



Rule Amendments – Approved at 2015 Annual Business Meeting
Effective February 1, 2016

Section 100: Definitions

Rule 1:101: Definitions

Demanded State: ~~the state having jurisdiction over a juvenile seeking the return of the a juvenile either with or without pending delinquency charges.~~

Rule 1:101: Definitions

Detainer: ~~a document issued or made by a legally empowered officer of a court or other appropriate authority authorizing the proper agency to keep in its custody a person named therein.~~

Rule 1:101: Definitions

Detention Order: ~~an order entered by a court to detain a specified juvenile pending further orders or action by the court.~~

Rule 1:101: Definitions

Emancipation: ~~the legal status in which a minor has achieved independence from parents or legal guardians as determined by the laws of the home state.~~

Rule 1:101: Definitions

Escapee: a juvenile who has made an unauthorized flight from in custody status or a facility or agency's custody to which he/she has been committed by ~~the court~~ a lawful authority.

Rule 1:101: Definitions

Good Faith Effort: ~~reasonable communication and cooperation of the home state with the holding state regarding the return of runaways, absconders, and escapees.~~

Rule 1:101: Definitions

Guardian ad litem: a person appointed by a court to look after the best interest of the juvenile.

Rule 1:101: Definitions

Holding State: the state having physical custody of a juvenile and where the juvenile is located.

Rule 1:101: Definitions

Home Evaluation/Investigation: an evaluation and subsequent report of findings to determine if supervision placement in a proposed residence and specified resource home/place is in the best interest of the juvenile and the community.

Rule 1:101: Definitions

Home State: the state where the parent(s), legal guardian(s), person, or custodial agency having legal custody of the juvenile is residing or undertakes to reside is located.

Rule 1:101: Definitions

Interstate Compact for Juveniles (ICJ): the agreement pertaining to the legally authorized transfer of supervision and care, as well as the return of juveniles from one state to another, which has been adopted by all member states that have enacted legislation in substantially the same language. The agreement does not include or provide for the transfer of court jurisdiction from one state to another.

Rule 1:101: Definitions

Juvenile: a any person defined as a juvenile in any member state or by the rules of the Interstate Commission, ~~including accused juvenile delinquents, adjudicated delinquents, accused status offenders, adjudicated status offenders, non-offenders, non-adjudicated juveniles, and non-delinquent juveniles.~~

Rule 1:101: Definitions

Custodial Agency Legal Custodian: the agency and/or person(s) who which has been ordered or given authority by the appropriate court to render care, custody, and/or treatment to a juvenile.

Rule 1:101: Definitions

Legal Guardian: a ~~person~~ parent or other person who is legally responsible for the care and management of the juvenile. ~~person, or the estate, or both, of a child during minority or for the purpose and duration expressed in the order of guardianship.~~

Rule 1:101: Definitions

Legal Jurisdiction: the authority a court has to preside over the proceeding and the power to render a decision pertaining to one or more specified offenses with which a juvenile has been charged.

Rule 1:101: Definitions

Non-Compacting State: ~~any state which has not enacted the enabling legislation for this compact.~~

Rule 1:101: Definitions

Peace Officer: ~~sheriffs, deputies, constables, marshals, police officers, and other officers whose duty is to enforce and preserve public safety.~~

Rule 1:101: Definitions

Pick-Up Order: ~~an order authorizing law enforcement officials to apprehend a specified person.~~

Rule 1:101: Definitions

Private Provider: ~~any person or organization contracted by the sending or receiving state to provide supervision and/or services to juveniles.~~

Rule 1:101: Definitions

Residence: ~~the home or regular place of abode as recognized by a state's law that is established by a parent, guardian, person, or agency having legal custody of a juvenile.~~

Rule 1:101: Definitions

Rule: a written statement by the Interstate Commission promulgated pursuant to Article VI of this Compact that is of general applicability, implements, interprets or prescribes a policy or provision of the Compact, or an organizational, procedural, or practice requirement of the Commission, and has the force and effect of statutory law in a compacting state, and includes the amendment, repeal, or suspension of an existing rule.

Rule 1:101: Definitions

Runaways: ~~a child under~~ persons within the juvenile jurisdictional age limit established by the home state, who ~~has~~ have run away from his/her place of voluntarily left their residence, without the consent permission of the parent, their legal guardian, ~~person,~~ or custodial agency entitled to his/her legal custody.

Rule 1:101: Definitions

Status Offense: ~~conduct which is illegal for juveniles but not illegal for adults, including but not limited to incorrigibility, curfew violations, running away, disobeying parents, or truancy.~~

Rule 1:101: Definitions

Travel Permit: written permission granted to a juvenile authorizing ~~the juvenile to temporarily~~ travel from one state to another.

Section 200: General Provisions

RULE 2-104: Communication Requirements between States

1. All communications between states, whether verbal or written, on ICJ issues shall be transmitted between the respective ICJ Offices.
 2. Communication may occur between local jurisdictions with the prior approval of the ICJ Offices in both states. ~~An e-mail copy~~ A summary of the correspondence communication must be sent provided to the ICJ Administrator's Office and documented in both states the electronic data system.
 3. Communication regarding ICJ business shall respect the confidentiality rules of sending and receiving states.
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RULE 2-105: Victim Notification

1. Victim notification requirements are the responsibility of the sending state in accordance with the laws and policies of that state.
 2. When the sending state will require the assistance of the supervising person in the receiving state to meet these requirements, the sending officer shall clearly document such in the initial packet using the Victim Notification **Supplement** Form. The Victim Notification **Supplement** Form shall include the specific information regarding what will be required and the timeframes for which it must be received.
 3. Throughout the duration of the supervision period, ~~the supervising person through~~ the receiving state's ICJ office shall, to the extent possible, provide the sending state with the requested information to ensure the sending state can remain compliant with the laws and policies of the sending state.
 4. It is the responsibility of the sending state to update the receiving state of any changes to victim notification requirements.
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Section 400: Transfer of Supervision

RULE 4-101: Eligibility Requirements for the Transfer of Supervision

1. 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.
2. 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:
 - a. is classified as a juvenile in the sending state; and
 - b. is an adjudicated delinquent, adjudicated status offender, or has a deferred adjudication in the sending state; and
 - c. is under the jurisdiction of a court or appropriate authority in the sending state; and
 - d. has a plan inclusive of relocating to another state for a period exceeding ninety (90) consecutive days in any twelve (12) month period; and
 - e. has more than ninety (90) days or an indefinite period of supervision remaining at the time the sending state submits the transfer request; and
 - f. i. Will reside with a ~~parent~~, legal guardian, relative, non-relative or independently, excluding residential facilities; or

- ii. Is a full time student at an accredited secondary school, or accredited university, college, or licensed specialized training program and can provide proof of acceptance and enrollment.
3. If a child is placed pursuant to the ICJ and is also subject to the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (ICPC), placement and supervision through the ICPC would not be precluded.
 4. A request for the transfer of supervision for the sole purpose of collecting restitution and/or court fines is not permitted.
 5. ~~4.~~ A juvenile who is not eligible for transfer under this Compact is not subject to these rules.
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RULE 4-102: Sending and Receiving Referrals

~~Each ICJ Office shall forward all its cases within five (5) business days of receipt. Each ICJ Office shall adhere to the following screening process when sending and receiving referrals. Supervision shall not be provided without written approval from the receiving state's ICJ Office. The sending state shall maintain responsibility until supervision is accepted by the receiving state.~~

1. Each ICJ Office shall develop policies/procedures on how to handle ICJ matters within ~~their~~ its state.
2. ~~Each ICJ Office shall ensure all requests and coordination for ICJ supervision are between ICJ Offices.~~
- 2.3. The ICJ Office in the sending state shall maintain responsibility until supervision is accepted by, and the juvenile has arrived in, the receiving state. ~~comply with the rules listed below:~~
 - a. State Committed (Parole) Cases – The ~~ICJ Office in the~~ sending state shall ensure the following referral documents ~~are~~ is complete and forwarded to the receiving state forty-five (45) calendar days prior to the juvenile's anticipated arrival: Form IV Parole or Probation Investigation Request, Form IA/VI Application for Services and Waiver and Memorandum of Understanding and Waiver and Order of Commitment. The ~~ICJ Office in the~~ sending state ~~should~~ shall also provide copies; (if available) of the Petition and/or Arrest Report(s), Legal and Social History, and any other pertinent information deemed to be of benefit to the receiving state. Parole conditions, if not already included, shall be forwarded to the receiving state upon the juvenile's release from an institution. Form V Report of Sending State Upon Parolee or Probationer Being Sent to the Receiving State shall be forwarded prior to the juvenile relocating to ~~placement in~~ the receiving state.

When it is necessary ~~for to place~~ a State Committed (parole) juvenile to relocate ~~out of state~~ prior to the acceptance of supervision, under the provision of Rule 4-104(4), the sending state shall determine if the circumstances of the juvenile's immediate relocation justifies ~~placement justify~~ the use of a Form VII Out-of-State Travel Permit and

Agreement to Return, including consideration of the appropriateness of the residence placement. If approved by the sending state, it shall provide the receiving state with the approved Form VII Out-of-State Travel Permit and Agreement to Return along with a written explanation as to why ICJ procedures for submitting the referral could not be followed.

If not already submitted, ~~the sending state ICJ Office shall provide the complete ICJ referral to the receiving state ICJ office within ten (10) business days of the Form VII Out-of-State Travel Permit being issued.~~ The receiving state shall make the decision whether or not it will expedite the ICJ-referral.

b. Probation Cases – ~~The ICJ Office in the sending state shall ensure the following referral documents are is complete and forwarded to the receiving state. within five (5) business days of receipt:~~ Form IV Parole or Probation Investigation Request, Form IA/VI Application for Services and Waiver and Memorandum of Understanding Waiver, Order of Adjudication and Disposition, Conditions of Probation and Petition and/or Arrest Report(s). ~~The ICJ Office in the sending state should also provide copies (if available) of Legal and Social History, and any other pertinent information (if available) deemed to be of benefit to the receiving state.~~ Form V Report of Sending State Upon Parolee or Probationer Being Sent to the Receiving State shall be forwarded prior to relocating placement if the juvenile is not already residing in the receiving state.

~~3.~~ 4. The sending state shall ~~be responsive and timely in forwarding~~ forward additional documentation, if available, at the request of the receiving state. The receiving state ~~will~~ shall not delay the investigation pending receipt of the additional documentation.

~~5.~~ The receiving state's ICJ Office shall ~~request its local offices complete a home evaluation within thirty (30) calendar days after receipt of referral.~~

~~4.~~ 6. The receiving state's ICJ Office shall, within forty-five (45) calendar days of receipt of the referral, forward to the sending state the home evaluation along with the final approval or disapproval of the request for supervision or provide an explanation of the delay to the sending state.

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

1. When transferring a juvenile sex offender, the sending state shall not allow the juvenile to transfer to the receiving state until the sending state's request for transfer of supervision has been approved, or reporting instructions have been issued by the receiving state unless Rule 4-103(2) is applicable.

~~2. When it is necessary to place a juvenile sex offender out of state with a custodial parent or legal guardian prior to the acceptance of supervision, and there is no custodial parent or legal guardian in the sending state, the sending state shall determine if the circumstances of the juvenile's immediate placement justify the use of a travel permit, including consideration of~~

~~the appropriateness of the placement. If approved by the sending state's ICJ Office, the following procedures shall be initiated:~~

- ~~a. Upon notification, the sending state shall provide the receiving state with an approved travel permit along with a written explanation as to why ICJ procedures for submitting the referral could not be followed.~~
- ~~b. The sending state shall transmit a complete ICJ referral to the receiving state within ten (10) business days of the travel permit being issued. The receiving state shall make the decision whether it will expedite the ICJ referral or process the referral according to Rule 4-102.~~
- ~~c. Within five (5) business days of receipt of the travel permit, the receiving state shall advise the sending state of applicable registration requirements and/or reporting instructions, if any. The sending state shall be responsible for communicating the registration requirements and/or reporting instructions to the juvenile and his/her family in a timely manner.~~
- ~~d. The sending state shall maintain responsibility until supervision is accepted in the receiving state. The receiving state shall have the authority to supervise juveniles pursuant to reporting instructions issued under Rule 4-103(2)(c).~~

~~2. 3. When transferring a juvenile sex offender, the referral documentation should shall consist of be provided to the receiving state: Form IA/VI Application for Services and Waiver and Memorandum of Understanding and Waiver, Form IV Parole or Probation Investigation Request, Form V Report of Sending State Upon Parolee or Probationer Being Sent to the Receiving State, Order of Adjudication and Disposition, Conditions of Probation Supervision, Petition and/or Arrest Report. The sending state shall also provide: Risk Assessment, Safety Plan, Specific Assessments—(if available), Legal and Social History information pertaining to the criminal behavior, Victim Information, i.e., sex, age, relationship to the juvenile offender, sending state's current or recommended Supervision and Treatment Plan, and all other pertinent materials (if available). NOTE: Parole conditions, if not already included, shall be forwarded to the receiving state upon the juvenile's release from an institution.~~

~~3. 2. When it is necessary to place for a juvenile sex offender to relocate out of state with a eustodial parent or legal guardian prior to the acceptance of supervision, and there is no eustodial parent or legal guardian in the sending state, the sending state shall determine if the circumstances of the juvenile's immediate placement justify relocation justifies the use of a travel permit Form VII Out-of-State Travel Permit and Agreement to Return, including consideration of the appropriateness of the placement residence. If approved by the sending state's ICJ Office, the following shall be initiated:~~

- ~~a. Upon notification, Tthe sending state shall provide the receiving state with an approved travel permit Form VII Out-of-State Travel Permit and Agreement to Return along with a written explanation as to why ICJ procedures for submitting the referral could not be followed.~~

- b. ~~If not already submitted, t~~The sending state shall transmit a complete referral to the receiving state within ten (10) business days of the Form VII Out-of-State Travel Permit and Agreement to Return being issued. The receiving state shall make the decision whether it will expedite the referral or process the referral according to Rule 4-102.
 - c. Within five (5) business days of receipt of the ~~travel permit~~ **Form VII Out-of-State Travel Permit and Agreement to Return**, the receiving state shall advise the sending state of applicable registration requirements and/or reporting instructions, if any. The sending state shall be responsible for communicating the registration requirements and/or reporting instructions to the juvenile and his/her family in a timely manner.
 - d. The sending state shall maintain responsibility until supervision is accepted ~~in~~**by, and the juvenile has arrived in**, the receiving state. The receiving state shall have the authority to supervise juveniles pursuant to reporting instructions issued under 4-103(23)(c).
4. In conducting home evaluations for juvenile sex offenders, the receiving state shall ensure compliance with local policies or laws when issuing reporting instructions. If the proposed ~~placement~~ **residence** is unsuitable, the receiving state may deny acceptance referred to in Rule 4-104(4).
 5. A juvenile sex offender shall abide by the registration laws in the receiving state, i.e., felony or sex offender registration, notification or DNA testing.
 6. A juvenile sex offender who fails to register when required will be subject to the laws of the receiving state.

RULE 4-104: Authority to Accept/Deny Supervision

1. Only the receiving state's ~~ICJ Administrator or designee~~ **authorized Compact Office staff** shall ~~authorize~~ **accept** or deny supervision of a juvenile by that state after considering a recommendation by the investigating officer.
2. The receiving state's ~~ICJ Administrator's or authorized agent~~ **authorized Compact Office staff's** signature is required on or with the **Form VIII** Home Evaluation ~~form~~ that ~~approved~~ **accepts** or ~~denies~~ supervision of a juvenile by that state.
3. Supervision cannot be denied based solely on the juvenile's age or the offense.
4. Supervision may be denied when the home evaluation reveals that the proposed ~~placement~~ **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 ~~custodial parent~~ or legal guardian, remaining in the sending state and the juvenile does have a ~~custodial parent~~ or legal guardian, residing in the receiving state.

5. Upon receipt of acceptance of supervision from the receiving state, and within five (5) business days prior to the juvenile's departure if the youth is not already residing in the receiving state, the sending state shall provide reporting instructions to the juvenile, and provide written notification of the juvenile's departure to the receiving state.
 - ~~6. If a legal custodian remains in the sending state and the placement in the receiving state fails, the sending state's ICJ Office shall facilitate transportation arrangements for the return of the juvenile(s) within five (5) business days in accordance with these rules.~~
 6. If the transfer of supervision in the receiving state is denied, the sending state shall make transportation arrangements for the return of its juvenile within five (5) business days.
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Section 500: Supervision in Receiving State

RULE 5-101: Supervision/Services Requirements

1. After accepting supervision, the receiving state will assume the duties of supervision over any juvenile, and in exercise of those duties will be governed by the same standards of supervision that prevails for its own juveniles released on probation or parole.
2. At the time of acceptance or during the term of supervision, the appropriate authority in the receiving state may impose conditions on a juvenile transferred under the Interstate Compact if that condition would have been imposed on a juvenile in the receiving state. Any costs incurred from any conditions imposed by the receiving state shall not be the responsibility of the sending state.
3. Both the sending and receiving states shall have the authority to enforce terms of probation/parole, which may include the imposition of detention time in the receiving state. Any costs incurred from any enforcement sanctions shall be the responsibility of the state seeking to impose such sanctions.
4. The receiving state shall furnish written progress reports to the sending state on no less than a quarterly basis. Additional reports shall be sent in cases where there are concerns regarding the juvenile or there has been a change in ~~placement~~ residence.
5. Neither sending states nor receiving states shall impose a supervision fee on any juvenile who is supervised under the provisions of the ICJ.
6. The sending state shall be financially responsible for treatment services ordered by the appropriate authority in the sending state when they are not available through the supervising agency in the receiving state or cannot be obtained through Medicaid, private insurance, or other payor. The initial referral shall clearly state who will be responsible for purchasing treatment services.
7. The age of majority and duration of supervision are determined by the sending state. Where

circumstances require the receiving court to detain any juvenile under the ICJ, the type of ~~incarceration~~ secure facility shall be determined by the laws regarding the age of majority in the receiving state.

8. Juvenile restitution payments or court fines are to be paid directly from the juvenile/juvenile's family to the adjudicating court or agency in the sending state. Supervising officers in the receiving state shall encourage the juvenile to make regular payments in accordance with the court order of the sending state. The sending state shall provide the specific payment schedule and payee information to the receiving state.
 9. Supervision for the sole purpose of collecting restitution and/or court fines is not a ~~justifiable~~ permissible reason to ~~open~~ continue or extend supervision of a case. The receiving state may initiate the case closure request once all other terms of supervision have been met.
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RULE 5-102: Absconder Under ICJ Supervision

1. If there is reason to believe that a juvenile being supervised under the terms of the Interstate Compact for Juveniles in the receiving state has absconded, the receiving state shall attempt to locate the juvenile. Such activities shall include, but are not limited to:
 - a. conducting a field contact at the last known ~~place of~~ residence;
 - b. contacting the last known school or ~~place of employment~~ employer, if applicable; and
 - c. contacting known family members and collateral contacts.
 2. If the juvenile is not located, the receiving state shall submit a violation report to the sending state's ICJ office which shall include the following information:
 - a. the juvenile's last known address and telephone number,
 - b. date of the juvenile's last personal contact with the supervising agent,
 - c. details regarding how the supervising agent determined the juvenile to be an absconder, and
 - d. any pending charges in the receiving state.
 3. The receiving state may close the case upon notification that a warrant has been issued by the sending state for a juvenile who has absconded from supervision in the receiving state, or if the juvenile has been on absconder status for ten (10) business days.
 4. Upon finding or apprehending the juvenile, the sending state shall make a determination if the juvenile shall return to the sending state or if the sending state will request supervision resume in the receiving state.
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RULE 5-103: Reporting Juvenile Non-Compliance, Failed Placement Supervision and Retaking

1. At any time during supervision if a juvenile is out of compliance with conditions of supervision, the receiving state shall notify the sending state using Form IX Quarterly Progress, Violation or Absconder Report, which shall contain: ~~of the conditions violated within ten (10) business days of the discovery.~~
- ~~2. A violation report shall contain:~~
 - a. the date of the new citation or technical violation that forms the basis of the violation;
 - b. description of the new citation or technical violation;
 - c. status and disposition, if any;
 - d. supporting documentation regarding the violation including but not limited to police reports, drug testing results, or any other document to support the violation;
 - e. efforts or interventions made to redirect the behavior;
 - f. sanctions if they apply;
 - g. receiving state recommendations.
- ~~2.~~ 3. The sending state shall respond to a report of a violation made by the receiving state no later than ten (10) business days following receipt by the sending state. The response shall include the action to be taken by the sending state, which may include continue supervision, and the date that action will occur.
- ~~3.~~ 4. The decision of the sending state to retake a juvenile shall be conclusive and not reviewable within the receiving state. If the sending state determines the violation requires retaking or retaking is mandatory, the following shall be considered:
 - a. In those cases where the juvenile is suspected of having committed a criminal offense or an act of juvenile delinquency in the receiving state, the juvenile shall not be retaken without the consent of the receiving state until discharged from prosecution, or other form of proceeding, imprisonment, detention, or supervision.
 - b. The ~~ICJ~~ Form IA/VI Application for Services and Waiver and Memorandum of Understanding and Waiver ~~Application for Compact Services and Memorandum of Understanding and Waiver Form (ICJ Form IA/VI)~~ has the appropriate signatures; no further court procedures will be required for the juvenile's return.
 - c. A duly accredited officer of a sending state may enter a receiving state and apprehend and retake any such juvenile on probation or parole consistent with probable cause requirements, if any. If this is not practical, a warrant may be issued and the supervising state shall honor that warrant in full.
 - d. The sending state shall return the juvenile in a safe manner, pursuant to the ICJ Rules, within five (5) business days. This time period may be extended with the approval of both ICJ Offices.
 - e. The officer of the sending state shall be permitted to transport delinquent juveniles being returned through any and all states party to this Compact, without interference.
- ~~4.~~ 5. Upon request from the receiving state, ~~the~~ sending state's ICJ Office shall facilitate

transportation arrangements for the return of the juvenile(s) within five (5) business days in accordance with these rules when:

- a. A legal guardian remains in the sending state and the ~~placement~~ supervision in the receiving state fails; ~~or~~ as evidenced by:
 - i. When a juvenile is no longer residing in the residence approved by the receiving state due to documented instances of violation of conditions of supervision; or
 - ii. When an alternative residence is determined to be in the best interest of the juvenile due to documented instances of violation of conditions of supervision and no viable alternatives exist in the receiving state; or
 - iii. When an immediate, serious threat to the health and safety of the juvenile, and/or others in the residence or community is identified; and
 - iv. The receiving state has documented efforts or interventions to redirect the behavior.
 - b. The juvenile is not residing with a legal guardian and that person requests the juvenile be removed from his/her home. The sending state shall secure alternative living arrangements within five (5) business days or the juvenile shall be returned. This time period may be extended with the approval of both ICJ Offices.
 - c. ~~b.~~ A juvenile student transfer ~~placement~~ of supervision fails.
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RULE 5-104: Closure of Cases

1. The sending state has sole authority to discharge/terminate supervision of its juveniles with the exception of:
 - a. When a juvenile is convicted of a crime and sentenced under the jurisdiction of the adult court of the receiving state and the adult sentence is longer than the juvenile sentence. In such cases, the receiving state may close the supervision and administration of its ICJ case once it has notified the sending state's ICJ office, in writing, and provided it with a copy of the adult court order.
 - b. Cases which terminate due to expiration of a court order or upon expiration of the maximum period of parole or probation may be closed by the receiving state without further action by the sending state. In such cases, the receiving state shall forward a summary report to the sending state, and notify the sending state in writing that, unless otherwise notified, the case will be closed due to the expiration of the court order within five (5) business days.
2. After the receiving state has accepted a probation/parole case for supervision, the ~~sending state~~ juvenile shall ~~complete placement~~ relocate within ninety (90) calendar days. If the ~~placement is~~ juvenile does not ~~made in the receiving state~~ relocate within this timeframe, the receiving state may close the case with written notice to the sending state. The sending state

may request an extension beyond the 90 calendar day timeframe, providing an appropriate explanation, or may resubmit the referral at a later date.

3. The receiving state may submit to the sending state a request for the early ~~release~~ discharge/termination of the juvenile from probation or parole. In such cases, the sending state shall be provided the opportunity to consider the matter, to advise the court of jurisdiction or state agency of the request, and to make known any objection or concern before the case is closed. Any decision to release a juvenile from probation/parole early shall be made by the appropriate authority in the sending state. The sending state will forward a copy of the discharge/termination report or notification to close based on the receiving state's recommendation or, if the request to close has been denied, provide a written explanation, within sixty (60) calendar days as to why the juvenile cannot be ~~released~~ discharged/terminated from probation/parole.
4. The receiving state may close the case upon notification that a warrant has been issued by the sending state for a juvenile who has absconded from supervision in the receiving state, or if the juvenile has been on absconder status for ten (10) business days.
5. The sending state shall close the case when the sole purpose of supervision is collecting restitution and/or court fines.
- ~~5. Files of closed cases shall be maintained in the ICJ Office for one (1) year after closure before they can be destroyed.~~

Section 600: Voluntary and Non-voluntary Return of Juveniles/Runaways

RULE 6-101: Release of Non-Delinquent Runaways ~~to Parent or Legal Guardian~~

- ~~1. All remedies and procedures provided by this Compact shall be in addition to and not in substitution for other rights, remedies and procedures, and shall not be in derogation of parental rights and responsibilities. To this end, the following rules shall apply:~~
 1. ~~a.~~ Juvenile authorities may release a non-delinquent runaway to his/her ~~their parent/~~ legal guardian or custodial agency within the first twenty-four (24) hours (excluding weekends and holidays) of detainment without applying the Compact Rule 6-102, except in cases where the holding authority suspects abuse or neglect ~~is suspected by holding authorities~~ in the residence of the legal guardian or custodial agency.
 2. ~~b.~~ If the juvenile a non-delinquent runaway remains in custody beyond twenty-four (24) hours, the holding state's ICJ Office shall be contacted and the Compact shall be applied.
- ~~2. Runaways who are endangering themselves or others held beyond 24 hours shall be held in secure facilities until returned by the home/demanding state.~~

~~3. When a holding state has reason to suspect abuse or neglect by a parent/legal guardian or others in the home of a runaway juvenile the holding state's ICJ Office shall notify the home/demanding state's ICJ Office of the suspected abuse or neglect.~~

~~4. The home/demanding state's ICJ Office shall work with the appropriate authority and/or court of jurisdiction in the home/demanding state to effect the safe return of the juvenile.~~

~~5. Voluntary Return: of runaways who allege abuse or neglect:
The Form III must indicate who will be assuming responsibility for the juvenile if the juvenile will not be returning to a parent or legal guardian.~~

~~6. Non Voluntary Return: of runaways who allege abuse or neglect:
If the appropriate authorities in the home/demanding state determine that the juvenile will not be returning to a parent or legal guardian, the requisition process shall be initiated by the home/demanding state's appropriate authority and/or court of jurisdiction in accordance with Rule 6-103.~~

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

Once an out-of-state juvenile is found and detained, the following procedures shall apply:

1. Runaways and accused status offenders who are a danger to themselves or others shall be detained in secure facilities until returned by the home/demanding state. The holding state shall have the discretion to hold runaways and accused status offenders who are not a danger to themselves or others at a location it deems appropriate.
2. Probation/parole absconders, escapees or accused delinquents who have an active warrant shall be detained in secure facilities until returned by the home/demanding state. In the absence of an active warrant, the holding state shall have the discretion to hold the juvenile at a location it deems appropriate.
3. 1. The holding state's ICJ Office shall be advised of that the juvenile detainment is being detained. The holding state's ICJ Office shall contact the home/demanding state's ICJ Office advising them of case specifics.
4. 2. The home/demanding state's ICJ Office shall immediately initiate measures to determine the juvenile's residency and jurisdictional facts in that state.
5. 3. At a court hearing (physical or electronic), the judge in the holding state shall inform the juvenile of his/her due process rights ~~under the compact~~ and may use the ICJ Juvenile Rights Form. The court may elect to appoint counsel or a guardian ad litem to represent the juvenile ~~in this process~~.

6. 4. If in agreement with the voluntary return, the juvenile shall sign the ~~approved ICJ~~ Form III Consent for Voluntary Return of Out-of-State Juveniles in the presence (physical or electronic) of a judge. The ~~ICJ~~ Form III Consent for Voluntary Return of Out-of-State Juveniles shall be signed by a judge.
7. 5. When an out-of-state juvenile has reached the age of majority according to the holding state's laws and is brought before an adult court for an ICJ due process hearing, the home/demanding state shall accept an adult waiver instead of the ~~ICJ~~ Form III Consent for Voluntary Return of Out-of-State Juveniles, provided the waiver is signed by the juvenile and the judge.
8. 6. When consent has been duly executed, it shall be forwarded to and filed with the Compact administrator, or designee, of the holding state. The holding state's ~~Compact~~ ICJ Office shall in turn, forward a copy of the consent to the Compact administrator, or designee, of the home/demanding state.
9. 7. The home/demanding state shall be responsive to the holding state's court orders in effecting the return of its juveniles. Each ICJ Office shall have policies/procedures in place involving the return of juveniles that will ensure the safety of the public and juveniles.
10. 8. Juveniles ~~are to~~ shall be returned by the home/demanding state in a safe manner and within five (5) business days of receiving a completed Form III Consent for Voluntary Return of Out-of-State Juveniles or adult waiver. This time period may be extended up to an additional five (5) business days with approval from both ICJ Offices.

RULE 6-103: Non-Voluntary Return of Non-Delinquent Runaways and/or Accused Status Offenders

A requisition applies to all juveniles in custody who refuse to voluntarily return to their home/demanding state; or to request a juveniles whose whereabouts are known, but ~~are~~ not in custody be picked up and detained pending return.

1. Runaways and accused status offenders in custody who are a danger to themselves or others shall be detained in secure facilities until returned by the home/demanding state. The holding state shall have the discretion to hold runaways and accused status offenders who are not a danger to themselves or others at a location it deems appropriate.
2. 4. The home/demanding state's office shall maintain regular contact with the authorities preparing the requisition to ensure accurate preparation and timely delivery of said documents to minimize detention time.
3. 2. When the juvenile is a ~~non-delinquent~~ runaway and/or an accused status offender, the ~~parent~~ legal guardian or custodial agency must petition the court of jurisdiction in the home/demanding state for a requisition. When the juvenile is already in custody, this shall be

done within sixty (60) calendar days of notification of the youth's juvenile's refusal to voluntarily return.

- a. The petitioner may use Form A, Petition for Requisition to Return a Runaway Juvenile, or other petition. The petition ~~must~~ shall state the juvenile's name and date of birth, the name of the petitioner, and the basis of entitlement to the juvenile's custody, the circumstances of his/her running away, his/her location at the time application is made, and ~~such other facts as may tend to show~~ showing that the juvenile ~~who has run away~~ is endangering his/her own welfare or the welfare of others and is not an emancipated minor.
 - i. The petition shall be verified by affidavit.
 - ii. The petition is to be accompanied by a certified copy of the document(s) on which the petitioner's entitlement to the juvenile's custody is based, such as birth certificates, letters of guardianship, or custody decrees.
 - iii. Other affidavits and other documents may be submitted with such petition.
 - ~~b. The home/demanding state's appropriate authority shall initiate the requisition process upon notification by the holding state's ICJ Office that a non delinquent juvenile in custody refuses to voluntarily return and the parent or legal guardian in the home/demanding state is unable or refuses to initiate the requisition process. The judge in the home/demanding state shall determine if:~~
 - ~~i. The petitioner is entitled to legal custody of the juvenile;~~
 - ~~ii. The juvenile ran away without consent;~~
 - ~~iii. The juvenile is an emancipated minor; and~~
 - ~~iv. It is in the best interest of the juvenile to compel his/her return to the state.~~
 - b. ~~e.~~ When it is determined that the juvenile should be returned, the judge in the home/demanding state shall sign the Form I Requisition for Runaway Juvenile.
 - c. ~~d.~~ The Form I Requisition for Runaway Juvenile accompanied by the petition and supporting documentation shall be forwarded to the home/demanding state's ICJ Office.
4. ~~3.~~ Upon receipt of the ~~Requisition~~ Form I Requisition for Runaway Juvenile, the home/demanding state's ICJ Office shall ensure the requisition packet is in order. The ICJ Office will submit the requisition packet through the electronic data system to the ICJ Office in the state where the juvenile is located. The state where the juvenile is located may request and shall be entitled to receive originals or duly certified copies of any legal documents.
 5. ~~4.~~ The ICJ Office in the state where the juvenile is located will forward the ~~Requisition~~ Form I Requisition for Runaway Juvenile to the appropriate court and request that a hearing be held within thirty (30) calendar days of the receipt of the requisition. If not already detained, the court shall order the juvenile be held pending a hearing on the requisition. This time period may be extended with the approval of both ICJ Offices.

- ~~6.~~ ~~5.~~ The court in the holding state shall inform the juvenile of the demand made for his/her return and may elect to appoint counsel or a guardian ad litem. The purpose of said hearing is to determine if Requisition Form I is in order proof of entitlement for the return of the juvenile. If proof of entitlement is not established, the judge shall issue written findings detailing the reason(s) for denial.
 - ~~a.~~ If the requisition is found to be in order by the court, the judge shall order the juvenile's return to the home/demanding state.
 - ~~b.~~ If the requisition is found to be in order by the court, the judge shall order the juvenile's return to the home/demanding state.
 - ~~7.~~ ~~6.~~ In all cases, the order concerning the requisition shall be forwarded immediately from the holding court to the holding state's ICJ Office which shall forward the same to the home/demanding state's ICJ Office.
 - ~~8.~~ ~~7.~~ Juveniles held in detention, pending non-voluntary return to the home/demanding state, may be held for a maximum of ninety (90) calendar days.
 - ~~9.~~ ~~8.~~ Juveniles shall be returned by the home/demanding state within five (5) business days of the receipt of the order granting the requisition. This time period may be extended up to an additional five (5) business days with approval from both ICJ Offices.
 - ~~10.~~ ~~9.~~ The duly accredited officers of any compacting state, upon the establishment of their authority and the identity of the juvenile being returned, shall be permitted to transport such juvenile through any and all states party to this Compact, without interference.
 11. If the legal guardian or custodial agency in the home/demanding state is unable or refuses to initiate the requisition process on a runaway, then the home/demanding state's appropriate authority shall initiate the requisition process on behalf of the juvenile.
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RULE 6-103A: Non-Voluntary Return of an Escapee, Absconder or Accused Delinquent

A requisition applies to all juveniles in custody who refuse to voluntarily return to their home/demanding state; or to request a juveniles whose whereabouts are known, but are not in custody be picked up and detained pending return.

1. Probation/parole escapees, absconders or accused delinquents who have been taken into custody on a warrant shall be detained in secure facilities until returned by the demanding state.
- ~~2.~~ ~~1.~~ The home/demanding state's office shall maintain regular contact with the authorities preparing the requisition to ensure accurate preparation and timely delivery of said documents to minimize detention time.
- ~~3.~~ ~~2.~~ When the juvenile is an Escapee, Absconder or Accused Delinquent the Requisitioner in

~~¶~~ The home/demanding state shall present to the court or appropriate authority a ~~Requisition~~ Form II Requisition for Escapee, Absconder, or Accused Delinquent, requesting the juvenile's return. When the juvenile is already in custody, this shall be done within sixty (60) calendar days of notification of the ~~youth's~~ juvenile's refusal to voluntarily return.

a. The requisition shall be verified by affidavit, unless a judge is the requisitioner, and shall be accompanied by copies of supporting documents that show entitlement to the juvenile. Examples may include:

- i. Judgment
- ii. Order of Adjudication
- iii. Order of Commitment
- iv. Petition Alleging Delinquency
- v. Other affidavits and documents may be submitted with such requisition.

b. When it is determined that the juvenile should be returned, the judge or the appropriate authority in the home/demanding state shall sign the Form II Requisition for Escapee, Absconder, or Accused Delinquent.

c. The Form II Requisition for Escapee, Absconder, or Accused Delinquent accompanied by the supporting documentation shall be forwarded to the home/demanding state's ICJ Office.

4. ~~3.~~ Upon receipt of a ~~Requisition~~ Form II Requisition for Escapee, Absconder, or Accused Delinquent, the home/demanding state's ICJ Office shall ensure the requisition packet is in order. The ICJ Office will submit the requisition packet through the electronic data system to the ICJ Office in the state where the juvenile is located. The state where the juvenile is located may request and shall be entitled to receive originals or duly certified copies of any legal documents.

5. ~~4.~~ The ICJ Office in the state where the juvenile is located will forward the ~~Requisition~~ Form II Requisition for Escapee, Absconder, or Accused Delinquent to the appropriate court and request that a hearing be held within thirty (30) calendar days of the receipt of the requisition. If not already detained, the court shall order the juvenile be held pending a hearing on the requisition. This time period may be extended with the approval of both ICJ Offices.

6. ~~5.~~ The court in the holding state shall inform the juvenile of the demand made for his/her return and may elect to appoint counsel or a guardian ad litem. The purpose of said hearing is to determine if ~~Requisition Form II is in order~~ proof of entitlement for the return of the juvenile. If proof of entitlement is not established, the judge shall issue written findings detailing the reason(s) for denial.

~~a. If the requisition is found to be in order by the court, the judge shall order the juvenile's return to the home/demanding state.~~

~~b. If the requisition is denied, the judge shall issue written findings detailing the reason(s) for denial.~~

7. ~~6.~~ In all cases, the order concerning the requisition shall be forwarded immediately from the holding court to the holding state's ICJ Office which shall forward the same to the ~~home/demanding~~ state's ICJ Office.
 8. ~~7.~~ Juveniles held in detention, pending non-voluntary return to the demanding state, may be held for a maximum of ninety (90) calendar days.
 9. ~~8.~~ Requisitioned juveniles shall be accompanied in their return to the ~~home/demanding~~ state unless both ICJ Offices determine otherwise. Juveniles shall be returned by the ~~home/demanding~~ state within five (5) business days of the receipt of the order granting the requisition. This time period may be extended with approval from both ICJ Offices.
 10. ~~9.~~ The duly accredited officers of any compacting state, upon the establishment of their authority and the identity of the juvenile being returned, shall be permitted to transport such juvenile through any and all states party to this Compact, without interference.
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NEW: Rule 6-105: Return of Juveniles When Abuse or Neglect is Reported

1. When a holding state has reason to suspect abuse or neglect by a person in the home/demanding state, the holding state's ICJ Office shall notify the home/demanding state's ICJ Office of the suspected abuse or neglect. The home/demanding state's ICJ Office shall work with the appropriate authority and/or court of competent jurisdiction in the home/demanding state to effect the return of the juvenile.
 2. Allegations of abuse or neglect do not alleviate a state's responsibility to return a juvenile within the time frames in accordance with the rules.
 3. States shall follow its procedures for reporting and investigating allegations of abuse or neglect of juveniles.
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Section 700: Additional Return Requirements for Sections 500 and 600

RULE 7-101: Financial Responsibility

1. The home/demanding/~~receiving~~ sending state shall be responsible for the costs of transportation, for making transportation arrangements and for the return of juveniles within five (5) business days of being notified by the holding state's ICJ Office that the juvenile's due process rights have been met (~~signed Consent to Return Voluntarily signed Memorandum of Understanding and Waiver, or requisition honored~~). This time period may be extended with the approval of both ICJ Offices.
 2. The holding state shall not be reimbursed for detaining juveniles ~~under the provisions of the ICJ~~ unless the home/demanding/~~receiving~~ sending state fails to effect the return of its juveniles ~~within the time period set forth in paragraph one (1) of this~~ accordance with these rules.
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RULE 7-102: Public Safety

1. The home/demanding/sending state's ICJ Office shall determine appropriate measures and arrangements to ensure the safety of the public and of juveniles being transported based on the holding and home/demanding/sending states' assessments of the juvenile, including but not limited to, the juvenile's psychological and medical condition and needs.
2. If the home/demanding/sending state's ICJ Office determines that a juvenile is considered a risk to harm him/herself or others, the juvenile shall be accompanied on the return to the home/demanding/sending state.

RULE 7-104: Warrants

1. All warrants issued for juveniles under ICJ jurisdiction shall be entered into the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) ~~by the appropriate local law enforcement agency or other authorized agency in the issuing state~~ with a nationwide pickup radius with no bond amount set.
2. Holding states shall honor all lawful warrants as entered by other states and within the next business day notify the ICJ office in the home/demanding/sending state that the juvenile has been placed in custody pursuant to the warrant. Upon notification, the home/demanding/sending state shall issue a detainer or provide a copy of the warrant to the holding state.
3. 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 have the juvenile returned.
4. ~~2. When the home/demanding state enters a warrant into NCIC as a "no bond/bail warrant" but the holding state's statutes allow for bond/bail on juvenile warrants, the holding state shall not release the juvenile in custody~~ custodial detention on bond/bail. However, a juvenile subject to detention shall be afforded an opportunity for a hearing pursuant to ICJ Rule 7-105.

RULE 7-105: Custodial Detention and Hearing on Failure to Return

1. ~~The home/demanding state's ICJ Office shall effect the return of its juveniles within five (5) business days after confirmed notification from the holding state's ICJ Office that due process rights have been met. This time period may be extended with the approval of both ICJ Offices.~~
2. ~~The holding state shall not be reimbursed for detaining juveniles under the provisions of the ICJ unless the home/demanding state fails to effect the return of its juveniles within the time~~

period set forth in paragraph one (1) of this rule.

1. Where circumstances require the holding/receiving court to detain any juvenile under the ICJ, the type of secure facility shall be determined by the laws regarding the age of majority in the holding/receiving state.
2. ~~3. If a home/demanding/sending state is required to return a juvenile and fails to do so~~ ~~W~~ within ten (10) business days in accordance with these rules, ~~after the failure of a home/demanding state to return the juvenile,~~ a judicial hearing shall be provided in the holding state to hear the grounds for the juvenile's detention. This hearing shall determine whether the grounds submitted justify the continued detention of the juvenile subject to the provisions of these rules. A juvenile may be discharged from ~~eustodial~~ detention to a ~~parent~~ or legal guardian or ~~their~~ his/her designee if the holding/receiving state's court determines that further detention is not appropriate, ~~or the holding state has failed to provide such a hearing within the time provided in this rule.~~

RULE 7-106: Transportation

1. Holding/receiving states are responsible for transporting juveniles to local airports or other means of public transportation as arranged by the home/demanding/sending state and maintaining security of the juveniles until departure.
2. Home/demanding/sending states shall make every effort to accommodate the airport preferences of the holding/receiving state. Additionally, travel plans ~~should~~ shall be made with consideration of normal business hours and exceptions shall be approved by the holding/ receiving state.
3. Holding/receiving states shall not return to juveniles any personal belongings which could jeopardize the health, safety, or security of the juveniles or others (examples: weapon, cigarettes, medication, lighters, change of clothes, or cell phone).
4. Holding/receiving states shall confiscate all questionable personal belongings and return those belongings to the ~~parents~~ or legal guardians by approved carrier, COD or at the expense of the home/demanding/sending state (e.g., United States Postal Service, United Parcel Service, or Federal Express).
5. In cases where a juvenile is being transported by a commercial airline carrier, the holding/receiving state shall ensure the juvenile has a picture identification card, if available, and/or a copy of the applicable ICJ paperwork or appropriate due process documentation in his/her possession before entering the airport.
6. The home/demanding/sending state shall not use commercial ground transportation unless all other options have been considered or the juvenile is accompanied by an adult.

RULE 7-107: Airport Supervision

1. All states shall provide supervision and assistance to unescorted juveniles at intermediate airports en route to the home/demanding/sending state.
 2. Juveniles shall be supervised from arrival until departure.
 3. Home/demanding/sending states shall give the states providing airport supervision a minimum of forty-eight (48) hours advance notice.
 4. In the event of an emergency situation including but not limited to weather, delayed flight, or missed flight, that interrupts or changes established travel plans during a return transport, the ICJ member states shall provide necessary services and assistance, including temporary detention or appropriate shelter arrangements for the juvenile until the transport is rearranged and/or completed.
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Section 800: Travel Permits

RULE 8-101: Travel Permits

1. All travel permits shall be submitted prior to the juveniles travel. Travel permits shall be mandatory for the following juveniles traveling out-of-state for a period in excess of twenty-four (24) consecutive hours: ~~and who have committed or which the adjudicated offenses or ease circumstances include any of the following:~~
 - a. Juveniles who have been adjudicated for:
 - i. Sex-related offenses;
 - ii. Violent offenses that have resulted in personal injury or death;
 - iii. Offenses committed with a weapon;
 - b. Juveniles who are:
 - i. ~~Juveniles who are~~ state committed;
 - ii. ~~Juveniles Testing placement,~~ relocating pending a request for transfer of supervision, and who are subject to the terms of the Compact;
 - iii. ~~Juveniles~~ returning to the state from which they were transferred for the purposes of visitation;
 - iv. ~~Juveniles~~ transferring to a subsequent state(s) with the approval of the ~~initial~~ original sending state;
 - v. ~~transferred juveniles in which~~ and the victim notification laws, policies and practices of the sending and/or receiving state require ~~such~~ notification.
2. Juveniles placed in residential facilities shall be excluded from this rule; however, states may elect to use the Form VII Travel Permit ~~Form~~ for notification purposes.
3. The travel permit shall not exceed ninety (90) calendar days. If for the purposes of testing a proposed residence ~~placement,~~ a referral ~~packet~~ is to be received by the receiving state's ICJ

Office within thirty (30) calendar days of the effective date of the travel permit. The issuing state shall instruct ~~ensure~~ the juvenile ~~has been instructed~~ to immediately report any change in status during that period.

- a. When a travel permit exceeds thirty (30) calendar days, the sending state shall provide specific instructions for the juvenile to maintain contact with his/her supervising agency.

4. Out of state travel for a juvenile under Compact supervision is at the discretion of the supervising person in the receiving state. If the sending state wishes to retain authority to approve travel, it shall do so by notifying the supervising state in writing.

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

~~Authorization for out of state travel shall be approved at the discretion of the supervising person. An exception would be when the sending state has notified the receiving state that travel must be approved by the sending state's appropriate authority. The sending state's ICJ Office shall forward the Travel Permit via electronic communication, as appropriate, to the state in which the visit or transfer of supervision will occur. The authorized Travel Permit should be provided and received prior to the juvenile's movement. The receiving state upon receipt of the Travel Permit shall process and/or disseminate appropriate information in accordance with established law, policy, practice or procedure in the receiving state.~~

5. If a Form VII Travel Permit is issued, the sending state is responsible for victim notification in accordance with the laws, policies and practices of that state. The sending and receiving states shall collaborate to the extent possible to comply with the legal requirements of victim notification through the timely exchange of required information.

Section 900: Dispute Resolution, Enforcement, Withdrawal, and Dissolution

RULE 9-103: Enforcement Actions Against a Defaulting State

1. The Commission shall seek the minimum level of penalties necessary to ensure the defaulting state's performance of such obligations or responsibilities as imposed upon it by this Compact.
2. 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. Suspension or termination shall be imposed only after all other reasonable means of securing compliance under the By-laws and rules have been exhausted, and the Commission has therefore determined that the offending state is in default. Immediate notice of suspension shall be given by the Commission to the governor, the chief justice or chief judicial officer of the state; the majority and minority leaders of the defaulting state's legislature, and the state council.
3. The grounds for default include, but are not limited to, failure of a compacting state to perform such obligations or responsibilities imposed upon it by this Compact, Commission By-laws, or duly promulgated rules, and any other grounds designating on Commission by-laws and rules. The Commission shall immediately notify the defaulting state in writing of the default and the time period in which the defaulting state must cure said default. The Commission shall also specify a potential penalty to be imposed on the defaulting state pending a failure to cure the default. If the defaulting state fails to cure the default within the time period specified by the Commission, in addition to any other penalties imposed herein, the defaulting state may be terminated from the Compact upon an affirmative vote of a majority of the compacting states and all rights, privileges and benefits conferred by this Compact shall be terminated from the effective date of ~~suspension~~ termination.
 4. Within sixty (60) days of the effective date of termination of a defaulting state, the Commission shall notify the Governor, the Chief Justice or Chief Judicial Officer, and the Majority and Minority Leaders of the defaulting state's legislature and the state council of such termination.
 5. The defaulting state is responsible for all assessments, obligations, and liabilities incurred through the effective date of termination including any obligations, the performance of which extends beyond the effective date of termination.
 6. The Commission shall not bear any costs relating to the defaulting state unless otherwise mutually agreed upon between the Commission and the defaulting state.
 7. Reinstatement following termination of any compacting state requires both a reenactment of the Compact by the defaulting state and the approval of the Commission pursuant to the rules.