taken against a sending state if a court refuses to implement provisions of the ICJ?

Applicable Compact Provisions and Rules:

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

“It is the purpose of this compact, through means of joint and cooperative action among the compacting states to: . . . (K) monitor compliance with rules governing interstate movement of juveniles and initiate interventions to address and correct noncompliance. . . .”

Article IV of the Compact, in relevant parts, states:

“The Commission shall have the following powers and duties: . . .

4. To enforce compliance with the compact provisions, the rules promulgated by the Interstate Commission, and the by-laws, using all necessary and proper means, including but not limited to the use of judicial process.

. . .

8. To establish and appoint committees and hire staff which it deems necessary for the

	Interstate Commission for Juveniles	Opinion Number: 01-2018	Page Number: 2
<p style="text-align: center;">ICJ Advisory Opinion Issued by: Executive Director: MaryLee Underwood Chief Legal Counsel: Richard L. Masters</p>		<p style="text-align: right;">Dated: January 25, 2018</p>	
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carrying out of its functions

...

16. To perform such functions as may be necessary or appropriate to achieve the purposes of this compact.

Articles VII (B) (3) states:

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

Article XI (B) (1), in relevant part, states:

“If the Interstate Commission determines that any compacting state has at any time defaulted in the performance of any of its obligations or responsibilities under this compact, or the by-laws or duly promulgated rules, the Interstate Commission may impose any or all of the following penalties:

- a. Remedial training and technical assistance as directed by the Interstate Commission;
- b. Alternative Dispute Resolution;
- c. Fines, fees, and costs in such amounts as are deemed to be reasonable as fixed by the Interstate Commission; and
- d. Suspension or termination of membership in the compact, which shall be imposed only after all other reasonable means of securing compliance under the by-laws and rules have been exhausted and the Interstate Commission has therefore determined that the offending state is in default. . . ”

Article XIII (B) (1) states:

“All lawful actions of the Interstate Commission, including all rules and by-laws promulgated by the Interstate Commission, are binding upon the compacting states.”

Rule 101, in relevant parts, states:

“Relocate: when a juvenile remains in another state for more than ninety (90) consecutive days in any twelve (12) month period.”

	Interstate Commission for Juveniles	Opinion Number: 01-2018	Page Number: 3
<p style="text-align: center;">ICJ Advisory Opinion Issued by: Executive Director: MaryLee Underwood Chief Legal Counsel: Richard L. Masters</p>		<p style="text-align: right;">Dated: January 25, 2018</p>	
<p>Description: Is a sending state required to transfer supervision of a juvenile adjudicated there for an offense but who resides with a parent in the receiving state in a case where the parent may be homeless? If so, can enforcement action be taken if the sending state refuses to implement the transfer under the ICJ?</p>			

Rule 4-101 (1) states:

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

Rule 4-101 (2), in relevant parts, states:

“No state shall permit a juvenile who is eligible for transfer under this Compact to relocate to another state except as provided by the Compact and these rules...”

Rule 4-104 (4) states:

“Supervision may be denied when the 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, 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.”

Rule 9-103 (2) states:

If the Commission determines that any state has at any time defaulted (“defaulting state”) in the performance of any of its obligations or responsibilities under this Compact, the by-laws or any duly promulgated rules the Commission may impose any or all of the following penalties.

- a. Remedial training and technical assistance as directed by the Commission;
- b. Alternative dispute resolution;
- c. Fines, fees and costs in such amounts as are deemed to be reasonable as fixed by the Commission;
- d. Suspension and/or termination of membership in the Compact. . .”

Analysis and Conclusions:

Regarding the question of whether Vermont is required to transfer supervision in cases such as that described above, the answer is unequivocally “yes.” The Interstate Compact for Juveniles (ICJ) is a Congressionally-authorized, legally-binding interstate compact which is both statutory

	Interstate Commission for Juveniles	Opinion Number: 01-2018	Page Number: 4
<p style="text-align: center;">ICJ Advisory Opinion Issued by: Executive Director: MaryLee Underwood Chief Legal Counsel: Richard L. Masters</p>		<p style="text-align: right;">Dated: January 25, 2018</p>	
<p>Description: Is a sending state required to transfer supervision of a juvenile adjudicated there for an offense but who resides with a parent in the receiving state in a case where the parent may be homeless? If so, can enforcement action be taken if the sending state refuses to implement the transfer under the ICJ?</p>			

and contractual and was developed specifically to regulate the interstate movement of delinquent and status offense juveniles.

ICJ Rule 4-101(2) provides: “No state shall permit a juvenile who is eligible for transfer under this Compact to relocate to another state except as provided by the Compact and these rules.” ICJ Rule 101 defines “relocate” to mean “when a juvenile remains in another state for more than ninety (90) consecutive days in any twelve (12) month period.” Thus, if the juvenile in question continues to reside in New Hampshire and probation is ordered by the Vermont court, the Compact and the ICJ Rules are clearly applicable and require that supervision must be transferred.

With respect to the second question, while ICJ Rule 4-104 addresses home evaluations conducted in all ICJ cases to assess **whether a proposed residence is suitable**, the applicable rule also recognizes that parents have constitutionally protected interests in child rearing. It provides that, notwithstanding a finding that the proposed residence is unsuitable, supervision must be transferred if there is no legal guardian in the sending state. (*emphasis added*).

ICJ Rule 4-104(4) provides: “**Supervision may be denied when the 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, *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*” (*emphasis added*).

Thus, under the provisions of the ICJ and its authorized rules, the State of Vermont, as the “sending state,” is not permitted to refuse to transfer supervision under the ICJ, even though available information suggests that the parent is homeless or at risk of homelessness, because there is no parent or legal guardian residing in the sending state.

The legal authority requiring states to enforce the provisions of the ICJ and authorized rules is well settled. As a congressionally approved interstate compact, the provisions of the ICJ and its duly authorized rules enjoy the status of federal law. *See Cuyler v. Adams*, 449 U.S. 433, 440 (1981); *Carchman v. Nash*, 473 U.S. 716, 719 (1985) (“The agreement is a congressionally sanctioned interstate compact within the Compact Clause and thus is a federal law subject to

 Interstate Commission for Juveniles	Opinion Number: 01-2018	Page Number: 5
ICJ Advisory Opinion Issued by: Executive Director: MaryLee Underwood Chief Legal Counsel: Richard L. Masters		
Description: Is a sending state required to transfer supervision of a juvenile adjudicated there for an offense but who resides with a parent in the receiving state in a case where the parent may be homeless? If so, can enforcement action be taken if the sending state refuses to implement the transfer under the ICJ?	Dated: January 25, 2018	

federal constructions.” (Citation omitted)); *see also Alabama v. Bozeman*, 533 U.S. 146 (2001) and *Reed v. Farley*, 512 U.S. 339 (1994); *also; M.F. v. N.Y. Exec. Dep’t, Div. of Parole*, 640 F.3d 491(2d Cir. 2011); *Doe v. Pennsylvania Board of Probation & Parole*, 513 F.3rd 95, 103 (3rd Cir. 2008). The duly promulgated rules are equally binding upon the parties to the compact.

By entering the ICJ, the member states contractually agree on certain principles and rules. All state officials and courts are required to effectuate the terms of the compact and ensure compliance with the rules. *In Re Stacy B.*, 190 Misc.2d 713, 741 N.Y.S.2d 644 (N.Y. Fam.Ct. 2002) (“The clear import of the language of the Compact is that the state signatories to the compact have agreed as a matter of policy to abide by the orders of member states . . . and to cooperate in the implementation of the return of runaway juveniles to such states.”) Thus, the supervision of youth engaged in interstate travel that does not meet ICJ requirements is a violation of the Compact.

One of the axioms of modern government is the ability of a state legislature to delegate to an administrative body the power to make rules and decide particular cases. This delegation of authority extends to the creation of interstate commissions through the vehicle of an interstate compact. *West Virginia ex rel. Dyer v. Sims*, 341 U.S. 22, 30 (1951). Pursuant to *Dyer* and other U.S. Supreme Court cases, the states may validly agree, under the terms of an interstate compact with other states, to delegate to interstate commissions, or agencies, legislative and administrative powers and duties. *Hinderlider v. La Plata River & Cherry Creek Ditch Co.*, 304 U.S. 92 (1938); *Scott v. Virginia*, 676 S.E.2d 343, 346 (Va. App. 2009); *Dutton v. Tawes*, 171 A.2d 688 (Md. 1961); *Application of Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor*, 120 A.2d 504, 509 (N.J. Super. 1956). Accordingly, the rules of the compact are legally authorized and approved by the Commission, and no state which is a party to the contractually binding provisions of the compact is permitted to unilaterally modify any of these requirements under either the contract clause (Art. I, Sec. 10, Cl.1) or the compact clause (Art. I, Sec. 10, Cl.1) of the U.S. Constitution, pursuant to which these rules are transformed into federal law and enforceable under the Supremacy Clause. *See Cuyler*, supra., p. 440; *Carchman*, supra., p. 719).

Should a compact member state refuse to enforce the provisions of the Compact or its authorized rules, remedies for breach of the Compact can include granting injunctive relief or awarding damages. *See e.g., South Dakota v. North Carolina*, 192 U.S. 286, 320-21 (1904); *Texas v. New*

	Interstate Commission for Juveniles	Opinion Number: 01-2018	Page Number: 6
<p style="text-align: center;">ICJ Advisory Opinion Issued by: Executive Director: MaryLee Underwood Chief Legal Counsel: Richard L. Masters</p>		<p style="text-align: right;">Dated: January 25, 2018</p>	
<p>Description: Is a sending state required to transfer supervision of a juvenile adjudicated there for an offense but who resides with a parent in the receiving state in a case where the parent may be homeless? If so, can enforcement action be taken if the sending state refuses to implement the transfer under the ICJ?</p>			

Mexico, 482 U.S. at 130 (“The Court has recognized the propriety of money judgments against a State in an original action, and specifically in a case involving a compact. In proper original actions, the Eleventh Amendment is no barrier, for by its terms, it applies only to suits by citizens against a State.”). The Eleventh Amendment provides no protection to states in suits brought by other states. *Kansas v. Colorado*, 533 U.S. 1, 7 (2001) (in proper original actions, the Eleventh Amendment is no barrier, for by its terms, it applies only to suits by citizens against a state). In its most recent pronouncement on the subject, the U.S. Supreme Court unequivocally held that obligations imposed by a duly authorized interstate commission are enforceable on the states. Moreover, such commissions may be empowered to determine when a state has breached its obligations and may, if so authorized by the compact, impose sanctions on a non-complying state. *See Alabama v. North Carolina*, 560 U.S.360 (2010).

In addition, the Court, in *Alabama v. North Carolina*, *supra*. made clear that an interstate compact commission composed of the member states may be a party to an action to enforce the compact if such claims are wholly derivative of the claims that could be asserted by the party states. *Id.* Moreover, the Court held that when construing the provisions of a compact, in giving full effect to the intent of the parties, it may consult sources that might differ from those normally reviewed when an ordinary federal statute is at issue, including traditional canons of construction and the *Restatement (Second) of Contracts*. *Id.* at 2308-12.

In light of the above authority, and the fact that the explicit language of the ICJ requires that “the courts and executive agencies in each compacting state shall enforce this compact and shall take all actions necessary and appropriate to effectuate the compact’s purposes and intent” makes it incumbent upon judges and other state officials to understand the requirements of the ICJ and its rules as well as the consequences of non-compliance. Under Article I of the Compact, among the purposes of the Commission is to “monitor compliance with rules governing interstate movement of juveniles and initiate interventions to address and correct noncompliance.” Article IV of the Compact provides that among the powers and duties of the Commission is “to enforce compliance with the compact provisions, the rules promulgated by the Interstate Commission, and the by-laws, using all necessary and proper means, including but not limited to, the use of judicial process.” Article XIII (B) provides that “all lawful actions of the Interstate Commission, including all rules and by-laws promulgated by the Interstate Commission are binding upon the compacting states.”

	Interstate Commission for Juveniles	Opinion Number: 01-2018	Page Number: 7
<p style="text-align: center;">ICJ Advisory Opinion Issued by: Executive Director: MaryLee Underwood Chief Legal Counsel: Richard L. Masters</p>		<p style="text-align: right;">Dated: January 25, 2018</p>	
<p>Description: Is a sending state required to transfer supervision of a juvenile adjudicated there for an offense but who resides with a parent in the receiving state in a case where the parent may be homeless? If so, can enforcement action be taken if the sending state refuses to implement the transfer under the ICJ?</p>			

Moreover, Article IV also provides that the Interstate Commission has the power and duty “to establish and appoint committees and hire staff which it deems necessary for the carrying out of its functions. . .” and “to perform such functions as may be necessary or appropriate to achieve the purposes of this compact.” Articles VII and XI of the Compact authorize the interstate commission, in the reasonable exercise of its’ discretion, to enforce the compact through various means set out in Article XI (B) which include required remedial training and technical assistance, imposition of fines, fees and costs, suspension or termination from the compact, and judicial enforcement in U.S. District Court against any compacting state in default of the compact or compact rules with the prevailing party being entitled to recover all costs of such litigation including reasonable attorney’s fees.

Under the above referenced compact provisions and pursuant to the delegated statutory authority of the compact, the Commission has also promulgated Rule 9-103 (2) under which the Interstate Commission is empowered with the authority and charged with the duty to determine whether “. . . any state has at any time defaulted (“defaulting state”) in the performance of any of its obligations or responsibilities under this Compact, the bylaws or any duly promulgated rules . . .” and in the event such a determination is made the Commission is empowered to “impose any or all” of the penalties set forth in that rule and for which authority is expressly provided in the above referenced provisions of the compact.

Summary:

Vermont (sending state) is required to transfer supervision to New Hampshire (receiving state) when the juvenile was adjudicated for an offense committed in Vermont and also attends school in Vermont but resides with a parent in New Hampshire. When there is no parent or legal guardian residing in the sending state, the sending state cannot refuse to transfer supervision based on information that the parent is homeless or at risk of homelessness. In the event of non-compliance enforcement action is statutorily authorized if a court of the sending state refuses to implement provisions of the ICJ.

	Interstate Commission for Juveniles	Opinion Number: 02-2018	Page Number: 1
<p style="text-align: center;">ICJ Advisory Opinion Issued by: Executive Director: MaryLee Underwood Chief Legal Counsel: Richard L. Masters</p>			
Description: Return of Juvenile Serving a Sentence for New Offense in a Receiving State		Dated: June 28, 2018	

Background:

The State of Ohio has an active juvenile warrant out on a juvenile involving 4 sexual assault charges of 3 counts of Rape (F-1) and one count of Gross Sexual Imposition (F-3). Ohio would like to extradite the juvenile back to Ohio on the juvenile warrant. The juvenile was 14 years old when he allegedly committed these offenses and is currently 20 years of age.

However, the juvenile is currently serving an adult prison sentenced in Florida of 3 ½ years. The juvenile’s anticipated release date from Florida’s adult facility is January 27, 2020.

Issues:

Pursuant to ICJ Rule 9-101(3), the State of Ohio has requested a formal advisory opinion regarding the requirements of the Compact and ICJ Rules regarding a sending state’s ability to return a juvenile who is serving a sentence for a new offense committed in the receiving state.

The following questions are addressed:

1. Can Ohio request that the juvenile be returned through the ICJ return process on the juvenile warrant prior to completion of the sentence in the receiving state?
2. Can this offender be extradited back through the adult compact process if the individual is over the age of majority in both states?

Applicable Compact Provisions and Rules:

ICJ Rule 7-103: Charges Pending in Holding/Receiving State provides:

“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.”

Analysis and Conclusions:

One of the quintessential purposes of the ICJ is to provide an alternative to extradition of juveniles to states in which criminal charges are pending. This is also a primary purpose for the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision (ICAOS). As stated in Section 1.4 of the ICJ

	Interstate Commission for Juveniles	Opinion Number: 02-2018	Page Number: 2
ICJ Advisory Opinion Issued by: Executive Director: MaryLee Underwood Chief Legal Counsel: Richard L. Masters			
Description: Return of Juvenile Serving a Sentence for New Offense in a Receiving State		Dated: June 28, 2018	

Bench Book, “the control of crime through the orderly transfer of supervision, as an alternative to extradition of both adult offenders (ICAOS) on parole and probation, as well as their juvenile ‘counterparts,’ (ICJ) is the rationale articulated by the Court in *In Re: O.M. Appellant*, 565 A.2d 573, 582-583 (1989) and is the same as that cited in support of the determination for congressional consent granted to the Interstate Compact for Adult Offenders. See *Doe v. Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole*, 513 F.3d 95, 99, 103 (3rd Cir. 2008); also *M.F. v. N.Y. Exec. Dept., Div. of Parole*, 640 F.3d 491 (2nd Cir. 2011). See also *Carchman v. Nash*, 473 U.S. 716, 719 (1985).”

However, the application of the provisions of the ICJ and its authorized rules to the return of juveniles is respectful of the sovereignty of each member jurisdiction. Where there are pending charges, which exist in the receiving/holding state, ICJ Rule 7-103 prohibits the return of the juvenile until “after charges are resolved,” or “consent is given” by the courts.

The U.S. Supreme Court has held that when interpreting statutes, “[O]ur inquiry must cease if the statutory language is unambiguous and the statutory scheme is coherent and consistent.” *Robinson v. Shell Oil Co.*, 519 U.S. 337, 340 (1997) (*internal quotation marks omitted*). Thus, based upon the above ICJ Rule it is clear that under the ICJ, pending charges must be resolved in the receiving state or consent must be given in order to return the juvenile under ICJ Rule 7-103.

Nonetheless, Ohio posits the question as to whether the juvenile in question can be returned to Ohio under the provisions of ICAOS based upon the fact that the juvenile has reached the age of majority in both Ohio and Florida where the juvenile is incarcerated.

A review of the ICAOS Rules reveals a similar rule. ICAOS Rule 5-501(1) provides:

Notwithstanding any other rule, if an offender is charged with a subsequent felony or violent crime, the offender shall not be retaken or ordered to return until criminal charges have been dismissed, sentence has been satisfied, or the offender has been released to supervision for the subsequent offense, unless the sending and receiving states mutually agree to the retaking or return.

It is equally important to emphasize that Article I of the ICJ statute provides that among the purposes of the ICJ is to “coordinate the implementation and operation of the compact with the Interstate Compact for the Placement of Children, the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision and other compacts affecting juveniles **particularly in those cases where**

	Interstate Commission for Juveniles	Opinion Number: 02-2018	Page Number: 3
<p style="text-align: center;">ICJ Advisory Opinion Issued by: Executive Director: MaryLee Underwood Chief Legal Counsel: Richard L. Masters</p>			
Description: Return of Juvenile Serving a Sentence for New Offense in a Receiving State		Dated: June 28, 2018	

concurrent or overlapping supervision issues arise.” (emphasis added). Thus, ICJ member states have a duty to coordinate the operation of the ICJ in supervision cases where both compacts may be implicated. In that context and based upon the unambiguous requirements imposed by similar rules of both ICJ and ICAOS, the return or retaking of an offender under either compact **cannot** be accomplished without the agreement of Florida officials or until the charges are resolved, including completion of the sentence in the receiving state.

Ohio also expressed a concern that because the State is aware of the juvenile’s whereabouts that the juvenile court may require the prosecutor to provide justification for the delay in extradition of the juvenile on the outstanding warrant. Because Ohio has enacted the ICJ and is subject to its provisions as well as the ICJ Rules, the above analysis provides clear authority and in fact prevents the return of this juvenile except as provided under the foregoing provisions of ICJ Rule 7-103.

The obligation of member states to honor compact provisions and rules regarding requisitions under the ICJ is recognized in cases such as *State v. Cook*, where the Court held that under Texas law, an adult defendant, who was properly charged with a crime while a child, was subject to the jurisdiction of the Texas Juvenile Court, and thus the Washington Court was required, pursuant to the Interstate Compact for Juveniles, to honor Texas' rendition request and return the juvenile to Texas, despite the defendant's claim that he was no longer a juvenile. 64 P.3d 58, 58 (Wash. Ct. App. 2003) (“The Uniform Interstate Compact for Juveniles . . . governs, among other things, the return from one state to another of delinquent juveniles who have escaped or absconded. Both Washington and Texas adopted the Compact.”). The Court analogized rendition under the compact to extradition and held that the rendition proceedings were applicable even after the offender had become an adult if the crimes in question were committed as a juvenile, stating, “Cook contends the Compact does not apply to him because he is not a juvenile. The State responds that because the Texas juvenile court had jurisdiction under Texas law and Texas made a proper rendition request, the Compact requires Washington to honor the demand. We agree.” *Id* at 59. “[E]xtradition cases have typically looked to the law of the demanding state to determine whether the person charged is a juvenile. Cases under the Uniform Criminal Extradition Act have likewise found the demanding state's determination of juvenile status controlling.” *Id.*; see also *In re State*, 97 S.W.3d 744, 745 (Tex. App. 2003) (demanding state's requisition under Interstate Compact for Juveniles for return of juvenile from asylum state was “in order,” and thus judge of asylum state was required to return the juvenile to the demanding state upon receipt of the requisition).

	Interstate Commission for Juveniles	Opinion Number: 02-2018	Page Number: 4
<p style="text-align: center;">ICJ Advisory Opinion Issued by: Executive Director: MaryLee Underwood Chief Legal Counsel: Richard L. Masters</p>			
Description: Return of Juvenile Serving a Sentence for New Offense in a Receiving State		Dated: June 28, 2018	

Summary:

Based upon the above provisions of the ICJ rules and legal analysis, where there are pending charges, which exist in the receiving/holding state, ICJ Rule 7-103 prohibits the return of the juvenile until “after charges are resolved,” or “consent is given” by the courts. Moreover, ICJ member states have a duty to coordinate the operation of the ICJ in supervision cases where both compacts may be implicated and where requirements are imposed by similar rules of both ICJ and ICAOS, the return or retaking of an offender under either compact **cannot** be accomplished without the agreement of Florida officials or until the charges are resolved.



EAST REGION REPORT

Interstate Commission for Juveniles

**Annual Business Meeting
New Orleans
September 2018**

To: Commissioners and Designees of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles

**From: Becki Moore, East Region Representative
Designee, Commonwealth of Massachusetts**

The East Region met via teleconference three times thus far in 2018 – in January, March and June. At these meetings, the East Region regularly received Executive Committee updates and discussed individual state updates. Additionally, the East Region has discussed various topics including “state in transition” plans, training updates, upcoming rule amendment timelines and state council progress and challenges. At the East Region meeting on March 28, 2018, Becki Moore was elected as the new East Region representative following former representative Maria Genca’s (CT) departure.

At the 2017 Annual Business Meeting in San Diego, the East Region requested a survey be created and administered regarding barriers to compliance with the Rule 7-104’s NCIC requirement. Subsequently, a survey was created and the results led the Executive Committee to create a Subcommittee on Barriers to Compliance with Rule 7-104 which produced recommendations for additional actions by the Rules, Training and Compliance Committees.

I am excited about this new opportunity to serve as the East Region representative and look forward to our collaborative work together both as a region and as a commission.

Respectfully Submitted,

Becki Moore

Becki Moore
Representative, ICJ East Region



MIDWEST REGION REPORT

Interstate Commission for Juveniles

**Annual Business Meeting
New Orleans, Louisiana
September 2018**

To: Commissioners and Designees of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles

**From: Charles Frieberg, Midwest Region Representative
Commissioner, State of South Dakota**

The Midwest Region met three times since the last Midwest Region Report. The Region met in September 2017, December 2017, and March, 2017. During those meetings the Midwest Region discussed various topics that are pertinent to the ICJ Commissioners. During the December 2017 meeting, Representative Belli announced that she would be stepping down as the Commissioner for Ohio and is going to become the DCA for the state of Oregon. With that announcement the Midwest Region then voted me, Chuck Frieberg to, replace Commissioner Belli as the Midwest Regions Representative.

At the March meeting the Midwest Region considered a proposed rule amendment brought by Commissioner Frierson from IL. A proposal was presented concerning Rule 6-102. It was debated and was eventually decided to table the discussion until the next meeting at the Annual Business Meeting.

The Midwest Region also welcomed Ohio's new Commissioner, Nate Lawson.

Respectfully Submitted,

Charles Frieberg

Charles Frieberg
Representative, ICJ Midwest Region



WEST REGION REPORT

Interstate Commission for Juveniles

**Annual Business Meeting
New Orleans, Louisiana
September 2018**

To: Commissioners and Designees of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles

**From: Dale Dodd, West Region Representative
Commissioner, State of New Mexico**

The West Region met face-to-face at the 2017 Annual Business Meeting in San Diego. In 2018, three telephonic meetings were conducted in the months of January, March, and June.

In addition to discussing regional issues, states shared updates on staffing changes and state training initiatives. Other topics of discussion included the States in Transition document, rule proposals for 2019, and staff recognition and leadership award nominations.

The West Region welcomed new commissioners or designees in Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, and Utah.

Respectfully Submitted,

Dale Dodd

Dale Dodd
Representative, ICJ West Region



2018 LEADERSHIP AWARD

Interstate Commission for Juveniles

**Annual Business Meeting
New Orleans
September 2018**

The recipient of this award exhibits outstanding leadership skills and dedication to the Interstate Commission for Juveniles through extraordinary service. This individual is a Commissioner, Designee, Compact Administrator, Deputy Compact Administrator, or compact coordinator who:

1. Promotes the mission, vision, and values of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles;
2. Demonstrates expertise in the successful movement of juveniles;
3. Actively supports the Interstate Commission for Juveniles by attending meetings, holding offices, and faithfully carrying out designated duties;
4. Has over two years of devoted service to the administration of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles;
5. Collaborates and communicates effectively with other Compact professionals;
6. Uses strategies for ensuring public safety; and
7. Suggests innovative policies or procedures to improve Interstate Compact operations.

Past Recipients:

2017 – *Cathlyn Smith, Commissioner, Tennessee*

2016 – *Mia Pressley, Commissioner, South Carolina*

2015 – *Anne Connor, Commissioner, Nevada*



STAFF RECOGNITION

Interstate Commission for Juveniles

**Annual Business Meeting
New Orleans
September 2018**

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

Jen Baer, Compact Office Staff (ID)

Angela Bridgewater, Commissioner (LA)

Tracy Cassell, Deputy Compact Administrator (GA)

Abbie Christian, Deputy Compact Administrator (NE)

Corrie Copeland, Deputy Compact Administrator (TN)

Roberta Eitner, Deputy Probation Officer (CA)

Destiny Hernandez, Interstate Coordinator (NV)

Austin A. Hunter, Detention Officer (WY)

Gladys Olivares, Deputy Compact Administrator (NV)

John Pacheco, Probation Officer (NM)

Natalie Primak, Compact Administrator (PA)

Brandon Schimelpfenig, ICJ Coordinator (WY)

Joy Swantz, Deputy Compact Administrator (WI)



Annual Business Meeting New Orleans September 2018

Presenter Biographies



DAWN
BAILEY

Dawn Bailey is the Compact Administrator for Washington's Interstate Compact for Juveniles Office since 2011. Ms. Bailey has worked in the criminal justice field for over 25 years. She has worked with both adult and juvenile offenders, focusing her career on work with juvenile offenders in both residential and community settings.

Ms. Bailey's formal education includes a Bachelor of Arts in Human Services with a concentration in Counseling from Western Washington University and a Master of Arts in Psychology from United States International University in San Diego. She has served nationally on the Interstate Commission for Juveniles Rules Committee, the Training, Education and Public Relations Committee and the Ad Hoc Human Trafficking Committee. Locally, she has been a long standing member of various county and statewide Sex Offender Assessment Committees, county and statewide Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children Task Forces, county Domestic Violence Task Force, and served as the Chair of a Drug Free Communities local committee working with high risk youth. Additionally, she has organized a local family support group and has been recognized as a statewide employee of the year for her work in building partnerships.

Ms. Bailey is presenting in Training Session: Essentials to Progression.



DR. JAMES K.
BEUCHE, JR.

Dr. James K. Bueche, Jr. currently serves as the Deputy Secretary of the Office of Juvenile Justice (OJJ). He has over 25 years of experience working in the juvenile justice and criminal justice fields in Louisiana. Most recently, Dr. Bueche served as the Deputy Assistant Secretary in the Office of Adult Services of the Louisiana Department of Public Safety and Corrections (DOC).

Previously, he served as Undersecretary of OJJ and the Director of Juvenile Probation and Parole, where he worked to redesign the continuum of community-based services and implement an evidence-based approach. He is a native of Baton Rouge. He earned a Bachelor's degree in Criminal Justice from Southeastern Louisiana University in Hammond, followed by a Master's degree in Social Work and Doctorate of Philosophy from Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge.

Dr. Bueche will provide the Welcome Address at the General Session.



Annual Business Meeting New Orleans September 2018

Presenter Biographies



ANNE
CONNOR

Anne Connor serves as the Chair of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles and Idaho's Deputy Compact Administrator and Voting Designee.

Ms. Connor works for the Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections in Boise, Idaho, and oversees the daily operations of the Idaho Compact office. Prior to December 2017, Ms. Connor served as Nevada's ICJ Commissioner for five years and worked in the Nevada ICJ Compact office for seven years. In addition to chairing the ICJ Executive Committee, she serves on five of the six ICJ standing committees. Anne has chaired the Training Committee and Human Trafficking Ad Hoc Committees; and has provided leadership in the West Region as the Regional Representative and mentor. She is currently collaborating with NCJFCJ and OJJDP as a member of the "Juvenile Delinquency Guidelines" Update Project Advisory Committee. Anne was responsible for the development of an internal database to track Nevada's ICJ youth in 2010 and was a designated "power user" representing the West Region in the development of the national database (JIDS) now used by all member states within ICJ. She has been and continues to be a JIDS and Rules trainer.

Anne has presented ICJ in multiple conferences including APPA, CJJ, and the NCJFCJ. Anne led the charge for the development of the States in Transition Best Practice; numerous other best practice documents, and the human trafficking matrix.

In addition to serving and chairing numerous committees, in October 2012, Anne was elected as the Western Region Chair; elected Vice Chair of the Commission; and was awarded the first ICJ Leadership Award in 2015 recognition of her dedication to the National Commission for Juveniles.

Ms. Connor is presenting in the morning Training Sessions and Chairing the General Session.



JEFF
COWGER

Jeff Cowger is Chief Legal Counsel for the Kansas Department of Corrections. As part of his duties, he serves as the Commissioner/Compact Administrator in Kansas for the Interstate Commission for Juveniles.

Jeff was formerly General Counsel to the Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority, Director of Unemployment for the Kansas Department of Labor and Legal Counsel for the Lansing Correctional Facility. Prior to his state service, Jeff was in private practice for many years focusing on juvenile and criminal law.

Jeff earned a Bachelor's Degree in Psychology from the University of Kansas; a Bachelor of Science Degree in Instrumental Music Education from Missouri Western University; and a Juris Doctor from Washburn University School of Law. Additionally, Jeff served 25 years with the 35th Infantry Division Band of



Annual Business Meeting New Orleans September 2018

Presenter Biographies

the Kansas Army National Guard. Jeff and his wife have three daughters and recently celebrated their 30th wedding anniversary.

Mr. Cowger is presenting in the Training Session: Essentials to Progression.



TIM
CURRY

Tim Curry, Legal Director for the National Juvenile Defender Center. Tim joined the National Juvenile Defender Center in 2012. In his capacity as the NJDC's Legal Director, Tim regularly works with front-line defenders, policymakers, and justice system stakeholders across the country to help support and develop specialized juvenile defense practice that is developmentally-appropriate, draws from national best practices, and provides youth with the highest-quality representation available.

Prior to joining NJDC, Tim was the Supervising Attorney at the District of Columbia Law Students in Court and E. Barrett Prettyman Post-Graduate Fellow at Georgetown University Law Center. His experience includes defending juveniles and adults accused of crimes in Washington, D.C. He also supervised the practice of third-year clinical students. He has taught law school seminars on juvenile defense and trial skills.

Prior to earning his law degree, Tim worked with various humanitarian relief and refugee organizations in Africa and had a career in journalism. Mr. Curry holds an LL.M. in Advocacy from Georgetown University Law Center, a J.D. from American University Washington College of Law, and a B.S. in Broadcast Journalism from Syracuse University.

Mr. Curry is a panelist in the Charting the Future – Frontiers in Juvenile Justice Reform Panel.



ADAM J.
FOSS

Adam J. Foss is the Founder and President of Prosecutor Impact. Mr. Foss is a former Assistant District Attorney in the Juvenile Division of the Suffolk County District Attorney's Office (SCDAO) in Boston, MA, and a fierce advocate for criminal justice reform and the importance of the role of the prosecutor in ending mass incarceration. Mr. Foss believes that the profession of prosecution is ripe for reinvention requiring better incentives and more measurable metrics for success beyond, simply, "cases won." As an in-demand speaker on criminal justice reform he promotes that prosecutors need better training to view each case through a lens of cultural competency, integrity, compassion and concern for the safety of the public, well-being of the victim and the betterment of the person charged with the crime. Following graduation from Suffolk University Law School (Cum Laude) and initially



Annual Business Meeting New Orleans September 2018

Presenter Biographies

considering a career as a public defender, Adam quickly realized becoming a prosecutor would allow him to make more of a positive difference in his community. One example of this positive difference is the Roxbury CHOICE program, an initiative that Adam co-founded, to turn probation from a punitive sentence into a beneficial relationship with the court, the probation department, and the District Attorney's Office. He is also the founder of the SCDAO Reading Program, a project he started, to bridge the achievement gap of area elementary school students. Currently, Adam is developing a new diversion program for first-time juvenile offenders in the Suffolk County Juvenile Court, and he is designing training and curriculum for prosecutors to reframe their role in the criminal justice system. He is also developing plans for new software and data analysis to better inform prosecution offices of the individual and the best pathways toward justice and long-term safety.

In 2015, Mr. Foss received The Massachusetts Lawyers Weekly Excellence in the Law Up-and-Coming Lawyer Award and The National Law Journal Up-and-Coming Lawyer Award. In 2014, Governor Deval Patrick appointed Mr. Foss to his administration's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee, a position he holds to this day. In 2013, the Massachusetts Bar Association recognized Mr. Foss with the Access to Justice Section Council Prosecutor of the Year Award. SCDAO selected Mr. Foss as the 2012 recipient of the Brian J. Honan Award recognizing excellence in the courtroom and a commitment to the communities he serves and he also received a commendation from the State House for those efforts. He is a proud mentor of students and a frequent guest speaker at the national non-profit Year Up.

Mr. Foss served as a panelist at the national MacArthur Foundation Models for Change Conference in Washington, DC speaking about juvenile justice reform. He has spoken at TED, Google Zeitgeist, Summit Series and The Atlantic's Race and Justice Summit. In both his professional and personal capacities, Adam volunteers much of his time to the community he works in. As much time as he spends in the courtroom, he also spends visiting schools, community meetings and speaking engagements to hear what his community needs from their local law enforcement.

Mr. Foss is moderating the Charting the Future – Frontiers in Juvenile Justice Reform Panel and our featured speaker in the General Session.



JUDGE
MARK INGRAHAM

Judge Mark Ingraham has been a long standing advocate of restorative practices and conferencing, and working with communities and the Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections to institute Restorative Practices.

Judge Ingram is the Statewide Juvenile and Child Protection Judge for Idaho Supreme Court. He provides leadership and consultation to this fellow Juvenile Magistrates around the state. Judge Ingram has presented on numerous occasions on Restorative Practices at conferences such as Idaho Juvenile Justice Association, Idaho Prevention Conference as well as Judges Webinar, Juvenile Justice training and School In-Service and local civic organizations as a guest speaker.



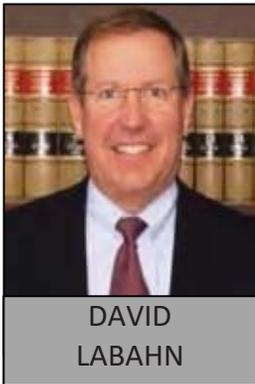
**Annual Business Meeting
New Orleans
September 2018**

Presenter Biographies

He has worked tirelessly to increase education and awareness on the benefits of using restorative practices throughout Idaho. After admission into practice in Idaho in 1982, he first worked as a deputy attorney general for the Department of Health and Welfare. In 1986, he went into private practice and practiced law in Burley, Idaho. He was a solo practitioner with an emphasis on mediation on child custody and family law matters.

In 2001, he became a judge in Idaho and currently holds the position as Magistrate in Lincoln County and serves as the juvenile Judge in five counties in the 5th Judicial District.

Judge Ingraham is a panelist in the Charting the Future – Frontiers in Juvenile Justice Reform Panel



DAVID
LABAHN

David LaBahn is President and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Association of Prosecuting Attorneys (APA), a national association representing elected and deputy or assistant prosecutors, and city attorneys. The association acts as a global forum for the exchange of ideas, allowing prosecutors to collaborate with all criminal justice partners, and conducts timely and effective training and technical assistance to improve the prosecutorial function. In addition, APA serves as an advocate for prosecutors on emerging issues related to the administration of justice, development of partnerships and implementation of problem-solving strategies. Prior to forming APA, Mr. LaBahn was the Director of the American Prosecutors Research Institute (APRI) and the Director of Research and Development for the National District Attorneys Association (NDAA). In this dual capacity, he directed APRI's Projects including editing and teaching in the areas of child and adult sexual assault and gang violence and worked with other national organizations to lobby for increased funding to assist in the investigation and prosecution of child abuse.

Before joining NDAA in 2003, Mr. LaBahn was the Executive Director of the California District Attorneys Association (CDAA). In 2006 he received the largest grant from the Governor's Office of Highway Safety in Association history. He has been instrumental in creating CDAA's first Violence against Women Project, the Circuit Environmental Prosecution Project, and the High Technology Prosecution Project. Mr. LaBahn joined CDAA as the Deputy Executive Director in 1996 and at that time was responsible for the training and publications department, applying for and received state and federal grants, and lobbying the California State Legislature on criminal justice and budget matters.

Mr. LaBahn was a former deputy district attorney in range and Humboldt counties in California (1987-96). During his tenure he earned numerous awards and was recognized with community service awards for his work with victims and the reduction of gang violence in the City of Westminster, California.

Mr. LeBahn is a panelist in the Charting the Future – Frontiers in Juvenile Justice Reform Panel.



**Annual Business Meeting
New Orleans
September 2018**

Presenter Biographies



**TRACI
MARCHAND**

Traci Marchand is the Interstate Commission for Juveniles Commissioner and Juvenile Court Services Administrator for North Carolina. As the North Carolina Juvenile Court Services Administrator, she functions as a key link between juvenile justice field staff and the juvenile justice central office in North Carolina. Traci assists in the proper dissemination of information and directives and problem-solves issues on a case-by-case basis across all administrative and support structures.

Traci has worked in juvenile justice for 20 years and has been involved in juvenile interstate compact for 15 years serving as the Secretary to the Association of Juvenile Compact Administrators (AJCA). In 2009, she was appointed the North Carolina Commissioner for the Interstate Commission for Juveniles.

Ms. Marchand has been an active member with the ICJ since establishment and serving as an ICJ Executive Committee since 2011. Traci was involved in the development of JIDS, chaired the Information Technology Committee, and followed by the Training, Education and Public Relations. Commissioner Marchand chaired the full Commission for two years and now serves on the Executive Committee as the immediate Past Chair.

A native Virginian, she became a Tar Heel after earning her BA in Political Science from The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Traci also has an MS in Criminal Justice from Radford University.

Ms. Marchand is presenting in Training Session: Essentials to Progression.



**SAROEUM
PHOUNG**

Saroem Phoung is a masterful circle keeper, teacher and inspirational leader. Saroem has many years of experience leading Peacemaking Circle Process to provide healing and transformation for individuals and communities dealing with the challenges of violence, racism and inequity that are present in many of our communities. Saroem is also experienced in leadership development and system change work. He has led innovative processes for transformation and sustainable change by working in partnership with native country, government agencies, school districts, non-profit organizations, corporate business, various individuals, institutions, and communities to bring about change in a good way.

Through his work, Saroem has created effective models to help business leaders deal with complex situations and problem solve to help leaders focus on opportunity and growth instead of focusing on the problem. Saroem was born in Cambodia and immigrated to the US during the Pol Pot regime via refugee camps in Thailand and the Philippines. Settling in East Boston he faced the all-too-common



Annual Business Meeting New Orleans September 2018

Presenter Biographies

difficulties of immigrant life - cultural difference, racism, and violence. Through his work with Roca, a community values-led, youth-serving organization, he experienced personal transformation and became a staff member.

Saroeum learned to lead Peacemaking Circles from the Tagish Tlingit First Nation as a way to share power, include more community voices, and build relationships that foster healing and hope. Saroeum has hosted and trained thousands of individuals through facilitating and hosting hundreds of peacemaking circles in the past two decades. Saroeum continues to bring healing and transformation to communities across the United States.

In 2012, Saroeum brought Peacemaking Circles to Seattle and has been leading the Peacemaking Circles movement, working in partnership with various individuals, communities, and institutions including the Juvenile Justice System to design an alternative diversion program utilizing Peacemaking Circle Process. Saroeum is the Founder and CEO of PointOneNorth Consulting LLC practice.

Mr. Phoung is a panelist in the Charting the Future – Frontiers in Juvenile Justice Reform Panel.



Judge John J. Romero, Jr. serves in the Second Judicial District Court as Presiding Judge of the Children’s Court Division in New Mexico. The docket includes delinquency, child welfare and adoptions. In 2017, Judge Romero participated in the ICJ 2017 Annual Business Meeting “Resolving Judicial Conflicts: The Judicial Perspective”. In 2014, Judge Romero received the *Alice King Public Service Award*. Judge Romero is actively involved in his community’s family violence prevention efforts and was recognized with the *2007 Spirit Advocacy Award*.

Judge Romero presides over the *Program for the Empowerment of Girls (PEG)*, an intensive multi-agency juvenile probation program for girls who have some type of violence and trauma in their history. Judge Romero is Co-Chair Emeritus of the Children’s Court Improvement Commission. He remains involved with the Tribal-State Judicial Consortium. He was the first judge in the country to be recognized as a Certified Child Welfare Law Specialist by the ABA-accredited National Association of Counsel for Children. He serves on the Board of Directors of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ). Judge Romero currently serves as the President NCJFCJ and NCJFCJ Ex Officio member of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles.

Judge Romero is a panelist in the Charting the Future – Frontiers in Juvenile Justice Reform Panel.



Annual Business Meeting New Orleans September 2018

Presenter Biographies



CATHLYN
SMITH

Cathlyn Smith currently serves as the Interstate Compact for Juveniles Commissioner for Tennessee, employed by the Department of Children's Services (DCS) Office of Juvenile Justice. She provides oversight for the Interstate Compact for Juveniles providing technical assistance to regional staff courts and external stakeholders.

Ms. Smith serves on two committees for the Interstate Commission for Juveniles, the governing body for the ICJ, actively participating in the ICJ Training committee, which addresses training needs for all member states, and the ICJ Human Trafficking Ad Hoc Committee, which keeps abreast of human trafficking issues around the country affecting youth served by ICJ. Ms. Smith currently serves as the ICJ Training, Education, and Public Relations Chair. She has worked in state government for twenty-eight years in direct service and supervisory roles

advocating for children and families.

As a trained Circle Facilitator for Restorative Justice, she has served on various workgroups related to restorative justice and victim impact. She also advocates for children and youth through her volunteer efforts within the community as well serving on the board of Choral Arts Link, Inc., a non-profit program that works to preserve and nurture singing and choral performance for children and youth through an afterschool program, that engages music's legacy of scholarship, leadership and teamwork. She obtained her undergraduate degree in Communications from the University of Central Arkansas, a Master's degree in Public Service Management from Cumberland University and a Master of Social Work degree from the Middle Tennessee Collaborative MSW Program at Tennessee State University.

Ms. Smith will be leading the trainings as the Training Committee Chair and presenting in Training Session: Essentials to Progression.



JESSICA
WALD

Jessica Wald currently serves as the ICJ Deputy Compact Administrator for North Dakota. She is employed by the North Dakota Department of Corrections with the Division of Juvenile Services and responsible for the daily activities of the North Dakota Compact including training all new parole and probation staff and monitoring all youth moving in and out of North Dakota.

In addition to her active participation in the ICJ Midwest Region, she serves on the Training, Education and Public Relations Committee and the Human Trafficking Ad Hoc Committee, which keeps abreast of human trafficking issues around the country affecting youth served by ICJ. Ms. Wald has worked with the at-risk juvenile population for 18 years, being in State Government with the Division of



**Annual Business Meeting
New Orleans
September 2018**

Presenter Biographies

Juvenile Services for nearly a decade. Her roles have included case management of paroled youth and currently she is responsible for all ICJ matters, training new staff on Juvenile Correctional Practices and the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, overseeing the implementation of the state's Day Treatment Programs, and Juvenile Detention inspections. Prior to the Division of Juvenile Services, Ms. Wald worked for a non-profit organization in programs that assisted at-risk youth in getting the treatment services they needed. This included supervising staff, implementing groups to youth who were court ordered into the program, as well as restorative justice conferences within the community.

Ms. Wald is also involved in Human Trafficking Multi-Disciplinary Teams within the state of North Dakota. Additionally, she was a long standing member of the North Dakota Jaycees and held many positions at the state and local level. Due to her leadership skills, she received one of five national awards for Outstanding Chapter President. She currently volunteers her time to teach a first grade religious education class, as well soccer, baseball, and basketball Mom. Ms. Wald earned a Bachelor of Arts Degree in psychology at the University of North Dakota and has always had a passion for working with the youth population.

Ms. Wald is presenting in Training Session: Essentials to Progression.



2018 Annual Business Meeting Attendees

ALABAMA



Patrick "Pat"
Pendergast
Voting Designee

ALASKA



Barbara Murray
Commissioner



Ellen
Hackenmeuller

ARIZONA



John Crabtree
Voting Designee



Daniel
Horacek

ARKANSAS



Judy Miller
Voting Designee

CALIFORNIA



Tony DeJesus
Voting Designee
Technology Committee Chair

COLORADO



Summer Foxworth
Commissioner

CONNECTICUT



Tasha Hunt
Commissioner



Jason
Criscio

DELAWARE



Francis Casey
Voting Designee

DISTRICT OF
COLUMBIA



Bruce Wright
Commissioner



Jefferson
Regis



Charles
Akenboyewa

FLORIDA



Agnes Denson
Commissioner



Tracy Bradley



2018 Annual Business Meeting Attendees

GEORGIA		Avery Niles Commissioner		Tracy Cassell		Catina Martin-Fenner
HAWAII		Nathan Foo Commissioner				
IDAHO		Anne Connor Voting Designee Commission Chair		Jen Baer		
ILLINOIS		Tomiko Frierson Commissioner				
INDIANA		Jane Seigel Commissioner		Justin Forkner		Nita Wright
IOWA		MaryLou Clefisch Voting Designee				
KANSAS		Jeff Cowger Commissioner Finance & Special Projects Ad Hoc Chair				
KENTUCKY		Anna Butler Voting Designee				
LOUISIANA <i>Host State</i>		Angela Bridgewater Commissioner		Yolanda Latimer		Kimberly Dickerson
MAINE		Galan Williamson Commissioner		Roy Curtis		
MARYLAND		Sherry Jones Commissioner				



2018 Annual Business Meeting Attendees

MASSACHUSETTS		Rebecca Moore Designee East Region Representative		
MICHIGAN		Michael Tymkew Voting Designee		
MINNESOTA		Tracy Hudrlik Commissioner		Adam Novontny
MISSISSIPPI		John Davis Commissioner		Maxine Baggett
				Ted DiBiase
MISSOURI		Julie Hawkins Commissioner		
MONTANA		Cindy McKenzie Commissioner		
NEBRASKA		Jacey Rader Commissioner Compliance Committee Chair		Abbie Christian
NEVADA		David Laity Commissioner		Gladys Olivares
NEW HAMPSHIRE		Pamela Leonard Commissioner		Caitlyn Bickford
NEW JERSEY		Kevin Brown Commissioner		Candice Alfonso
NEW MEXICO		Dale Dodd Commissioner West Region Representative		John Pacheco



2018 Annual Business Meeting Attendees

NEW YORK



Francesco Bianco
Voting Designee



Kelly
Palmateer

NORTH CAROLINA



Traci Marchand
Commissioner
Immediate Past Chair

NORTH DAKOTA



Lisa Bjergaard
Commissioner



Jessica
Wald

OHIO



Nathan Lawson
Commissioner
**Midwest Region
Representative**

OKLAHOMA



Robert Hendryx
Voting Designee

OREGON



Peter Sprengelmeyer
Commissioner
Treasurer



Nina
Belli

PENNSYLVANIA



Wendy Lautsbaugh
Commissioner

RHODE ISLAND



JoAnn Niksa
Voting Designee

SOUTH
CAROLINA



Katherine Pierson



Felicia Dauway

SOUTH DAKOTA



Charles Frieberg
Commissioner
**Midwest Region
Representative**

TENNESSEE



Cathlyn Smith
Commissioner
Training Committee Chair



Corrie
Copeland



2018 Annual Business Meeting Attendees

TEXAS



Daryl Liedecke
Commissioner

UTAH



Dawn Marie Rubio
Commissioner



Raymundo
Gallardo

VERMONT



Barbara Joyal
Commissioner



Patricia "Trissie"
Casanova

VIRGINIA



Natalie Dalton
Commissioner
Vice Chair

VIRGIN ISLANDS



Eavey-Monique James
Commissioner



Vaughn
Walwyn

WASHINGTON



Jedd Pelander
Commissioner



Dawn
Bailey

WEST VIRGINIA



Stephanie Bond
Commissioner



Randall
Wagner

WISCONSIN



Casey Gerber
Commissioner

WYOMING



Gary Hartman
Commissioner
Rules Committee Chair



2018 Annual Business Meeting Attendees

ICJ NATIONAL OFFICE



MaryLee Underwood
Executive Director



Emma Goode
Training and Administrative
Specialist



Jennifer Adkins
Project Manager



Leslie Anderson
Administrative and Logistics Coordinator



Richard L. Masters – ICJ Legal Counsel

EX OFFICIOS

AAICPC

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



Bruce Rudberg



Carla Fults

Justice Solutions



Trudy Gregorie
Victims
Representative

CJCA

Council of Juvenile Correctional
Administration



Ellyn
Toney

NCJFCJ

National Council of Juvenile and
Family Court Judges



Judge John Romero

NPJS

National Partnership for Juvenile Services



Steven
Jett

NRS

National Runaway Safeline



Maureen
Blaha

New & Updated Resources



In 2018, the Interstate Commission for Juveniles conducted an extensive review of published resources. Both printed and web-based materials were updated to reflect recently revised ICJ Rules (effective March 1, 2018). New resources were developed to help address the needs of state ICJ offices, judges, and others working to implement the Compact throughout the U.S. The ICJ website was also redesigned, with a focus on increased accessibility.

Materials are available at www.juvenilecompact.org. To request printed copies, contact the ICJ National Office at 859-721-1062 or ICJAdmin@juvenilecompact.org.

Judicial/Legal Resources (New and Revised)

Bench Book for Judges & Court Personnel (<i>revised</i>)
Bench Card: Transfer of Supervision (<i>revised</i>)
Bench Card: Return of Runaways, Probation/Parole Absconders, Escapees & Accused Delinquents (<i>new</i>)
Toolkit for Judges (<i>revised – online only</i>)
Compact Operations Quick Reference Guide (<i>revised</i>)

State ICJ Office Resources (New and Revised)

Toolkit on State Councils for Interstate Juvenile Supervision (<i>new – online only</i>)
Online State Council Reporting Template (<i>new</i>)
Developing a State Council: Tips & Tactics for the First Year (<i>new</i>)
Operating a State Council: Ongoing Tips & Tactics (<i>new</i>)
ICJ Rule Proposal Guide (<i>new</i>)
Best Practice: Return of a Juvenile Serving a Correctional Sentence in Another State (<i>new</i>)
Best Practice: States in Transition (<i>revised</i>)

Training Materials (New & Revised)

ICJ Rules Training <i>[2-day instructor lead and On Demand modules] (revised)</i>
2018 ICJ Rules Amendments Training <i>[instructor lead and On Demand modules] (new)</i>
JIDS Train-the Trainer <i>(new)</i>
State Council Training <i>(revised)</i>
Going Home: Collaboration is Key to Ensuring the Safe Return of Human Trafficking Victims <i>(revised)</i>
ICJ: A Recommended Approach to Handling Juvenile Victims of Human Trafficking <i>(new)</i>
ICJ: What it Means for Runaway Youth <i>[webinar presented in conjunction with Coalition for Juvenile Justice]</i>
Youth REACT when Community & Compacts INTERACT: Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (ICPC) and Interstate Compact for Juveniles (ICJ) <i>[new, produced in collaboration with AAICPC]</i>
JIDS for Kids: Tracking Interstate Movement with the Juvenile Interstate Data System <i>(new)</i>
ICJ: Issues for Judges, Prosecutors & Defense Attorneys <i>(revised)</i>
<i>ICJ 101: Runaways, Returns & More (new)</i>

ICJ Policies (New & Amended)

Administrative Policy 06-2009 <i>"Travel Reimbursement" (amended)</i>
Administrative Policy 01-2012 <i>"National Office Records Retention" (amended)</i>
Compliance Policy 02-2014 <i>"Performance Measurement Policy & Standards" (amended)</i>
Compliance Policy 02-2017 <i>"Sanctioning Guidelines" (new)</i>

New Advisory Opinions

AO 02-2017	Out-of-state juvenile sentenced to incarceration
AO 01-2018	Is a sending state required to transfer supervision of a juvenile adjudicated there for an offense but who resides with a parent in the receiving state in a case where the parent may be homeless? If so, can enforcement action be taken if the sending state refuses to implement the transfer under the ICJ?
AO 02-2018	Return of Juvenile Serving a Sentence for New Offense in a Receiving State

Revised Advisory Opinions*

AO 01-2010	Receiving state's ability to sanction juveniles under ICJ Rule 5-101(1)
AO 05-2010	Clarification for juveniles who are undocumented immigrants
AO 03-2011	Pleas and abeyance cases for non-adjudicated juveniles
AO 04-2011	Non-adjudicated juveniles held in secure detention for a failed supervision
AO 01-2012	Whether the law enforcement exemptions from the provisions of HIPAA would apply to transfers and returns of juveniles involving non-member states
AO 02-2012	Detention and supervision fees associated with new charges
AO 03-2012	Whether the holding state's laws regarding the age of majority apply when detaining and returning a person serving a juvenile probation or parole sentence that absconds or flees to avoid prosecution and has the status of an adult in the home/demanding state

Revised Advisory Opinions, cont.*

AO 05-2012	Whether adjudicated juvenile delinquents who are referred to residential treatment program in another state, but do not qualify for transfer under the ICPC, may be transferred under the ICJ
AO 03-2014	Provisions for cooperative detention within ICJ
AO 04-2014	ICJ authority in cases where approval of supervision may violate court orders
AO 01-2015	ICJ authority to conduct records checks for another state on juveniles not subject to ICJ
AO 02-2015	Signatures on the Form IA/VI
AO 01-2016	Pre-adjudicated home evaluation requests

Superseded/Archived Advisory Opinions*

AO 02-2010	Which rules apply according to effective date
AO 03-2010	Rule 5-101: The sending state's ability to "override" a denial; who has decision making authority to "override" a denial; and, Adam Walsh Act implications
AO 02-2011	Determining which juveniles the new ICJ applies to
AO 04-2012	Issuing a travel permit for a juvenile subject to a delinquency petition but who is not yet adjudicated
AO 02-2014	Whether or not the term 'sanctions' used in Rule 5-101(3) includes detention time.
AO 01-2017	Demanding/Sending State's Authority to seek return of a juvenile in cases where charges are pending in the Receiving/Holding State under ICJ Rule 7-103

*If an Advisory Opinion is not listed, it was not revised or superseded.



Interstate Commission for Juveniles

Serving Juveniles While Protecting Communities

<https://www.juvenilecompact.org>

Uniform Certificate of Attendance

Due to the varying requirements of different jurisdictions and disciplines, the Interstate Commission for Juveniles (ICJ) does not seek prior accreditation of educational programs for CLE/CEUs from all jurisdictions. Accreditation has been granted by the Kentucky Bar Association (the state in which the Commissioner's National Office is located). The approval letter included for reference (see reverse).

This form is provided to assist those who choose to independently apply for credit. Please consult the rules of your jurisdiction regarding procedures for receiving continuing education credits (CEUs). If additional information is needed regarding the meeting, please contact Emma Goode at (859) 721-1601 or egoode@juvenilecompact.org.

SPONSOR: Interstate Commission for Juveniles (ICJ)

ACTIVITY TITLE: ICJ 2018 Annual Training and Business Meeting

DATES: September 10–12, 2018

LOCATION: New Orleans, LA

This program may qualify for up to **6.0 hours** CLE/CEUs based on a 60-minute hour.

By signing below, I, _____ certify that I
(*your name*)
attended the activity described above and I am entitled to claim _____ CLE/CEU credit hours.

Note: If you attended both Tuesday and Wednesday sessions, the total CLE/CEU hours would be 6.0; otherwise, note the actual number of hours attended denoted in parenthesis by the event title on the agenda.

NAME (Please print or type) _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Membership, Registration, or Supreme Court #: _____

ICJ National Office
836 Euclid Avenue, Suite 322
Lexington, KY 40502
859.721.1062 · Fax: 859.721.1059

Kentucky Bar Association
Continuing Legal Education Commission
514 West Main Street
Frankfort, KY 40601-1812
Phone: 502-564-3795
Fax: 502-564-3225
<http://www.kybar.org>

Marylee Underwood
Interstate Commission on Juveniles (ICJ)
836 Euclid Ave., Suite 322
Lexington KY 40502

ID: 8427

Re: CLE Activity Accreditation

Date: July 23, 2018

The application for CLE accreditation for the activity listed below has been approved by the KBA CLE Commission. Kentucky attorneys attending or participating in the activity who have NOT claimed CLE credit must file the appropriate reporting certificate as listed below.

Sponsor: Interstate Commission on Juveniles (ICJ)

Activity: 2018 Annual Training and Business Meeting

Location: New Orleans LA

Date: 09/10/2018

Activity No. 190059 Sponsor No. 8427

TOTAL CREDITS: 6.00 ETHICS CREDITS: 0.00

Ethics credits are INCLUDED in the TOTAL number of credits.

Please file a Form #3 for attendance at a live CLE program or completion of a technological program.

Should you require additional information, please contact Clifford Timberlake, Accreditation Coordinator at (502) 564-3795 ext. 228.