Travel Permits: Mandatory vs. Discretionary

Mandatory Travel Permits
Rule 8-101 focuses on a specific population of higher risk juveniles when travel is appropriate. As a result, travel permits are mandatory for the following juveniles traveling out-of-state for a period in excess of twenty-four (24) consecutive hours who meet the criteria set forth in 1(a) or 1(b):

a. Juveniles who have been adjudicated and are on supervision for one of the following:
   i. sex-related offenses;
   ii. violent offenses that have resulted in personal injury or death; or
   iii. offenses committed with a weapon;

b. Juveniles who are one of the following:
   i. state committed;
   ii. relocating pending a request for transfer of supervision, and who are subject to the terms of the Compact;
   iii. returning to the state from which they were transferred for the purposes of visitation;
   iv. transferring to a subsequent state(s) with the approval of the original sending state; or
   v. transferred and the victim notification laws, policies and practices of the sending and/or receiving state require notification.

If a juvenile does not meet the criteria listed above, a travel permit is not mandatory under the ICJ rules.

Discretionary Travel Permits: Juveniles Traveling to a Residential Facility
Rule 8-101(2) states that, "juveniles traveling to a residential facility for placement shall be excluded from this rule; however, states may elect to use the Form VII Out-of-State Travel Permit and Agreement to Return for notification purposes."

Therefore, a travel permit is discretionary for a juvenile traveling to a residential program in another state that meets the case circumstances outlined in 8-101 (1)(a) or (1)(b).

For more information about the ICJ Rules or to access training, please visit the Commission’s website: www.juvenilecompact.org.